

St. Peters Bote,

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

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The oldest Catholic newspaper of Saskatchewan, recommended by Rt. Rev. Bishop Pascal of Prince Albert and † Most Rev. Archbishop Langevin of St. Boniface, and published by the Benedictine Fathers of St. Peter's Abbey at Muenster, Saskatchewan, Canada.

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St. Peters Bote

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Muenster, Sask., Canada.

After the Signing of Peace

TOKYO, Aug. 30.—The Japanese government has granted representatives of Kolchak permission to mobilize all able-bodied Russian subjects in Japan between the ages of 18 and 45 to fight for the all-Russian government. A committee has arrived from Vladivostok to oversee the mobilization.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 31.—In an official proclamation "The Peoples of the World," the "Republic of Korea" tonight renounced the sovereignty of Japan and called on the world to accept Korea as an independent government, founded on the principles expressed in the American declaration of independence. The proclamation was signed by Dr. Syngman Rhee, president of the Republic of Korea, and by J. Klusie S. Kimm, chairman of the official Korea commission at the peace conference at Paris. They speak as "the duly elected and accredited executive officers of the Republic of Korea, representing and acting in behalf of 19,000,000 Koreans, now held in bondage" by Japan. They state that their country was an independent state for four thousand years before Japan annexed it some years ago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The allied blockade against Hungary was lifted today. Restrictions remain, however, on dyes and certain other commodities which will be under the control of the reparations commission, as was the case when the German blockade was lifted.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The first contingent of German prisoners have arrived at Cologne and Deutz, from the British camp at Calais. The men appear to have been well fed, and they wore good clothing.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—A despatch to the Local Anzeiger from Mannheim asserts that Frenchmen, in the garb of civilians, promoted an insurrection at Ludwigshafen. They demanded entrance to the main post office at midnight for the purpose of telegraphing abroad news of the proclamation of a republic but were forced to retire.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—John Leckie and officers and men of the North Russian expedition are now in Buxton Camp awaiting repatriation to Canada. It is hoped that arrangements may be completed to enable them to sail for home soon, as many of the men have been away for nearly five years. No more Canadians remain in North Russia.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The British destroyer Victorian was torpedoed and sunk in the Baltic Sea on Saturday, Aug. 30, the admiralty announced. Eight of her complement are missing.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The supreme council of the peace conference decided today to send a note in forcible terms to the German government pointing out the contradiction with the Versailles treaty of the provision in the

new German constitution providing for the representation of Austria in the German reichstag. The council demands the suppression of the article within a fortnight declaring that otherwise the Allies will be compelled to undertake a further occupation of the left bank of the Rhine.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The Aegean seaport, access to which the allies have decided to give Bulgaria under the peace treaty, is Dedeagatch, together with the railway leading to that port. A Havas despatch from Paris on Sept. 1 said the supreme council had decided to hand the Bulgarian delegation the text of a treaty which would provide for a port of Bulgaria on the Aegean sea, but would not name the port, Bulgaria being merely asked to renounce her claims to certain territory, the distribution of which would be made later.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The Fiume problem will be solved by an agreement that the city will become a buffer state, with an extended hinterland, according to an interview with a prominent Italian which is printed in the Journal today. The article declares Fiume will be under a regime which will assure the Italian character of the city, being governed by a council composed of two Italians, two Jugo-Slavs and one citizen of Fiume. The city of Zara, it is said, will be made free. Italy, according to the interview, will renounce her sovereignty over the territory of Tibesti, in the central part of the Sahara desert, but will receive concessions from the French in Heraklia, Asia Minor, where there is a coal field, and in Anatolia.

BELGRADE, Sept. 2.—Numbers of Italian soldiers have been massacred in several attacks by Albanian clansmen, according to the Politiken of this city. The remainder of the Italian troops retired toward Durazzo and other strong points.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—President Wilson, in a final conference today with Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, before his departure on his speech-making tour to the Pacific coast, expressed confidence that the treaty finally would be ratified without amendments or "destructive reservations."

WELLINGTON, N.Z., Sept. 3.—Both houses of the legislature have unanimously passed the resolution introduced by Premier Massey for ratification of the peace treaty.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Rumania will not sign the peace treaty with Austria, according to Intransigent, because of a clause introduced at the formal request of the United States delegates concerning ethnical minorities.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Franz Heinrichs, minister of commerce under Stephen Friedrich in the ministry which followed Archduke Joseph's regime, has formed a new cabinet in Budapest, according to a news agency despatch received from Vienna today.

OTTAWA, Sept. 4.—The senate tonight, taking the lead in the

matter of ratification of the peace treaty between the allied nations and Germany, the treaty of peace between the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan and Belgium, and the agreement between the United States, Belgium, the British Empire, France and Germany with respect to the military occupation of the Rhine lands, adopted the three resolutions which the government had placed on the order paper. A request for further time to consider the documents placed before the senators was not acceded to.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—The Taegliche Rundschau declared today that the demand by the entente that the German constitution be altered is hardly calculated to induce the German people to respect their new charter and warns the supreme council of the danger of precipitating a new civil disruption. The Vossische Zeitung says a flat refusal is the only possible answer to the demand of the entente, while the Kreuz Zeitung remarks that "the amateurs of Weimar must now put up with the constant intervention by the entente in Germany's civil affairs."

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A News Agency despatch from Berlin reported today that the German government has forwarded a note to Premier Clemenceau stating that Germany will not maintain her present attitude with regard to Austrian representations in the reichstag and that she will alter her constitution to conform to the allied demands.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The Austrian delegation has asked the peace conference to extend the time allowed for an answer to the terms of peace by two days. It is probable the conference will grant this request. The answer, according to the covering letter, was to be in the hands of the conference on September 7, but if the request is granted the answer will not be required before Tuesday of next week.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Serbia seems likely to adopt the same attitude as Roumania towards the Austrian peace treaty, says the Petit Parisien today. According to information from a most authoritative source, the newspaper says the Belgrade government feels it cannot accept the treaty unless there is modification of certain clauses concerning the protection of racial minorities, which Serbia considers as infringing upon her sovereignty.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The Bulgarian peace treaty has been virtually completed. Apparently the problem concerning Thrace will be left unsolved, except that a commission will be named to study means for granting Bulgaria access to the Aegean Sea. The question of giving Bulgaria the southern section of Dobrudja, which is populated largely by Bulgarians, probably will not be mentioned in the treaty, because of the opposition of Rumania to giving up the territory. The United States delegation favors the return of Dobrudja to Bulgaria, but in this they are virtu-

ally unsupported, as is the case with regard to Thrace.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Commander Colonel John Ward arrived in London yesterday having been summoned from Russia by the war office for consultation. In an interview he stated that the horrors of Bolshevik rule had been far from exaggerated. It was, he said, indeed doubtful as to whether the story of half the atrocities in Russia had yet been told. The secret of the prolonged regime of the Bolsheviks was simply terrorism. Every one in Russia acted under fear of denunciation and of a horrible death. Besides there was no food, clothing or other necessities of life for those refusing to profess Bolshevik views. Again the Bolsheviks, controlled the rich manufacturing districts and all attacks on them had to be made from sparsely populated areas, hence it was important that General Denikine should be supplied with munitions, as should Kolchak. The Bolshevik forces, states Commander Ward, have practically unlimited supplies of munitions as only a small portion of the munitions supplied Russia by the allies before the revolution fell into the hands of the Germans. Colonel Ward said he believed that the Bolsheviks had sufficient munitions for ten years.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Admiral Kolchak, head of the all-Russian government at Omsk, has issued a stirring appeal to all Russians capable of bearing arms to join the ranks, declaring that the destiny of Russia is at stake. He declares that his government will not lay down its arms until victory has been won.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik military and naval commissary, addressing the Petrograd soviet on Sept. 1, declared that the Bolshevik must stand proudly and impreguably in the defence of Petrograd, according to a Soviet government wireless message from Moscow.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Bolshevik have occupied the town of Dubovka on the Volga, 180 miles southwest of Saratov, according to an official statement issued by the Soviet government at Moscow and received here by wireless. The text of the statement follows: "We have occupied Dubovka. The enemy is evacuating Tsaritsin (government of Saratov, 110 miles south-southwest of Kamishin), and we have taken Zareff. During the capture of Orsk (115 miles east-southeast of Orenburg), we captured 3,000 prisoners."

QUEBEC, Que., Sept. 5.—Three hundred alien enemies who had been interned in Canada, during the war embarked from Quebec under guard yesterday on a trans-Atlantic vessel en route to the old country.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The senate foreign relations committee late last night finished its work on the peace treaty with Germany and after adopting four reservations to the League of Nations covenant, ordered the treaty reported to the senate with about two score amendments

previously incorporated. The treaty signed at Versailles June 28, and submitted by President Wilson to the senate and referred to the committee July 10, will pass so far as the United States is concerned, into its final stages—that of open consideration by the senate. The committee's action was deferred on the special treaty to protect France and on other treaties submitted. Weeks of debate, before the final vote, are expected. After the vote on the resolution of ratifications and the reservations, the treaty as amended was ordered reported without a record vote.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—The German reply to the note of the Allies with regard to representation of Austria in the German Reichsrath says the German peace delegation informed the Allies on May 27th that Germany had no intention to modify the Austro-German boundaries by violence, but could not undertake to oppose a German-Austrian desire for union with Germany.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The peace treaty with Bulgaria was completed by the allied delegates this afternoon. It will be presented to the Bulgarians Monday.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Montenegrin situation, which a week ago was viewed with alarm by government officials here, remains obscure. It is authoritatively stated that, notwithstanding denials from the Serbians, the country is in a state of general revolt. The war office believes that something of a serious nature has occurred or is occurring and it is strongly suspected that a rigid censorship was clamped down after the first reports of the uprising.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 5.—Bolshevik newspapers in Petrograd assert that the Young Turk committees of union and progress have been transformed into Bolshevik branches, and are carrying out propaganda on a large scale in Asia Minor.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 5.—The Russian Bolshevik government has nominated three commissioners—Vilenski, Vladimirovsky and Lohoff—to administer the territory recaptured from Admiral Kolchak's forces. The government also has appropriated 2,500,000,000 rubles for propaganda in Siberia.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—"Germany, defeated on the west, has turned a battle with the hope of achieving the victory she could not win on the other fronts," Ignace Jan Paderewski declared today to the Associated Press, while discussing Polish conditions. M. Paderewski will appear before the supreme council of the peace conference to discuss the critical situation in Teschen and Silesia. He will ask for armed assistance. "In upper Silesia, east Prussia, Lithuania, along the Bolshevik front in the vicinity of Minsk and along the Ukrainian front, Polish armies are forced to face armed enemies," he continued. "Where these enemies are not Germans, they are aided by Germans, who are urging the Bolshevik forward in every way to

embarrass Poland. Our new government, with limited supplies and little clothing for its army, finds the situation desperate. "In the Baltic states of Russia the Germans are fomenting disorders and lending assistance to the Bolshevik. On all sides we are forced to face this new war that Germany is waging against the allied cause. She is determined to conquer Russia at any cost and is making every effort to hamper us in our battle against disorder. German propagandists are twisting every clash between our troops and the Bolshevik into Jewish pogroms."

