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# St. Peters Bote.

Ein Familienblatt zur Erbauung und Belehrung.

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

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## On the Threshold of Peace

PARIS, July 7. — The Austrian government has given up, at least for the time being, the idea of a union with Germany. Dr. Otto Bauer, the secretary for foreign affairs, declared in a speech delivered last week at the congress held by the council of workers, according to the Vienna correspondent of the Temps. "Austria, small and ruined," the foreign secretary is quoted as declaring, "could only exist by the permission and assistance of the Entente, and that is why it was abandoning the idea of uniting with Germany at this time, as Austria was not powerful enough to bring about a union without the consent of the Entente." "The essential thing for the present," the secretary added, "was the maintenance of the unity of the proletarian front."

WASHINGTON, July 8. — Definite information that the Bolshevik authorities are planning to evacuate Petrograd has been received in official circles here. Decision to quit the capital was said to have been violently opposed by some elements of the government.

PARIS, July 7. — Approval of a plan for a concerted attack upon Petrograd by Finnish forces and the troops of the Kolchak government at Omsk, was given today by the council of five. A joint note has been sent the military attaches of Great Britain, France, United States and Italy at Helsingfors, instructing them to support the Finnish government, if it decides to accede to the request of Admiral Kolchak to assist him in the campaign. There is no indication that the allied and associated powers propose to go farther at the time in helping Kolchak's plan, but their action in supporting the Finns is regarded as equivalent to assurances that they will see the Kolchak movement carried through.

PARIS, July 7. — A despatch from Constantinople to the Agence Radio reported today that the Bolshevik forces have recaptured Tashkent (capital of Russian Turkestan), executing 6,000 of the inhabitants. A brother of Alexander Kerensky, former Russian premier, was among those executed, the despatch said.

ROME, July 7. — Clashes between the French and Italians at Fiume are reported in a despatch from that city. The casualties so far reported number six killed and 20 wounded.

LONDON, July 8. — Many Jews have lost their lives in the course of the operations between the Russian soviet forces and those of General Gregorieff, commander of the Ukrainian anti-Bolshevik army, which has been fighting its way northward from the Black sea. Cecil Harmsworth, undersecretary for foreign affairs, said in the house of commons today, in replying to a question. General Gregorieff, the under-secretary said, was stated

to be strongly anti-Jewish in his sympathies.

LONDON, July 8. — Strong opposition continues to develop in the British press against the project of trying the former German emperor in London, or trying him at all. Paris despatches saying that the United States and Japan are opposed to the trial and that Italy is luke-warm apparently have had an effect on sentiment here. Liberal newspapers, such as the Manchester Guardian, the Westminster Gazette and the Daily News, are leading the way with a part of the Conservative press taking the same view, that it would tend to make the kaiser a martyr among the Germans, prolong the passions of war and upset the life of London. It is also said that the former emperor's arrival here might cause unpleasant incidents. The Evening Standard (Conservative) opposes the plan because there are practical difficulties in arranging the quarters for the prisoners and the place of trial, and there is an unpleasant suggestion of pagan triumph in the project. If there must be a state trial, it should not take place in London or any other great business centre. The Westminster Gazette is one of those holding that the best punishment for the ex-emperor is to leave him in obscurity, and the Times gives prominence to a letter from Sir Valentine Cheroi, its former editor, expressing a fear that the trial might create a "Hohenzollern legend like the Napoleonic legend and bring upon Great Britain odium in Germany and some neutral countries and if the prosecution should fail, it would mean ridicule." The newspapers print numerous discussions by legal experts on the question of the former emperor's extradition from Holland. The trials of some minor offenders are expected to begin in August. These will include commanders guilty of violations of naval warfare by the operation of submarines, those who ordered the bombardment of open towns and officers of prison camps who mistreated captives in their charge.

PARIS, July 9. — The German national assembly in Weimar has passed a resolution ratifying the peace treaty, according to advices received here today. The resolution reads: "The peace treaty, signed on June 28, 1919, as well as the protocol annexed and special agreements on military occupation of the Rhineland, are hereby ratified. This law becomes effective from the date of its promulgation." The resolution ratifying the treaty was adopted by the assembly by a vote of 208 to 115. 99 deputies abstained from voting on the resolution. Most of the ministers were present at the meeting, and there was a full attendance of deputies. Dr. Herman Mueller, the foreign minister, in introducing the government bills, explained that hastening of the ratification would bring about the lifting of the blockade. "We are about to enter upon a forty years' march through dirt," he said; "I

can find no other term for the path of suffering fulfilment of the treaty prescribed for us." Dr. Peter Spahn, leader of the Catholic Centre party, said: "We agree to the treaty under hard compulsion, to save ourselves from anarchy and to preserve the fatherland from internal ruin." Herr Kreizig, socialist; Professor Schuecking, democrat; Dr. Traub, national party, and Herr Kahl, people's party, all spoke, violently protesting against the injustice of the treaty, the impossibility of its fulfilment and declaring that the day of Germany's liberation would come. These speeches were greeted with such turbulent applause and handclapping that the president of the assembly, Herr Fehrenbach, called attention to the fact that handclapping was against the rules. The national party introduced an amendment in favor of ratifying the treaty with the reserve that the sanction of the international law experts of repute be first obtained concerning articles 227 to 230, and that a court be created to investigate the responsibility for the war. In the course of the debate President Fehrenbach protested against Alsace-Lorraine being torn from Germany. He said that the treaty of 1871 simply made good what had been taken from Germany 150 years before. He hoped that the people of Alsace-Lorraine would preserve their German character, customs, etc. Part seven of the peace treaty comprising articles 227 to 230 relates to penalties. Article 227 arraigns the former German emperor for "a supreme offence against international morality and the sanctity of treaties." The other articles relate to the bringing before military tribunals of persons accused of having committed acts in violation of the laws and customs of war; to the handing over of these persons by Germany, and to an undertaking by the government to furnish all documents and information of every kind bearing on these offences, and violations. — Ratification of the peace treaty by the German national assembly removes all doubt of the acceptance of the terms by Germany. The national assembly, by ratifying the treaty, makes it possible for the allied and associated powers to raise the blockade. Official notification was sent Germany June 29, that the blockade would be raised when the treaty was ratified. Placing this condition on the raising of the blockade was looked upon in peace conference circles as a sure plan for securing speedy ratification. The council of five on Monday decided to lift the commercial censorship on communications with Germany simultaneously with the removal of the blockade. When three of the principal allied powers, in addition to Germany, have ratified the treaty, it becomes effective for those who have ratified it. After Germany and the three allied powers have ratified it, the treaty will come into force for each other power on the day when it notifies the peace conference secretariat of its ratification.

BERLIN, July 9. — Prince Henry, brother of the former kaiser, has telegraphed King George, it was learned today, begging "in the name of justice" that Britain desist in her preparations for the extradition of the ex-kaiser. Prince Henry declared he knows Wilhelm endeavored to avert war, and referred to the conversation he (Prince Henry) had with King George on July 7, 1914.

WASHINGTON, July 9. — Signing the peace treaty with Germany has resulted in a decision by the department of justice that the great majority of German and Austrian enemy alien now at large on parole, may safely be released from all parole obligations.

PARIS, July 9. — The Montenegro government has addressed a new note to the peace conference protesting against alleged excesses by Serbian troops in Montenegro. The note says that certain villages were attacked by a force of 5,000 Serbs, which was equipped with cannon, and houses were demolished and women and children killed.

LONDON, July 9. — The Crimea has been entirely cleared of Bolsheviks, as a result of the advance of General Denikine's troops west of the Dnieper river, according to a war office statement issued today. The advance was over a front of 70 miles and deprived the Bolsheviks of their sole line of communication between their main forces and those in Crimea. General Denikine's volunteers have met with great success on all parts of the front, the statement says. They have reached a point on the Caspian coast, 55 miles southwest of Astrakhan, and another column is on the banks of the Volga, northwest of Tchernoi-Iar. In capturing Tsaritzin, the Denikine forces took 10,000 prisoners and a number of guns, and pursuing their advantage, are now only 75 miles from Saratov. The volunteers have also pushed 40 miles beyond Kharkov, having captured Ekaterinoslav and Alexandrovsk.

WASHINGTON, July 10. — The United States has been offered the moral leadership of the world and dare not reject it without "breaking the world's heart," President Wilson declared today in the senate in presenting for ratification the treaty of peace. "Shall we . . . hesitate to accept this great duty?" the president asked. Rejection of the League of Nations, Wilson said, would be a rejection of the world's confidence. More than that, he declared, that without the league the peace treaty becomes but a scrap of paper. He asserted emphatically that the treaty is thoroughly consistent with the principles laid down in the 14 points and at the same time meets the practical needs of the situation. "We were welcomed as disinterested friends," said the president. "It was recognized that our material aid would be indispensable in the days to come when industry and credit must be brought back to their normal operation. And it was taken for granted, I am proud to

say, that we would play the helpful friend. In view of all this," the president said, "the question is put squarely up to the United States whether it will try to resume its old policy of isolation or will continue, through the League of Nations, the task of maintaining 'the new order set up in the world, the world of civilized men.'" The president announced that he will later present the treaty of defence, under which American aid is pledged to France against unprovoked German aggression.

VERSAILLES, July 10. — Official notification of the ratification of the peace treaty by the German National Assembly was given the peace conference this morning. The notification was presented by Baron von Lersner, head of the German peace mission, at 11 a. m., to Col. Henry, French liaison officer at Versailles, who immediately conveyed it to the French foreign office.

PARIS, July 10. — Hopeful indications of Germany's intention speedily to carry out the terms affecting the surrender of territory in Poland were seen today in the receipt of a note by the peace conference from Foreign Minister Mueller proposing the establishment of a joint German-Polish commission to attend to the transfer of affairs in the territory to be surrendered.

PARIS, July 10. — Marshal Foch was today instructed by the council of five to send notification to the Polish troops to cease action in Lithuania. The Bulgarian treaty, it is announced, will come up for consideration on July 25.

PARIS, July 10. — High tension between the Austrian and the Hungarian governments is indicated in despatches received here today from Vienna and Budapest. The Austrian minister, Otto Bauer, has demanded the recall from Vienna of the Hungarian minister. Bela Kun, head of the Hungarian Soviet government, in return, has demanded that the campaign against the Hungarian legation at Vienna be stopped. The despatches report that supporters of Bela Kun are entering Austrian territory.

BASEL, July 10. — Detachments of Hungarian Bolsheviks are penetrating Lower Austria, according to despatches from Vienna. Nearly 5,000 Bolsheviks are concentrated in the region of Altenburg and Neustadt, supposedly with the intention of moving against Vienna Neustadt.

BUCHAREST, July 10. — Hungarian Bolshevik forces, which were withdrawn from the Czechoslovak frontier, on orders from the peace conference, have attacked Rumanian forces on the Theiss River, according to reports from Transylvania, which says the fighting continues.

VIENNA, July 10. — A great battle is reported to have been in progress for several days in eastern Galicia, between Ukrainians under Gen. Grekow and two Polish armies, according to the Ukrainian press bureau. The Ukrainians, after beating off Polish attacks along the Zlota Lipa and Narayuvka rivers, are reported now to be forcing the Polish for-

ces to retire from Brody, Tarnopol and Stanislau. The Polish armies are said to contain large contingents withdrawn from the Bolshevik front. Polish and Rumanian divisions under Gen. Zeligowski, advancing from Kolomea and Czernowitz, are reported to be attacking in the direction of Stanislau.

