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MUNSTER, SASK., WEDNESDAY AUGUST 13, 1919.

WHOLE No. 806

### St. Peters Bote

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## After the Signing of Peace

**COBLENZ, Aug. 2.**—A German wireless dispatch says that according to the Reval newspapers British supervision over that part of Estland (Estonia), near the province of Petrograd, has been decided upon. The system of supervision will be that followed in Egypt.

**COPENHAGEN, Aug. 3.**—The former Prince Henry of Prussia, in a letter to King George, published today by the Hamburger Nachrichten, says the truth about the war may be had from the allied statesmen, and he suggests that if the former German emperor is placed on trial the statesmen also appear. The letter asks King George, "in the name of justice and his own interests," to desist from demanding the extradition and trial of the former emperor of Germany. The letter, which is signed "your humble cousin, Henry," charges that England plotted Germany's commercial downfall. If the allies want the truth, the leading statesmen of Great Britain and her allies should also be brought before the tribunal, "as primarily and urgently suspected of guilt in the world war." The letter continues: "Germany and her brave people have been hit severely; but they are not yet dead. The German spirit which now seems dead still lives, and will one day awake to full consciousness of the disgrace and shame which has been inflicted, and will one day demand a reckoning." The letter charges that it was solely the British government which for years prepared for the world war, in order to eliminate Germany as a troublesome competitor from the world's markets. Prince Henry continues: "Let me only remind Your Majesty of your meetings with M. Sazanoff (then Russian minister of foreign affairs) in September, 1912, at Balmoral, and the utterances of Your Majesty on that occasion, which leave no doubt of the fate planned for the German war and merchant navy." Germany was overcome, Prince Henry declares, not by the arms of the Entente, but by a "silver bullet" which lodged in the back of the German people. The latter refers to a hunger blockade which failed as little in its effects upon the German people as did formerly British measures against the women and children of the Boers.

**LONDON, Aug. 3.**—The town of Omega, on the north Russian front, has been bombarded and captured by anti-bolshevik forces, according to a wireless bolshevik military report received here this evening. The town of Omega is situated on the Gulf of Omega, an arm of the White Sea, lying to the west of Archangel. Late in July, Major-General W.E. Ironsides, commander-in-chief on the Archangel front, reported to London that the Russian troops had mutinied, joined the Bolsheviks and handed the town of Omega and the Omega front to the Bolsheviks. No British troops

were on this front. The Bolsheviks also tried to take the railroad front, where a few British were stationed with the Russians, but were repulsed.

**ARCHANGEL, Aug. 4.**—500 Russian officers, who were trained in England, have arrived here en route to the front. There are indications that the front will soon be completely occupied by Russians. Many military experts believe the Bolsheviks will not attack until the British withdrawal is completed. Others believe the Bolsheviks will not be able to overrun North Russia as it is reported that thousands of Siberian prisoners from Germany are arriving within the next few weeks from England. The trouble which has occurred in two Russian regiments emphasized the almost insuperable difficulty of effectively combatting the propaganda of Bolsheviks, whose agents are everywhere working among the illiterate Russians, though they are completely unsuccessful in districts which have experienced the terror of Bolshevik rule. Thousands in the Russian northern army are inexperienced and therefore believe the wonderful stories of the agitators who dribble across the lines in the guise of deserters.

**PARIS, Aug. 4.**—Lieut.-Col. Romanelli, head of the Italian Military Mission, in a despatch from Budapest, in answer to one from Premier Clemenceau, says the new Hungarian government absolutely intends to carry out as quickly as possible the conditions of the armistice. Col. Romanelli asked that the Allied Powers each send a regiment to support the Hungarian government.

**LONDON, Aug. 5.**—Allied forces that landed at Omega on the north Russian front, attempting to recapture it, were driven out after sixteen hours fierce fighting in the district. The Bolshevik statement said the Allied troops re-embarked under a hurricane of fire from their ships and that the warships steamed northward. One of the Allied vessels, it was reported, was set on fire by the Bolshevik artillery. — Ukrainian red troops have occupied Aleshky the message adds.

**PARIS, Aug. 5.**—The supreme council of the peace conference have decided to send an inter-allied military mission immediately to Budapest to make a full investigation of conditions there, as a result of the entrance of the Rumanian army into the Hungarian capital. It was also decided to partly raise the blockade of Hungary so as to relieve the food situation and enable the new government to stabilise conditions. The French delegation appear to be greatly pleased by the entry of the Rumanians into Budapest. The French press voices its gratification. The council has not been advised whether the Rumanians received its request to halt before it actually entered Budapest.

**LONDON, Aug. 6.**—According to the time-honored custom, high titles and money grants were given by Great Britain to her victorious generals and admirals of the great war. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and Vice-Admiral

Sir David Beatty were made Earls and each was given a grant of £100,000. Field Marshal Viscount French of Ypres, and Admiral Viscount Jellicoe of Scape, were given grants of £50,000 each. A number of other commanding officers were given money grants, making a total for all of £600,000. Sir Douglas Haig, it was announced, will take the title Earl Haig of Bemersyde.

**LONDON, Aug. 6.**—King George to-day conferred upon Premier David Lloyd George the Order of Merit as a sign of his appreciation of Lloyd George's war services. In a letter to the Premier, announcing the award the Kings says: "My dear Prime Minister: "Honors and rewards to officers of the army, navy, and air forces having been submitted to parliament, I feel that my people will share with me regret that it is not possible to express the nation's grateful recognition of the persistent services rendered by the Prime Minister, both in carrying the war to a victorious end, and in securing an honorable peace. To rectify somewhat this omission and personally to mark my high appreciation of these services, it gives me great pleasure to confer upon you the Order of Merit. Believe me, Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) GEORGE, R.I."

**STOCKHOLM, Aug. 6.**—The Social Demokraten reports that Archangel is in the hands of the Bolsheviks, who, it says, have succeeded in cutting connection between the Murmansk and Archangel coasts.

**ROME, Aug. 6.**—The settlement of the Adriatic question affecting Italy and Jugo-Slavia is imminent, according to the Popolo Romano. In accordance with the settlement, it said, Fiume will be an independent state with the port internationalized. Sebenico, on the Dalmatian coast to the south, it is added, will be a free city.

**PARIS, Aug. 6.**—The Austrian counter proposals to the peace terms were handed to the allies' mission at St. Germain. They were at once brought to Paris and delivered to the supreme council of the peace conference.

**PARIS, Aug. 6.**—The Rumanians have served an ultimatum on the Hungarian government, according to messages reaching the peace conference. The ultimatum, it is stated, makes demands far in excess of the armistice terms and gives the Hungarians until 8 p.m. today to comply with them. It is greatly feared in conference circles that the Rumanian action will result in the overthrow of the new Hungarian government. French circles state that the Rumanian army is not under the command of Marshal Foch, the Rumanian generals refusing to accept him. The Rumanians have not been actively participating in the peace conference since Premier Bratianu some time ago took exception to the decision of the conference upon the principle guaranteeing the rights of minorities within national borders. In their ultimatum the Rumanians demand the reduction of the Hungarian army to 150,000 men and the surrender of fifty percent of

the harvest, animals and farm machinery and fifty percent of the railway supplies. The ultimatum also demands a large proportion of the Danube shipping and equipment and supplies for an army of 300,000 men, together with rations for the Rumanian force pending a peace settlement.

**BUDAPEST, Aug. 6.**—Archduke Joseph, who took over the control of the Hungarian government to-day, has been invested temporarily with supreme powers in the government.

**PARIS, Aug. 7.**—An official statement regarding the change in the government of Hungary was made by the French government this afternoon. The statement reads: "Hungarian gendarmes surrounded the palace in Budapest and arrested the government. Archduke Joseph assumed power with the title of Governor of the state, and announced he would organize a coalition cabinet. Authority was delegated by the entente mission to Archduke Joseph, who appointed Stephen Friedrich to be premier. The foreign ministry was transferred to Gen. Parozos and the war ministry to Gen. Schneider Wolkenbers."

**PARIS, Aug. 7.**—Herb. Hoover, head of the inter-allied relief commission, has stopped all relief supplies on their way to Budapest, taking the position that he would be unwarranted in letting supplies reach Hungary, while the Rumanians are now depriving the people of foodstuffs.

**LONDON, Aug. 7.**—A dispatch from Vienna by way of Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph company says that the United States has sent an ultimatum to Rumania demanding withdrawal of the armistice terms presented to Hungary, on pain of a cession of shipment of food to Rumania.

**LONDON, Aug. 7.**—A Bolshevik official communication says: "After our capture of Tscheliabinsk the enemy concentrated his forces and made a fierce attack. After five days of fighting, in which Admiral Kolchak personally directed his men, the enemy was obliged to assume the defensive. Our troops made a decisive advance, which proved successful. We captured over 4000 prisoners, 50 machine guns, and an armored train. Our troops already are 27 miles eastward of Tscheliabinsk and are advancing unopposed. In the region of Minsk fighting is proceeding. In the direction of Poltava our troops were forced to retire ten miles. During the fighting around Kamyshin, August 2 and 3, we captured 16 machine guns and large quantities of military stores."

**LONDON, Aug. 7.**—A Bolshevik submarine has been sunk in the Baltic sea by the British torpedo boat destroyers Valorous and Vancouver.

**COPENHAGEN, August 7.**—A summary of the Austrian note presented to the allied peace mission at St. Germain yesterday, has been received from Vienna. "If German-Austria's territorial demands are fulfilled to the minimum extent maintained for in the appendix to the note," (Continued on page 8.)

## The National Liberal Convention at Ottawa

### Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King Unanimously Chosen as Liberal Leader and Successor to Sir Wilfrid Laurier

**OTTAWA, Aug. 7.**—On the eve of the close of the National Liberal Convention Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, minister of labor in the Laurier administration, was acclaimed leader of the Liberal party, when his most formidable rival, Hon. W. S. Fielding, moved that his election be unanimous.

Mr. King was elected on what is officially the fourth ballot, but as a matter of fact, only three votes were taken. Mr. King led in the race from the first ballot, when with the four candidates in the field the vote stood: King, 344; Fielding, 297; Graham, 153; MacKenzie, 153. Balloting had been in progress over four hours and it was almost eight o'clock when the final vote was announced by Hon. George H. Murray, chairman of the convention, giving the result as follows: Mr. King, 476; Mr. Fielding, 438, a majority for the former of 38. When the returns announcing Mr. King's success were read by the chairman, Mr. Fielding amidst great applause, moved that the report of the returning officer be made unanimous. This was seconded by Mr. Graham, and supported by D. D. MacKenzie.

The enthusiasm was renewed as Mr. King rose to express his thanks to the convention, saying he was sure all would appreciate his feelings when he said that words could not express the gratitude he felt for the greatest honor which could be given to any man. He was conscious of the vast responsibility and obligations which had been placed so quickly upon his shoulders that were young and inexperienced. But if there were words necessary or sufficient to express his thanks, they would be inadequate to convey what he felt in the additional confidence expressed by his friends and late colleagues in the cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He could not express too deeply his thanks for the noble spirited way in which Mr. Fielding had been the first to come and say he was ready to give his great experience in helping to press forward those common things in which Liberals were so splendidly united. He also expressed his thanks to Mr. Graham and to Mr. MacKenzie.