LONDON, Sept. 6.—President Masaryk, of Czecho-Slovakia, interviewed here, emphasized the utter impossibility of any union with the Austrians or Magyars, but the new states, however, he declared, must come to an economic agreement. The best relations existed with Poland, Roumania and Jugo-Slavia, and friendly relations were hoped for with the Austrians and Magyars, but depended entirely on them.

VIENNA, via London, Sept. 6.—Dr. Karl Renner, head of the Austrian peace delegation, has informed the newspaper correspondents here that he would return to St. Germain on Sunday and sign the peace treaty handed to Austria this week.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—Finance Minister Klotz announced in the chamber of deputies today that the war expenses of the allies had been estimated at \$200,000,000,000. According to Klotz, Germany will pay France \$18,500,000,000 within the next 36 years.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—According to the Petit Parisien, Sir George R. Clerk of the British foreign office is carrying a note from the supreme council to Bucharest, couched in firm but cordial language. The note declares the peace conference considers Rumania as a faithful friend, expresses the wish that its government will not detach itself from the body of the allies, requests explanations on various points, asks that Rumania evacuate Hungary speedily and meanwhile cease requisitioning supplies, while putting the material already requisitioned at the disposal of the allies for the purpose of making a just division of it or its equivalent among the various nations having claims against Hungary. The communication recalls to the Rumanian cabinet the engagements it had entered into, and sets forth the necessity of their being kept. It ends by asking Rumania to cooperate with the allies in re-establishing order in Hungary. It is said by the Journal that Sir George is taking with him the 75 radiograms which the Rumanian delegation declared were sent from Paris to the Rumanian government within the last two weeks, but none of which reached its destination. Rumania claims a similar failure of the various allied notes to reach her.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Admiral Kolchak, head of the all-Russian government, began a counter offensive against the Bolsheviks on Sept. 1, says an official message from Omsk.

The Story of Rose.

Rose went into the church every day during Lent and made the Stations of the Cross. She always offered this pious practice for the relief of the suffering souls in Purgatory.

"I just wonder if I help any of those poor souls, and if they get to heaven quicker because I pray for them," Rose would often sigh to herself. "I wish I could see." One day when she went into the church, as usual, she noticed a well-dressed woman seated in one of the pews.

The stranger intently watched the little girl as she passed from station to station. As Rose crossed from one side of the church to the other, she saw the woman was still seated there.

"I wonder if she's a Catholic?" was the child's thought.

She had finished the beautiful devotion and was kneeling at the altar railing when she felt a light touch on her shoulder. Rose glanced around to see the face of the stranger close to her own. There were tears in the large dark eyes.

"Please say a little prayer for me, dear," the woman whispered, and when Rose said that she would, the stranger, without genuflecting, passed down the aisle and out of the church.

"I wonder why she didn't kneel and say a prayer for herself?" Rose wondered on her way home.

Every day after that the woman was in the church whenever Rose entered, and she would sit and watch the little girl with evident interest.

Once, when Rose, after finishing her devotions, passed down the aisle, the woman reached out her hand and drew her to her side.

"You didn't forget me today, dear, did you?" she questioned. Rose answered her reassuringly, for she was beginning to feel a deep interest in this strange person who was always dressed so richly and seemed to have tears in her eyes.

"Perhaps she is a Catholic who has been so unhappy as to give up her religion," said Mrs. Lewis, when Rose told her mother about her new acquaintance.

"She's real rich, I think," added Rose, "for she wears gloves all the time, and a silk dress too." The little girl thought these sufficient evidences of wealth, for she knew that her mother never wore gloves. They were a luxury not to be dreamed of. And a silk dress—why, poor Mrs. Lewis could hardly recall the time she last wore a silk dress.

Mr. Lewis was dead and Mrs. Lewis took in washing and ironing to support herself and three little ones, Rose, Johnny and Bob.

"But I'd rather have our Lord in the tabernacle and you, mother, than all the money and pretty dresses in the world," Rose added, as she embraced her mother effusively.

"I hope you will always feel that way, little girl," said Mrs. Lewis, and she smiled at her daughter's fervent protestations of love.

Sometimes it was very trying to have to work so hard, for the poor woman was far from strong, and it took a great effort to keep the children always dressed properly. But she did the best she could, and wore her crosses with patience and resignation. And the story of the strange woman whom Rose had met caused the good woman to reflect that money and worldly goods do not always bring happiness, and she felt grateful to God that she possessed the greatest gift of all, that of the true faith.

One day "Rose's lady," as the other children began to call her, followed the child out of the church and inquired her name and where she lived.

"If I send for you some time will you come and see me?" the woman then asked. Rose said that she certainly should.

For about a week after that day the little girl missed her friend in the church. Then, one afternoon, a young woman who said she was Mrs. Raymond's maid, came to the Lewis home and asked if Rose could come to see Mrs. Raymond, who had been quite ill. Mrs. Lewis gave her daughter permission to go, and Rose was simply awestruck at the sight of the beautiful home to which she was conducted.

Mrs. Raymond, propped up among her pillows, gave her visitor a cordial welcome, and her pale face brightened at sight of the little girl to whom she had become warmly attached.

Rose's rapturous remarks over the elegant pictures and other furnishings of the room, as well as the questions she asked, led Mrs. Raymond to conclude that the child's family had not much of this world's goods. "I suppose you would like to have a beautiful house like this?" she asked, smiling at the bright faced little girl, who was still gazing about her in undisguised admiration.

Rose clasped her hands in her lap. "Well," she said, "it isn't the house that I'd want most. I'd rather have nice things for mother to wear—gloves and pretty dresses like you have. But when I'm big I'll go to work, and then she'll have everything she needs. I just wish I could grow up quick in a night." And Rose laughed a merry little laugh.

Mrs. Raymond became sad and thoughtful. "Little girl," she said slowly, "I would willingly give everything—my fine house and clothes and wealth—if I could just have your trusting faith and goodness."

The child looked up at her with smiling eyes.

"O, how I do wish you were a Catholic. It's much better than money or clothes, or—or—anything. And indeed, I wouldn't exchange my religion for anything else in the world."

Mrs. Raymond's eyes were full of tears. "Child," she said earnestly, "may you always feel as you do now, and may you never, never abandon your religion for worldly gain. But I'm sure you never will. Now, dear, I feel as though I could sleep. I'm very sick, Rose, and you must not forget to pray for me. Come again tomorrow after school, won't you?"

Rose promised that she would come on the following day and then went home. The woman felt ashamed to tell the child that she was a Catholic who had renounced her faith for wealth and pleasure. But now she was afflicted with a fatal malady, and not having the strength and consolation that religion alone could afford her, she was very sad and unhappy indeed.

She had stepped into the church one day when she was out for a walk. It was not to pray, for a prayer had not passed her lips in many a year. But she was weary and wanted to rest a while. Then, as she sat in the cool, pretty church, Rose came in and the woman was struck with her air of faith and devotion. Ever after Mrs. Raymond came each afternoon to watch the little girl and to think over the happy days of her own childhood. Somehow it seemed restful and comforting—the sight of this innocent soul intent upon her prayers. Finally the lady became too ill to go out, and it was then that she sent for Rose.

The child's quick eye saw that her new friend was becoming paler and weaker each day. What if she should die! Rose longed to be able to assist this poor soul that was drifting rapidly toward eternity, bereft of all help and consolation.

During her visit one day the child approached the bed to adjust the sick woman's pillow, when to her surprise she noticed a small gold medal of the Immaculate Conception suspended from a fine gold chain from her neck.

Rose gave a low exclamation of surprise. "Why, Mrs. Raymond! Oh, I am so glad. Why, you are a Catholic after all, aren't you? You are wearing the Blessed Virgin's medal."

Mrs. Raymond burst into tears. "It won't do me any good," she sobbed. "I've neglected God too long now. But I can't die this way, no, I can't!"

Rose was deeply affected. "O, dear Mrs. Raymond, the Blessed Mother will help you if you ask her. Won't you say a 'Hail Mary' with me?"

The little girl knelt by the bedside, and between sobs the woman responded to the prayers that Rose repeated.

Then, to the child's great joy, Mrs. Raymond said as the child stood up: "Little one, could you call a priest for me?"

Rose threw her arms impulsively about the dying woman's neck. "Mrs. Raymond," she exclaimed "see how the Blessed Mother is helping you. I'll run and tell Father to come right away." And she did as she promised, and then conducted the good priest to the home of her sick friend. Then she hurried to her own home in great spirits to relate everything to her mother.

The next day when Rose went to visit Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Lewis accompanied her to see if she could be of any service to the invalid.

"I've brought mother to see you," was the little girl's announcement as they entered the room.

The two women gazed at each other for a few minutes. "Clara," "Grace!" they exclaimed simultaneously, and Mrs. Lewis rushed forward and embraced Mrs. Raymond, whose face glowed through her tears.

Then Rose learned that her mother and Mrs. Raymond had been schoolmates when they were girls, and were as fond of each other as though they were sisters, sharing every little secret and joy. In fact, they were almost inseparable, always together, even at Mass and the Sacraments.

When grown to young womanhood Clara had married a wealthy non-Catholic, to the deep regret of her family and friends and her childhood friend, Grace, felt heartbroken indeed over what she knew was a serious mistake in the life of her dearly loved Clara.

As time passed, the girls lost trace of each other, until now they met again just as Clara was about to pass from life; but happy, indeed, were those two former schoolmates to meet once more after so many years.

Mrs. Raymond told her friend how she had for years abandoned her faith, but now, through the piety of Mrs. Lewis' little Rose, she had become reconciled to God and was once more at peace. And how happy Rose felt to think that she had been able to help the poor woman in her little way; still she knew that God and the Blessed Mother had really done it all.

So Mrs. Lewis and her little daughter daily visited the rapidly failing woman, and when death finally came a few months later, they knelt at her bedside with the priest of God and had the happiness of knowing that the poor, tempest-tossed soul passed peacefully into eternity with the Holy Name on her lips.

And just before breathing her last, her gaze wandered from the crucifix she was clasping and rested on the sweet innocent face of Rose close at her side.

"God bless—you—little one—

don't forget me—" she whispered, with a happy smile.

Today the Lewis family occupy the beautiful palatial home once owned by the wealthy Mrs. Raymond who also left her entire fortune to the friend of her early days.

And Rose is very happy, for mother and Johnny and Bob don't have to wear shabby clothing any longer. Neither does she, but for her own interests she cares but little, for Rose is a most unselfish little girl whose one thought is for the happiness of those around her.

