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St. Peters Bote,

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VOLUME 16 No. 27

MUENSTER, SASK., WEDNESDAY AUGUST 20, 1919.

WHOLE No. 807

St. Peters Bote

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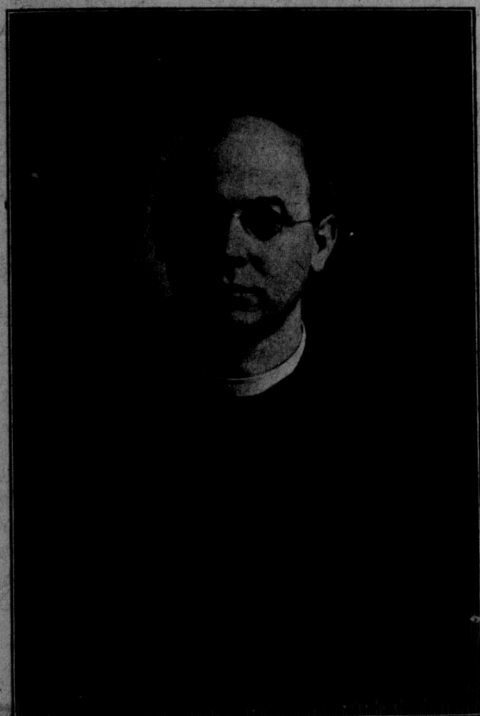
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The Right Rev. MICHAEL OTT, O.S.B.,
Abbot-Elect of St. Peter's Monastery, Muenster, Sask.

After the Signing of Peace

VIENNA, Aug. 10.—There was a big meeting of protest today before the foreign office. The crowd demanded the return of Austrian war prisoners from Siberia, "where the men are dying by hundreds daily." The demonstrators declared that their only help was the United States.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Entente blockade of Hungary was raised today, according to a Vienna dispatch. The Rumanians are extending their area of occupation to West Hungary, alleging the necessity of suppressing bolshevik plots there.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—Existence of the secret treaty between Japan and Great Britain regarding the Shantung Peninsula was "concealed" from Secretary Lansing by Viscount Ishii, Japanese ambassador to the United States, Mr. Lansing testified today before the senate foreign relations committee.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—Complete collapse of the Kolchak government in Siberia was forecast in reports reaching Washington today. Kolchak forces have fallen back almost 200 miles from their advanced lines, and Omsk was said to be threatened with evacuation. Failure of the allied and associated governments to get adequate supplies to Admiral Kolchak, the advices said, had forced him to fall back steadily before the greatly superior Bolsheviki forces, whose officers include many Germans who fled to Russia when the armistice was signed. Officials here are known to regard Kolchak's efforts at an end unless most radical measures

are ordered by outside governments, and it was suggested that the president might call the attention of congress to the imminence of Bolsheviki control of all Siberia.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Polish forces entered Minsk after a fortnight of heavy fighting, according to an official statement issued. The Polish offensive north of the Pinsk marsh belt is also progressing favorably.

BASLE, Aug. 11.—A Polish army has left Minsk to undertake a new offensive against the Bolsheviki, according to a wireless dispatch from Warsaw. The soldiers are said to be well trained and to be supported strongly by artillery. A delegation from the former Russian province of Volhynia, another despatch says, has expressed the desire of their country to be a part of Poland.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—A Russian government official statement on operations in the region of Minsk, received here says: Our army on the eastern front took 8000 prisoners in July. Sixteen members of the Tomsk committee of the Bolsheviki party have been arrested and shot.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Only ca. 50 miles of the Black Sea coast remain in the hands of the Bolsheviki, the volunteer army having advanced south and west of Kharkov and occupied Ochatkov, 41 miles northeast of Odessa.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—The Voss Zeitung says that the entire crew of the German submarine Bremen, which disappeared three years ago, has arrived at Bremen.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—Archduke Joseph, head of the new Hungarian government, has issued a proclamation in which he affirms that there will be no return to the monarchical system, according to the Tageblatt's correspon-

dent at Budapest. Previously the officers and students had proclaimed the archduke King, and it was to offset this that he reiterated his loyalty to the republic.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The supreme council of the peace conference has advised the Austrian delegation that the allied and associated powers have decided that the new Austrian government must be called "the Republic of Austria". This decision was taken as a result of notes from the Austrian delegation in which they referred to their government as "German-Austria".

LONDON, Aug. 12.—General Denikine's advance is continuing along the greater part of the southern Russian front against considerable bolshevik resistance. Kamishin, which was taken on July 28, yielded 11,000 prisoners, sixty guns, 150 machine-guns and an immense amount of war material, the war office announced. Two crack Bolsheviki regiments were completely shattered. Denikine's cavalry pushing out toward the Etrbach-Astrakhan railway have effected a junction with the Ural Cossacks who form the left wing of the Kolchak army near Lake Elton. There is now a united anti-Bolsheviki front along the whole of the east and south Russia, from the Northern Urals to the northwest corner of the Black Sea, and only fifty miles separates Denikine from the Rumanian army there. Further south along the middle Dnieper a Bolsheviki force east of Kremenchug has lost a thousand prisoners. When Poltava was taken the Bolsheviki lost 130 railroad engines and 1200 cars, 1000 guns and much ammunition. The population of the liberated areas display the greatest enthusiasm over the Bolsheviki defeat.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A "White Paper" issued by the Government deals with the Papal peace proposal to the belligerents in 1917. The Pope in his note said that before everything, the fundamental point must be that the moral force of right should be substituted for the material force of arms, and pointed out that this would entail a general agreement for the simultaneous and reciprocal reduction of armaments and the institution of the principle of arbitration. The Pontiff stipulated for complete evacuation of Belgium and French territory with the complete political, military and economic independence of the German colonies and complete freedom of the seas. Foreign Minister Balfour, in acknowledging the Pope's note, intimated that until the Central Empires and their allies state officially how far they were willing to go in the matter of reparation and restitution, and announced their war aims and offered effective guarantees against a repetition of the horrors of the war, the British Government considered it most unlikely any progress toward peace could be made. The French Government intimated that its views coincided with those expressed by Mr. Balfour. Dr. George Michaelis, then German Chancellor, replying for Germany, subscribed to the idea

of enforced arbitration, the limitation of armaments and freedom of the seas, but said no word on the subject of evacuation of Belgium and France or Belgian independence. He merely expressed readiness for peace on conditions compatible with justice and corresponding to the situation. This and the Austrian reply, which was similarly couched, were sent to Premier Lloyd George and formally acknowledged. There the matter ended, the White Paper says.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The city of Vinnitza in the Ukraine, 125 miles south of Kiev, has been abandoned by the Bolsheviki, according to a wireless message from Moscow. In Volhynia the anti-Bolsheviki forces have occupied the railway centre of Lutsk, southeast of Kovel. The Bolsheviki wireless message reads: In the direction of Shmerinka we have abandoned Vinnitza. The enemy has occupied Lutsk. (The withdrawal of the Bolsheviki from Vinnitza indicates that the Roumanians and anti-Bolsheviki have forced the Bolsheviki to retire from the line of the river Dniestr in northeastern Bessarabia.)

VIENNA, Aug. 13.—The fortress of Dubno, in southeastern Volhynia, has been captured from the Bolsheviki forces by the Ukrainian army, according to Ukrainian official reports received here.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Six Bolsheviki battalions were destroyed in a successful Anglo-Russian offensive attack on the Dvina river on Aug. 10, the war office announced. More than 12,000 prisoners, 12 field guns and many machine guns were captured.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A Bolsheviki wireless message received here asserts that after a meeting of Russian monarchists in Siberia the Russian throne was offered to the Duke of Romanowsky, a member of the cadet or younger branch of the Romanoff family, headed by former Emperor Nicholas. The despatch adds that the duke accepted the offer. (The Duke of Romanowsky referred to above probably is Prince Alexander Romanowsky, head of the house of Beauharnais, and son of the late Duke George Maximilianovitch and Therese, Duchess of Oldenburg. He also bears the title Duke of Leuchtenberg. The Romanowsky family is connected with the nobility of Italy, Bavaria and France. The duke is 39 years of age.)

LAIBACH, Jugo-Slavia, Aug. 13.—Jugo-Slav troops today occupied the territory east of the Mur river in Austria, allotted Jugo-Slavia by the peace conference. The troops advanced to Bathyand, occupying the territory and disarming the Austrian troops. Guns, ammunition and locomotives were seized by the Jugo-Slavs.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 13.—Belgian troops have occupied the Malmedy district of Rhenish Prussia.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Material aid for Admiral Kolchak's retreating army in Siberia is being rushed to Vladivostok by the United States. It was said officially today that 45,000 rifles and

several million rounds of ammunition already had been sent from San Francisco, and that additional equipment would go forward this week on an army transport. The amount of material ordered to Siberia was not disclosed, but was said to be "very large" and to include motor vehicles and medical supplies as well as rifles and ammunition. The original consignment was materially increased after the recent reverses of Kolchak's army.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Final casualty reports from the central records office of the American expeditionary force in France, made public by the war department today, gave the total battle deaths as 49,498; total wounded, 205,695; prisoners, 4,480. Only slight revisions will be made in this report, it was announced. Recent corrections in the list of missing have reduced the number to only 127 names as compared with 264,000 for France and 121,000 for England. Up to July 1st the army had reported 149,443 cases of disabled soldiers to the War Risk Insurance Bureau. It was stated that the final total would be close to 200,000.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The repatriation to Germany of Field-Marshal Liman von Sanders, who assisted in the command of the Turkish army during the war, has been granted by the allies, a German wireless despatch says. The liberation of Field Marshal von Mackensen, who lead German forces on the eastern front, is under consideration.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—The German general staff will be dissolved Oct. 1. The intelligence service, however, will continue under direction of the foreign office.

