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# In The Wake Of The War

LONDON, May 30. — A letter signed by Earl Loreburn, Baron Buckmaster, Baron Southwark, Earl Beauchamp, Baron Parmoor and a number of other publicists has been sent to Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson urging that German appeals for modification of the peace terms should be considered impartially and sympathetically with a desire to meet them whenever possible. "We believe," the letter says, "that a peace willingly signed by the German Government as representative of the German people is one of infinitely greater value than one forced on them by threats of famine, and a far better foundation for the new world order to which we look forward."

ARCHANGEL, Russia, June 1. — The Bolshevik troops on the Archangel front appear to be losing their morale rapidly. Desertrions into the Allied lines are of daily occurrence. The constant artillery duels between the land batteries and the gunboats on the Dvina have resulted in several villages being virtually wiped out.

PARIS, June 2. — Norway is the second of the neutrals to decline joining in a blockade movement should the Allies decide upon such a course in the event of Germany's refusal to sign the peace treaty. Switzerland made it known that she would not comply with a request from the Allies to prohibit all exports to Germany in such a contingency.

PARIS, June 3. — Sweden and Denmark have notified the peace conference that they will not join in a blockade of Germany in the event of a German refusal to sign the peace treaty. They say that a blockade could be made effective without their violating their neutrality.

COPENHAGEN, June 3. — Hungarian soviet troops defeated the Roumanians north of the Theiss river and severed communications between the Roumanian and Czech fronts, according to a Budapest despatch received here. It is said the Hungarians are advancing along the entire line against the retiring Czechs.

WIESBADEN, Germany, June 3. — Dr. Dorten, a former states attorney, forwarded two telegrams to the Allied peace delegations at Paris, announcing that delegates had assembled at Wiesbaden and proclaimed a Rhenish republic, adding: "They do not propose to shirk the obligations in connection with the work of restoration in Belgium and northern France. They implore the protection of the French authorities against their opponents and beg the privilege of coming to Paris for negotiations." The second telegram was as follows: "Everything is quiet in Mayence. The majority of the population is with us." Colonel Pinot, the French commander at Wiesbaden, received a delegation representing the opponents of the Rhenish republic. The delegates who represented all parties except the clerical,

presented a memorandum requesting the French commander not to permit himself to take a one-sided information on the subject. The commander asked the purpose of the delegation and was told that the entire population was opposed to the formation of a republic and desired that the French authorities inform themselves with respect to the state of public opinion either through open meetings or conferences with representatives of the various parties. Col. Pinot, it is said, replied that it was too late for such a procedure. A German court official, who was a member of the delegation asked Colonel Pinot whether he was aware that he was abiding and abetting high treason against the German government. Col. Pinot is said to have replied that the cities which refused to conform with the new order would be cut off from food supplies. The French commander is alleged to have turned the German official out, telling him to go home and await his passport as he was to be expelled from the city.

BERLIN, June 3. — The German armistice commission has handed Marshal Foch a note for the Allied powers protesting against French support of the proclamation of a Rhenish republic as high treason against the empire and complaining of Colonel Pinot's threats and action at Wiesbaden, saying: "This action on the part of the French occupation authorities is in sharpest contradiction to the armistice conditions and represents the grossest violation of obligations legally undertaken. The German government makes the sharpest protest against this behaviour." In response to Dr. Dorten's proclamation of a Rhenish republic, the German chancellor, Philipp Scheidemann, has ordered the prosecution of Dorten and other members of his government for high treason and declared all the official acts of the new government void.

BERLIN, June 3. — Prof. Hans Delbrueck, General Count Max Montgelas and Prof. Weber, the German experts at Versailles have drawn up a long memorandum on the question of responsibility of the war which will be presented as a reply to the entente commission report on the subject. The memorandum argues the necessity of submitting the question to an impartial commission for investigation and denies there was any secret plot between Berlin and Vienna to destroy Serbia. It says that the German government could not accept the efforts of Sir Edward Grey, the British secretary for foreign affairs in 1914, who offered to mediate, because it doubted his powers to check the warlike aspirations of Russia. "Emperor Nicholas" proposal to refer the dispute to the Hague also failed because on the same day the proposal was made the mobilisation of thirteen army corps was ordered. Russia's imperialist policy, the memorandum argues, made war with Germany inevitable. It says that Germany's war against France was one of defense and admits that Germany's naval policy was of such a

nature as to arouse the distrust of Great Britain.

PARIS, June 3. — Dr. Renner, head of the Austrian peace mission, accompanied by three leading members of the mission and two secretaries, carrying 60 copies of the Allied peace treaty in German, French and Italian, left Paris for Innsbruck, to meet there members of the Austrian government.

VIENNA, June 4. — Dr. Bauer, the Austrian foreign minister, left here tonight to meet Dr. Renner, who is coming from Paris. The cabinet is undecided whether to accept or reject the terms. President Seitz, Dr. Bauer and other members of the cabinet, however, individually are joining the newspaper chorus which declares that the terms are not acceptable.

COPENHAGEN, June 4. — A despatch received here from Klagenfurt, Carinthia, quotes an official report which says that the town of Voelkmarkt, 15 mls. northeast, has again been abandoned by the Austrian forces defending the town against Jugo-Slav troops which are invading Carinthia. The retirement, it is said, was ordered so that the town might not be exposed to danger of destruction from the fire of the Jugo-Slavs.

PARIS, June 4. — The Lettish delegation has sent a note to the peace conference asking for recognition of Lettonia as an independent sovereign state before the recognition of a Russian government and also for an agreement by the Russian government to return all Letts now in Russia to their own country.

NEW YORK, June 4. — The Ass. Press last night issued the following: There is a probability that Germany may secure, as a result of her strong counter-proposals, some lessening in the severity of the peace terms. Paris reports say in certain quarters of the peace conference the German viewpoint is receiving strong support. Great Britain is said to favor a number of concessions to Germany, but France continues firm in her stand not to waver from the original terms. On the other hand, the United States citizens are declared to be not adverse to minor concessions, but are not in favor of going to the extent that the British propose.

