

St. Peters Bote,

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

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ST. PETERS BOTE,
Muenster, Sask., Canada.



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

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After the Signing of Peace

COLOGNE, Sept. 6.— Serious disturbances between Germans and British troops at Euskirchen, 20 miles southwest of this city, resulted in a soldier being badly injured. The leader of the Germans, a man named Kupper, was court martialled and sentenced to death, and the town was fined 100,000 marks.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—The government has addressed a note to the Entente powers regretting that the evacuation by the Germans of the Baltic provinces, which has been ordered by the peace conference, is impossible, owing to the insubordination of the German troops still in Courland. "In consequence of the restrictions imposed by the Allied governments, Germany is not in a position to compel the obedience of its troops by military means," the note says. "There was nothing the German government could do but to try by persuasion to bring the troops to reason. Gen. Von der Goltz, solely on this ground, returned to Mitau. The desired object not having been achieved, his supporters immediately recalled him. As a result of the extremely excited feeling among the troops, it is impossible now to prepare a plan of evacuation and return the troops to the sea."

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—The cabinet has voted to withdraw the refractory "iron division," commanded by Gen. Von der Goltz from Courland immediately, declaring that the demands of these Baltic fighters for grants of land and Lettish citizenship cannot be fulfilled as such concessions would be discrimination against other troops. The cabinet demands the unconditional subordination of Gen. Von der Goltz' troops and threatens to withhold their rations and pay if the fighters refuse to yield. The German outposts who have been fighting the Bolshevik are now retreating to the defense of the east Prussian frontier.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Anti-Italian disturbances continue to spread in Albania, it being reported that a detachment of 300 Italians was annihilated at Kastrali recently. Advices say that the Albanians intend to send delegates to the peace conference to demand that the country be granted autonomy.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—German troops have completely evacuated Lithuania southward of the Memel river, according to a telegram from Koenigsberg.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The German peace delegation sent a note to the general secretariat of the peace conference this morning, complaining of disturbances in Upper Silesia alleged to have been incited by the Poles.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Upper Silesia, where serious conflicts are in progress between the Polish and German elements in anticipation of the proposed plebiscite will be occupied in the near future by allied troops, according to a statement by Gen. Dupont, who has, together with other allied officers,

visited the region and urged the necessity of this action.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Advices from Budapest indicate that the government headed by Dr. Stephan Friedrich will probably remain in office indefinitely. It is said that Franz Heinrich's effort to establish a coalition cabinet has been abandoned, and there is apparently a general support of the Friedrich government.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The Rumanian peace delegation announced today it would not sign the Austrian peace treaty, which is to be concluded tomorrow. Rumania's action was expected because of the council's flat refusal to grant Rumania the privilege of making reservations in connection with the rights of minorities in territories detached from the former Austrian Empire.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—In answer to the Rumanian note saying that the Rumanians would sign the Austrian treaty only with reservations, the British delegate Balfour declared that Rumania's signature will not be accepted unless given unreservedly. In reply Nicholas Misu, head of the Rumanian delegation, will hand to the council a letter saying that Rumania is unable to sign the treaty. The two principal reasons were, that Article 60 of the treaty held their hands commercially and economically at a time when they required absolute freedom of action in order to accomplish reconstruction; and that guarantees to minorities imposed by an outside power would take away Rumania's sovereignty over newly annexed territories.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Positive declarations whether they will sign the treaty could not be obtained last night from either the Greek or Serbian delegation. The Serbian delegates were still opposed to the signature, but the matter had been referred to the government at Belgrade for instructions. Unless orders are received to sign, the delegation will abstain. The Greek delegates said they had not yet time to consider the terms of the treaty. China, which did not sign the treaty with Germany because of the Shantung clause, announced that she would sign the treaty with Austria, so as to be eligible to the League of Nations.

ST. GERMAIN, Sept. 10.—The document, which seals the fate of the old Austria-Hungarian empire, was signed today by Dr. Karl Renner, the Austrian chancellor, who departed shortly afterwards to Vienna, to brace up the unstable government. This has caused a feeling of relief in conference circles, where there has been great uneasiness lest the Vienna government should fall before the completion of the treaty. Dr. Renner's cheerful acceptance of the treaty and the dignified good nature he displayed, when he alone faced the peace conference, excited the admiration of the allied delegates and spectators. The feeling of friendliness among Austria's former enemies augurs well for Austria and is generally commented upon as assurance that the Austrian republic may reasonably expect amelioration of the treaty terms in the near future, if they make an honest effort to live up to them. The representatives of the various powers, with the exception of Rumania and Jugo-Slavia, affixed their signatures to the treaty.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Reuter learns that preliminary organization of the league of nations is now proceeding. A committee representing all the adherents of the league will hold its first meeting in London immediately after the German peace treaty has been duly ratified. The first memo to come before the committee will be the appointment of a commission to govern the Saar Valley and a high commission for Danzig. It will prepare the agenda for the public inaugural meeting of the league at Washington, which is unlikely will be held before March.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—That Great Britain intends to insist upon having 2,250,000 tons of the 3,000,000 tons of German shipping to be divided among the allies by the repatriation commission after the ratification of the peace treaty is the statement made to the Daily Mail by an official of the ministry of shipping, who added that the position was delicate and complicated and that intricate international negotiations were yet to be completed. Nevertheless he was confident that Great Britain would obtain approximately what she demanded. Even then her loss in shipping during the war would exceed 5,000,000 tons.

CAPE TOWN, S. A., Sept. 11.—The House of Assembly has ratified the peace treaty.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The royal government of Montenegro has sent a protest to the peace conference because her representatives were not permitted to the Austrian treaty. "All the Allied and Associated powers signed the treaty with Austria, even those who did not spill a drop of blood," the protest says. "The royal government of Montenegro protests with the utmost energy against the attitude of the peace conference and asks the governments of the great powers to intervene to the end that such a flagrant violation of the honor and rights of Montenegro may be terminated."

PARIS, Sept. 12.—A Montenegro official communication issued at Paris says that fighting continues fiercely throughout Montenegro against the Serbian invaders, who have suffered severe losses. The Serbians have sent 15,000 reinforcements by way of Bosnia and Cattaro. The communication complains of atrocities upon Montenegrin men and women.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Advice of further requisitioning in Hungary by the Rumanian troops of occupation were received today by the supreme council of the peace conference. On Sept. 10, the reports stated, the Rumanians requisitioned 71,420 pair of shoes from the orphan asylum in Budapest. Many other cases of alleged looting were reported to the supreme council.

Canadian News

Saskatchewan

SASKATOON.—The brilliant warmth of this western summer day was not more inspiring than the welcome which the people of Saskatoon extended to the Prince of Wales when he began his visit to Saskatoon Sept. 11. From the steps of the train to the limits of University campus the royal party moved through a gay throng of cheering people. The first hour of visit was taken up with formal reception arrangements, presentation of addresses and decoration of war heroes. The novel event which Saskatoon had provided for the prince's entertainment, the stampede, was the feature of the celebration of the prince's visit, later in the day. While the Prince is a young man of a very democratic spirit he has a long and imposing list of titles. He is Prince of Wales, Prince of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Chester, Carrick and Dublin, Baron of Renfrew and Lord of the Isles, Great Steward of Scotland, Knight of the Garter, Knight of St. Patrick, Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath, Knight of the Elephant of Denmark, Knight of the Golden Fleece and Knight of the White Elephant of Siam, and Bailie Grand Cross of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Privy Councillor, Field Marshal, Colonel-in-Chief of three regiments of Household Cavalry, Colonel of the Tenth Hussars, Captain General and Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company, Military Aide-de-Camp to the King, Hon. Captain of the Royal Naval Reserve, Colonel of the Oxford, the Cambridge and the Middlesex Civil Service Corps and Rifle Volunteers, of the Royal Aberdeenshire Highlands and of the Sutherland Highland Rifle Volunteers; Elder Brother of Trinity House; Grand Master of the United Lodge of Free Masons of England, Barrister at Law and Benefactor of the Middle Temple, President of the Society of Arts, D. C. L. Oxford, LL. D. Cambridge, Trinity College, Dublin. While in France the Prince won a Military Cross for courageous action and actual meritorious service. He has also been decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor and the orders of the Golden Fleece of Spain, Elephant of Denmark, St. Olav of Norway (with chain), Italian Order of the Anunziata, the Russian Order of St. George, Military Order of St. George, Military Order of Savoy, Siamese Order of the House of Chakri and Rumanian Order of Michael the Brave. The Prince's full name is Edward, Albert, Christian, George, Andrew, Patrick, David. He is known officially as Prince Edward, but among his own family he is always known as "David". He was born on June 23rd, 1894.

—The largest real estate transfer of the year in Saskatoon was completed on Sept. 6, when the Western Hotel was sold for \$115,000, the purchasers being the Western Hotel Co. represented by Messrs. Haskamp & Vossberg.

REGINA.—The government of Saskatchewan will send out buyers at once into drought stricken areas to save slaughter by the farmers of high grade breeding stock for lack of feed. The government will buy all good stock and resell it to those who are able to feed it.

—A sudden storm of intense violence but short in duration struck Regina on Sept. 12. A particularly vivid flash of lightning scared the whole city and a bolt hit the parliament buildings on the roof of the east wing. Little material damage ensued there but a farm house just over the lake was set on fire and destroyed with a loss of \$6,000. The shock stunned the inhabitants, E. Snelgrove and wife, but they recovered just in time to escape the flames.

ROSTHERN.—Threshing has been commenced on the farm of Seager Wheeler. As a result of the operations on the "Wheat Wizard's" farm this year, some excellent yields are being recorded. A field of Marquis wheat has threshed out 28 bu. to the acre, and from a field of Red Bobs, the new wheat bred by Mr. Wheeler, no less than 42 bu. per acre has been secured. Red Bobs this year matured 10 days earlier than other varieties and the use of this grain will push the wheat zone another 100 miles north, in Seager Wheeler's opinion.

Manitoba

WINNIPEG.—The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire and party arrived here Sept. 9th. The governor general was present at the reception tendered the Prince of Wales by the provincial government. On Sept. 11th the party left for Winnipegosis, The Pas, Prince Albert, Saskatoon, and Edmonton. The village of Moose Horn, 119 miles northwest of Winnipeg, was nearly destroyed by fire, with an estimated loss of \$100,000. The cause of the conflagration is said to have been the explosion of a gasoline lamp in the local creamery.

Ontario

OTTAWA.—It is the opinion of the Justice department that the War Measures act remains valid until peace is proclaimed, and that peace cannot be proclaimed until such time as a state of war has ceased to exist between Canada and all the countries with which Canada is in common with Great Britain has been at war. That will mean not only Germany and Austria but Turkey and Bulgaria. If this theory is adhered to then all orders in council, including the prohibition and race track orders, passed under the War Measures act, shall have effect until such time as peace is ratified with all the nations. Peace is officially proclaimed by Great Britain, and thereafter by the governor-general-in-council in Canada. It is scarcely probable that the present year will witness that consummation.

Quebec

MONTREAL.—After a series of meetings with about eighty leading newspaper men of Montreal and Quebec province, Sir Henry Drayton, minister of finance, launched the final Canadian domestic loan, Sept. 8th, characterised as the last sweep of the broom in cleaning up the war. Both the French and English speaking journalists promised the full support of their papers in making the 1919 loan a complete success.