AMSTERDAM, August 14.—Roumanian troops are about to leave Budapest in consequence of the note sent to Roumania by the peace conference, according to Vienna newspapers.

LONDON, August 15.—King George has given his assent to the bill passed by parliament ratifying the German peace treaty. The act thus becomes law.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—The German government has rejected the demand of the Allies for the recall of General Von der Goltz, commander-in-chief of the German forces in the Baltic provinces.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—French pilots and observers killed and wounded during the war aggregated 60% of the total flying personnel of slightly less than 13,000 men. The percentage of loss was greater than that of any other branch of the French army. Pilots and observers killed at the front numbered 1,945, while 1,461 are missing and are believed to be dead. 2,922 pilots and observers were wounded at the front and 1,927 were killed in flights in the rear of the fighting area.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Dignitaries of the former Austrian regime have reiterated their requests that former Emperor Charles assume an active part in Austrian affairs according to a despatch received from Zurich. It is said that the former monarch was sounded on the subject before Archduke Jos-

eph seized control at Budapest. The last discussion is reported to have been quite long, emissaries attempting to show the erstwhile emperor and king that the Archduke's assumption of power in Hungary made his chances brighter, but he was reluctant and no decision was reached. After the conference had lasted for three hours, former Empress Zita, who was present, finally said: "I have had enough talking, gentlemen. Hofburg was hell for us. We have done our duty to the end and we have suffered enough. To return to it is an impossibility."

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Several battalions of Bolsheviki troops have been wiped out in the new counter-offensive of the north-western Russian army along the river Luga, southwest of Petrograd, according to a despatch from Helsingfors dated Wednesday. The soviet forces also lost large numbers of prisoners, machine guns and ammunition. On the west bank of the Luga, in the region east of Narva, the anti-Bolsheviki troops occupied Alexandroffskaja Gorka. East of Pakov, south of Narva, other anti-Bolsheviki detachments made raids against the soviet front and captured 500 prisoners. Near Podseyev an entire soviet regiment is declared to have deserted to the Estonians.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—The German government has addressed a note to the peace conference, it is learned here, asking that negotiations on certain questions affecting the international isolation of Danzig be commenced as soon as possible. The people of Danzig, the note says, are anxious that its new constitution be drafted as soon as possible and that the city's relations with Poland be determined.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Bolsheviki have been driven from Odessa, the most important port in the Black Sea, by the populace of the city, according to reports received by the British war office. It is reported also that the soviet forces are evacuating Kiev and the entire Ukraine.

Latest News.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 17.—In leaving the Halifax Club to visit the Prince of Wales, on the Renown this evening, Sir Robert Borden slipped on the stairs and wrenched a muscle in his leg. Dr. Edward Farrell was called and found that, while the injury was painful, it was not serious.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Coming close on the heels of the state department's virtual ultimatum to the Carranza government that unless steps were taken to stop murder of American citizens and for protection of their rights, a radical change in the attitude in the United States government in Mexico would be adopted, news that two American army aviators were held by Mexican bandits for \$150,000 ransom, with death as the alternative, caused the already strained relations between the two countries to be regarded here today as having reached a stage bordering on the acute.

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BROTHER CELESTINE

(From the Portfolio of a Tourist.)

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

(Continued.)

Of the scenes that now followed the one on Mount Olivet was one of the most touching. That was not mere art of display, mere acting; it was in reality living in and through the death agony. At different times the thought came to me, whether the man before me, with that classical countenance, was not really acting under the impression of some fearful expectation or presentiment, which, so to speak, as a secondary, a deeper, moment lay at the bottom of his actions. At no other Passion Play, not even at Oberammergau, had I seen anything similar to this. During the scourging this impression of reality became still stronger. Was it the effect of the illumination, or did my eyes deceive me? Every time the thundering strokes of the hangman came down upon his back and shoulders, his face, distorted in utmost agony, changed color as in a shivering fit of pain. Deeper and still deeper grew the marble paleness of that countenance, so that I almost rejoiced when the curtain dropped, as I feared the actor must collapse in utter exhaustion.

Now came the Crowning with Thorns, then the violently agitated scene of the "Ecce Homo." Never to be forgotten was the moment of that horrifying self-condemnation, when blind, deluded Israel solemnly renounced its Leader-God and Messiah. There was a rent in the raving multitude—it was as though heathen and Jews, the present and the future, parted from one another, and the Saviour sorrowfully stretched forth his fettered hands towards the straying sheep who parted from their shepherd. From the ranks of the spectators arose, at first singly, then in increasing numbers, exclamations of protest and apology: "O Gesu re nostro! Non vogliamo abbandonarti! Re del nostro cuore!" (O Jesus, our King! We do not wish to leave Thee, King of our hearts!)

Grand, and moving in artful rhythm, was the Carrying of the Cross, which, at every moment, unfolded a new picture. As Veronica knelt down with her kerchief, Christ stepped to the edge of the stage, and from my position I could for a long time look into the incomparably beautiful countenance. I thought with satisfaction, that already tomorrow I should have this head, with its ideal, characterful lines, fixed on my plate; for I remember a friend who once asked me to procure for him a picture of Christ "before which one could pray." Here, it seemed to me, I had found the picture. But I had one fear; namely, that the actor, not being under the influence of a thousand eyes and the overwhelming music the next day, might not be able to find the same expression again.

The hall, in which the Passion Play was being performed, had in the meantime become filled more and more. During the pause that ensued after the scene of the Nailing to the Cross I had noticed another group of spectators enter, who took places that had been reserved. All around the hall places similar to boxes had been arranged for the public, and it was in one of these the newcomers located themselves, near the left of the stage. I heard one of the men inquire as to the progress of the play. On being told that the next scene would be Christ on the Cross, he answered in short: "Va bene,"—(All right) hereupon he turned to the others with a gesture that seemed to say: "We have come at the right time." While he, leaning over the side of the box, searchingly swept his eyes across the parterre. I scrutinized him more closely. He was a young man between the ages of 24-28 years, and wore an elegant suit of gray. Where was it I had seen these features, which looked as though cut out of stone, and those dark, glowing eyes? In vain I asked my recollections, I could not remember. Familiar, and yet strange, attractive, and at the same time repelling such was the appearance of this countenance, with its refined lines and its dark, spiteful expression. The entrance of this young man and his companions had brought something strange, something disharmonious into the gathering, and I felt somewhat relieved when soon afterward the sounds of the trumpets announced the raising of the curtain, which drew my attention thither.

Christ on the Cross! The stage was shrouded in pale twilight, since the eclipse of the sun was supposed to have already begun. More than a man's height from the floor, clothed in a tunic and a long, pendent thigh-cloth, hung the noble, pure figure on the wood of torture, his head, as though seeking for help, raised aloft, his lips thirstingly opened.

This picture surpassed all previous ones in reality, beauty, and power of emotion. When the choirs in soft tones began the "Ave, Rex Noster," which was sung to a melody of a familiar church hymn, many of the spectators enthusiastically fell in. Then—it came so unexpectedly that most of us could hardly believe our senses—suddenly a sharp, piercing, sinister hissing passed through the hall. It issued from the box on the left of the stage, and was forthwith answered from several places in the parterre. Above the "Ave, Rex Noster," rose wild shouts of "Down with the Nazarene!" "We need no king!" "Anarchy shall live!" "Down with the Carpenter's Son!" Curses and blasphemies, which my pen will not repeat, sounded loudly intermingled. Louder and ever louder grew the tumult, so that it seemed as though the evil spirits of hell had come to the help of the little crowd of demonstrators. At the head of all, surpassing all the others in insane madness, firing and leading the whole sacrilegious demonstration, stood the young man whose countenance before had so astounded me. He was raving mad, a picture of very hatred in living form.

Undaunted by the hissing, the actors had at first continued their performances. Soon, however, song and music were hushed, and when the raving ones began to throw rotten apples and suchlike at the cross, the play also came to a halt. I saw how the one in gray leaned over the balustrade and called up to the cross, words that I was unable to understand. The eyes of the Christ-actor met his, and, as it seemed, in sudden recognition. Never shall I forget the wonderful certainty of this look, which met the challenge of a true satanic hatred. The calmness of the actor was, in fact, incomprehensible, and was all the more noticeable, since the other players were already in great confusion.

The good-willed among the spectators—and they were by far in the majority—had hardly recovered from their surprise, when they began to protest strongly against the infamous disturbance, and tried to force an end to the same. They had already laid hold of several of the most violent demonstrators in the parterre, and would undoubtedly also have reached those in the box, but for an unhappy occurrence which took place at this moment.

A missile that had been thrown at the stage struck a magnesium lamp, which in falling set fire to the nearest scenery. Instantly there was a cry of "Fire!" The panic that followed immediately mocks every description. The actors on the stage dispersed. Only the one who acted the role of John spoke fearfully up to the crucified one, then rushed behind the scenery, and after a few seconds returned with a ladder, which he leaned against the cross, in order to help the fettered one down. But with the same unaccountable calmness that I had already observed in him, the latter turned his head to the side where the flames had broken out, and on seeing that in the meantime the fire had been gotten under control by such of the spectators as had hurried to the rescue, he refused to come down. Perhaps he thought the alarm would soon be quieted and the audience would return. However, there was little prospect of this. The blind right had so confused the multitude that, although from different sides the cry was heard that the danger had passed, the rowding and pushing towards the exits still did not stop. During all this time the iron curtain had not been lowered, which was incomprehensible.