PARIS, June 5. (Ass. Press). — The council of four considered the Austrian treaty for the purpose of completing the military and reparations terms which were omitted when the document was delivered. Later the council turned to the German counter-proposals and called in experts. Many private conferences were also going on, including one between A. J. Balfour and Col. House, also seeking to clarify the situation. The prevailing view of those taking part was hopeful of early and satisfactory results. The German counter-proposals, as a whole, undoubtedly will be rejected, but a number of suggestions may be embodied in the treaty, not with any purpose of modifying or softening the document, but for the purpose of making it workable and achieving the supreme end of getting it signed. Readjust-

ment of the Silesia terms, so that the population may secure self-determination, probably through a plebiscite. With respect to the League of Nations, the British and United States were at first inclined toward admitting Germany, on the ground that it would bind her to keep peace. But France would not consider any association with Germany. So it is understood that President Wilson has gradually come to M. Clemenceau's view of keeping Germany outside the League. Clemenceau's view from the first has been strongly against modification beyond the change of phraseology, whereas the British prime minister, Lloyd George, is believed to incline toward the moderate British view that the main end is to get the treaty signed and restore calm to the industrial and labor world.

BERLIN, June 5. — Dr. Dorten, who on June 1 was named president of the Rhenish republic, installed himself and his new cabinet in office at Wiesbaden. Reports state that, taking advantage of the non-monday for government employees he entered the government building, which had been proclaimed as the seat of the new regime, and took office. He then ordered a white and green flag, the colors of the new republic hoisted from the roof. This was impossible because the men sent to hoist the flag could not get into the garret of the building. The efforts made to unfurl the Rhenish republic colors attracted a huge crowd which, according to reports, surged into the building and severely beat Dr. Eckermann, minister of Justice, and Dr. Klingenschmidt, minister of education. The latter was so seriously injured that he had to be taken to a hospital. President Dorten hid in the building and escaped, it is declared.

COBLENZ, June 6. — Allied authorities have sent word to the over-president of the Rhine province to ignore orders from Berlin transferring him to another province, the allies believing that this move was a political one and connected with Berlin's efforts to counteract the movement for the establishment of a Rhenish republic. It was declared in Wiesbaden on Sunday that Berlin had also ordered the removal of the over-president of the Treves district and that the United States officials had instructed this official to ignore his instructions from Berlin.

LONDON, June 6. — The British commander in Afghanistan, replying to the amir's request for an armistice, has given the following terms: "The Afghans to move back twenty miles; the British to maintain their present lines; British seaplanes to be allowed to patrol the Afghan lines and the activities of warlike tribes to be discouraged."

PARIS, June 7. — Mathias Erzberger, head of the German armistice commission, according to the Deutsche Tages Zeitung of Berlin, is preparing a memorandum which after discussing the peace terms in all its aspects advocates signing the treaty.

## Summary of Austrian Terms.

OTTAWA, June 4. — The following is a summary of the text of the Austrian peace terms received here by the government from the Colonial Office, London, and issued to the Canadian Press Limited:

Part 2, Frontiers — The northern frontier facing Czechoslovakia follows the existing administrative boundaries formerly separating the provinces of Bohemia and Moravia from those of the Upper and Lower Austria, subject to certain minor rectifications, notably in the regions of Gmund and Feldsberg and along the river Morava. The southern frontier facing Italy and the Serbo-Croat-Slovene state is to be fixed by the principal allied and associated powers at a later date. In the eastern part of the line passing just east of Bleiberg crosses the Drave just above its confluence with the Lavant, and thence will pass north of the Drave, so as to leave the Serbo-Croat-Slovene states, Marburg and Radkersburg just to the north of which latter place it will join the Hungarian frontier. The western and north-western frontiers facing Bavaria, the western frontier facing Switzerland and the eastern frontier facing Hungary remain unchanged.

Part 3, Political Clauses, Europe — The high contracting parties recognize and accept the frontiers of Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, the Serbo-Croat-Slovene states, and the Czechoslovak state as at present, or as ultimately determined.

Austria renounces in favor of the principal allied and associated powers all her rights and titles over territories formerly belonging to her which though outside the new frontiers of Austria, have not at present been assigned to any state, undertaking to accept the settlement to be made in regard to these territories.

Austria recognizes the complete independence of the Czechoslovak state, including the autonomy territory south of the Carpathians in conformity with the action already taken by the allied and associated powers. The exact boundary between Austria and the new state is to be fixed by a field commission of seven members—five nominated by the principal allied and associated powers and one each by Austria and Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovakia agrees to embody in a treaty with the principal allied and associated powers such provision as may be deemed necessary to protect racial, religious or linguistic minorities and to assure freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of other nations.

Austria similarly recognizes the complete independence of the Serbo-Croat-Slovene state and renounces her rights and titles. A similarly appointed field commission, including a member nominated by the Serbo-Croat-Slovene state, is to fix the exact boundary. The question of the

basin of Klagenfurt is reserved. The Serbo-Croat-Slovene state agree to a similar treaty for the protection of minorities and freedom of transit.

Roumania agrees to a similar treaty for the protection of minorities and freedom of transit.

Austria is to recognize and respect the full independence of all the territories which form part of the former Russian empire. She is to accept definitely, the annulment of the Brest-Litovsk treaty and all treaties and agreements of all kinds concluded since the revolution of November, 1917, with all governments or political groups on territories of the former Russian empire. The allies reserve all rights on part of Russia for restitution and satisfaction to be obtained from Austria on the principle of the present treaty.

Austria is to consent to the abrogation of the treaties of 1839, by which Belgium was established as a neutral state and her frontiers fixed and to accept in advance any convention with which the allies may determine to replace them. Austria adheres to the abrogation of the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and accepts in advance all international agreements as to it reached by the allied and associated powers. Austria accepts all agreements which the allied and associated powers make with Turkey and Bulgaria with reference to any rights, privileges or interests claimed in those countries by Austria or her nationals and not dealt with elsewhere. Austria accepts all agreements with the allied and associated powers made with Germany concerning the territories whose abandonment was imposed upon Denmark by the treaty of 1864.

In a series of special clauses Austria undertakes to bring her institutions into conformity with the principles of liberty and justice and acknowledges that the obligations for the protection of minorities are matters of international concern over which the league of nations has jurisdiction.

She assures complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Austria without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race or religion, together with the right to the free exercise of any creed. All Austrian nationals without distinction of race, language or religion are to be equal before the law. No restrictions are to be imposed on the free use of non-German speech.

Austrian nationals belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities are to enjoy the same protection as other educational establishments and in districts where a considerable proportion of Austrian nationals of other than German speech are resident, facilities are to be given in schools for the instruction of children in their own language and an equitable share of public funds is to be provided for the purpose. These provisions do not preclude the Austrian government from making the teaching of German obligatory. They are to be embodied in the constitution.