"I would fail to convey to my friends what I recognize most of all in the great honor you have conferred, if I did not say that first and foremost and above all else I recognize in it a tribute to the memory of our great leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He showed his confidence by inviting me into his government when I was a very young man. I was proud of the training, the opportunity of training, which I had through association with him. If I have anything to be grateful for above all things, it is that it fell to me early in the

time to gain a knowledge of political precepts, political methods, and political ideals from the great and noble elevated character which was his. I shall, I am sure, be carrying out your wish if I seek to the utmost of my ability in those great responsibilities to carry on the principles which he sought to make prevail throughout this vast dominion, and which I think can all be expressed in the maxim of an illustrious English statesman, Pym, who said, 'The form of government is best which doth actuate and dispose every part and every member of the state to the common good.'

"I would be unworthy in any measure of the confidence which you have bestowed upon me," declared Mr. King, "were I not fully conscious of my own lack of experience and my own limitations for the great duty and great honor which you have conferred upon me, and I should despair of ever being able to discharge the obligations attached to the position, were it not that I realize that the one called upon to accept the position of a great national party like this must first be the servant of all the members of that party and of all the people whom he represents. And in being so, I know I can count for guidance on the great forces of able parliamentarians, these great leaders with me on the platform, and on all the people I see before me in this great audience.

"If more guidance is needed it can be found in the platform adopted by this gathering, which will be a chart by which one can be able to see the course desired by the people of this great country. "So, putting behind us all those things which are of the past, and looking forward only to those things which are before us, we must start this moment, a great and mighty force, making for greater freedom for all and greater righteousness in public affairs, and press on till we reach the goal which has been laid down in the platform adopted by you on this occasion."

At the close of Mr. King's address the delegates rose cheering and dispersed after the singing of the national anthem and "O Canada."

Hon. William Lyon MacKenzie King, C.M.G., M.P., M.A., Ph.D., LL.B., P.C., was born at Berlin, Ont., Dec. 17, 1874, as son of John King, K.C., Professor of Law, and Isabella Grace Mackenzie, daughter of William Lyon Mackenzie, M.P. He received his education at the universities of Toronto, Chicago, and the Harvard, and was elected to the House of Commons as member for North Waterloo in Oct., 1908. In 1909 he was appointed Minister of Labour and was re-elected by acclamation. From 1909 to 1907 he acted as Government conciliator in over 40 important industrial strikes in Canada and was author of important reports to the government.

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## BROTHER CELESTINE.

(From the Portfolio of a Tourist.)

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

It was in Paris, in 18—. I was strolling about the Place Vendôme, when a curious mob that had gathered in the vicinity of the famous pillar attracted my attention. Loud and boisterous screaming, intermingled with voices of protest, gave evidence of a little riot. I hastened to enter, in order to ascertain the cause of the trouble. The scene that presented itself to my view was disgusting in the highest degree, and, although my religious opinions and sentiments at that time were far from being satisfactory, I was offended to my innermost soul. In the midst of the rabble stood a poorly covered cart, on which, in wild disorder, lay a number of crucifixes. As I found out later, these had, by order of the municipality, been removed from the public schools of the capital city. Nearest the cart were several wanton school-boys, who danced about, shouting and laughing, thus giving vent to their mockery of the symbol of our holy religion. Four or five men in working jackets, by rude jokes and exclamations, lent their support to the evil doings of the boys. To complete the crowd, representatives of the famous fisherwomen of Paris had added their presence, some of whom raised lively protests against the impious treatment of the crucifixes, while others looked on laughing cynically.

Although the official servant repeatedly tried to continue on his way with the cart, the boisterous mob prevented his doing so. Being aware that interference on the part of a stranger promised little success, I was about to proceed on my way, when a new apparition made its appearance on the scene.

From a large, elegant house a young boy eight years of age, with highly flushed face and flying hair, came rushing out. Despite the winter's cold the lad came out without hat or overcoat, dressed only in a light-brown velvet suit. His dress and appearance seemed evidently to indicate that he belonged to the better class.

With great agility he pressed through the crowd and managed to get near the cart. Here he halted, turned with a threatening motion towards the bystanders, and, trembling with indignation, exclaimed: "Vous êtes des méchants!" (You are scoundrels!) Then, seizing a crucifix and with childlike tenderness enfolding it in his arms, he repeated over and over again: "O my Jesus, I love Thee; I will never do anything wrong against Thee." The quick darning of his action, the pathetic charm of his being, had for a moment put a stop to the game. But already the next moment curses and imprecations rained down on the little one's head: "Calotin! moucharde, espece de reptile!" (Hypocrite, Spy! Reptile!), in short, the whole repertory of a French street rabble. A broad-shouldered Socialist had just seized the boy by his coat collar and raised him from the ground when policemen appeared, who liberated the little fellow and allowed the bystanders to depart.

I now scrutinized the little hero more closely. His appearance on the scene and his manly action had aroused not a little interest in me. Everything about this child was unusual. His dress, which clothed the neat little figure most becomingly, was not cut according to modern fashion, but bore the marks of the old Spanish costume. His face was framed by long blond curls, which produced a vivid contrast to his dark eyes and brows. His features were of perfect fineness and regularity, his movements of inimitable gracefulness. I asked myself, how this apparition, which seemed to have stepped forth from the frame of an ancient princely family painting, had got out upon this modern street, when the little one turned to me, looked at me questioningly, and then laid his hand into mine, which I had smilingly stretched out to him.

"You are good," he said, "you would not have done anything like that . . . Oh, I am glad that the policemen drove those horrid people away."

The little face, which in quick succession had worn the expressions of deepest indignation, overflowing tenderness, and at last, by coming in contact with the Socialist, that of fright and disgust, now beamed in sunny friendliness.

"What is your name?" I asked.

"My name is Aristide Blanchard," said the child, at which the little figure raised itself with just a little touch of self-consciousness. "See there"—he pointed to the elegant house from which he had stepped forth—"there lives papa. Have you seen papa already?" he continued, chatting with the perfect liveliness and unrestrainedness of a Parisian child.

"No, I do not know your papa," I replied.

"You don't know papa?" he asked, much astonished. "Why, everybody knows him. Oh, you must come some evening when papa wears his beautiful royal garments and stands on the stage. Then he is at one time Emperor Augustus, at another, King Macbeth, and everybody claps his hands."

"So your father is an actor?"

"Yes, papa is a renowned actor, and when I grow big I want to be one, too."

I was somewhat disappointed. The mobility of his spirit had, within a few minutes, brought us far away from the scene which had just fascinated me so. But how came this actor's child to the religious sentiments he had displayed with such great fervency? This puzzle I would have solved.

"Tell me, how did you happen to get amongst those wild people?" I questioned.

"Oh, I was standing at the window," chatted the lad, while his little face suddenly again grew very sober, "and I saw everything they did. When that red-haired boy began to dance with the crucifix in his hand, I could no longer control myself, and I rushed down the stairs."

"No doubt, you love the Saviour very much?" I continued.

How wonderfully those little eyes beamed at this question. Although I had observed them all the time, only now did I become conscious of the fact that the greatest charm of this face lay in the large, dark-brown eyes, with their mellow glance and their playful lights. In rapid changes they threw the veil of sorrow or the sunshine of transfiguration on the little, quickly moving features. Now a rich treasure of joy and tenderness lay in them. The little fellow took my hand and pressed it against himself, while he answered:

"Whether I love Him?! Why, He died for me. I shall never forget that. Oh, I wish I could die for Him, too."

"Who has told you about Him, then?"

"That mama did. Oh, she is so good; she can relate so nicely about Him. See, there she comes to get me," he added, pointing to a young woman who was hurriedly approaching us. She had heard that her little son had happened into a street rabble, and she now thanked God to find her child in peaceful conversation with me. We exchanged a greeting and a few words, and I withdrew, while she with her little boy, who turned round a few times to look after me, walked towards the house.

I got into an omnibus, and during the half-hour drive that followed, my thoughts reverted again and again to the scene I had just witnessed. What may have become of the child after ten to twenty years from now? How much will he have retained of the dispositions and sentiments which he today in such an embarrassed manner displayed before the eyes of the world?

A Parisian actor's child!—Did not this word seem to give me answer to my question, while at the same time lowering the tints coloring of the picture, which had lost half its charm since the child had so praised his father's art to me? How much inherent talent for mimicry and dramatic display may already, unconsciously, have been in play at this occurrence, which at first charmed me so? And even if there had been no such influence in the incident, and the child's feelings had been ever so true, would they be more vital than the tender winter blossoms that I had seen in the florists' shows? . . .

Behind one of these show windows now appeared a woman's face that bowed down, in care and nursing, to an opening rose-bud. It nearly resembled the face of my little Aristide's mother, and into my pessimistic thoughts came the remembrance of her who "could relate so nicely of Him."

Although I remained at Paris for six weeks at the time and often came across the Vendôme, I did not get to see my little friend again. In the course of time I had nearly forgotten all about him, when, after about twenty years, I was unexpectedly reminded of him again. While at Naples in the fall of 18—, I received orders from the director of a transient Passion Play Co. to make photographs of some of the groups of his play. In order to be able better to judge and to select the respective instances, I decided first to attend the performances of an evening, of which I had heard that they were among the best of their kind produced. They differed materially from the Oberammergau and other Passion Plays insofar as they were performed without there being any speaking done. The entire representation took place in pantomimic pictures, while choirs of angels located on side stages, now in lyric, now reciting, accompanied the course of the transaction.

The Passion Play had already begun when I entered. The Washing of the Feet was over and the scene of the Last Supper began, by which the leading actor evidently had been inspired by the painting of Leonardo da Vinci. What the master, by wonderful art in his painting, lets one see as having gone before or as yet to come was now all displayed before our eyes, with a dignity, inspiration, and majesty that caused the soul of the spectator at once to sink into deepest recollection. The decoration was most judiciously chosen; the choirs that sang the text of the Gospel to his scene—a text so beautiful and sublime that word of man cannot describe it—were masterfully distributed and schooled; and yet, I was but half conscious of all this, so intensely was my attention drawn to the person who acted the part of Christ. Yes; just so He must have appeared among men, who had fascinated the multitudes, at whose lips they hung, and whom, forgetting hunger and thirst, they followed into the desert and withersoever He went. Just so that mysterious love-feast must have been celebrated. . . .

The Christ stood erect in the middle of the hall, illuminated by the light of an ancient hanging lamp suspended from the ceiling. His eyes were raised up on high, his hands held up the bread in an offering manner, and his lips moved in silent prayer. At this moment the orchestra stopped playing, the angels knelt in silent adoration, and not a sound was audible in the spacious room. But more distinctly than any human voice could have pronounced it, the up-raised countenance, as though transfigured in ecstasy, spoke the prayer of sacrifice and of expiation.

Quickly now the music again began. . . . Christ sat at table, disclosing to his devoutly attentive disciples the mystery of his Eucharistic love-feast. Joyfully surprised, with tears of emotion, the apostles understood him. Next he blessed the bread, and then, with an indescribable motion, which was all love, all resignation, he extended his arm and handed a morsel to each one of them. A solo voice sang: "This is My body."

The beauty of this moment was so overwhelming that the spectators, who up to now, with bated breath, had remained silent, could no longer control their feelings. From all sides hands were raised up with a motion of longing and love, and quiet, suppressed calls of "O Signor! O Gesu dolcissimo!" (O Lord! O sweetest Jesus!) became perceptible. I saw strong men who, sobbing, bowed under the power of interior emotion. . . .