But the deepest joy that fills her heart is the knowledge that dear Mrs. Raymond died a peaceful, happy death. Rose may still be seen making the stations as was her pious practice of old. And there is one dearly loved soul in particular that has a special remembrance in her prayers.

An Irish Legend.

An Irish legend has it that a good fairy once visited an old couple and promised them any three wishes they would make would be granted. After racking their brains for some time in an endeavor to discover what they desired most, the couple decided to visit the country fair to see if something there would suggest what they wanted. They did so, and after rambling around all day, not seeing anything that exactly suited them, toward evening they found themselves before a display of kitchen utensils. Among them was a soup ladle, cheap, but likely to appeal to a woman; so the old woman, in an absent moment, said: "Oh, I wish I had one of those," and immediately she had it. The old man was so enraged, because the wife had thoughtlessly thrown away one valuable wish that he retorted, "I wish that was stuck down your throat," and immediately this was done. Thereupon he was at once sorry at what he wished, and the only thing left to do was to wish the ladle out again, so all three wishes went for naught.

The Judge's Wig.

Once when Lord Ellenborough, the great English judge, was about to start out on the circuit, it occurred to Lady Ellenborough that she would like to accompany him, by way of a little pleasure trip, and she suggested doing so. He replied that he should be glad of her society provided she did not encumber the carriages with bandboxes which were his utter abhorrence. She promised not to incommode him and they set off. But during the first day's journey, Lord Ellenborough, whose disposition was anything but placid, happening to stretch his legs, struck his foot against something under the opposite seat. It was a bandbox!

His indignation was beyond words, and he wasted none. After a single emphatic expletive, he thrust up the window and hurled the bandbox into the road. Seeing it fall, the driver pulled up, and a coachman jumped off to recover it.

"Drive on!" shouted Lord Ellenborough furiously, and the officious footman scrambled hastily back, leaving the repudiated object half in a ditch and half out. Lady Ellenborough had remained silent and submissive throughout the tempest.

Having reached the country town where he was to officiate as judge, Lord Ellenborough presently proceeded to array himself for his appearance in the court-house.

"Now," said he when he was otherwise ready, "where is my wig?"

"My lord," replied his valet, "you threw it out of the carriage window."

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Catholic Knights Are Active.

The Humboldt Council of the Knights of Columbus held their second and last initiation for this year on Sunday, Aug. 31st. The services began at 9 o'clock in St. Augustine's Church with the Rev. Father Nandzik, O. M. L., of Fish Creek, celebrating the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. The sermon proper to the occasion was delivered in eloquent language by the Rev. Father Drapeaux of Rosthern. He took as the subject of his discourse "Catholic Knighthood" in all its phases. He brought forward strong arguments why the Catholic Church should foster a great body of Catholic laity. He said that to day the Catholic Church is looking on every side for Catholic leaders among her laity. The Church needs leadership in education and in economics, in every phase of our various activity. His closing words were a strong plea that the Knights of Columbus, no matter how strong they would ever become, would always remember and respect the great authority of our holy Mother the Church.

Immediately after Mass the Initiation ceremonies began. These concluded at 8.30 when the members and their lady friends adjourned to the City Hall where a sumptuous banquet was in readiness, prepared under the auspices of the ladies of St. Augustine's parish. Mr. F. I. Hauser, Grand Knight, presided. His opening remarks were as follows:

When we took office last fall the great plague was sweeping over the country and it was therefore late in the present year when we really began our work. Our first effort that we put forth was the securing of a Medical Doctor, and we were very fortunate in securing Brother Dr. Heringer who is fast becoming well known to you. I would exhort you to remember that all things being equal we should support our Brother Knights. We are at present in touch with several Catholic Dentists and in a short time hope to have one located here.

We next turned our efforts to the helping of the good Sisters of St. Elizabeth Hospital. Our Council has pledged itself to furnish two rooms in the new Hospital Building. The next call came from the Ursuline Sisters who have asked us to furnish their new Chapel in their Mother House at Bruno, and the matter is now being dealt with by a committee. I am sorry to say that we are practically without a home to meet in. The Hall that we used was damaged by a wind storm, and at present we are meeting in the basement of the Church until we can get new quarters of our own. These are some of the things that we have accomplished this year. I will not keep you any longer as we have some excellent speakers with us tonight.

The Very Rev. Administrator of Prince Albert Diocese was the next speaker. He said that it was both a privilege and a pleasure for him to be present and to show to the Knights of Columbus of Humboldt that he appreciated the great work that they were doing. He touched briefly on education and made a plea for more Canadian born priests. He then turned his remarks to the Catholic press, and said that it was a great benefit to have a Catholic paper published at our very doors.

This was followed by Mr. J. Stroeder, B. A., of Dead Moose Lake. He is of German-American extraction and speaks the German language as his mother tongue, yet for twenty minutes he held the great audience in his grip by his forceful and eloquent English. The full text of his address will appear later.

Mr. J. H. O'Connor, District Deputy of Winnipeg, followed him and in a few well chosen words thanked the officers for having invited him to assist with the degree work and to be present at the banquet.

Rev. Father Sinnett, Saskatchewan's veteran priest, when he rose to speak, casually remarked that he had had a breakdown. He was greeted with great applause which lasted for ten minutes. His subject was on higher education. In an address rich in ideas, beautifully worded, eloquently expressed and delivered with all the grace of a gifted speaker, he lifted his hearers far above the trend of everyday events. He gave them an insight into educational conditions as they are. He peered with them into the future and he outlined for them the educational policy that a Catholic should follow. It was a wonderful address. It was an inspiration to listen to it.

Father Drapeaux of Rosthern spoke briefly and exhorted all to stand and fall together and not let division come into our ranks. "Let us be Canadians," was his message.

Father Bernard followed and took for his subject primary education. He spoke with enthusiasm and showed how important was the early training of the child. His address was well thought out and a lesson for every practical Catholic in this colony. The Knights of Columbus appreciated very much Father Bernard's address and expressed the wish very soon to hail him as a brother Knight.

Dr. J. M. Uhrich closed the addresses of the evening. He touched on the Catholic press and higher education. He spoke in the highest terms of the St. Peter's Bote which he termed the fearless champion of Catholic rights. He then branched out on higher education and made a plea for the Catholic people of Humboldt to send their boys and girls on to University. The banquet closed by the singing of the national anthem. Corr.

Fifteen Years Ago

From No. 30 of St. Peters Bote

The correspondent writes from Muenster on Sept. 3rd that the rails for the C. N. R. are laid up to Range 19 or up to 18 miles east of Muenster. About 3 miles of rails are laid per day. Work on the trestle across Wolverine Creek will be begun next week. Just where the stations will be located is not definitely known as yet. The bridge across the Saskatchewan will be completed in four weeks.—Last Sunday Father Superior Mathias held services in the house of Jacob Spring S. 6, T. 38, R. 18. In a meeting held after services the following were elected as trustees: John Pitka, Math. Bartholet, Ludwig Walby and John Sommer. The new mission here will be dedicated to the Holy Guardian Angels.—Last Sunday Father Chrysostom held services at St. Bernard's. Mr. Gottfried Schaeffer donated ten acres of land for a church building site. One of Mr. Schaeffer's daughters has been teaching school in a tent. On Monday the Rev. Father said Holy Mass in St. Bruno's settlement.—School at Muenster was opened on Sept. 1st with 17 children in attendance. One of the Fathers of the Monastery is the teacher.

The Lake Lenore correspondent writes that Mrs. Revering has recovered from her recent illness. Last Wednesday a party of berry pickers went over to the island in Hoffmann's boat.

—Don't look at your bank-book to find out whether you are rich or poor. Look at your character.

For Farm and Garden

Select Seed Potatoes Now

The custom of using as seed potatoes what is left from the previous season's crop, after having disposed of the best, must be discontinued if the present quality and yield of the crop is to be materially improved. The grower cannot expect to get a maximum yield from inferior seed stock.

The best time to select seed potatoes, according to the specialists, is in the fall when the crop is being harvested. Then the yield of the individual plant and the quality of the tubers can be considered.

Good seed is pure in respect to the variety; is produced by healthy, vigorous, heavy-yielding plants grown under favorable climatic conditions; is somewhat immature; reasonably uniform in size and shape; firm and sound. The first sprouts should begin to develop at planting time.

Storage of Vegetables.

POTATOES and many other vegetables should not be stored too dry. A damp earth floor helps to keep vegetables crisp. Potatoes are best stored in small bins; in piles that are too large they heat and may keep poorly, in shallow piles they lose too much moisture and shrivel. Don't store potatoes while they are moist. Don't let the wind dry out the potatoes; a bitter taste will result. Don't store in a light room. Sort out the decayed potatoes before the trouble spreads.

CABBAGE is not injured by moderate frost. Late varieties, sound and not too ripe, are best for storage. To keep cabbage crisp leave on the outer leaves and wrap in paper.

ONIONS must be thoroughly cured when harvested. Keep them cool and dry. If topped about 1 1/2 inches long they are best for storage. Onions will stand very little freezing and thawing, but when frozen solid they are uninjured if thawed out slowly.

BEETS, turnips, kohlrabi, winter radishes, carrots, rutabagas, are best stored in sand in the cellar, or in tightly covered boxes or corks, to keep them cool and to prevent evaporation.

SQUASHES and pumpkins must be well ripened and cured and free from bruises. They are best kept on shelves in a very dry place, not specially cool.

TOMATOES may be kept by bringing the vines with the tomatoes on in the cellar. When hung up there, most of the tomatoes will ripen.

Saving Oat Straw.

There will be very little oat straw burned in Saskatchewan this year, according to F. H. Auld, deputy minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan, although there is no penalty now for burning straw. Last year an order was issued by the Canada Food Board, and was in effect for a brief period, forbidding the burning of straw, but this order was rescinded last fall.

"Saskatchewan farmers realize so well the great scarcity of feed in a great part of the province that even if they do not need the straw for feeding stock on their own farms, they will not burn it," said Mr. Auld, "providing that they can get in touch with farmers who need this straw and will pay them a nominal price for it.

Farmers who are in need of feed should get in touch at the earliest possible moment with farmers who have a surplus of oat straw. There should be a large quantity of oat straw available in the northern and eastern part of the province. The expense of pressing and baling the straw is not very great and oat straw makes excellent roughage and is much cheaper than hay at

the high prices now ruling in many parts of the province.

The live stock commissioner for Saskatchewan will be glad to hear from any farmers who have oat straw for sale."

The Fruit of the Wild Rose

(*Rosa canina*) is used as medicine by those suffering from gall and bladder stones. The fruit is picked and cut open, the seeds removed and the flesh dried. From this dried fruit a tea is made in the usual way and taken nights before going to bed.

For Sale 1/2 Section

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

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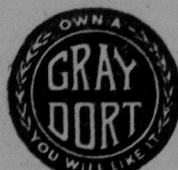
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I.O.G.D. St. Peters Bote I.O.G.D. is published every Wednesday by the Benedictine Fathers of St. Peter's Abbey at Muenster, Sask. The subscription price, payable in advance, is \$2.00 per annum, \$1.00 per half year, and 50 Cents per quarter. Single copies 5 cents.