(Continued on page 8.)



## THE RECRUIT

By HENDRICK CONSCIENCE

(CONTINUED.)

### CHAPTER II.

The hour for departure is come. Yonder, before the huts, stands a fine young man — his staff on his shoulder, and a bundle on his back. His eyes, once so quick and lively, now move slowly and heavily, his face is calm, and everything seems to indicate in him a tranquil and collected mind; but his heart beats quick, and his breast heaves with repressed emotion.

His mother holds one of his hands in hers, and overwhelms him with the tenderest expressions of love; the poor woman sheds no tear, and her lips tremble under the restraint which she puts on herself to conceal her grief. She smiles on her son to console him; but this forced and melancholy smile is sadder than the bitterest lamentation.

The other widow is endeavouring to console the little boy, and make him believe that John will soon come back again; but the melancholy feelings with which, during the past year, his parents had looked forward to this day, had taught him to regard the departure as a dreadful calamity — and nothing could comfort him.

The grandfather and Trien are within doors, making the last preparations for the journey; they have cut a great hole in a loaf of bread and filled it with butter, carrying this with them, they go out and stand beside the young man.

The stable is open, the ox turns its head and looks with a sad expression towards its master, uttering at intervals a low and melancholy sound. One might have supposed that the beast knew what was going on.

All is ready, and he is about to depart. Already he has firmly pressed his mother's hand and advanced a step; but he pauses a moment longer to cast a last look of affection around him — on the humble cot where his cradle stood — the hearth, and the wood where he had wandered when a child — and on the barren fields, which, as a young man, he had so often made fruitful by his labour. Then by turns his glance falls on all the objects which he loved, even on the ox, his trusty friend during many hard day's toil; he covers his face with his hand, to conceal the tears which roll over his cheeks, and sighs inaudibly, "Farewell!"

Now he raises his head, shakes back the long hair from his brow, and walks forth with a determined air.

All follow him; for they will not leave him yet. A little farther on, there hangs under the linden-tree, at the cross roads, an image of the Virgin. Trien had hung it up there on a beautiful May evening, and John had made a bench for the knees at the foot of the tree. At this sacred spot, where they daily kneeled and prayed, their trembling lips were to pronounce an anxious adieu.

The linden-tree may now be seen in the distance — the spot which is to witness their fatal separation. The young man slackens his pace, while his mother, in the midst of tender caresses, thus addresses him —

"John, my son, do not forget what I have told you; at all times have God before your eyes, and never omit to say your prayers before lying down at night. So long as you do this, your heart will remain pure; but should it happen that you forget it on any occasion, then think next day on me — on your mother, and again may you return to the right path, and be good; for he who thinks on his mother and his God is strong against all evil, my dear child."

"I will always, always think on you, mother," replied the young man in a low tone; "and if I am sad, and lose heart, then shall the thought of you support and console me — for I feel to well that I shall be unhappy; I love you all too much."

"And, then, do not swear, my son, and lead a profligate life. You will go to church regularly, will you not? And as often as possible, you will let us know how you are? And ever keep in mind, that the most trifling news from her child, makes a mother's heart glad. Oh! every day will I pray to your guardian angel, that he may not forsake you."

The sweet tone of his mother's voice moved the young man deeply; he did not venture to look at her, so overpowering an emotion did her beaming maternal glance raise in him at this solemn hour; he listened to her with sunken head. His only reply was now and then a deeper sigh, while, "Mother, dear mother!" were the only words he could utter.

Silently they approach the cross road. The old man going on the other side of the youth, said to him, with an earnest voice —

"John, my son, you will do your duty, will you not, without murmuring, and with pleasure? You will obey your superiors; and if injustice is done you, bear it in silence? Be courteous and obliging to all; show good-will towards every one, and what is given you to do, do thoroughly. Then will God aid you, and your superiors and comrades love you."

Trien, her mother, and the boy, are already kneeling on the grass under the linden tree, beside the bench, and are engaged in prayer. John has no time to reply to his grandfather's exhortations; his mother leads him to the bench — all kneel down and pray with uplifted hands.

The wind sounds gently among the firs; the spring sun beams mildly on the sandy highway — the birds overhead sing a joyful song — all in calm and solemn, and the pious whisperings of the praying family ascend audibly through the linden branches.

It is over; all stand up, and every eye is filled with tears. The mother embraces her son with bitter lamentation, and though the others stand ready to say the melancholy farewell, she will not let her dear firstborn go; again and again she kisses away the tears from his cheeks, and utters unintelligible words of love and sorrow.

At last she sits down on the little bench exhausted and fainting, but still weeping.

John hastily embraces his grandfather and Trien's mother; with kindly force separates himself from his little brother, who clung crying to his legs; once more presses his mother to his breast, kisses her brow, and with a final adieu, hastens towards the village without venturing to look round, till he has turned the corner of the wood, and is out of sight of his relations.

It was with difficulty that Trien, carrying the bread under her arm, was able to follow and overtake him.

For a long time both young people stood beside one another without speaking; their hearts beat quickly; a dark blush of modesty suffused their brow and cheeks — they did not venture to look at each other. Great hour! in which two human souls tremble in each other's presence, with the consciousness that a long-cherished and holy secret is about to be revealed.

John took Trien's hand shyly and timidly, as if to touch it were a crime, and let it fall again as if it burnt him.

After a pause, during which perfect silence reigned, he took her hand again, and, in a tone unlike his ordinary, sighed —

"Trien, will you not forget me?" A flood of tears was the maiden's only reply.

"Will you wait till John comes back from soldiering?" said the young man again. "May he take with him that one consolation at least, that he may not die of grief?"

The maiden raised her large blue eyes, and gazed on him with a long sad look, penetrating his soul like a ray of fire, and filling his heart with a blessedness hitherto unknown to him.

He continues to stand there unconsciously: how it happens he knows not, but his burning lips have touched the young girl's brow. As if terrified, he draws back and leans upon an oak. There before him beams the maiden's countenance with the fire of modesty and happiness; he lays his hand upon his heart, for he feels as if it would break in pieces, so violent is its beating. Yet an indelible smile plays upon his face, his eyes sparkle with a manly glow, proudly and confidently he raises his head; a single glance from his beloved seems to have infused into him a giant's strength and courage.

Behind the wood a well-known voice is heard; some one approaches singing a merry song. It is Charles, who is also to be a soldier, and is now on his way to the village.

