

at his command... marshals' artillery... tanks, and... map of Europe... abandoned them to do... inner, as he went... ch to pray... usual thing for... There is no day... to the same thing... that he can reach... pend an hour on... morning that he... and every night... a new thing with... it his whole life... could have followed... adquarters, where... him and news of... was piled high... ld doubtless have... s on the general's... ve seen no look... which Foch does... en Premier Clem... of France, stood... ith anxious heart... e of Foch stilled... returned to Paris... sure and certain... statesman doubt... an of Christ did... in the case are... lom of the world... the world turned... great genius who... st the Hun; and... haps the greatest... produced, is first... listening to ma... of these facts?... who brought... Foch go who... y every day?... chemists, to the... map makers, and... and good. That's... Von Hindenburg... and so the ma... ive us their an... at Foch does, He... s to Christ, who... the road to Da... rene, who raised... mb; to the Wan... the dark path to... ere upon the tree... that the sins of... washed away... of a man, quiet... e humblest peas... e fields of Fland... the destinies of a... hands... tion that such a... d to whom Alex... and Napoleon... corporals in E... accessible in hi... the eyes of com... as of San Ber... yday American... shadow of old Sa... ly an hour with... ch church, and... ch there was... e two great de... id, but there in... epresented, joint... —the democracy... —pray to God... e trumpets shall... et call of peace... world, the victors... at of Christ, and... ne weary yet re... Christ's gray... och.

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

Ein Familienblatt zur Erbauung und Belehrung.

The oldest Catholic newspaper of Saskatchewan, recommended by Rt. Rev. Bishop Pascal of Prince Albert and + Most Rev. Archbishop Langevin of St. Boniface, and published by the Benedictine Fathers of St. Peter's Abbey at Muenster, Saskatchewan, Canada.  
VOLUME 15 No. 41 MUESTER, SASK., WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 27, 1918. WHOLE No. 769

**St. Peters Bote**  
is published every Wednesday.  
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## In The Wake Of The War

No important new developments have taken place during the past week, everything having gone forward according to the previously made arrangements. Belgium, the occupied parts of France, and Alsace-Lorraine have been evacuated by the German troops, and Strassburg has been occupied by the French.  
The German fleet, as far as it was to be surrendered according to the armistice conditions, has been turned over to the allies, and an English squadron left for Wilhelmshaven on Monday to disarm the rest of the German fleet, which according to the armistice terms is to be interned in German ports.  
Internal conditions in Germany seem to be clearing gradually. Practically all the princes and kings of the country have abdicated or been deposed and their countries declared republics. These republics seem to be of the moderate kind, and there seems to be little danger of the red Socialists or Bolsheviks getting the upper hand, though not all danger is yet past. German Austria will very likely join a confederation of German republics.  
A strong movement was taking place in allied countries, demanding the extradition of the German Ex-Emperor. The Dutch government has, however, declared that since his abdication Count Wilhelm of Hohenzollern is only a private individual and therefore has the right of an asylum in Holland as long as he is law-abiding, like any other foreign person whose extradition is demanded for political reasons.  
Representatives of the larger allied countries and the United States are in Paris, discussing the general terms of the coming peace treaty. After they have agreed on these, it is probably that their smaller co-belligerents will be admitted to the deliberations for the purpose of requesting any modifications which they deem desirable. Only after an agreement has been reached by all the allies, will the peace convention proper be convened, at which the defeated countries will have an opportunity of requesting modifications before the treaty is put into its definite form and signed by all the belligerents. President Wilson will leave for Paris during the first part of the coming week, to take part in the deliberations in Paris and to explain fully to the allies his standpoint regarding the terms to be imposed upon the Central Powers.  
It is expected that the peace convention will begin in January, and if all goes well, we may expect the peace treaty to be signed by February 1st. This will, however, not yet end the state of war, as the treaty will have to be ratified by the parliaments of all the countries at war, after which the copies of the treaty will have to be formally exchanged. Only after all these formalities, which

may drag on for a number of months, are complied with, will peace be fully restored and the most terrible war in the history of the world definitely ended.

**AMSTERDAM, Nov. 16.**—The red flag is gradually disappearing from the streets of Berlin, as are most other external indications of the revolution, according to a dispatch received here from Berlin. Black red and gold, which were the colors of the German revolution of 1848 and insignias of classical German republicanism have replaced them in large measures.  
**BRUSSELS, Nov. 17.**—Huge crowds thronged the streets of Brussels this morning, the last detachment of German troops having left the capital during the night.  
**LONDON, Nov. 18.**—The first American troops to depart homeward as a result of the signing of the armistice will be 18,000 men stationed in England. The American army expects to start the first shipload of these soldiers homeward within a week.  
**LONDON, Nov. 18.**—A long wireless dispatch, signed by Dr. Solf, German foreign secretary, addressed to the American, British, French and Italian governments, has been picked up here. The dispatch asks for elucidation "in a mollifying sense" of the conditions of the armistice concerning the left bank of the Rhine, without which "we shall inevitably advance towards more or less Bolshevik conditions which might become dangerous to neighboring states."

**PARIS, Nov. 18.**—It is officially announced that French troops, led by General Petain, will enter Metz tomorrow. Subsequently General Castelnau and General Mangin will follow with their armies.  
**WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.**—President Wilson will attend the opening session of the peace conference. This was announced tonight officially. He will go immediately after the convening of the regular sessions of congress on December 2nd.  
**VIENNA, Nov. 18.**—The situation in Vienna appears to be that there is more talk than disorder, with urgent need for bread, especially for the poor of Austria.  
**LONDON, Nov. 18.**—In the house of commons today, in answer to question, Right Hon. T. J. MacNamara stated that it had not been possible to save or examine the wreck of the cruiser Hampshire on which Lord Kitchener was lost. The ship had been sunk by a mine.  
**TORONTO, Nov. 18.**—None of the most sanguine estimates of the success of the 1918 Victory Loan came anywhere near the realization, as expressed in the official figures announced tonight. In the three weeks' drive, Canada subscribed the great sum of \$676,027,217, which means that the loan is oversubscribed by more than 35%. The Dominion total for the whole campaign last year was \$420,000,000.  
**COPENHAGEN, Nov. 19.**—Soldiers returning from the front committed riots in Baden and

Wurttemberg. They are plundering shops and farms. The peasantry is organizing parties to protect property.  
**BERNE, Nov. 19.**—Special trains, each with eight hundred Italian prisoners of war, released from Germany and Austria, have passed through on their way to Italy. Arrangements have been made for the transportation of 100,000 such prisoners by way of Switzerland.  
**OTTAWA, Nov. 19.**—It is expected that some ten thousand soldiers will sail within a few days from England for Canada.  
**OTTAWA, Nov. 19.**—Sir Robt. Borden has cabled that for the last two weeks Sir Edward Kemp, minister of the overseas forces, has been seriously ill. The condition of Sir Edward is now reported, however, to be considerably improved.  
**LONDON, Nov. 20.**—"A white paper" on the treatment of British prisoners in Turkey, issued today says that of 16,583 prisoners taken by the Turks, 3,290 are reported to be dead, while no trace can be found of 2,222 others, and it is believed they have perished. These latter prisoners were all captured at Kut-el-Amara.  
**PARIS, Nov. 20.**—The city of Versailles is preparing to receive the delegates to the peace conference. The deliberations are expected to be held in the Grand Trianon, part of the chateau of Versailles, once occupied by Marie Antoinette.  
**WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.**—A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, in a statement tonight said the signing of the armistice does not change his function or affect his policy in any way.  
**LONDON, Nov. 20.**—Since the capture of Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, by the Ukrainians fighting has continued there between the Ukrainians and the Poles without cessation, according to Austrian newspapers.  
**AMSTERDAM, Nov. 20.**—The elections in Germany for a constituent assembly have been fixed for February 2nd, according to a Berlin dispatch.  
**EDINBURGH, November 21.**—Germany's high seas fleet, after its surrender to the Allied navies, was brought to the Firth of Forth today. The British grand fleet and five American battleships and three French warships, in two long columns, escorted the seventy-one German vessels to their anchorage.  
**LONDON, November 21.**—The steamer Campania, once queen of the seas, has been sunk in the Firth of Forth, off the coast of Scotland, during a gale. All on board the ship were saved.  
**PARIS, Nov. 21.**—Victor Beret, French minister of provisions, in an interview today, said it would be impossible at present to increase the rations to civilians in effect during the war, because of the necessity of supplying food to the Central Powers and neutral countries.  
**PARIS, Nov. 21.**—Col. E. M. House, special representative of the United States government, is

confined to his home here with influenza.  
**COPENHAGEN, Nov. 21.**—The Politiken's Helsingfors correspondent reports a three hours' bombardment of Vitikkala, Finland, by three Russian warships, flying the red flag of Kronstadt.  
**AMSTERDAM, Nov. 21.**—The town of Posen and a great part of the province of Posen, Prussia, are in Polish hands, according to the Berlin Vorwaerts. The Poles in the soldiers' and workmen's organizations have seized the reins of power and are forming a legion. They are in possession of the munitions and provisions.  
**LONDON, Nov. 22.** Field Marshal Haig's communication tonight says: "Yesterday evening our advanced detachment occupied Namur and crossed the Meuse south of the town."  
**BERLIN, Nov. 22.**—The movement to withdraw from Germany and create a separate republic is gaining ground rapidly in the Rhineland, according to reports from Cologne to the socialist paper Vorwaerts. The movement finds strong support on the part of the Clericals, as a result of the Prussian government's announcement of its intention to re-establish the church. Recent events in Berlin also apparently have increased the fears of the Rhinelanders regarding Bolshevism.  
**PARIS, Nov. 22.**—The Dutch legation today published a note containing a declaration by the president of the Netherlands council of ministers to the chamber of deputies saying that the former German emperor entered Dutch territory after his abdication as a private personage. The note says the kind of refuge granted to him is similar to that given all foreign refugees and that the government could not make any exception on account of his former position when he asked to be admitted to Dutch territory. This does not prevent the government from carrying out the duty of watching that the former emperor does not commit any abuse of asylum which would render hospitality detrimental to the interests of the country.  
**PARIS, Nov. 23.**—Premier Clemenceau went to London today, the *Matin* says. The premier will return shortly before King George and Queen Mary make their intended visit to Paris at the end of the month.  
**HARWICH, Nov. 23.**—In the presence of Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, twenty-eight more German U-boats surrendered today. This flotilla included several very large submarines and four of the cruiser-type, one being nearly 350 feet in length. The noted cruiser submarine Deutschland (U-153), was among the number.  
**LONDON, Nov. 23.**—A British squadron is going to Wilhelmshaven, the *Daily Mail* says, to take over the German ships which have not left there to be surrendered to the Allies. The German ships which surrendered already sailed from the Firth of Forth for Scapa Flow, northern Scotland.  
**WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.**—Plans for the war department,

Secretary Baker said today, call for the reduction of the American Expeditionary Forces to a point where they will constitute approximately thirty divisions, or about half the present strength. Further reductions will be made beyond that point if it is found that the situation warrants.  
**STRASSBURG, Nov. 24.**—General Gouraud entered this city today at the head of the Fourth French Army, amid the tremendous enthusiasm of 300,000 people.  
**COPENHAGEN, Nov. 24.**—Polish troops yesterday captured Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, and its environs, according to a Polish telegraph bureau.  
**BASEL, Nov. 24.**—In a proclamation issued Friday in Karlsruhe, Grand Duke Friedrich, of Baden, says that he relieves officials and soldiers from their oath of fidelity and renounces the throne for himself and his cousin and heir, Prince Max, the former German Chancellor.  
**ARCHANGEL, Nov. 24.**—The American and Entente forces have encountered strong opposition both on the Vologda-Archangel railway and on the Dvina river. Owing to the swampy condition of the terrain, it has been necessary to confine operations to the waterway and the railway. As the upper part of the river is deeper than on its mouth, the Bolshevik craft equipped with large guns have been better able to manoeuvre than the entente ships and have prevented the occupation of Kotlas by the entente.  
**PARIS, Nov. 25.**—The conference on the preliminaries of peace probably will be held in Paris instead of Versailles. Only the formal sessions at concluding stages will be held at Versailles. The only active sittings now going on are those of the joint armistice committee which holds daily sessions at Spa, the former German headquarters, which is now held by the French. British and German delegates attend the meetings. Gen. Nudant represents Marshal Foch with Commandant Sisleron as his assistant. General von Winterfeldt is the German military representative and Mathias Erzberger also assists.  
**BASEL, Nov. 25.**—The Bosnian National government has addressed a note to Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia, asking for an immediate union of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the Serbian dominion.