Now the instruments began a gloomy lamentation. A shadow of unspeakable sadness fell on the pale countenance transfigured in love. . . . With a look full of fear, Christ glanced over his disciples; his breast rose and sank under the weight of a deadly secret. At last the disclosure escaped his lips. "One of you will betray Me."—In cutting tones, which pierced to the marrow, the words had been sung by a tenor; then, weeping and sobbing, the voice of the orchestra again fell in.

I do not wish to describe the course of the Last Supper scene any farther, but will limit my description to saying that the entire scene, till to the end, was performed in the same solemn, most touching manner. When the curtain was lowered (Christ stood ready to depart: courage, that fears not death, and determination in every line of his countenance. It was a picture of sublime majesty.

After a minute's pause, applause broke forth from all sides of the hall. Not, however, a passionate applause, as would have been in accordance with Neapolitan character, but as though subdued by the power of a divine influence. The moderate, half-suppressed exclamations of enthusiasm were a beautiful victory of the religious moment, and gave evidence to the character of the impression received.

To be continued.

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**Blind Rosa.**

**By HENDRICK CONSCIENCE**

(CONTINUED.)

Tottering like a drunken man, the stranger turned towards a pine-copse, and stood there quite unmannered by his grief, leaning his head on a tree. When his agitation was partially allayed, he went slowly towards the village. The path led by a solitary churchyard; pausing at the foot of the cross, he uncovered his head, and said, in a low and solemn voice:

"Here, before the image of the Saviour on the cross, Rosa plighted her troth to me; here she promised to remain ever true, and wait till I should return to my native village. We were overpowered by our sorrow; this bench was wet with our tears; and, quite mad with grief, she received from my hand the little golden cross—the love-pledge which I have so dearly redeemed. Poor friend! perhaps I am now standing on thy grave!"

With these melancholy thoughts, he sat down desponding on the kneeling bench, and remained there for a long time, unconscious of everything around him. Slowly, at last he turned his head, and gazed at the churchyard, where little hillocks indicated the most recent graves. It grieved him to see the many wooden crosses which had fallen through age; and which no child's hand had thought of raising up again over a father or a mother's resting-place. His parents, too, slept here; but who could help him to find their graves?

So mused he, long, sadly, and despondingly; mysterious, impenetrable eternity pressed upon his soul like a leaden tombstone, when suddenly a man's footsteps startled him out of his despairing thoughts. Along by the side of the churchyard wall crept the old grave-digger, spade on shoulder. He bore the unmistakable marks of age and poverty; his back was bent by perpetual toil; his hair was white, and his face all covered with deep wrinkles; but strength and energy still lived in his eye. The traveller recognised his rival, Lauw, at first sight, and was about to hasten forward to greet him. But the bitter disappointments which he had already met with deterred him, and he resolved to say nothing, but wait to see whether Lauw recognized him.

The grave-digger paused a few paces off, and, after he had looked at him with apparent indifference, he began to mark off a long quadrangle, the limits of a new grave. Now and then, however, he cast a side look on the stranger, who sat before him on the bench, and a selfish and invidious kind of satisfaction seemed to sparkle in his eyes. The traveller, deceived by the expression which had suddenly passed over the grave-digger's countenance, felt his heart throb with the expectation that Lauw would approach and address him by his name.

The grave-digger looked at him again for a moment keenly, then feeling in the pocket of his tattered waistcoat, pulled out an old book bound in dirty parchment, to which a pencil was attached by a leather thong. Turning round, he seemed to note down something on one of the leaves. This act, taken in connection with the exulting expression of his countenance, surprised the traveller so much that he went up to the grave-digger, and said with curiosity:

"What were you writing in the little book just now?"

"That is my affair," replied Lauw Stevens, gruffly. "You have stood a terribly long time on my list; I was making a cross at your name."

"You recognize me, then?" exclaimed the stranger joyfully.

"Recognise!" said the grave-dig-

ger in a bitter end mocking tone; "I don't know that; but I remember well, just as if it had happened yesterday, that an envious villain once threw me into the river and nearly drowned me, because I was loved by Rosa the wheelwright's daughter. Since then, many an Easter candle has been burnt; but—"

"You were loved by Rosa!" interrupted the stranger. "It is not true, I tell you."

"Ah, you knew it well enough, spiteful fellow that you were! Had she not for a whole year worn the silver consecrated ring which I had brought with me from Scherpenheuvel? And did you not tear the ring forcibly from her, and throw it into the water?"

A sad smile passed over the traveller's countenance.

"Lauw! Lauw!" he exclaimed, "we do wrong; memory makes us children again. Believe me, Rosa did not love you, as you suppose; she took your ring only out of friendship, and because it was consecrated. In my youth, I was rough and rude, I fear, and did not always act nobly to my comrades. But shall four-and-thirty years have passed so destructively over men and things, and left nothing but our wretched passions unchanged? Ah, Lauw, shall the only man who recognises me be my enemy—and will he continue my enemy still? Come, give me your hand; let us be friends. I will make you happy for the remainder of your life."

The grave-digger withdrew his hand sharply, and said, in a gloomy and surly tone:

"Forget! I forget you? It is too late! You have poisoned my life. No day passes but I think of you; and do I think of you to bless your name, do you suppose? You yourself may determine that—you who have been the cause of my misery."

Folding his trembling hands, the traveller raised his eyes to heaven, and exclaimed in despair:

"God! God! hate alone knows me!—hate alone does not forget me!"

"You have done well," resumed the grave-digger, laughing, "in coming here to lie beside your blessed parents. I have kept a capital grave for you; I will lay the proud Long John under the roof-ledge, where the rain-water may get at him, and wash all the malice and villany out of his corpse."

A sudden trembling shook the traveller from head to foot, and a lightning-flash of indignation and wrath shot from his eyes. This violent excitement, however, quickly gave way to a feeling of dejection and pity.

"You deny your hand to a brother," he said, "who returns to the home of his youth, after an absence of four-and-thirty years! The first greeting which you address to your old comrade is bitter mockery! O Lauw, this is not right; still, be it so; let us say no more about it; only tell me where my blessed parents lie buried."

"I don't know," said the grave-digger surlily. "It is more than five-and-twenty years since they were brought here; and I have dug fresh graves on the same spot three times since then."

There was something more than ordinarily painful to the traveller in these words; powerless, he let his head sink on his breast, while he stared intently on the ground, quite overwhelmed by his sorrow.

The grave-digger resumed his labour, but with an unsteady and hesitating hand, as if some deeper feeling were now at work within him. He looked and beheld the stranger's anguish, and seemed inwardly shocked at the secret and long-cherished revenge which had actuated his conduct, and impelled him to torture his fellow-man so

mercilessly. This change of feeling was visible upon his countenance; the contemptuous smile had vanished, and he looked at his mourning comrade with rising sympathy. He then slowly approached him, and, taking his hand, said, in a low but impressive voice:

"John, friend, forgive what I have said and done! I have acted cruelly and maliciously. But, John, you do not know how much I have suffered through you."

"Lauw!" exclaimed the other, grasping his hand with emotion; "those were errors of our youth! And see how little I calculated on your hostility: your very naming me was itself an inexpressible joy to me. I am still grateful to you for that, though you have torn my heart by your bitter mockery. And now tell me where Rosa lies buried? In heaven she will rejoice to see us reconciled, and standing like brothers beside her last resting-place!"

"Buried!" exclaimed the grave-digger. "God grant that she were buried, poor thing!"

"What? what do you mean to say?" cried the traveller. "Is Rosa still alive?"

"Yes, she lives, if her heavy lot is worthy the name of life."

"You make me tremble. For God's sake, speak! what misfortune has befallen her?"

"She is blind."

"Blind? Rosa blind! She has no eyes with which to look on me again! Alas, alas!"

Overcome by grief, he tottered back to the bench, and sank down upon it. The grave-digger approached him.

"For ten years she has been blind," he said, and begs her daily bread. I give her twopence every week; and when we bake, there is always a little loaf set apart for her besides."

The traveller sprang up, and warmly pressing the grave-digger's hand exclaimed:

"Thanks, thanks! God bless you for your kindness to her! I will take it on myself to reward you in His holy name. I am rich, very rich. To-day we shall meet again; but now, without losing a moment, tell me where she lives; every minute is another minute of misery to her."

With these words he drew the grave-digger by the hand towards the gate of the churchyard. From the wall Lauw pointed with his finger in the distance:

"Do you see the smoke rising from yonder little chimney behind the copse? There is the hut of the broom-maker, Nelis Ooms, and there Rosa lives!"

Without waiting for further directions, the traveller hastened in the direction pointed out, and passing through the village, soon reached the solitary dwelling.

It was an humble hut, built of dry twigs and mud, but clean outside and carefully white-washed. Not far from the door lay four little children sprawling on the ground in the warm sun, or making wreaths of the blue corn-flowers and red poppies. They were barefoot and half-naked; the eldest, a little boy of six, wore nothing but a linen shirt. While the three little sisters looked at the unknown visitor with shyness and timidity, this little fellow, on the contrary, gazed at him with a certain surprise and interest, mingled with an open-hearted ingenuousness. The traveller laughed kindly to the child, but, without stopping, entered the hut, where he found the father in a corner busy with his brooms, and the mother with her wheel by the hearth.

These people seemed to be about thirty years of age, and appeared quite contented with their lot. Everything about them was as clean as rustic life would admit of in a dwelling so confined.

*To be continued.*

**Fifteen Years Ago**

From No. 26 of St. Peter's Bote

The warmest day this year at St. Peter's Monastery was on July 23rd, it being 87° Fahrenheit. Rainfall during the month was 4.37 inches. Most of this fell during the last three days of the month.

— On the 7th of August a correspondent writes from Münster, saying that this is the new name for the post-office of St. Peter's monastery.

— At a meeting of the Monastery S.D. Mr. Albert Nenzel was elected as chairman, C.L. Mayer as secretary and Albert Bröher as treasurer. It was decided to have six months of school with Brother Adolph as teacher. The church is to be partitioned off for the purpose. The S.D. comprises sections 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31 of T. 37, R. 21 and sections 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36 in T. 37, R. 22. This fall there will be about 18 to 20 children of school age.

On the 3rd of August a correspondent writes from Leofeld that in spite of the heavy rains Friday, July 29, Father Meinrad hauled the new bell and statue to Leofeld. Although he was soaked wet, he immediately opened the box to see if they were in good condition. He was highly pleased with the result of his inspection. The bell with the hangings weighs 600 lbs. Prior Alfred blessed the bell on the 2nd of August. The name "Maria Dolorosa" was given it. On this occasion the statue of St. Boniface was also blessed. These ceremonies were followed by a Solemn High Mass celebrated by Prior Alfred. P. Peter officiated as deacon and P. Meinrad as subdeacon, with Fr. Leo as master of ceremonies. After High Mass 30 women were enrolled in the Confraternity of Christian Mothers.

Rosthern reports that two prominent pioneers were in from the Quil Lake district, i. e. Bernard Hatke and Mat. Bartholet. In the course of the summer Mr. Hatke broke with one team 50 acres and Mr. Bartholet even 25 more than that. The rails for the C.N.R. are being laid about ten or twelve miles east of their place. A number of new landseekers went out to the Colony; Messrs. Spielmann, Jansen and Sucking of Illinois, and Niemeier, Held and Kaiser of Missouri.— Prior Alfred is in town for a few days. Father Peter and Fr. Hugo were likewise in town recently. — One of the new arrivals is Mr. Gessl. — Mr. Benz who had gone to Germany to get his family, arrived here with his wife and three children; all are healthy and in good spirits.