PARIS, July 11. — The council of five has decided to raise the blockade against Germany tomorrow, it was announced tonight; so far as the action of the council concerns France, the measure will be effective after publication in the Journal Officiel of a decree annulling the preceding decree regarding the blockade.

PARIS, July 11. — The supreme council of the Allies this afternoon settled the question of the Austro-Czecho-Slovakia frontiers in accordance with the recommendations of the commission which investigated the frontier questions. Under the settlement the Czecho-Slovaks are given the benefit of the changes. The regions of Gmunden and Feldsberg and the Austria-Hungarian frontiers are still under consideration. The council tomorrow will take up the question of raising the blockade on Russia.

PARIS, July 11. — Whatever remaining interest the French and others in Paris had in the proposed trial of Wilhelm Hohenzollern was practically ended today, following receipt of a note from Holland. This communication declared that, regardless of the allies' warning, the Dutch would insist on exercising their sovereign rights as they saw fit. In many quarters the tone of the reply was believed to be a clear indication of the non-surrender position Holland would take if a formal demand was made for the ex-kaiser. None of the allied leaders appear to be interested in the staging of the trial except Lloyd George. It is believed an actual plan to try Wilhelm is certain to have an effect in the minds of thousands of Germans and others which would establish him as another Napoleon. The first obstacle to the trial, was seen in Prince Henry's telegram to King George, in the relationship of the King to the former emperor.

SALONIKI, July 12. — The Greek army operating south of Smyrna is driving the Turkish forces rapidly backward, forcing them to abandon guns in their flight, according to a statement issued by Greek army headquarters. The Turks left the bodies of more than eighty Greek women and children in a mutilated condition behind them, the communique declares.

SYDNEY, N.S.W., July 12. — The steamer Treasonomets sailed yesterday with 1,400 deported Germans.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 11. — Enver Pasha, Talaat Bey and Djemal Pasha, leaders of the Turkish government during the war, were condemned to death today by a Turkish court-martial investigating the conduct of Turkish government during the war period.

THE RECRUIT

BY HENDRICK CONSCIENCE

(CONTINUED.)

CHAPTER VI.

On the following morning by daybreak, Trien was again on her way, with the knapsack on her back and the blind soldier behind her.

The grass by the roadside, and the herbs on the heath, glistened in the early rays of the sun as if they had been strewn with diamonds; while the tops of the firs, moistened with dew, seemed all arrayed in silver. The eastern heavens were lighted up with a golden and purple glow; and away towards the distant cope, the night-vapours rose and floated between earth and sky. The birds were awake, and filled the air with their songs; the bees hummed busily round the wild thyme, while beetles and butterflies flew cheerfully about. All nature smiled at the dawn of beautiful day; everything proclaimed the advent of light.

The good maiden, too, found herself in a pleasing though unconscious harmony with nature. From time to time she sang lively snatches from various ballads, to give utterance to the joy which she felt; while the soldier walked on silently, but with a pleased expression which showed a heart at rest.

"How comes it, Trien dear," he said, after some time, "that you are so happy? It must be owing to the beautiful weather surely. I cannot see it, but I hear the merry song of the birds welcoming the day, and the joyful hum of the bees at my feet."

"No, John, that is not the reason," she replied; "come closer and I shall tell you what it is—something which will make you wonder. It is only a dream, to be sure, and I had almost forgotten it; but this fine fresh air has revived me, and it has all come to mind again. It is a pleasant thing to dream, is it not, John?"

"Sometimes," "Yes; I mean when the dreams are beautiful. I do not know when I have been so happy as last night when asleep, and I would not give my dream for twenty crown-pieces, and that is a tremendous lot of money. It is vexing, John, that dreams are not true."

"What dream have you had then, Trien, that was so very beautiful?"

"You, too, are concerned in it, John; that you may well suppose. Ah! It was so delightful! only listen: The farmer's wife—may God reward her for it, good woman!—had shown me into a little bedroom for the night. When I found myself alone, I knelt and prayed before the image of the Virgin which stood on the little house-altar. I do not know how long I knelt, but when I rose my head whirled round, and I almost lost the power of knowing where I was or what I was—so at least it seemed to me. The moon had in the meantime risen, and shone so brightly through the little window, that my room seemed all glorified with such a flood of light, that I could scarcely recognise it to be the same place. I laid my brow upon the window-pane to cool my head, and then threw myself half-dressed on the bed, that I might be ready early on the following morning. But still I could not sleep, for the moon seemed always right before my eyes; and I tormented myself to find out the man with the bundle of sticks in it.

"Whether I fell asleep at last is more than I can tell; but it must have been so, for only hear what happened to me next. All of a sudden, the moon changed into a mouth and blue eyes of wonderful beauty; then a ruddy hue like that of a ripe apple came over it,

and it looked at me with so friendly a smile, that I was quite enchanted. I have never in my life seen a woman so beautiful, and so like an angel in heaven; for if there were such a one on earth, every body would certainly kneel down and worship her. I am quite sure of that; but listen to what followed. Gradually there grew out of the moon arms and legs, and a long robe adorned with great golden blossoms; and on its head there appeared a silver crown of seven bright stars. And now it was no longer the moon, but a woman who bore in her arms a little child more beautiful than the little cherubs in heaven. And, oh, John! it was our dear Lady out of the little room at home, who had become alive, and had our blessed Lord in her arms; and He smiled and beckoned to me. But there is more and better yet. How she came there I do not know, but I saw her next sitting on a chair outside the window, and you too saw her with your blind eyes; for we fell down together on our knees, and stretched out our arms from behind the window, as if calling upon the Holy Mother to come to us. Then she came gently, gently down, always nearer and nearer, and right through the window into the room. She said something to her child, Jesus, and the child touched your eyes with his finger, and you, John, exclaimed, quite mad with joy, 'I see! I see!' I, poor thing, was so overpowered by it all, that I sprang up in my sleep and fell out of bed; and oh, John, it was not true. I had only dreamt; for the moon, with the man in it, still shone in the sky, and the image of the Virgin still stood calmly on the little altar in the corner of the room. Is not that a charming dream?"

She was silent, and waited for a reply. After a short pause, the young man said:

"Trien, how beautifully you can tell a story. My heart beat with pleasure while you were speaking; I seemed to see it all happen. And when you said that our Lord touched my eyes, I felt something which I cannot describe; and I saw our dear Lady so clearly and distinctly, that I could draw on the sand the golden flowers which sparkled on her robe."

"What kind of flowers did you see, John?"

"Large roses," "And so did I; that is strange."

"And lilies, like those which stood in the brewer's garden last year."

"I saw roses and lilies too. But how is that possible? It quite puzzles me."

"Ah, dearest," sighed John; do not deceive yourself with a false hope. 'Dreams are bubbles,' says the proverb; it is only a little comfort which God has sent to cheer us on our way."

"Never mind," said Trien joyfully; "since last night, I seem to love the Virgin-Mother more than ever; and when we are at home, I shall go to the sexton's daughter Marion, and beg some silver paper, in order to make just such a silver crown with seven stars, as I saw last night, to put on the image under the linden-tree; and if we are ever able to do it, we shall dress it in a robe adorned with golden-flowers besides. Let us now make speed, before the sun rises higher; and take hold of the stick, John, for the footpath is growing narrow and rugged. I think we must have waited out of our way when I was telling my dream."

"Trien dear, take great care to keep the right way, for my knees begin to grow weary already. I don't think I shall be able to manage ten hours to-day."

"Do not vex yourself, John," she replied, walking more slowly, "on a flat heath like this one can't go far wrong; and I see yonder in

the distance, the two towers, Moll and Baelen, as we were told this morning."

"How far distant are they?" "An hour and a half yet. Can you manage so far this morning?"

"Yes, if we take a rest now and then by the way."

"You must tell when you are tired. We shall not speak, for it will make you sooner fatigued."

The sun meanwhile had risen high, and began to pour its burning light over the heath like a stream of fire. The air was so sultry, that it was with difficulty our travellers could breathe, and the perspiration poured from their faces. Exhausted though he was, the soldier would not allow himself to complain of fatigue, but continued to walk bravely on behind his guide. He had broken the long silence only once, with the observation that his eyes pained him excessively, as if the burning rays had increased the inflammation.

After she had kept steadily on for an hour or more, Trien suddenly stood still. Surprised at the unexpected pause he said:

"Trien, what is the matter? Why do you stop all at once in that way?"

"Well, John," she replied in a pained tone, "here is a pretty business. Heaven knows how far we have wandered from the right road, and now there stands right before us, and running quite across the whole heath; a broad stream, and not a bridge of any kind to be seen."

"That is very vexing," sighed John; "for I am already quite worn out. Is the water deep, Trien?"

"Oh, no; it is a broad shallow stream; I can see the bottom quite well, and it would not take me above the knees to wade across it."

"Let us venture it, Trien; and then we shall be saved going round."

"But it is impossible, John; for the banks are so high that you could go neither up nor down. But come, let us make a virtue of necessity."

She led her blind companion to the edge of the brook, and, first throwing her knapsack across, stepped down into the water; the young man heard her, and asked what she was going to do.

"Throw your arms round my neck, and take fast hold," she replied, and drawing the soldier towards her, she compelled him, spite of his objections, to obey her kindly order; then carrying the heavy burden through the water to the opposite side, she said:

"John, there stands a willow-bush on the bank, take hold of it and help yourself up, and I shall assist you."

He did as she told him, and gained the firm ground without any difficulty. Trien immediately joined him, shaking the water out of her clothes as she approached.

"Ah, Trien!" said the blind man; "you are goodness and love itself. How it grieves me to think that I can never reward you for so much pity and kindness."

"Now, John," she interrupted, "is it worth while to waste a word on such a trifle as my carrying you through the water? That is nothing; the sun will dry my clothes in a very short time. Try to go a little further at a slow pace, for in half an hour we shall reach the first tower, and that is Moll, as we were told. There we shall rest ourselves a little."

"Is the water of this brook pure?" he asked.

"As clear as crystal," she answered; "are you thirsty? Wait a moment—I can't get more than one wetting—and I shall get you a hearty draught of it."

While speaking, she had untied the camp-kettle from the knapsack, but the soldier said:

"No, Trien, I do not wish water to drink. My eyes pain me excessively; and I think if you were to give me water, on a napkin to wash them with, it would refresh them a little."

She stepped down into the brook, and having filled the little vessel with the purest water, went up to the blind man, and, drawing a white linen cloth from her bosom, said to him:

"Sit down, and let me wash your eyes; for you could not do it yourself without wetting your clothes."

The soldier sat down on the grass with his back towards the sun, while Trien took the shade from his head and bathed his closed eyes with the wet cloth. And when he told her that this washing revived and refreshed him very much, she kept lavishing his face and brow copiously, till he held her hand and told her to stop. As she stepped a little aside to pick up the shade, the blind man suddenly sprang to his feet, with a singular cry, and stood trembling and stretching out his hands towards his companion, while unintelligible sounds escaped from his lips:

"Heavens, John! what is the matter with you?" cried Trien, running to him with alarm.

With an air of perplexity and confusion, he pushed her gently back, saying:

"Trien, Trien, go back again to the same spot, I beseech you!"