The disturbers made use of this circumstance to continue their onslaught—throwing all kinds of missiles, and at last even hairs, on the stage. The one in gray had seized a pistol. I heard him again call, in a threatening manner, up to the cross, and, as I thought, speaking in French. The one who had played the part of John was besides himself with fright and horror, and now tried with all his might to loosen the Christ from the cross. This man, however, appeared as though hewn out of marble, and could not as much as move a point—nay, he scarcely seemed to hear the words of the other. His eyes were wide open, with the expression of supernatural quiet and happiness. When I noticed his peculiar, almost staring luster of his look, the thought came to my mind, whether, perhaps, the actor had lost the use of his senses, and then I even asked myself whether his spirit had not already flown—so unnatural was his perfect immobility. But no.—Why, he moved his lips and raised up his head with that unspeakable expression which he had had at the scene of the Last Supper. . . . Suddenly there was a shot. Without uttering a sound, the Christ dropped his head on the pierced breast, and from the wound flowed a stream of blood, which colored his light tunic a dark red. The Crucifixion scene was complete. . . .

Only now, after it was too late, the curtain was dropped; now, at last, the police guards appeared. I had tried repeatedly during the occurrences just described to get near the ruffians. However, the crowding of the multitude prevented my doing so. The policemen now brought about order, had the hall vacated, and placed guards at the entrances. A numerous multitude, however, still waited in front of the hall. Soon the news had spread that Christ had succumbed to his wound. Loud lamentations and imprecations against the murder were heard.

The manner in which the assassinated had withstood his opponent, the motives which had brought about the crime—all his was a puzzle to me, and I betook myself to the director of the troupe the following day, in order to seek an explanation of the matter.

I found the man in greatest excitement. The death of the actor was a very heavy blow to him, so much that it seemed almost impossible for him to resign himself to it. He repeated over and over again: "Che disgrazia! Sono un uomo perduto!" (What a misfortune! I am lost!) With great verbosity he praised the good qualities of the dead one, and lamented the impossibility of finding a substitute for him. Added to all this, he would have given an account before the court because the curtain, through a defect in the mechanism, had not been dropped at once after the fire had broken out.

In vain I sought to learn a little more about the person who had acted the Christ, and had so won my interest. Aside from numberless lamentations and maledictions against the assassin, he, the police, and the audience, as also constantly repeated exclamations of "sono un uomo perduto!" I could get nothing out of the director.

Finally I looked for John of the play, who had yesterday made a very sympathetic impression on me. I found him in the hall busy with packing up. . . . The poor man—he went by the name of Arrigo—had been, by a touching coincidence of inclination as well as by the role he played, the bosom friend of the assassinated, and he mourned his tragic fate with all the fidelity of a good heart. I could not have found a better reporter, and he himself rejoiced over the sympathy I displayed regarding the person and the sad fate of his dear friend. He led me into a small parterre which had served as a dressing room, and began his communication with the words: "Ah, Signore, Aristide era un santo!" (Ah, Signor, Aristide was a saint).

"Aristide?" I asked.

"Ah, I understand," he replied. "On the program you read the name of Celestino Bianco. The real name of the Christ, however, was Aristide Blanchard."

"Aristide Blanchard?" I exclaimed. "Aristide Blanchard!" or suddenly the picture of a fine little blond boy embracing a crucifix on the Vendome loomed up before my mind. "Tell me," continued, naturally somewhat excited, "was your friend the one of a Parisian actor?"

"In fact," replied Arrigo. He noticed my agitation, and asked: "So you knew him?"

I related the little incident I had witnessed at Paris.

"Appunto, appunto," he confirmed. "Aristide himself once told me of the occurrence."

"But how comes it that he bore another name?" I questioned.

Arrigo shrugged his shoulders. "A caprice of the padrone," he answered. "The director does not like the French, and then, too, it offended his national pride that the star of his troupe should be a foreigner." "Tut, what would you have? Everybody has his notions. Aside from that, he found it improper that the name of so renowned a Parisian actor—the old Blanchard's name also was Aristide—should appear on the program of a Passion Play. He feared there might be some unpleasant mistaking of names."

(To be continued.)

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BY HENDRICK CONSCIENCE

(CONTINUED.)

The entrance of the stranger surprised the broom maker and his wife very little, they greeted him politely and put themselves at his service, thinking that he wished to inquire the way; and the husband, indeed, had already sprung from his seat to accompany him to the door, and point it out. When he, however, said with manifest agitation and impatience, "Does Rosa Meulincz dwell here?" the husband and wife exchanged a strange look, and were so taken by surprise, that they scarcely knew what to reply.

"Yes, sir," replied the man at last, "Rosa dwells here; but she is gone on her begging rounds. Do you wish to speak with her?"

"O God! where is she? Can she not be got at once?"

"It would be difficult, sir; she is gone on her weekly rounds with our Trieny; but she will be home in an hour for certain."

"May I wait here, then?" asked the traveller.

Scarcely had he uttered these words, when the man hastened into a side-room and brought out a chair, which, though roughly and coarsely made, was yet considerably better than the lame old chairs which stood in the room. Not content with that, the woman drew a white cloth out of a chest, and spreading it over the chair, requested the stranger to be seated. He was delighted with this simple and honest kindness, and returning the cloth with many thanks, he sat down.

The woman pointed to an image of the Virgin on the table, all blackened by smoke, and said: "Every Sunday evening a candle is lighted there for the return, or—the soul of John Slaets!"

The stranger raised his eyes devoutly to heaven, and fervently exclaimed: "O God! blessed be Thy name, that Thou hast made love mightier than hate! My enemy has cherished my name in his heart, recalling it daily only to curse it; but while my friend has lived in my memory, and breathed the love I felt for her on everything around me, she, too, has here preserved the memory of me, and made other hearts love me—while I was eight thousand miles away. I thank Thee, O God! Thou art kind indeed!"

To be continued.

God himself who inspired your child's soul?"

"Oh! I knew you at once," said Peerken. "When I lead Rosa about, as she goes her begging rounds, she always talks of you; and she says that you are, oh so big! and that you have black eyes that sparkle and that you would come home one day, and bring us all such beautiful things. And I was not afraid of you, sir, for Rosa told me that I was to be sure to love you, and that you would bring me a great bow and arrow."

The traveller listened earnestly to the sweet and simple revelations of the boy. Suddenly he took him in his arms, kissed him warmly, and then said in a cheerful tone:

"Father, another, this child is from this time wealthy. I will train him; educate him, and endow him richly. His recognising me shall be the making of his fortune on earth."

The parents were quite overwhelmed with wonder and joy; the broom-maker was scarcely able to stammer as reply:

"Ah! it is far too good of you. We knew you at once, but we could not be quite sure. Rosa has told us that you are a rich gentleman."

"And you, too, good people! you know me!" cried the traveller. "I am among friends here; I find a family and a relationship, where hitherto I have been met by nothing but death and forgetfulness."

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"Every Sunday evening a candle is lighted there for the return, or—the soul of John Slaets!"

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To be continued.

Fifteen Years Ago

From No. 27 of St. Peters Bote

Beginning with Oct. 1st there will be a daily mail-car on the Prince Albert line. It is owing to the endeavors of Walter Scott, M.P., Regina, that this improvement was effected.—The following took up thirteen good homesteads in St. Peter's Colony for themselves and members of their families: John Spilmann, Henry Lucking and August Jansen.—Peter Weiland who has land at Dead Moose Lake was in town recently and reports that the crops in the Colony are in excellent condition.—Peter Rositch, who spent four months in the Colony, left for Minnesota to get a carload of cattle. His parents intend to come up next spring. He reports that oats are five feet high at Dead Moose Lake, he never saw any that looked better.—Mat. Pollreis of St. Peter was in town to get store goods for Nenzel & Lindberg and for G. Schaeffer.—Peter Schrankl, after inspecting the land in the Colony, reports that he is well pleased with the Colony, and will so inform his friends in Germany.—Martin Doerfler of Minnesota who has his land at St. Benedict reports that the crops at the latter place are in fine condition. He found last winter quite enjoyable.—Joseph Hufnagel informs the colonists that he has opened up a General Store near Vossen P. O. on S. 16, T. 37, R. 18.

The new steamer "Saskatchewan" of the H. B. Co. has made its first trip from Prince Albert to Cumberland House.

"Blind Rosa," replied the child. "But how is it possible that you should have known me? or was it

Minimum Wage for Female Help in Saskatchewan.

The minimum wage for experienced female help in all labor classifications, with the exception of mercantile stores, shall be \$14 a week, it was decided by the minimum wage board at a session held in Regina, July 31st.

The minimum wage for experienced female help in stores will remain at \$15, as decided by the board a week ago, but the period of apprenticeship for women and girls in stores was revised and lengthened out from one year to 18 months and this also is to be the period of apprenticeship for women in the other classifications, factories, laundries and mail order houses.

A schedule of minimum wages for each classification was drafted by the board, the qualifying period from one grade to another in each classification being six months. While the minimum for female beginners in store remains at \$9.50, the effect of lengthening the qualifying period is to reduce salaries paid to inexperienced help from 3 months until the completion of apprenticeship. The minimum for beginners in laundries and factories is to be the same as for stores, \$9.50, while for mail order houses it will be \$8 per week.

The board decided to adopt a maximum week of 48 hours for women employees in mail order houses and stores, but provision is to be made for increasing the number of hours of employment in factories under special circumstances where a permit is secured from T.M. Molloy, commissioner of labor for Saskatchewan. The provisions of the Factory Act providing for a maximum week of 50 hours, will be made applicable to female help in laundries and factories.

The following is a schedule of the minimum wages to be applied to female workers in each classification:

	Laundries and Factories	Stores or Shops	Mail Order Houses
1st 6 months	\$ 9.50	\$ 9.50	\$ 8.00
2nd 6 months	11.00	11.00	10.00
3rd 6 months	12.50	13.00	12.00
After 18 months	14.00	15.00	14.00

The board also dealt with conditions of labor which are to be enforced not only in factories and laundries but also in stores and mail order houses. The following are the conditions of labor drafted by the board:

Cleanliness.—Every room and the floors, walls, ceilings, windows and every other part thereof and all fixtures therein shall at all time be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

Drinking Water.—A sufficient quantity of safe, fresh drinking water within reasonable access of all workers, and on the same floor as any regular working room, shall be provided with military appliances for drinking. A common drinking cup shall not be used. When the water is iced the ice shall not be in the same container as the water.