**ADDENDA:**

On the 21st of August the first High Mass was celebrated in Assumption church at Dead Moose Lake. For this purpose Father Chrysostom had taken along Mr. George K. Muench and his two boys (11 and 12 yrs. old respectively). It was quite a surprise to the parishioners when the singing began, as no one had been told that a High Mass would be held. In the afternoon the Rev. Father brought Mr. Muench and his boys home and then left immediately for Manning's (Fulda) driving across the prairie between Dead Moose Lake and Waldsee, reaching his destination at 8 P.M. Next day (Monday) he held services in St. Joseph's church and then held a meeting, at which Mat. Fleischhacker, Henry Kalthoff, Anton Jaeb and Joseph Duer were elected as a building committee for the erection of a small priest's residence near Mr. Manning's log house south of St. Joseph's church.

—One may learn what is in the human heart by what comes out of it.

**FOLLOWING THE TEACHER**

A teacher was instructing a class of infants in the Sunday School and was letting the children finish the sentences to make sure that they understood.

"The idol had eyes," she said, "but it couldn't—"

"See," cried the children.

"It had ears, but it couldn't—"

"Hear."

"It had lips, but it couldn't—"

"Speak."

"It had a nose, but it couldn't—"

"Wipe it!" shouted the little ones.

"Father, what do they mean by gentleman farmers?"

"Gentleman farmers, my son, are farmers who seldom raise anything except their hats."

**Rural Municipality of Humboldt No. 370 PUBLIC NOTICE.**

Please take notice that the Council intends to put in force By-law No. 6, a by-law of the Rural Municipality of Humboldt No. 370 providing for the prevention of the deposit of dirt, filth, stones, and other things on the Public roads, and for the prevention of the ploughing of roads and the encumbering and obstructing of the same. Everyone found doing any of the things/above mentioned will be prosecuted as provided by said by-law, so please govern yourself accordingly.

By Order  
 F. I. HAUSER, Sec-Treas.

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

We sell the "Phelps" Light Plant, just the size for your Farm, twice the size of the best known other plants, and comparatively half the price.

Ask us about it when next in Town.

**Humboldt's Electrical Shop**

L.O.G.D. St. Peter's Bote L.O.G.D.

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

1919 Church Calendar 1919

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

Table with 2 columns: FEASTS OF OBLIGATION and OTHER FEASTS. Lists specific dates for various religious observances.

Religious News

KRONAU, Sask.— On the 15th of August will be held at Kronau the annual pilgrimage to the shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes. Since the erection of the grotto, the pilgrimage becomes every year more and more popular amongst the neighbouring Catholic centres.

date from five to six hundred sisters and is to be started next spring.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.— After spending twenty-one years as head of the Men's Hall at St. Vincent's Hospital here, Sister M. Regina volunteered for service at a leper colony in the Mississippi River, 15 miles below New Orleans, where 85 lepers will be under her care.

MARYSVILLE, Kans.— Very Rev. Aug. Redecker, pastor of St. Gregory's Church, celebrated his silver jubilee on July 29th.

WINNIPEG, Man.— A very interesting pastoral visit has just been paid by Archbishop Beliveau of St. Boniface, to a distant Indian mission on Lake Winnipeg, situated at Behring's River, which is under the direction of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate.

St. Peter's Colony

BRUNO.— The work on the new Ursuline convent is making commendable headway. At present the laborers under Mr. Chas. Bonas' supervision are applying the first coat of plastering to the walls of the interior of the building.

CUDWORTH.— John Charnecki a farmer in this district was arrested and lodged in Prince Albert jail last week by Corp. Sulaty of Wakaw charged with the attempted murder of Nick Sabadash.

MONTREAL, Que.— Mgr. Paul Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal, has returned from a five months' stay in Rome, France, and Belgium. The archbishop was ordained a priest at the same time with Pope Benedict and visited His Holiness several times while in Rome.

WHITE RIVER, S. D.— A new church and parsonage will be erected here and a resident priest will take charge of the parish.

ST. PAUL, Minn.— The new church of the St. Mark's parish, erected at a cost of \$100,000, was dedicated by Archbishop Dowling on August 10th.

O'FALLON, Mo.— July 22nd was a memorable day for the Sisters of the Adoration of the Most Precious Blood, when Mother M. Arnella, former Superior General, Sister M. Ferdinandia, Sister M. Benedicta, and Sister M. Clotilde, celebrated the golden jubilee of their religious profession.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.— Plans are being perfected for a new Academy and motherhouse which the Dominican Sisters intend to erect here.

takes the form of a box car. Nothing definite is known of the rebuilding of the Wakaw station except vague promises. It is reported that a bigger and better station will be erected but the ever-ready question is, when. The citizens have waited patiently for these promises to materialize into some definite form and their patience has been stretched far beyond the proverbial Job's.

The oat and barley crops in the Wakaw district are good but the wheat outlook is not very promising. In some sections farmers say they have good wheat fields but on the whole wheat will hardly reach a half crop.

ST. BENEDICT.— The Rev. Fathers Idephonse, Dominic and Bernard were here on a short visit last week.

WILLMONT.— Mrs. Krenn finally succumbed to the dread disease, cancer, with which she was afflicted for more than a year. The funeral took place last week, Father Lawrence officiating at the last rites.

HUMBOLDT.— Chas. Schulz has sold his bakery and confectionery business to A. Duke. The new proprietor has been farming at Stony Lake, just south of town, where he was engaged extensively in stock raising.

Lawrence Kaller, of the Carmel district, has bought the farm owned by Peter Borschowa, being the S.W. 1/4 S. 25 and the east half of the S.E. 1/4 S. 26-37-23, 1 1/2 mile west of town.

Another business change took place last week, when Mr. John Brady sold his pool room and business to Mr. Peter Borschowa, who will take possession about the first of September.

G. M. Muires, again taken over the Red livery barn from H. Frederick, who has been running the business for some time.

Dr. A.S. Garnett returned on Aug. 2nd from a trip to his old home in Virginia, U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. Heidgerken, with their four youngest children, left last week on a month's visit with relatives at Brower, Minn.

Mr. Wm. Marshall, locomotive foreman, stepped into a "steam hole" in the C.N.R. yards on Aug. 2nd and scalded one of his legs very severely, as a result of which he has been off duty for some time.

Mr. C. Bruser left on Aug. 3rd on an extensive purchasing trip to New York, Chicago and other U.S. cities. This is probably the first instance a Humboldt merchant has visited big American centres for the selection of merchandise.

Mr. Frank Hellman, fireman on the switch engine in the C.N.R. yards, met with a painful accident last week when the rear end of a freight train backed into his engine.

The cab was smashed in and his leg was caught in the collision, crushing it badly. He was taken to the hospital.

—For failing to report as required by the Alien Enemy Act, Frank Joseph Mueller, a resident of Humboldt, was fined \$25.00 and costs in the local police court last week.

—Sergt. John McCorkindale is another Humboldt soldier who returned home last week. He went overseas in the spring of 1916, with an artillery unit and served with the anti-aircraft artillery through the war.

DEAD MOOSE LAKE.— The Rev. Father Boniface, O. F. M., of North Edmonton, is conducting the annual retreat for the Ursuline Sisters here this week.

The Rev. Father Hyacinth left for the United States on Aug. 11th after having spent a few weeks with his Rev. Brother, Father Casimir and his parents who reside at Dead Moose Lake.

LENORA LAKE.— Sunday, August 24th, has been fixed as the date for our annual Church Picnic which promises to be a big event. Do not miss it under any consideration. You know, Lake Lenora has a reputation for doing things right, so that everybody may be immensely pleased.

The grading gangs on the new railroad are making good progress and everything points to an early completion of this line to which we are anxiously looking forward.

The hum of the binders is heard in every direction now and indications are that this district will average 20 bu. of wheat per acre. Showers are delaying the progress of cutting.

A little son of Jos. Hopfner had the misfortune of running a fork into his foot. Blood poisoning developed and it was found necessary to call medical attendance; we are glad to hear the wound is healing nicely.

Louis Markling and wife from Biggar, Sask., were here visiting relatives. They were so impressed with the crops and the country that they bought a farm formerly owned by Martin Hoffmann.

ANNAHEIM.— The parish of Anaheim will celebrate its annual picnic next Sunday, Aug. 17th. Everybody is cordially invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Litkenhaus and children are back in Anaheim again. They made the whole trip from St. Paul, Minn., to Anaheim in an Overland car and were only four days on the road.

Father Joseph of Engelfeld was a visitor in Anaheim on Monday of this week. He was accompanied by Mr. Schneider of Warman.

Catholic Church the Best. There was one time a farmer who had a great orchard of all manner of trees; he became a Catholic, and somebody said: "Many are the ways of conversion to the Catholic Church; let us hear how you became a Catholic." "Well," said he, "I had in my orchard some very good trees; there was one tree that was particularly good; it bore the most tempting, luscious apples, and I noticed that at the foot of that tree every autumn there was an accumulation of sticks and stones, showing that the boys knew what was best. Looking around me I noticed that the Church that got the most sticks and stones thrown at it was the Catholic Church and I began to say that it must be the best Church."

"I am sure that an early adoption of the League of Nations will infuse intense joy throughout the United States without distinction of party, and will be hailed with satisfaction by the Allied Powers of Europe."

The Growing Divorce Evil. In the year 1918, there were 72,000 divorces granted in the United States—a record unsurpassed anywhere except in Japan. This means that 72,000 homes were disrupted in one year. Who can estimate the number of children affected by this shattering of family ties? One would think that the intelligent leaders of social and political life of our country would realize the responsibility that rests upon them to change the laws that render divorce so easy to secure and which impose such hardship upon the innocent children whose welfare it should be their interest to safeguard.

Card. Gibbons' View of League. Cardinal Gibbons on Aug. 7th authorized the following statement with regard to his attitude toward the League of Nations: "It is my firm conviction that after thorough and honest discussion in both Houses of Congress both parties will finally arrive at a common agreement, based upon a just and sincere League of Nations that will give us a reasonable guarantee against the horrors of war in the future, as well as grounded assurance of lasting peace without in any way impairing American sovereignty or surrendering any American right, and without involving us in entangling alliances."

Occasions do not make a man either strong or weak, but they show what he is.

**BEAUCHAMP.**—A pretty wedding was solemnized at Muenster yesterday by Father Chrysostom. The happy couple were Mr. William Koenders and Miss Marie Flom Hilda Larivière.

**WATSON.**—Nine cars of live stock were shipped from Watson during July. Tickets sold during the month amounted to \$1484.65. Cash received in payment of freight on goods arriving July amounted to \$9075.50. The dairy butter shipped from Watson during July amounted to 18,289 lbs. The shipments of creamery butter were also large, but the exact figures are not at hand. Eggs shipped during July amounted to 21,060 lbs. —W.W.

—A representative of the C.P.R. has been around purchasing the "right of way." According to reports all resident owners in this vicinity signed up, and the usual steps are taken to secure the land of non-residents. The grading stakes are all in and a grading outfit is expected here any day. From Spalding comes a report that Mr. Maturius Knudson sold his farm to the C. P. R. for \$8000, and that it will be surveyed for a townsite. This will place the Spalding station just over 20 miles from Watson (by rail), and 4½ miles north of the Spalding Post Office.