Astonished at the tone of his voice and the incomprehensible joy depicted in his countenance, the girl did what he desired, and placed herself some steps from him. He opened his dead eyes, and, with outstretched arms, exclaimed:

"Trien, Trien! I saw you! My left eye is not quite gone."

As if struck by lightning, the poor girl trembled all over, and with tottering steps approached the soldier.

"No, no, John, it cannot be! Do not kill me with joy. This bright sunlight must have deceived you, poor fellow!"

"I saw you," exclaimed the soldier almost mad with joy, "like a black mass. You passed before my eyes like a shadow. My left eye is not quite gone, I tell you. Oh, Trien dear, it is your dream of last night."

Trien uttered a cry as piercing as if it had escaped from some one in agony, and falling on her knees, with trembling and uplifted hands she offered up to God a calm and silent but deep and earnest thanksgiving. The soldier saw her in indistinct and shadowy outline, and knelt likewise beside the praying girl. She was so lost, however, in devout adoration, that she did not perceive him, and knelt for a long time absorbed and motionless. At last, calmed by her devotion, she turned her head and saw her friend also on his knees.

"John, John! did you see what I did?" she exclaimed.

"I saw it—I saw it!"

"Oh, our dear Lady!" sighed Trien, while a torrent of tears now burst from her eyes. "This is thy doing, holy Mother of God. I will never forget it; but every year make a pilgrimage barefoot to worship thee at Scherpenheuvel."

After this earnest declaration, strength seemed all at once to leave her; she threw her arm round the soldier's neck, and, leaning her head on his breast, wept in silence. The young man's emotion was equally great; words failed him to express the mingled feelings which overflowed his heart. A whole future of gratitude, of love and joy, had opened itself to his view, and uplifted his soul with the enchanting prospect of a useful and happy life. At last, Trien raised her head, and, every now and then uttering expressions of joy, she bound the shade over the soldier's eyes, and

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VOL. taking the and the y both set o to finish t "Oh, Jo don't kno dance and could wal without fe "It is th the soldie Oh, dea were to p what hap heart feel of it." "Grow will. Our care of tha it is the h last night. "Trieny cried, whil her hand; out so, ho life on ear then marry promised, a slave— and happi dearest wi to do but and"— "Not so, smiling; "c live in idl you other "It is a "you shou chose to d And our pa should we r our care a down the two huts a them, that It would b and joy." "Oh, ho Trien with must be ta then grandf and Pawke our cow to gether. W a life!" Trien cla joy, like a c "And th "we farm to give us er us to make a trade with gradually a of twigs. little to the "He said n had covere hands, and "Why do so?" he aske "For hea more of all I feel as if n with joy at John, I am go out of n talking abo awaits us on And I too, be silent fo overflows. I you speak al at Moll wit light and eas and there v know." The soldie fold his fin the maiden v blessed futu their whole l pation, and prospect. At last, th ing place. I knapsack, ar village hand To b —Let ever matter of con fer of protes paper or mag attacks upon them this is ( Italy, and th Vicar of Chri Let's clear ou

taking the knapsack on her back, and the young man by the hand, both set out again with light steps to finish their day's journey.

"Oh, John dear," said Trien, "I don't know how it is, but I could dance and leap with joy; now, I could walk twenty hours longer without feeling tired."

"It is the same with me," replied the soldier; "I feel as if I could fly. Oh, dearest Trien, if my left eye were to grow quite well again, what happiness! what joy! My heart feels oppressed when I think of it."

"Grow quite well! to be sure it will. Our dear Lady will take care of that. Do you not see that it is the hand of God? My dream last night."

"Trien dear, Trien dear," he cried, while he tremblingly pressed her hand; "ah, if it were to turn out so, how beautiful should our life on earth then be! We should then marry, as you have so kindly promised, and I should work like a slave — but, oh, with what life and happiness! — while you, my dearest wife, should have nothing to do but take care of yourself and —"

"Not so, John," she interrupted, smiling; "do you imagine I could live in idleness? I would show you other things, I can tell you."

"It is all the same," he said; "you should do only what you chose to do, and nothing more. And our parents, Trien, how happy should we make their last days by our care and love! I would tear down the partition between the two huts and make one house of them, that all might live together. It would be quite a heaven of love and joy."

"Oh, how beautiful!" sighed Trien with emotion; "the partition must be taken down at once; and then grandfather, and our mothers, and Pawken, and you and I, and our cow too, shall be always together. What a life! Oh, what a life!"

Trien clapped her hands with joy, like a child.

"And then," continued John, "we farm too little land just now to give us enough to do, and enable us to make progress. I shall drive a trade with fir-cones, besides, and gradually add wood and bundles of twigs. Then we must look a little to the future; if?"

He said no more, for the maiden had covered her face with her hands, and he heard her sobbing. "Why do my words trouble you so?" he asked.

"For heaven's sake, speak no more of all these beautiful things. I feel as if my heart would break with joy at the thought of it all. John, I am so happy, that I shall go out of my senses if you go on talking about the paradise that awaits us on earth."

And I too, Trien. But I cannot be silent for all that; my heart overflows. Let me go on, and do you speak also; and so we shall be at Moll without knowing it, so light and easy will the way appear; and there we are to rest, you know."

The soldier began anew to unfold his fine plans, and enchanted the maiden with his pictures of a blessed future in which both lived their whole life through by anticipation, and enjoyed pleasures in prospect.

At last, they reached their resting place. Trien gave John the knapsack, and both entered the village hand in hand.

To be continued.

—Let every Catholic make it a matter of conscience to write a letter of protest to each and every paper or magazine responsible for attacks upon the Holy Father. Tell them this is Canada, not France or Italy, and that an attack on the Vicar of Christ is an attack on you. Let's clear out this brood of vipers.

### True Tales of Pioneer Days in Kansas

BY 'MAYFLOWER'

Years ago, when the state of Kansas was first being settled, there lived with her pioneer parents, three brothers and six sisters, a little black-eyed maiden, with abundance of auburn ringlets and cheeks like two rosy apples. She came to Kansas in a moving wagon and, for a while, lived in a tent. One night it stormed and rained so hard, her mother had to float her and some of the other children on an improvised raft to keep them out of the water.

Auburn Curis like all the other little pioneer children had no real dollies to play with like we have today. They only had rag dollies but yet were very happy. Sometimes they would play hide and seek in the tall blue grass which grew taller than their little heads. They would never go far from their homes to play as the Indians were very thick in Kansas then and would steal them. The pioneer mothers were never out of fear for their children. The Indians loved to get hold of a little "pale-face" as they called them. If he were a boy, they would make him a chief when he grew up and, if it were a girl, she later became the bride of an Indian chief. Indians in those days would often come upon a person unaware and would holler: "Woo!", which would make a cold chill run down your spine. They generally asked for what they wanted and, if they didn't get it, they would take it anyway.

One day an Indian chief asked Auburn Curis' mother if he could have a pretty white banty chicken that was out in her yard. She told him that she did not wish to part with it, but he only patted his chest and said: "Heap, purty bird," and took it.

If you would do the Indians a wrong they would never forget you, neither would they forget you if you did them a good deed.

Later in Auburn Curis' life when the Indians traveled from one town to another, an Indian chief came to her father's house for breakfast. He commanded the other Indians to stay outside while he came in to eat, and eat he did as they had never seen human eat before. After breakfast he stood up, rubbed his stomach and said: "Heap good, heap three days." Later, when her father had moved miles away from his old home, the old chief, whose name was Whitewater, learned his whereabouts and came to see him.

Another incident from real life is that of little Auburn Curis' brother-in-law. He was only fourteen years old when he thought he was being mistreated by his brothers at home and, to hide from them; he run away to live with the Indians. The Indians were very glad to get him, they marked him and burned his face with powder. He tried three times to escape, but they guarded him very closely and it was three years before he finally escaped as they were travelling through a little village.

One time when he tried to escape, he got only a short distance from the tribes when an Indian boy on a pony overtook him. No doubt then, you will wonder what was done to him, as Indians never punish by whipping. They believe in strict obedience, but punish by stretching the limbs, by starving, or similar chastisement. The punishment, in this case, was by having a rope thrown around his waist and being forced to keep pace with the pony. At times when he could not keep up, he was dragged along on the ground, given time only once in a while to get up, get a fresh breath and go on again until he reached the tribe. He told Auburn Curis' folks many ways of the Indians. He said little Indian

boys, about five years old, were taught how to shoot by giving them a bow and arrow and not giving them a bite to eat except the game they brought home. He said sometimes they would throw raw pieces of meat to their children and they would catch it and eat it. He said he could not eat that way and learned to dig the pioneer's potatoes and roast them in hot ashes. He learned to cook his feathered game from the pioneers, by rolling 'em in soft mud and ashes and placing them over a fire to roast. He asserted that way of cooking meat was very sweet. He also ate many wild berries, but thought often he would starve to death.

Indians ate any kind of meat, except that of dogs. The Indians never buried their dead, except the chief, he said. They were very sincere in their way of putting away the dead. Instead of thinking their souls were in peace in Heaven, they sent them to a happy hunting ground. This was done by having a fixed place some distance back in the forest from their wigwags. It was made of various skins of animals stretched on high poles. They placed their dead on this and danced around for three days without eating a mouthful of food. After the three days were up, the Indians' wives, the squaws, prepared a feast. Meanwhile, the old men of different tribes gathered around a large pipe, each one taking his turn smoking it and blowing the smoke into one straight cloud towards Heaven. This they called the "peace pipe". After the feast they all left for their wigwags, leaving the body for the birds to devour and think its spirit away at peace. This way of putting away the dead, it is said, is one reason why so many human bones were found around here by the early settlers.

I have been told there are two Indian chiefs' graves about three miles from here. One day, when Auburn Curis was coming home from school with her brothers and sisters, they met some Indians on the war path, the red men paint up in red and very bright colors and wear bright colored feathers on their heads and trailing down their backs. They march in single file and if anything, either man or beast, deliberately comes in their path, they would take its life. The children knew enough to give them the path, but little Auburn Curis was the smallest and she was so frightened that, as she walked along by the side of her older sister, she pinched her limb until it was black and blue.

The pioneers of those days were very kind, cordial and happy, trusting much in Divine Providence. They seldom let a Sunday pass without asking the neighbors home with them for dinner after church and they always found a kindly welcome, even if their meal sometimes only consisted of mush and milk. Sometimes whole families would be content on an ear of parched corn for supper until their father came home from the mill some distance away. The trip generally took several days, as they drove there with oxen teams. Little Auburn Curis heard her father tell many Civil war stories, as stories were their chief pastime around the blazing fireside in the long winter evenings. He said, that if a man in Civil war days got up a regiment of three hundred men, he was appointed commander of that regiment. Her father gathered his three hundred together, but, being unable to pass the examination on account of being thrown from a horse and having three ribs broken when a boy, he was caused to give up his men to another commander. His grief was so intense over this that he was sick for three days.

Auburn Curis' home and pleaded for a place to hide. Without a second thought, her mother gathered some old rags that were in a barrel in the shed. He crawled into the barrel and she had no more than placed them over him again and turned around, when in rushed several men hot on his track. They were given permission to search the house, but not finding him, they finally left. Her mother then uncovered him and with a "God bless you mother, you have saved my life," he left the house in haste.