Lighting.—Artificial illumination in every work room shall be installed, arranged and used, so that the light furnished will at all times be sufficient for the work carried on therein and prevent unnecessary strain to the vision or glare to the eyes of the workers.

Ventilation.—There shall be 300 cubic feet of air space for each employee in each workroom. A sufficient supply of ventilating windows and sashes shall open freely. Air shafts shall be open to the outside air at top and bottom. In any workroom which cannot be ventilated by these means mechanical appliance shall be installed.

Toilet Rooms.—There shall be provided suitable and convenient toilets separate from those used by the opposite sex, and the number

of such toilets shall not be less than one to every twenty-five females employed at one time, or fraction thereof. Such toilets must be thoroughly ventilated and open to the outside air, and must be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

Wash Basins, etc.—Wash basins shall be provided in at least the proportion of one to twenty-five female persons employed at one time or fraction thereof and shall be separate from those used by the opposite sex. Individual towels, either cloth or paper, shall be furnished to the workers.

Temperature.—There shall be a thermometer in each workroom and the temperature during working hours shall be over 60 degrees.

Those regulations respecting wages, hours of employment and conditions of labor in all classifications will go into effect October 1.

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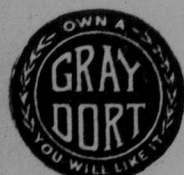
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Address all communications to ST. PETERS BOTE, MUESTER, SASK., CANADA.

1919 Church Calendar 1919

Table with 3 columns: July, August, September. Lists feast days and their corresponding dates for each month.

Table with 2 columns: FEASTS OF OBLIGATION, FASTS OF OBLIGATION. Lists specific feast days and their dates.

Be more charitable and gentleman-like! The following from a popular London review is referred to our Canadian and American dailies which have been persistent users of untrue and insulting epithets against the German people: "Germany is now, technically, a friendly power, or soon will be. That being so, we suggest that our press might with advantage discontinue its sprightly habit of using the words 'Hun' and 'Boche.' We shall soon have the German Embassy again occupied, and it would really be deplorable if its chief were commonly referred to in print as the 'Hun Ambassador' or the 'Boche Diplomat.'"

contributed the following to the excellent "Fortnightly Review" published by Arthur Preuss of St. Louis: "I attended the church of Silver City, Senator Nugent's home, for two years but never saw him at services. I hear the same from one who knew him at Boise. We Idahoans are prouder of Senator Borah than of Senator Nugent, who was only a 'dark horse' in the race for senatorship. Mr. Borah is not a Catholic, I regret to say, but he is always ready to defend truth and justice and very favorable to the Catholic Church." Preuss adds editorially to the above news: "So far the net result of our inquiries has been that of the six U. S. senators reputed to be Catholics, Walsh of Massachusetts is a practising Catholic, Randsdell of Louisiana is reputed to be one, Ashurst of Arizona has been occasionally seen at Mass in Washington, while the Catholicity of the other three remains doubtful." (F. R. XXVI, N. 15, p. 234.)

Beware of the "Movies". Archbishop Keane, of Dubuque, Ia., in a recent address, took occasion to say some very striking and impressive words on the dangers of photoplays for children. He pleaded with the children not to attend "movies" as a matter of principle, since the picture show could offer them very little compensation for the immense harm they suffer in body, mind and soul from viewing screen plays. "I admit there are some good 'movies,'" the Archbishop said, "but the great majority of these pictures are harmful. They fill the mind with sights and scenes that lead to impure and harmful thoughts and desires. When I observe numerous children entering into or coming out of the 'movie' show houses I am surprised and horrified. Parents who escort their children to the 'movies' are not acting wisely and should have a care."

Religious News

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.—The annual ecclesiastical retreat for the clergy of the diocese of Prince Albert will begin Monday, Aug 25, and end Saturday, Aug. 30. —Mother St. Sylvestre, superior of the convent at Howell, has been chosen Superior-General of the congregation of the Sisters of Providence. This good religious woman has been in the West for the past 20 years and was one of the first sisters to follow the Normal School Course of Saskatchewan from which she graduated with great honor. This congregation was founded at Saint-Brieuc, Bretagne, in 1858 and has at present about 250 religious, distributed in houses in France, England and Canada. The first to come here, came at the invitation of Rt. Rev. Bishop Pascal in 1897 and established themselves at St. Louis, Sask. Besides Howell and St. Louis they also have a house in Vegreville.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Rev. R. C. Lehmann, who on account of poor health has been living retired for some years, celebrated the 25th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood in the cathedral at Hamilton, where 25 years ago he was ordained together with the late Vicar General Mgr. Mahony. Father Lehmann's many friends here as well as his former parishes of Mildmay, Maeton, Deemerton and Carlsruhe, wish him a speedy return of good health and many years of happiness.

OTTAWA, Ont.—Official announcement has been made by Father Labelle, Superior of the Sulpician Fathers, that Father P.A. Lajoie, P.S.S., has been named for the important post of Rector of the Canadian College, Rome. Father Lajoie was born at St. Antonin, Que., in 1868, was ordained 1890 and, after spending a year as curate in Nicolet, entered the community

of Sulpicians at Paris. He has been connected with the professorial staff of the Little Seminary of Montreal for nine years, and is distinguished for his scholarship. The Canadian College at Rome is due to the energy of the late Abbe Colin, Superior of the Sulpicians at Montreal, and the Church in every province of Canada has been reaping the benefit of the generosity of the Sulpicians who have borne the financial burden of the institution ever since its foundation. During the war the College was closed to students and devoted to Red Cross necessities. Father Perrin, who has been at the head of the College comes to Montreal as parish priest of Notre Dame.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—On Aug. 10 the new St. Mark's Church in Merriam Park was dedicated by Archbishop Dowling. —Rev. E. Binns, S.M., and Rev. J. Bazin, S.M., of St. Louis Parish, have gone to France.

STEPHEN, Minn. — The new St. Stephen's Catholic Church was dedicated August 3rd by Rt. Rev. Bishop Corbet. Solemn High Mass was sung by Rev. J. Fraling, the pastor, assisted by Rev. J. Wurm of the Cathedral at Crookston, Rev. J. O. Dwyer, and Rev. J. P. Funk of Park Rapids. The congregation began its existence as a mission in 1889. In 1917 work was begun on the foundation of the present structure. It has a seating capacity of 450 and the total cost was \$30,000.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The cornerstone of the new Five Holy Martyrs church was laid recently by Rt. Rev. Abbot-Coadjutor Valentine Kohlbek, O.S.B.

NAUVOO, Ill.—The Benedictine Sisters here have bought a large commodious house in St. Mary's Parish, Champaign, in which to start a hospital. A site for the hospital has been purchased for some time, but owing to the high cost of building, the sisters are taking this way to begin their work.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Rt. Rev. Joseph Chartrand dedicated the St. Rita's new church for colored people at Indianapolis, Aug. 3rd.

NOTRE DAME, Ind. — With hundreds of members in attendance, the national congress of the Priests' Eucharistic League in the United States was formally opened Aug. 5, in the Sacred Heart chapel at the University of Notre Dame. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Schrembs, Bishop of Toledo, was celebrant of the Pontifical Mass. The distinguished church prelates who attended were Archbishop Messmer of Milwaukee, Bishop Alerding of Ft. Wayne, Bishop Lillis of Kansas City, Bishop Allen of Mobile, and Bishop Althoff of Belleville. During the Pontifical Mass the Holy Cross vestal choir rendered the Gregorian chant under the direction of Dr. John DeLaunay, C.S.C., of the Holy Cross college in Washington, D. C. Prof. W. Middelschulte rendered solo selections on the organ at "Credo" and "Benedictus". Archbishop Messmer preached an eloquent sermon on "The Eucharist and Remedies for Social Evils". The first business session opened at two o'clock in Washington Hall. Bishop Schrembs, the President and Protector of the Eucharistic League welcomed the visiting delegates, explaining the purpose of the Congress, its aims, and what it hoped to accomplish with the assistance of the members. A cablegram from the Holy Father, Pope Benedict, was read.

OMAHA, Nebr.—The Creighton University Summer School here this year had an enrollment of 658 students, the largest among the Catholic summer schools of the whole country. Over five hundred of the students were Sisters from some forty Religious Congregations.

DYERSVILLE, Iowa.—Rev. P. A. Trumm died at Santa Barbara, Cal. The remains were brought to

St. Francis Church here, where funeral services were held on Aug. 15th. A large number of priests, relatives and friends of the deceased attended.

LONDON, England.—The concluding function of the Victory celebrations in London took place July 20th, when Marshal Foch attended High Mass in Westminster Cathedral. At the west door of the cathedral the Cardinal Archbishop, wearing his scarlet cappa magna, received the Marshal, who on entering the building bent down to kiss the Cardinal's ring. As the procession consisting of Cardinal Bourne, Marshal Foch, the Cathedral Chapter, and the choir passed up the nave, the band of the Welsh Guards in the west gallery played the "Marseillaise". The Mass was the ordinary Sunday High Mass, at which the Cardinal assisted from the Throne. The music was by William Byrd, an English composer of the 16th century. At the elevation the guards gave the general salute with bugles and the roll of drums. A special seat of honor was placed for the marshal before the entrance of the sanctuary, and near him were the French and Belgian ambassadors, military and naval officers of the Allied Powers and several of the Catholic peers and Members of Parliament, among them some of the Irish Members. At the conclusion of the Mass the French and British National Anthems were played, and on his way out Marshal Foch paused before the Shrine of St. Jeanne d'Arc, where he knelt in prayer for a few seconds. Later on Cardinal Bourne received the Marshal in Archbishop's house, where he remained in conversation for some time.