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

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

1919 Church Calendar 1919

Table with columns for August, September, and October. Each column lists feast days with their corresponding numbers (e.g., 1) St. Peter's Chains, 2) Alphonse Figueri, etc.).

Table with two columns: FEASTS OF OBLIGATION and OTHER FEASTS. Lists dates for various religious observances like New Year, Epiphany, Ascension, etc.

Hatred and Blind Stupidity. To what extent partisanship and blind stupidity drives people has been abundantly demonstrated as soon as this country declared war against Germany.

“Was there any discussion of insistence upon the Fourteen Points?” “I don't recall any.” Senator Johnson asked if the American Commissioners agreed before the conference to the American draft of the League and Mr. Lansing said there possibly was a tentative agreement.

Religious News

REGINA, Sask.—An invitation has been extended by Archbishop Mathieu to Cardinal Mercier of Belgium to visit Regina on his tour of this continent. It is expected the Belgian prelate will visit his friend the archbishop and make a public address here.

—Rev. N. Salvail, former professor in the seminary and for the past two years rector in the cathedral of St. Hyacinth, Que., has been transferred to the diocese of Regina and will organize the new seminary at Gravelbourg, Sask.

—Rev. Father Leonard, O. M. I., has been appointed principal of the Indian Industrial school at Lebret, the largest school in Canada. He has a splendid reputation as an organizer and director, and will make the preparations for the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, who will make a short visit at the school during his stay in the Qu'Appelle valley.

CALGARY, Alta. — Rt. Rev. John T. McNally, bishop of Calgary, was presented by the priests of the diocese with a Willis-Knight Sedan car in token of their affection and esteem.

MONTREAL, Que. — For the fourth time in the last few years a fire of incendiary origin has been discovered in the church of St. Vincent de Paul. A large amount of valuable church music was destroyed.

— Rev. Mother Superior Mary Eugene, for twenty-seven years active in hospital work in Seattle, Wash., will celebrate here her golden jubilee as a member of the Sisters of Charity of Providence.

ST. CLOUD, Minn.—Rev. Father Peter, O.S.B., has recovered from his recent illness and was appointed assistant at St. Peter and Paul's Church at Richmond. Rev. Father Anselm, O.S.B., having been appointed pastor of the Church of the Seven Dolours at Albany. Rev. A. Lang has been appointed pastor at Dorothy, and Rev. L. Baud, assistant at Lake Falls. Rev. Father Ansgar, O.S.B., will have charge of the parish in Detroit, and Rev. Pius Mein, O.S.B., the parish at Callaway.

It is reported that the St. Mary's Hospital at Rochester conducted by the Sisters of St. Francis is to have a new addition to cost a million dollars.

FARGO, S. D. — St. Martin's parish at Huron have pledged \$6,000 for the new Catholic school at Sioux Falls.

—The Catholics of Dewey and vicinity are preparing to erect a new church.

GREEN BAY, Wis.—The Holy Family Motherhouse and Novitiate of the Franciscan Sisters of the Christian Love at Alverno observed their golden jubilee with appropriate services at which Archbishop Messmer, Bishop Rhodes and many priests were in attendance. The sisters have charge of 56 schools with 10,000 pupils. There are 450 Sisters attached to the Motherhouse.

BOISE, Idaho. — St. Edward's parish at Boise is to have a new \$75,000 church and a new \$50,000 parochial school.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Rev. Gregory Keller, D. D., celebrated his first solemn High Mass at St. Andrew's Cathedral here.

SANTA FE, N.M. — A magnificent main altar and four beautiful side altars were solemnly blessed by His Grace, Most Rev. Albert

Daeger, O. F. M., in St. Joseph Church, Park View. The main altar is a gift of the soldier boys of the parish in gratitude towards God and His Blessed Mother for extraordinary favors bestowed upon them during the war. Of the 104 soldiers of St. Joseph parish only one died and he passed away a victim of influenza. Of the sixty soldiers who went across, and who took part in the great battles, not one lost his life. For this singular protection the soldiers of Park View decided to erect a new altar in their parish church, and did so at a cost of \$1,350.

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The Very Rev. Seraphin Cimino, O. F. M., Superior-General of the Franciscan Fathers, has arrived in New York from Rome, and will make a visitation of all the Franciscan houses in this country.

CHICAGO, Ill. — The Central-Verein of German Catholics in the United States will hold its Convention in Chicago, Sept. 14-16th.

BOSTON, Mass.—Word has been received here of the death in the Philippines of Bishop Maurice T. Foley, formerly of this city. He was 52 years old.

MUNICH, Bavaria.—The Papal Nuncio, Msgr. Fruehwirt, who took refuge in Switzerland, upon advice of the Vatican, when his residence was taken possession of by the Soviet terror, has now returned to the capital of Bavaria. This action is the result of an inquiry of the new government as to when he would return.

—St. Boniface Abbey of this city mourns the loss of its Abbot, the Rt. Rev. Gregory Danner, O. S. B. Abbot Danner was born on March 28th, 1861, entered the Benedictine Order in Sept. 1897, after already having been ordained a priest on May 19, 1887. On March 3, 1904 he was elected Abbot and on March 21st of the same month he received the abbatial benediction.

—The Beuronese Benedictines of the celebrated Abbey of Emaus, at Prague, Bohemia, who in consequence of the great war were driven by their persecutors from their monastery, found a place of refuge in Wuertemberg, Germany, where they intend to reestablish the former secularized Benedictine Abbey of Neresheim.

MONTE CASSINO, Italy. — The Cassinese Congregation of Benedictines has lost one of its most illustrious prelates, death taking away His Grace, the Most Reverend Dominic Lucia di Brolo, Archbishop of Monte Reggione, who died in the 94th year of his age on the 31st of July 1919.

St. Peter's Colony

MUENSTER.—Mr. P. H. Mainzer of Milton, Pa., brother of Mr. John Mainzer of Muenster, arrived here on Sept. 6th, and decided to make Muenster his permanent home. Several of his children came along with him. The rest of his family will come later on. Meanwhile he has moved into the house formerly occupied by Mr. John Weber.

—The Rev. Father Andrew Kohlbeck, O. S. B., of Richardson, N.D., arrived on Sept. 2nd in Humboldt and was thence conveyed to the farm of his brother Mich. Kohlbeck of Lenora Lake. The two brothers did not see each other for twenty years and, consequently, their reunion was replete with intense joy. On Sept. 3rd they motored to Annaheim and Muenster. Father Andrew was greatly surprised at the phenomenal progress St. Peter's Colony made in such short time. The beautiful and artistically decorated St. Peter's Abbey Church, especially excited his unbounded admiration.

—In its last issue, on page one, St. Peter's Bote published a short report on the sad accident that has befallen the Rev. Father Glatz-

maier, O.S.B., and another priest of Stillwater, Minn., on Sept. 1st. Since a number of our readers have been well acquainted with good Father Conrad, some additional information regarding his sad end will certainly be appreciated. The Rev. Fathers Conrad, O.S.B., and Jules Perigord, accompanied by Rev. Father Lambert Weckwerth, O.S.B., of St. John's University, Collegeville, left Stillwater at about 10 o'clock in the morning for the purpose of visiting Father Perigord's father who resides near Hugo, an aged gentleman who was very ill. Father Lambert was taken as far as White Bear where he was to take a train. A few minutes later his companions were killed without apparently a moment's warning. The car in which the two Fathers were riding was hit at Bald Eagle crossing on the main line of the Soo railway near White Bear, by the Limited Express which was said to have been running at the rate of 60 miles an hour in order to make up lost time. Father Conrad was almost instantly killed while it is reported that Father Perigord was still breathing at the time that he was removed from the wreckage. After being hit the auto and the two bodies were carried for a quarter of a mile or more on the pilot of the engine, the machine being smashed into an almost unrecognizable mass while both bodies were badly crushed, the heads of both being bruised to a considerable extent while the arms and legs of each were crushed and broken. The car is believed to have been caught on the left side of the engine, as the engineer, Edward Mallhouse, on the right side of the cab did not see the accident at the time that it occurred which accounts for the train running a considerable distance before the discovery was made. The auto, with the two priests was picked up like a piece of paper by the terrific force of the impact when it was struck by the engine, the machine being bent against the pilot and boiler in such a manner as to break the car into pieces. Rev. Conrad Glatzmaier, O.S.B., was born in Deisenhausen, Bavaria, Dec. 6th, 1856. He came to America in 1875, joined the Benedictine Order 1878 and was ordained to the priesthood in 1882. He was pastor of the churches at St. Nicholas, New Munich, Albany, Hastings and Richmond, Minn., and was for a while sub-prior of St. John's Abbey. Eight years ago he came to St. Mary's Church, Stillwater. A Requiem Highmass was celebrated in the latter church on Sept. 3rd, and in the afternoon the corpse was taken to St. John's Abbey, Collegeville, where after a High Mass of Requiem interment took place on Thursday, Sept. 4th, in the Abbey cemetery. R. I. P.

—The weather during the past week was generally cool. Still there is no killing frost to be recorded thus far. The vegetables in the gardens and the leaves of the potatoes are still green. On Monday of this week it rained so that threshing operations were impeded.

—A kind reader at Fulda sent in the sum of \$20.00 for the education of good priests. May God reward and bless him!

ENGELFELD.—In the absence of our pastor the Rev. Father Superior Chrysostom of Muenster sang High Mass of Requiem for the deceased Mrs. (Dr.) Bieker on Wednesday, Sept. 3rd and performed the funeral rites.

MILLINERY OPENING of Ladies' and Children's Fall and Winter Hats on Sept. 7th. A big variety of hats to choose from, for one week, from Sept. 7-15. On account of lack of room I cannot keep a large supply long on hand. Come and get your hats now when you can choose what suits you best. Sale at my residence.

Mrs. Wilkes, Watson.

HUMBOLDT.—The Humboldt board of trade took energetic action last week in an endeavor to obtain a better telephone service here, and at a meeting of the executive held at the city hall on Tuesday a commission was appointed to assist the secretary in drafting a resolution protesting against the unsatisfactory service being given the subscribers here, and urgently requesting the department to take steps to remedy same. One copy was forwarded to the local member, Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, and another to Hon. W. E. Knowles, minister of telephones. The latter replied that he would look into the matter at an early date.

Humboldt Beach, Humboldt's summer resort, is to be incorporated into a village, according to plans which are now being made.

Mr. E. D. LeLacheur, local agent for the Delco lighting plants, has just installed a complete system on the farm of Ed. Tonn, north-west of town. Mr. Tonn has one of the finest farm places in the Humboldt district, with a large brick house, and good barns and sheds. Every building is now lighted up with electricity, and a large light in the centre of the yard furnishes illumination to the whole grounds.