Auburn Curis was not yet very old when Sunny Kansas was visited with grasshoppers. Grasshoppers seemed to rain down from the heavens for nearly an hour. One could only see the sun by looking through a smoked glass. This as you have probably heard before, was a new trial for the early Kansas settlers, as the "hoppers" ate up all the crops and even dug the potatoes out of the ground. They were so large that Auburn Curis and her brothers and sisters drove them in their play for horses. Auburn Curis' sister, who was a mute, as the result of a fever contracted when a little child, was attending a deaf and dumb school at Olathe, Kansas, at the time, tells of having made grasshopper soup at the school. This was done by taking the two largest legs of the grasshoppers. By this you can imagine their size and the patience of our dear, early settlers.

Food and clothing was donated and sent to some of the pioneer settlers by the people of the Eastern States in which act of charity Auburn Curis' future companion helped. To look out now over the waving wheat fields, which were once wild rolling prairie lands and which, in all possibility, will soon be covered with oil derricks certainly offers a fertile subject for reminiscence. It is, indeed, sweeter for me to look back into the past and think of little Auburn Curis riding on her pony over the wild prairies, over the hills and down through the cool green valleys. But those days are passed now and I am happy to tell you that little Auburn Curis can thank her Heavenly Father just as humbly for her benefits of today as she could years ago for her portion of parched grains of corn for her supper. And I know this is true for dear little Auburn Curis is no other than the mother of "Mayflower."

### Fifteen Years Ago

From No. 22 of St. Peters Bote

Rostern reports that a very large number of German-Russians arrived for the Colony. Among them Mr. Klaasen to whom a little boy was born on the ship and who was baptized here in the Catholic church.

A certain Mr. John living in Wyoming informs the C. S. S. that he intends to come up by team and expects to arrive in about six weeks.

Mr. Lange, the hard working President of the C. S. S., returned last Friday from an inspection trip of three weeks through the eastern part of the Colony.

Lucas Raufmeyer writes from Vossen P. O. on July 8th that the people are busy with the mower. — Jos. Hufnagel has opened a General store where the settlers can obtain all the necessities of life.

J. A. Vossen is at work on the new railroad. — Jacob Spring and F. J. Vossen Sr. were on the sick list for a few days. — W. J. Hobelberg is breaking with a 20 in. plow.

SEASONED TROOPS  
"Are they seasoned troops?"  
"They ought to be. They were first mustered in by their officers and then peppered by the enemy."

### ALL IN THE CEMETERY.

Landlord — Have you any children?

Prospective Tenant — Yes, six, all in the cemetery.

Landlord — Better there than here! And he proceeded to execute the desired lease.

In due time the children returned from the cemetery, whither they had been sent for a walk.

### BLUNDERS IN NEWSPAPERS

Among the replies to an advertisement of a music committee for "a candidate as organist, music teacher," etc., was the following: "Gentlemen, I noticed your advertisement for organist and music teacher, either lady or gentleman. Having been both for several years I offer you my services."

### FOR SALE

The N. W. 1/4 Sec. 1, Tp. 37, R. 22, W. 2nd, about 3 miles from Muenster. No improvements. Partly prairie land. For particulars apply to P. Schmitz, 815 - 23. Ave. So. Minneapolis, Minn. U. S. A.

### NOTICE.

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

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## CAMPION COLLEGE

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

For further particulars address:  
Rev. T. J. MacMahon, S. J.,  
3136 - 13th. Ave., REGINA, SASK.

## Campion College Drive

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MUENSTER BRANCH ED. M. BRUNING, Acting Mgr.  
ST. BRIEUX BRANCH JOSEPH L. LAPOINTE, Mgr.

AGENCY AT LENORA LAKE

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

1919 Church Calendar 1919

Table with columns for June, July, and August, listing various feast days and saints. Includes entries like 'St. Peter's Chains', 'Our Lady of the Snows', and 'Assumption of Our Lady'.

Table listing 'FEASTS OF OBLIGATION' and 'OTHER FEASTS'. Includes dates for New Year, Epiphany, Ascension, All Saints, Immaculate Conception, Christmas, and various Lenten and Easter feasts.

Requests for Masses legal.—In a recent case, the House of Lords decided by four judges against one that bequests for the celebration of Masses are valid under English law. The appeal arose from a bequest of Edward Egan to both the Westminster Cathedral and the Jesuit Fathers.

The Spread of Catholicity in Scotland is matter for congratulation, as is evidenced by the statistics published in the "Western Catholic Calendar," which is just out. The Catholics of the Archdiocese now number 400,000; the baptisms during 1917 were close on 13,000, while the school population is almost 75,000.

The latest undertaking in the Archdiocese is the providing of a Fresh Air Fortnight for Catholic children. A Monument to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.—At the next Provincial Exposition, a meeting, organized by the Association of Architects of the Province of Quebec, will be held to secure the erection of a suitable monument to the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Restoring Wrecked Churches in France.—An incomplete survey of the devastated regions in northern and eastern France shows that 1,380 churches, most of them Catholic, are in ruins, 1,337 damaged but repairable, 3,949 sacristies destroyed and more than 2,500 priests deprived of their regular places of worship.

help Churches in France shows that \$5,000,000 is necessary for rehabilitation work before next winter if the Catholics of the devastated sections are to have any places of worship.

Cardinal Gasquet, O. S. B., has been appointed librarian of Holy Roman Church in succession to Cardinal Cassetta. Work is now pouring in upon the learned English Benedictine Cardinal, as it does on all to whom the Holy See entrusts things and finds them well done. One is inclined to look on the revision of the Vulgate as the first big thing given to Cardinal Gasquet. That was in 1907, and it was not till the commission was appointed that the tremendous difficulties of preliminary organization in finding and collating the innumerable texts was appreciated.

Treaty Signing Recalls Murder.—It has been universally noted at Rome that the signing of the Peace Treaty at Versailles took place upon the fifth anniversary of the murder of the Austrian Crown Prince at Serajevo. On that fatal and fateful day, Pius X, descending from the Vatican to St. Peter Basilica to pray before the Tomb of the Apostles on the eve of the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul, was overcome with a premonition that the crime in the little Bosnian town had heralded in a disastrous world war.

Religious News

REGINA, Sask.—Rev. Father Garipey, vice-rector of Laval university, Que., is spending his vacation weeks as the guest of His Grace Archbishop Mathieu. He was here three summers ago. Fr. Garipey is the author of many theological works, the most recent being "The New Canon Law and Moral Theology."

late Sister Marie des Anges (nee M. Bergeron), came to Edmonton from Quebec in 1882 and taught for 36 years in the St. Albert convent. She had been ill for two months. The body was taken to St. Albert for burial.

MONTREAL, Que.—Very Rev. Canon O'Meara, parish priest of St. Gabriel's, Montreal, was found dead in bed on June 30th. The body of his brother who had been drowned had been taken from Lachine Canal the day before, and it is generally believed that the shock had brought on heart failure.

The Holy See has granted Laval, of Montreal, complete autonomy, so that it becomes by that fact an independent Catholic university. The great progress of the Archdiocese of Montreal made this result inevitable. In 1852, the Bishops of Quebec, at a provincial meeting, asked that a Catholic and French-Canadian university be founded, and in December of that year a royal charter was granted.

WESTPHALIA, Ia.—Rt. Rev. Msgr. Peter Brommshenkel, pastor of St. Boniface Church, Westphalia, Ia., will celebrate his golden sacerdotal jubilee on July 31st. Father Brommshenkel has been stationed at Westphalia for the past thirty-five years. He was ordained by the late Bishop Hennessy of Dubuque.

CONCORDIA, Kas.—Msgr. J.T. Cunningham, Bishop of Concordia, died here June 23rd, aged seventy-seven years. Bishop Cunningham was born in the Parish of Irmore, County Kerry, Ireland, and came to the United States, entering St. Benedict's College, from which he graduated in 1860. He made his theological course at St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, and was ordained to the priesthood August 8, 1865.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A beautiful service took place in Dahlgren Chapel, Georgetown University, about two weeks ago, when a class of twenty-six young men were ordained as priests, by His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons.

ENGLAND.—On July 17, an interesting Silver Jubilee will be observed in Blackburn, England, when the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Hanlon, D. D., Bishop of Teos, of the Salford Diocese will commemorate his episcopal consecration. He was a Manchester boy, and worked in a carpenter's store. He ultimately became a foreign missionary, and was appointed Vicar Apostolic of the Upper Nile in 1894.

FRANCE.—Since 1905, France has been without official diplomatic representation at the Vatican. When the war broke out, however, Viviani sent a quasi-official representative to the Holy See without resuming diplomatic relations. The name of this representative was not made public. It has since transpired that he was M. Loiseau, an intelligent Catholic publicist, who has a reputation for piety and

tactfulness. Thus by clandestine means France has been maintaining a sort of keyhole contact with the Vatican.

ROME.—The Holy Father delivered a short address to the Sacred College regarding steps taken for the protection of Catholic missions, especially in former German colonies. The pope said that as soon as it was realized that some clauses of the German peace treaty were infringing upon the rights and interests of Catholic missions he wrote to delegates of the peace conference asking them to make some provision to modify these clauses, in a spirit of justice.

DEAD MOOSE LAKE.—The Ven. Sister Jerome, O.S.B., of Duluth, Minn., a sister of Father Casimir has arrived on July 9th on a visit to her parents and her Rev. brother. Members of the parish are at work clearing away the debris created by the collapse of the church in the tornado of June 27th. A great deal of the lumber can be saved. It is the fond wish of the parishioners to have the church replaced by a solid, spacious and first class brick structure next year.

HUMBOLDT.—Hon. C. A. Dunning, Hon. W. E. A. Targeon, Hon. W. R. Motherwell; W. H. Paulson, M. L. A. for Wynyard; James Hogan, M. L. A. for Vonda, and J. A. MacMillan, M. L. A. for Wadena, were the principal speakers at the Liberal convention for the constituency of Humboldt which was held here last Wednesday, July 9th. It was one of the biggest rallies ever held in Humboldt, representatives from all parts of the constituency being present. The meeting, which started at 7 o'clock, did not close until after one in the morning.

St. Peter's Colony

BRUNO.—The Rev. Father George, O.S.B., coming from the United States by way of Portal, Moose Jaw and Warman stopped off at Bruno, July 11th, and paid a visit to Father Leo. He was greatly surprised to see all the progress Bruno made since the time he was here to preach the mission. On Saturday he again boarded the train to go to Anaheim where he is preaching a mission this week. Father George has a brother living on a homestead somewhere in the vicinity of Moose Jaw, whom he visited on the way to St. Peter's Colony.

WILLMONT.—On Tuesday, July 8th, the Rev. Father Lawrence united in the holy bonds of matrimony John Hubert Nix and Alvina Mary Froehler.

—Mr. Wm. Heinz of Humboldt was engaged in painting and varnishing the beautiful church at Willmont during the last four to six weeks. He has performed excellent work and given great satisfaction to both pastor and parishioners. He succeeded in giving the pews in the church a genuine oak-color so as to match perfectly with the end-pieces which had been sent ready from some factory.

—Two of the Ven. Ursuline Sisters of Bruno were here some time ago and lined and decorated the interior of the tabernacles in the three beautiful new altars of St. John's Church.

—Father Prior Peter of Münster, Father Theo. Schweers of Alton, Sask., and two other gentlemen in company of Father Lawrence visited St. John's Church last Thursday, July 10th, and gave expression to their surprise to find such a beautiful and stately church so far out in the prairie.