FRANCE.—In connection with the process of her canonization, Bernadette's body was exhumed for the second time last month. Bernadette Soubirous, in religion Sister Marie Bernard, died in April, 1879, at the Mother House of the Sisters of Charity and Christian Instruction at Nevers, and the Nuns obtained permission from the Pope to have her buried there instead of being taken to Lourdes. A chapel was built over her tomb in the grounds of the convent and many temporal and spiritual favors have been obtained through her intercession since her death. The first exhumation of her body took place in September, 1908, when it was found to be perfectly intact, as though she had been dead only a few hours instead of nearly thirty years. And now again, after another ten years in the grave, the body remains incorrupt.

ROME.—Rev. Alfred Botty, a Belgian foreign missionary in Mongolia and one of the most prolific writers for the publications of the Society for Propagation of the Faith has passed away. Fr. Van Obbergers, another Missionary, also died.

St. Peter's Colony MUESTER.—Mr. Mainzer, of the Wolf-Mainzer store, was the recipient of a telegram, last week, which contained the sad news that his sister, Mrs. Anna G. McKilip, had died at Key West, Florida, on Aug. 10th, death being brought about by the deleterious effects of the influenza with which she was afflicted many months ago. The deceased was 45 years old, and was married some four years ago. —On page 1 in this issue of St. Peter's Bote the kind reader will find the picture of the Rt. Rev. Michael Ott, O.S.B., the Abbot-Elect of St. Peter's Monastery.—The letter in which the Holy Father Pope Benedict XV is petitioned to sanction the choice of the capitulars of St. Peter's Abbey ought to be in Rome by this time. —Father Prior received a letter from our good Bishop Albert Pascal, O.M.I., last Friday, Aug. 15th,

wherein His Lordship expresses his profound sympathy at the unexpected death of his Vicar-General, the Rt. Rev. Abbot Bruno Dierfler, O.S.B. "You will never believe," he writes, "how much I have been surprised and afflicted by the sad news of the death of our dear and beloved Father Abbot Bruno... Of course, I am resigned to the holy will of God." Further on he writes: "As I understand, it is today or to-morrow that the Benedictine Fathers will convene for the election of a new abbot." (The letter of His Lordship is dated: Paris, July 23rd.) "May the Holy Ghost inspire you all and give you a good man like the late Abbot Bruno. Anyone that you may choose I will accept myself and give my full approbation." He also says: "My health is improving so much since I am at home that I do not look sick at all. In fact, I eat well, I sleep well and do not suffer any pain." Towards the end of his kind letter the good bishop expresses a longing to be beck among his people in the diocese of Prince Albert, saying: "I consider it my duty to be at the head of the diocese to the end of my life and to be buried in my cathedral. I have a great love for my clergy as well as for the religious in my diocese. I love also the people regardless of their nationality. I am so pleased to see in the 'St. Peter's Bote' which I am receiving regularly every week that the Ursulines in Bruno as also the Sisters of St. Elizabeth of Humboldt are going on so nicely with their improvements.—My first idea was to return to Saskatchewan this next fall, but imagine, I have not been able, on account of the warm weather, to go to Rome yet, neither to Lourdes. So my friends and doctors advise me to work on my health until next spring, or the month of March." In conclusion the good bishop asks to be remembered in the prayers of both the Rev. Fathers and people of St. Peter's Colony. —WELL BORING MACHINE FOR SALE. Easy terms. Phone or write Joseph Hinz, Muenster. —Miss Rosina Imhoff, the daughter of the artist Mr. Berthold Imhoff, arrived on Saturday at Muenster and is visiting in the Colony. She is staying with the Kopp family with whom she attended the picnic at Anaheim last Sunday. —The weather since Aug. 13th has been very beautiful and warm. Harvesting is in full swing and many fields are already cut. Rust has injured some fields, but the damage does not seem to be serious. —Alexander Percy Coumont, aged 2 years and 1 month, who was sick about 4 weeks, died Monday morning at 8 o'clock. The burial took place on Tuesday afternoon. —Leo Pfefferle is having an addition appended to his residence. —Mr. John Weber, the proprietor of the Muenster Hotel, has had a new concrete sidewalk constructed in front of the hotel. WATSON.—The C. P. R. has secured farms on which to locate townsites north of Watson. The nearest is Mr. T. D. Callop's farm, S.W. of 34-37-18. As that is only 7 miles from Watson it is expected to be only a siding. The next is M. P. Halverson's farm, N.W. 2-39-18, and people in that vicinity consider that the location for the coming town. The third station north of Watson will according to present indications be located on Maurius Kundson's farm, just across the northern boundary of the Spalding Municipality. This is also selected by many as the location of the coming metropolis of the country north of Watson. NEALDALE.—At the 9th meeting of the council of the Municipality of Ayr, held on Aug. 4th at the home of Mr. McCulloch, the follow-

ing resolution... That the... authorized... received... Ry. showing... line propos... the municip... the Reeve... out how ma... are in the r... present for... wives or n... have not... who will... to be given... be decided... the Secreta... Municipal... the munic... Rural Deyo... ning Act in... out of town... BURR... Wolverine... Scott and... committee... at the join... municipalities... and Ayr w... maintain... situated w... the said m... HUMB... dern two... constructed... the site fo... Keykey b... troved by... structure... Ratledge... the propo... be 25 fee... depth, tw... structured... locking ti... dern. M... at once u... expects to... pleted an... fore the e... —The... ber of cas... surround... weeks, no... excessive... In the fa... Pilger di... been dow... patients... for sever... —En... who has... trains ou... ten year... this wee... passenge... Vermilli... —Fr... last we... spending... here. I... to Moos... up his f... office de... —Pt... cently 1... over 4... 46th E... bullet... 1917 at... out of t... in the t... —W... been w... tion ga... Elizabe... after a... was he... termen... cemate... —M... that th... tomob... Gray... but a... cured... faster... turni... —S... Schoo... ing st... teach... New... Harri... Mr. I... years... cipal... body

ing resolutions were passed: Wilke: That the Reeve and Secretary be authorized to sign the blue print received from the Canadian Pacific Ry. showing the crossings of the line proposed to be built through the municipality; Billmeyer: that the Reeve be empowered to find out how many returned men there are in the municipality, and buy a present for each one, including the wives or mothers of those who have not returned, and of those who will not return, the present to be given at a time and place to be decided on later; Wilke: That the Secretary ascertain from the Municipal Department what powers the municipality has under the Rural Development and Town Planning Act in the location and laying out of towns within its limits.

BURR.—The Municipality of Wolverine has appointed Messrs. Scott and Armatage to act as a committee to represent Wolverine at the joint meeting with the municipalities of Osborne, Prairie Rose and Ayr who intend to erect and maintain a Union Hospital to be situated within the boundaries of the said municipalities.

HUMBOLDT.—A new and modern two storey building is to be constructed on Main street, upon the site formerly occupied by the Kepkey building, which was destroyed by fire last winter. The structure will be erected by Mr. Ratledge, who recently acquired the property. The building will be 25 feet wide and 75 feet in depth, two storeys, and will be constructed of pressed brick and interlocking tile. It will be fully modern. Mr. Ratledge will commence at once upon the excavation, and expects to have the building completed and ready for occupation before the end of the year.

—There have been quite a number of cases of typhoid fever in the surrounding districts the past few weeks, no doubt as a result of the excessive heat and long dry spell. In the family of Mr. Wirtz, of the Pilger district, four children have been down with it, and have been patients at St. Elizabeth hospital for several weeks.

—Engineer William Stinson, who has been running passenger trains out of Humboldt for about ten years, is moving to Edmonton this week, where he will take a passenger run from Edmonton to Vermillion.

—Frank Hapser arrived home last week from England and is spending a few days at his home here. He expects to return again to Moose Jaw, where he will take up his former duties in the post office department.

—Pte. Wm. Hallet returned recently from England. He served over two years in France with the 46th Battalion. He received a bullet in the right arm in April 1917 at Vimy Ridge, but was soon out of the hospital again and served in the trenches up to the time the armistice was signed.

—William Watkow, who had been working with the C.N.R. section gang at St. Gregor, died at St. Elizabeth hospital on Aug. 8th, after a short illness. The funeral was held on the following day, interment being made in the Catholic cemetery.

—Messrs. Kelly Brothers claim that there is a great scarcity of automobiles. They have only a few Gray-Dorrs at their disposal, and but a limited number can be secured. The cars are being sold faster than the manufacturers are turning them out.

—Monday, Aug. 18, the Separate School opened again. The teaching staff consists of the following teachers: Mr. Arthur Harrigan from New Brunswick, principal; (Mr. Harrigan is taking the place of Mr. Leo Schuhmacher who for six years has held the position of principal to the satisfaction of everybody.) Miss Leonora Michels, second

room; Miss Agnes Flory, third room; and Miss Rose Hallet, fourth room in place of Mrs. Clara Kane.

—The Rev. Father Theodore Schweers, O.M.I., of Allan, Sask., is conducting the annual spiritual retreat, this week and next week, for the Ven. Sisters of St. Elizabeth.

—The Rev. Father P. Nicolet of Viscount was a visitor at Father Benedict's parsonage and at the hospital on Sunday and Monday of this week.

DEAD MOOSE LAKE.—The Rev. Father Boniface, O.F.M., who held the retreat last week for the Ven. Ursuline Sisters here, left again for his sphere of labors Aug. 19th. On Sunday he paid a short visit to the Rev. Benedictine Fathers at Muenster, where he visited the grave of the deceased Rt. Rev. Abbot Bruno and admired the beautiful and artistic work Mr. Imhoff has performed in the interior of St. Peter's Abbey Church at Muenster.