Mr. C. Bruser returned home on Monday of last week from a purchasing trip to Eastern centres. Lieut. McClelland, the aviator of Saskatoon, will make a flying tour of Northern Saskatchewan and will be at Humboldt on Sept. 17th and 18th, and will carry passengers during these two days.

Mr. R. H. Fleming is going to Kingston, Ont., to pursue his medical studies again during the winter.

Dr. W. J. Heringer has removed to his new permanent offices, Corner Main and Railway Ave., over John Q. Brandon's Land Office. The German speaking people of St. Peter's Colony should remember that Dr. Heringer is able to speak their language. He is a man of considerable experience in medicine and surgery, having served in several large city hospitals. He is a graduate of Manitoba University and comes to Humboldt well recommended. We have every confidence that the people of St. Peter's Colony will give to him the same support that they gave to the late lamented Dr. Barry. —Corr.

WAKAW.—The G. T. P. surveyors were recently in Wakaw and staked out the site for the proposed new depot. It will be considerably larger than the old station and promises to be the finest on the branch line. The building will consist of a large waiting room, a ticket office, an agent's room, a baggage room and living quarters for the agent and family. The cellar will have concrete walls and floor and will contain a large furnace. A platform, 115x18 ft. will be built in front of the station and along the track.

The recent sale of 12 head of cattle by Phil. Bisette at \$95.00 per head for 2 1/2 year steers shows that mixed farmers are a decided asset to Wakaw and district. The present crop illustrates that grain growing is uncertain as a paying proposition each year. Mixed farming helps enrich the soil as well as the farmer. It is a well known fact that stock fertilizes the soil and thus helps grain growing. The Wakaw district is specially adapted for both grain growing and stock raising. The country is bluffy with sufficient water and the soil is a rich black loam with clay subsoil.

Messrs. John Lukacsffy and A. Kende have purchased the general merchandise stock and goodwill from Philip Lepine. The new proprietors, under the firm name of Lukacsffy & Kende, took possession on Sept. 1st. Both have had a large experience in the general merchandise business and, no doubt, will run an up-to-date store. —W. R.

WATSON Dear St. Peter's Rev. Father latter part of his most distant These happy take of the Br first time on S thus again wil the Divine "Suffer little me and forbid Miss A. A. gina's most spent the weel time friend, M Several of immediate vic already finish press themselv with the yield The new n clean and in carries the ven meats, fish an Some of the Heart Church the success of nic remarkably made nearly \$ wasn't that fir ter with us? the whole par how those ladi is father to Catholics are The Ladies' Church have of "At Homes Cream Socials though the re ings must nee comparison to theless if they would, no dou sum at the en later issue the who entertain realized will h Cana Sa REGINA. general throu Saskatchewan received by th of the Dep't. has fallen in ing the past layed operat but which h green feed a southeastern are running f bushels, oats five bushels, dition. In enough adva estimate of t maining distr bring very lo are drying Conditions in trict are m estimates fro turns show from five to acre, oats for from the Cen to fifteen bu or other gr Pastures imp ern part of t threshing h weather hasi Owing to ru expected lo earlier in the ers are waiti oats before c ly good but —While way at Ja their mothe Frenchville, families livi near Driscoo burned to de last. Neig flames rushe living thing impanned w rendered w —The loc consult with

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WATSON, Sept. 6th, 1919.
Dear St. Peters Bote:—
Rev. Father Dominic spent the latter part of the week at Jansen, his most distant mission, instructing a class of first communicants. These happy little ones are to partake of the Bread of Angels for the first time on Sunday, the 7th, and thus again will the injunction of the Divine Master be fulfilled: "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not."
Miss A. A. Lannan, one of Regina's most successful teachers, spent the week-end with her old-time friend, Miss O'Marah.
Several of the farmers in the immediate vicinity of Watson have already finished threshing and express themselves as "quite pleased with the yield."
The new meat market is very clean and inviting. Mr. Breher carries the very best in the line of meats, fish and seasonable game.
Some of the ladies of the Sacred Heart Church in commenting on the success of the Lake Lenore Picnic remarked: "So Lake Lenore made nearly \$4000!" Great Scott! wasn't that fine? What's the matter with us? But how generously the whole parish contributed, and how those ladies did work! Thought is father to the deed. Watson Catholics are thinking.
The Ladies' Aid of Sacred Heart Church have been giving a series of "At Homes" in the form of Ice Cream Socials, Dinners, etc. Although the returns of such gatherings must necessarily be small in comparison to a big picnic, nevertheless if they became general they would, no doubt, net a considerable sum at the end of the season. In a later issue the names of the families who entertained and the amounts realized will be published. —Corr.

Canadian News

Saskatchewan

REGINA.—Threshing is now general throughout the province of Saskatchewan according to reports received by the Bureau of Statistics of the Dep't. of Agriculture. Rain has fallen in several districts during the past week which has delayed operations for a few days but which has materially helped green feed and pastures. In the southeastern district wheat yields are running from eight to eighteen bushels, oats from twenty to forty-five bushels, pastures in a fair condition. In the Regina-Weyburn district the threshing is not far enough advanced to make a fair estimate of the yield while the remaining districts in the south will bring very low yields and pastures are drying up and are very poor. Conditions in the East-central district are more encouraging and estimates from the threshing returns show that wheat is running from five to thirty-five bushels per acre, oats forty to sixty. Estimates from the Central district give three to fifteen bushels, very little oats or other grain threshed as yet. Pastures improving. In the northern part of the province very little threshing has been done and wet weather has delayed operations. Owing to rust the average yield is expected lower than anticipated earlier in the season. Many farmers are waiting for later growth in oats before cutting. Pastures fairly good but winter feed scarce.
—While their fathers were away at Jansen haymaking and their mothers were shopping at Frenchville, six children of two families living together in a house near Driscoll Lake post office were burned to death on Friday evening last. Neighbors who saw the flames rushed to the spot but found no living thing around. Coroner Clark impelled a jury and the verdict rendered was "Accidental death."
—The local board of trade will consult with the provincial govern-

ment on a prospect to tap the Saskatchewan River at the Elbow to procure a water supply for Moose Jaw and Regina. Regina feels the need of an abundant and better supply. The cost per capita is estimated at less than that necessary in greater Winnipeg.

Alberta
EDMONTON.—The Alberta government will co-operate with the federal commerce board in its efforts to run down the profiteers. A message has been sent to Judge Robson from the attorney-general's department to the effect that the government will provide police to investigate complaints of suspected hoarding or other manipulators of the food market and will also furnish a counsel, probably from its own staff, to conduct the resulting prosecutions. This is in response to the request made by the head of the board a few days ago for provincial assistance and after consideration in council the government has decided to co-operate in the way described. It is the understanding of the provincial authorities, however, that the first move is to be made by the board at Ottawa and that complaints are to be sent to it rather than to the government here.
CALGARY.—The following statement was issued last week from the office of the director of coal operations with regard to the selling price of coal in the province of Alberta and southeastern British Columbia. Owing to the increase in the cost of production consequent upon the adoption of the 8-hour day for surface men working at the mines in District 18, the following advances in the selling prices of coal and coke, f.o.b. mines, in District eighteen have been authorized: Lignite coal, 14c. a ton; bituminous coal, 10c. a ton; coke, 10c. a ton.

British Columbia
VANCOUVER.—Simon Gun-a-noot, most famous of all Canadian Indian outlaws, has voluntarily surrendered after successfully defying all efforts of the government to capture him. In the past 13 years the Canadian authorities have spent \$50,000 in fruitless effort to get him. He says he has given himself up in order to enable his sick wife to obtain civilized comforts and his children education. The surrender of Gun-a-noot has aroused great interest among the northern Indians of British Columbia who regard him as a great hero because of his muscular strength, his prowess as a hunter and rifle-shot and his intense religious piety. Simon is charged with the murder of Alex. McIntosh and Max Le Clair, two white traders whose dead bodies were found on the trail outside Hazelton, a few hours after Simon had fought with these men because, it is said, they had plied his young wife with liquor during his absence from home. Simon is now well-to-do in spite of his nomad life in the wilds. He is believed to know of much new mineral wealth in the northern interior. His surrender is expected to remove a long-standing feud between the white traders and the Indians of northern B.C. and to open the way for the development of the interior. Simon's last act before leaving the north was to arrange for the baptism of the youngest member of his family of five.
—The steamer B. X., plying on the Fraser River for the British Columbia Express Co., was lost on the afternoon of Aug. 30 near Woodpecker Island, half way between Prince George and Quesnel. No casualties occurred, but the vessel and a full cargo are probably a total loss. The vessel was on her way down the river and close to the landing place at Woodpecker Island when she struck a rock. She was immediately beached and the passengers had little difficulty in get-

ting ashore. The steamer later drifted into deep water and sank. The mail was saved, but a big cargo of cement for the Pacific Great Eastern Railway bridge at Deep Creek besides other freight is a total loss.

Manitoba
WINNIPEG.—Organization of the Veteran's Co-Operative Store Co. for the operation of a chain of co-operative stores in Manitoba is proposed by the G. W. V. A., it was announced last week. If the scheme is consummated it will mean the founding of 100 stores in the province, 15 of which would be in greater Winnipeg, one for each branch of the association. Officials are of the opinion that the situation in Canada justifies the hope of 1,000 branches throughout the country.
—The price of Scranton coal advanced fifty cents per ton here last week. This brings it to \$16.50 per ton. According to a local dealer, this will be the winter price unless something unforeseen, like an advance in freight rates or at the mines, occurs. Most varieties of hard coal are selling at \$16 per ton here.
—Reports reaching here from The Pas, state that a discovery of crude oil of great commercial value has been made twenty miles southwest of The Pas.

Ontario
OTTAWA.—Under a smiling blue sky, and to the strains of "O Canada," His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, laid the corner stone of the Peace Tower of the new parliament buildings. Following the laying of the corner stone the Prince inspected the war veterans, massed for review on Parliament Hill, and hoisted the new Victory Loan Flag.
—Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal party, has been tendered and has accepted the nomination for Prince, P.E.I. His wire of acceptance was forwarded to the Liberal Ass'n. Executive there. Prince is the seat which the late Captain Joseph Reid represented in Parliament. Mr. King's election in any contest in that riding is considered almost a foregone conclusion.
—Copies of the peace treaty and documents relating thereto were tabled in the house by Sir Robert Borden. The speaker read a telegram he had received from Pres. Paderewski of Poland, expressing his best wishes for the prosperity of Canada on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the new tower.
—Important conferences involving the possible purchase of the Grand Trunk railway by the government opened in Ottawa on Sept. 4th. The government is represented by Sir Robert Borden and a sub-committee of the cabinet, consisting of Sir Henry Drayton, Hon. Arthur Meighen, Dr. Reid and J.A. Calder. Sir Alfred Smithers, chairman of the board, and Howard G. Kelly, president, are among the representatives of the Grand Trunk. Negotiations looking to acquisition of the system were opened in London some time ago, but no satisfactory agreement was reached.
ALGOMA.—The Prince of Wales at Sudbury was compelled to give up shaking hands with the right hand owing to its painful condition caused by the heartiness of the grip of the hundreds of Montrealeers who had greeted him the day before. He had to greet his admirers in Sudbury with a shake of his left hand and give the right a rest. The same thing occurred after his Toronto visit, though he was not compelled to use his left hand. The Duchess of Devonshire in Ottawa had to treat the Prince's right hand with a lotion as a consequence of the experience of the grip. One of the English journalists cabled his paper that the Prince was suffering from the Canadian "GRIP."