Trien makes great efforts to hide her confusion. The surprise awakes her out of her dreams; she casts a hasty look on her friend, and urges him to go, that Charles may not overtake him, and that no strange eye may perceive what has taken place between them.

But Charles advances rapidly to join his fellow-traveller. Trien perceives it, and says hastily:

"John, when you are gone I will care for your mother, grandfather, and little brother; I will go behind the plough, as it is proper I should do, and care for the ox that it came to no harm. I am strong and healthy, and will manage so that on your return you will find everything as you left it."

"Everything?" repeated the young man, looking deeply into her eyes, "everything?"

"Yes, everything; and I will not go to any merry-makings so long as you are away, for without you I can have no pleasure in them. But — you, too, must not drink, nor take up with pretty girls, as that profligate smith talks about, for were I to learn that, I would soon lie in the churchyard!"

Just at this moment Charles slaps John's shoulder with his heavy hand, while he sings, with a tone of mock sadness:

"Alas, my love, I now from thee must part,  
Must to the wars — ah, how it tears my heart!  
Farewell! — forget me not!"

The young girl blushed deeply. John, perceiving her perplexity, replied to his comrade's jest in a careless tone, and seizing him by the arm, proceeded with him to the village, while Trien walked silently behind.

At last they reach the village. Before the "Crown" stand three young fellows with knapsacks on their backs, waiting for John and Charles.

Every one is kissing parents and friends. Trien alone kisses nobody; but in the secret glance which she exchanged with John as she gave him the bread, lies an affecting utterance of the soul.

The recruits set out towards the city. Trien leaves the village without shedding a tear; but, behind the fir-wood, her heart is too full. With her apron to her eyes she returns to the hut, where all would be empty but for memory, which fills up the gap caused by the departure of the son and the lover.

### CHAPTER III.

On a clear day in August, Trien left the village on her way home, in high spirits; she seemed in great haste, and happiness was painted on her smiling countenance; light

were her footsteps in the dusty sand of the highway, and now and then some unintelligible sounds escaped from her panting breast as she talked with herself.

In one hand, she held two great sheets of writing-paper, and in the other, a prepared quill, and a little bottle of ink, which the parish-clerk had made her a present of.

On the way, pretty Kate, the wooden-shoemaker's daughter, came singing out of a side-path, with a bundle of clover on her head, and compelled her friend to stop, by calling out:

"Ho there, Trien! where are you running with the paper? Why such haste? Is there a fire anywhere? Tell me, how goes it with your John?"

"With our John?" replied Trien, "that the Lord God alone knows, Katie dear. Since he went away, we have heard from him only thrice, that he is in good health. It is now half a year since a comrade from Turnhutz left a message from him to us at the 'Crown'. But it must be a difficult thing to send word, for he is somewhere beyond Maestricht, and it isn't every day that an acquaintance comes from so great a distance to our quarter."

"Can he not write, then, Trien?"

"He used to be able to do so; for when we were little, and went together to school in the parish-clerk's house, he once carried off the prize for his writing. But I daresay he has forgotten it all, like me."

"What are you doing with the paper, then?"

"Why, Kate, two months ago I sought my old writingbook, and have been learning it all over anew; and I wish to see now whether I can write a letter. Whether it will succeed or not, I cannot tell; have you ever written a letter in your life, Kate?"

"No; but I have heard many letters read; for my brother, Dries, who dwells in the city, writes almost every month to us."

"What kind of a thing is a letter? What is in it? Is it just the same as if you were speaking to some one?"

"Save ye, Trien! that would be a fine thing, indeed! It is always full of compliments and big words, which you could scarcely understand."

"Ah! Kate, how shall I ever manage it rightly? But if I were to write like this, for example: 'John, we are anxious, because we do not know how you are. If you do not send us news quickly, your mother will fall ill, and so forth; he will understand that, won't he?'"

"Yes, you simple little, heart; but that is no letter; everybody speaks that way — those who have been taught, as well as those who have not. Wait a moment — ay, this is the way it always begins: 'Much-honoured parents, — Trembling, I take the pen into my hand to — to, — now, I can't find out what comes next.'"

"To — write!"

"Oh, you know more about it than I! You think me very stupid. That is bad of you, Trien."

"But, Kate, what can you be thinking about? If he takes the pen into his hand, he doesn't do it to spread a piece of bread and butter. I can't help laughing at you. I do not understand why your brother Dries always trembles when he begins a letter. Writing must surely be very difficult to him. It is a bad thing, too; for when one trembles, one never writes well."

"No, that is not it; but Dries follows his own ways in the city, and is always wanting money, and father is so angry with him, and that's why he trembles. But tell me, Trien, how is your cow?"

"Pretty well, now. She has suffered much, poor thing; but she has come through it safely, and is almost herself again. We have sold the calf to a peasant from

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see me. I can sell you land  
at all prices and on the terms  
you want.

A. J. RIES, ST. GREGOR.

Weel-ter-zam  
calf — a dear li  
Meanwhile  
a few paces,  
rection.

"Well, a kin  
family, Trien,"  
walked away;  
your letter prop  
our compliment  
"Adieu till Su  
then I shall tel  
got on with it,  
to your sister.

Kate's voice  
the fir-wood; n  
she sang the bur  
May song:

"Seel with wreath  
The village May-p  
And the boys and  
Dancing round it  
Up! maidens! seiz  
Up! and join the g  
Youth comes but o  
Go with it dance a

Trien stood  
beautiful voice  
away behind the  
bounded along th  
ping, half wal  
reached her dwe

Here sat bot  
table, and wait  
Trien's return. Th  
who had taken  
and pushed his  
curtains, that w  
least, he might l  
great work in wh  
gaged."

So soon as th  
appearance, the  
cleared off every  
the table, and w  
the corner of the  
"Come here, Tri  
on grandfather's  
convenient."

The girl seat  
at the table, spre  
and then stuck th  
thoughtfully in h  
Meanwhile the  
grandfather look  
the liveliest curi  
brother had spre  
on the table, and  
her mouth and  
what she would  
But Trien rose fro  
a little coffee-cup  
poured the ink  
into it, and set  
where she kept t  
this way and tha  
times.

At last she di  
the ink, and disp  
write. After a fe  
raised her head, an  
"Now, tell me,  
write?"

Both widows lo  
at one another, a  
sick grandfather,  
out his head far  
tain, and kept hi  
Trien's hand.