Latest News

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A Bolshevik despatch from Moscow today claims the capture of nearly 12,000 prisoners from Admiral Kolchak's All-Russian forces in the region of Aktubinsk-Orsk. It is declared the surrender of the remainder of Kolchak's southern army is expected.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The whole Amur territory from Khabarovsk to Hoengyred in Eastern Siberia has been cleared by the Bolsheviks, according to a wireless report from Moscow. It is said that the Bolshevik forces aided by 200,000 Chinese troops attacked the White Guard.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 14.—The senate, by a vote of 35 to 5 passed a motion ratifying the peace treaty similarly to that adopted by the assembly.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—Rear Admiral Adolph von Trotha will assume charge of the naval forces under the ministry of national defence, which becomes operative Oct. 1. Col. Reinhardt, the Prussian minister of war, as previously announced, will be chief of the land forces. Admiral von Trotha was formerly chief of the admiralty.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The war office announces a decisive victory over the Bolshevik forces at Tsaritsyn by Gen. Denikine, in which 9,000 prisoners, 11 guns and 100 machine guns were taken. Three Bolshevik regiments surrendered and two others were destroyed.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The government of Latvia has accepted the offer of the Russia Soviet government to begin peace negotiations, according to a Russian wireless despatch received from Moscow.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—With more than 50 persons injured and the damage already done estimated from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 weary fighters tonight still were fighting a threat of further explosions of oil tanks at the scene of the fire which practically wiped out the Stone and Fleming Oil Co.'s Oil Plant in Long Island City yesterday. Five tanks of crude oil were burning today. Should there be a sudden shift of the wind from north to northeast many additional tanks in plants nearby would be threatened, as well as thousands of tons of coal. Firemen are now working in short shifts. So exhausted had they become that when relieved for a brief rest they lay in the streets near the fire zone and went fast asleep.

Edith's Vocation

"Do you think it wise to let Edith go?"

"I cannot well help it, Father. If I object to her going, her father will be more than ever determined to have her go."

"But her vocation?"

"He promises that he will consent to her becoming a Religious when she returns if a year in gay New York has not 'cured' her."

Father Garvey was troubled. "Do you think the promise is an honest one?"

"I know that he will keep his word if she still wants to enter the convent, but—she hesitated—I think he firmly believes that a year of gayety will make her forget the nuns and her happy school life, which is, he claims, all that her vocation amounts to."

Father Garvey walked up and down the room, his head bent, his hands clasped behind him. Suddenly his face cleared. "Edith is a devout Socialist. We will leave her future in the hands of our Blessed Mother. Why should we fear? Tell Edith to come to me tomorrow morning after Mass," extending his hand in dismissal.

"You wish to see me, Father?"

Edith paused at the sacristy door. Father Garvey turned with a smile. "Yes; come in. What's this I hear about your going to New York for a year?"

"Isn't it wonderful, Father? All my life I have wanted to see the ocean; now I shall not only see it, but get out upon it. Uncle Louis has a yacht and they take a little ocean trip every summer."

"The ocean is a wonderful thing; very awe-inspiring."

"O Father! just think of all the wonderful things I will have to tell Mother Agatha and the dear Sisters when I come home."

"You are glad to go, my child?"

"I really don't know, Father," a shadow crossed the bright face. "When I think of the ocean and the many strange and beautiful things I am going to see I can hardly wait for the time to come. But when I think of leaving home, my parents, the dear old convent and all my old sweet associations, why, then,"—her voice broke a little—"I am not sure that I want to go at all." Then, more cheerfully, "But a year will soon pass and everything will be the same when my year is over."

Father Garvey watched her closely. "But you will not be the same." "Why not, Father?" surprisedly. "Your uncle's position and wealth will put you into society where you will meet and make friends with all kinds of people; most of them worldly and irreligious. You will see and hear things which, in your innocent and sheltered life, you have never dreamed of."

Edith's cheeks flushed. "What shall I do, Father? Papa's heart is set upon my going."

"Go, kneel before Our Lady's altar, renew your act of consecration to her and ask her to watch over you in a particular manner. To tell her that you are leaving your soul in her keeping until you return. Then promise to say special prayers in her honor every day."

"I will, Father, I will." Edith was crying softly.

"Keep strictly to the practice of your religion. Omit none of your devotions, and above all, my child, Father Garvey spoke solemnly, "keep your heart and mind pure, as a child of Mary should ever be."

"I will, Father, I will. And you will pray for me?"

"Every day, my child. And now," clasping her hand warmly, "good-by. A pleasant journey and a safe return. God bless you always."

Edith drew in deep breaths of the cool, balmy air. Next week she was going home. Home! She had been away for one long year. Father, mother, the convent, Mother Agatha, the dear Sisters, Father Garvey, the church where she had received her First Holy Communion. She would see them all again.

The honk-honk of a big machine broke her reverie. She caught a flash of the ear through the trees when it turned into the grounds. With a cheery "good morning," Mark Pennington sprang from the auto and hurried up the steps.

"Fair goodness of the day," bowing low before her, "behold an early worshiper. Surely I am favored by the gods this morning. I was but driving past the temple just to feel that I was near your shrine and behold! I am permitted to kneel at your feet and offer my request together with my homage."

"Your request, sir knight?" Edith played up to his jest.

"That you would deign to share my chariot for a chase with the morning breeze. We'll outride the east wind, we'll meet the spirit of the lake, we'll fill our hands with earth's sweetest blossoms. I'll weave for you a crown of daisies, I'll—"

"There, there, sir knight," laughed Edith. "I'm persuaded of your fealty. I grant your request."

"My heart is torn with joy, fair goddess; my chariot waits."

"Arise, sir knight, let us go."

Laughing merrily, the young people hurried to the auto. After they were seated the young man turned to her. "I am curious to know where you were going so early."

"I wanted to go to the 7 o'clock Mass at St. Ursula's."

"Seven o'clock Mass on a week day?"

Edith ignored his surprised tone. "It is not much out of your way. I thought you might set me down there and then go on with your drive, or," noting his disappointment, "you could return with me."

"How long will this—Mass—keep you?"

"About thirty minutes. You could have a nice little spin in that time."

"Couldn't I wait for you?"

"Certainly, if you wish."

"And," he hesitated. "I could go in, couldn't I? I have never been inside a Catholic church."

"Certainly you may come in. I shall be glad to have you."

Mark Pennington paid little attention to the service. He watched Edith, who, forgetful of his presence prayed earnestly. He had thought her charming at tennis, beautiful in her simple evening dress. He admired her quick wit and ready humor. But the Edith, with the pure angelic face, whose tender eyes were fixed upon the altar, was a revelation to him.

Catholicism meant nothing to Mark Pennington; that is, nothing more than handsome churches and broad charities. He rather admired their quiet indifference to small bigotries and their fidelity to their faith. But always thought of Catholics as a race apart. His porter was a Catholic, as was his laundress. The negro woman who cleaned his office, was a Catholic, so also was the old apple woman at the corner. He had seen her telling her beads while waiting for a car. The wise and learned priests, the black gowned, soft stepping nuns were Catholics. But Edith! the brightest, jolliest girl he knew. That was different.

Somehow she seemed very far removed from him. Yet he had intended that very day to ask her to be his wife.

After the service, seated in the machine, Edith was her bright, companionable self again. Mark, however, was quiet and thoughtful.

"So you are going home next week, Miss Edith?"

"Yes," she said brightly. "I can hardly wait until next week. Do you know I have been away a whole year?"

"Have you no regret in leaving?"

A shadow flitted across her face. "Uncle Louis and Aunt Jane have been very good to me and I love them, but—father and mother are home. I have made some dear friends here, but there are dear friends at home."

"Dearest friends?" He watched her narrowly.

"Some dearer, Mother Agatha and the Sisters. Then there are my old schoolmates and dear Father Garvey. Not to mention," she added laughingly, "the dog, the cat and the birds."

"What are you going to do with your time, your life?" Something in the man's voice troubled Edith. "You cannot stay home always."

"I expect—I hope—to devote my life to the service of God, to enter the convent."

Neither spoke for a moment, then Edith continued. "I pray that I may be found worthy."

"But you are so young, Miss Edith, you have seen so little of life. You could wait five, yes, ten years before shutting yourself up in a convent."

Edith's eyes met his fully. "Give my youth, the fulness of my health and strength to the world and the tag end of it to God?"

"But, Miss Edith," he hesitated, "you might draw some man to the right path. Is not the office of wife and—mother a holy one?"

"It certainly is, and God gives special graces to those whom He calls to that life. But when one has been called to the religious life to be the bride of Christ, no earthly bridegroom can satisfy her soul. I cannot understand why I have spoken so plainly to you of my hopes for the future, Mr. Pennington. I have never mentioned my desire to anyone except my mother, my confessor and Mother Agatha, and now—I am prattling to you—a non-Catholic—who could have no possible interest in my future life."

"Pardon me, Miss Edith, my interest in your future life is deeper than you can guess. I appreciate your confidence more than I can tell you. You have taught me much. I had no idea that very young girls became nuns or that they entered the convent because they felt a call to go. I thought that only women of mature years who had"—he paused a moment—"failed in other things, sought the shelter of the cloister."

Edith smiled. "What a strange idea. Most of the nuns enter the convent between twenty and thirty, just as a girl marries. I am glad to have corrected that impression. They are such noble women, Mr. Pennington, such sweet, strong characters."

"I can well believe that."

Edith tactfully changed the subject and they chatted cheerfully about many things during the remainder of their ride.

"Will you sometimes remember me in your prayers, Miss Edith?" The young man held her hand close. "You pray for heathens, do you not?"

"Yes, I will pray for you, although I do not consider you a heathen," said Edith, leaving the car.

When Edith—for the first time clothed in the habit of her chosen order—was receiving congratulations from relatives and friends, Mother Agatha touched her shoulder. "Sister Loretta, an old friend wishes to speak to you."

Edith turned to meet the eyes of Mr. Pennington. "I came, Sister, to offer my congratulations and to bring you some good news."

Edith laid her hand in his. "Good news?" she queried.

"Good news," he answered her. "I was baptized the first Friday in May and to-morrow—I enter the Jesuit novitiate."

"Good news, indeed! Oh, this happy, happy day!"

Sister Loretta's eyes were dim with tears.

She Knew Not

She had never mailed a letter before, and so she approached the stamp clerk's window with the same air that she would enter a dry-goods store.

"I would like to look at some stamps, please," she said.

"What denominations do you want?" asked the clerk.

"Denominations!" she gasped in surprise. She hadn't supposed that stamps belonged to any church.

"Yes," replied the clerk, who saw no necessity for holding a lengthy discussion over the sale of a stamp. "Is it for a letter or a newspaper?"

"Oh, I want to send a letter to Uncle John, he just moved to—"

"Then you need a two-cent stamp," interrupted the clerk, offering her one of that value.

"I hardly like that color," she observed, holding the brick-tinted stamp up to the light and surveying it critically. The clerk looked at her in astonishment. In his long experience in the postal business he had never before met a customer who objected to the color of stamps.