surplus of assets over liabilities is \$23,789,329.  
—Companies writing hail insurance business in Saskatchewan, exclusive of the Saskatchewan Hail Insurance Association, enjoyed a premium income of \$2,116,330 this year, with losses of \$772,767, the loss ratio being reported as 36.51%, according to a statement by A. E. Fisher, superintendent of insurance for Saskatchewan.  
Plans have now been practically completed for the holding of the Saskatchewan school trustees' convention in Regina, Jan. 22nd, according to a letter which is being sent out by James F. Bryant, president of the association, to all school districts of the province.  
Saskatchewan soldiers will remain on harvest leave until ordered to demobilisation centres for discharge, it was announced. Leave which was to have expired Dec. 1st has been extended indefinitely, and notices to this effect are being sent to all men concerned.  
—Reductions in the staff of the registrar M. S. A., are being made with the view to reducing the staff to the minimum and closing the office shortly.  
—The provincial police headquarters office in Regina was notified of the destruction by fire of the Alberta Pacific elevator at Abbey.  
**FRANCIS.**—Roy Hobbs, who escaped from the Regina jail, Oct. 24th, was captured by J. C. Anderson of the provincial police, near Francis.  
**MOOSE JAW.**—Percy L. Haycraft, a well to do farmer near Crestwynd, committed suicide by shooting himself. He had been an inmate of Selkirk and Battleford asylums on three separate occasions.  
**SASKATOON.**—The ban is lifted. All the city churches opened on Sunday morning with the usual services. On Monday afternoon the movies opened, closing between 5.15 and 7 p.m. each afternoon until further notice. The public schools, the separate schools and the Collegiate Institute will not open until December 2nd. Lectures in the University of Saskatchewan for all students except associate students in agriculture, will resume on December 2nd unless notification to the contrary is given.  
**KAMSACK.**—Magnus Amstland, Liberal member of the legislative assembly for the Pelly district, died in the hospital at Kamsack from pneumonia following influenza.  
**CUDWORTH.**—Bill Boychuk, accused of the murder of Nicola Hryniuk, at Cudworth on July 8th last, will face his trial in the court of King's Bench at Humboldt early in January. Boychuk, who was given the preliminary hearing at Cudworth, was committed for trial after the provincial police had adduced evidence from five witnesses.  
**PRINCE ALBERT.**—James McKay, Jr., of Prince Albert, was shot and killed while trying to put into execution a writ for \$150 for

1916	
Maximum	Minimum
46	23
40	26
38	24
41	27
42	16
56	32
49	28
47	27
50	20
59	31
57	26
56	26
65	35
60	31
39	26
45	26
34	26
29	16
29	19
31	28
32	21
34	14
40	30
40	21
38	32
37	27
38	24
44	25
47	30
48	25

temperature: 7  
lowest 27.35.  
of Oct. 1917

## Canadian News

### Saskatchewan

**REGINA.**—Saskatchewan has gone over the top. In spite of the influenza, the province has raised about \$7,000,000 over its allotment of \$15,000,000 for the "Victory Loan."  
—The public accounts of the province of Saskatchewan for the fiscal year ending April 30th, 1918 show that the total liabilities of the province are \$29,645,836. Assets are \$53,444,165, and the

(Continued on page 4.)

### Man and His Illusions

BY KONRAD KUEMMEL

(Continued)

Just as the tower clock was striking midnight, behold, the affrighted bells began calling clamorously for help. For the sixth time there was a fire in the village.

Maledictions and terrible curses and threats were loud in the streets against the incendiary. Men were hastening to the Chapter-house for the fire-engine.

"Where is the fire?" a woman called from a window.

"At the landlord's!" the answer echoed through the night. "House and barn are wrapt in flame!" So it was. When the bucket-brigade had arrived and the villagers were in their appointed places, it was seen at once that it was too late.

"Where is the innkeeper?" someone inquired.

"He's gone to get his two brows from the stable, they are very much excited and none but their owner dare approach them."

All at once terrible cries for help came from the stable; you could hear the horses madly stamping and neighing. A dense smoke was issuing thence and the appeals were becoming ever more pitiful. The taverner was lying on the floor back of the first horse, evidently he had been kicked. With a fire-hook he was carefully dragged out; his two arms, which he held shielding his head, were terribly fractured and crushed by the maddened animals.

"Can't you get up?" a neighbor inquired, ready to assist him.

"In God's name, no," he screamed—"my kneecap—the horse has shattered it."

With a gurgling sound he fainted. The crowd stood encircling him, speechless with terror at the sight. Through the guest room the flames were surging, just then an overheated pane burst and fell into the room. In falling it must have struck the button of the music-box, because from out the fire-lit area the gay melody was heard:

"Alas, must I leave thee,  
My village, my home!"

Coincidentally, too, the taverner on a stretcher was being borne out the yard to the house of a neighbor. He was put to bed, groaning in intense agony. The young horse he had gone to rescue, in its fright had broken both his kneecaps and had injured him terribly about the head and arms. The priest was soon at hand and administered to the unconscious, dying scuffer, Extreme Unction.

#### 4. A Mysterious Death

Amid the confusion a girl's voice was suddenly heard: "In the name of heaven, where is Agnes?" It was Frances who had just arrived. The people stared at one another, none had thought of the girl, gone had seen her.

"Agnes, Agnes!" Frances with a heart-rending voice screamed towards the upper window of the burning house.

"Where is her room?" some one inquired.

Without more ado, snatching a water-soaked bag from one of the men, she slipped it over her head and shoulder as a protection against the heat and rushing round the corner entered the house by a rear door where the fire had not yet penetrated. Some wished to follow her. But she dissuaded them: "Wait below, I will wake her." To herself she said: "The modest Agnes would die of fear and shame if strangers would come and wake her." Quickly she leaped into the smoke-filled room. The people below in the meantime were anxiously awaiting the result. They heard her rattling at a window which was tightly closed by a shutter, then, knocking at the door.

"She cannot force the shutter," the bystanders shouted to one another.

"Up, up, for the sake of God, help!" the cry came from above. Heat-bursting tile were thumping down the roof, the very roof-supports were threatening to give way. A man fixed a ladder and ascended to reach the closed shutter.

With a powerful stroke of an ax beforesaid it open, tore one wing away and pushed the other aside. An immense mountain of smoke rolled out and in an instant the place was aflame. With one leap the daring man was within the room. He found Frances with wringing hands before an empty bed.

"She is not here," said the brave girl to the fire-man.

"Then there is nothing more to be done," he said, urging her forward, "hurry out of the window, I will remain here till you are down." Then only did Frances recognize her rescuer; it was the teacher.

"You—and on my account?" she expostulated.

"Yes, Frances, on your account, but hurry down the ladder that I may get out safely too." Hardly had they gotten down when the house gutter and a mass of shingles came down in a crash.

They sought her, they called her, Agnes was nowhere to be found. Of the inn there was nothing left to save, moreover, the neighboring house gave them work enough. By morning, inn, barn and stable were a total ruin. The taverner in the meantime had died. The news of the terrible judgment of God evident in his death had scarcely spread over the village when a second appalling rumor followed in its wake. Agnes had been found, indeed, but—dead.

At the treasurer's, on a neat couch, with the mellow light of a blessed candle caressing her, she, the poor orphan was laid out, her hands folded, her face lily-white in deep repose. In the brook which flows hard by the inn, she had been found hidden beneath the overhanging branches of a willow; her features were set and calm, her hands clasped. How she came to meet her death no one could tell. It was an awful mystery. There were no marks of violence on her body; she had evidently been drowned.

Frances declared: "Either she was drowned dipping water—or—or else because she gave the alarm, being the first undoubtedly to have noticed the fire—she was"—she paused, her face expressing intense horror—"or else she was—" she would say no more.

With the old hunter, Frances waked the body of her friend that night; her father was with them. She was leading the Litany, the two men responding: "Deliver her, O Lord!" and "We beseech Thee, hear us!"

They stopped suddenly. Voices were heard on the outside; there was a knocking at the door and on the shutters.

"Who is there?" Frances inquired.

"We, the citizens of Ortingen," was the answer.

Frances opened the window. A crowd of eighty or a hundred individuals stood in front of the house. "Deliver to us the self-murderess! Out with her, out with her!" they yelled.

"What! a suicide?" Frances challenged; she was dazed almost to fainting; "Agnes, a suicide?"

"What else?" inquired a dominant voice from amidst the crowd; "to revenge the priest she set fire to the houses, one after another; that is why she remained in the village; that is why only those were burnt out who were against the priest, and not the others!"

"In the name of God—what nonsense!" uttered Frances.

"No nonsense at all!" screeched Jack Sparr, "but a fact. It was

she, too, that lighted the inn. Many a time I heard her say that that house was a hell, and that it would not surprise her if it burnt down." Another person attested: "She set it on fire, and then her measure was full; fearing that this time she would be discovered, she threw herself into the brook."

With a great show of indignant pathos Sparr complimented: "And those within are praying for this murderous incendiary and self-destroyer! That is forbidden, it must not be allowed; take away the crucifix and the Holy Water from the suicide!"

"It is quite so; drag the woman out into the street—to the brook!" the others assented, trying to force the door.

The treasurer went to the window and told the crowd he would not let them in; if anyone use violence, he'll have him arrested for breach of peace.

A mocking laughter was the response: "No such thing as peace exists anymore in Ortingen"—open, let us in!"

"Holy God, Blessed Mother of God, inspire me what to say!" Frances prayed. At once a new light shone in her eye—a thought had come to her mind. Deliberately, calmly she spoke: "Who knows whether or not Agnes was the incendiary? At least wait and see if henceforth there'll be no more conflagrations."

"There'll be no more fires," a voice bawled from the crowd.

"If you are so certain of that, then you yourself are the firebrand!" With terrific force Frances hurled this imputation at the speaker—the crowd listening silent as death.

Foaming with fury, Sparr threw himself against the window at which Frances was standing, but fortunately there stood the warden. "Dare it, you devil!" and he raised his gun.

"People, citizens, they wish to shoot you!" screamed Sparr, inciting them: "Forward, crush in the door, force yourself in!"

"An officer appeared, the mayor also and the priest. The mayor advised them to disperse; they would not, not until the suicide was dragged out and thrown into the street. A second, a third time he charged them to disperse and to go home or take the consequences. The crowd simply jeered him. Forcing his way through the mob up to the door, he gave another futile warning, telling them he must now read the Riot-Act. As his last expedient, he read the frightened decree.

"He is siding with them!" incited Sparr—"forward, men, will you permit him to intimidate you?"

The crowd pressed upon the mayor and the officer, pinning the latter's arm to his side; then there was a shot in the air and loud came the hunter's threat: "That was only a warning—this one will count!" He raised his gun.

"Fire, fire!" echoed and re-echoed from far and near; the bells were again ringing the ominous alarm. It was a cry of terror—the masses turned from the besieged house to the one now aburning. The gable of the house neighboring the ruined inn was on fire. In spite of all precautions, some flying cinders must have ignited and set it aflame. It was the work of several hours to put it out and save the building. The rest of the night the corpse of poor Agnes lay unlighted in the little room.

#### 5. A Thorough Reckoning.

Two days after, ten mounted officers arrived in the village to take the depositions of the principal rioters. So it happened, that while the largely attended funeral of the taverner and of his young ward, Agnes, was wending its way to the cemetery, two carts guarded by soldiers were rattling in an opposite direction through Ortingen, carry-

ing the suspected disturbers to the district Capital for trial. Jack Sparr, the leader, was among them. A couple of days after, the newspapers brought the information that the under-sacristan had been brought to an insane asylum for observation.

Upon the grave of the innkeeper lay many wreaths bound with red and white and varicolored ribbons. On the plain little cross which marked Agnes' grave hung a wreath of the last roses of summer, entwined with a white silken scarf, with which the sad autumn breeze of All-Souls' month coquetted. This was a remembrance from Frances; but the daily prayers she offered for her departed friend was a remembrance a thousand times better.