PILGER.—The Pilger Rural Telephone Co. expects to be in running order and ready for service within two or three weeks from now.

—The good people of Pilger intend to erect a new first class Catholic School close to the church, in the near future. The material to be used for the structure will be Bruno hollow tiles.

—The crops in our district look fairly good and the people entertain hopes of getting an average yield. Hail has damaged some fields in the southern part of our district.

—The Ursuline Sisters that were engaged in teaching in the parochial schools at Münster, Bruno and Leopold returned last week to their temporary motherhouse at Dead Moose Lake where they will spend their vacation and prepare for the next school-term.

—The speakers urged for the rallying of the Liberal party at the next Dominion election. A committee was appointed to name delegates for the big convention at Ottawa in August, the following being recommended and approved by the meeting: F. I. Hauser, Humboldt, with Dr. D. B. Neely as alternative; G. A. Calvert, Lanigan with T. A. Fraser, of Allan, with A. P. Paterson, of Dundurn as alternative.

—Mr. A. E. Pike has been laid up for several days with a somewhat serious illness and is still confined to bed. Mr. Pike has the contract for the erection of the addition to St. Elizabeth Hospital, the work on which is now well under way. It is hoped he may have a speedy recovery.

—The marriage of Capt. Wilfred Heringer, M. D., of Humboldt, to Isabel Mary Poulin of Ottawa, took place in that city June 30th.

WATSON.—The following is the standing of pupils of Sacred Heart School: Perfect Attendance for the Term:—Barbara Bartsch, Regina Bartsch, Susan Bartsch, Marian Robinson, Marie Robinson, Alice Hamers, Beatrice Guittard, Lena Hamers. Highest in written Dictation:—Grades VIII, VII and VI Susan Bartsch 99%; Grades IV and III Gladys Gormican 85%; Grades II and I Francis Guittard 75%. Excellent Department:—Bar-

bara Bartsch, Hamers, Percent of erature, H metic an VIII, Cla ors), Bar Bartsch, Grade VI, tard 75, R. I. F. Fuere, Grade V, Frances 62, Mildr, —Ethel son, Fran mers, L. Joseph B, sen, S. E. W. Voss, Guittard. —Mr. inist Mr passed o aeroplan The flye ning and The prie hibition and wha rying pac yet accep —The Pufahl, ated fro Hospital days at —Mr. on a lon by Miss Ont, a They w and Min —Mr bought was Hu Schwim 19 and at an e MUE Imhoff, Muenst sence O his fam He wil tive w Church cupy her tember ioners serman scaffold thing Carl Z and h helping —W and e work wages —M Bruno Schim were e last S latter ago to it her — was John Minn who tine, the A to B Sche a mi paid Mon pani Nex July in S Lak sisti fess — helo Sun — wee Wh ster and a g

en. Ursuline Sis. here some time decorated the bemaes in the new altars of St. Peter of Muenster. Schwere of Al. two other gentle. of Father Law. John's Church last th, and gave ex-surprise to find ad stately church prairie. e Pilger Rural sets to be in run-ready for service free weeks from e of Pilger in first class Cath. to the church, in The material to ructure will be our district look e people enter- ing an average damaged some rn part of our LAKE.—The O.S.B. of Du- of Father Ca- n July 9th on a and her Rev. e parish are at ay the debris collapse of the do of June 27th; lumber can be nd wish of the e the church re- acious and first e next year. isters that were in the parochial Bruno and Leo- ek to their tem- at Dead Moose will spend their e for the next en. C. A. Dun- Turgeon, Hon. W. H. Paulson, rd; James Hon- nda, and J. A. for Wadena, speakers at the or the constitu- which was held , July 9th. It est rallies ever e representatives e constituency meeting, which did not close morning. All or the rallying at the next A committee me delegates n at Ottawa ring being re- voved by the r, Humboldt, as alternative. n with T. A. h A. P. Pater- alternative. ce has been days with a ess and is still Pike has the ion of the ad- th Hospital, now well un- he may have Capt. Wilfred Humboldt, to Ottawa, took e 30th. following is s of Sacred t Attendance ara Bartsch, an Bartsch, ie Robinson, ce Guittard. st in written II, VII and 9%; Grades rican 85%; eis Guittard ment.—Bar-

bara Bartsch, Regina Bartsch, Susan Bartsch, Gladys Gormican, Lena Hamers, Edith Skupa. Average Percent on written Exams. in Literature, History, Geography, Arithmetic and Composition:—Grade VIII, Clarence Guittard 85% (honors), Barbara Bartsch 48, Regina Bartsch 47, Chas. Robinson 42; Grade VII S. Bartsch 78, E. Guittard 75, H. Bettin 73, M. Robinson 73, R. Lockinger 80, E. Skupa 65, F. Fuerstenberg 70, G. Guittard 65; Grade V Gordon Wilhelm 81, Frances Vossen 78, Joseph Bettin 62, Mildred Hamers 55. Punctual Attendance—Religious Instruction:—Ethel Guittard, Marian Robinson, Frances Vossen, Mildred Hamers, L. Hamers, Barbara Bartsch, Joseph Bettin, R. Bartsch, H. Vossen, S. Bartsch, F. Fuerstenberg, W. Vossen, M. Fuerstenberg, B. Guittard.

—Mr. MacClelland and his machinist Mr. Spearing, of Saskatoon, passed over this district in their aeroplane twice on Friday, July 4th. The flyers went east in the morning and returned in the evening. The price quoted for aeroplane exhibition stunts at Watson is \$300 and whatever can be made by carrying passengers. The offer is not yet accepted.

—The Misses Anna and Maria Pufahl, who have recently graduated from the Regina Grey Nun's Hospital, are spending their holidays at their home at Spalding.

—Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Vossen left on a long auto trip accompanied by Miss Isabella Merkel of Galt, Ont., and Miss Ethel Guittard. They will visit Brandon, Winnipeg and Minneapolis.

—Mr. H. Biker of Beaufort bought the N. E. of 8-38-19. This was Hudson Bay land.—Mr. Albert Schwindt bought the S.W. of 4-36-19 and will move to his new farm at an early date.

MUENSTER.—Prof. Berthold Imhoff, the artist, arrived again at Muenster, July 13th, after an absence of about four weeks with his family at St. Walburg, Sask. He will now complete the decorative work in St. Peter's Abbey Church which will probably occupy him up to the middle of September. A number of the parishioners were assisting Mr. A. Wassermann last week to put up the scaffolding, so as to have everything in readiness for the work. Carl Zimmermann of St. Gregor is helping the artist.

—WANTED at once a reliable and conscientious man for farm work at the Monastery. Fair wages.

—Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Thiel, of Bruno, accompanied by Miss F. Schimming, of Minneapolis, Minn., were visiting friends at Muenster last Saturday and Sunday. The latter came to Canada some time ago to improve her health and likes it here very much.

—Wilfrid Hergott of Bruno who was pursuing his studies at St. John's University, Collegeville, Minn., for the past six months and who intends to become a Benedictine, in due time, was a visitor at the Abbey on Saturday, returning to Bruno on Sunday.

—The Rev. Father George Scheffold, O.S.B., who is preaching a mission at Anaheim this week, paid a brief visit to the Abbey on Monday of this week being accompanied by the Rev. Father Bernard. Next week, beginning on Sunday, July 20th, he will preach a mission in St. Anthony's parish at Lenora Lake. Father Leo of Bruno is assisting Father George in the confessional at Anaheim.

—Father Subprior Chrysostom held services at Beauchamp last Sunday.

—The weather during the past week was warm and beautiful. Wheat on an average in the Muenster district promises a good yield, and oats and barley show likewise a good stand. The potato fields

are now in full bloom. The meadows and sloughs seem to furnish enough hay for the winter.

TWO GOOD MILCH COWS for sale. E. G. Linda, Lenora Lake.

HUMBOLDT.—The marriage of Mr. Alex Melvor, C.N.R. brakeman, to Miss Katie Flory, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Flory, took place at Saskatoon on July 2nd.

—Mr. Anthony Huls, well known in the Muenster district, who is occupying a position as engine expert, was seriously injured in an auto accident on July 7th. He was motoring to Saskatoon and when near Dana the car turned over, pinning him beneath it. All ribs on his left side were broken and he was otherwise internally injured. He was brought into Humboldt on July 8th to his brother-in-law, Mr. M. Polreis, and is getting along as well as could be expected.

—The marriage of Mr. John Scheiber, son of Mr. Leo Scheiber, to Theresa Brunn, took place at the Catholic church on Wednesday, July 9th, Rev. Father Benedict officiating.

—Mr. Frank Galliker, who has been accountant at the local branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce for a number of years, has obtained three months' leave of absence and left on Saturday on a visit to his old home in Switzerland. He has been succeeded here by E. A. Bailey, formerly of Gilbert Plains.

—Frank Savage returned from overseas recently, after serving through the whole war, having enlisted with the Saskatchewan Light Horse, at North Battleford, in August, 1914. He was fortunate enough to come through without a scratch. He is a C. N. R. employee.—Sergt. Fred Bailey, who went overseas in the fall of 1915, with the 9th C. M. R.'s, is also back home.

**CORRESPONDENCES.**

HUMBOLDT, SASK., July 10, 1919  
To Editor St. Peters Bote,  
Muenster, Sask.

Dear Rev. Editor,—

There seems to be a supercilious attitude developing in certain quarters where Catholic Parochial schools are in existence with regard to the school attendance act of 1916. Some people are of the opinion that this act was passed with a view of doing away with these Parochial schools, and they seem to think that children who are attending these private schools are doing so against the laws of the land. I do not think that this was ever contemplated for one moment by the Martin government when it passed this legislation because in section 3 of the act it states that parents have a right to educate their children according to the dictates of their own conscience. Section 3 reads as follows: "A parent, guardian or other person shall not be liable to any penalty imposed by the act in respect of a child if that child is under efficient instruction at home or elsewhere." This makes it clear that the act never meant to abolish Parochial schools, but its prime motive was to lessen illiteracy in this province. This section gives the parents all rights over their children in educational matters. The question that naturally suggests itself is whether the instruction received in these private schools is efficient or not. In order to prove that the instruction is efficient and that the schools are well up to the standard in this district I will do so by comparison between Public and Private schools. Let us take for our first example the Bruno private school. This school is in charge of the Ursuline Sisters. The principal of this school has had University training and holds a professional certificate for the province of Saskatchewan. A few years ago a certain public school inspector who was anything

but fair to these schools visited the above mentioned institution and afterwards informed me that this school was far above the standards of the public schools of this district. So much for the qualifications of the teacher. Now let us see what kind of academic work has been done. Last year two pupils were sent up for the departmental examinations and both were successful. From the Muenster private school we find a similar high standard where 90 per cent. of their grade eight pupils passed. If we now take the case of the public and separate schools of Humboldt both of which are under governmental control: In the public school last year 40 per cent. passed their grade eight, and in the separate school ten per cent. passed. In two of the private schools that I can recall they have teachers holding University degrees. In four others they have teachers who have had university training. Now if we follow up our example of the Humboldt schools—in these two 'institutions ten teachers are employed. One holds a first class certificate, three have seconds, and four have limited thirds, but not one university graduate among them. From the above comparison I am sure that it is clear that these schools possess a high standard.