"That is a two-cent stamp, madam. Please stand aside, and let the gentleman behind you come up."

"Haven't you got them in any other color?" she asked, wholly oblivious to the "gentleman behind."

The clerk began to act crossly.

"I never did like that shade of red," she added.

"There is only one color," he said. "That is strange," she mused. "I'd think you'd keep them in different shades, so that there'd be some choice."

The clerk said nothing, but he kept getting crosser every minute, and murmurs of discontent began to rise from the ever-lengthening line of people who would have been thankful to get their stamps without criticising their hue.

"You are sure you have none in a brighter red, or even a different color—like green, or seal brown, or jubilee blue for instance?"

"You can put 2 one-cent stamps on your letter if you like," said the clerk, who began to see that the customer could not be frowned away.

"Let me see them, please."

Two green stamps were solemnly handed to her; and the crowd began to hope that at last she was suited.

"Ah, that will do," she said as she took up the one-cent stamps, and eyed them as if they were samples of dress goods. "I like that shade better. I'll take only one if you please." And she handed the other back to the clerk, who took it mechanically, but added:

"If it's for a letter, you'll need two. These are one-cent stamps and letter postage is two cents."

"Oh, I don't want to put two stamps on my letter," she said. "I don't think they will look well."

"It requires two cents to carry a letter, madam, and you must either put a two-cent stamp on or two ones."

"I don't like the looks of two together. You are sure the other doesn't come in seal brown or—"

"No!" thundered the clerk, getting very red in the face.

"Then I'll have to see if I can't suit myself elsewhere."

And she departed.

The clerk replaced his despised red and green stamps, mopped his perspiring brow, and began to make up for lost time.

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Fifteen Years Ago

From No. 31 of St. Peters Bote

The new elevator, the highest of the eight in Rosthern, is now under roof.—Father Prior Alfred and Father Dominic were in town last week. The latter spent an entire week here, whilst the former went to Winnipeg on business. Both returned to the Colony.—Last week Father Meinrad of Leofeld left on a vacation trip to the States. Fr. Chrysostom of Muenster is taking his place in Leofeld and Fr. Peter is tending to Father Chrysostom's Missions.—The weather during the past week was quite pleasant, with a light frost during the night. Late wheat was slightly injured by frost and late oats was badly, but not to the extent of being useless for feed. Sept. 18th and 19th it was 22 above zero. The 18th it rained and also snowed a little; likewise on the 22nd. The warmest day in September was on the 7th, with 73 in the shade.—The following are some of the advertisers from the Colony in this paper: Fred Imhoff of Leofeld, Store and Hotel; Nicolaus Gasser of the same place, Hotel and Store; Jos. Hufnagel of Vossen P. O., General Store; Nenzel & Lindberg of Dead Moose Lake and St. Peter's Monastery, two General Stores. The latter also offer to put up buildings for those homesteaders who desire to have a house to move into upon their arrival.

Fall Plowing To Kill Grasshoppers

The first serious outbreak of grasshoppers or locusts in Saskatchewan occurred this year, threshing returns showing that the damage to the crop effected was much more serious than first anticipated. Reports received from the field representatives of the Saskatchewan Dep't. of Agriculture, which is directing the campaign against the grasshopper pest, give abundant evidence that grasshoppers have already spread over a wide area of the province outside of the districts where most damage was reported this year.

F. H. Auld, deputy minister of agriculture, is anxious that farmers whose crops were infested, as well as farmers in adjoining districts, and in any part of the province where grasshoppers were noticed in unusual numbers, should realize the importance of plowing as deeply as possible their stubble land, if a much more serious outbreak of grasshoppers is to be averted next year.

Heavy flights of grasshoppers were observed in the southeastern part of the province, where the outbreak was first observed and where the greatest damage was wrought. An aviator who flew at Carlyle stated that he had encountered large numbers of grasshoppers at an altitude of several hundred feet.

Forty-six municipalities reported damage to the crop by grasshoppers this year. The Dep't. of Agriculture for Saskatchewan supplied free of charge to these municipalities all the paris green and white arsenic used in the poison mixture, the municipalities supplying the other ingredients. Under this scheme the department of agriculture gave out 12,095 lbs of paris green and 2,650 lbs of white arsenic, sufficient to prepare 150 tons of the poisoned bran mixture.

The general opinion of all engaged in the grasshopper campaign is that if gone about in the right way and the right time, an outbreak of grasshoppers can be controlled, but to do this there must be interested co-operation, and legislation compelling this co-operation is desired by those who had experience in fighting the pest the past season.

Over 1500 Farmers Have Been Loaned Money By Sask. Farm Loans Board.

Farmers of Saskatchewan located in all parts of the province have been loaned \$2,500,000 by the Saskatchewan Farm Loans Board since it started operations in the summer of 1917. The amount loaned represents loans made to over 1500 farmers, a large proportion of these in the newly settled districts in the province some distance from railways, where the majority of mortgage companies are reluctant to make loans.

Greater Production Farm Loan Bonds have furnished a considerable amount of the funds required to meet the applications for loans, but owing to financial restrictions and particularly owing to the fact that the Greater Production Loan Campaign which had just been launched in 1917 was almost immediately withdrawn so as not to interfere with the Victory Loan campaign that fall, it has been quite impossible to meet all demands. In fact the first six months the board was in operation over 3,000 applications were received which would have taken over \$6,000,000 to satisfy.

Although there has never been an active sale for Saskatchewan Farm Loan Bonds, the demand for these has been steady and continually increasing. Up to the first of this year the total bonds issued have amounted to \$1,559,480, slightly over \$400,000 of which are treasury investments.

In the budget speech delivered by Hon. C. A. Dunning, provincial treasurer, last January, he explained the object of the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Bonds as follows:

"We desired to borrow from the people of Saskatchewan who had money to loan and lend it to the farmers of the province who desired to borrow on first mortgage. We felt that by means of this scheme we could help the man who had money to lend by paying him a higher rate of interest than he could get otherwise and could help the man who wanted to borrow by lending it to him on longer and better terms and at a lower rate of interest than any one else. The Farm Loans Board lends its money at 6 1/2 % and pays the holders of its bonds 5 %, the 1 1/2 % difference being allowed to cover the cost of operations.

"The Farm Loans Board operated for six months during the year 1917 but did not finish its first full year until December 31, 1918. Up to that date the board had actually loaned \$1,758,288.37. The total cost of administration since the formation of the board up to the first of this year, exclusive of refundable disbursements, which are chargeable against the borrower, was approximately \$26,000.

"Although administration expenses have been exceedingly low, the policy of the board has not been one which made for the utmost economy, as instead of making a few large loans in the old settled districts, which would be a good deal cheaper from the administrative point of view, the board has been mixing up its loans, taking some of the easy ones close to town and railroads with harder loans to place many miles from the nearest railway, where settlers were trying to get to their feet and could secure loans only through the Farm Loans Board."

In the same budget speech Mr. Dunning explained that the principal object of the government was to reduce the costs of the money to the farmer, not to do all the business. "We did not expect to do all the business," said Mr. Dunning, "but we did and do hope to exert an influence on the cost of mortgage money to the farmer and we also hope to affect the terms

and conditions upon which he secured mortgage loans. There is ample evidence that we are affecting these conditions. Through our Farm Loans Board we have affected the attitude of the mortgage companies generally towards farm loans. While the cost of nearly everything in this province has gone up from 100 to 200 % since the war started, the cost of farm loans has inclined downward rather than upward."

At the time that legislation was brought down creating the board, the fear was expressed that the farmers who were borrowing from the board would not pay their debts promptly, that the borrower would work on the principle that because the money was borrowed from the government, although obtained through the board, he did not need to repay promptly. Mr. Dunning, who has been prominently identified with the farmers' organizations in the province, was at great pains to impress on these organizations that the success of the scheme and its continuance depended on the business-like dealings on the part of the borrower with the board.

The expectations of the provincial treasurer have been more than realized. At the end of the first six months' operation only a comparatively small number of loans had payments coming due. Every one of them made payments in full. On December 31, 1918, with a very large number of payments having come due two months before, four-fifths of the amounts due on Nov. 1 had been paid, in spite of the very bad year from an agricultural standpoint in portions of the province. On Dec. 31, 1918, the amount of overdue principal was only \$3,593.

The money is loaned for thirty years on the amortisation plan. In Saskatchewan the loan is a straight loan direct from the government through the medium of the Farm Loans Board, and the full amount of the loan, less the expense of getting the loan through, goes to the borrower direct, without passing through any association or company. On a loan of \$1,000 the annual payment of principal and interest is \$76.58.

The Saskatchewan Farm Loan debentures are in denominations of \$20, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 payable in ten years, and bear interest at 5 %, payable every six months.

The members of the Saskatchewan Farm Loans Board are J. O. Hettle, of Saskatoon; J. H. Grayson, of Moose Jaw; and Colin Fraser, of Regina, Commissioners.

SOMETHING WRONG.

The day was drawing to a close, judge, jurors, witnesses and lawyers, all were growing weary. Counsel for the prosecution was cross-examining the defendant.

"Exactly how far is it between the two towns?" he asked at length.

For some time Paddy stood thinking, then, "About four miles as the cry flows," came the answer.

"You mean 'as the flow cries'?" corrected the man of law.

The judge leaned forward. "No," he remarked suavely, "he means 'as the fly crows.'"

And they all looked at one another, feeling that something was wrong somewhere.

Farm Implements For Sale

On account of ill health I find it necessary to give up the implement business. So I will offer for sale all goods at cost price, such as:

- WAGONS, WAGON BOXES, GANG PLOWS AND SULKY PLOWS, SHARES, ETC. ETC.

JOHN MAMER, MUENSTER, SASK.

Sheep For Sale

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

The Chevrolet and Studebaker AUTOMOBILES

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

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Now On Display at my Show Rooms.

A. J. BORGET, Dealer

Show Room Main Str. - - HUMBOLDT, SASK. Full Line of Auto Accessories and Repairs

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The Quality Goes Clear Through

Satisfaction

You will like your Gray-Dort for its eagerness to do things your way—for its power—flexibility—simplicity.

You will like it for its reasonable first and after cost—good appearance, thorough comfort and reliable performance—for the full value it delivers.

Own a Gray-Dort and cut down unproductive time—keep healthy—bright—lively—efficient—the times demand your best.

Your inspection of a Gray-Dort is requested—make it to-day.

We have a few Gray Dorts and there is only a limited number to be secured

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At Your Service Day or Night WE GUARANTEE OUR GOODS

We have in stock A Second Hand Ford, Chevrolet and Overland all in good shape

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Agents For Dominion Life Insurance.