United States News

WASHINGTON.—Pres. Wilson left on Sept. 3rd on his western speaking tour on behalf of the peace treaty, confident of ratification of the instrument by the senate without amendments or "destructive reservations" which would require re-negotiation. The trip, perhaps the most arduous ever undertaken by a president, will carry Mr. Wilson and his party as far west as the Pacific coast, almost to the boarder on the north, and almost to Mexico on the south. He will speak in every state west of the Mississippi except four, and will make up for the omission of these by speeches in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee. In Seattle he will review the Pacific fleet. Although it is expected that the president will devote most of his attention to the peace treaty, he probably will also touch on the high cost of living and other domestic problems. Before leaving he signed the bill, making permanent the rank of general conferred on General John Pershing, commander of the expeditionary force.
—Sugar shortages now experienced in many parts of the country cannot be relieved for some time to come. George A. Zabriskie, president of the United States sugar equalization board, said in a letter received by Senator Hitchcock, democrat, Nebr. The demand is enormous and largely in excess of refineries ability to supply it at this time, said Mr. Zabriskie.

Watson Meat Market
Having taken over Peterman's old stand, I am prepared to serve the public in:
FIRST CLASS MEATS
HOMEMADE SAUSAGES
WIENERS AND BOLOGNA
FISH AND GAME IN SEASON
Best prices paid for cattle, hogs and hides. Herman Breher.

Watch This Space.

Are you a regular patron of the St. Gregor Co-operative Store? If so, you have surely noticed how our stock is increasing from week to week.

You will be surprised when we tell you that this is being accomplished without even asking our shareholders to invest any money in the business.

There must be a Reason why our business is developing faster than we had ever dared to hope it would. If you are a regular patron you need not be told. If not a regular patron we heartily invite you to visit our store and carefully compare our prices with those prevailing elsewhere.

Yours for mutual benefit

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

Sheep For Sale
1 pure bred Suffolk Down ram, 2 years old, registered; 1 grade lamb ram; also a few ewes and lambs. S. J. Pappenfus, Annaheim, Sask.

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE
Farm Team (1500-1600 lbs.) for sale, or will trade for lighter team or cattle.
K. P. TOLLENWERK, MUENSTER.

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

Notice to Creditors.
IN THE SURREGATE COURT JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT
In the matter of the Estate of ARTHUR WARREN BRAGG, DECEASED.
TAKE NOTICE that all creditors and others having claims against the Estate of Arthur Warren Bragg, deceased, late of the Postal District of Annabehn, in the Province of Saskatchewan, are required to send in to Anna Margret Bragg of the Postal District of Annabehn in the Province of Saskatchewan aforesaid, the Administratrix of the above Estate on or before the 10th day of October 1919, their claims against the said Estate together with full particulars thereof and a statement of the securities, if any, held by them in respect of such claims or any part thereof duly verified by Statutory Declaration.
DATED at the Town of Humboldt in the Province of Saskatchewan this 29th day of August 1919.
ERNEST GARINER
Solicitor for the Administratrix of the Estate of Arthur Warren Bragg, Deceased.

Notice to Creditors
IN THE SURREGATE COURT JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT
In the matter of the Estate of EMIL PAUL LACHMUTH, DECEASED
TAKE NOTICE that all creditors and others having claims against the Estate of Emil Paul Lachmuth deceased late of the district of Annabehn in the Province of Saskatchewan are required to send in to Paul Lachmuth of the Post Office of Annabehn in the Province of Saskatchewan, the Administrator of the above Estate on or before the 10th day of October 1919 their claims against the said Estate together with full particulars of such claims and a statement of the securities, if any, held by them in respect of such claims or any part thereof duly verified by Statutory Declaration.
DATED at the Town of Humboldt in the Province of Saskatchewan this 29th day of August 1919.
ERNEST GARINER
Solicitor for the Administrator of the Estate of Emil Paul Lachmuth Deceased.

Advertise in the St. Peters Bote!

ST. GREGOR MERCANTILE CO.
The Big Store — St. Gregor, Sask.

We offer a good line of Union Sweaters
in Men's sizes and just the thing to wear these rather cool mornings at threshing. We were able to secure them at practically PRE WAR PRICES and are passing them to you at **\$3.50 while they last.**

We also have in stock a
Medium Weight Work Shoe,
Blucher Style, in tan and black; made of Elk leather, (the kind that's always soft and wears like Iron), McKay sewed and SOLID LEATHER THROUGHOUT, which you can buy at **\$6.50 per pair.**

This means a distinct saving of \$2.00 per pair, as this line can't be bought at anyway's near that price at wholesale.

A. J. RIES & SON.

To Pray For Them.

To pray for them, is sweet to me. When noon-time beams are glowing...

The Perpetual Sacrifice.

The Catholics ever think that the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass is being offered in some part of the world every hour of their lives!

And so the bells are ringing in over the waters, and one after another catches light of faith making glad all the holes of the sea.

Haeckel and His Theories.

Professor Haeckel, of Jena, whose name is mentioned recently, is mentioned in the press as the most famous German scientist.

a system of pseudo-science next to genuine science that makes happen as though there were a conflict between religion and true science.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

—Resignation is the best preparation for the pathway of sorrow. —The surest way not to fail is to determine to succeed.

—There is nothing better to display the truth in an excellent light than a clear and simple statement of facts.

Caution by Producing and Saving can Overcome Excessive Cost of Living

The United States is selling so much goods to Canada that there is an over-supply of Canadian bills of exchange on the American market.

THE HUMBOLDT CREAMERIES, LTD. HUMBOLDT, SASK. MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST CLASS BUTTER

The Bruno Creamery BRUNO, SASK. MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST CLASS BUTTER

L. Moritzer Humboldt, Sask. Gen. Blacksmith and Horse shoe

Feed and Livery Stable Humboldt, Sask.

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

The Humboldt Central Meat Market

FOR SALE OR TRADE Farm Team (1500-1600 lbs.) first class

Let Us Do Your Job Printing! St. Peters Bure., Wenster, Sask.

Dr. D. B. NEELY PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Office in Residence, formerly Jas. Q. Hamilton's residence

Dr. R. H. McCutcheon Physician and Surgeon Office: Taylor Block - Humboldt, Sask.

Dr. A. S. GARNETT HUMBOLDT Office: Main Street, Phone 49. Residence: Livingston Block, Phone 24

Dr. Wilfrid J. Heringer, Physician and Surgeon Main Street - Humboldt, Sask.

Veterinary Surgeon I. V. SHIBBE, V.S., HUMBOLDT, Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College

Dr. F. R. SMOULLE, D.V.M., Physician and Surgeon, QUILL LAKE, SASK.

E. S. WILSON LEGAL ADVISER, ATTORNEY, AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Money to Loan at Lowest Rates

OTTO SCHOEN FARM LANDS - LOANS INSURANCE BRUNO, SASK.

Z. VON RAJCS, AUDITOR Municipal, Commercial, etc. Books, Balances and Audited

Licensed Auctioneer I am ready to call AUCTION SALES anywhere in the Colony.

North Canada Lumber Co., Ltd. CUUWORTH, SASK. Come and see our new Stock before you build

Land Market! Come to us for choice lands in the Watson District

VOSSEN & SCHINDLER REAL ESTATE, LOANS AND INSURANCE Watson, Sask., Canada.

Louis Schober General Blacksmith ANNABETH, SASK. I WELD cast iron or any kind of metal

Farm Implements For Sale On account of ill health, I find it necessary to give up the implement business.

French When Ja Cross on then the In cona, and plain more with his be venturers, the lands v rance and Unlike Plymouth the Breton colonizer e with a ripe not indeed subjugation by spiritual with its tri in hand wi exploration The hist America is pared with of New W pierced the every bay water betw Lawrence's tains, and country only by th faith. For nearl this new ide finding new When at l arms under the Bourbo of New Fra such deep r that the nee deed be call it not fasci its ideals af try which h days the al the inspirat 60,000 Fren Treaty of E guaranteed tinuance ar ligion, their and their in first under t then under of 1791 and 1840, had se plied that a Confederation of the P bered 1,190, 000 were of day the po about 2,400. Since the and other te Province of few years Q ritorially a is one fourth States and Great Brita annual valu Quebec is \$ products \$3 products \$36 together with bec's produc value of \$30 But while ment of Q striking her advancement ter all is r that marks every people roads, highw

Quebec.

High on her throne beside St. Lawrence wave,
The City stands, a mediæval queen,
Proud and aloof. The battlements that lean
Over the boiling flood in challenge brave
Proclaim a Nation's birth, a Nation's grave.
The churches' spires that point a world unseen,
Call men to cease their squabbles small and mean,
And hear His Voice, Who loved, and died to save!

REV. JAMES B. DOLLARD, LITT.D.

JULY 21, 1919.

French-Canadian Ideals

When Jacques Cartier planted the Cross on the heights of Quebec, then the Indian village of Stadacona, and was followed by Champlain more than seventy years after with his band of hardy French adventurers, a new ideal took root in the lands watered by the St. Lawrence and crowned by the Laurentian hills.

Unlike the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth Rock in Massachusetts, the Breton and Norman Rover and colonizer came to the New World with a ripened dream in his heart, not indeed a dream of conquest and subjugation, but a dream touched by spiritual vision wherein faith with its triumphs should go hand in hand with the advancement of exploration and settlement.

The history of the Puritan in America is parochial when compared with the gleam and glamour of New World crusaders whose eye pierced the forests and discerned every bay and cape and body of water between the Gulf of the St. Lawrence and the Rocky Mountains, and whose service to Church and country can be justly measured only by the heroism of toil and faith.

For nearly a century and a half this new ideal went on developing; finding new soil, sowing new seed. When at length in 1759 British arms under General Wolfe snatched the Bourbon lilies from the brow of New France this ideal had taken such deep root, had so fructified that the new colony could well indeed be called New France, for had it not fashioned its life and shaped its ideals after that Mother Country which has been from mediæval days the altar of civilization and the inspiration of Europe? The 60,000 French who witnessed the Treaty of Paris in 1763 and were guaranteed by this treaty the continuance and practice of their religion, their language, their laws and their institutions, after living first under the Quebec act of 1774 then under the Constitutional act of 1791 and the act of Union of 1840, had so increased and multiplied that at the time of Canadian Confederation in 1867 the population of the Province of Quebec numbered 1,190,000 of whom but 200,000 were of English descent. Today the population of Quebec is about 2,400,000.