—Mrs. J. H. Wilkes lost her millinery shop by fire. The building and contents are a complete loss, but both were fairly insured. The contents were valued at about \$1200, and the building \$400. The shop had been swept, pieces of trimmings, paper, etc. were thrown in the stove and burned. This seems to have set the dry soot in the stove-pipe on fire and caused the loss of the building and contents.

—The Rev. Father Idéphonse left for St. Paul again on Tuesday of this week, after having visited nearly the whole of St. Peter's Colony.

—Miss O'Marah, teacher of the Sacred Heart Separate School, has returned to Watson after spending four weeks holidaying among the Rocky Mountains.

**MUENSTER.**—Though hampered by rainy weather the picnic last Sunday turned out quite satisfactorily. Early in the morning and then again at 8 o'clock it rained rather profusely, but after that it stopped and, since all preparations had been made, the people decided to have their annual church celebration anyway. In spite of the bad and muddy roads many visitors from abroad, from Humboldt, St. Gregor, Annaheim, Lenora Lake, Dead Moose Lake, Fulda, and even from Bruno, Willmont and Pilger attended. The Lenora Lake brass band also braved the weather and furnished some excellent music which was greatly appreciated by the people. Among the clerical visitors making their appearance on the grounds we might mention the Fathers Idéphonse, Lawrence, Dominic, Leo and Bernard. Towards 5 o'clock in the afternoon rain set in again causing the people to make their way for home earlier than they really intended. The sum taken in was over \$1800, of which nearly \$1200 will be net.

—Fr. Mathew, O.S.B., was greatly delighted on being able to accord hospitality to his mother, Mrs. Geo. Michel, last week. She was on a visit with relatives in one of the cities on the Pacific coast and on her way home to St. Paul, Minn., she paid a visit to her son here at the Abbey. She left for home on Thursday, Aug. 7th.

—Mr. Albert Nenzel's sister from Nenzel, Nebr., is a visitor at Muenster. She was attending her sister Mrs. A. Koett while the latter was in the hospital at St. Boniface, Man.

**CUDWORTH, Sask., Aug. 3rd 1919**  
The first aeroplane was seen over Cudworth today at 1.30 o'clock. As there was just a shower passing only few noticed the plane, the

noise of the rain being similar to the noise of the propeller. It flew from North toward the South.

Mr. Blair's residence is nearly completed and he intends to move into it by next month.

Mrs. Waldbillig with her two sons, John and Anthony made with Miss Schwartz an investigation trip to Humboldt, Muenster, and Engelfeld to St. Oswald and came back full of praise for people and crops. At Muenster they admired the paintings in the Abbey Church. It surely was worth while to step off for it. The artist certainly shows great genius.

August 18th the schools here at Cudworth will open again to begin the second term of the year. Of those who wrote on the VIII Grade examination here, Leo Waldbillig, Ruth Cunningham and Grace McMahon passed. Three others who were really only VII Grade pupils, but wanted to try, failed, though only in one subject. —Corr.

**Canadian News**

**Saskatchewan**

**REGINA.**—The Sask. Dept. of Agriculture has again decided to transport free of charge exhibits of farm produce from Regina to Kansas City to the International Soil Products Exposition and Farm Congress at Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 24 to Oct. 4th. All exhibits should be sent to Regina, charges prepaid to that point, to be received not later than Sept. 10. Exhibits will be inspected there and only those of worthy value will be sent forward. Return express from Kansas City to Regina will be paid by the dept. on all exhibits. Exhibits will include wheat, barley, rye, corn, forage crops and small grains in sheaf, tame and native grasses, alfalfa, potatoes and all other root crops, squashes, melons and pumpkins. Where the 1919 crop has not matured sufficiently early to be prepared, samples of last year's growth may be substituted. For the wheat sweepstakes a silver trophy cup, value \$100 will be awarded, also an 8ft. Deering or McCormick binder complete with bundle carrier, transport trucks and tongue truck, or its equivalent in other I.H.C. machinery, to be furnished to the winner f.o.b. nearest branch house of the Co. which is offering this prize. The C.P.R. Co. again offers a \$500 silver trophy cup for the best half bushel of hard spring wheat. This trophy was won in 1918 by Seager Wheeler of Rosthern. Full information on how to prepare exhibits and copy of premium list, will be furnished by the Weeds and Seed Commissioner, Dept. of Agriculture Regina.

—To assist the farmers in the drought stricken area, as well as to conserve the high-grade breeding stock of cattle in the province the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture is arranging for the purchase in carload lots of yearlings or two year-old heifers, which will be bought for cash and sold on easy terms to farmers in districts where feed is available. While the joint action of the railways and the federal and provincial governments in arranging for free movement of stock feed for small stock owners, will help to tide over those who have lost their crops, some will have to reduce their live stock. Buyers will be sent from the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture to any district where a carload of yearlings or two-year old heifers can be made up, to inspect the cattle with a view to purchasing it at current market prices. The Co-operative Organization Branch of the Dept of Agriculture, will also on request send to any district an experienced stockman to aid in receiving, marking and forwarding its first shipment of stock for shipment to Winnipeg or the nearest large market.

—Harvesting is now fairly general all over the province according to reports received by the Bureau of Statistics of the provincial Dept of Agriculture. In some parts rye has been threshed yielding from ten to eighteen bushels per acre. With very exceptions, correspondents report that the drought is still unbroken and rain is badly needed to mature the late sown grain. Both red and black rust are reported in the eastern part of the province but it is impossible to make any estimate of the damage caused.

—Regina beat all records for fairs this year, in Western Canada, when the total receipts for paid admissions to the main gate and grandstand reached \$64,146.10, compared with \$59,688.10 for Calgary, the next highest. Regina's midway receipts were also the greatest. They totalled \$49,000 approximately and Calgary \$43,594.70. Regina beat all records last year with the total of \$40,000. The total number of paid admissions at the main gate during the fair week was 88,973, an increase of 23,720 over last year's record.

**PRINCE ALBERT.**—A. J. Roberts, convicted last May of the murder of Sadie Mae Mulvihill, was hanged shortly after seven o'clock A. M., Aug. 6th in the provincial jail here.

**Alberta**

**CALGARY.**—The heaviest, most general and steady rainfall that central and southern Alberta has experienced since the very wet year of 1914 began falling at 8.30 o'clock, Aug. 3rd and continued for quite a while. Millions of dollars in feed and cattle will be saved to southern ranchers and stockmen by the heavy rain, and all of them are jubilant as the rain extended south to the international border and east into Saskatchewan.

**Manitoba**

**WINNIPEG.**—Harvesting in Manitoba this year began almost unprecedentedly early, says the report of the provincial department of agriculture, just issued. In nearly every part the weather during July was hot, over-hastening ripening of grain and generally reducing the possible yield. In the earlier districts binders were at work in the wheat fields for a full week before the close of July, and harvest was in progress in the latest districts by the beginning of August. This is about three weeks ahead of the usual date. Every correspondent at the department reported entire absence of frost. The damage by hail has been slight but rust is very prevalent in all regions, and this, together with the heat has reduced the yield greatly. In the worst rusted areas the latest crops will suffer greatly but the heads of the early crops are much better filled. The rust is distributed over the whole province. From several districts reports come of some damage by insects working among the crops. The rough estimate of correspondents as to the wheat yield, averages about 15½ bushels per acre, with varying prospects for coarse grain, and potato prospects somewhere about average—below rather than above. Almost everywhere there is sufficient straw with a very generous supply on the average.

**Ontario**

**OTTAWA.**—Parliament meets on Monday, Sept. 1. On the same day the Prince of Wales will lay the corner-stone of the tower of the new Parliament buildings. The session is not expected to last more than four or five weeks. Ratification of the Peace Treaty will be the principal business. With the proclamation of peace the War Measures Act will cease to exist. With it will terminate the life of the orders in council prohibiting the manufacture and importation of alcoholic liquors, and forbidding race track betting.

—Every conscientious objector outside of the exempt categories, arrested for non-compliance with the military service act, has been released from prison by the Government, except where misbehavior in prison or resistance of arrest made their retention desirable. The larger part of those remaining in prison now have been arrested since the armistice, on charges of desertion. Many, thinking that the armistice wiped the state clean of all military offences, returned home, only to find themselves in the clutches of the law. Six months has been the usual period of incarceration, but where armed resistance has been proved, or insubordination while in jail, it will be much longer. Many appeals have been made for clemency, and serious consideration has been given in every case where the punishments given were not light or trivial in the first instance.

—Precautions taken to prevent admission into Canada of undesirable immigrants are indicated by a compilation of immigration statistics issued by direction of Hon. J. A. Calder, minister of immigration and colonization. The figures show that in the decade ending March 31, 1919, 8,756 intending immigrants were rejected at ocean ports and 162,523 at points of entry from the U. S. Of the rejections at ocean ports 1,230 were British, 153 American, and 7,373 from other countries. During the same ten-year period 10,155 persons were deported after having been admitted. Of the deported persons almost half were British, the total being: British, 4,795; American, 3,234; other countries, 2,125.

—Personnel of the Canadian Wheat Board has been announced as follows: James Stewart, of Winnipeg, chairman; Wm. Mathewson, Winnipeg; W. H. Wood, Carstairs; W. A. Black, Montreal; Norman M. Patterson, Fort William;

W. L. Best, Ottawa; F. O. Fowler, Winnipeg; C. B. Watts, Toronto; Wm. H. McWilliams, Winnipeg; J. Quintal, Montreal; Col. John Z. F. Fraser, Burford; Wm. Riddell, Regina, Sask.

**ST. CATHARINES.**—10 persons are dead and sixteen injured, at

least two seriously, as the result of an explosion which blew off the upper portion of the mammoth government elevator at Port Colborne at 1.15 o'clock Saturday afternoon, scattering hundreds of tons of steel and concrete in every direction.

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and be convinced  
that we are doing  
our share to reduce  
"THE COST  
OF LIVING"**

**Yours For Mutual Benefit**

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



**CATTLE FOR SALE ON TERMS**

The Department of Agriculture of the Province of Saskatchewan is purchasing good young grade breeding stock from farmers in the drought area of the province, for resale on easy terms to farmers who have sufficient feed. The department considers that it would be a calamity if any great number of young cattle were sent to the slaughter pens and an exceptionally good opportunity is being offered to farmers who wish to build up their herds but are not financially in a position to buy breeding stock on the usual cash terms. Full particulars as to the terms on which cattle are to be sold will be furnished on application. Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.

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**30x3½ Non Skid Tires \$20.00**

This is less than others sell Plain Tires at.

Come to ST. GREGOR and we are sure of your patronage.

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### If You Treat the World Right

If you treat the world right, if you give it its due,  
 It is likely to try to deal fairly with you;  
 If you give it a smile when you have one to spare,  
 You will find that the days will more often be fair.  
 If you ask for no more than you honestly earn,  
 If you look for no more than a proper return  
 On investments you make and on risks that you take,  
 You will seldom sit nursing a foolish heart-ache.  
 If you pick out your friends just for friendship, instead  
 Of favoring those who may push you ahead,  
 Disappointments will soon get to passing you by,  
 And the clouds will be fewer that darken your sky.  
 If you cheer where you may and give aid where you can,  
 If you learn that greed never has strengthened a man  
 That selfishness is but a loathsome disease,  
 You will find less to grieve you and much more to please.  
 If you learn that the weak are the ones who complain  
 You will find good in much you have viewed with disdain;  
 If you treat the world right, if you give it its due,  
 It is likely to deal pretty fairly with you. —S. E. KISER.