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Priest Gives Good Example. — The Rev. V. Pilon, pastor of St. Albert, Ont., the other day sent \$1.25 to the French Catholic daily newspaper, "Le Droit," of Ottawa, with the following letter: "Your request for subscriptions reached us just as we were debating the erection of a statue to the Sacred Heart. This plan pleased our people greatly because they all desire the Sacred Heart of Jesus to reign visibly among them. But your paper, which has for the past six years so valiantly championed our faith and our race, is also beloved in the parish of St. Albert. We could not shut our eyes to your appeal. Let me show you how my parishioners showed both their love for the Sacred Heart of Jesus and their attachment to 'Le Droit'. Instead of erecting a monument of stone, they decided to take up a collection in the house of the Sacred Heart for your good Catholic paper. Practically every member of the congregation subscribed for 'Le Droit', and not a few added a donation to their subscription. As pastor I am well satisfied with my parishioners, and Jesus, too, is sure to be pleased because a journal like yours, which honors the Sacred Heart even in its printing shop, where a lamp is constantly burning before its image, is a monument which speaks as not only to the faithful of our parish, but to thousands of readers. Are your paper prosper and find many generous supporters? P.S. X. — we are sure comments in the 'St. Peter's Bote' would have applauded this letter and recommended it as worthy of imitation. In matter of fact, an efficient Catholic Press takes it of greater importance than monuments of stone.

Massacre and War. — Discard such a notion. The massacre of the innocents has been a considerable part of the work. It will be so in the years yet to come. The people know the true meaning of the word 'war'. It is not 'war' as the world imagines it. It is not a mere struggle between nations, but a struggle between good and evil. The governments of the world, there are not only covering up and trying to hide the truth, but they are also trying to make the world believe that the massacre of the innocents was a necessary and just war. They are not only covering up and trying to hide the truth, but they are also trying to make the world believe that the massacre of the innocents was a necessary and just war. They are not only covering up and trying to hide the truth, but they are also trying to make the world believe that the massacre of the innocents was a necessary and just war.

Religious News

This Week being Ember Week, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 17, 18 and 20, are days of fast and abstinence. ST. BONIFACE, Minn. — In response to a special invitation, the home of being the first to grasp the hand of the Prince of Wales, fell to Rev. Father Dandurand, O.M.I., the 104-year-old pioneer priest. In 1860, Rev. Dandurand was one of the special committee of Ottawa citizens appointed to receive King Edward VII, who as Prince of Wales was touring Canada. Again in 1901, Father Dandurand participated in a public reception to King George and Queen Mary. Father Dandurand was given the honor of sitting in the Prince's own chair, and so chatting with him for about ten minutes. ST. CHARLES, Minn. — St. Boniface's parish, at Avon observed its golden jubilee Sept. 1. MICHIGAN, Kas. — On Aug. 29, one of the most beloved members of St. Boniface's parish, Father Paul, died at his home in St. Boniface, Kas. He was 82 years of age, and had spent a lifetime of service as a priest in this parish. He was a devoted pastor, and his death is a great loss to the parish. He was buried in the parish cemetery on Sept. 1.

to erect a modern hospital building at Bond, Ore. GETHSEMANI, Ky. — The Rt. Rev. Edmund O'Connell, O.C.R., the well-known Abbot of the Trappist Monastery here, who is the Visitor of the Trappist Order, is about to make an extensive trip to Europe and the Orient, where he will visit the numerous abbeys, monasteries and convents of the Order. After visiting first his old home, at Metz, he will proceed to the general motherhouse of the Reformed Cistercians, at Citraux, and to Rome. NEW YORK, N.Y. — Announcement has just been made here that Joseph H. Meier, for 14 years editor and business manager of "The Catholic Directory," has resigned his position with P. J. Kennedy & Sons. — Cardinal Mercier, primate of Belgium, arrived here on the transport, "Northern Pacific," from West. His business was not done the day by the mayor's committee of welcome and Church officials advised the police boat patrol. The next day Cardinal Mercier and Archbishop Steyer reviewed the First Division parade. After that the Cardinal left for Baltimore to spend a week with Cardinal Gibbons. He delivered an address at the Baltimore Armory on Sept. 16th. BOSTON, Mass. — Rev. Father L. J. Lynch, Archbishop of Boston, has published a communication in all newspapers of Boston, warning Catholics not to participate in the movement recently inaugurated in that city for the establishment of a branch of the Y.M.C.A. under the guidance of "laying themselves open to suspicion of heresy and incurring general ecclesiastical censure." BOSTON, Mass. — Cardinal Lynch has made public a letter from Pope Benedict XV on the participation of French Catholics in the coming elections for parliament in France. The Holy Father's program of guidance for the French Catholics contains these definite points for the establishment of social peace: Co-operation of all classes, union of all classes against Bolshevism, and education of the proletariat. The Pope's letter is expected to facilitate the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Vatican on the part of France. ROME — Rev. Father P. J. Lynch, pastor of the Irish College here, died on Aug. 7. He was one of the most distinguished and best educated ecclesiastical figures in Rome. Pope Benedict sent a private dispensation to bring him the papal blessing the evening before he died. Cardinal Geretti presided at the funeral Mass. UTAH — The Utah State history has just had an important assembly at Zepher Agency, lasting seven days, under the presidency of Rev. Father, Administrator of Zepher. After some discussion a resolution was passed demanding that a monument should be erected by the Government in the honor of the already established by Seneca.

St. Peter's Colony

Worked by — Thomas Anderson was hired by F. Scott, Deputy, to work on the St. Peter's Colony. He is a very capable man and will be a great help to the colony. He is a very capable man and will be a great help to the colony. He is a very capable man and will be a great help to the colony.

as soon as the material arrives and it is expected to be ready for business about Oct. 15th. —W. R. WILLMONT — The council of the R. Municipality of Humboldt has granted the Willmout Rural Telephone Co. permission to erect a telephone line in Township 28, Range 24 along road allowances. HUMBOLDT — For the information of farmers who have live stock to ship, W. W. Thomson, director of co-operative organization for the Sask. Dept. of Agriculture, has secured from the three railway companies their stock loading schedules for all main lines and branches in the province. Special arrangements have been made by the railway companies to handle stock expeditiously on these stock loading days. The stock loading day for the Humboldt subdivision of the C.N.R. is Tuesday leaving Humboldt at 3.30. —Following their promise made to the Humboldt board of trade that they would immediately investigate the cause of the dissatisfaction with the telephone service here, Thos. Matzie, an official of the telephone department, Regina, was in town for a few days last week and selected several sites which he will submit to the department for their consideration. It is considered practically certain that if other more suitable quarters cannot be secured, the department will immediately purchase a site and call for tenders for the erection of an up-to-date building. —Capt. Jack Hamilton returned to Humboldt last week and has been visiting his many friends here again. He went overseas in Oct. 1917, was wounded in action the following summer, and after recovering from the hospital was transferred to the Emergency branch, serving in that capacity until the war ended. —Mr. and Mrs. F. Heiderich and children returned last week to Humboldt after a month's visit to friends in Minnesota. —On Sept. 16th, Mr. Herman Hiltz of Humboldt was married to Mrs. Eva Prinsler, the ceremony taking place in St. Augustine Church. —On Monday, Sept. 15th, Mr. Hy Fleming left again for Kingsdown, Ont. to resume the study of medicine. —Mrs. Haer returned on Tuesday last week from a visit with friends in the States. BERTH MOISE, Lark — Despite the rainy weather on Saturday, which interfered much with our preparations for the picnic, and the fact that on Sunday our parish festival turned out to be a big success. It is reported that \$2500 was taken in. MÜNSTER — The monastic family of St. Peter's Abbey was increased by a new member, last Saturday, Sept. 13th, when the Ven. Fr. Marcello Meyer, O.S.B., arrived from St. John's, N.B., to take charge of the monastery here. —Yesterday, Sept. 16th, there was a grand service of Holy Baptism given by Rev. Father O'Connell, Herman Theobald, Administrator of St. Boniface and Rev. O'Connell, Administrator of St. Boniface. The church was crowded with people. —The weather of the past week was very disagreeable. The first half of the week was hot and sunny, but on Tuesday, Sept. 16th, was very beautiful and sunny. The day of the week was very beautiful and sunny. The day of the week was very beautiful and sunny. The day of the week was very beautiful and sunny.

United States News

WASHINGTON — No rougher of the peace treaty opponents has named so much opposition in all the United States. The opposition is based on the grounds that the treaty is a surrender of American rights and sovereignty, and that it will result in the loss of our independence. The opposition is based on the grounds that the treaty is a surrender of American rights and sovereignty, and that it will result in the loss of our independence. The opposition is based on the grounds that the treaty is a surrender of American rights and sovereignty, and that it will result in the loss of our independence.

state. Suppose we vote against the Johnson Amendment. How is a senator going to go back to his constituents and try to explain why he voted to give his own country one vote and another nation six votes in matters of vital concern to his country? —At the urgent request of President Wilson, Colonel House postponed his return trip to America indefinitely. Instead he will go to Paris where the sittings of the Allied Mandate Commission will be resumed. COLUMBUS, Ohio — Speaking at Memorial Hall, Pres. Wilson in the first speech of his ratification campaign, declared "the league of nations is the only safeguard against future wars," and must be ratified by this country to make good its promise to American soldiers who were called to fight to end all wars. Without the league, he predicted, peace will be brought into contempt. He stated the treaty ratified age-long wrongs in Europe, established new small nations, and gave labor its Magna Carta. There is not a single act of amercement in this treaty, excepting the mandates under the league were for protection and advancement of intellectual people. And when this treaty is accepted, as it will be accepted, men in kind will not have to cross the sea again. The treaty is not meant to humiliate Germany, but to rectify the wrong done by Germany and insure reparation and justice to the people whose rights Germany had trampled upon. NEW YORK — When President Wilson looked at the newspapers of Columbus, O., after making his speech for ratification of the treaty and adoption for the league of nations covenant, says the Chicago Examiner, this is what started him in the face as boldly as his black type can when spread across an entire page: "Standing goes to Japan—but—where did the fourteen points go?" In the newspapers of St. Louis the President saw this "England insisted on the lion's share—but—where did the fourteen points go?" The day before the President arrived in these cities and other places he has visited since then, people were confronted with full page advertisements in their home newspapers, pointing out the defects in the proposed league of nations and urging them to oppose adoption of the covenant. WASHINGTON — Characterized as an alliance and not a league, which will "forced war instead of securing peace", the German peace treaty, including the covenant for a League of Nations, was formally reported to the senate Sept. 16 by the foreign relations committee, with forty-five amendments and four reservations. Accompanying the treaty was the majority report of the foreign relations committee, subscribed to by every Republican member, excepting Senator Mc Cormack of North Dakota, explaining the amendments and reservations, all of which it was declared were "grounded by a single purpose, and that is to guard American rights and sovereignty, the invasion of which would stimulate breaches of faith, encourage conflicts and general wars." The reservations propose: (1) The unconditional right to withdraw from the league. (2) Declaration to accept any of the legal or moral obligations of the league discussed in Article 10, or to accept any military force from the league, except by action of the congress of the United States. (3) Reserving to the United States the exclusive right to decide what questions are within its own domestic jurisdiction. (4) Absolute reservation of the Monroe doctrine to the judgment of the United States alone. —The principal amendments are proposed to provide: Equal voting power for the United States with Great Brit-

ain in the asser giving to China the province of the United States representatives of siding matters concern. MINNEAPO the new world peace treaty vantage of all a few of the by President W here. Under power, said the nowhere "dared autocracy or ag armament. Bu were awake ar that "if the p they will destr people of the e every other fo except the kind The world has it is not going peace of the wo business, said M is the first int that has recog COEUR d'A Speaking in a crowd, Presiden that Germans a Russian Bolshe inate that coun for a new effe erica must gua prevent this. strength, Germ the U. S. rema of nations an Pro-German pr toward that en America must prove it ment it went to wa to safeguard th the United Sta HAMMONI were killed ane ed Sept. 9th. 1000 former en ard steel car BOSTON, M two hundred s windows after and rioting be a result of th men. About o and many we of men merged smashing wind and holding u were rushed to further outbre RED BAY, Bray, of Wald has just beco quintet of bab five new Bray nicely. Medic event is a wo of instances a babies were b preceded, th

ain in the assembly of the league; giving to China instead of Japan the province of Shantung; relief of the United States from having representatives on commissions deciding matters in which it has no concern.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — That the new world order set up by the peace treaty would be to the advantage of all nations rather than a few of the stronger, was declared by President Wilson in the armory here. Under the old balance of power, said the president, the people nowhere "dared speak out" against autocracy or against the burden of armament. But now the people were awake and had determined that "if the peoples get together they will destroy autocracy." The people of the world are tired of every other form of experiment except the kind we are going to try. The world has turned a corner that it is not going to turn again. The peace of the world is everybody's business, said Mr. Wilson, and this is the first international document that has recognized that fact.