Since the addition of Ungava and other territory acquired by the Province of Quebec during the past few years Quebec has become territorially a very large province. It is one fourth the size of the United States and six times larger than Great Britain and Ireland. The annual value of the field crops of Quebec is \$100,000,000, its dairy products \$22,500,000, its mining products \$13,000,000, its forest products \$30,000,000, and these together with the fisheries give Quebec's production in all an annual value of \$300,000,000.

But while the material advancement of Quebec is marked and striking her moral and intellectual advancement is much more so. After all is it not moral advancement that marks the real progress of every people? In vain are railroads, highways and commerce, if

the virtues of the home do not flourish. It is the family and its life that symbolize the nation. If this be rooted in the strong virtues from whose soil blossom honesty and truth and the strength of chaste and temperate lives there is little reason to fear the decay of a people.

The most striking phenomenon today in the life of Canada is the strong racial integrity of the French-Canadian people. Their homes upon the banks of the St. Lawrence and down along the widened beaches of its gulf could well indeed be their ancestral homes in Normandy or Perche in France, filled with the splendor of Catholic faith and bright with the simplicity and cheer and social naiveté which mark their daily lives.

The French-Canadians have builded in faith and trust. They have never amid their vicissitudes swerved from their ideals. In truth they have founded and developed a Canadian province where peace, harmony and good government obtain, where as the Toronto Statesman recently said "wealth is evenly distributed and security against poverty and unemployment is rooted in a prosperous agricultural community which is a powerful buttress against unrest and revolution."

True, criticism is leveled at Quebec in certain quarters of English-speaking Canada for its lack of intellectual development, but this is not an intelligent criticism based upon facts but one rather rising out of racial enmity and religious prejudice. Quebec is far from being behind the times educationally. It is true there are remote rural regions in Quebec where the difficulty of organizing a school system, because of the sparseness of settlement or insurmountable barriers of nature, is very great, and neither school nor equipment is of the first or best order, but this condition is common in every country that is in a formative state. Quebec in this is no exception. Judged by the returns of literacy and illiteracy in the different provinces of the Dominion, Quebec occupies a creditable position. Here is the percentage of those who cannot read or write in the different Provinces as found in the last census returns: New Brunswick, 14.50; Saskatchewan, 13.70; Manitoba, 13.31; Alberta, 12.72; Quebec, 12.66; British Columbia, 11.61; Nova Scotia, 10.34; Ontario, 6.51; and Prince Edward Island, 7.61.

There can be no doubt about it, secondary education in Quebec is in a flourishing condition. There are in all about twenty classical colleges affiliated with the Catholic universities where young men receive a well-rounded training especially in letters and philosophy, fitting them scholastically for a course in any of the learned professions. Nor need we mention here the academies and convents which are doing especially a good work in the training of Christian womanhood.

But what is particularly creditable to Quebec is the just and liberal manner in which the English Protestant minority are treated by the Catholic majority. From the elementary school to the university, Catholics and non-Catholics possess

a complete system of education independent of each other. The English non-Catholic minority have two universities, McGill and Bishops College, their own normal school, their own academies, their own elementary schools, their own inspectors and their own Committees of the Council of Public Instruction. For higher education the Catholics have two universities, Laval at Quebec and Laval in Montreal. It is sometimes said that the French are squeezing out the English settlers in the Eastern townships. There is not a word of truth in this nor is the statement supported by fact nor by the opinion of non-Catholics at large in Quebec. Indirectly denial is given to this from the fact that the English minority which in proportion to population would be entitled to not more than ten representatives in the Canadian House of Commons is represented there by some fifteen English-speaking members.

A little incident happened lately which testifies to the harmony and good-will which obtain among all classes and creeds in Quebec. A Rev. E. H. Brandt, principal of a school at Point aux Trembles, Quebec, at a Presbyterian Assembly held in Hamilton, Ontario, attacked with considerable violence the Catholic Church of Quebec stating that the problem there is not a French problem but rather a Catholic problem. Referring to this the Montreal Gazette, perhaps the leading English daily paper of the province and indeed one of the leading journals of the whole Dominion, said: "There is no 'problem' in Quebec, either racial or religious. If there is a problem at all it rests outside of this province. The citizens of Quebec of different races and religions are living comfortably and happily together building up a great province by a common effort. There is harmony because there is tolerance and because people possess what after all is a Christian virtue, that of minding their own business."

As to the moral side of Quebec it is certainly worthy of praise. Quebec is not crimeless. Indeed what country is? Yet its moral record is very high. When we take the report of the Minister of Justice for 1915 and compare Quebec with the "banner province" of Ontario, the population of both being very nearly equal, we find Ontario charged with 58,876 criminal and

minor offences, while Quebec is charged with only 27,205.

Long too before Prohibition was introduced into Canada there were dozens of parishes in Quebec where there was not a drop of liquor sold, an excellent condition due to the good work of the curé. Apropos of this the story is told that once when court was being held down at Gaspé and there was not a criminal case in the docket the presiding judge was asked by a visitor how he accounted for this. The judge replied: "It is owing to three things: the work of the parish priest, the absence of liquor and the influence of the French-Canadian mother."

In the domain of literature and art Quebec is second to no other province in the Dominion, if indeed it does not occupy a first place. The strength of its literary expression like that of the French of Louisiana is found in the departments of history and poetry. Garneau, considering the disadvantages under which he labored, has given us a monumental work in his "History of Canada", while Sulte's "History of the French-Canadians" will remain for all time a work of acknowledged merit and scholarship. No province in the Dominion can offer three Canadian poets whose work is of greater merit than that of La May, Frechette and Chapman. Nor should we fail to speak here of the rare gift of the French-Canadian writers as translators of the marvelous doing into French Alexandrines of Longfellow's "Evangeline," by L. P. LeMay. As wise judicial and scholarly critics it would be difficult too to surpass the fine work of Abbé Casgrain, Camille Roy and Sir Adolphe Routhier. Nor should we forget that our national song "O Canada" is the work of Sir Adolphe Routhier, while Herbert as a sculptor and Mlle. Lajeunesse (Albani) as a singer will be abiding and honored names for all time in Canadian hearts and homes.

Thomas O'Hagan in "America."

When Andrew Carnegie was a railroad telegrapher he saved money. James J. Hill said that a man could not be self-respecting until he had begun to save. Lloyd George tells the people of Britain that spending more than they make will lead to national disaster. For the nation, as for the individual, "work and save" is the way to success.

Buy War Saving Stamps!

OFFICIAL WEATHER REPORT FOR MÜNSTER, SASK.

Table with columns: DATE, 1919, 1918, 1917. Sub-columns: Maximum, Minimum. Rows: 1. August to 31.

Remarks for the Month of August 1919.

Highest temperature: 89 (on August 1); lowest temperature: 31 (on August 24). Average temperature: Highest 74.58, lowest 45.54. Rain 2.45 in.

The highest temperature during the Month of August 1918 was 85, the lowest 36.

PARISH FEAST

at Dead Moose Lake

Sept. 14th, 1919

Mass at 9 and 10:30 o'clock A. M.

All are cordially invited for the Dead Moose Lake Doings on September 14th.

DINNER AND SUPPER SERVED with accompanying Entertainments and Refreshments on the School Grounds.

Come and See and be Convinced.

THE COMMITTEE.

You Are Invited

to come in and see us in our new Store and office premises in the old Vulcanizing shop half way between Post Office and Brusser's Store. It doesn't matter whether you intend to use or do use Electric Light and Power on your Farm; you will be interested to hear how much Money, time, labour and Trouble you can save by installing a Light Plant on your Farm or in your Residence. Furthermore, we like to think of our office as an information bureau for all questions arising about the use of electric appliances and apparatus, cost of installation and repairs and maintenance of existing Light Systems. Come in and make use of it.

We sell the "Phelps" Light Plant, just the size for your Farm, twice the size of the best known other plants, and comparatively half the price. Ask us about it when next in Town.

Humboldt's Electrical Shop

Land and Farms!

I have a number of Farms and Wild Lands for sale at low prices. Some will be sold on Crop Payment.

For further particulars apply in person or by letter to

Henry Bruning, MÜNSTER, SASK.

Banque d'Hochelaga

Head Office Montreal. Established in 1874

Authorized Capital \$10,000,000.00 — Capital Paid up and Reserve \$7,800,000.00 Total Assets \$57,000,000.00.

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

We encourage the purchase and keeping of stock.

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

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT:— Special attention given to sale notes.

Money transferred to any part of the world at current rates.

HUMBOLDT BRANCH J. E. BRODEUR, Manager.

MÜNSTER BRANCH ED. M. BRUNING, Manager.

ST. BRIEUX BRANCH JOS. L. LAPOINTE, Manager.

AGENCY AT LENORA LAKE

HENRY KOEP, ENGELFELD.

Contractor in Heating & Electric Lighting

Agent for the Quaker pipeless furnace and the famous Delco Light Farm Lighting Plants.

Ask for prices on your Steam or Hot Water Heating job. I now have a first class man to do my plumbing.

HENRY KOEP, ENGELFELD, SASK. Wireman for A. STADLEMAN, Contractor & Builder

Subscribe to St. Peters Bote!

Revised Peace Treaty Handed to Austrians.

PARIS, Sept. 2. — The revised text of the peace terms framed for Austrian acceptance by the peace conference was handed to the Austrian plenipotentiaries at St. Germain this afternoon.

The treaty was presented to the Austrian delegates by Paul Dutasta, general secretary of the peace conference. He also handed them the allied reply to the Austrian counterproposals and a covering letter reiterating that Austria had precipitated the war by an ultimatum unacceptable to Serbia. It was set forth, however, that the allies were willing to assist Austria to adapt herself to her new situation and to admit her in the near future to the league of nations. The treaty was presented in French, English and Italian texts.

The Austrian peace treaty leaves the future of Austria very largely in the hands of the league of nations. The league will decide whether Austria shall be permitted to join Germany, and as France is opposed to such a union, as are Switzerland and many other countries, there would appear to be little chance of Austria's securing permission to terminate her existence as a separate state, should she so desire in future.

There seems to be a general feeling of dissatisfaction in peace conference circles with the treaty, which was adapted from the German treaty and does not fit such a small power very well. Vienna, with its 2,000,000 inhabitants, seems doomed to lapse into comparative commercial insignificance, as there is a population of only 4,000,000 within the country outside the city to support the capital, while with Jugo-Slavia, Czechoslovakia and Hungary existing as separate powers, Vienna can hardly hope to recover the business formerly drawn from their territories. If the internationalization of Fiume were provided for, as is expected by many quarters, Austria's shrunken commercial interests would thereby be protected to some extent. The territory contributory to the capital is so limited that it is generally thought Vienna is doomed as a great capital and must inevitably relapse into a residential city with relatively slight business importance.