### How to Find Happiness

Make up your mind to bury all the petty, mean feelings, to forget all the injuries done you, to forgive all the unkind words written or spoken to you.  
 Make up your mind that you are going to speak only golden words, for then you may be sure the echo will be golden deeds.  
 Make up your mind to be as cheerful and hopeful as possible and not to allow yourself to get into the habit of thinking the worst instead of the best of people.  
 Make up your mind to think of what you have in life is good, think out what the future may hold for you, and then you will forget those petty worries and your heart will grow light and the world seem full of sunshine.  
 Make up your mind to be courageous, force yourself to be pleasant and say the bright things that come to our lips.  
 Make up your mind that when grief comes to you, that you have no right to sit down and nurse your heavy, aching heart. No one has a right to make her grief a burden to the rest of the world. To think this may give you no consolation while the sorrow is fresh, but when the intense grief has quieted a little try to remember how many other sorrows there are and compare your own with them.  
 Make up your mind that you will fill your life with work, for there is no joy in the world as altogether satisfying as good, hard, absorbing work.

### Civil Society

#### Natural to Man.

Nature has not formed society in order that man might look to it as an end, but in order that in it and through it he might find fitting help to his own perfection. If, then, any State aims only at external advantage and wealth, if it is wont in its government to put God and the moral law aside, if it wrongfully turns away from its end and from the teaching of nature and does not deserve to be called a community, or society, but is rather a deceitful resemblance and a parody.  
 —LEO XIII., January 10, 1890.

### Has Autocracy Been Laid To Rest?

Autocracy, says a contributor to the "Cath. Tribune", is despicable, wherever met, and in whatever shape or form. It is directly opposite to the brotherhood of man, founded by Christ Himself. He teaches us plainly that He who would be ruler, must be servant first and above all else. He did not fear to stoop to such lowly service, as washing His apostle's feet. Thrones have been overthrown. Empires have been shaken to their very foundations. All for the sake of doing away with autocracy, and placing democracy in its stead. But after all: Has Autocracy been laid to rest? Emperors and kings are not the only autocrats. There are others, posing as democrats, who in deed are autocrats. Why not dethrone these as well?

A certain unrest has taken hold of the world at large. Every clime is infested with the virus of discontent. The several nations bear within themselves the seed of upheaval, apparently bearing fruit. Lawlessness is practised by high and low, rich and poor, each would fleece the other in the mad rush for ascendancy.

After all there must be those who command, and others who obey. No man with sane reason will object to this. And I believe I may safely say that no right thinking man will complain against the difference of the stations in life meted out to us individually by an all embracing Providence. On the other hand I feel convinced, that every one, in regard to man with man, has a right to insist upon such treatment as is becoming a member of the society of man. In this connection I deem it proper to refer to the manner in which the ruler deals with the ruled.

God alone can rule with absolute power. He has given us life and He alone can take it at His good pleasure. We are His dependants in everything. God however may delegate His power, not only with regard to life and death, but also in other matters, to man. That He has done so, is beyond doubt. Since God is just we may conclude, that He has given only such power, as is just. Whatever is unjust does not proceed from God, rather from the ill will of man; from the abuse of that power which God had given man.

There are two powers on earth, the spiritual and the temporal. To both God had given such authority as is needed for each of these to fulfill God's designs. Though each has its proper sphere, the temporal is subordinated to the spiritual. The most perfect harmony should therefore reign between the two. Such a condition would be ideal. But alas for the frailty of man, the ideal does not obtain. Church and State are separated, because man wanted it so, created the separation. There was a time when civilized nations harmonized with the Holy See, when they looked to it with deference and valued its decision. But since men have followed their passions and have gone different ways from the one appointed by God Himself, they no longer recognize the advisability of consulting the moral power in the enforcements of such matters as they deem purely temporal. They are distrustful of the power of Rome; they hate it because they are ignorant of the fact that Rome looks to the welfare of all.

It would seem from the practice of the past that the greatest danger of improper interference lies rather with temporal authority, which would submit the spiritual to the temporal. When the state presumes to dictate to the Church, it is overstepping its authority; and it must lay to its own door the evil consequences that must of necessity follow therefrom.

If the inferior disrespects the superior and gets away with impunity, he sets a bad example for the weak, who may follow his footsteps. So also, if temporal authority makes little of spiritual authority, it induces its subjects to do likewise. License and abuse are the consequences. Take religion from the hearts of men, and morality is gone. Anarchy and Bolshevism flourish where higher principles are discarded.

Autocratic is he who assumes to himself an authority which he does not possess. In a republic, wherein the public selects one of its own to hold such power as they wish to concede, a president will overstep the bounds of authority vested in him, if he acts contrary to the mandate delivered to him. The nation that would assume to herself the spiritual besides the temporal power does so through license, without the approval of the spiritual power, which cannot allow itself to be subjected except to God Himself.

The Church has been established for the spiritual welfare of man, the state for his temporal welfare. Both look toward the common good. Hence the individual must look toward the common good. If he assumes any other role, if he wishes to enforce his own views and their deductions upon his fellow men, he strives to assume a power, not his own.

Church and state are presumed to be just in their dealings with their subjects. In defining matters of faith and morals, the Church claims infallibility, since her head is divinely guided. The state cannot lay claim to any such prerogative. In making laws and giving decisions on law, errors may be committed, because man is prone to error. When such laws offend against morality, they are obnoxious to the common weal and must be repealed. The Church cannot approve the immoral, she must raise her voice in protest, and it is this very fact which makes her hateful to those who would follow no other guide but wicked inclination. When lawmakers infringe upon common rights, they go beyond their authority. When laws are enacted that interfere with the dictates of conscience, they must be abrogated. He who would wantonly interfere with personal liberty, that is with such liberty as is allowed by the moral law, cannot be considered otherwise than autocratic.

Away with the autocrat no matter in what line he may be autocratic. Such is the demand of the people. Autocrat, come down from your pinnacle of assumed authority! Do not oppress us and you will not have to feaf us.

Not everyone who wields power may have a right to possess it. Through intrigue many reach high positions, for which they have neither the talents nor the tact to become factors of good. It is due to such freaks that most mistakes are made. The man who is solely looking to his own elation, will sacrifice the good of the community for his pride. The man who uses his high positions only for the amassing of riches at the expense of others, is a failure and undeserving of the trust that has been placed in him. The man who becomes the slave of a clique, has no right to represent the whole. When governments will learn the proper use of their given powers and will act accordingly, there will be no more injustice done, but as long as the unfit will be allowed to domineer, there will be causes for stripes and strikes.

Who still believes in the divine right of kings now-a-days, is laughed to scorn. Aye, I may say, who still believes in the divine given power of any government is looked upon as demented.

Why has power ever gotten into disrepute? Is it not because those in whom power was invested, have abused it to their own discredit and disgrace?

No state should have power unless it were given from above. No state should have the right to dispossess a citizen of his life, if it were not given from above. No state which gives not the all high God the credit of its power, nor acknowledges Him as Master over all, can endure. Governments have arisen and governments have disappeared. Only One is unchangeable.

Certain industries have assumed unto themselves a power which would crush all competition. The public is suffering under their iron grasp. Wealth is God given. Those who possess it are merely God's stewards. They must give an account of their stewardship. The brother whom they oppress, will stand as a witness against their ill managed stewardship. Profiteering is the watchword of the oppressor. The oppressed are revolting to get justice.

When greed is enthroned, justice and charity are forgotten. Philanthropy can not undo the evil done by greed. The dollar has made many a man a slave and has done untold harm to others.

The greed for land has possessed other's souls. A few hold the land, while others are eking out a spare living. Real Estate has grown fat on dupes ready cash. All is done in the name of democracy.

What false play is in this world of ours. Good and evil are waging war. It would seem that evil is triumphant. Morality is made a mockery. Peace is made a mockery. Autocracy still reigns supreme.

### SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

(Special for St. Peters Bote.)

—By systematic reading, a little at a time but done regularly, a library can easily be gone through. A special study can be followed. The best books of history, biography, philosophy, travel, science, or poetry can be made a permanent possession.

—Gentleness is like the fragrance of a flower by which it reveals its identity and its character. Gentleness is part of the sweetness of Christianity when it blossoms in human life under the sunshine of the Lord's presence. It reveals to others the sympathy in the heart, the tenderness in the mind's thought and even the subservience of the body itself to the unselfishness of the spirit. Gentleness in the tone of the voice indicates a kindly affection; in the form of speech it reveals considerateness of the effect upon the feeling of others; in the gesture of the hand or its friendly grasp, it implies a sweet humility and a sense of fellowship. Gentleness is always in keeping with strength, whether in repose or in action; and harshness and overbearing are characteristics of the weakness of selfishness.

—Worry and work are not on speaking terms.

—He who knows his incapacity knows something.

—Nature puts a premium on reality. What is done for effect is seen to be done for effect; what is for love, is felt to be done for love.

—A man inspires affection and honor because he was not laying in wait for these.

—A man's best servants are his ten fingers.

—Next to virtue the devil hates cheerfulness.

—There is always a best way of doing everything, even if it be to boil an egg. Manners are the happy ways of doing things; each one a stroke of genius or of love.

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Carl Endberg, Proprietor

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WE BUY Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Poultry. If you have them to sell, let us know, we pay highest prices.

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Why deprive your family of the benefits of Delco-Light? Buy now.



A. M. Pulvermacher, BRUNO, SASK.

VOL. 16 CORRES PRIN

On July 21 of Charity of gin Mary was a touching ce place in the Home (the Orphanage). Previously spent eight and then prom vows. Hence be completel service of Go children, the Henceforth will know i cept to labor and the temp fare of their. We consider of our Catho tainly admit praise and miration ho rather pract call for adm that now-a-few willing of such nob share in the of God? When, a country fol other nation volunteers integrity. was seized From every volunteers numbers f Every one die for his right. But here who uncea for volunte Him in th redemption hands to b vation with human bei heeded. T is not ga laborers ar call is add may wear is work f conditions tion in, reg There is r for any m Our Sis not long asked for The schoo ers. Our ses to ear the old st burden, I share the helping h the time or does t no field This wo normal know th the worl that labi cross, in humanit Young these si and try for you Christ you hav gent ca would h to you, remain been sa God's genero souls w will yo great r Think —A of the Prince help; papers of pup

**CORRESPONDENCES.**

**PRINCE ALBERT.**

August 3rd, 1919.

On July 21, three young Sisters of Charity of the Immaculate Virgin Mary were the main actors in a touching ceremony which took place in the chapel of St. Mary's Home (the summerhouse of the Orphanage) in Prince Albert. Previously to that date they had spent eight full days in retreat and then pronounced their religious vows. Henceforth their life will be completely consecrated to the service of God in the person of the children, the poor and the sick. Henceforth their youthful hearts will know no other ambition except to labor for the honor of God and the temporal and spiritual welfare of their fellow creatures. When we consider such a life in the light of our Catholic faith we must certainly admit that it is worthy of praise and admiration. This admiration however ought to be of a rather practical nature, it should call for admiration. Yes, why is it that now-a-days there are so very few willing to follow the example of such noble souls and claim a share in their labors in the service of God?