All this while the village had not regained its peace. Stubbornly, many continued to believe the awful accusations against poor Agnes deceased, and to declare that Sparr was well-intentioned towards the whole parish.

On a certain afternoon, immediately upon the arrival of a carriage there was a meeting of the Chapter and of the Citizen Committee. The District Deputy and the bishop's Vicar were present. After sternly alluding to the deplorable conditions in Ortingen and regretting the change which had come over the village parish, the deputy presented the bishop's representative, begging him to introduce the subject that had brought them hither to the committee.

The Vicar began by stating that the Last Will of their pastor, of blessed memory, had been read a few days ago. Upon opening the outer envelope which enclosed the sealed testament, a Hundred-Mark bill was found. No doubt, this was the vanished bill, the disappearance of which gave cause to so many rash judgments, and was exploited in so criminal a way by the papers. Probably by mistake the priest had put it in this, instead of in the envelope intended for it. Furthermore, it was found that he had willed the parish six thousand marks to be used for any parish purpose, or for the poor, or in any way the council might determine.

At first he had intended this money for the Diaspora of the Capital; upon second thought, however, it seemed to him better to devote to the 'Dispersed' the surplus of the foundation-gifts, which in accordance with the mind of the donors could be used for religious purposes only, and then by way of compensation give over to the Ortingen congregation his money, which they might employ for any good use without restriction.

The money has already been handed over to the village authorities, the speaker declared. It was the express will of the late pastor, he continued, that nothing in the Will to their favor should be changed in spite of what he had been made to suffer and to endure in their midst, and especially did the pastor affirm that he had forgiven them from his heart. He confessed that unworthy as he was of the high dignity of the Priesthood, he had never knowingly neglected the duties which it imposed. Commenting on these facts, the Vicar attested that as in this present affair so all his life their late pastor had approved himself an exemplary priest. That he must express to them the pain and anger of their bishop for having permitted themselves to be so grievously incited against their pastor; that there is no doubt, it will be a long time before another priest will care to become the resident of Ortingen. He strongly impressed upon them that it was their duty in some public way to make amends to the deceased for the injury they had done him, and he warned them that it was to their interest to do so as soon as possible.

## Hunters! Trappers!

On Nov. 1st the FUR SEASON opened again and everything points to a very profitable season for the trappers. All reports are that the Fur Markets are well cleaned up and there is a big demand for furs.

### So it's up to you, Boys, to make a little Extra Money. GET OUT AND HUSTLE, the bigger the bunch, so much more money you get!

To all those trappers and hunters, who have been selling their furs to me for the past three seasons, I don't need to say where to bring their furs, because they know that I try to treat everybody right, and give them all the fur is worth.

To trappers, who have never sold to me, I will say, that if you ask any of my old customers, they will tell you that PITZEL at Humboldt gives you more money for your furs, on the average, than you can get if you ship your furs to those big houses across the line.

If you will have some furs in a week or two and can't bring them, send them by express or parcel post. I will pay the charges.

Give me a trial, and I am sure you will be satisfied. No shipment too big and none too small. Write for tags and prices.

### Herman B. Pitzel, Humboldt Fur Dealer

Headquarters in old Shoe Repair shop, in back of Merchants Bank.

**Christmas is Approaching!**

Call on us and see Our Assortment of  
**Toys and Christmas Goods.**

**Gramophones** with all different kinds of Records, to supply you with suitable music and pleasantry.

**Marlatt's Gall Stone Medicine Ad-ler-i-fa**  
and other Medicines, Herbs and Chemicals  
always in Stock.

Write to us in English or German. Mail Orders promptly executed.

**W. F. Hergarten :: Bruno, Sask.**

**Fullness of Tone! Adaptability! Beauty!**

Let us explain, why these three outstanding qualities produce new and increased pleasure when you listen to the

## MELOTONE

With the Melotone, the music of any Record is expressed most harmoniously. Delicate upper tones which formerly were lost, are now made audible by the sounding chamber, which is constructed of wood on the principle of the violin. The Melotone is able to play all kinds of Records BETTER than other Phonographs. The Melotone Factory in Winnipeg is the only one in Western Canada. This Instrument is fast taking the lead over all other phonographs and, as to construction, durability, and low price, it is now excelled by none. It offers the largest selection of Records in Western Canada, at from 20 cts. upward. All instruments are guaranteed, and you get your money back if not everything is as represented.

**M. J. MEYERS Jeweller and Optician HUMBOLDT**

## Land and Farms!

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

For further particulars apply in person or by letter to

**Henry Bruning, MÜNSTER, SASK.**

**You are safe in a threefold way, if you bring your prescription to us:** 1) We use for the prescription exactly what the doctor prescribed, every article being of standard strength, fresh and pure; 2) We examine and reexamine the prescription, whereby every error as to drug or quantity is excluded; 3) We are satisfied with a reasonable profit and charge the lowest prices for the best quality. These are three reasons why you should buy from us.

**G. R. WATSON, HUMBOLDT, SASK.**  
DRUGGIST *The Rexall Store* STATIONER

The erstwhile opponents of the priest dared not say a word in answer, they were crushed.

The Chief Deputy got up next. Not as the bailiff of the circuit but as a fellow Catholic did he wish to address them. "The pastor is the spiritual father and the shepherd of the parish. These are not empty names but titles he holds in law, by right and in truth. As spiritual father he is solemnly installed by the bishop and from that moment the Fourth Commandment binds you to him as to your own bodily parents. Upon him the Commandment imposes sacred and weighty responsibilities as spiritual father, even as it assigns duties to the earthly parent. On their part the parishioners are subject to him as are children to their father. No one can withdraw from this obligation; who disregards it, who despises, ridicules, opposes it, him will God destroy. For the Religion of one who opposes his spiritual father and shepherd, I would not give a snap of the finger, even though he goes to church every Sunday and with pious phrases advertises his Catholicity. But if even beyond this he tries to convince his neighbor that the priest is no more than any other parishioner, that he has no right to command nor to enforce obedience, then he is a declared heretic.

Supposing your grown-up boys should say to your face: "Father, you are no more to us than any other man in the village,"—permit some degraded fellow to preach such a doctrine to your children, to make them believe the Fourth Commandment is nonsense—let such a thing happen and what would be the result? Let Ortingen stand in answer. First and last this is the object those criminal tongues and pens and leaflets, which you have welcomed, have in view, everywhere and at all times, when they so flippantly treat of the authority of the pastor and the obedience due him. It is sad, it is a shame, that we Catholics permit godless and unscrupulous plotters to enter our ranks to gain adherents. When did you ever hear of a Jew antagonizing his rabbi? How seldom even are preachers paraded in the papers? But the priest is written up time and again in non-Catholic papers to the delight of its patrons. How do you explain this? We explain it as the work of a few rebels, such as every parish contains, who add to the malignant joy of the enemies of the Church by moulding the very bullets with which to pierce her panoply. If that is not a criminal violation of the Fourth Commandment, what is? Woe to him who has this to answer for on his death-bed! If a parish has a good reason for complaint, there is a way to go about it; the complaint brought before the bishop and not to anti-Church papers. This, however, does not suit the intriguer whose purpose is rather to incite the people to rebellion. And what is the consequence? Look at your parish and see! The stranger is moved to tears to see half Ortingen in ruins, to notice how the place is shunned by the neighborhood, contemned by the people; to observe the common mistrust, quarrels, envy, hatred, the prevailing disorder and fatality; when he studies last year's long register of penal offenses, when he thinks of the present trial of the rioters, the result of which may send a dozen men to the penitentiary and their families to disgrace! Maybe your eyes will be opened at last to see that it is a part of the Fourth Commandment to respect and obey your pastor. This Commandment was trodden under foot in this place as nowhere else. The promised curse did not fail, and great will be the mercy of God if the curse does not also involve your children. I was urged to say this, not as your

Chief Deputy but as your fellow Catholic."

The men were as if annihilated by these words; they looked at each other to see if any one wished to say something in reply; the pealing of the bells interfered. "Fire!" "Fire!" was the despairing cry halloed up and down the street.

To be concluded.

### St. Benedict's Monastery

(Pittsburg Observer.)

The following interesting article comes from a correspondent in Rome:

In no other country so much as in Italy should the traveller make short journeys. The whole land is, as it were, a great gallery of masterpieces, each clinging close and elaborate inspection. And when the tardy-coming sunshine illuminates the Maytime the Campagna is the goal of the wise pilgrim.

In the course of a comparatively short journey one passes through many scenes of interesting and varied history. Here on one route the remnants of the earliest dwellers in the land are trodden by the feet of the most modern of excursionists. The mind wearies at the sight of the memorials of a dead and gone material civilization with manners and customs and institutions that at one time seemed as enduring as Eternal Rome itself.

A slow railway journey of four hours to Subiaco brings one to the site on which fourteen centuries ago, an institution was planted which has endured through the ages and flourished to this day in increased vigour and majesty.

A youth named Benedict, born in the last quarter of the fifth century, just after the ancient Roman Empire had fallen to pieces, fled from the world and its evil ways and took up his abode far from the haunts of men. He sought out a cave, to which even the sunshine did not penetrate. The site chosen was in the neighborhood of the ruins of the Emperor Nero's villa, "Under the Lakes"—"Sublaquem," hence Subiaco—where that Emperor had a portrait of his coming doom when the golden wine cup which he held in his hand was struck by lightning.

The "Sacro Speco" or Sacred Cave in which Benedict lived bears memorials of his presence. A monastery was built here at an early period, which still exists and is inhabited by monks of his order. A statue of the saintly youth who sought silence and solitude in this rugged mountain retreat, amidst the Sabinian Hills clothed with evergreen, pines, and, in the springtime, carpeted with lovely wild flowers, is placed in the cave in which he dwelt. He is represented kneeling in prayer before a rude cross formed of two pieces of wood, and his absorbed expression denotes the fervour of his prayer.

The monastery that has grown up here, clinging to the rock-side like the lichen which lightens the cave with gold-coloured stars, is one of the oldest extant monasteries in Italy. Between the celebration of the offices and rites in the Church a wondrous and soothing silence broods over the place. The only sounds that break upon the ear are the noise of the rapid flowing Arno down in the steep gorges of the mountain, the sibilant murmur of the pines in the spring breezes and the songs of the nightingales in the narrow strip of garden and avenue at the entrance of the monastery.

And from this spot, and through the Heaven-directed work of Saint Benedict, the order which bears his name took its origin and spread throughout the world, surviving the ruins of empires, the decay of nations, and the rise and fall of systems and philosophies.

There in the clefts of the wall, said a modern Benedictine, the Saint learned that mastery in divine science which fitted him for the task of instructing others unto justice for countless generations. Shepherds and poor country folk came first to him to learn the law of God. Then came the nobles of Rome, beseeching him to take care of their children's education. Disciples seeking to be holy flocked to put themselves under his rule, and soon the vale of Subiaco became alive again.

Twelve little monasteries were dotted around about, and where of late had stood the ruined palace of Nero and the wilderness which had overtaken his gardens of pleasure, there were seen as if by magic of Christian life and the influence of a saint—a busy world of black-robed monks, houses of prayer and psalmody, schools of learning, farms and gardens—a new civilization, the seedplot of Christian Europe.

And this occurred seven centuries before the coming of St. Francis and St. Dominic.

Though it was in the monastery of Monte Cassino that Saint Benedict wrote his rule, the hearts of many of his admirers turn with more tender affection to the simple humble "Sacro Speco" in Subiaco than to the magnificent monastic City of Monte Cassino on the hill half way between Rome and Naples. Naturally, the work and influence of Monte Cassino were felt first all over Italy, and later all over Western Christendom. The monks of the various Monasteries employed the peasants in agricultural labors or taught them the most useful methods of tillage and then their duties to God and to their neighbors. Instruction in reading and writing came afterwards for those whose state or occupation required such instruction.

The story of such an institution as this cannot be told in a brief summary. Each century has left its trace in the history of such an order as the Benedictine, which saw the last remnants of pagan worship on the altar of Apollo on Monte Cassino, which Saint Benedict overthrew; and still endures to witness the most recent follies of false religions in the twentieth century. With the exception of the Papacy itself no other institution has lasted so long.