"Why, write th  
well," said the old  
"a letter always be

The maiden snu  
"Ah, that were  
That we are all we  
been lying-ill in  
night."

"But you can  
end of the letter,  
same."

"No, child, do  
you must do?" said  
"You must first  
and after you ha  
we shall add all th

"No, child," sa  
widow; "write down  
take the pen in y  
quire after his he  
the way the letter

That began, which  
the miller's last nig  
"Yes, that is w  
wooden-shoemaker's

too. But I'll not d  
— it is far too child  
maiden, impatiently  
without being tol  
write with my feet.



Wechel-ter-zandé. It was a mottled calf—a dear little thing!"

Meanwhile the girls had moved a few paces, each in her own direction.

"Well, a kind greeting to your family, Trien," cried Kate, as she walked away; see that you manage your letter properly; and send John our compliments."

"Adieu till Sunday, after church; then I shall tell you how I have got on with it. Kind remembrances to your sister."

Kate's voice already sounded in the fir-wood; merrily and clearly she sang the burden of a well-known May song:

"See! with wreaths and flowers adorn'd,  
The village May-pole, planted high,  
And the boys and peasant girls  
Dancing round it merrily.

Up! maidens! seize the hour,  
Up! and join the gleeful throng;  
Youth comes but once, and when it goes,  
Go with it dance and song."

Trien stood dreaming till the beautiful voice of her friend died away behind the wood. Then she bounded along the road, half skipping, half walking, and soon reached her dwelling.

Here sat both widows at the table, and waited impatiently for Trien's return. The old grandfather, who had taken cold, lay in bed, and pushed his head through the curtains, that with eye and ear at least, he might be present at the great work in which they were engaged.

So soon as the girl made her appearance, the women hastily cleared off everything that lay on the table, and wiped it clean with the corner of their aprons.

"Come here, Trien, seat yourself on grandfather's chair, it is more convenient."

The girl seated herself silently at the table, spread out the paper, and then stuck the end of the pen thoughtfully in her mouth.

Meanwhile the women and the grandfather looked at her with the liveliest curiosity. The little brother had spread out both arms on the table, and fixed his gaze on her mouth and eyes, watching what she would do with the pen. But Trien rose from her seat, took a little coffee-cup from the shelf, poured the ink out of the bottle into it, and set it on the table, where she kept turning the paper this way and that, nine or ten times.

At last she dipped the pen in the ink, and disposed herself to write. After a few moments, she raised her head, and asked:

"Now, tell me, what am I to write?"

Both widows looked inquiringly at one another, and then to the sick grandfather, who had pushed out his head far beyond the curtain, and kept his eyes fixed on Trien's hand.

"Why, write that we are all well," said the old man, coughing; "a letter always begins so."

The maiden smiled, and said:

"Ah, that were fine, to be sure! That we are all well, and you have been lying ill in bed this fortnight!"

"But you can say that at the end of the letter, Trien, all the same."

"No, child, do you know what you must do?" said John's mother. "You must first ask how he is, and after you have written that, we shall add all the other things."

"No, child," said the other widow; "write down first that you take the pen in your hand to inquire after his health. That is the way the letter of Peter-John's last began, which I heard read at the miller's last night."

"Yes, that is what Kate the wooden-shoemaker's daughter said too. But I'll not do it for all that—it is far too childish," replied the maiden, impatiently. "John knows, without being told, that I can't write with my feet."

"In the first place," said the grandfather, set down his name at the top of the paper."

"What name? Braems?"

"No no—John!"

"You are right, grandfather," replied the girl. "Go away, Pawken, take your arms off the table. And you, mother, pray sit back a bit, else you may jog me."

She put the pen to the paper, and, while seeking for the place at which she should begin to write, she spelt, in a low tone, the name of her absent friend.

To be continued.

### The Dandelion.

Once upon a time there was a little boy who said he would like to get acquainted with dandelions. But the other children said scornfully: "Who cares about dandelions? They're nothing but weeds. Besides," his companions insisted, "there are no dandelions: they're all dead, because it's winter."

But Anthony felt sure there must be dandelions somewhere, because his mother had told him there would be some very soon. They must be somewhere, and they must be coming. Daddy was away, but he was coming soon, too. And, sure enough, a few weeks later Anthony came hurrying home from school and excitedly assured his mother that daddy was coming home. And his startled mother discovered, after much questioning, that Anthony had associated his father's coming from away off, with the coming of the dandelions. And there was a tiny golden sun in a sheltered spot in the lane.

Then she took the little fellow on her knee and told him all she knew about the little brother to the sun. The dandelion is such a very common flower that most of us miss both its beauty and its inspiration. Only to imaginative children and to poets does it reveal its secrets. Lowell knew it well:

"Fringing the dusty road with harmless gold,  
Thou art the type of those meek charities  
Which make up half the nobleness of life,—  
Words of frank cheer, glances of friendly eyes,  
Love's smallest coin,  
Bringing forth many a thought and deed;  
And planted safely in the eternal sky.  
Bloom into stars which earth is guided by."

Anthony was quite right in believing that dandelions are always somewhere and coming. Deep down in the earth, Mother Dandelion has her big taproot and is working, planning, resting. And when the spring sun begins to warm the earth a little, she sends her sap blood through the little tendrils, and they begin to uncurl, pushing slowly and gently through the brown soil until they reach an opening, white, pale and tired. Then after a little rest, just far enough up so they can breathe, they begin to unfold. One tiny white leaf loses its pale colour and grows stronger and longer; and another and another follow. Then in the centre of the bunch of leaves a little flat knot forms and grows and unfolds. Presently there comes an especially bright, warm day; and, although the wind may still have a sharp edge, there on the grass is a tiny blazing emblem of the sun and humble good deeds.

### AN EDITOR'S SAVINGS.

An editor who started about 20 years ago with only 55 cents is now worth \$100,000. His accumulation of wealth is owing to his frugality, good habits, strict attention to business and the fact that an uncle died and left him \$99,999.

—Editor and Publisher. S. N. P. O. on the 25th of May that

### Fifteen Years Ago

From No. 17 of St. Peters Bote

Rosthern reports on the 21st of June that train service between their town and Regina is again regular. Passenger trains run daily, and freight trains are arriving every day. All trains from the south come direct from Regina without any transfer of passengers or baggage. It will, however, take some time till all the delayed freight etc. is delivered at points of destination.