ANNAHEIM.—The picnic at Annaheim was a grand success. The total receipts amounted to about \$2,500. The excellent weather drew crowds of people from other parishes to Annaheim.

LENORA LAKE.—Ben Coot opened up a butcher shop here and says he will have a good supply of fresh meat always on hand.

—A new livery barn is being erected too; this will be a boon to this town as there will be much livery business, and hauling to do this fall.

—"What about the picnic at Lenora Lake?" was overheard by the writer, and he wishes to have it understood that it will come off next Sunday, and no mistake, rain or shine. There will be certain attractions which have no name and will have to be seen to be enjoyed and appreciated. So don't forget!

—Mr. Bessler who has been a visitor at Lenora Lake during the summer and who intends to leave for Cincinnati, Ohio, his home soon again, was a visitor in Muenster on Tuesday of this week and inspected the church there which he thought is fine.

LEOFELD.—There were joined in holy marriage in St. Boniface Church at Leofeld on Aug. 12th, Frank Jungwirth, the eldest son of Herman Jungwirth of Leofeld and Anna Catharina Hauber, the firstborn daughter of Xaver Hauber of Leofeld. Our cordial congratulations to the newly married couple!

DANA.—Our town is seemingly seeking notoriety and prominence. Fred Furtushinski, a farmer, was sent to Prince Albert jail for six months with hard labor on Aug. 8th, for assaulting and causing bodily harm to Jacob Kototalko, a neighbor. Kototalko sustained a fractured arm and other injuries when pulled from a discing machine and kicked and pommelled by the accused. They had disagreed over the location of a roadway between their farms. Frank Hamm, J.P., sentenced Frutushinski, who was arrested by Constable McCann, of the Vonda detachment of the provincial police.

WATSON, August 16th, 1919.
Dear St. Peters Bote:—

Rev. Father Idephonse, who, in company with Rev. Father Dominic made a tour through St. Peter's Colony, covering in all about 600 miles, noticed with pleasure the marked improvements throughout the whole Colony. Father Idephonse was a zealous worker in different parts of the Colony when it was yet in its infancy, coming here in the year 1905 remaining until 1912 when he again returned to St. Paul. His old parishioners at Fulda and Willmont were indeed all very glad to see him. After an absence of seven years, Father Idephonse found himself still warmly remembered by his people who all pleasantly remarked on "How well

he looked," whilst he on his part could not fail to notice the substantial progress everywhere. Although no longer young the Rev. Father stood the trip well and enjoyed it immensely. Before leaving he expressed the wish to come again and would like to arrange his visit so that it might fall in the hunting season. He still has the gun he used in Saskatchewan, which, although a sporting and practical friend to him here, must perforce in St. Paul follow the old maxim addressed to naughty children "You may be seen but not heard." Whilst up here Father Idephonse saw to the welfare of the orphan children from St. Joseph's Orphanage, St. Paul, of which institution he is Chaplain. Three of these children are in Lake Lenora and two in St. Leo. He found the orphans happy and well satisfied in their new homes.

The Watson Fair was held on Friday, the 15th, and the weather was all that could be desired and everyone looked happy in displaying their various lines of goods. Among those carrying off honors we notice Mr. August Bettin, one special, 4 firsts and 2 seconds for farm produce, and 1 for live stock;—Mrs. August Bettin 9 first and 2 second prizes for garden stuff as well as 2 firsts for preserves and first for house plants;—Mr. Fred Bettin 2 firsts for farm products and 1 for live stock;—Miss Mamie Bettin first for cut flowers, Miss Helen first for wild flowers;—Tony Bettin, in boys' competition, won first prize in hand writing, first in water-color painting, as well as 3 other prizes in junior agricultural products. The Bettin Family secured in all \$46.00 in prizes.—Mr. Anthony Bartsch won 2 seconds and 1 first prize for farm products and livestock.—The fancy work of Mrs. and the Misses Bartsch looked very artistic and dainty. Mrs. Bartsch carried 6 first prizes in this line as well as 6 seconds, Miss Barbara Bartsch 12 firsts and 6 seconds, Miss Regina Bartsch 7 firsts and 2 seconds;—Mrs. Bartsch also secured 4 firsts and 6 seconds in garden stuff and table delicacies;—Miss Susan Bartsch was first in free-hand drawing and pressed flowers, second in two other junior competitions. In all the Bartsch Family carried off \$50 in prizes.—Mrs. Frank Pavlis secured a first and a special prize for bread, also two prizes for knitting.—Miss Compton secured first prize for fancy baking.

Ivan Ketchen, son of Mr. Alex. Ketchen, met with an accident whilst handling a horse on his way to the fair grounds. We are sorry to state, the doctor, upon examination, found the boy suffering from a broken leg.

Mrs. Frank Vossen has the pleasure of entertaining her sister from Ontario.—Mrs. Gormican is enjoying the company of her mother, Mrs. Anstett, also of her sister Mrs. Edwards.

Miss Tillie Kiefer has returned to Saskatoon after enjoying a pleasant holiday with her parents. Clarence Guitard was successful in obtaining his Grade VIII Diploma from the Sacred Heart Separate School. We are notified by the Department that his name was unintentionally omitted from the list of successful students.

—Corr.

Provincial Crop Report.

REGINA, Sask., August 12th.—Harvesting is well advanced according to reports received by the provincial Bureau of Statistics. Some districts report that 90% of the wheat is cut, while others estimate that about one-third has been harvested. It is, however, estimated that about 75 per cent. of the total wheat crop is now cut, and about 25 per cent. of the early sown oats. God rains have fallen in many places which will greatly

help the feed situation, and it is possible that in many districts the later sown grain will be much better than anticipated. It is reported that rust is doing some damage among the later sown grain. It is not thought, however, that the damage will be great in the early crops, as the grain was practically filled before the rust made its appearance.

Threshing will commence at many points next week and will be general before the end of the month. It is impossible to make any estimate of the yield per acre for the whole of the province, as reports received show that any such estimate would be, at the best, merely a guess. Even in those districts reporting an almost total loss there are some very good crops, and in other districts, which are expected to produce an average yield, many points report hail and rust having done damage, which will materially reduce the amount of grain expected. Under these conditions it will not be possible to make any reliable estimate of the total production of the crop for this year until at least part of the crop has been threshed.

—Fifty persons were killed during disturbances on Aug. 8, near Chemnitz, a town 38 miles southwest of Dresden. Troops were overpowered and disarmed by a mob. The soldiers' horses were slaughtered and their arms distributed to the crowd. Many wounded persons are in the Chemnitz hospitals. Additional troops were sent to quiet the disorders. According to an official announcement the casualties of the government troops were 8 officers and 15 privates killed and 6 officers and 85 privates wounded. The dead will be interred at Frankenberg instead at Chemnitz, owing to the continued hostility of a large section of the population to the government troops.

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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.

Subscribe to St. Peters Bote!

Strayed Bay Mare,
two yrs. old, white star on forehead, weight 1200 lbs., height 5 ft. 10 in., strayed since July 14th. Finder \$20 reward. Notify owner
Martin Schneider, P. O. Reynaud, Sask.

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.

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The Big Store — St. Gregor, Sask.

If you were looking for a piece of land to make it your home and you had two locations where quality and price of land are alike, but one of them was near a town with good stores and good Merchants, doing business on the proper principles of LIVE AND LET LIVE, doing all in their power to give you the SERVICE you have a right to expect and who TAKE PRIDE IN THEIR STORES AND BUSINESS ---- Whilst the other piece of land is located near a town with poorly appointed stores carrying a poorly appointed stock (too large to die on and not enough to live on) Box car merchants etc., and probably now and then some peddler coming from the Cities to make you happy(?)

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THE SAME REASONING SURELY APPLIES TO STORES

We stock the celebrated

Fairbanks Engines, Grinders and Pump Jacks.

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Who is my Neighbor?

Thy neighbor! It is he whom thou hast power to aid and bless.

Thy neighbor! The dejected poor whose eyes with want are dim.

Thy neighbor! The that weary man whose years are at their term.

Thy neighbor! The that heart bereft of every earthly gain.

Thy neighbor! The that stout slave fettered in thought and limb.

When'er thou meet a human form less favored than thine own.

What it Means To be a Catholic.

There are many Catholics who do not realize how very generous God has been to them.

Do you ever think what a wonderful privilege it is to be a Catholic?

Loyalty to one's Pastor.

Be loyal to your pastor. His work is to administer to your soul, not to please you.

Temperance vs. Prohibition

Every human being who desires to live in the enjoyment of life must adopt the rigorous and consistent practice of the cardinal virtues of self-denial and temperance.

I believe the principle of prohibition to be diametrically opposed to and wholly in repugnance to the above virtues.

Essentially this is prohibition logic that all alcoholic drinks are evil in themselves.

As a physician laboring daily with an aim looking to human betterment and uplift I unhesitatingly denounce their dogma as false in its entirety.

In themselves they are an inveterate enemy to the human body.

The legitimate, temperate and scientific use of alcohol in health and disease has saved more lives than any other element known to man.

Our beautiful Susquehanna river is very peaceful, placid, harmless.

I have no quarrel with tobacco, tea, coffee, corn, etc. They are not toxic.

To which should the state apply the laws of restraint, the gun or he who employs it with illegal intent?

Of the hundreds of drugs employed to cure, prevent and eradicate disease there are few that if used intemperately and contrary to science and their legitimate purpose but would cause as much and far more human misery than alcohol.

Physicians are well aware that much of the ills of life, from the cradle to the grave, manifesting themselves in pain, sorrow, misery and death, are directly caused by the intemperate use of our common

foods. Again applying prohibition logic, if God's foods used in disregard of His laws and the virtues of self-denial and temperance, possess in themselves the ability to cause pain, misery, disease and death, they are evil.