And the arts, which furnish such aids to instruction and civilization of men, have always been promoted and practiced by the Benedictines. Here in Subiaco, the "Sacro Speco" shows on its walls cut in the living rock frescoes by artists who have left no other record of their names and works. Here, on one wall, is what is held to be a portrait from the life of Saint Francis of Assisi, before he received the stigmata, that is to say in the first quarter of the thirteenth century.

In the monastery of Saint Scholastica, sister of Saint Benedict, two miles distant, in the city of Subiaco, the monks show the traveler the first book printed in Italy—a work by Lactantius, in the new movable type and bearing the date of 1465.

This monastery, says a modern writer, obtained a celebrity in the history of typography as the first place in Italy in which the printing press was established. This fact proclaims to the world the love of the monks for the diffusion of knowledge at a period when printing was regarded as a "black art."

And if one goes to Monte Cassino, that mountain city of God, he may see preserved here diplomas and documents dating from the sixth and seventh centuries down through the Middle Ages; and in the "Visitors' Book" he may contemplate the personal signatures of the celebrities of last century and of this, as far as it has gone, from Joachim Pecci (Leo XIII) to Dr.

J. H. Newman, from Ernest Renan, the antagonist of Christianity to W. E. Gladstone, the famous premier of England, and from the musical signature of Liszt to the name of Lorenzo Perosi, a student here.

### Training the Palate.

"Have you been sorry that you learned to eat all kinds of food?" asked a neighbor of Evelyn Lewis, who had been required to learn to eat all ordinary foods before she might make a long-desired visit to her Eastern relatives.

"Never once," admitted Evelyn, "though for a while I feared I never should accomplish it. You know it took me a whole year. When there were only rhubarb and buttermilk left to conquer, I felt as if I were quite a heroine; and finally, when I could eat a piece of rhubarb pie or drink a glass of buttermilk without making a wry face, I felt deserving of a medal for overcoming a wayward palate. Only nobody offers a prize for such a feat."

"You were always so fussy about your food, and I often wondered at your mother's patience with you," said the neighbor.

"And I wondered at her seeming cruelty when she told me that when I could sit down to a meal and eat whatever was set before me, I might go on a year's visit to our Eastern relatives. She said she did not wish my grandmother and aunts to be annoyed by my finicky tastes, because of which they could blame her for not training me properly."

It was lucky for me that I had educated my taste, for at the very first meal five of the dishes served were ones I would have disdained to eat a year before. My grandmother's feelings would have been dreadfully hurt if I had refused them. As it was, I gained the reputation of being so easy to entertain because I liked everything.

Many a time since that visit I have been thankful that I could eat any food, for often I might otherwise have gone hungry. I have learned to bless my mother's wisdom in requiring what seemed at the time a terrible hardship. Besides, I believe the effect on my morals was good, for I am not now prone to lose heart at a difficulty as I was. My health, too, is far more stable than in my fussy, mincing days.

**STRAYED**  
about Oct. 25th. From my farm at ST. BENEDICT, Sec. 34 41 24 the following horses:

- One dark gray gelding, 10 yrs. old, 1500 lbs.
- One bay gelding with small star, Clydesdale, 8 years old, 1600 lbs. Suitable reward for information. IMRE GOEBOELOS.

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Wheat Bread, Rye Bread, Cakes and other Products  
Fresh every day

All kinds of Cider, Beer, and Soda Waters  
always cool and delicious

All Candies and Chocolates  
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes

### ICE CREAM

Apple, Cherry, Strawberry, and Raspberry JUICES

Try these for making an excellent drink

**Open on Sundays!**  
**CHAS. SCHULZ,**  
MAIN ST., HUMBOLDT

### Prayer against Epidemic Diseases.

(Approved for the Diocese of Prince Albert by Bishop Pascal, O. M. I., on August 30, 1918, and endowed with an Indulgence of 50 days, which can be gained once a day by the Faithful within the said diocese.)

*Antiphon.* Remember, o Lord, thy covenant and say to the destroying angel: Now hold thy hand, that the earth may not be desolated, and do not destroy every living soul.

- Lord have mercy on us. Christ have mercy on us. Lord have mercy on us.
- Our Father (silently).
- V. And lead us not into temptation.  
R. But deliver us from evil.
- V. The Lord sent his word and healed them.  
R. And delivered them from their death.
- V. Let the mercies of the Lord give glory to him.  
R. And his wonderful works to the children of men.
- V. Lord, remember not our former iniquities.  
R. Let thy mercies speedily prevent us.
- V. Help us, o God, our saviour.  
R. And for the glory of thy name, o Lord, deliver us.
- V. Forgive us, O Lord, our sins.  
R. And deliver us for thy name's sake.
- V. Hear, O Lord, my prayer.  
R. And let my cry come to thee.
- V. The Lord be with you. R. And with thy spirit.

#### LET US PRAY.

O God who dost not desire the death, but the repentance of sinners, through the intercession of the blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God, look propitiously upon thy people returning to thee, that thou, whilst it remains attached to thee, mayest graciously remove from it the scourge of thy wrath. Through the same Christ our Lord.

### ORATIO CONTRA PESTILENTIAM.

*Antiph.* Recordare, Domine, testamenti tui, et dic Angelo percutienti: Cesset jam manus tua, et non desoletur terra, et ne perdas omnem animam viventem.

- Kyrie eleison. Christe eleison. Kyrie eleison.  
Pater noster (secreto).
- V. Et ne nos inducas in tentationem.  
R. Sed libera nos a malo.
- V. Misit Dominus verbum suum, et sanavit eos.  
R. Et eripuit eos de morte eorum.
- V. Confiteantur Domino misericordiae ejus.  
R. Et mirabilia ejus filiis hominum.
- V. Domine, ne memineris iniquitatum nostrarum antiquarum.  
R. Cito anticipent nos misericordiae tuae.
- V. Adjuva nos, Deus salutaris noster.  
R. Et propter gloriam nominis tui, Domine, libera nos.
- V. Propitius esto peccatis nostris, Domine.  
R. Et libera nos propter nomen tuum.
- V. Domine, exaudi orationem meam.  
R. Et clamor meus ad te veniat.
- V. Dominus vobiscum. R. Et cum spiritu tuo.

#### Oremus.

Deus, qui non mortem, sed penitentiam desideras peccatorum: per intercessionem beatae Dei genitricis, virginis Mariae, populum tuum ad te revertentem propitius respice: ut, dum tibi devotus existit, iracundiae tuae flagella ab eo clementer amoveas. Per eundem Christum Dominum nostrum.

Approbatur pro nostra diocesi. Concedimus indulgentiam 50 dierum semel in die lucranda fidelibus has preces infra fines nostrae diocesis pie recitantibus.

IMPRIMATUR. ALBERTUS, O. M. I.,  
Die 30 Augusti, 1918. Episcopus Principis Albert.

### Gebet gegen epidemische Krankheiten.

(Von Bischof Pascal, O. M. I., am 30. August 1918 gutgeheissen für die Diözese Prince Albert und mit einem Ablass von 50 Tagen versehen, der täglich einmal innerhalb der genannten Diözese von den Gläubigen gewonnen werden kann.)

*Antiphon.* Gedente, o Herr, deines Bundes und befehle deinem strafenden Engel: Halte jetzt ein deine Hand, auf daß die Erde nicht verodet werde, und tote nicht jede lebende Seele.

- Herr erbarme dich unser! Christe erbarme dich unser! Herr erbarme dich unser!
- Vater Unser (leise).
- V. Und führe uns nicht in Versuchung.  
R. Sondern erlöse uns von dem Uebel.
- V. Der Herr sandte aus sein Wort und heilte sie.  
R. Und entriß sie ihrem Tode.
- V. Sie sollen danken dem Herrn für seine Barmherzigkeit.  
R. Und für seine Wunder unter den Menschenkindern.
- V. O Herr, gedente nicht unserer alten Missetaten.  
R. Laß eisends uns zuvorkommen deine Barmherzigkeit.
- V. Hilf uns, Gott, unser Heiland.  
R. Und um der Ehre deines Namens willen erlöse uns.
- V. Sei gnädig unsern Sünden, o Herr.  
R. Und befreie uns um deines Namens willen.
- V. Herr, erhöre mein Gebet.  
R. Und laß mein Ruf zu dir kommen.
- V. Der Herr sei mit euch.  
R. Und mit deinem Geiste.

#### Lasset uns beten!

O Gott, der du nicht den Tod, sondern die Bußfertigkeit des Sünders willst: durch die Fürbitte der allerheiligsten Gottesgebärerin und Jungfrau Maria befähigt, blicke herab auf dein Volk, welches sich wieder zu dir wendet, auf daß du, während es dir getreu bleibt, die Geißel deines Zornes barmherzig von ihm abwendest. Durch denselben Christum unsern Herrn.

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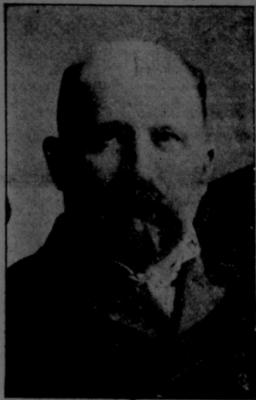
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steamer Cascapedia of the Federal line, said she was in a sinking condition off Cape Race. It is thought here the ship was damaged in the hurricane which swept this coast.



Hon. W. R. MOTHERWELL, Saskatchewan's Minister of Agriculture

Motherwell's Message.

Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan, is now at Ottawa with Premier Martin and Treasurer Dunning, attending the conference of premiers of the different provinces, but just before leaving sent the following message to the farmers of Saskatchewan, although the message is by no means for the farmers only. It is as follows:

"You ask me for a message to the farmers of this province, now that the war is over. The world has been so filled with stirring, thrilling, dramatic events during the past month or more, that one has scarcely had time yet to rub one's eyes and fully grasp the fact that the great but terrible world tragedy is really over.

Let me first express my joy that peace has come at last, and come right. It is not an easy matter to rejoice on an epoch making occasion like the present without at least seeming to exult over the vanquished.

Even though we should exhibit a little bit of this spirit, it is but natural and can be charged up to the ordinary frailties of the flesh.

Hon. Walter Scott, in officially opening the summer fair at Saskatoon on Tuesday, August 4th, 1914, the day that Britain declared war, invoked the people of Saskatchewan not to be harsh or inconsiderate with the citizens in our midst who once owned allegiance to the countries with which we then were so suddenly thrown into war.

This was a fair and just request to make, though some under the stress of old times may have found it difficult to carry it out. After more than four years of the greatest and most terrible of human struggles, and the loss of many noble men, victory has crowned the cause of ourselves and our allies. And now almost before the roar of cannon has died away in the distance, we read of President Wilson of the United States, Premier Clemenceau of France and Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain pleading with us to make even greater efforts to save and produce food of all kinds, so that we may now feed and keep from starvation, anarchy and madness, our former enemies. Surely this is a magnificent example to set a world scarcely yet even started to recover from and reserve its military training and natural blood lust.

If what I now write is worthy to be termed a message, I would invoke all to emulate the worthy example set by these great men. Canada has been deep in this struggle for liberty and in the flush of success, if our better nature prevails, will prove as magnanimous in victory as she was valiant in combat.

During the stress of a year ago or more, Canada treated unwisely many of her subjects who had adopted her citizenship. All such wrongs should be immediately remedied as no Canadian should

be held responsible for the sins of his father or fatherland, especially when he voluntarily forsook them and on invitation, cast in his lot with ourselves. As time goes on and incidents crop up, this tendency that Walter Scott adjured us against, but which adjuration we have not entirely heeded, may again manifest itself. Then think of the premier of stricken France now pleading for food for Germany, and we have a worthy example that should make duty at this time easier to follow and inclination and temptation much less difficult to overcome.

Yours very truly  
W. R. MOTHERWELL

St. Peter's Colony

MUESTER.—The first death resulting from Spanish influenza in the congregation occurred Nov. 20th, the victim being Mr. Peter Funke. Deceased was suffering from the disease for several days, but his case was not at all considered serious. A relapse set in towards evening on the above mentioned date, the patient lost consciousness in a very brief time. Mr. Arnold Loehr was sent to the Abbey for a priest, but before he had reached the monastery, Mr. Peter Funke had already breathed his last. The funeral took place Nov. 22nd, the Very Rev. Father Subprior officiating. Deceased was 36 years of age and leaves a sorrowing widow and 3 children to mourn his loss.