Father Dominic held the first services at Lake Lenore on the 29th of May in the house of Bernhard Gerwing. At a meeting held after the services it was resolved to build a church on Sec. 32, T. 39, R. 22. Bernard Gerwing and Peter Wolsfeld will each give 5 acres for a church site. The new church is to be 24x40, and is to be dedicated to St. Anthony of Padua.

A correspondent writes from Leopold on the 5th of June that their parish celebrated a double feast; namely that of St. Boniface, the patron Saint of the parish, and the feast of Corpus Christi. Father Dominic of St. Anna sang the solemn High Mass, assisted by Father Meinrad, the pastor of the parish, as deacon, and Frater Casimir of St. Peter's Monastery as sub-deacon; Father Dominic delivering the sermon. After services in the church the procession was formed and proceeded to the altars erected in the open air. Owing to the favorable weather there was a large attendance. In the afternoon at a meeting of the men of the parish, the St. Boniface Aid Society was organized. The following officers were elected: Nic. Arnoldy, president; Caspar Walarius, vice-pres.; Mich. Renneberg, financial-sec.; Anton M. Gaspar, secretary of the minutes; Jacob Grausch, treasurer, and Father Meinrad, Honorary President, Frank Green jr., as marshal, to be assisted by Carl Spani and Mat. Arnoldy. Fifty men joined the society. Prior Alfred was elected as the society's spiritual director and delegate.

On June 10th Rev. Fathers Schmid and Voisin, both members of the Canon Regulars, or "White Fathers" were in Rosthern. They are called White Fathers from the white habit and surplice which they wear. They have established themselves at Crooked Lake, about 12 miles north of St. Peter's Colony. Father Schmid is erecting a church there 26x50.

M. S. Washkoski jr. writes from St. Peter on the 20th of May that he is now over a year in the Colony, having come to Rosthern last year in the beginning of May. On the 13th and 14th of the month the weather was so disagreeable that he nearly turned back home. Soon it changed for the better and he began to like the country. He was charmed with the beautiful flowers with which the prairie began to be covered; but he found the mosquitoes more than a nuisance. The winter, although cold, he found bearable, working outside during the whole of the winter.

Another correspondent writes from St. Peter on the 5th of June that on the Tuesday previous the third wedding in the parish was solemnized. Father Mathias united in Holy Wedlock Mr. Clemens Kohle and Miss Mary Lutter. On the feast of Corpus Christi Father Peter celebrated High Mass at 9 o'clock and afterwards gave Benediction with the Most Blessed Sacrament, followed by the singing of the "Te Deum". Owing to the rainy weather the procession could not take place. To-day it is warm, 84 above zero. Four small boys of Geo. Bauer were sent to the Catholic Orphanage at Prince Albert.

Henry Meyer writes from V. S.

their district is making rapid progress. During the past month many new houses were erected. John Wickenhauser is helping Emil Dorfner to build a large house. On the 18th of May a little girl was born to Peter Bartsch. The Schwindt brothers went this week to St. Peter to make some purchases.

The warmest day so far was June 17th, 87 above zero. There was a light shower nearly every night during the week.

### STRAYED.

Our large red-and-white-spotted cow. Large horns, has calf at foot. Suitable reward given for information leading to her recovery. Mrs. Mary Waldbillig, Leopold, Sask.

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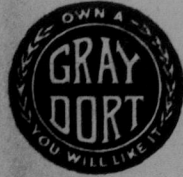
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L.O.G.D.

## St. Peter's Bote

L.O.G.D.

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

## 1919 Church Calendar 1919

April	May	June
1 T Hugh, B., Ingenuana	1 T Philip and James, Ap.	1 S Enoc, Ab., Novella
2 W Gordian, Theodosia	2 F Athanas, Dr., Olina	2 M Erasmus, B., Blandina
3 T Nicetas, Burgundofora	3 S Alexander, P., Viola	3 T Kevin, Ab., Clotilde
4 F Isidore, B. Dr., Plato	4 S Godard, P., Monsta	4 W Quirinus, B., Eucenia
5 S Beno, M., Irene, M.	5 M Angelus, Waldrada	5 T Boniface, Marcia
6 S Celsus, Continenta	6 T Eadbert, Benedicta	6 F Norbert, B., Candida
7 M Chlothar, Ursulina	7 W Stanislaus, B., Glavia	7 S Robert, Ab., Donata
8 T Perpetuus, Concessa	8 T Dionysius, Waltheildis	8 S Pentecost Medarus
9 W Gundecar, Waltrude	9 F Beatus, C., Eumitosa	9 M Richard, B., Pelagia
10 T Ibasius, C., Luana	10 S Antygnus, B., Beatrice	10 T Maurinus, Margaret
11 F Leo, P. Dr., Godeberta	11 S Majolus, Ab., Victoria	11 W Ember Barnabas
12 S Alferius, Simplicita	12 M Germanus, Gemma	12 T Eschilus, M., Antonina
13 S Hermenegild, Carita	13 T Servatius, Dominica	13 F Ember Aquila
14 M Justin, M., Edwina	14 W Victor, M., Corona	14 S Ember Basil, Dr.
15 T Rodan, Donatella	15 T Hilbert, B., Dionysia	15 S HOLY TRINITY Conald
16 W Harvey, C., Basilia	16 F Brendan, Ab., Marima	16 M Benno, B., Eulgaris
17 T Donan, Abbot, Isidora	17 S Pascal, C., Restituta	17 T Rainerius, C., Egrasia
18 F Good Friday, Ceard	18 S Felix, B., Claudia	18 W Amandus, B., Marina
19 S Ursmar, B., Emma	19 M Alcuin, Eudentiana	19 T Corpus Christi Juliana
20 S Easter Sunday	20 T Ethelbert, K., Basilia	20 F Silverius, P., Florentia
21 M Anselm, B. Dr., Bruno	21 W Secundus, M., Mirella	21 S Aloysius, Demetria
22 T Wolphelm, Opportuna	22 S Urban, M., Consortia	22 M Felix, M., Ediltrude
23 W George, Adalbert, C	23 F Desiderius, B., Nonna	23 T John Bapt., Columba
24 T Fidelis, Theodestia	24 S Gerald, M., Susanna	24 W William, Ab., Febronia
25 F Mark, Eoang., Alice	25 S Hildebrand, Eutropia	25 T Saleius, Perseveranda
26 S Trudbert, M., Alida	26 M Rogation Augustine	26 F Sacred Heart Ladisl.
27 S Raymond, Abbot, Rita	27 T Rogation Wade, Dr.	27 S Jrenaeus, Dr. Marcella
28 M Cronan, Valeria	28 W Rogation Germain	28 S Peter and Paul, Ap.
29 T Robert, Wilfrid	29 T Ascension	29 M Matial, Erentudis
30 W Ecomnald, Sophia	30 F Joan of Arc, V.	30 M Roland, C., Angela

## FEASTS OF OBLIGATION

New Year, Wednesday, 1. Jan.  
Epiphany, Monday, 6. Jan.  
Ascension, Thursday, 29. May  
All Saints, Saturday, 1. Nov.  
Immaculate Conception, Mon. 8. Dec.  
Christmas, Thursday, 25. Dec.