But Rev. Editor with all this high standard of teaching and work that is being accomplished certain busy-bodies in our midst who are urged on by the fanatics of the province are exalting the mission of the state far beyond its proper limitations. They wish to grossly ignore the God-given natural rights of parents in the education of their children. It is in times like the present where there is a recognized tendency to abuse the state powers and to violate parental rights that the accepted Christian view must be emphasized again and again. Therefore against the continued tooting of the megaphone of some of our educational associations and their faithful ally the Orange-Lodge there should arise from the people of this district a united, strong, loudly reverberating claim and clamour for educational freedom and the parents' right in education. Let all Canadians who love liberty adopt the words of the great Cardinal of Belgium, Cardinal Mercier:

"The right to teach is only another form of the right to express one's ideas. The State cannot claim a monopoly of teaching. Private enterprise is a great factor in progress, alike in the intellectual as in the economic sphere. The action of the State must be limited to protecting, encouraging and, where necessary, seconding the initiative of others, never must it supplant it. The State has no right to mould all its citizens in one type, or to oblige them all to think alike, on the pretext of bringing about a perfect unity in the body politic. It was this idea which led Plato, with all his genius, into the worst absurdities. The right of teaching, like that of thinking, is derived from human personality and has no direct connection with the mission of the State."

I would be glad if you would afford space in your paper for this letter in order that some of the people that are now opposed to Parochial schools would see the words of the great Belgian prelate, whose name is honored throughout the civilized world.

I remain  
Yours very truly  
H. R. FLEMING.

—A thought, good or evil,—an act, in time a habit, so runs life's law; what you live in your thought-world, that, sooner or later, you will find objectified in your life.

**Foreign News**

PARIS, France.—The total losses of the various belligerents during the war made public by Deputy Louis Martin had a staggering effect upon French public opinion. France, in four and one-half years of war, lost one man in every 26 inhabitants; Great Britain, exclusive of Dominions, lost one in every 66 of the population; Italy, one in every 79 inhabitants. Germany's losses work out as one man in every 35 inhabitants; Austria-Hungary, one in every 50; Russia, one in every 107 inhabitants. These figures have been drawn up according to the most recent census.

BRUGES, Belgium.—The body of Captain Fryatt was taken from the cemetery here to the provincial government building where an enormous crowd filed past the coffin. The remains were conveyed to the railway station, enroute to England.

BERLIN, Germany.—Matthias Erzberger, vice-chancellor and minister of finance, speaking at Weimar before the national assembly on July 8, said Germany is to quickly return to a peace-time financial system. "The empire's needs must be divided henceforth between home needs and indemnities. This year's expenditures confronting us will amount to about 17,500,000,000 marks. I am firmly resolved to tread the hard path of economy and therefore have given out the watchword that from Oct. 1, 1919 there shall be no more items not detailed and there shall be no more war funds. The war finance system shall cease and a regular budget system must be re-established. The first guiding principle is that there must be no more unproductive expenditures. Therefore, a gradual abolition of non-employment grants must be faced. How are the full requirements for the empire, new states and communities, which may be estimated at 25,000,000,000 mark, to be covered? Estimating the revenue to be derived from new tax bills, there still remains a sum of over 10,000,000,000 marks to be covered. The ministry of finance has almost completed the drafting of two important bills, which call for a large single levy on property and a large tax on business turnover, but even if the bills are passed the money for the payment of indemnities must be obtained in some other way. In the autumn new bills will be introduced in the national assembly with the final object of covering this deficit. The burdens of taxation will reach an absolutely terrible height. A floating debt of 72,000,000,000 marks is a constant danger and the removal of this debt is one of our most urgent tasks. There are two ways in which to do it—either its conversion into a funded loan or its extinction by big levies and a heavy property tax. I do not indulge the hope that these two ways will immediately yield the entire liquid amount of 72,000,000,000 marks. It is the duty of propertied people not only to bow to a state of compulsion, but to achieve an inward conviction as to the necessity of giving up all riches and all that is superfluous. Changes in the system of taxation will be speedily submitted to the national assembly and this reform will represent the completion of the whole work. The world has done us international injustice. All the more passionately and energetically, however, will we work for the homeland again and, flourishing in justice, concentrate our care and endeavor upon the poor but just Germans."

Several persons were killed and wounded in the fighting at Hanover, July 7th, when a mob released the prisoners in the castle and the detention prisoners. Martial law has been proclaimed there.

**Watch This Space.**

We would again call your attention to the **Great Advantage** of sending us your orders for **any supplies you may need.** Remember you get your supplies at wholesale prices provided the order is accompanied with a sufficient deposit to guarantee acceptance.

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THE ST. GREGOR G. G. ASS'N., LTD. E. A. Munkler, Mgr.

WEIMAR.—The German national assembly is still debating the new constitution and has endorsed the article qualifying any male citizen, native or naturalized, who has reached the age of 35 for the office of president. The naturalisation provision was included owing to the re-alignment of the German frontiers, depriving many former German subjects of their nationality. The constitution provides that the president shall be chosen by popular vote.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—Congress proclaimed Dr. Pessoa president of the republic, for the term ending 1922.

**Latest News.**

LONDON, July 12.—Great Britain is preparing to resume her consular service in Germany soon and to give every facility for British firms to distribute goods there, says the Daily Mail. A special committee of the foreign office is selecting men for consular work, and it is expected that the ambassador to Berlin will be appointed in the near future. It is expected that Germany will send a charge d'affaires here, but that no German ambassador will be named for some time. Travel to Germany will be restricted, the newspaper says, but bonafide commercial travellers will be given facilities to go anywhere they desire.

PARIS, July 13.—At the afternoon session of the council of five, the Italian request that the Austrian concession Tien-Tsin, China, be transferred to Italy was referred to a committee for consideration. It was decided by the council to

send a message to the Czechs and Poles, declaring that if no agreement is reached regarding the contested Teschen coal situation within ten days the council will decide the question itself.

PULHAM, Norfolk, England, July 13 (Associated Press).—Great Britain's mammoth airship, the dirigible R-34, arrived at the air station here at 6.56 o'clock Greenwich mean-time today, completing her round trip from the British Isles to the United States and return.

LONDON, July 14.—King George has sent the following telegram to Major Scott, commander of the R-34: "I heartily congratulate you all on your safe return home after the completion of your memorable and, indeed, unique trans-Atlantic air voyage." Gen. Seecley, head of the air ministry, and other officials, also sent congratulations.

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W. F. Hargarten, BRUNO, SASK.

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God Gave You Your Tongue

To praise Him, not to blaspheme. To bless Him, not to revile Him. To bless your neighbor, not to curse him. To speak good of your neighbor, not evil. To speak the truth, not falsehood. To speak purely, not impurely. To speak kindly, not harshly. So, use the gift of speech as God intended you should, for His honour, your own salvation, and the edification of your neighbor.

In the Name of Jesus every knee should bend,

Because:

- Jesus Christ is the name of the Son of God. Jesus Christ lived and died for me. I am a follower of Christ—a Christian. I pledge myself to use His Holy Name with reverence.

Swearing

Profanity is a vulgar attempt at emphasis. It may be divided into two general classes: the explosive and the habitual. The former, though by no means to be excused may often be palliated by extreme provocation. Thus a man whose language is ordinarily regulated by decorum may find that a clumsy and weighty foot placed on his pet corn causes him to forget for the moment that repression of feeling which is one of the essentials of social life. For the time he reacts against all the training years have impressed upon him and gives vent to some long forgotten expletive. Of course, the expletive ought not to be in his memory, but even the best of us are not proof at all times against the violent and expressive words that experience has imbedded in our memories. The same phenomenon may be observed occasionally in patients under the influence of anaesthetics who relieve their subconscious minds in forcible language that has been stored away in some memory-crevice and is released by the operation of the drug. In the same manner one who suddenly experiences excruciating pain may horrify others as well as himself by language that would do credit to a pirate captain in emergency.

This, however, is easily explained. The outburst may scandalise folk who fail to realize the provocation and hold that there is no excuse whatever for unparliamentary vigour. But it is an entirely different matter from the unexcited, fluent and horrible profanity that emanates from the lips of men—especially young men—like the noisome fumes from a sewer.

In the latter case there is not merely a poverty of thought and a vile mental laziness, but also a positive inclination towards the evil and repulsive in thought and word. Some time ago I had occasion to sit in a smoking car and listen to four youths who occupied seats across the aisle. Three of these young men were typical specimens. They did not abhor profanity and used oaths whenever it seemed to them that extra emphasis was needed or emotion was to be expressed. The fourth member of the group, however, had all marks of an undeveloped intelligence and a tendency to whatever was shocking in the use of words. He did not even show any signs of imaginative profanity of that lively vigour of mind which at times bursts forth in profane words for want of more fitting and forcible ones that usage might allow to pass.

His vocabulary comprised perhaps two hundred words and fully fifty per cent. of these were of the argot of the gutter. I noticed that whenever he hesitated for a word to express his exceedingly limited thoughts, he thrust in an oath.

Sometimes we encounter exasperating talkers whose thought-processes are always in low-speed but who monopolize the conversation right of way with Sundry "Ahs, Hums, Anders" and so forth. People who are conspicuous for profanity merely fill in these gaps with an iteration of a dozen bedraggled oaths. The same thing may be observed in the vocal abuse practised by small boys who have a sort of Hottentot dialect of derision which seems to give them the most exquisite satisfaction and their victims a mental anguish compared with which the rack would be a pleasantry.

From a moderately wide and close study of profanity as it is practised on the streets and public conveyances I would state that very few men who disfigure their conversations with blasphemous expressions or the common or garden types of oaths appear to derive much satisfaction from the habit. They are victims of a disease which manifests itself after the manner of a running sore.

There are some examples of oaths that have a classic vigor of their own and evince an emotional energy that demands some forcible outlet. One of these that occurs at the moment is: "By the splendour of God." There is a perverse justification in such a form of words; it is a sort of character trait. It connotes strong faith.

While we are discussing this question it may be timely to note a very strange by-play or off-shoot of ordinary profanity, a set of words that sound enough like blasphemous or profane ones, and which are nothing more than arbitrary imitations, a sort of gibberish. It would be bootless to explore the shallows of a psychology that calls for mouth-filling expressions, yet hesitates to use those which are stigmatized as evil and shocking. Yet there is an entire vocabulary of these imitation bad words that seem to find favour in the mouths of people who draw the line at downright swearing.

The Sense In Cursing

Two men entered a train at a small station out west and took seats facing an elderly man. They fell to telling hunting stories with great animation and many oaths. Noticing that the old man was an interested listener, one of the men spoke to him and asked whether he, too, were not a hunter with a story or two worth hearing.

The old man thought he could tell one and this is what he said: "One day I thought I would go hunting so I took my tin pan tinder box gun and went up into the tin pan tinder box woods on the side of the tin pan tinder box mountain, and I waited a tin pan tinder box long time; and then I saw a tin pan tinder box fine buck coming toward me, so I put my old tin pan tinder box gun to my shoulder and fired. And that tin pan tinder box buck fell right into its tin pan tinder box tracks; and it was the finest tin pan tinder box buck I

ever killed." After a pause he said "How do you like my story?" "Oh, the story is all right, but I don't see what all that 'tin pan tinder box' has to do with it." "Well," replied the old man, "that is just my way of swearing." "I don't see much sense in swearing that way," said the other with manifest disgust. To which the old man responded: There is as much sense in my way of swearing as there is in yours, man."