The epidemic in the vicinity of Muester seems to have been at its crest during the past week. The Very Rev. Father Prior was kept busy administering the sacraments to the sick almost day and night. In the evening of Nov. 20th he was called to the bedside of Mrs. Jos. Bonas. She is now greatly improved in her health. On Nov. 21st he administered the sacraments to Paul and Louisa Funke and to Frank Pape. On Nov. 23rd, shortly after midnight, he was taken per auto to the house of Mr. Jos. Faul, 4 1/2 miles west of Humboldt, whom he found in a quite serious condition. In the same house he also administered to a 14 year old girl. In the morning he brought the consolations of the Church to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kenkel, southeast of Muester. Shortly before dinner he was called to the family of Mr. Clemens Verlage, near Carmel, where he found one son of the family, Bernard, quite sick, and 4 other members going through the preliminary stages of the sickness. He administered to all, in as far as the gravity of the illness demanded and the ritual of the Church permitted. On his return he administered Holy Viaticum to Miss Anna Scheiber, 9 miles south of Humboldt, whose case, though greatly improved, is still quite serious. On Sunday morning, Nov. 24th, he was again called out, this time to Mrs. John Bunz, about 6 miles southeast of Muester. Mrs. Bunz is sick for about three weeks, but shows signs of convalescence. On Sunday afternoon he was called to Miss Gertrude Bergemann.—There are still other cases of influenza in the district, but they do not seem to be serious, at least, they have not been reported as such. What a great blessing during this epidemic are the good dry roads, the auto and the telephone! These three conveniences have certainly been of incalculable benefit and incomparable value.

—His Lordship, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Albert Pascal, O. M. I., accompanied by the Rev. Father Schmid, has honored St. Peter's Abbey on Nov. 22nd with his presence, the joyous occasion being the feast of St. Albert, the namesake of the distinguished visitor. The good bishop had a healthy and strong appearance. Just a year

ago he was able, with the utmost difficulty, to say Holy Mass the first time on this day, after having gone through the most trying sickness of his life. May God preserve our good and chief shepherd in this diocese ad multos annos!

—NOTICE. A public auction sale of all stock, machinery, household goods etc., will be held on Wed., Dec. 4th, 1918, to commence at 10 a. m., sharp, at the farm of Mr. Henry Rantz, 9 miles north of Muester.

—STRAYED from my farm. See 36, T. 36, R. 22 about five days ago, nine spring calves. Finder please notify me. Leonard Kienlen, Muester.

—The St. Peter's Bote acknowledges the receipt of the following sums of money for charitable purposes: For the orphans \$5.00 from a gentleman south of Humboldt; for the Rev. Father Egenolf, O. M. I., \$10.00 from a kind reader in Lafayette, Ind., U.S.A., and \$3.00 for a good cause from a subscriber in Charleston, Arkansas. May God reward them!

—The weather during the course of last week has been exceptionally fine again. Thursday night we had a very slight snow-fall, but by evening on the following day every vestige of this messenger of winter had been dispelled by the sun's warm rays.

—The Rev. Fathers Dominic, Casimir and Bernard were visitors at the Monastery Nov. 22nd, to pay their respects to His Lordship Bishop Pascal who had come over on that day to Muester to celebrate his namesday. The Rev. Father Rudolph of St. Benedict also visited the Abbey during the past week.

HUMBOLDT.—A heavy visitation has come upon the Mamer family. Death, the grim reaper, that has already claimed so many victims throughout the land during the month, has now also claimed Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Mamer. Both have succumbed to the prevailing disease called Spanish influenza, the former on Nov. 20th, and the latter on Nov. 24th. Both were patients at St. Elizabeth Hospital. Three small orphans is all that is left of the family. A fourth child was born to Mrs. Mamer on the day her husband died. This child died shortly after its birth and baptism, the little corpse being laid aside the remains of its father in the same coffin, and the funeral took place Nov. 22nd in the afternoon, the Rev. Father Schmid officiating. An extremely sad incident surrounding the last days of Mrs. Mamer was the fact that owing to the feeble and critical condition she was in, it was thought advisable to withhold from her the news of the death of her husband, so as not to cause or hasten serious consequences. Nevertheless Mrs. Mamer passed away to a better life Sunday afternoon, Nov. 24th.

—Mr. Theodore Mamer, aged only 35 years, a man with a robust constitution who appeared to be health personified, was one of the very first settlers of the Muester district, arriving there in company with his father, Mr. John Mamer who still resides at that place, in June 1903. As Humboldt grew into a town of some magnitude and offered good business possibilities Theodore, then still a single man, decided to locate here and opened up an implement business which he successfully conducted, until death set an end to his labors. Mr. Theo. Mamer was not only a prominent figure among the business men of Humboldt, but was also prominent as Catholic and member of St. Augustine's Church. Mrs. Mamer, likewise, was a model Catholic and a zealous Christian lady. May both rest in peace!

—Peter Schimmowsky, of Humboldt, who has been farming this summer at Cavell, Sask., died of influenza. Interment took place at Cavell. He was only 21 years

of age. His parents and relatives reside here.

—Nominations of candidates to fill the various municipal positions in the town of Humboldt will be held at the city hall on Monday morning, Dec. 2nd, from 11 o'clock until noon. The members whose terms expire at the end of the year are as follows: Mayor: Robert Teller; Councillors: E. Gardner, A. E. Pike, F. H. Bence; High School Board: A. L. MacLean, H. J. Foik, A. Power; Public School Board: F. K. Martip, R. J. Kepkey, W. H. Stiles; Separate School Board: F. I. Hauser, Anton A. Mettel. Nominations for the various Rural Municipalities also take place on Monday, Dec. 2nd, the nominations being received from one till two o'clock in the afternoon.

—The influenza epidemic is still quite serious in town and district, although it is thought that the number of new cases developing in town is now on the decline. There were on Nov. 21st, 18 patients suffering with influenza at St. Elizabeth hospital. The Rev. Father Benedict has so far recuperated, as to be able to say Holy Mass again. At the emergency hospital in the school there were still 14 patients, 8 having been discharged since this hospital was opened.

—The Humboldt district went over the top in the Victory Loan Campaign and thus secured an honor flag and was awarded a Crown. Humboldt's allotment was \$200,000, but the total amount subscribed reached the handsome sum of \$254,300. Had the canvassers not been handicapped by the influenza, Humboldt, it is believed would have carried off three instead of one crown.

CARMEL.—Those who have been on the sick list lately and have now partly or wholly recovered are Messrs. A. J. Borget, J. Cameron and Mrs. Cameron, John Lauer, John Sahli and members of the J. A. Davies and John Etienne families.

—Messrs. Gust and Julius Engle and Mr. Witt have recently purchased new Gray-Dort Touring Cars, and Messrs. Peter Zens and Otto G. Lutz have got new Fords.

—All Public Schools in this district have been ordered closed during the continuance of the plague. LEUFELD.—The dread malady that caused such a stir in the community, seems to be on the wane in this locality.

—Miss Angeline Sader, aged 16 years, died at her home at Cudworth of the effects of Spanish influenza on Nov. 20th. She was well prepared for death by the repeated worthy reception of the holy sacraments and was laid to her last rest in the cemetery at Leufeld on Nov. 22nd. May our Lord grant her eternal rest!

ST. BENEDICT.—Mrs. Fr. Pauline Kurtenbach died on Nov. 20th and was buried Nov. 22nd. She leaves behind a sorrowing husband and two small children to mourn her demise. The cause of her death was an attack of influenza.

—A two year old son of Mr. Erik Reinhardt died from the effects of a serious attack of influenza Nov. 18th. Burial took place Nov. 20th.

ANNAHEIM.—Mrs. John Sterner who had been suffering from influenza for some time and had a relapse about a week ago, died Nov. 25th in the morning. She was 25 years of age and is survived by her sorrowing husband and one child. The Rev. Father Bernard being sick, the funeral was held by the Very Rev. Father Prior of Muester, Nov. 26th.

—The school at Annaheim was reopened on Monday of this week. —Mr. J. P. Freyling who resides on Sec. 18-39-19 between Beauchamp and Annaheim had one acre of wheat that produced 80 1/2 bushels this year. This is a remarkable record for a poor year, but if it had

been a wet season he would probably have much less from this acre. For three years previous this acre raised sugar beets with the usual cultivation and dressing. The seed was raised from 80 kernels of Marquis wheat obtained by Mr. Freyling three years ago. The average yield of wheat on the rest of Mr. Freyling's farm this year was 26 1/2 bushels.

WATSON, Nov. 25th, 1918. Dear St. Peter's Bote:—

Soon the "ban" will be lifted in this town as there are but a few cases of "Flu" left and these, it seems, are recuperating very rapidly. It is expected that the schools will most likely re-open on Dec. 2nd. Some country schools have opened already on Nov. 25th. Undoubtedly everybody will rejoice when once this destructive epidemic bids farewell to our town.

Miss Ida Vossen has again returned to her former position at Dundurn, after having spent a few days with her parents and relatives here.

Rev. Father Casimir was a welcome visitor at Rev. Father Dominic's on Wednesday and Thursday of last week.

It gives us great pleasure to again occasionally behold the smiling countenance of Miss Grace Manely, one of the Separate School teachers, after having missed her for about a week, during which time she suffered from a slight attack of the "Flu".

Vossen & Schindler sold the N.W. quarter of section 15-39-17 to Otto F. Lau from Spalding. Miss Lena Schmitz, who also has had a slight attack of the Spanish Influenza, has recovered and is again faithfully attending to her duties as housekeeper at Rev. Fr. Dominic's. —Corr.

United States News

WASHINGTON.—The direct cost of the war for all belligerent nations to last May 1, was reported at about \$175,000,000,000 by the federal reserve board bulletin, and it is estimated that the cost will amount to nearly \$200,000,000,000 before the end of this year.

Retail food prices were two percent higher during October than in September, the bureau of labor statistics announced. An increase of 16 per cent was reported for all articles of food during the last year, and a comparison of prices for the five year period from October 1913, to last month, showed an average increase of 75 per cent.

Specifically the new express rate order provides that rates in the east or rates on shipments originating in the east be advanced 16 or 17 cents on first and second class shipments and that elsewhere the increase be 12 cents. Merchandise rates to Canada are raised 15 cents per 100 pounds.

The second session of the sixty-fifth or "war" congress, which began December 3rd, ended Nov. 21st, under a resolution which had been adopted earlier in the day by the senate 41 to 18, and by the house without opposition.

—Nomination of former solicitor General John W. Davis, to be ambassador to Great Britain, and of Alexander C. King, of Atlanta, Ga., as solicitor general to succeed Mr. Davis, were confirmed by the senate. —William McAdoo has resigned as secretary of treasury and director general of railroads, to leave the treasury on the appointment of a successor and the railroad administration on Jan. 1st next. It was announced that he had asked President Wilson that he might be released so that he may return to private business after six years in office. —Destruction by fire of the army cargo transport Ophir in the harbor of Gibraltar, November 11th with the loss of two members of the crew was announced by the navy department. The vessel was enroute to Marseilles, France, with army supplies, which also were lost. —Fourteen million dollars worth of opium, purchased by the Chinese government from foreign opium merchants at Shanghai, is to be destroyed, according to a cablegram from Peking by the Chinese legation. NEW YORK.—The regular commercial traffic by wireless from the United States merchant vessels and American naval radio shore stations has been resumed. —More than 100,000 persons have applied since the armistice was signed for permission to go abroad, according to customs officials here, who announced that no passports for foreign travel would be issued except in cases of necessity. BOSTON.—The steamer Cascapedia, which has been abandoned in a storm off Cape Race, sailed from this city for St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 9th, with passengers and a large cargo. DENVER.—Denver is again under rigid closing regulations after a premature lifting of the ban on public and private gatherings to halt the spread of influenza. Masks must be now worn here. LOS ANGELES.—An earthquake sharp enough to rattle windows and doors and jar dishes from shelves was felt here and along the ocean front for 15 miles. The tremor lasted more than half a minute.

LOST

Monday, Nov. 18th, Men's size dark brown FUR COAT between Hospital at Humboldt and Pilger Post Office. Finder of same will be rewarded on return. JOHN BRUENEN, PILGER.