When, a few years ago, our country following the example of other nations sent out a call for volunteers to defend its honor and integrity, the whole population was seized by a holy enthusiasm. From every corner of the country volunteers in almost countless numbers flocked to the colors. Every one was willing to fight and die for his country. This was but right.

But here is Christ our Saviour, who unceasingly sent out His call for volunteers, for helpers to assist Him in the great work of man's redemption. He calls for willing hands to bring the blessings of Salvation within the reach of every human being. Yet His call is unheeded. The harvest, though ripe, is not gathered in, because the laborers are so very few. Still the call is addressed to every one. All may wear Christ's uniform. There is work for men of all ages and conditions; there is no discrimination in regard to women and girls. There is room for all, there is work for any number of willing hands.

Our Sisterhoods for instance can not longer cope with the work asked for them for want of subjects. The schools clamor for more teachers. Our hospitals need more nurses to care for the sick, and whilst the old staff is fainting under the burden, no one seems willing to share their labors and give them a helping hand. Why is this? Is the time of heroism gone forever or does the vineyard of Christ offer no field for bravery and heroism? This would certainly be an abnormal condition. However, we know that the greatest heroes in the world's history are the saints that labored and died beneath the cross, in the service of God and humanity.

Young girls who happen to read these simple lines, think it over and try to realize what it means for you if perchance the call of Christ has gone out to you, and you have not listened to that urgent call. The inevitable result would be that the work assigned to you, destined to you, will ever remain undone. Souls might have been saved had you responded to God's call with promptness and generosity, and possibly those same souls will be lost forever. How will you answer for this on the great reckoning day? Once more: Think it over and get busy.

A few months ago the Sisters of the Holy Family Hospital in Prince Albert sent out a call for help; they advertised in several papers in order to secure a number of pupils for their training school

in Prince Albert. Several applications were sent to the Sister in charge, but not one has realized so far. Why not? Apparently young girls dread the idea of doing hard and sometimes unpleasant work, unpleasant I mean for our poor nature but great in the eyes of God, in the light of faith. The desire of having a good time is so prevalent now-a-days. Indeed, it is easily understood that the prospects of finding such a good time in the Hospital wards are not exactly very favorable. Grant God that some young people settle down to serious thinking and consider the claims God has on them when they lay out the plans for their life's work.

In the recent Exposition in Prince Albert the children of the Orphanage captured 30 prizes for schoolwork, 17 firsts and 13 seconds. They lead all the schools in the city for the number of prizes won. They feel quite proud. In the Farm-department the Orphanage got 12 prizes, 4 firsts, 4 seconds and 4 thirds. Harvesting on the Orphanage farm will begin this week! The yield will be very light. God will provide in some other way.

**Foreign News**

**LONDON.**—The general industrial unrest in Great Britain, which has been seething ever since the armistice, seems at the present hour to have reached a point which menaces the commerce of the country with at least temporary disaster. It is considered possible that it may mean the downfall of the Lloyd George government. The strikes of the past month have been serious enough, but they are merely symptomatic of the dissatisfaction which appears to prevail throughout the ranks of organized labor. Half a million Lancashire cotton operatives were idle for more than three weeks. 200,000 Yorkshire miners have been on strike since July 20. The worst movement of all from the government standpoint is the threat of "direct action" by the triple alliance of railwaymen, miners and transport workers. These powerful unions are taking a secret ballot to decide whether they shall use the weapon of a general strike to try to enforce their political program of the nationalization of the mines and railways, and to end conscription and withdrawal from all participation in all Russian affairs. In these circumstances, words of revolution and Bolshevism crop up in the newspapers. Some of the papers are asking where the money comes from to finance all the propaganda being put forth. The government regards the police strike as the most dangerous feature of the prevalent unrest. It may prove a crucial test of the labor campaign. The home secretary, E. Shortt, has declared that the government is firm, and will consider no compromise or yielding to the policemen's demands to save the status of an ordinary labor union. Lord Askwith, who has had more experience than any man in England in settling labor disputes, has denounced the premier bitterly as being responsible for the present conditions by his policy of "political interference in industrial business." Direct action by the workers is denounced by many public men as an attempt to usurp the powers of parliament and govern the country by a dictatorship of labor unions.

—Marshall Foch was given a most enthusiastic welcome by the City of London July 30, when, accompanied by General Weygand and other distinguished French generals, he drove in the state carriage from the Carlton Hotel to the Guild Hall to receive the honorary freedom of the city.

—One battle ship, three light cruisers and 15 destroyers of the former German grand fleet which were scuttled by their crews at Scapa Flow on June 22, are ready to be salvaged, it was said last week in the house of commons by Walter Hume Long, first lord of the admiralty. He said work was proceeding on three destroyers. There was no intention of holding a court of inquiry.

—Sentences were delivered July 28, in the case known as "The Laon Informers," after a trial of more than 60 days. Of the 26 persons accused 8 were condemned to death, two of them being women; 3 others were condemned to death by default, 6 were acquitted, and the remainder received sentences from 1 to 20 years imprisonment. The charge against the accused was denouncing patriots to the German authorities during the occupation of Laon. In many cases the hiding places of French soldiers, who had escaped the German advance, were pointed out, with the result that a large number of the soldiers were executed.

—170,000 cases of typhus exist in Poland and the Baltic Russian states, according to reports received by officials connected with the U.S. sanitary expedition, now hurrying by train and automobile through Germany to the afflicted districts. The Polish department of health have appealed to the allied governments for aid in checking the spread of the typhus. Allied staffs will be detached to the Polish ministry of health.

**BERLIN.**—The black, red and gold flag of the new German republic floated for the first time over the national assembly at Weimar on August 1, the fifth anniversary of Germany's first declaration of war. The constitution of the new regime adopted on July 31st provides the basis of a genuine democracy with men and women voting alike. Workers' and employers' councils are a feature. The process for free economic development are outlined.

**German U-Boat Losses.**

German U-boat losses were rigorously concealed during the war. The allied governments were also wary about publishing estimates of U-boat sinkings, since by the nature of the case it was difficult to establish the fact that a submarine, supposed to have been disposed of by a depth bomb, was actually destroyed.

Figures which recently appeared in Berlin show that the German submarine losses were startlingly high. One hundred and seventy-eight U-boats were destroyed by the allied fleets—eighty-two in the North Sea and the Atlantic, seventy-two off the coast of Flanders, sixteen in the Mediterranean, five in the Black Sea and three in the Baltic. In addition, fourteen were blown up by their own crews and seven ran for safety into neutral harbors, where they were interned. The immense damage done to allied and neutral shipping in the course of the German submarine campaign could not be concealed; the world was greatly impressed by it.

It would have been less impressed if the real German rate of wastage had been known. This was, of course, hidden even from the Kaiser and some of the military leaders. But what wasn't successfully hidden was the demoralization of the personnel of the German navy, caused by the constant drafting of men for submarine work. The sailors began to look on the U-boats as submerged goph-

ins. They rose in mutiny in the summer of 1917, and Admiral von Scheer says that his plan for an attack on the allied fleet in the fall of 1918 was frustrated by a similar mutiny. The submarine warfare thus completely destroyed the morale of the German surface navy.

The revelation of German losses throws a new light on the problem of the submarine's offensive value. The U-boat was a nightmare for a time. But devices have been developed to reduce its terrors. As things stand, all naval policy is in a state of flux. The future is confused. The peace conference didn't outlaw the submarine. And it is safe to say that the airship now carries a greater potentiality of military frightfulness than the submarine.

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### After the Signing of Peace

(Continued from page 1.)

says the summary, "German-Austria will make efforts to believe she can live independently and in peace in this territory. She expects the League of Nations will hear her in her hour of distress. On the other hand, German-Austria still is firmly convinced that economic burdens imposed upon her by the peace treaty cannot be really carried out, and that if they are not substantially lightened, she is bound to collapse." Dealing with the economic and financial clauses of the peace treaty, the note continues, "It will be impossible for the next few months to deliver milking cows and cattle, as German-Austria's children are perishing for the lack of meat and milk. German-Austria must allow herself to be placed under the entente powers' financial control, but she expects the reparations committee will act with the consideration demanded by her desperate position and grant her the necessary credits to obtain raw materials and foodstuffs." The note urges amendment, with a view to investing a commission, with plenary powers, regarding all economic and financial peace conditions. It then argues at length regarding "the unjust and unequal division of old Austria's debts among the states which succeed it and the justice of stipulations regarding war loans." The note continues: "It seems self-evident, that all states in what formerly was Austria-Hungary should divide the debts of the old monarchy. Apart from the bank note debt, clauses in the peace treaty show a burden of debt for German-Austria of some forty billion marks. Thus two-thirds of the entire debt of the Austrian states, without the note debt, is placed on the shoulders of one-fifth of the former population." The note proposes, as in the case of the pre-war debts, that all debts shall be divided by the reparations commission according to the ability of individual states to meet them. A similar proposal is made regarding Austro-Hungarian bank notes held abroad. The note concludes with a reference to settling accounts between German-Austria and other states of the former monarchy, declaring that stipulations, not capable of fulfillment, must be removed and these questions regulated by the reparations commission in order not to prolong the peace negotiations. The note is accompanied by extensive proposals on territorial and political questions, and adds: "It would be of undisputable value for all parties, if the members of the German-Austrian deputation were heard and called upon to give oral explanations before the committees."

PARIS, Aug. 8. — Despatches from Warsaw carry the announcement by the newspapers there that Polish troops have occupied the city of Minsk.

LONDON, Aug. 8. — Peace has been made between Great Britain and Afghanistan. A peace agreement was signed at 11 o'clock this morning, it was announced today.

LONDON, Aug. 8. — The surrender of Gen. Kruska, commander of the German prison camp Kaiser, has been demanded by the Allies as the first of the enemy officials to be tried for violations of international law during the war, according to a Copenhagen dispatch, quoting Berlin advices. Gen. Kruska is accused of having been responsible for an epidemic of typhus fever at the Kaiser camp which caused the death of 3,000 French prisoners.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 9. — The Chamber of Deputies today unanimously ratified the peace treaty with Germany. During the discussion of the treaty the foreign minister said: "The league of nations fails to offer immediate guarantees and compels us to look to our own defence. That is why

we are seeking at Paris a revision of the treaties of 1839. I wish to assure our delegates that the whole nation supports them. Revision of the treaties will provide the necessary guarantees." The speech was loudly applauded.

VIENNA, Aug. 9. — A state of siege has been proclaimed in Budapest, according to advices.

VIENNA, Aug. 9. — In view of the fact that the proclamation of Archduke Joseph, governor of state, calling on the people to help him win his right to establish order in Hungary is signed "Joseph, Archduke, field-marshal," it is taken here for granted, that an attempt is to be made to set up Joseph as King of Hungary. After the Communist outrages, it is believed the peasants would not oppose such a step. Already the peasants are touching their hats to those above them in caste. Archduke Joseph enjoys a certain popularity among the people for having shown courage in exposing himself to danger during the war. The social democrats are taking the setting up of another kingdom for granted and are much discouraged, declaring that their struggles for freedom during a period of 30 years will be nullified by such action. The monarchists, on the other hand, are enthusiastic over the prospects.

GENEVA, Aug. 9. — The inter-allied mission at Budapest, after a conference with Archduke Joseph and Premier Friedrich, has forwarded to M. Clemenceau a report to the effect that the entente representatives are in full accord with the new Hungarian government, according to a Vienna despatch received here.