COEUR d'ALENE, Idaho. — Speaking in a circus tent to a big crowd, President Wilson here stated that Germans are fraternizing with Russian Bolshevik, seeking to dominate that country and gain strength for a new effort at conquest. America must guarantee the peace to prevent this. Fearing America's strength, Germany wants to see the U. S. remain out of the league of nations and become isolated. Pro-German propaganda is working toward that end, Wilson charged. America must ratify the treaty, to prove it meant what it said, when it went to war against Germany to safeguard the principle for which the United States was set up.

HAMMOND, Ind. — Five strikers were killed and fifteen were wounded Sept. 9th in a battle between 1000 former employees of the standard steel car company and police.

BOSTON, Mass. — More than two hundred stores have shattered windows after a night of terror and rioting here on Sept. 10th as a result of the walkout of policemen. About ten persons were shot and many were wounded. Gangs of men surged through the streets, smashing windows, pillaging stores and holding up people. State guards were rushed to protect Boston from further outbreaks of lawlessness.

RED BAY, Fla. — Mrs. Oscar Bray, of Waldron Bridge, near here, has just become the mother of a quintet of babies. Mother and the five new Brays are getting along nicely. Medical men claim that the event is a world record. A number of instances are known where four babies were born, but five is unprecedented, they contend.

CORRESPONDENCES.

The Catholic Orphanage, Prince Albert, Sask.,

Sept. 12, 1919.

Dear Rev. Editor:—

Here we are all back to the old stand. Our school at the orphanage opened its fall term on the 8th of September with an almost full house. Every possible place is reserved and in a few days we will have to close our doors to further appeals for admission.

During the last week of August or rather the first week in September the Sisters from the Orphanage and the Hospital had their annual retreat preached by Father Martin, O.F.M., of Edmonton. It closed on the first Friday of the month. On the next day, Saturday, began the tedious task of moving our whole household from the farm to the city. This moving is a job that is rather hard on a man's nerves, but still it is one of those things that cannot be escaped.

A short time ago Father Bieler from Denzil invited Brother Herchenbach from the Orphanage to

spend a couple of weeks in the St. Joseph's Colony in the interests of the Orphanage. The invitation was accepted and the good Brother spent about two weeks, the guest of Father Bieler and the other Oblate Fathers in the Colony. He was well received everywhere and returned with a substantial check for the benefit of the Orphanage. I take this opportunity to extend my gratitude to all who have responded to the Brother's appeal. Special thanks are due to Father Bieler for the untiring assistance he has given Brother Herchenbach on his first "Begging trip."

During the past weeks we have had considerable rain around here. The rain may be good for the fall-ploughing or pasture, but it certainly delays harvesting. We have not been able so far to stack even one ton of hay that had not been soaked several times. The same may be said of the grain. Most of the hay is still in coils, most of the grain in stocks. The harvest was very poor. A great part of the grain had to be cut with the mower, being too short for the binder.

The outlook is not very encouraging. Thanks to the efforts of Mr. Bruning I secured a carload of oats from the Münster elevator. I also have reserved about sixty loads of straw from the Prince Albert Penitentiary. Last spring we expected to be able to sell a couple of cars of grain this fall, but God has disposed otherwise and now we have to buy. This will make things rather hard for the coming winter, still we must trust in God's kindly providence. We rely on our Lord's own words who says: "Why are you solicitous about what you shall eat or wherewith you shall be clothed,

for your heavenly Father knows that you have need of all this..." To Him, therefore, we shall leave all our cares and anxieties for the coming winter.

During this week a mission is being preached by Fr. Martin to the French speaking population of Prince Albert. It is well attended. Let us hope that it will produce lasting results. There are rumors in the air the parish will have a grand bazaar this fall. I am afraid that, when it is over the good people of Lenore Lake or Münster will have a big smile on their faces which means that they won't let anyone beat them, not even Cathedral-people.

Good-bye. Kindest regards to all our friends.

(REV.) W. BRUECK, O.M.I.

Subscribe to **St. Peters Bote!**

Help Wanted

3 waitresses and one dish washer. The highest wages paid. Apply **Arlington Hotel Humboldt, Sask.**

For Sale

Pure-bred Roan Shorthorn Bull, sixteen months old. For full information write **Mrs. Mary Waldbillig, Leofeld, Sask.**

A Sure Cure for the Sick are the wonderworking **EXANTHEMATIC REMEDIES** (also called BAUNSCHEIDTISM) Explanatory circulars free by mail. Can be obtained pure only from **JOHN LINDEN, Specialist and sole Compounder of the only genuine and pure Exanthematic Remedy.** Office and Residence: 3808 Prospect Ave., S.E., CLEVELAND, OHIO. Letter Drawer 396. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND DECEPTIONS!

Watch This Space.

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

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

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

Yours for mutual benefit

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

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I wish to announce to the Automobil Owners of Humboldt and district that on October 15th I will take over the operation of the REPAIR DEPARTMENT of my garage now operated by Wm. Greig.

I am installing all new equipment of the latest type, and none but efficient and expert workmen will be employed. My prices will be as low as is consistent with good workmanship, and all work will be guaranteed to be entirely satisfactory.

Especially do I solicit the patronage of the FORD and the McLAUGHLIN owners to whom it will be my aim to give prompt and efficient service at all times.

I hope those who have been in the habit of patronizing my garage in the past will continue to do so in the future.

Under the new order of things SERVICE will be our password. Give us a trial.

J. G. YOERGER
Ford and McLaughlin Dealer
Phone 77. Humboldt, Sask.

Owing to Holidays our store will be closed Thursday and Friday, Sept. 25th and 26th.

SPEEDAWAY SALE!

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

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

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

Middies, all kinds, reg. 2.25, Sale **1.29**
Waists, regular 2.50, Sale **1.49**
Silk Crepe Waists, all styles and collars, at 15% Discount Sale Price **1.15**
Aprons, regular \$1.45, Sale Price **1.15**
Ladies' Lawn Waists, **1.29**
Ladies' Dresses, reg. 2.50, Sale Price **1.95**
Flanell Blanket, reg. 3.50, Sale Price **1.95**
Ladies' stockings, reg. 50 to 60c, Sale **39c 45c**
Thread, **5c** each
Men's socks, **22c/ 29c 39c**
Regular \$25.00 Men's Suits, odd lots, to clear at **18.50**
Pants, reg. \$4.00, 5.00, 6.00, Special **2.98, 3.49**
\$1.50 Leather Gloves, **89c**
Boys' Suits, **3.49 6.49 8.95**
Shirts, **1.39 1.98** Boys' Shirts **79c**
Many and Many Bargains Not Advertised

Grocery Specials. 18 bar^s Lenox soap **1.00** 2 Pkg. Raisins **25c**
Corn Flakes **11c** Royal yeast cake **5c** Reg. 1.15 Van Loo tobacco **95c**
Good Tomatoes, tin **15c** Syrup, per gall. **1.15** Casino tobacco, per lb. **80c**
35c Eggo Baking Powder **27c** Shredded wheat **2 for 25c** Other tobaccos also on Sale.
Jam, 4 lb. tin **79c** 1.25 Honey Moline **1.15** Many other Specials in Groceries

Rifkin & Braunstein -- Humboldt, Sask.

Railway Ave. Where You Buy For Less Opposite Depot.

ST. GREGOR MERCANTILE CO.

The Big Store -- St. Gregor, Sask.

We offer a good line of Union Sweaters

in Men's sizes and just the thing to wear these rather cool mornings at threshing. We were able to secure them at practically PRE WAR PRICES and are passing them to you at

\$3.50 while they last.

We also have in stock a

Medium Weight Work Shoe,

Blucher Style, in tan and black, made of Elk leather, (the kind that's always soft and wears like Iron), McKay sewed and SOLID LEATHER THROUGHOUT, which you can buy at

\$6.50 per pair.

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

A. J. RIES & SON.

O Mary, My Mother

O Mary, my Mother, most lovely, most mild, Look down upon me a poor, weak, lowly child; From the land of my exile I call upon thee; Then Mary, my Mother, look kindly on me; Then Mary, my Mother, look kindly on me.

Bavarian Bishops Demand Religious Supervision.

In consequence of the abolition of religious supervision of schools by the provisional government of Bavaria, the archbishops and bishops of that country have issued a strong memorial. They warn against the radical tendency of the time to ban all religious instruction from the public schools.

The bishops demand the following: 1) The denominational religious school must stay; 2) Consequently, the teachers must receive religious training; 3) The course of studies and textbooks must be free from anything in opposition to the religious character of the school; 4) The Church and parents must be conceded the right to conduct private schools and institutions in every branch of education and training of youth; 5) The law must recognize religious training as the principal course in all schools; 6) Without permission of the ecclesiastical authorities (Catholic or Protestant) no one may give religious instruction and the Church alone confers or withdraws the missio canonica; 7) The teacher of religion must be a member of the teachers' council and the pastor, a member of the local school board; 8) The bishop or a clergyman empowered by him must at all times be free to investigate on the spirit of the school; 9) Provision must be made for meeting well-founded complaints of the ecclesiastical authorities about offences against faith and morals in instruction and training; 10) The authorities of the Church must be guaranteed the right to demand the removal of teachers endangering faith and morals.

The fearless and zealous bishops conclude their memorial to the Bavarian Government by pointing out that the realization of their minimum program is in the interests of public welfare, and will promote the convalescence of Bavaria.

To properly understand the demand of the Bavarian Hierarchy one must bear in mind that a majority of Bavaria's population of ten million souls is Catholic and that many of the minority Protestant Christians.

The Letter Of The Holy Father To The German Bishops.