## OTHER FEASTS

Septuagesima, Sunday, 16. Feb.  
Ash Wednesday, 5. March  
Good Friday, 18. April  
Easter Sunday, 20. April  
Pentecost Sunday, 8. June  
Corpus Christi, Thursday, 19. June  
Sacred Heart, Friday, 27. June  
All Souls, Sunday, 2. November  
First Sunday of Advent, 30. Nov.

## FASTS OF OBLIGATION

Ember Days, 12, 14, 15. March  
11, 13, 14. June  
17, 19, 20. Sept.  
17, 19, 20. Dec.

Lent, 5. March to 19. April  
Vigils, 7. June, 16. August,  
31. Oct., 24. Dec.

## FIRST DAY OF EACH MONTH

1. Jan. Wednesday 1. July Tuesday  
1. Feb. Saturday 1. Aug. Friday  
1. March Saturday 1. Sept. Monday  
1. Apr. Tuesday 1. Oct. Wednesday  
1. May Thursday 1. Nov. Saturday  
1. June Sunday 1. Dec. Monday

## ECLIPSES

of the sun, 28. May, 22. Nov.  
of the moon, 7. Nov.

## Religious News

This week, being Ember Week, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday will be obligatory days of fast and abstinence.

Trinity Sunday (June 15) is the last day within the Paschal time, during which all Catholics are obliged under pain of mortal sin to receive the Sacraments worthily.

The diocese of Prince Albert being dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, it will be well to remember that on Sunday June 29, the day on which the feast of the Sacred Heart is solemnly celebrated should be a day of special prayer and devotion to the Divine Heart of Jesus throughout the entire diocese. The regulations of the diocese governing this day are that, wherever possible, the Blessed Sacrament should be exposed from Saturday evening to Sunday evening. If this is not possible the Blessed Sacrament should be exposed on Sunday for a certain number of hours, or at least during the Mass and Vespers. The faithful should be earnestly exhorted to be present in great numbers, during the hours of this public adoration, to pay their homage to the most adorable Sacrament of the altar and the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

KITCHENER, Ont.—400 children and adults were confirmed at St. Mary's Church by Rt. Rev. Bishop McDonald on Sunday morning, June 1st. The ceremony lasted nearly two hours. In the afternoon the Bishop administered confirmation to about 150 persons at Waterloo.

Rev. A. L. Fisher, C.R., is at present at Lebanon, Kentucky. His health is improving and he is assisting in parochial work in that city.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Archbishop Austin Dowling of St. Paul was invested with the sacred pallium, the insignia of an archbishop's dignity at the cathedral on May 27th. Archbishop J.J. Keane of Dubuque officiated and Archbishop G.W. Mundelein of Chicago was in attendance. Several hundred priests and numerous Bishops and dignitaries witnessed the ceremony.

The new chapel of St. Thomas College, St. Paul, was dedicated by Archbishop Dowling on May 29.

DYERSVILLE, Ia.—Rev. Leo Gerken of Dyersville was ordained to the priesthood at the Cathedral of the Assumption, Baltimore, Md., on May 22nd. On June 3rd the newly ordained priest celebrated his first solemn Mass at St. Francis Church, Dyersville, Ia.

DUBUQUE, Ia.—Mother Mary Gertrude, former Superior-General of the Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and an assoc-

iate of Mother Mary Francis Clarke the venerated foundress of this Congregation of religious teachers passed to her eternal reward on June 2nd at Mt. Carmel, Dubuque. Mother Gertrude was in her ninety-third year and had spent nearly 75 years in the Sisterhood. When she entered the community, it had but one school with scarcely 100 pupils. At her death, there are 1,500 living members, and the Congregation conducts 82 schools which are attended by 31,470 pupils. The funeral was held from Mt. Carmel Chapel on June 4th.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Col. Bartlett, U.S.A., a thirty-third degree Mason, is a convert. He made his first Holy Communion at the Dominican College, Catholic University. He belongs to the U.S. Medical corps and is surgeon in charge of the Walter Reid Hospital, Washington, D.C.

The Papal Delegate to the United States is returning to Italy for two or three months to visit his relatives and enjoy a short vacation. The many appointments necessary to the life of the Church in the Union have all been made and the Papal Delegate was able to assist at the investiture of the Archbishops of New York and Philadelphia.

PROVIDENCE, R.I.—On May 25th, the Bishop of Providence celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his ordination to the priesthood. On that day was also dedicated Providence College, founded by the Bishop. Among the buildings is a Memorial Hall erected in honor of the jubilarian.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A campaign to raise \$1,000,000 for St. Ignatius College, San Francisco has been inaugurated. The college buildings were destroyed in the earthquake and fire in 1906 and since that time the institution has been occupying temporary quarters.

PARIS.—It is pleasing to read the tributes paid in leading Catholic organs of France to the German Benedictine who has occupied so far the difficult position of Bishop of Metz. These eulogiums come from French Catholics, well informed and unprejudiced, who, recognizing that the extreme difficulty of his position entails Mgr. Benzler's resignation from the see of Metz, desire to testify to the consideration that he has always shown to the French element in his flock. Yet this Bishop of Metz is a thorough German by birth, a native of the Diocese of Paderborn; he is now 64 years of age and was Abbot of the Benedictine Monastery of Maria-Laach, when, in 1901, Leo XIII. appointed him to the See of Metz.