A Monk And Modern Science

Ordinarily it is presumed that monasticism and progressive science are almost as far apart as the heavens from the earth. It is admitted that perhaps in the older times, it might possibly be true that a great scientific mind like that of Roger Bacon or Albertus Magnus would find its way into a monastery, because the religious houses represented places of peace and quiet; but in modern times it would almost seem a contradiction in terms in such an expression as a monk scientist. Above all it would be apparently quite impossible to believe that a monk should be the inspiring influence in the last twenty years of the science of biology, for that is usually thought to have been so unorthodox in its tendencies as to make it taboo for monks.

There are more things in heaven and on earth than are dreamed of in our modern philosophy of life, and for those who realize some of the limitations of the modern viewpoint with regard to religion and science it may be interesting to point out—it will certainly not be surprising for Catholics at least—what a contradiction to such ideas is afforded by the recent history of biology. For the man whose work has been for the past score of years the subject of greatest attention in the scientific world, was an Augustinian monk. He did his great work in the monastery garden where he lived, though that was in the midst of a little town and was, as a result, of even smaller size than monastery gardens usually are.

The name of this now widely known biologist was Gregor Mendel, or, as he is called often, Abbot Mendel, because before the end of his life his brother monks made him Abbot of the monastery. He lived in the Augustinian Cloister of Brunn in Moravia and died in the odour of sanctity. As a young religious he became very much interested in the biological sciences and as teachers of the subject were needed for the monastic schools his superior gave him the opportunity to study the subject in Vienna, where he spent two years. He returned to set on foot a restricted yet exhaustive series of experimental studies of plant characteristics, using for the purpose the pea plants in the monastery garden. These researches, thus simply undertaken in cramped quarters, were destined to revolutionize all our teaching with regard to heredity and establish a set of very definite laws where there had been before this time only the vaguest hints. Many of these obscure problems had been interpreted entirely contrary to what is now known to be their real significance in all that concerns the influence which various factors have over the transmission of peculiarities; that is, the inheritance of the special qualities of living things, plants and animals, as they pass from one generation to another.

A most interesting and significant tribute to the practical value of Mendel's work and his laws is found in an address of the President of the Botanical Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1916. The President felt that even the botanists must turn all their efforts toward helping to relieve the distressing situation that will surely develop after the war is over. The botanists are bound to help the farmer and the horticulturist to produce vegetable and plant forms of greater economic value, to supply the world with food by means of the lessened labor available after the serious losses that will arise from the awful conflict. They must determine the kinds of plants best suited to different localities and ranges of climate, and suggest as to the selection of those most immune to disease, and of the highest food value.

So far as botany can help after the war, it is by the application of Mendelian principles. The work of this simple, unambitious monk is now looked at as having accomplished results which represent the last hope of the modern world after a huge war more than a generation after his death. His life illustrates very well how often the modest worker not seeking prestige nor distinction, finds results that are far beyond those of the professional scientific worker. Mendel's discoveries waited a good while for recognition. He made his observations in the early sixties. They were published in the Transactions of the Bruenn Association of Naturalists in 1865 and 1866. As this journal exchanged with all the important biological journals of Europe, Mendel's work was not unnoticed, but its significance remained utterly unrecognized. All the biological schools of thought in Europe were occupied just at that time with Darwinism. In 1868 Darwin published the first edition of his "Animals and Plants," with ideas directly opposed to those of Mendel. Under these circumstances it is easy to understand that the researches of the simple monk attracted no attention. Thirty-five years later three men working in three different countries, De Vries in Holland, Tschermak in Germany, and Correns in this country came on the track of a series of phenomena in plant breeding which were quite different from what had been noted before. Then they began to look up the literature of the subject and found that a full generation earlier the whole subject of plant heredity had been cleared up by Mendel's work.

Mendel deduced the laws which pea plants follow, and it has been found that these laws apply to all other plants and also to animals, so far as the inheritance of parental characters are concerned. One can foretell just what will be the color of the offspring of differently colored parents, and even such phenomena as crossed eyes, left-handedness, and other supposedly quite superficial peculiarities come under the laws. No wonder that prominent biologists have not hesitated to declare that had Darwin known of the work of this humble monk he would have modified a great many of the things he wrote in his later life. It would be easy to think that such development of biological science accomplished in a monastery could only have come by the merest chance. Monasteries would usually be supposed to be almost the last place where such an event might take place. The history of monasteries, however, shows just exactly the opposite and many a great scientist has been fostered by the religious brotherhoods. Roger Bacon, whom Oxford honored so gloriously on the 700th anniversary of his birth several years ago, was a Franciscan friar. Albertus Magnus, the only scholar to whose name the epithet great has become as irrevocably attached in history as it is to the great Charles in Charlemagne, was another re-

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ligious scientist, a Dominican. Father Clavius, who corrected the calendar, was a Jesuit. So was Father Kirsch, to whom modern science owes so much. Many others might well be mentioned, and there are literally hundreds of them to be found in Poggenorff's great biographical dictionary of the scientists of the world.

Gradually we are getting to understand the monasteries and the monks and the work that they did better. Even we Catholics have not been quite ready to appreciate all that they accomplished. It is in peace and quiet always that man does his best work, when he is not disturbed too much by the material necessities of life. The old tradition of "lazy monks" was that those who entered religious orders did so to avoid the work of life, while now it is coming to be recognized that their real reason for retirement from the world was to get away from the hurry and bustle which distracts from really good work. This was true in the old days. It is still true. Probably the greatest of living entomologists is Father Wasmann, the Jesuit. One of the greatest modern biological scientists, not long dead, the Frenchman J.H. Fabre, was not a monk, but lived almost in monastic surroundings far from the world and its rush and din, and thus got something done. Fussy haste is not conducive to accomplishment—quiet concentration is what counts.

**One Fire That Water Couldn't Quench**

It is said that, for the most part, water if applied in sufficient quantities will eventually quench any fire. In some cases, however, water not only proves ineffectual but actually kindles and nourishes the fire.

When a freighter, the "Hardy", steamed out of Le Treport, France, some years ago, she carried, besides the mineral water in her hold, a number of small wooden cases marked "metallic sodium."

Now the channel was rough. The vessel rolled and pitched violently. The captain saw that the ship was listing to port, and suspecting that the cargo was shifting, sent a boatswain below to investigate. As the boatswain entered the hold he saw that several cases of mineral water had broken and that the water was swishing about in the hold. Then suddenly he saw one of the wooden cases marked "sodium" burst into flame.

Immediately he gave the alarm, and the crew rushed to their fire stations. The captain directed the men to turn the hose into the hold. As the first stream of water struck the burning case there were several explosions as package after package within the case caught fire. By this time two other cases of sodium had broken open, and their contents, as they came in contact with the water from the hose, burst into flame.

The crew could not believe their eyes. The more water they poured on the fire, the more intense grew the conflagration. Then suddenly two cases flew into the air, crashed against the overhead beams and spread out in sheets of fire, the smaller pieces dropped back, only to bounce and dance about, hot balls of flame in the half-swamped hold.

The superstitious crew was fast becoming unmanageable, and the captain saw that in any case he must abandon the ship. He ordered the crew to the boats and not a moment too soon, for as the boats rowed away from the blazing hulk several loud explosions came from the hold. Then there was one mighty detonation, the freighter broke in two and plunged out of sight.

**SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL**  
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**Pocket Gophers**  
A very pompous country farmer was made a justice of the peace, and he was so impressed with the awful dignity to which he had attained that the village where he lived could scarce contain him. With his head in the air, he swaggered along the road till he walked into a barrow that was being pushed by an old woman. "Look out, man, where you're going," said the old dame. "Woman," replied the indignant and scandalized dignitary. "I am no longer a man; I'm a magistrate!"

—It is as bad to be over subtle as to be over stupid.

—Goods bought at auction prices are not always bargains.

—Let us force ourselves to be affectionate, gentle and humble in our intercourse with those whom God has given us as our companions. Never let us consent to be of the number of those who, out of their own house, appear like angels, but more like devils at home.

—Diamonds are seldom marked down low enough for short people to reach them.

—The waters of the ocean are not to be heated by a torch of straw.

—There is a phrase in modern journalism which, according to the St. Paul Catholic Bulletin, is not only hackneyed, but at the same time most misleading. This expression is: Prominent Catholics. The truth of the matter is that in many, possibly in the majority of cases, these persons are anything but prominent for their Catholicity. It may be that they were baptized, being helpless at the time, and afterwards attained to positions of eminence in the social, political or financial world. Unless they have become out and out renegades, they are always fondly referred to as prominent Catholics.

—Christ never goes on a vacation. We would it be for us, if forgetting us for His own good pleasure, He should abandon us to ourselves, even for a brief space of time. The Catholic who tries to follow Christ can never go on a vacation as far as the interests of his soul are concerned. He can never, without great spiritual danger, throw down the reins by which he keeps the wild beast within him under control.

—A hard working man needs a change. His nature cries out for it. But a true vacation is only a rest for the weary body or the jaded mind. It can never be a surcease, even a short one, from the duties and obligations of our religion. A vacation without religion is a debauch. The duty of attending divine services on Sunday obliges just as strictly during vacation as during the rest of the year.

—There is no conquest without sacrifice. How unsparingly and generously we give to pleasure and amusements! How little we give to the poor and for the spread of our Holy Faith.

—We have got a habit of thinking that the surplus, the parings, and leaving of our goods, what we can spare, is all that properly belongs to God and His poor.

—In getting something for nothing we usually pay all its worth.

—A cow kept in a pasture does not necessarily give pasteurized milk.

—Moral cowardice, unchecked and unrecognized, is a prolific source of human failure and misery from which the intellectual are not exempt.

—Did you ever notice the size of trouble depends on whether it's coming or going?

**For Farm and Garden**

**Hawks and Crows.**  
Hawks may be caught by setting steel traps on top of tall posts or poles overlooking poultry yards. As to crows it is sometimes effective to kill one or two and hang them up around the field where chickens run, in order to keep others away.

**Household Hints**  
**Use Lettuce as a Tonic.**  
Salads will furnish all the mineral salts usually found in expensive spring tonics. Four things are, however, essential in salad making, says an expert in cooking. The greens in the salad must be crisp, the ingredients in the dressing carefully proportioned and blended so that it shall be neither oily or acid, the whole well mixed, and the salad, as well as the plate upon which it is served, should be cold. These points distinguish the attractive salad of the high priced restaurant from the variety too often served at home.

In the cities lettuce is not cheap at any time and one should study how to make the most of it. Cut off the stem, separate the leaves and let them lie in cold water for ten or fifteen minutes. Go over each leaf individually and wash it. Drain in a strainer or salad net. Dry with a soft cloth, taking care not to break the leaves. Clean and freshen other salad leaves in a similar manner. Yet the prettiest salad is incomplete unless accompanied by a good salad dressing. The oil or butter used in the making of the dressing furnishes fat in an easily digestible form and the lemon juice or vinegar is believed to aid in the digestion of the salad leaves.

**Radish Salad.**  
A salad to be recommended to people with weak stomach is made from the stems of summer-radishes after removing the leafy part. The tender stems are cut into small pieces, salted and allowed to stand for two hours. Then mix with them vinegar, pepper and oil and serve immediately.

**RHUBARB CATSUP.**  
1 quart rhubarb, ground  
1 quart vinegar  
½ quart fine chopped onions  
1½ lb. brown sugar  
1 tablespoon salt  
1 teaspoon allspice  
1 " cinnamon  
1 " cloves  
1 " ginger  
½ " pepper.