Strayed

on Oct. 20th from Sec. 21 37 25, 5 miles south of BRUNO, Sask.; one dark brown gelding, 1200 lbs., with star on forehead; one bay gelding, 1200 lbs., with small mark on forehead. A reward of \$15.00 for information leading to their recovery. Nic. Mitetuk, BRUNO, Sask.

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IN TIMES LIKE THESE  
BY MRS. H. FINNEN.

In times like these, our hearts should be Above, beyond frivolity. These trying days of stress and strife, Which touch the deeper things of life Should teach humility. Confronted by life's sterner tasks, The soul that only pleasure asks, Its stunted growth by art concealed, In glaring colors stands revealed. When drops its shell-ring mask. These days demand true sacrifice, Yet still we stand with blinded eyes, Content to waste God-given powers, While on swift wings the golden hours Forever from us fly. These days bring opportunity To make our mark our destiny, Do we but grasp the things worth while, Greet we life's problems with a smile, Our difficulties flee.

THE RIGHTS OF OUR LITTLE ONES (CONTINUED.)

THE CHURCH AND EDUCATION.

65. Has the Church an essentially educational mission? The Church has an essentially educational mission, since, according to the intention of her Divine Founder, one of the chief functions proper to her is to teach. 66. Whence do we know that education is one of the proper functions of the Church? We know this from the words of Christ to His apostles: "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, ... and behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world" (Matt. xxviii. 19). 67. Did the church claim and exercise this function from the earliest times? Yes, the Church claimed and exercised the right of teaching from the very outset. a) The apostles, as commanded, went forth from Jerusalem into Judea and Samaria and to the utmost parts of the earth, and taught everywhere (Mark xvi. 20; Acts i. 8); and when forbidden to teach, they boldly answered: "We cannot but speak the things we have seen and heard" (Acts iv. 20). b) The Church practised the office of teaching, not only by preaching the word of God; but even as early as the second century of the Christian era she opened schools for the instruction of the young in secular knowledge as well as in the Christian doctrine. c) From the earliest times every metropolitan church, every monastery and convent, and gradually every church had its schools attached to it; and as early as the seventh century this practice was sanctioned by a general law. Thus from the remotest times we find clear traces of our diocesan seminaries, colleges or academies, and parochial schools. d) To the Church we owe the foundation of the great universities of the Middle Ages, which, in many respects, those of modern times have been unable to equal. e) The Church, though to a great extent stripped of her material resources, still claims and exercises the right of erecting and conducting institutions for the education of the young. 68. What rights does the Church claim in regard to education? The Church claims the right— a) To provide for the complete religious education of all her children in all schools, of whatever kind or grade they may be. b) To exercise such supervision over the secular instruction in all schools to which her children are confided as to assure herself that there is nothing in the subject-matters taught, or in the means of conveying them, or in the adjuncts, which might endanger the faith and morals of the youth. c) To erect schools of her own, and conduct them independently of all secular interference.

d) To educate, to examine, to approve teachers; and, if necessary, to remove them; or, in case of schools not fully under her control, to exact the removal of incompetent teachers. 69. What does the Church understand by a complete religious education. By a complete religious education the Church understands not only the instruction in the Christian doctrine, but also the training of the child to Christian virtue by the practice of religion, and the fostering of the supernatural life by regular exercises of piety, the frequentation of the Sacraments, etc. 70. Is the so-called Sunday-school not sufficient for this purpose? No; the Sunday-school is not sufficient— a) Because religious education, being the result of a consistent and systematic training, cannot be effectually imparted at such long intervals. b) Because religion, as it is an essential element of man's life, from which he cannot, at any time, dispense himself, should also be an essential, and therefore a constant, element in education. c) Because the separation of religion from school life, and its relegation to the Sunday-school, naturally makes it appear to the child as a thing not worth caring for. d) Because religion, like everything else, should be acquired and fostered by daily practice according to another well-known principle: We must learn to do by doing. e) Because the efforts of the Church in the Sunday-school are very often frustrated by the character and tendency of a purely secular education, and by the associations attending it. f) Because experience has proved to evidence the insufficiency of the Sunday-school. 71. Why does the Church claim free access to the schools? Because the Church has the indispensable duty of teaching all her children Christ's doctrine, and directing them on the way of salvation—a duty which she could not fulfil unless she had free access to the schools. 72. Why does the Church claim the right of supervision over teachers, as far, at least, as faith and morals are concerned? This right follows from the duty and right of the Church to watch over, and, as far as possible, to preserve, the faith and morals of her children, which would be impossible if the Church had no control over the teachers. 73. On what grounds does the Church claim the right of supervising the secular teaching in schools? The Church claims the right of supervising the secular teaching in schools, because she has the duty and corresponding right of not only teaching Christ's doctrine and directing her children on the path of salvation, but also of counteracting, and, as far as in her lies, removing whatever threatens to frustrate this end. 74. Does such ecclesiastical supervision not impede the progress of science and human culture? On the contrary; such ecclesiastical supervision cannot but be beneficial to the true progress of science and culture, inasmuch as it is a safe-guard against error, which is the bane of science and true culture. 75. Are such rights advocated by the Catholics only? No; the same rights are advocated by all fair-minded Protestants in England and Germany,

and even by many in our own country; and these rights must be acknowledged by all who believe in the divinity of the Christian religion. To be continued.

TRULY CATHOLIC!

In Philadelphia, where the Spanish influenza raged with extraordinary violence, the various Catholic sisterhoods did heroic duty in caring for the sick and the dying. More unusual was the following happening: Two hundred young students for the priesthood, at Overbrook Seminary, volunteered as grave-diggers! So immense were the multitudes of the dead that they had to work, by lamp light, at night also! At last the pressure became so great that individual graves could not be provided. The city authorities talked of cremation, but the Archbishop set his face against this. A huge trench, or common grave, was excavated, and into this the bodies of all were put, a strict record being kept of the name and position of each. Commenting on this, The Standard and Times says: "The devotion to duty, the fortitude, the cheerfulness of the students, their ready sympathy, won the hearts of the bereaved whose grief was softened by the minute attention and tender care bestowed upon the bodies. Gratitude was showered upon the young men and frequently offers of money were pressed upon them. In every instance the seminarians declined courteously but firmly to receive any material acknowledgement for performing a work for which they had so cheerfully volunteered." What a beautiful example was this of the students of Overbrook—beautiful and truly Catholic! In the old mediaeval days when the dead bodies lay thick around the streets of European cities, it was charitable Catholic brotherhoods went about masked, and clothed in black, courageously performing the last charitable offices for the victims of the plague. In Rome and other cities today a survival of this custom is seen in the cowed "Brotherhood of the Dead" who may be seen carrying the dead bodies of the very poor to their final resting-place. There is no age of the world which has not been brightened and glorified by Catholic charity and self-sacrifice! The Catholic Register and Canadian Extension.

PRAY FOR THE DEAD.

"Who will remember thee after death, and who will pray for thee" asks the author of the "Imitation of Christ." If the individuals forget their duty to the dead, the Church does not, and her exhortations at this particular time are persuasive to remind the living to assist by suffrages and good works the suffering souls in Purgatory. Thousands, who have died on the battle fields of Europe, should be included in the intentions of Catholics that to these also, who are being taken off with such startling suddenness, He may grant a place of refreshment, light and peace. The existence of Purgatory is a leading Catholic dogma. There are texts enough in Holy Scripture to warrant all Christians in believing it to be a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead. If there are sins, as we are told, that shall be forgiven, neither in this world nor in the next, and into heaven nothing defiled can enter, salvation would be a hopeless prospect for most of us now in this vale of tears, were there no Purgatory in existences. Extremes are rare, even among human beings. The great bulk of mankind is made up of men and women, neither illustrious for their sanctity nor notorious for their crimes.

Ordinary God-fearing people live and die without very many heroic deeds to their credit, and without very many pronounced vices clamoring for their eternal damnation. They leave the world too good to be sent to hell for all eternity, and too bad to be admitted immediately into heaven. It is as reasonable then as it is scriptural to accept the doctrine of an intermediary state, where souls may suffer and atone for venial sins, and satisfy the justice of God for the temporal punishment due to mortal sins. The ninth article of the Apostles' Creed professes the Communion of Saints. It is a consoling dogma; it tells of a bond of union between the living and the dead; it assures that we may assist one another by our prayers and good works and this assistance is not restricted by the boundaries of time and space, but even to the other side of the grave our help to others may extend, just as the members of a family here on earth may afford one another mutual aid. When November comes, thoughts of the dead are uppermost in the minds of good Catholics. They who are solicitous for their own salvation, are solicitous also for the salvation of others. They will remember the departed and in this they are doing unto others as they would have others do unto them. God has granted a kind of jurisdiction over Purgatory to the faithful on earth since He has placed it in our power to exercise an influence with His mercy to the profit of those who are gone before. Filial piety, Christian charity, and salutary solicitude for our own salvation all suggest and recommend devotion to the souls in Purgatory. It is in the power of everyone to say at least a De Profundis each evening for the repose of the suffering souls, and it is our trust that in God's good time another generation may do the same for us.— Providence Visitor.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

(Special for St. Peter's Bote.) — The Catholic paper holds up the flag of the faith. See that the standard bearer is supported. — The world of books is a true democracy. It spreads its treasures before rich and poor alike. It recognizes no aristocracy but the aristocracy of brains. The pauper may drink as deeply as the millionaire. — It is your duty as a parent or guardian, to read the book that young John or Mary have brought home, so that like a vigilant parent you may save your child's soul from a torrent of filth and atheism that might well sweep away all vestiges of Christian faith and purity. — All reforming does not consist in repressing ill or reproving vice. Much effective well-doing comes from the habit of encouraging good causes and lending a hand to excellent things already going on. — The ideal American soldier nowadays is undoubtedly General Pershing, who, we are told, used to swear "in moderation"; but quit it because it shows lack of self-control, and the perfect soldier must have complete control of himself. No Consistory.— Rumors about the holding of a Consistory before Christmas for creation of new cardinals are again being circulated, but it is reported on good authority that it is not probable that one will be held. Pope and Poland.— In an apostolic letter to Dr. Alexander Kakowski, arbitrator of war, Pope Benedict XV expressed hope that the people of Poland may enjoy the privilege of choosing their own form of government. Peace.— Benedict XV has erected a statue in St. Mary Major, Rome, to Our Lady of Peace. The group represents Our Lady holding the Child Jesus in whose hand is an olive branch.

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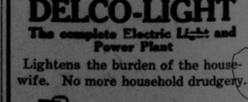
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On the

The excel in regard to pointed out making the press. I when so m Put a su in each sho good-bye in This is th to the peopl orgia doctor ing in Dixie went through demic in Ne scathed. His accou of his reme "In the e to Louisiana and remain I first locat years. The was in the s the state a lumber ind many trav particular I phis, Tenn, ing that he er and chol assisted in that the on took was to shoes every epidemic, a contracted t everyone h had tried it had the dis In 1897 yellow fev what this tried it, n very little never regre escaped the it in all its epidemic. Now w influenza 3 with it tha low fever germs. I has sulphu will prev ease from TRY IT great cur vegetable

### On the Use of Sulphur

BY MARY RITA.

The excellent effects of sulphur in regard to infectious disease are pointed out by one who has been making the matter known in the press. It is worth trying at a time when so many other things fail.

Put a small amount of sulphur in each shoe every morning and good-bye influenza.

This is the only remedy offered to the people of Atlanta by a Georgia doctor who has been practicing in Dixie for 40 years, and who went through the yellow fever epidemic in New Orleans in 1897 unscathed.

His account of successful trials of his remedy follows:

"In the early eighties I moved to Louisiana to practice medicine, and remained in the town where I first located for nearly twenty years. The town in which I located was in the southwestern portion of the state and had large sugar and lumber industries. Therefore I met many traveling men, and one in particular I remember from Memphis, Tenn., who told me one evening that he had nursed yellow fever and cholera in all its stages, had assisted in burying the dead and that the only precaution he ever took was to sprinkle sulphur in his shoes every morning during the epidemic, and that he never had contracted the disease; furthermore, everyone he told about it and who had tried it, not a single one had had the disease.

In 1897 we had an epidemic of yellow fever, and remembering what this gentleman told me I tried it, notwithstanding I had very little confidence in it. I shall never regret having tried it, for I escaped the fever, although I nursed it in all its stages during the entire epidemic.