PARIS, Sept. 3. — The note transmitting the Allied reply to the counter-proposals of the Austrian delegation on the conditions of peace, addressed to Karl Renner, and signed by M. Clemenceau, as president of the council, says that the Austrian delegation appear to think that responsibility for the acts which led to the calamities which have befallen Europe during the past five years rested solely on the Hapsburg dynasty and its satellites, and that by reason of the dissolution of that monarchy, through the victory of the Allies, the people of Austria can escape the responsibility for the deeds of the government, and which had its home in their capital.

"Had the people of Austria," it says, "in the years preceding, endeavored to curb the militarist and domineering spirit by which the government of the Hapsburg monarchy was animated; had they made any effective protest against the war, or refused to assist or support the rulers in prosecuting it, some attention might now be given to this plea. But the fact that the war was acclaimed on its outbreak in Vienna, that the people of Austria were its ardent supporters from start to finish and that they did nothing to disassociate themselves from the policy of their government and its allies until they had been defeated in the field, makes it clear that according to any canon of justice, they must be held to bear their full measure of responsibility for a crime which has brought such misery on the world.

The Allied and associated powers, while adhering to the general lines of the treaty, have made considerable modifications in its economic provisions. The property of Austrian nationals in territory ceded to the Allied powers is to be restored to its owners free from any measures of liquidation or bans, forbidden since the armistice, and is guaranteed similar freedom from seizure or liquidation in the future. Contracts between Austrian nationals and persons who acquire, under the treaty, an Allied nationality, are maintained, without option of cancellation.

As regards the territorial limits established for the republic of Austria, the Allied and associated powers are unable to admit any modifications in the decisions already communicated.

In conclusion the Allied and associated powers wish to make it clear that the modifications which they have now made in the draft treaty are final.

The text of the treaty, which we send you today, following up that of July 20 last, which had already undergone considerable change since the original text of June 2, must be accepted or rejected in the exact terms in which it is now drafted. Consequently the Allied and associated powers require from the Austrian delegation, within a period of five days, counting from the date of the present communication, a declaration informing them that they are prepared to sign this treaty as it now stands. So soon as their declaration reaches the Allied and associated powers, arrangements will be made for the immediate signature of peace at St. Germain-en-Laye.

In default of such declaration within the period above stipulated, the armistice concluded on Nov. 3, 1918, shall be considered as having terminated, and the Allied and associated powers will take such steps as they may judge necessary to impose their conditions."

Austria Will Sign.

VIENNA, Sept. 6.—The National Assembly by a vote of 97 to 33 today decided to sign the peace treaty. The assembly, however, protested against "the violation of Austria's right of free disposal of herself." The German Nationalists voted against signature of the treaty, while some members of the South Tyrolean party abstained from voting.

The vote was taken after adoption without dissent of the government's resolution of protest, presented by the Christian Socialist Haase. The resolution declares that the territorial clauses of the treaty grossly violate the national claim to self-determination and the basis on which the armistice was concluded. "We raise once more our voices against a peace founded on brute force. As one man we decline the dividing up of our peoples into free and unfree, as is done by this peace. We further declare that the 4,000,000 Germans forced under foreign rule will for all time insist on self-determination as the only basis by which the modern state may be founded." The resolution also declares that union with Germany is an absolute necessity and expresses the hope that when the hatred of the war dies down this union will be consummated. It concludes by placing responsibility for steeping Europe in revolution and confusion on the shoulders of the Entente and looks to the League of Nations to repair the wrong done.

VIENNA, Sept. 6.—Commenting on the Austrian peace treaty the Neue Freie Presse says: "All the people are to be put on the rack, prompted by the policy of bleeding us white. It is the most wicked feat of the twentieth century." Der Tag says: "Might and ignorance have dictated this peace. It has nothing to do with right and justice." The attack on the treaty by the newspapers are levelled principally against the financial and economic clauses

of the document, especially those having reference to the partition of the pre-war debt.

Foreign News

LONDON.—The Canadian trade commission has accepted the offer of the British wheat commission for 500,000 tons, (19,000,000 bu.) of wheat to be shipped from Canadian ports before navigation closes. The contract has been accepted on a basis equal to last year's fixed prices, payment to be made in Montreal in note money. The Greek government has asked for 112,000 tons for delivery in September, October and November.

DUBLIN, Ire. — Large military forces had arrived in the Tipperary district last week, following further evidences of differences between the residents and the British authorities. A constabulary sergeant was shot through the head and killed, and a constable critically wounded by assassins who fired from shrubbery on the roadside.

PARIS.—Georges Gaston Quien on trial before a court martial charged with having had treasonable dealings with the Germans and of having betrayed Edith Cavell to them, was convicted and condemned to death.

BERLIN.—The minister of finance has empowered tax collectors to enter private premises to search them from cellar to garret and force strong boxes in the general round-up of eligible taxpayers. Protests, it is understood, will be unavailing as the ministry has been given wide powers.

Exports to Germany totalled \$2,426,742 during July, the first month following the lifting of the allied blockade, the department of commerce announced. Goods worth \$291,166 were sold to the United States by Germany.

ROME.—The new Italian Popular Party is directing all its energies toward the coming general elections, which are expected to be held in October or early in November. The party hopes to win 150 parliamentary seats. Such a leaven of deputies, basing their action on Catholic principles, should have a wholesome effect upon the political life of the country. At present there are two different tendencies in the party, but it is hoped that both will rally to united action. The first, extreme right tendency would refuse all co-operation with a liberal government, while the extreme left tendency is dangerously playing with the fire of co-operation with socialism. While ardently sympathizing with the hopes of the party, the Holy See assumes no responsibility.

—The chamber of deputies passed the bill giving Italian women the right of suffrage.

TOKIO.—Advises received here from Seoul, capital of Corea, state that a bomb was thrown at Governor-General Saito and that 20 persons were wounded, including an American woman named Harrison, who is believed to be related to Carter Harrison, former Mayor of Chicago. Governor-General Saito was not wounded. No further details were received.

NEW YORK.—Lieut. E. W. Maynard, of the U. S. Army Air Service, won the International Aero Derby between Mineola, N. Y., and Toronto, covering the 1,000 miles round trip course in 465½ minutes. Lt. H. H. George, whose flying time was 520½ minutes, finished second; Lt. D. B. Gish was third, with a flying time of 524½ minutes. The three aviators finishing first in the aero derby were army pilots, who made the flight in De Haviland four machines equipped with 400-horsepower Liberty motors. The planes were entered in order to test the reliability of the United States-made Army machines. There were 52 airmen entered in the race.

SPEEDAWAY SALE!

Hundreds of Specials Not Advertised **Rifkin & Braunstein, Humboldt** Sale Starts **Saturday, Sept. 13th** Lasting 15 Days **To Make Room for Fall Goods** Prices Compel You To Buy

We are going through the entire Stock, remarking and making tremendous reductions that should make every wide awake person sit up and take notice. There is not the slightest doubt that the Hundreds of customers who made purchases at the Last Sale will welcome this news with keenest delight and lose no time in being here early Saturday Morning.

Shoes Can You Beat That? Shoes

Men's Working, Famous good shoes, solid leather, guaranteed by Valentine Marten, Regular \$6.50, Special **4.49**
The same shoe in plain toe, Regular \$6.00, Special **4.29**
Men's Waterproof Elk, reg. 7.50, Sale **4.95**
Men's Tan Calf Blucher, Neolin sole, reg. 9.50, Sale **4.95**
Ladies' Working shoe, reg. 6.50, to clear **4.29**
\$6.00 Shoes. 150 pair Ladies' odd sizes, to clear quick **2.98**
100 pair Ladies' shoes, regular 6.50, a Bargain at **4.49**
200 pair Ladies' slippers, worth from \$4.00 to \$6.50, patent leather, Gun Metal. This is a Snap at **1.49**
Boys' Working shoes, reg. \$5.00, Sale **3.98**
Girls' shoes, **2.98**

Middies, all kinds, reg. 2.25, Sale **1.29**
Waists, regular 2.50, Sale **1.49**
Silk Crepe Waists, all styles and collars, at 15% Discount Sale Price **1.15**
Aprons, regular \$1.45, Sale Price **1.29**
Ladies' Lawn Waists, **1.29**
Ladies' Dresses, reg. 2.50, Sale Price **1.95**
Flannel Blanket, reg. 3.50, Sale Price **1.95**
Ladies' stockings, reg. 50 to 60c, Sale **39c 45c**
Thread, 5c each
Men's socks, **22½c 29c 39c**
Regular \$25.00 Men's Suits, odd lots, to clear at **18.50**
Pants, reg. \$4.00, 5.00, 6.00, Special **2.98, 3.49**
\$1.50 Leather Gloves, **89c**
Boys' Suits, **3.49 6.49 8.95**
Shirts, **1.39 1.98** Boys' Shirts **79c**
Many and Many Bargains Not Advertised

Grocery Specials.
18 bars Lenox soap **1.00**
Corn Flakes **11c**
Good Tomatoes, tin **15c**
35c Eggo Baking Powder **27c**
Jam, 4 lb. tin **79c**
Royal yeast cake **5c**
Syrup, per gall. **1.15**
Shredded wheat **2 for 25c**
1.25 Honey Moline **1.15**

2 Pkg. Raisins **25c**
Reg. 1.15 Van Loo tobacco **95c**
Casino tobacco, per lb. **80c**
Other tobaccos also on Sale.
Many other Specials in Groceries

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Railway Ave. Where You Buy For Less Opposite Depot.

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I have secured the Agency for the Famous Studebaker Automobiles. Demonstrator Can Be seen at my Show Rooms.

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Full Line of Auto Accessories and Repairs

St. the oldest Saskatchewan Wednesday an exce \$2.00 per Sir A Transis inch fo ding no play adv 4 insertio year. Di Legal No rail lat in No adv price, wh unsuited Address S. T. Muenste After Sig COLOG disturbanc and British 20 miles s resulted i injured. mans, a m court mart death, an 100,000 ma BERLIN ment has a Entente po the evacua of the Balt been order ference, is the insubo man troops consequen imposed b ments, Ger tion to con its troops the note sa ing the Ger do but to bring the t Von der C ground, ret desired obj achieved, h ately recall of the extre among the b now to prep tion and ret sea." BERLIN, has voted to tory "iron c by Gen. Von land immed the demand ers for gran citizenship such conces crimination The cabinet ditional subc der Goltz' tr withhold the the fighters German out fighting the retreating t east Prussia PARIS, S disturbances in Albania, i a detachmen annihilated Advices say intend to se peace confer the country b BERLIN, troops have Lithuania so mel river, ac from Koenig PARIS, Se peace delega the general peace confer complaining Upper Silesia been incited LONDON, lesia, where in progress and German tion of the pr be occupied i allied troops, ment by Gen together with