Cook slowly till it thickens, take care that it does not burn. It keeps well and steadily improves.

When you purchase a gilt frame, cover it, while new, with a coat of white varnish. All specks can then be easily washed off with water without harm to the frame.

Use the tea that is left over for cleaning the grained woodwork. It is excellent for this purpose, but should be used cold.

**Sheep For Sale**

Will sell my entire flock of sheep, about 100 ewes with lambs, cheap for Cash.

Jos. Dietemann,  
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### United States News

WASHINGTON. — War-time prohibition became effective on Tuesday, July 1st and according to law, the country is "dry." Failure to enact the enforcement legislation has, however, temporarily prevented a "drought," as beer and light wines are being sold quite generally. The present respite will not continue indefinitely, since the enforcement measure, even for war-time prohibition, specifies that any liquor which contains more than one-half of one per cent. of alcohol by volume is an intoxicating beverage. It is presumed that Congress will adopt the enforcement act within the coming fortnight. Thereafter it will be unlawful to "sell, manufacture, keep for sale, or barter," any intoxicating liquor. This state of affairs will continue until after demobilization, when President Wilson will revoke the act. After January 16, 1920, the country will actually become "bone-dry." The proposed enforcement act for constitutional prohibition is far more drastic than that for war-time prohibition. The measure provides: "That no person shall on or after the date when the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States goes into effect, manufacture, sell, barter, give away, transport, import, export, deliver, furnish, receive, or possess any intoxicating liquor, except as authorized in this title, and the provisions of this title shall be literally construed, to the end that intoxicating liquor as a beverage may be prohibited. Liquor for non-beverage purposes and wine for sacramental purposes may be purchased, sold, transported, and used as herein provided." [This is the only reference to wine for sacramental purposes in the proposed enforcement act as published in the press.] The proposed act places drastic restrictions upon physicians and it will not be easy to obtain a prescription for liquor for an ordinary attack of chills. The private manufacture of intoxicating liquors is, of course, prohibited, although it is permissible to have liquor in private dwellings, if the possessor is prepared to prove that the stock was obtained before the act became effective.

— The war cost to the United States was \$30,177,000,000 to June 30, 1919. Secretary Glass made this estimate in submitting to the congressional appropriations committee the preliminary statements of the treasury department on the conditions of the nation's finances. He arrived at the estimate by subtracting the average peace-time expenses for the same length of time, at the rate of \$1,000,000,000 annually from the total expenditures, \$32,427,000,000 during the war. Taxes and other revenues than borrowed money took care of \$9,384,000,000 or about twenty-nine per cent. of the war expenses. The remainder came from liberty bonds and victory or issues and saving stamps.

— The Czecho-Slovak republic received a credit of \$5,000,000 from the treasury last week, making a total of \$55,000,000 advanced to the new government. Advances to the allies have reached a total of \$9,459,525,981, out of a total of \$10,000,000,000 authorized by Congress.

— Total casualties in the United States expeditionary forces, including all corrections and alterations published to July 2, were given in an official report on July 8th as 297,147. This was a net increase of 1,656 over the last report on June 25. Battle deaths increased 321 to 50,150, and total deaths to 78,918. The wounded aggregated 216,309, and the missing 1,921, a decrease of 281 from the last total reported.

— Dealing with the Irish question Senator McCormick of Illinois took the American peace delegation to task for failing to comply with and ignoring the senate resolution on June 6 requesting the president to procure a hearing for the Irish representatives. Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, Democrat, asserted that if the American delegation failed to ask a hearing of the Irish representatives by the peace conference American sincerity or belief in the president's principle of self-determination fairly would be challenged. Senator Borah, author of the senate resolution, charged that the self-determination principle had been sacrificed to the imperialistic ambitions of European nations. "I say it with the utmost sincerity that the treaty of peace is a guarantee of war," exclaimed Borah in the heat of the discussion. The debate began when Senator Thomas of Colorado read to the senate a copy of a letter he had written in reply to criticisms expressed by some of his constituents of his attitude on the Irish resolution. Senator Thomas' contention was that the conference should not properly give the Irish delegation a hearing because it did not represent an independent nation. "I myself do not know any reason why a hearing should be granted to such nationalities as Poland and Rumania, without giving hearings to a people who have been struggling for 700 years to establish their right of self-government and independence," Senator Borah said. "There is no possible grounds, in my view of it by which we can distinguish between the rights of these other nations or peoples who have been heard, and the right of Ireland to be heard." Borah continued as follows: "It was repeated over and over again by Mr. Lloyd George that this peace should be adjusted upon such principles that all peoples should have the right to invoke and enjoy the principles of self-determination, and no people should be disposed of through force or superior power. I am unable to distinguish between the cause of Ireland and the cause of a dozen other nationalities, or peoples, who might be mentioned, who have had a hearing at the peace conference. The acid test in the settlement at Versailles is not the adjustment of conditions for the subject nationalities of the conquered nations, but what rights will be granted to the subject nationalities of the victorious nations."

NEW YORK. — To the accompaniment of booming guns, shrieking sirens, blaring bands and shouting people, President Wilson came home July 9th. The progress of the presidential transport, George Washington, the outer and inner harbor was a continuous demonstration. The ship arrived off Ambrose Light before 11 o'clock but the speed was reduced so that she would reach the entrance of the North river about 2:30 to permit her to reach her dock at Hoboken with the flood tide — about 3 p.m. The ships constituting the escort and all harbor craft were in "full dress"—decorated from stem to stern with vari-colored flags and pennants. The din increased as the George Washington slowly made her way towards her dock. Crowds on shore — still distant to make out the figures on the bridge — added to the tumult. Tens of thousands of persons crowded into Battery park, on the wharves, on the roofs of water front buildings, and every available vantage point along the Manhattan, Brooklyn and Jersey shores to catch a glimpse of the president.

— President Wilson will start his tour of the United States, campaigning for the league of nations, in about two weeks, it was announced at the White House today. The trip will include a

visit to the Pacific coast, where he expects to review the newly formed Pacific fleet, according to present plans.

MINEOLA, N. Y. — At 9:54 a. m. July 6th the great British dirigible R-34 moored safely at Roosevelt Field, Mineola, L. I. This completed the first flight of a lighter-than-air machine across the Atlantic Ocean, and the longest air trip in history. The distance covered is announced at about 3,200 miles, but counting the mileage forced upon the flyers by adverse winds during the trip from East Fortune, near Edinburgh, Scotland, some of the passengers estimate the distance at 5,634 miles—3,690 to Trinity Bay, N. F., and 1,944 from there to Mineola. The time consumed was a few minutes over 108 hours. The big airship brought a message of good wishes from the King to the people of Canada. The message was addressed to His Excellency the Governor-General, and reads as follows: "Buckingham Palace, June 28, 1919. To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K. G., G. C. M. G., Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada: I take this opportunity of sending by the first British airship (R-34) to cross the Atlantic a message of good wishes to the people of Canada from the Old Country. (Signed) "GEORGE, R.I." On July 9th the dirigible left Roosevelt Field shortly before midnight on her return cruise to East Fortune, Scotland.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Attorney General Eli Stansburg has submitted to Jesse E. Eschbach, chief examiner for the State Board of Accounts, an opinion which declares illegal the arrangement whereby township trustees maintain public schools with nuns as teachers, who teach in parochial schools outside of the time they are employed in the public schools. The opinion also holds that, while nuns may obtain licenses to teach in public schools, they may not appear in the school room garbed as nuns. The ruling of the Attorney-General will affect, it is believed, approximately twenty-five counties in Indiana, where it has been the custom to employ nuns in public schools.

BEDFORD, Ill. — Irene Kern, 15, died from blood poisoning, the result of a locust sting on the lip while picknicking with some friends near the city. The incident was forgotten till four days after, when signs of infection showed and caused death.

### Canadian News

#### Saskatchewan

PRINCE ALBERT. — Treaty Day was observed by the Indians of John Smith's band, southeast of Prince Albert, on July 7th, when the agent, C. P. Schmidt, of Duck Lake, visited the reserve and paid treaty money to about 140 of the Cree Indians. It was quite a field day on the reserve, most of the members of the band and many others were present. A general store tent was erected near the school, where a good business was done during the afternoon and evening. Most of the purchases were made in lots covering from 50 cents to \$2, as all the money had been paid in \$2 bills. One lot had numerous calls for, which included a plug of tobacco, a cigar, and a bottle of lemon extract. These Indians of John Smith's reserve are at the present time making considerable headway towards competing favorably with any ordinary settler in the neighborhood, some of them are advancing with their families towards comforts which are enjoyed by any other farmer. Under the supervision of the present teacher and farm instructor, Mr. P. H. Gentleman, they have increased the wheat production from 1,000 to

7,000 bushels, and the raising of stock comparatively; there are now about 300 head of cattle amongst the band. Last year at the annual sale of cattle in November the amount realized was \$2,500, and it is expected that at least a similar amount will be taken in this year. Many of the men are now assisting the farmers in the district in grubbing and clearing new ground for breaking, and are earning from \$3 to \$4 per day.

#### Alberta

CALGARY. — Forest fires were raging at a furious pace last week. The Elbow river fire has jumped the river to the south and has crossed into the Sarcee reserve, where it has advanced a mile. The change of breeze into the south-east somewhat checked the fires, but the danger is not yet entirely past. Some of the finest timber in the reserves was threatened, and part of the watershed of the Calgary water supply was burned.

#### Manitoba

WINNIPEG. — Half a million head of cattle in Southern Alberta are on the verge of starvation and their plight is such that immediate steps on a considerable scale must be taken if they are to be saved. Such is the pessimistic report of delegates that had assembled here last week for the meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The continued drought has destroyed all feed and the council had under advisement what relief measures it could recommend to the Dominion Government to save the industry. Delegates from both Alberta and Saskatchewan were gloomy about the crop outlook in their respective provinces, and predict a hard winter. So far as the stock are concerned suggestions are offered to the extent that transportation is available, they be taken to Northern Alberta and even as far as the Peace-River country, where feed is plentiful, or to Northern Manitoba, this country having had plentiful rains, and its mixed farming areas being capable of supporting a large herd of stock. As to the spring crop, it is a total failure in Southern Alberta, and the average yield for that province will be low. In Saskatchewan recent rains have done much to improve the outlook, but most sanguine estimates do not go beyond a fifteen-bushel crop for the entire province. In Manitoba, on the other hand, the crop has never looked better, particularly in the central and northern districts, where yields of as high as forty and fifty bushels to the acre are confidently predicted.

— The first decree of divorce granted in Manitoba was given July 9th by Chief Justice T. G. Mathers in the court of king's bench when Myrtle M. Corneliuson was granted an absolute decree, divorcing her from her husband, Louis Corneliuson. The contending parties are residents of Brandon, Man. Grounds for divorce were immorality on the part of the husband.

— Mail destined for Germany and Austria was presented and accepted at the general post-office July 8. This was the first batch of letters destined for these countries received by the post-office since August 1914. Officials of the post-office accepted the mail explaining that orders were lately received from Ottawa to accept mail for all countries in Europe.

BRANDON. — As defaulters under the military service act, three men, Michael Stradinski, Albert Dronske and Win. Pecherzi, were sentenced last week to six months' imprisonment by Inspector F. H. French of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

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