Now what has this to do with influenza? It has the same to do with it that it had to do with yellow fever and cholera—kill the germs. I believe when the system has sulphur in it, as suggested, it will prevent the germs of any disease from attacking the system."

TRY IT and see. Sulphur is a great cure-all in the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms.

### The American Index

Between his trips to the army in France and his direction of the army at home, Secretary Baker found time to act as "Grand Inquisitor," and a mighty good inquisitor he makes. Only the other day I saw an addition to his "Index of Forbidden Books" for camps and soldiers' libraries. Not only were erotic novels put under the ban. The list contained also the titles of several volumes inoffensive enough in themselves—but teaching what amounts to political heresy under present circumstances. Such productions are deemed unfit for soldiers. The secretary's action was wise and no sane man can or does question his right to proceed as he did. And it is more than likely that this "American Army Index" will keep on growing to the greater benefit of our boys. In this emergency our Secretary of War is but applying a principle of common sense which the Catholic Church has always upheld and followed.

Ever since the days of the Reformation it has been the delight of all opponents of the Church to attack her for the stand she took with regard to dangerous reading. Biased historians have reveled in denouncing her for her narrow, bigoted activity; for her enslaving of the human mind; for her opposition to enlightenment; for her condemnation of the freedom of the press. These and other opprobrious epithets were hurled at her in great

profusion: She went serenely on her way, confident that her course was the right one, justified by reason and revelation alike, sure to command the respect and approval of all fair minds. Indiscriminate eating and drinking is injurious to the body. Uncritical cramming of the mind with intellectual food is equally deleterious to the soul.

However much it was the fashion to deery the sound age-old policy of the Church, that policy stands justified today. It has become the official policy of our country. The idealistic defenders of a free press, the overzealous protagonists of untrammelled freedom of thought stand helplessly by as their idols are being shattered to bits by that very secular power to which they used to appeal against the "spiritual tyranny of Rome." One cannot help wondering whether the irony of it all strikes them at least sufficiently to make them stop and reflect on the inconsistency of their cherished tenets? If it does not, then they are beyond the reach of argument.

J. B. Cole in "The Catholic Tribune."

### One German Name in Four!

"One German name in four!" Thus writes the well known war-correspondent of the New York Times, Charles H. Grasty, after visiting the victorious American troops. One out of four, twenty-five percent of the army of America! That is the answer to the challenge of the German militarists: "America is only bluffing."

It is not as much the number, great as it is, which inspires the writer to praise in enthusiastic language the efficiency and loyalty of the American soldier of German descent. I have never seen more true-hearted Americans than these splendid fellows from the Middle West with their German names.

"I fell in with American soldiers from the section where the German-American element is strong," writes Grasty. "... From what I have seen of this war I have become convinced that we can trust all the various new elements in our population as fully as those of revolutionary stock.—I have heard of one whole company in another division where German was the language spoken. Not a single case of disloyalty, not one of treason!—In a round way perhaps every fourth name in the ranks is German. We have no better soldiers. They are confident of their own Americanism.—The people one meets in Europe wonder at the American solidarity. With ten percent of our people of Teutonic origin, Europeans actually expected internal trouble for America. They lost sight of the absolute and complete Americanization of the elements coming to us from Europe. While there have been a few traitors and such cases stand out conspicuously and attracted general attention, the people here think that the thorough Americanism of practically the whole German-American body is one of the wonderful things of the war."

—Our Dumb Animals.

### TIT FOR TAT.

The story is told of an old Irish lady who went to the village priest and wanted him to pray for her sick cow. The priest refused and the woman was insistent. Finally the priest came and walked around the cow several times and said: "If you live you live and if you die you die." Strange to relate the cow recovered and the old woman thought the priest's prayer was very efficacious.

Not very many moons thereafter the priest fell very sick with the quinsy and if it did not break soon there was grave danger that he would lose his life. The old Irish lady called on him and the priest asked her to pray for him. She demurred. "Why, my prayers would do you no good," she said. But the priest was insistent. Finally the old lady walked around the priest's bed and said: "If you live you live and if you die you die." The good priest recollected about the old lady's cow and the situation struck him as being so funny that he burst out into a hearty laugh, the quinsy was broken and he recovered.

### JUST THE TIME.

Even at a time when the shadow of sickness hovers over so large a portion of the country, the expression of a child's mind shows us the lighter side, and can call forth a smile.

"On the other hand," a little girl was heard to remark, "right now is the best time to have influenza while everything is closed up, and you won't miss nothin' by stayin' in."

### The Logical Way.

Mother—Oh, Mary, why do you wipe your mouth with the back of your hand?  
Mary—Cos it's so much cleaner than the front.—Judge.

### Gulls of the Western Prairies.

Franklin's Rosy Gull, named in honor of Sir John Franklin, is a bird of the prairies, a follower of the plow. Few other species of bird so well deserve the title of "the farmers' friends." It was they who, in 1848, came to the relief of the early settlers of Utah and swept their farms clean of the grasshoppers that threatened to devour the crops even to the last bit of vegetation. For such timely assistance and to show a regard for these birds, there stands in Salt Lake City today a beautiful monument in honor of the gulls, erected at a cost of \$40,000 by the residents of Utah.

Nearly all of our gulls are coast-loving species and spend comparatively little of their time in fresh water, but Franklin's is a true inland gull. Extensive marshes bordering shallow lakes are its chosen breeding grounds, and as many such areas are being reclaimed for agricultural purposes it behooves the tillers of the soil to protect this valuable species. When undisturbed this gull becomes quite fearless and follows the plowman to gather the grubs and worms from the newly turned furrows. It lives almost exclusively upon insects, of which it consumes great quantities. About four fifths of its total food is grasshoppers, a strong point in favor of this bird. Other injurious creatures eaten are billbugs, squash bugs, leafhoppers, click beetles, May beetles and weevils. Franklin's gull is probably the most beneficial bird of its group.

In describing the roving character of these useful and beautiful birds, Mr. Herbert K. Job, the well-known ornithologist, says: "With the waning of July the life of these 'White Cities' also wanes. The nights grow sharp and chill, the frosts coat the sloughs with incipient ice, and the settler must bid adieu, for a time, to his companionable 'Doves.' Like sailing craft running free before the onslaughts of Boreas, they carelessly wander onward, to spend their 'winter' where winter is but a memory, with choice variety of insect life for daily fare. And when, at length, the northern prairie lakes and sloughs are unlocked from their icy bonds, and the 'Prairie pigeons' once more course the long-deserted expanses, many a human heart is glad. Never may heartless fashion dare to wrong the western farmers and the multitudes who look to him for bread by seeking to appropriate the lone settler's pet—a species important among the feathered custodians of the nation's granaries. —Our Dumb Animals.

### GIVING FULL PARTICULARS.

In teaching his boys the composition of sentences a schoolmaster said to them: "If I ask you, 'What have I got in my hand?' you must not answer 'Chalk,' but compose a full sentence, and say, 'You have chalk in your hand.' Now we will go on. What have I on my feet?" "Boots," was the immediate answer from all quarters.

"Wrong. You haven't listened to my directions."  
"Stockings," returned another heedless one.  
"Wrong again; worse than ever," wrathfully cried the master. "Well?" he continued interrogatively, to a lad near.  
"Please, sir." Then he paused. Perhaps he thought his answer might seem funny, but convinced that it was right, he gasped out, recklessly, "Corns!"

### Household Hints

#### How to make Cottage Cheese (Schmierkaese.)

Into a clean, odorless jar, pour fresh skimmed milk and place jar near a stove till whey and curd separate. It is to be noted that the contents of the jar should not become hot, only luke-warm. When the mass is thickened it should be very slightly stirred so that large lumps remain. The jar is now to be placed in a cool place and left there for several hours. Then empty the jar into a thin sack, e.g. an inner sugar sack which is then suspended in the air to allow the water to drip off.

Take as much as is desired for a meal, add cream and salt, stirring them well together. The concoction needs now only to be served. Caraway seed, or, as others prefer, finely hacked chives or onions, lend the cheese a delicious flavoring. Thickly spread on bread, cottage cheese is very palatable.

BR. ALOIS, O.S.B.

Cook beets, carrots and parsnips before peeling. The skin comes off after cooking in a very economical and easy way. Try steaming green vegetables instead of boiling them.

Fowl too old to roast can be braised in a closely covered pot, with diced vegetables and a bouquet of herbs, and present as good a final appearance as if roasted.

### Wit and Humor

#### DON'T GET TWISTED WHEN MAKING A SPEECH.

The chairman of the committee was addressing a meeting of a teachers' institute:

"My friends, the schoolwork is the bulwark of civilization, I mean—ah—"

He began to feel frightened.

"The bulwark is the schoolwork of civ—"

A smile could be felt.

"The workhouse is the bulwark of—"

He was evidently twisted.

"The schoolbul is the house-work—"

An audible snigger spread over the audience.

"The bulwark—"

He was getting wild. So were his hearers. He mopped his perspiration, gritted his teeth and made a fresh start.

"The schoolhouse, my friends—"

A sigh of relief went up. Hamlet was himself again!

He gazed serenely around. The light of triumphant self-confidence was enthroned upon his brow.

"Is the woolbark—"

And that is when he lost consciousness.

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### MALIGNANT.

Sonbley: "I was shooting at Lord Boodle's place last week."

Cobley: "Did you hit it?"

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### Foreign News

**BUENOS AYRES.** It was stated that President Frigoyen's cabinet met in private session with the leaders of the radical party to discuss plans for the construction of the cabinet. The cabinet meeting was exceedingly lively. Several of the ministers are said to have refused to resign, but the party leaders are increasing the pressure on them.

**LONDON.** There will be general elections for parliament on Dec. 14. The labor party refuses to stand by Lloyd George's coalition.

The steamer *Campania*, once queen of the seas, has been sunk in the Firth of Forth, off the coast of Scotland, during a gale. All on board the ship were saved. The *Campania* broke from her moorings and collided with a battleship.

Dominion and Indian representatives present at the ceremony at Westminster Palace on Nov. 18, included Sir Robert Borden, Sir George Foster and Sir Edward Kemp, of Canada.

The Bavarian government has notified Berlin that it intends immediately to publish documents dealing with the origin of the war, according to a Munich dispatch. The situation in Munich is said to be good. The authorities declare there is no chance of Bolshevism gaining dominant power.

**PARIS.** The postal service has been re-established throughout the whole of France and Belgium.

General Mangin was injured by being thrown under his horse while reviewing a brigade of French troops, the day before the French army entered Metz. The general's horse, a thoroughbred and unused to noise, was frightened by a band of trumpets. The animal reared and fell on its rider.

The iron crosses which the former German Emperor so lavishly bestowed during the war, are now being sold in Germany for five pfennigs or about one American cent apiece, a telegram from Amsterdam says.

**BRUSSELS.** The program of the new Belgian government includes universal suffrage for all males over 21 years of age and a general election as soon as possible, probably next May. The article in the penal code regarding freedom of labor will be repealed, and a Flemish University will be established. The question of woman suffrage is to remain open.

**AMSTERDAM.** In a proclamation to the Saxon people the new government of Saxony, according to a dispatch from Dresden, declares it is striving for the abolition of the old federal constitution and for the union of the Saxon and German peoples in a republic including German Austria.

**COPENHAGEN.** Resistance in South Germany, especially in Bavaria, to proletarian dictatorship from Berlin is rapidly growing and is likely to result in all of South Germany being established as a new independent government, according to the *Berlinische Tidende's* Berlin correspondent.

A Berlin dispatch says that a test vote among the returning troops indicates that the prevailing sentiment is in favor of a national assembly. The 19. Lorraine Army declares its willingness to support the present government, but will oppose vigorously any effort to delay the formation of a national body.

**SIMLA, India.** The signing of the armistice was celebrated by a public holiday, the firing of salutes, holding of parades and scenes of unprecedented rejoicing throughout India.

### The Influenza Situation

In general the situation has considerably improved throughout the country. Prince Albert and Saskatoon have been able to remove the ban on public meetings. Winnipeg is still very hard hit and the hope that the ban could be lifted last week was frustrated by a renewed increase of new cases. Whilst rural districts are still suffering heavily, the indications are that in them also the violence of the epidemic is decreasing gradually.