Some men not drunk on the intemperance of prohibition know that he who is defiant of God's laws and contemptuous of the cardinal virtues of self-denial and temperance, cannot be legislated into the possession and practice thereof.

If alcohol be the monster Goliath these modern Davids are wont to destroy, why do they not expend some of their saving energies against the great patent medicine fraud?

National prohibition spells national disintegration. We shall now suffer a loss of nearly a billion dollars in revenue.

If the strong arm of the government exercised for more than half a century has utterly failed to prevent illicit distilling of rotten whiskey in one small corner of the country, what a task awaits her when moonshine territory comprises the whole country?

There are just two notable examples in the world to-day of the operation of national prohibition.

Turkey, whose continuous struggles and uninterrupted crimes against civilization constitute the blackest page of the world's history, is the mother, grandmother and great-grandmother of legislative outrage on human liberty.

Having opened the flood-gates of degeneration by the crime of National Prohibition, what next?

The difference between what you earn and what you spend, is power. It often measures the distance between success and failure.

Thrift is the keynote of success in the life of the late James J. Hill.

The immortal Abraham Lincoln was a notable example of the value of thrift of time.

Thomas Edison began to save before he began to invent.

The successful magazine editor, Edward Bok, started saving on a salary of 50 cents a week.

Grover Cleveland's wages for his first year of work totalled \$50.00. Garfield could not have become president had he not saved early in life.

Whoever knows by past experience that when drunk he is accustomed to blaspheme or utter other improper language or injure others about him, besides the sin of drunkenness, is guilty of those other crimes committed during the state of intoxication.

Whoever does not adopt the proper means for the correction of this vicious habit of drunkenness commits in a continued state of sin.

Whoever entices or urges others to excess in drinking who he knows will become intoxicated commits a mortal sin.

Any seller of liquor who continues to supply to any individual that he knows will become intoxicated therewith, commits a mortal sin because he deliberately co-operates with the grievous sin of another.

Whoever is guilty of excess in drinking, though not to intoxication, in such a way as to cause distress in his family by squandering that which is needed for their support, commits a mortal sin against charity and justice.

It is not what we make, but what we save, what we spend wisely, what we invest to advantage, that is a profit.

THRIFT.

When we see in this land of infinite resources a vast number of industrious people earning enough to make them comfortable, yet so poor that they cannot afford many of the bare necessities of proper, healthful living, not to speak of the little luxuries or pleasures of life, we get some idea of the criminal lack of thrift training in our national life.

It is astonishing how few people have learned to spend their money to the best advantage.

We are living in an extravagant age, and the temptations on every hand, especially in large cities, are so alluring that it is very difficult for a young man who has not been trained in habits of thrift to resist them and save his money.

Some Men Who Became Successful By Saving.

The difference between what you earn and what you spend, is power. It often measures the distance between success and failure.

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L. Moritzer Humboldt, Sask.

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Feed and Livery Stable

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

All kinds of Meat can be had at Pitzel's Meat Market

The place where you get the best and at satisfactory prices.

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The Humboldt Central Meat Market



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A. M. Pulvermacher, BRUNO, SASK.

Canadian News

Saskatchewan

SASKATOON.—A Saskatoon man, J. J. Leddy, has been awarded the honor of election to the office of supreme director of the Knights of Columbus in Canada at the international convention recently held in Buffalo. Mr. Leddy attended the convention in the capacity of state deputy for the K. of C. in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Mr. Leddy is manager of the London Life Insurance in Saskatoon, and his activities in the Catholic army hut campaign were extensive. He also has been connected with several activities on behalf of Catholic organizations.

—Professors Hogg, MacKay, MacLaurin, and Greenway of the University of Saskatchewan, have recently been notified by the Board of Governors that "for the general advantage of the University" their resignations were desired. Dissatisfaction with the Board of Governors to which the four men gave expression seems to be the cause of their dismissal.

—Mrs. Mary Krzywlowish, of Vonda, was killed by lightning on Aug. 14th, is the information received here by Inspector Smith of the provincial police.

Alberta

EDMONTON.—Fifty thousand dollars in paper currency was stolen from the post office here between Saturday afternoon and 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, Aug. 12. The money belonged to the Merchants Bank and is believed to have been insured. It was in three paper parcels and had been consigned by registered parcels post from the Winnipeg head office of the Merchants Bank to the Merchants Bank in this city. It came into the local post office on Saturday, and when the vault was opened Tuesday morning, the money was missing.

—Six months adrift on an ice floe in the Arctic sea, cut off from all civilization by miles of deep water—such was the experience of Storker T. Storkersen, who arrived in the city Aug. 12th from the great northern wastes. Observations of great scientific value were made while the party was on the ice floe, but these will not be fully discussed until Storkersen meets his chief, Vilhmar Stefanson, in Banff, and prepares his full report.

CALGARY.—One Big Union activities are over in the Drumheller mining district. President Christopher, Vice-Pres. McFagen and other O.B.U. leaders were taken out of Wayne and run out on the trails. They have not been heard of since. According to a decision reached at a meeting held on Aug. 11, the miners returned to work. From what can be ascertained at the moment, the mines are in excellent condition, considering their lengthy idleness.

Yukon

DAWSON.—A rich new silver strike has been made on Little Twelve Mile, at the head of Spotted Fawn Gulch, forty miles from Dawson. The ore resembles steel galena. A new rich strike also was made on Lightning Creek, Mayo Camp, in the Upper Stewart country. Many claims were staked.

Manitoba

WINNIPEG.—In a statement issued Aug. 13th, the Canadian Wheat Board says it hopes to be in a position to make public the plans and regulations for the handling of the 1919 wheat crop some time next week. "In the meantime," the board says in its statement, "in order to obviate undue hardship to the producer, the Canadian Wheat Board suggests that temporarily farmers should deliver their wheat to the elevator companies and obtain storage tickets

therefor. The elevator companies or banks will undoubtedly make satisfactory advances against these storage tickets. When later the regulations and methods in connection with the pooling system are known the farmers can convert the storage tickets into cash tickets, and secure the initial payment, as fixed by the board, and receipts enabling them to obtain participation certificates at a later date." — W. R. Motherwell spoke at a session of the Wheat Board. He said that the value of wheat for many years had been determined by the open world's market, but this was now being practically denied the Canadian farmer at a time when, in his opinion, the value would be nearer \$3. If we fix an artificially depressed price to be paid for wheat, it is more than probable we shall be forced to sell it at depressed prices in the world's markets. Now the war is over there is no excuse that the producer should be asked to take less for his grain than the world's market prices, while at the same time he has to buy everything at the highest prices.

Ontario

OTTAWA.—The chief censor has given notice that the Courier Polski, a daily newspaper printed in the Polish language in Milwaukee, is prohibited from entering Canada.

—The price of hides for the manufacture of boots and shoes is falling in Canada since the government placed an embargo on exports of hides, skins and leather. The embargo was announced on Aug. 4. By Aug. 6 country hides had fallen 5c a pound and advices received state the price on hides dropped 10c and on calfskins 20c on the Montreal market in one day. This decline in the price of raw material should, according to the cost of living commissioner, if it continues, obviate the necessity of advancing prices on boots and shoes, and if continued far enough should cause an actual decline in these prices.

Quebec

MONTREAL.—Charred beyond the possibility of recognition, the bodies of 3 men, 3 women and a boy were recovered from the ruins of the Mystic Mill and part of the scenic railway which were destroyed by fire at Dominion Park, an amusement resort near this city. It is thought that several more bodies will be recovered.

Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S.—The Prince of Wales was accorded a veritable tumult of enthusiastic receptions upon his arrival here on Aug. 12. A formal luncheon was tendered him by the governor, at the close of which a toast to health brought from him a response couched in words of warm praise for the work of the Newfoundlanders at home, on the seas and on the battle fields of Europe. On the steps of the parliament building he presented life-saving medals to 35 heroes who aided in rescuing the survivors of the Floris last year.

Denounce Immigration Act

Severe denunciation of the recent amendment to the Immigration Act was one of the outstanding features of the Alberta Farmers' Political Party demands at their recent convention. According to the Calgary Albertan of July 26th, "With only four delegates dissenting (out of a total of seventy-eight) the resolution was carried by the convention of the United Farmers of Alberta Political Association, in Sandstone Hall, Calgary, recent. The discussion aroused a degree of indignation such as no other topic has occasioned, during the two days session." Rice Sheperd, one of the most prominent men in the farmers' movement in Western Canada, said that himself and fa-

mily had supported the Union Government at the last election; but declared that the amendment to the immigration act, which gave power to deport men without trial, was one of the specific reasons why he would vote against the government at the next election.

The resolution adopted is as follows:

"Whereas, the recent amendment to the Immigration Act is retroactive, thereby making acts criminal now which were not criminal when committed; and

Whereas, it discriminates against British born immigrants, classing them with aliens; and

Whereas, the amended Immigration Act does away with a fair trial by jury to those, alleged to have committed offences;

"Be it therefore resolved that this political convention of the United Farmers of Alberta Political Association hereby declares that we are opposed to the amendment of the Immigration Act and that, while we are interested in seeing due punishment meted out to all who have violated the laws of Canada, we stand for a fair trial by jury, in a properly constituted court, for every person charged with crime and we therefore urge, in the name of Canadian justice, that every person arrested under the amended Immigration Act, be given a trial by jury and that the amendment of Section 41 of the Immigration Act and sub-sections, be repealed."

The Calgary Albertan, in discussing the above decision, says: "The action of the convention was not hasty or ill considered. For almost a day the matter had been in the hands of the resolutions committee who made a complete inquiry into the provisions of the act; obtaining the advice of a well-known parliamentarian in regard to the purely legal question, and also of a prominent Calgary lawyer.