The following translation of the Letter of the Holy Father to the German Bishops is given by the Rome Correspondent of the "Tablet": "Venerable Brethren, Health and the Apostolic Benediction—The day has at last arrived which marks for your nation the end of a long and most distressing war; with the signing of the Treaty of Peace an end has been finally put to the blockade which made so many victims, specially and above all among those who in point of fact were taking no part in the war. We who as the Universal Father have at heart the belligerents on both sides and tried by every means in Our power to put an end to the terrible conflagration or to mitigate its consequences. We give the Almighty thanks for this boon together with you and all your nation. It should be your care now to repair as soon as possible the immense harm produced amongst you by the war, and inasmuch as nothing can be so useful to that end as the work of the Catholic Church assisted by Divine Grace, We have thought it fit to send you this letter, and first of all in order that there may not come to pass in Germany public disturbances which would bring on your nation, and indeed on Europe, the ruin which is overcoming other nations, every effort must be made that the population may not lack food. To that end, Venerable Brethren, by means of the parish priests and such other ecclesiastics as are in the closest touch with the people you should strongly urge the faithful in country districts not to refuse the inhabitants of the cities who are suffering hunger as much food as they themselves can manage to do without. In these hard times that duty is laid on them strictly by the law of charity which, if it embraces all, including enemies, wishes that we should specially love our fellow countrymen. And, in addition, We feel confident that all who belong to civilized nations, and in particular the Catholics among them, will hasten to help the population which they know are reduced to extremities, doing so much on account of the dangers threatening society as from their membership in the family of mankind itself and under the impulse of Christian charity. Indeed, we should call to mind what the apostle St. John teaches: "My little children, let us not love in word or in tongue, but in deed and in truth."

In the second place, Venerable Brethren, each one of you should use all the authority of his sacred office to heal the spiritual wounds which the war either inflicted on your nation or made more sore. It is specially necessary to eliminate every feeling of hatred either towards foreigners with whom the nation was at war or towards fellow-citizens of other parties, and in the place of hatred put the brotherly love which is of Christ, which knows no barrier or limit or strife of class. And We repeat here the hope We expressed in our last Consistory, that "men and peoples may be again united in Christian charity, because if that is lacking every Peace Treaty will be vain." We feel sure that you, Venerable Brethren, as good pastors and ministers of peace and charity, will engage all your care and energy in this task and will not cease to ask pity of the Lord, together with your clergy and your flocks. For Us, Our help will never fail you in these terrible times for your country, because Our heart of a father turns with greater pity towards Our children who are suffering most, following the example of the loving Redeemer Who, taking pity on the sufferings of a great multitude, spoke those memorable words: "To have compassion on the multitude."

Meanwhile, as harbinger of heavenly gifts and witness of Our great benevolence, on you, Venerable Brethren, and on all those entrusted to your pastoral care We impart from Our heart the Apostolic Blessing."

Experience of a Bishop Who Dared To Tell The Truth

Some of our people have been telling us of late to be "constructive" in our efforts at social reform. They do not want us to criticize. They do not want us to be "calamity-howlers." They do not even want us to resent unjust attacks upon our most precious liberties. They want us simply to swim with the current of popular opinion, and meekly to approve of every measure that those in power see fit to propose. Now, sometimes the way for constructive work must be prepared by a little hewing away and demolition. Debris must be carted away before the foundations of the new building can be laid. And so it is in social reform. We must root out evils before we can erect the temple of social justice.

We must do a little such preliminary work today by pointing out a crying evil which exists in a neighboring country and which is there effectively hampering and clogging the path to the upbuilding of solid social reform. Fortunately the terrible abuse does not yet exist to the same extent in our country. But are we not allowed to learn from sad conditions in other lands, in order to be better prepared to stave off such calamities from our own people? "It is right to learn even from the enemy."

AN INCIDENT FROM GUATEMALA.

Bishop Piñol y Batres, Titular Bishop of Faseli, had been directed by the Holy See to preach a series of sermons in the Archdiocese of Guatemala. Large audiences were present at the conferences. These were some of the subjects, which, it should be noted, are not only of religious, but also of social interest:

- 1. The prevailing sins of modern society; 2. The corrupt administration of justice; 3. The growth of concubinage; 4. The general looseness of morals of students in colleges and public schools; 5. Unjust centralization of power in the hands of a few persons; 6. The unquestioning submission demanded of subjects in matters which are illicit; 7. The misuse of public moneys; 8. The harsh treatment of native laborers; 9. Official sanction of "graft" on the part of public officials; 10. Failure of officials to give account of funds intrusted to them for the common welfare.

Topics of this kind are discussed every day in our leading papers, and the Editor is regarded as an "apostle of righteousness" for doing so. But in Guatemala the press is terrorized. No paper dares to speak the truth.

In touching upon these matters the Bishop spoke only what was of common knowledge, and made no personal attack upon anyone. He said what many wished to say and should have said, but left unsaid for fear of the consequences. The Bishop did not even speak of these questions from the political, but only from the moral viewpoint. The lectures were given from the 1st to the 14th of May of the present year.

During the night of the 16th of May at half past three in the morning, a band of ruffians broke into the Bishop's home, came up to his bedroom, and without any warrant, arrested him. He was taken away like a criminal to Escuintla, and held "incommunicado" by the police. On the 17th he was taken to the Capital. On the evening of the 18th he underwent a preliminary hearing on the subject of the

sermons he had delivered. He was accused of having uttered "subversive words," of having excited the people against the constituted authority, of having made direct, particular and personal allusions against them, and of having directed a conspiracy against the Government.

Seeing that the Bishop was in the hands of the ruling powers, the cowardly papers hurriedly favored the Government, by heaping calumnies upon him. The official and the anti-Catholic press accused the Prelate of being a disturber of the public peace and of public order. On the very day that he was put in prison, the Associated Press published in the "New York Herald" and in other papers, a cablegram, in which the bishop was charged with having preached Bolshevik sermons, and the information was volunteered that severe measures would be taken against such excesses.

The Catholic people protested against the unjust treatment of their Bishop. A document, signed by more than 600 persons, who had either been present at the sermons, or received accounts of them from reliable witnesses, assured the government that "there was no abuse of freedom of speech, and that he (the Bishop) said nothing which might be interpreted as a counsel or a hint to do any thing against the laws or the authority of the Republic." These persons, moreover, affirmed that "if the contrary had been stated to the Government, this is a calumny against the Bishop." They also asked that "in consideration of the dignity of our religion and in accordance with strict justice, the Government should restore the Bishop to liberty."

The result of this loyal declaration in favor of the innocent prisoner was that the President ordered Don Caesar de Garro, a Spaniard, and proprietor of the printing shop where the document was printed, as well as all who had helped to spread it, to be imprisoned. Many persons, among them several ladies of high station, were sent to prison for having expressed a wish to speak with the Prelate. Tyranny, unjust laws, a corrupt press, graft, bureaucracy—all of which are flourishing in the country where this outrage occurred—are some of the evils which bar and will always bar, the way to real social reform. When those who speak the truth are persecuted, then, indeed, justice must hide her head. Is it not the part of wisdom to prevent the spread of such evils in our land? C. B. of the C. V.

An Infelicitous Analogy.

The allusion in an advertisement in Catholic papers to St. Anne de Beaupre as the "Mecca" of Canada, remarks the Cath. Record, is an exceedingly infelicitous one upon which the promoters of the pilgrimage are not to be congratulated. The far-famed shrine on the St. Lawrence is not a "Mecca" in any sense of the word, nor has it anything in common with the annual influx of Moslem fanatics to the tomb of the "Prophet." On the contrary, the religion of Mohammed is the very antithesis of that of the Nazarene, and in the hands of its chief adherent, the Turk, has for centuries been the sworn enemy of Christianity, and for a time threatened the very existence of the latter as an organized power in Europe. Every time we recite the Litany of Loreto we recall by the invocation "Help of Christians, Pray for Us," that it was inserted by St. Pius V. as an act of thanksgiving for the great victory of Lepanto which marked the deliverance of Europe from this Moslem menace. As for Mecca, it was ever in the days of its power the scene of anti-Christian intrigue and fanatical excess. The application of the term, therefore, to a Christian shrine is woefully out of place.

THE HUMBOLDT CREAMERIES, LTD.

BOX 46 HUMBOLDT, SASK. Manufacturers of FIRST CLASS BUTTER SHIP YOUR CREAM TO US! We pay highest prices for butterfat during winter and summer. Write to us for further information O. W. ANDREASEN, Mgr.

The Bruno Creamery BRUNO, SASK.

Manufacturers of FIRST CLASS BUTTER SHIP YOUR CREAM TO US! We pay highest prices for Butterfat during winter and summer. RICHARD SCHAFFER, Mgr.

Ship your Cream to the Rose Lawn Creamery ENGELFELD, SASK.

You are paid highest market prices for Butterfat, according to quality, during summer and winter. Full information given on request. JACOB KOEP, Prop.

L. Moritzer Humboldt, Sask.

Gen. Blacksmith and Horse shoer Repairs on all kinds of Machinery satisfactorily done. Also have Oxy-Acetylene Welding Plant and am able to weld castings or anything of metal. Agent for Cockshutt Implements.

Dead Moose Safe Store Carl Lindberg, Proprietor

For years I have conducted my business here, and that my many patrons are satisfied is proven by their increasing patronage. That's right! Why go elsewhere, when you can buy all you need right here at the cheapest prices? We have Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Tobacco etc. Best service always guaranteed.

Feed and Livery Stable

If you want QUICK SERVICE, whether with AUTO or otherwise, call on St. Gregor's dependable FEED AND LIVERY STABLE. I am also handling the John Deere and Cockshutt Machinery and I have the agency for all sizes of Farm Tractors.

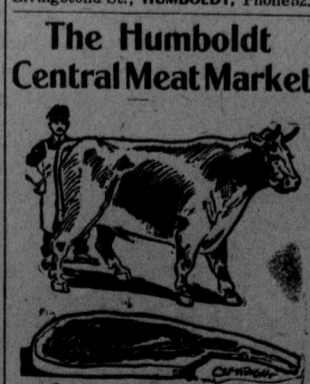
A. V. LENZ, ST. GREGOR, SASK.

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

The place where you get the best and at satisfactory prices. WE BUY Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Poultry. If you have them to sell, let us know, we pay highest prices.

Pitzel's Meat Market Livingstone St., HUMBOLDT, Phone 52.

The Humboldt Central Meat Market



Fresh Meat always on hand. Delicious Sausages our Speciality. Best prices paid for live or butchered Cattle, Hogs, Poultry etc.

The Humboldt Central Meat Market Schaeffer & Ecker, Humboldt, Sask.

Let Us Do Your Job Printing! St. Peters Bote, Münster, Sask.

Dr. D. B. NEELY PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Office in Residence, (formerly Jno. Q. Brandon's residence), opposite Arlington Hotel. Phone No. 122 Humboldt, Sask.

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

Dr. A. S. GARNETT HUMBOLDT Office: Main Street, Phone 88 Residence: Livingstone St., Phone 78

Dr. Wilfrid J. Heringer, Physician and Surgeon MAIN STREET HUMBOLDT, SASK.

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Licensed Auctioneer I am ready to call AUCTION SALES anywhere in the Colony. Write or call on me for terms. A. H. PILLA, MÜNSTER

North Canada Lumber Co., Ltd. CUDWORTH, SASK. Come and see our new Stock before you build. We have the largest, the best, and the most complete Stock. JOHN ARNOLDY, Agent.

Land Market!