Physicians claim that in former outbreaks of the disease it lasted about six to eight weeks in each locality and then faded away. The experience in the east of Canada and the United States during the present outbreak seems to be similar. Hence we may hope that most places of the west will soon be nearly free from the disease, though, undoubtedly others, where it showed itself later, may have trouble for some time to come.

### A FLUE-REMEDY.

In these days when it is difficult sometimes, and in many cases impossible, to get a doctor at short notice the following formula against the dangerous pneumonia may be of value to some of our readers. This remedy was formulated many years ago by a very prominent physician in the East.

Take six to ten onions and chop fine. Put into a large frying pan over a hot fire. Add about the same quantity of rye meal and vinegar enough to make a thick paste. Stir it thoroughly, letting it simmer five to ten minutes. Put into a cotton bag large enough to cover the lungs and apply it to the chest as hot as the patient can bear. Before it gets cool, apply another, and thus continue re-heating the poultice. Be careful to keep dry hot flannels between the garments and the poultice. Usually three or four applications will be sufficient, but continue always until perspiration starts freely from the chest. In a few hours the patient will be out of danger.

It is stated that this simple remedy has never failed to cure this too often fatal malady.

(The Northwestern.)

Others claim that finely chopped raw onions applied as a poultice to the feet have an excellent effect. It is also claimed that mustard plasters applied to the soles of the feet draw the congestion away from the lungs and thus prevent and cure pneumonia.

### BAN NOT OFF!

Press despatches on Wednesday have created the impression that the publishing of German newspapers had been again allowed by the Government. This report was as follows:

Modification has been made of the order in Council affecting enemy publications. As it now stands, the order requires any licensed enemy publication to appear "with a true and correct translation of the same in either the English or French language, in parallel columns, the subject matter whereof shall identically correspond and agree."

This dispatch is quite clear. Publications that may be licensed must have all German or other enemy language matter accompanied by a translation alongside. Such a procedure may do for the occasional publication of a circular, but is quite impracticable for a newspaper. It would involve double work and the paper would contain only half the possible amount of news matter.

The two-language newspaper might possibly serve as a course in

language lessons. That however, is not our business; we are getting out a weekly newspaper and we try to keep it brimful of live news. (Ontario Journal.)

Later information seems to indicate that the above despatches were premature. The ban is for the time of the war and will therefore last until the peace treaties have been signed and ratified by the different countries at war.

### Great Britain's Crops

Canada's Chief Trade Commissioner to the United Kingdom, in his September report to Ottawa, says that England and Wales have had one of the finest wheat crops on record, and that taken with this, the excellent yields of barley, oats and potatoes from the increased acreage under cultivation, have placed the nation in an impregnable position. The figures given for wheat are 10,500,000 quarters, as against 7,200,000 last year. This from an area of 2,556,000 acres is an average of a little better than 32 bushels to the acre. Of barley, 6,000,000 quarters were garnered from 1,500,000 acres, and of oats the yield estimated was 13,500,000 quarters from 2,779,000 acres, as against 10,500,000 in 1917.

This grain production of itself fully justifies the Commissioner's optimism, which is further fortified by the potato yield. There were 634,000 acres given over to the cultivation of this esculent tuber, and this was at the time of writing estimated to produce 4,100,000 tons, or 750,000 tons more than last year.

On the other hand the root crop has somewhat fallen off, turnips especially having suffered from the early drought.

On the whole, however, Great Britain and Ireland have reason to rejoice that Providence has smiled upon their husbandry and that great strides have been made thereby towards making her self-supporting in the matter of food production.

### Preventing Winter Fires.

Defective heating apparatus has been responsible for a very large proportion of the fires which have occurred in this province. Now that the winter season is fast approaching when our heating apparatus should be used, every household should look over his furnaces, stoves, chimneys and stove pipes to see that they are in good condition for winter use. Stop and think for a moment what a fire really means; think of the loss of your house with all its contents, think of the cost of replacing it, think of the loss which you will suffer even if you do carry insurance. Is it not worth while to spend an hour or so looking over your heating apparatus so that it may be in good condition. Safety first. Consider carefully the following questions:—

Have you a metal stove board under the heating stove?  
Is all woodwork within two feet of the stove protected?  
Is the stove free from cracks and breaks?  
Is the stove pipe clean, sound and perfectly jointed and rigid?  
Have you protected all woodwork within 18 inches of the stove pipe?  
Is there a double ventilator thimble around the pipe where it passes through a partition?  
Is the chimney clean, is it free from cracks, and is the mortar between the bricks still sound?  
Does any woodwork come in contact with the chimney?  
Are any flue holes papered over, covered with wood or stuffed up with rags or paper?  
Does the wallpaper come up against the stove pipe?

Are you over heating the stove or furnace, or leaving draughts wide open?  
Have you any metal receptacles for ashes?  
Do you dump ashes on wooden floors or against wooden walls, partitions and fences? Do you deposit rags, waste paper and rubbish with ashes? Do you keep the boiler room free from combustible rubbish?  
Safety along these lines means protection of your property and the lives of those dear to you; so inspect all these things and exercise due care.

### Reminders of two Pontiffs

For a century or more Supreme Pontiffs have been issuing special admonitions to the faithful on the grave importance of sustaining the Catholic press. Astonishingly strange, however, as it may appear, the faithful in their various spheres seem to regard the solemn reminders as undeserving of grave consideration.

And yet for instance, in its application to present world conditions how supremely meaningful that reminder of the illustrious Leo XIII. who defined the Catholic paper as a perpetual mission in every parish. And how pertinent to the times, too, the words of the saintly Pius X. who said: "In vain will you build churches, give missions, found schools—all your works, all your efforts will be destroyed if you are not able to wield the defensive and offensive weapon of a loyal and sincere Catholic press."

Can we not trace the elevation of infidelity in France and the miseries of Mexico religiously to those ominous words? And is it not true that vitality and militancy wane in the parish where the Catholic paper is not popularized? But where the responsibility?

With seeming certainty the two great Pontiffs when uttering these admonitions had in mind the spiritual sponsors for flocks rather than the flocks themselves. Wherefore, then, not a greater appreciation of and a livelier interest in the introduction of the perpetual mission in the parish? Wherefore surprise that parish interest wanes and parish unity is wanting. Wherefore surprise that pastoral effort is often unresponsive and pastoral admonition often unheeded?

If the saintly Pius X. spoke with the customary wisdom of Christ's Vicar are such conditions not clearly consequences pointed to in his warning appeal for the Catholic press? "In vain are all your works and all your efforts," etc.

Catholicity today means more than essentials, more than duties of conscience, more than church going and church-giving. It means an intelligent faith, that is a faith in touch with the current phases of the Church over the world, capable of defining or defending Catholic doctrine, and of detecting and denouncing error in the religious, moral, social, economical and industrial theories of the times.

But is such a Catholicity possible today as a common asset of the Catholic laity? Yes and no. Yes, if the Catholic laity generally becomes a careful and persistent reader of the Catholic paper. And no, if it does not. Upon the choice depends the character of the perpetual mission in every parish, the character of weapon—not only loyal and sincere but sturdy and effective—the Church will have for its work and its defense. Where necessary action lies to attain these purposes ought to be quite evident. And surely it's time for indifference to cease and for necessary action to begin.—Church Progress.

### Prayer against Epidemic Diseases.

(Approved for the Diocese of Prince Albert by Bishop Pascal, O.M.I., on August 30, 1918, and endowed with an Indulgence of 50 days, which can be gained once a day by the Faithful within the said diocese.)

**Antiphon.** Remember, o Lord, thy covenant and say to the destroying angel: Now hold thy hand, that the earth may not be desolated, and do not destroy every living soul.

Lord have mercy on us. Christ have mercy on us. Lord have mercy on us.

Our Father (silently),

V. And lead us not into temptation.

R. But deliver us from evil.

V. The Lord sent his word and healed them.

R. And delivered them from their death.

V. Let the mercies of the Lord give glory to him.

R. And his wonderful works to the children of men.

V. Lord, remember not our former iniquities.

R. Let thy mercies speedily prevent us.

V. Help us, o God, our saviour.

R. And for the glory of thy name, o Lord, deliver us.

V. Forgive us, O Lord, our sins.

R. And deliver us for thy name's sake.

V. Hear, O Lord, my prayer.

R. And let my cry come to thee.

V. The Lord be with you. R. And with thy spirit.

LET US PRAY.

O God who dost not desire the death, but the repentance of sinners, through the intercession of the blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God, look propitiously upon thy people returning to thee, that thou, whilst it remains attached to thee, mayest graciously remove from it the scourge of thy wrath. Through the same Christ our Lord.

### ORATIO CONTRA PESTILENTIAM.

**Antiph.** Recordare, Domine, testamenti tui, et dic Angelo percutienti: Cesset jam manus tua, et non desoletur terra, et ne perdas omnem animam viventem.

Kyrie eleison. Christe eleison. Kyrie eleison.

Pater noster (secreto).

V. Et ne nos inducas in tentationem.

R. Sed libera nos a malo.

V. Misit Dominus verbum suum, et sanavit eos.

R. Et eripuit eos de morte eorum.

V. Confiteatur Dominus misericordiam ejus.

R. Can mirabilia ejus filiis hominum.

V. Domine, ne memineris iniquitatum nostrarum antiquarum.

R. Cito anticipet nos misericordia tuae.

V. Adjuva nos, Deus salutaris noster.

R. Et propter gloriam nominis tui, Domine, libera nos.

V. Propitius esto peccatis nostris, Domine.

R. Et libera nos propter nomen tuum.

V. Domine, exaudi orationem meam.

R. Et clamor meus ad te veniat.

V. Dominus vobiscum. R. Et cum spiritu tuo.

Oramus.

Deus, qui non mortem, sed poenitentiam desideras peccatorum: per intercessionem beate Dei genitricis, virginis Mariae, populum tuum ad revertentem propitius respice: ut, dum tibi devotus existit, iracundiae tuae flagella ab eo clementer amoveas. Per eundem Christum Dominum nostrum.

Approbatur pro nostra diocesi. Concedimus indulgentiam 50 dierum semel in die lucrandam fidelibus has preces infra fines nostrae dioceseos pie recitantibus.

IMPRIMATUR.

Die 30 August. 1918.

ALBERTUS, O.M.I.,

Episcopus Principis Albert.

### Gebet gegen epidemische Krankheiten.

(Von Bischof Pascal, O.M.I., am 30. August 1918 gutgeheissen für die Diözese Prince Albert und mit einem Ablass von 50 Tagen versehen, der täglich einmal innerhalb der genannten Diözese von den Gläubigen gewonnen werden kann.)

**Antiphon.** Gedente, o Herr, deines Bundes und befehle deinem strafenden Engel: Halte jetzt ein deine Hand, auf daß die Erde nicht verödet werde, und töte nicht jede lebende Seele.

Herr erbarme dich unser! Christe erbarme dich unser! Herr erbarme dich unser!

Vater Unser (leise),

V. Und führe uns nicht in Versuchung.

R. Sondern erlöse uns von dem Uebel.

V. Der Herr sandte aus sein Wort und heilte sie.

R. Und entziff sie ihrem Tode.

V. Sie sollen danken dem Herrn für seine Barmherzigkeit.

R. Und für seine Wunder unter den Menschenkindern.

V. O Herr, gedente nicht unserer alten Missetaten.

R. Laß eilends uns zuvorkommen deine Barmherzigkeit.

V. Hilf uns, Gott, unser Heiland.

R. Und um der Ehre deines Namens willen erlöse uns.

V. Sei gnädig unsern Sünden, o Herr.

R. Und befreie uns um deines Namens willen.

V. Herr, erhöhe mein Gebet.

R. Und laß mein Ruf zu dir kommen.

V. Der Herr sei mit euch.

R. Und mit deinem Geiste.

Laßet uns beten!

O Gott, der du nicht den Tod, sondern die Bußfertigkeit des Sünders willst: durch die Fürbitte der allerheiligsten Gottesgebärerin und Jungfrau Maria befüßigt, blicke herab auf dein Volk, welches sich wieder zu dir wendet, auf daß du, während es dir getreu bleibt, die Weisheit deines Hornes barmherzig von ihm abwendest. Durch denselben Christum unsern Herrn.