"Associated with the resolutions committee were Rev. William Irvine and C. F. Chipman, of the Grain Growers' Guide, who was in Winnipeg during the strike. Guy Johnson, of Vulcan, who presented a resolution in behalf of the committee, explained that the committee took full responsibility for its provisions, and in the expression of opinion—its legal advisors were in no way involved. Mr. Johnson read extracts from the act and pointed out that it gave power to immigration officials to deport, not only persons who might have been guilty of offences, but also those who were suspected of them and the only judges in this matter were the immigration officials."

Similar indignation is expressed by Turner's Weekly, one of the most ably edited and progressive weeklies in Western Canada. Harris Turner, M. P., who is the editor, is a returned soldier and an experienced journalist and in its issue of July 26th condemns the amendments in the following fearless manner:

"The section of the Immigration Act, under which it is proposed to deport the aliens who were arrested in Winnipeg at the time of the strike, provides that anybody could under the meaning of the act, who by word or action attempts to create any riot or public disorder in Canada; or without lawful authority assume any powers of government in Canada, or in any part thereof; or who is a member of, or affiliated with, any organization teaching or entertaining disbelief in, or opposition to organized government."

"There is no one in Canada who desires to see foreign revolutionists or anarchists stirring up anything which might amount to real trouble; but there are sections of the criminal code which would take care of such individuals. The section quoted above looks innocent enough; but it creates machinery

for deporting, without trial by the regular courts, men who have long been residents of Canada. If the law were used with absolute fairness it might, perhaps, be of service. But it, unfortunately, gives the authorities so much leeway that, in the hands of unscrupulous manipulators, it could easily be transformed into a weapon by means of which anyone disliked by the men in charge of the Immigration Department, for the moment, could be quietly put away without the formality of a trial. The treason, riot and sedition sections of the Criminal Code provide a much safer method of handling the abuses aimed at, than the board provisions of the Immigration Act."

United States News

WASHINGTON, D. C.—America, independent, can be of greater service to the world than America "fettered" by the League of Nations, Senator Lodge, Mass., Republican leader of the senate, asserted in a senate speech on the league. "By meddling in all differences which may arise among mankind, we simply fritter away our influence and injure ourselves to no good purpose," said Lodge. "We shall be of far more value to the world and its peace by occupying, so far as possible, the situation we have occupied for the last twenty years, and by adhering to the policy of Washington and Monroe."

Lodge denied that this means a policy of American isolation. That, he said is no longer possible, because the United States became a world power at the time of the war with Spain. "Nobody," said Lodge, "expects to isolate the United States or to make it a hermit nation. But there is a wide difference between taking a suitable part in world responsibilities and plunging our country in every controversy and conflict on the face of the globe. One great element of our strength in the war just closed was that we had held aloof, and had not thrust ourselves into European quarrels; that we had no selfish interest."

Lodge declared that the league covenant, instead of providing for perpetual and universal peace, as its advocates declare, really sets up an alliance, the principal provisions of which are for war and not peace. He said that so long as article 10 remains in its present form, and provisions covering withdrawal, the Monroe doctrine and control of domestic questions unaltered, he will not vote for the treaty.

America's army of secret service agents was turned loose on the food hoarders Aug. 9th. Orders were flashed from Washington to hundreds of special operatives of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice all over the United States instructing them to keep with the federal district attorneys in the profiteer hunt. This adds materially to the numerical strength of the force, which is devoting all its energies to opening the warehouses and putting stored food from the market to force down prices.

Important new developments in the government's fight to reduce the high cost of living came Aug. 13th. One of the most interesting was the announcement by Attorney General Palmer that the first federal conviction for profiteering had been obtained. District Attorney Lucey telegraphed from Binghamton, N.Y., that a retail grocer had been fined \$500 for selling sugar at 15 cents a pound. No details were given and the law under which the case was brought was not known here.

The senate on Aug. 15th ordered an investigation into alleged profiteering in coal, and into charges of conspiracy to keep up prices, a resolution was adopted without

debate directing the senate interstate committee to make the inquiry.

The railroad brotherhoods through their counsel, Glenn E. Plumb, laid before the House Interstate Commerce Commission their charges of corruption in the management of the railroads under private control. The charges, announced as forthcoming a week ago, were that many of the great railway systems had been plundered systematically by the financial interests and that the railroads illegally held millions of acres of public lands. 18 representative railroads of the country, the brotherhood attorney asserted, issued stock aggregating \$450,414,000, between 1900 and 1910 as bonuses and paid millions of dollars in dividends on the bonuses. The same railroads, he charged, were controlled in the whole or in part by the Morgan interests, the Rockefeller interests and the Gould interests.

NEW YORK.—More than two million persons who ordinarily travel daily over the Interborough Rapid Transit Co.'s subway and elevated lines in Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens either took slow moving surface cars and improvised conveyances, or walked to their work, as a result of the strike of the company's 14,000 employees for a 50% increase in wages.

CHICAGO.—A raid on hoarded sugar stocks in Chicago took place Aug. 15th. Assistant U. S. Dist. Attorney Milroy announced. The raid followed that of Milroy's department, when large quantities of butter were taken. Prosecutor Milroy announced that although reports have come to him that food prices are falling, the department of justice will continue its survey of food stocks in the city and prosecute the guilty.

The shopmen's strike is off and the men returned to work Aug. 16. This was the decision passed by the representatives of the strikers from widely scattered points throughout the country after an all-day meeting. While the shopmen's representatives were in session, a mass meeting of car repairers, representing about 27,000 strikers, also decided to return to work. The end of the strike will open the way for the international officers of the shopmen crafts to obtain a decision by the railway administration. The shopmen have demanded 85 cents an hour for the skilled workers and 60 cents for helpers.

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Governor Cox, of Ohio, asked United States Attorney-General Palmer to seize 2,420,000 lbs of meats stored in Ohio by several big Chicago packers on the charge of "wilful violation and even defiance of the law." Cox said the meat was owned by Swift & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co. and Brant & Co. The governor urged Palmer to take immediate action to seize the meat and to prosecute the packers. In addition 32 affidavits, charging 23 different Ohio persons with violations of the State Cold Storage act, were signed and sent out for service.

ST. LOUIS.—Federal authorities swooped down on alleged food hoarders and profiteers and gathered in huge stocks of meat, eggs, butter, cheese and other foodstuffs. A raid on the Booth cold storage Co. on Aug. 15, brought forth over ten million pounds of meat. The raid was made to determine the ownership of the stocks and whether the supplies had been held longer than three months or for purposes of profiteering. Seizure of 18,000,000 eggs, alleged to have been held here in violation of food laws, was expected during the day. Authorities obtained a warrant to search the warehouse. The list of goods seized included: 419,917 lbs creamery butter, 21,209 lbs stock butter, 11,887 lbs of Limburger

cheese, 23,096 lbs of other cheese, 2,035 cases of eggs (30 doz. to the case), 52,507 lbs of frozen eggs, 1,978,125 lbs of frozen poultry, 2,308,161 lbs of beef, 5,098,345 lbs frozen pork, 11,933,000 lbs of lamb, 24,757,000 lbs of mutton, 937,746 lbs of dried salt pork, 1,251,352 lbs of pickled pork, 355,595 lbs of lard. In addition, the federal authorities seized large quantities of canned corn, beans, tomatoes and canned eggs.

Foreign News

BERLIN, Germany.—"We must proceed immediately to create a mercantile fleet and help Germans abroad with state advances," said Mathias Erzberger, vice-premier and minister of finance of the German government, speaking before the national assembly at Weimar Aug. 12. He promised the assembly that a bill carrying out these projects would be presented in a few weeks. Herr Erzberger added that the loan situation must be given consideration, considering that the German nation must raise 25,000,000,000 marks yearly in taxes in order to regain a healthy condition. "The storm will come because it must come," he added, "I am consistently at work on the regular budget, which will be submitted on Oct. 1. The liquidation of our war undertakings must be completed as soon as possible. Under the peace treaty we have undertaken heavy obligations, which we must observe with an honest will. A big property levy is the first step on the path of imperial reform. This will afford a possibility of reducing the floating debt and abolishing the vicious paper regime. The entire system of taxation to be completed during the course of the year will be an accomplishment which will be a blessing to the German people, and which will help to create the new and strong Germany, built upon justice and democracy."

Herr Erzberger declared that foodstuffs cannot remain unburdened. Referring to the use of German labor in the reconstruction of northern France, he said that this was the only possible means of reparation.

The harvest, contrary to expectations in May and June, threatens to be spoiled or badly damaged by the wretched weather which prevailed all summer and the lack of labor which, with the highest wages, it is almost impossible to get. The German grain supply, from which the empire must largely subsist, is at present of low value. It is over-ripe from lack of workers to harvest the crop, and is beginning to shed its kernels. The summer crop is better and nearly up to expectations. Sugar beets suffered also from lack of workers and it may be necessary to plow up the crop in order to save it. Potatoes deceived expectations, as they suffered badly from the wet weather. Food Controller Schmidt told a correspondent in June that Germany's harvest prospects were better this year. A record crop was expected, but this hope has fallen because of the shortage of country laborers. The city idlers will not help. The government is making every effort to increase the number of farm-hands because their absence may be catastrophic, but has been unsuccessful so far.

The first direct mail from America to Germany arrived Aug. 8. One bank communication, more than three years old, bore the heat of the British censor, but all recent letters were untouched.

LIVERPOOL.—The rioting thus far has resulted in damage to the extent of \$1,250,000, it is estimated. Nearly 200 small shops have been wrecked and looted. One man has been killed and two others wounded by shots and many others injured by stones or police batons. There have been 400 arrests.

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