Come to us for choice lands in the Watson District

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

Louis Schober General Blacksmith ANNAHEIM, SASK.

I WELD cast iron or any kind of metal by Oxygen - Acetylene - Process. No job too big - none too small All work guaranteed and done promptly. Telephone in Shop.

Watson Meat Market

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

SPARKS FR... Constant... sand in the sug... sweetness of li... on edge. Never ju... ledge by the th... When a y... to the bar... for the first... barefaced frau... If we co... easily as we t... all be milliona... There is... ment for a wo... of a happy ho... no qualities t... noble, to be... endeavor. Society dress parade. An emp... hand but he... soul, in a wor... The peop... mark, "Oh, y... a Catholic pa... disgrace to th... ignorant of th... impressions t... tants seeking... love to be kn... olics. When y... good reading... the delirium... literature an... you; yet, go... your only ho... If histo... of the fall of... in their own... full of exam... the weak wh... Let us... with entire c... ful Providen... To hav... is wisdom. be silent is... The tr... confession of... age is to av... There... workers in... to advance... way. Those... will soon f... accomplish... they are ca... hours will... What... doing well... half; the h... whole. I... best work. In an... the real d... moment of... One o... better th... anger. One... another of... other of... the first i... seasoning... of the fou... no use to... vain to tr... both are... they poss... they may... The... He erect... He build... He takes... He takes... He sets... He gain... He train... Buy V...

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

Constant fault-finding is like sand in the sugar. It lessens the sweetness of life and sets the teeth on edge.

Never judge a man's knowledge by the things he says.

When a young man climbs into the barber chair to be shaved for the first time he feels like a barfaced fraud.

If we could find money as easily as we find fault we would all be millionaires in a short time.

There is no higher achievement for a woman than the making of a happy home; and she can have no qualities too fine, no gifts too noble, to be utilized in this high endeavor.

Society is human nature on dress parade.

An employee is not only a "hand" but he is also brains, heart, soul, in a word, a personality.

The people who make the remark, "Oh, you know I never read a Catholic paper," are generally a disgrace to the Church. They are ignorant of their religion, give false impressions to fair-minded Protestants seeking for the truth; they love to be known as liberal Catholics.

When you have no taste for good reading, most likely you have the delirium tremens from vicious literature and good food sickens you; yet, good food assimilated is your only hope.

If history is full of examples of the fall of the strong who trusted in their own strength, it is no less full of examples of the triumph of the weak who trusted in God alone.

Let us abandon everything with entire confidence to the merciful Providence of God.

To have ideas and to be silent is wisdom. Not to have ideas and be silent is prudent.

The truest honor is the manly confession of wrong; the best courage is to avoid temptation.

There is always room for the workers in this world, and the will to advance will certainly find the way.

Those who neglect the minutes will soon find that the hours for accomplishment have fled; and if they are careful of the minutes the hours will look after themselves.

What is worth doing, is worth doing well. Don't do things by half; the half is never equal to the whole. If you can, turn out the best work.

In any struggle for freedom, the real danger begins with the moment of victory.

One cent's worth of mirth is better than a dollar's worth of anger.

One man is made of agate, another of oak; one of slate, another of clay. The education of the first is polishing; of the second, seasoning; of the third, ridding; of the fourth, molding. It is of no use to season the agate; it is vain to try to polish the slate; but both are fitted, by the qualities they possess, for services in which they may be honored.

The Man Who Saves

He erects a bulwark against sickness or adversity.

He builds a bridge to the better job.

He takes in hand a tool to grasp opportunity.

He sets up a ladder to climb in the world.

He gains control over money and things.

He trains himself for growing responsibility.

Buy War Saving Stamps!

Foreign News

LONDON, England. — Against the pre-war price of \$20 a ton, \$80 a ton is now being paid for hay in the North of England, the poorer quality selling easily at \$50 a ton.

Canada in khaki will be perpetuated by the equipment of the reorganized Greek army with Canadian uniforms. Canadian military stores here have turned over about \$2,000,000 worth of surplus clothing, boots and leather goods to the disposal of the Greek government. This will be augmented by large quantities of surplus stores in Canada, making the total sale about \$10,000,000. The completion of the deal has been held up for some time.

Sir Auckland Geddes, minister of national service and reconstruction, informed a deputation of toy-makers recently, that the government declined to adopt the policy of a three years' embargo on any imported goods. The government information was, he said, that Germany had only a small accumulation of manufactured goods ready for export. Moreover, the cost of manufacture in Germany was rising enormously and Germany was pitifully short of raw material and coal. The minister believed that there was nothing to fear from German competition. Germany was trembling on the verge of collapse, and unless she could get her trade under way she must sink. British industry, Sir Auckland declared, would be helped rather than injured by trade with Germany.

The daily expenditure for the British navy now is half what it was the day of the signing of the armistice, according to an announcement made by T. J. MacNamara, financial secretary of the admiralty. Mr. MacNamara said the personnel of the navy had been reduced from 400,000 men to 170,000. Of more than 1,000 naval craft, mostly small vessels, which were under construction on armistice day, 583 have ceased, saving nearly £45,000,000. Of the older ships 98 had been sold and 1,500 trawlers restored to their original uses.

A crisis is approaching the Catholic Church in Belgium, where an effort is being made by the anticlericals to exclude religion entirely from education. The present government is a coalition, consisting of Catholics, Socialists and Liberals, but there, as everywhere else, Socialism is making headway. Hitherto the Belgian clergy have played an active part in the life of their country; now an effort is to be made to force them to stand aside. A short time ago the proposal to give votes to women in Belgium was defeated by the anticlericals, who know the feminine vote in Belgium would be overwhelmingly Catholic.

MELBOURNE, Australia. — Premier Hughes has informed the cabinet that if Germany makes the first indemnity payment by 1920, Australia's share will be £10,000,000, and when the indemnity was fully paid Australia would have received nearly £60,000,000.

MUNICH, Bavaria. — The trial of Bavarian communist leaders on the charge of having murdered hostages taken during the uprisings of February last, was held two weeks ago. Bernhard Pesselman, an artist, testified that Fritz Seidl, the Bolshevik commander of the Luitpold high school, was responsible for the murder of hostages. Seidl carried a revolver constantly and threatened to shoot down anyone defying him. The evidence adduced against Seidl, as the first of the accused to be placed on trial, tended to show that he treated the hostages with an iron hand. He is declared to have accepted thousands of marks to grant immunity to certain of the hostages. Seidl, testifying in his own behalf, claimed that the murders were forced upon him by Willie Hausmann, who was in command of the firing squad which executed the hostages. Hausmann threatened to kill him, if he refused, Seidl contended. As the trial proceeded, Seidl appeared to lose nerve and said he regretted the whole affair. The communist Sickerhofer declared he was against Seidl's plan to shoot the hostages. The communist Reidel was the first to admit guilt. Prof. Merkel said that each body had from four to seven wounds, the majority having been shot with their faces to the wall.

STUTTGART, Wuerttemberg. — The Wuerttemberg Government, re-adjusting the relations between Church and State, has now extended to the Catholic, the Evangelical, and the Jewish Churches recognition as independent religious corporations with taxation rights. On this understanding the Ministry of Worship has set up a department whose duty it will be to deal with ecclesiastical parishes, institutions, and societies, but it is stated that the Orders and Congregations will not come under the cognizance of this department. The department will have something to say in the matter of appointments to ecclesiastical benefices. Any concern which the government has in the administration of Church property is said to be of a provisional character only.

BOLOGNA, Italy. — The masterpiece of Francis Francia "The Madonna and Child", dating back to the 15th century, has been stolen from the Accademia Delle Arti and a colored photograph of the picture was substituted in place of the original painting.

OMSK, Siberia. — A reign of terror has been started in the city and government of Ufa, according to the intelligence office of the general staff of the Siberian army. Many priests have been executed, some being slain in the churches during services. The Bolshevik also are persecuting the Musselman priests.

AMOY, China. — A great typhoon swept over the southeast coast on Monday, Sept. 8, resulting in the death of 3,000 persons, according to reports from Fuchow. The typhoon was accompanied by a tidal wave twenty-eight feet high.

Every Man's Share is to do his Share to Reduce our Burden

The excessive cost of food and clothing is the chief topic in every household. The solution must be reached. Hon. G. A. Bell, chairman of the National War Savings Committee, urges every wage earner and salaried worker to "Work and Save". His is a logical argument. He believes that the war period will not be over until government obligations now carried by the banks have been absorbed through the actual savings of the people. This is a financial talk, but it is the true situation, and one every Canadian should grasp. It is an opportunity. By saving you can serve two purposes—improve your own financial status and reduce the high cost of living. War Savings Stamps should be purchased regularly. They are today, owing to exemption from all taxation, the best investment offered the general public.

Household Hints

Palms in the House.

Palms are difficult to keep in apartments, though no growing plant is more decorative than a spreading kentia. They are very sensitive to every change of temperature and they need constant moisture. Water must be given as rapidly as it is absorbed. In summer they should be watered and their leaves syringed three times a day with pure water at the room temperature, when the sun is not shining into the room. In autumn the soil should be kept moist, but much less water given than in spring and summer. In the winter when the room is heated the plant will need watering often, especially when the hot air heating system is used.

When the roots form a matted mass, yellow or dry, the palm must be repotted, but in a pot as small as possible, for the plant will not grow until the roots are touching the sides of the pot. This is because the soil is porous and the roots need air.

The younger the palm the lighter and more permeable should be the earth. In repotting, cut off the dry roots, but do not injure the larger ones. Garden earth and well rotted leaf mould is the best for them. It must be rich and bone meal or fish guano should be added from time to time.

Let the pot stand on a hollow base so that air can reach the bottom and there will be no danger of the pot standing in the surplus water that drains through, as the latter makes the roots decay. An even temperature of 50 degrees F. is the best. When above 50 it is good to let the palm stand outside for a short time, especially if it be raining. In frosty weather move it far away from the windows. Never let it stand in a draught in chilly weather, but be sure to keep the room well ventilated.

Lacto Is Like Ice Cream.

"I'd like to make some ice cream for supper tonight," said Mrs. Templeton the other afternoon, "but I can't get any good cream. If I do get it, I can't keep it sweet long enough to do anything with it."

Now Mrs. Templeton had good intentions, for the milk that she could not keep sweet would have made just as nice a frozen product as ice cream. If she had known, this milk could have been made into Lacto with no more and perhaps less work than ice cream.

Now there is just one thing that is necessary to Lacto and that is sour milk. There are commercial ways to sour milk, but there is a simpler one that works just as good at home. Take a bottle of clean fresh milk and set it away at a warm temperature until it coagulates. If the curd, that formed is smooth and solid and the aroma clean and pleasant, this soured milk can be used as a starter for more. The milk when ready to use for Lacto has a mild and clean flavor or an acidity of .7 or .8% expressed in terms of lactic acid.

The curd former must be thoroughly broken up. When this is done, we have what is known as "lacto milk". Any flavor common to ice cream can be used in making lacto. The recipes below will each make up one gallon of the finished product.

- RASPBERRY LACTO:— 2 1/2 qts. lacto milk. 2 pounds sugar. 3 eggs. 1 pint crushed fruit or concentrated syrup. Juice from three lemons.