PARIS, Aug. 9. — At today's session of the supreme council of the peace conference, a communication was received from Archduke Joseph, head of the new Hungarian government, announcing the intention of his regime to execute the terms of the armistice and asking recognition and authorization to send delegates to Paris. The message outlines the policy of the new government and says that it will call a properly selected constituent assembly to re-organise labor with a view to increasing production.

LONDON, Aug. 9. — Germany is a broken nation, both in body and spirit, and a long time will elapse before the efficiency of her people is restored, it is declared in a report of British scientists on food. The war time semi-starvation of the people is responsible for the slowness with which recovery will be affected, according to these authorities.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 10. — Famine in Petrograd has attained terrifying proportions and an epidemic of dysentery is beginning to rage throughout the city. Food prices in Petrograd became fantastic when the rations were reduced; a small lump of sugar costing from 10 to 12 roubles and a pound of white bread selling at 120 roubles.

### German White Book Publishes Interesting Documents

BERLIN, Aug. 2. — The White Book published at Weimar on Thursday contains all the documents relating to the period from August 13 to November 11, 1918, dealing with the peace offer of the German government and the armistice.

One of the most important negotiations dealt with by the White Book is the conference in which Emperor William took part at August 13, 1918, at which it was decided that Gen. Ludendorff's declaration that the war could be won was wrong and that an understanding between Germany and the enemy must be reached.

Field Marshall von Hindenburg and Dr. Michaelis, the imperial chancellor, thought it would be possible for the Germans to remain in French territory and thus retain a pledge for the peace negotiations, the documents show. The previous belief that the attempt to start negotiations must

be made through a neutral was altered by this conference. Field Marshal von Hindenburg was still opposed to a direct appeal to the enemy, while sanctioning the idea of working through a neutral power. Meanwhile, Austria had to be consulted because of the special plans she was making.

September 21 developed a decision to appeal directly to the United States. Admiral von Hintze, who was the foreign secretary, is quoted as replying to a question on peace as follows: "On order of His Majesty and by agreement with chancellors at Vienna and Constantinople, I advise an offer of peace be made on the basis of President Wilson's fourteen points and that he be invited to call a peace conference in Washington after demanding an immediate armistice. If our allies agree to forming, the German government will find a proper way to get the offer of President Wilson." Plans on the subject were sent to Vienna and Constantinople the same day.

The affair entered a new phase at this point, for the army leaders, who had previously insisted upon their own strength, now demanded that the military situation be relieved instantly by peace.

On October 1 several telephone messages and telegrams arrived from Great Headquarters, saying it was uncertain what might happen at the front from moment to moment and that a break was imminent. Gen. Ludendorff advised that the peace offer be dispatched instantly, while he held up the army's retreat for 48 hours. On the same day Field Marshal von Hindenburg telegraphed to Vice-Chancellor Friedrich von Payer, stating that if Prince Max of Baden would form a government he would agree to the peace offer being delayed until the next morning, but he advised that the peace offer be sent immediately if there were any doubts about the formation of the Max government. Gen. Groener then reported, on the same day, that Gen. Ludendorff had declared that delay would be fatal, that the formation of a new government should not be awaited and that a break in the military line was possible at any minute and that then any peace offer obtained would be unfavorable. Gen. Groener said it was his impression that Gen. Ludendorff has lost his nerve completely. Prince Max immediately inquired if von Hindenburg were unable to hold the front. He received an answer that the army stood by its demand for an immediate peace offer.

On October 2 Prince Max appeared before the party leaders of the Reichstag and opposed any action towards peace by that body, saying the military situation was created and feared that such an action would affect the developments unfavorably. He said he thought Gen. Ludendorff had been effected by a case of nerves and that the situation was not so serious as the general painted it. He (Prince Max) had been offered the chancellorship on Oct. 1 on condition that he would make peace immediately. Prince Max held the matter of peace was premature but other members of the cabinet sided with Gen. Ludendorff and maintained that the military verdict must be adhered to because if the situation should be made worse by President Wilson's answer, the army would seek to dodge responsibility. Prince Max inquired of military headquarters if they were aware that peace action under the pressure of military distress would mean the loss of the German colonies, Alsace-Lorraine and part of Poland. Von Hindenburg replied that he insisted upon an immediate offer of peace being made.

On October 3 Gen. Ludendorff asked for a summary of the proposed peace note and telephoned his suggestions regarding it. The note to the United States

was formulated at Great Headquarters on the night of Oct. 3-4.

President Wilson's second note on the peace terms, however, brought a general protest from the supreme army command which wanted to break off negotiations. Gen. Ludendorff looked at the matter more hopefully.

After President Wilson's third note, on Oct. 23, Generals Gallwitz and Mueer asked for a last opportunity to show that Germany's position was not so bad as it was described, but their attempts in this way to prevent Austria making a separate peace failed.

Conflicts of opinion continued between Berlin and the army commander, according to the documents, up to October 26.

On October 27 the German emperor stated that he had reached an unalterable determination to sue for a separate peace within 24 hours and to demand an immediate armistice. This decision he considered necessary because the people were both unable and unwilling to continue the war. The former German ruler's conscience was said to forbid him to permit further bloodshed.

News of the Austrian and Turkish armistice followed and since the Allies agreed to President Wilson's fourteen points, the German people regarded the war as ended.

The White Book points out that wherever an attempt to delay the armistice was suspected troops rose in protest and all differences between Berlin and the supreme army command were dropped.

### Canadian News

#### Nova Scotia

SYDNEY. — The steamer War Witch, which was in collision with the schooner Gallia, near St. Pierre on Aug. 6, arrived at North Sydney on Aug. 8, and was immediately visited by J. G. Cooke, representing the company in which the steamer is insured, and Mr. Isnor, local representative of the Furness Withy Co., who are handling her. From statements of the officers of the War Witch it appears that the collision occurred about 1.30 A. M., in the vicinity of St. Pierre, while the steamer was running through a dense fog. At the time she was on her way from Newfoundland to North Sydney. The Gallia was bound for St. Pierre from France carrying a crew of nine and seventeen passengers. The captain of the War Witch cruised around in vicinity of the collision for over an hour, but after the first crash nothing more was seen of the ill-fated schooner. She must have sunk immediately, taking with her six of her crew and thirteen passengers. The remainder were picked up by the War Witch. The damage to the War Witch is slight.

#### Liberals Favor Lower Tariff.

Convention Hall, Ottawa, Aug. 6. The following are the tariff resolutions issued today: "That the best interests of Canada demand that at an early date substantial reductions of the guardians of customs taxation be made with a view to the accomplishing of two purposes of the highest importance: "First—Diminishing the very high cost of living, which presses so severely on the masses of the people. "Second—Reducing the cost of instruments of production in the industries bases on the natural resources of the Dominion, the vigorous development of which is essential to the progress and prosperity of our country. "That in order to bring about the above objects the Liberal party pledges itself on receiving the endorsement of elections to enact legislations: "(1)—Placing on the free list wheat, wheat flour and all products

of wheat, the principal articles of foods, farm implements and machinery, farm tractors, mining, flour and saw-mill machinery and repair parts thereof, rough and partly dressed lumber, illuminating lubricating and fuel oils, nets, net twines and fishermen's equipments, cements and fertilizers. "(2)—Diminishing the tariff in order to effect a reduction of at least 50% on the duties on wearing apparel and footwear and raw materials entering into the production thereof. "(3)—Increasing the British preference to 50% of the general tariff."

#### No Fixed Price Set on Wheat.

OTTAWA, Aug. 6. — An official statement issued today says: "Sir Robert Borden is in receipt of many telegrams from Western Canada protesting against the fixing of a minimum price for this year's wheat crop, and urging that the farmers of the west be entitled to the full benefit of the best price in the world's market. The course which these gentlemen desire is that which the government has taken. The price of wheat has not been fixed, but in order to avoid inconvenience to farmers who must, of necessity, have an advance in ready money on account of their crop, the government proposes that the Canadian Wheat Board shall make to such producer a reasonable and substantial payment on account. The amount of this payment will be recommended by the Canadian Wheat Board, and the government will provide the necessary funds for the purpose. The Canadian Wheat Board will dispose of the entire Canadian surplus at the best price obtainable in the wheat markets of the world. After this has been done, each farmer shall be entitled to receive the balance of the price obtained, less actual costs and charges. The proposals of the government were formulated and announced before they had the advantage of knowing the recommendations of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. They are very glad to find that those recommendations are in substance, and indeed complete accordance, on all material points with the proposals which have been announced and which are now being carried out by the government."

### United States News

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Telegrams received by the American Federation of Labor, indicated that railway shopen who struck without authority have already started going back to work in response to pres. Wilson's letter, in which he asserted the government would not consider higher wages for them until all men were back on their jobs. Strikers were reported to have returned to all shops on the Lackawanna and on the Norfolk and Western railroads. — More than 110 separate strikes are in progress in New York City, according to a statement made by Chief Inspector John Daly of the police department. — The day-light saving bill was repealed by the Senate in passing a bill which has been passed by the House. The measure goes to the President, and it is generally believed that it will be vetoed, as was the agricultural appropriation bill, which carried a similar repeal measure. The vote in the Senate on the question of repeal was 41 to 12. — Passports to Germany, Austria and Hungary are as yet not available. This pertains to naturalized citizens of German, Austrian or Hungarian descent, as well as those who are not naturalized. At this time it cannot be determined when this ban will be removed. As soon as it is possible to obtain passports the officers of the Leo House will

make this fact known through the Catholic papers. — Two gigantic ocean liners, larger than any ships now afloat, are to be built by the shipping board. They will be 1,000 ft. long, 50 ft. longer than the Leviathan, and of 30 knots speed and will be equipped for use as commerce destroyers in the event of war. The crew will number 1,000 officers and men. The ships will each be driven by four propellers, upon which will be thrown the strength of 110,000 horsepower. The vessels will be of the oil-burning type, with a steaming radius of 7,000 miles.

RARTAN, N.J. — At least 12 men were killed and many injured by the explosion of several of the magazine's of the United States arsenal here on Aug. 4th. One of the soldiers who were engaged in the work of transferring shells from the box car, dropped one of them and it exploded.

BUFFALO, N. Y. — Canadian silver coins were worth 8 cents less than a dollar as a circulating medium in Buffalo. Notices were posted in banks and business houses, fixing a discount of one cent on a dime, two cents on a quarter and four cents on a half dollar.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Regret at the race riots in Chicago and Washington was expressed in a joint resolution passed by the Alabama Legislature. (The Alabama Legislature is apparently "getting even" with a Chicago newspaper which has violently condemned the south for lynchings in past years.)

#### Grt. Britain's Financial Condition

LONDON. — "If we continue spending at the rate we are now, it will lead straight to national bankruptcy," was the strong warning given by J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons. "If we cannot increase production," he continued, "we shall go straight to national bankruptcy. Neither increased production nor reduced expenses alone will be sufficient. We have got to do both if we are to pull through and turn the corner. The balance between expenditure and revenue is definitely and seriously less favorable than when I made my budget statement. Both sides of the account are failing to realize expectations. The delay in the conclusion of peace involves greater naval and military expenditures, and one or two new blocks of expenditure have been sanctioned. Mr. Chamberlain cites an additional £20,000,000 for pensions and increased naval pay and £4,500,000 for the police. On the receipts side, the speaker continued, the decision to continue control of food meant delay in realizing on the vast trading in stocks of the food ministry and therefore £70,000,000 from that source will not reach the exchequer this year."

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