- GRAPE LACTO:— 2 1/2 qts. lacto milk. 2 pounds sugar. 3 eggs.

Notice to Creditors. IN THE SURROGATE COURT JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT In the matter of the Estate of ARTHUR WARREN BRAGG, DECEASED. TAKE NOTICE that all creditors and others having claims against the Estate of Arthur Warren Bragg, deceased, late of the Postal District of Humboldt in the Province of Saskatchewan, are required to send in to Anna Margaret Bragg of above Estate on or before the 10th day of October 1919, their claims against the said Estate together with full particulars of such claims and a statement of the securities, if any, held by them, in respect of such claims or any part thereof duly verified by Statutory Declaration. DATED at the Town of Humboldt in the Province of Saskatchewan this 25th day of August 1919. ERNEST GARDNER, Solicitor for the Administratrix of the Estate of Arthur Warren Bragg, Deceased.

Strayed Bay Mare

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

Notice to Creditors IN THE SURROGATE COURT JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT In the matter of the Estate of EMIL PAUL LACHMUTH, DECEASED. TAKE NOTICE that all creditors and others having claims against the Estate of Emil Paul Lachmuth, deceased, late of the district of Annahelm in the Province of Saskatchewan, are required to send in to Paul Lachmuth of the Post Office of Annahelm in the Province of Saskatchewan, the Administratrix of the above Estate on or before the 10th day of October 1919, their claims against the said Estate together with full particulars of such claims and a statement of the securities, if any, held by them in respect of such claims or any part thereof duly verified by Statutory Declaration. DATED at the Town of Humboldt in the Province of Saskatchewan this 25th day of August 1919. ERNEST GARDNER, Solicitor for the Administratrix of the Estate of Emil Paul Lachmuth Deceased.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

Farm Team (1500-1600 lbs.) for sale, or will trade for lighter team or cattle. K. P. STOLLENWERK, MUESTER.

If is If and But is But When You Deal with The Shapack & Wolfe Co. YOU KNOW WHAT IS WHAT.

A full assortment of General Merchandise, Ladies', Men's and Children's Ready-to-wear, also clearing out seasonal summer stock at reduced prices for the next few weeks, in order to make room for our big range of FALL STOCK which is due in a few weeks with prices never heard of.

The Shapack & Wolfe Co., Departmental Store where your neighbors and friends deal.

You Are Invited to come in and see us in our new Store and office premises in the old Vulcanizing shop half way between Post Office and Bruser's Store.

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

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

Humboldt's Electrical Shop

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, MUESTER, SASK.

Banque d'Hochelaga

Head Office Montreal. Established in 1874. Authorized Capital \$10,000,000.00 — Capital Paid up and Reserve \$7,800,000.00 Total Assets \$57,000,000.00.

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

We encourage the purchase and keeping of stock. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT:— Interest paid at highest rate and computed semi-annually on all deposits of ONE Dollar up.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT:— Special attention given to sale notes. Money transferred to any part of the world at current rates.

HUMBOLDT BRANCH J. E. BRODEUR, Manager. MUESTER BRANCH ED. M. BRUNING, Manager. ST. BRIEUX BRANCH JOS. L. LAPOINTE, Manager. AGENCY AT LENORA LAKE

HENRY KOEP, ENGELFELD. Contractor in Heating & Electric Lighting

Agent for the Quaker pipeless furnace and the famous Delco Light Farm Lighting Plants. Ask for prices on your Steam or Hot Water Heating job. I now have a first class man to do my plumbing.

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

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Foreign News

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Following closely upon a speech delivered by Viscount French, lord lieutenant and governor-general of Ireland, at Belfast, Sept. 7, in which it was declared that the British government would not hesitate to resort to drastic steps to maintain law and order in Ireland, the authorities on Sept. 12 proclaimed the suppression of the Sinn Fein Parliament and Sinn Fein organizations throughout Ireland. A series of raids and searches for arms and documents were made at the local Sinn Fein headquarters in numerous towns, in addition to Dublin, among them Cork, Belfast, Galway, and Londonderry. Two prominent Sinn Fein members of the House of Commons and many prominent Sinn Feiners in Dublin and other places were arrested and their residences searched. There were slight disorders in a few places but no reports of serious resistance to the raiders have been received up to the present. A detective was shot and instantly killed in Dublin. In the raids, some arms and explosives were found. Large quantities of documents and Sinn Fein literature were seized, notably in Dublin, where every copy of the report of Frank P. Walsh and Edward F. Gunn, which explained conditions in Ireland, and correspondence relating to arranging trade relations between Ireland and the United States and other foreign countries fell into the hands of the authorities. The Gazette prints the proclamation signed by the lord lieutenant of Ireland, prohibiting and suppressing the Sinn Fein parliament known as the "Dail Eireann". It refers to the proclamation of July 3 suppressing the Sinn Fein organizations as unlawful associations. It describes the "Dail Eireann" as a dangerous association and says that since July it has been employed for all the purposes of the then suppressed organizations. The proclamation applies to 31 counties and 6 country boroughs of Ireland.—Arthur Griffith, one of the founders of the Sinn Fein organization, said that the raids and suppression of the Irish parliament were concocted in Belfast in consultation with the leaders of the Ulster Unionist council Mr. Griffith declared that the Sinn Fein would carry on exactly as before.

LIVERPOOL, England.—A syndicate with a capital of \$12,000,000 has been formed here to build an airship line that will connect all continents.

LONDON.—There are interesting political developments in Spain. The Catholics failed to make the government of Senor Maura a success, and were not too proud of certain of the adherents, whom they admitted under that regime; but Senor Sanchez de Loea, a Catholic no less than Senor Maura, who has now undertaken the responsibilities of power, is a man likely to realize as well as understand the new aspirations of Catholics. He is a writer of high culture. He will find a good ally in "El grupo de la Democracia Cristiana," which has been formed under the auspices of the Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo, and which has inaugurated in Spain a movement similar to the Social weeks of France, bringing promise of life to Catholic action. The cult of the Sacred Heart is also advancing in Spain by leaps and bounds.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—From 200 to 300 persons are dying of cholera daily in Petrograd, according to advices from that city.

BERLIN, Germany.—The government's inheritance tax, it is estimated, will yield 775,000,000 marks per year, while its levy on fortunes will turn over to the treasury nearly three billion marks annually for the next 30 years.

The Fall Styles On Show At Bruser's

Women's, Men's and Children's Ready-to-Wear for the Cold Days

Silks and Dress Goods, Men's Suits, Children's Warm Coats, Men's, Women's and Children's Underwear, Ladies' Dresses, Coats and Skirts in New Eastern Fashions. Hosiery for Everyone, Big 'Comfy' Sweaters, Boy's Suits, Women's Blouses.

All these and more are ready, ready to the last stitch for the crowds of eager shoppers who want the newest and best and the WELL KNOWN BRUSER SAVING PRICES.

Special Showing
WOMEN'S FUR COATS AND FURS

Special Showing
WOMEN'S FALL AND WINTER COATS

Special Showing
NEW YORK MODELS SERGE DRESSES AT A SAVING OF QUITE \$10.

Our Greatest Offering—

Serge Dresses

Reproduced from New York Models

Absolutely the greatest offering in this display. Beautiful dresses modeled on New York Styles. Lovely quality Botany Wool Serges in Blue, Black and Burgundy. A special purchase our Mr. Bruser made in the East. These dresses would cost quite \$35 elsewhere, we offer

A Saving of \$10.00 on current prices here.

Choose a Pretty New Dress at **\$25**

The greatest range of Silks and Dress Goods ever shown. New colors, new patterns, low prices. Men's Suits, Underwear and Fur Coats. Boys' clothing of every kind. Women's and Children's Hose. All the well known makes in corsets. Women's dainty Underwear. Underskirts. Women's Sweaters. To mention a few items, displayed in our FALL SHOWING.

OPENING
SEPT
20
NEXT

Fur Coats At Less

Every coat chosen by Mr. Bruser personally --- he inspected each one BEFORE he paid for it. Thus we offer the best of LADIES' FUR COATS AT REAL--SAVING--PRICES.

Mink Marmot Coats. Big rich-looking coats with high collars, in the popular belted styles, very special **\$85**

Mink Marmot, Raccoon Trimmed. Extra grade skins, with big Raccoon collar and cuffs of selected pelts. A handsome coat **\$125**

Natural Rat Coat. This beautiful coat of selected furs made by expert furriers, and beautifully lined and finished **\$175**

Small Furs Showing Wonderful Savings

Here Is Your New Warm Cloth Coat In A New Model:

Just at the right time we receive these handsome coats ready for the chilly fall days. This is another special purchase made by Mr. Bruser in the East. He has shipped in the best assortment of new styles in fall and winter coats that can be seen outside of the biggest city stores. DON'T BUY A COAT UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THESE.

\$29.95	\$37.50	\$40.00	\$45.00	\$49.00
Tweeds and Canadian Velours in shades of Grey, Navy, Burgundy, Green and Brown. No two alike, all new styles.	Velours and the newest Silvertones, lovely shades of Burgundy, Taupe, Pekin Blue, Plum, Green and Reindeer.	Silvertones, in pretty colors and most beautifully made. Shades of Henna, Seal, French Blue, Reindeer, Navy, New Brown and Green. The Coats are all different.	Fall Coats of Velours, in colors Green, Burgundy, Reindeer, Seal and Navy. You might buy better coats than these but we don't know where at the price.	Blue, Henna, Seal, French Blue, Reindeer, New Brown and many other lovely shades of SILVERTONES are included in this handsome collection of Fall Coats. Come in and see them!



The Newest Blouses

Every last one is a New Fall Model, bought in the U.S. or Eastern Canada. Compare the prices with equal quality elsewhere and you will see the saving to be made.

Habatuai Silk. Prettily decorated colors, black, white, rose, flesh, in embroidered front style trimmed with silk and beads **4.95**

Crepe de Chene peach, white, black, maize and flesh are the colors of these dainty blouses. They are beautifully embroidered and trimmed in all new styles **5.95**

Habatuai Silk A very low price for a blouse this quality. New styles, new ideas developed in a silk in colors white, black, flesh and maize **3.95**

Georgette Crepe Scores of blouses in this favored material, each one different in style, and all in the newest fall shades. **\$7.50 to \$10.00**

Men's Wear Of High Quality

Sweaters, Underwear, Serge and Worsted Suits at bargain prices. Gloves, Mitts, Overalls, Hats and Caps, Hose, Mackinaws, etc.

Full Range of Boys' Suits \$9.00 to 15.00

This is the Boys' Shop of the Humboldt district. Everything the boys need is here priced to suit. We have specialized in boys' clothing and can assure high quality

SUITS in a wide price range. Good models, well cut and finished of hardwearing materials. All sizes.

Warm Sweaters for Boys 2.50 4.50 4.95

A great range of new bright colors, knit from good quality yarns. Coat or pullover styles.

Boys' Underwear - - - Boys' Overcoats

We have both in all sizes and all grades.

Boys' Warm Overcoats as low as **8.50** Boys' Underwear from **1.75**



We have not the space to tell of the hundreds of other great offerings—come and see them.

Footwear
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers
for every member of
the family
Below Market Prices

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