ROME.—Pope Benedict has recognized the Republic of Esthonia, which was formerly a province of Russia. Diplomatic relations with the new republic will be established by the Holy See when things have settled somewhat and peace signed. In a letter to M. Virgo, the republic's representative, who was received in private audience by the Holy Father, Cardinal Gasparri wrote: "He (Pope Benedict) wishes me to assure you that he has the greatest sympathy for the people there, who have been tried so terribly during the war and are looking to a happier future with their independence. The Holy See is ready to recognize provisionally the National Council of Esthonia as an independent organization until the Peace Conference shall have pronounced on the definite settlement of the country."

Pope Benedict has appointed Cardinal Gasquet protector of the Sisters of Charity of San Antonio, Texas. The cardinal is a member of the Benedictine Order.

Be always displeased at what thou art if thou desire to attain to what thou art not; for where thou hast pleased thyself, there thou abidest.

## St. Peter's Colony

WATSON.—The date set for this year's summer fair at Watson is August the 15th. Quill Lake will have its fair on August 14th.

ST. GREGOR.—The new Merchants' Bank which promises to be a handsome building is nearing completion. Its dimensions are 22 x 43 feet. The lot adjoining the poolroom, on the west side, has been secured as a location for the bank. Mr. Mich. Brunn is erecting the building. The lumber and building material was purchased from the Empire Lumber Co. who has also furnished the lumber for the new Merchants' Bank building at Lenora, Lake. The manager of the St. Gregor branch states that he is doing a very satisfactory business.

The St. Gregor Rural Telephone Co. which has 5 circuits and expects to add a sixth one in the near future, is about ready to be put in operation. The Sec. Treas., Mr. T. Coghan, has ordered and supplied the people with the necessary cards, that contain the names and rings of the various subscribers.

Father Prior Peter and Fr. Matthew, of Münster, were in town last week and made purchases in Mr. Ries' store.

ANNAHEIM.—Mr. Mich. Sterner who was residing in Ontario for a number of years arrived in Anaheim, last week, and intends to help his brother John on the farm.

LOST black mare, weight about 1400, branded on right hip, right side. Math. Stuckl, Lenora Lake.

MÜNSTER.—On June 3rd the Rt. Rev. Abbot Bruno and Father Schmid, of Humboldt, went to Saskatoon, where together with Father Jan, O. M. I., and P. Nicolet, of Viscount, they convened for the diocesan council. They returned home the next day.

On June 5th the Rev. Fathers Mathias of Leofeld, M. Collins of Wakaw, and Mr. Frank Wunderlich, of Cudworth, were welcome visitors at the Abbey.

The Rt. Rev. Abbot went on June 7th to Saskatoon in order to administer the sacrament of Confirmation to more than one hundred children and adults on Whitsunday. During the distribution of Holy Communion, however, at the nine o'clock Mass which he celebrated, he took seriously sick, so that he was scarcely able to finish his Mass. After Mass he had to be carried into the parish house.

Dr. De Rosiers was called and diagnosed the illness as being an affection of the heart. It was with the utmost difficulty that the Abbot was able to confirm the converts and a few children living far away from church, in all about twenty five persons, towards evening on that day. On Monday he had gathered enough strength to risk the trip to Humboldt, where immediately on his arrival he was conveyed to the hospital. In the opinion of the doctors Abbot Bruno will recover shortly and will be permitted to attend again to his manifold duties after a week's rest and medical treatment. Father Jan, O. M. I., of Saskatoon, was delegated to bless the churches at Colonsay, Viscount and St. John instead of Abbot Bruno.

The superfluous supply of potatoes which the Monastery had advertised for sale, last week, is exhausted. Buyers came immediately, as soon as the paper had been mailed, in such numbers that within one day all the available quantity was sold.

The weather of the past week was fair and warm. The dry spell is continuing. The crops, indeed, look well, but rain is needed badly. The supply of water for men and animals on many farms is giving way. The slight rain that fell on Friday evening of last week could

only be compared to a heavy ordinary dew. Another slight rain fell on Tuesday of this week. High winds prevailed on several days.

Acknowledgement is hereby given for the following gifts: \$10.00 for the orphans from a reader at Dana; \$5.00 for the same purpose from a reader at Münster; \$5.00 for the missions and \$5.00 for the orphans from a kind gentleman residing at Willmont; 50 Cents from a lady living at Carroll, Iowa, and an unnamed party at Annaheim sent in \$3.00 for the orphans, \$1.00 for Father Egenolf and \$1.00 for Father Brabender. May God's blessing descend upon all these kind benefactors!

The artist Mr. B. Imhoff expects to complete the decoration of the sanctuary in St. Peter's Abbey Church this week. The scaffolding which had greatly obstructed the view was removed last Saturday, and the paintings in all their splendor and beauty were exposed to everybody's admiration on Pentecost Sunday. All that have seen the work done by Mr. Imhoff are unanimously conceding and professing that it is really a great work of art. The artist will, towards the end of this week, return home to St. Walburg, in order to make the necessary preparations for decorating the entire church, a work which he intends to commence on his return to Münster, and which will probably occupy him for the greater part of this summer. His stay at St. Walburg will, therefore, not be long.

FOR SALE 2 fresh milk cows with calves. J. Bruning, Münster.

The following gentlemen accompanied Father Chrysostom, the pastor of St. Peter's parish, on a trip around the parish for the purpose of soliciting contributions towards the painting of the interior of St. Peter's church: On Monday Frank Pape and Albert Nenzel sr.; Tuesday Jos. Hinz jr. and Fr. Kenkel; Wed. Quirin Loehr and Jos. Kopp sr.; Thurs. John Mamer and Bern. Korte, \$2375.00 were collected on this trip. There are still about a dozen parishioners to be visited. \$225.00 were contributed during the subsequent days. \$50.00 were mailed at Bruno by some generous soul; thus bringing the total sum up to \$2650.00.

FOR SALE cheap a second hand 6 bottom breaker and stubble tractor plow. Hy. Bruning, Münster.

This week the parishioners have begun work on the beautifying of the cemetery.

A FULL BLOOD BERKSHIRE Boar is for sale by the Monastery. Three years old. Must be sold to avoid in-breeding. Splendid animal.

BURR.—At the meeting of the Councilors of the R. M. of Wolferine held June 2nd among others the following resolutions were passed: That the council purchase the engine and caboose from Mr. Morrison for the sum of \$2100.00; that the Stockland Grader put on test be purchased at the price and terms stated in contract form; that the council pay cash for the Stockland grader \$1650.00 less 5%—1567.50 net—subject to the terms and warranties stated on contract form; that the council pay \$1100.00 on account of engine and caboose and give a note for balance; that the hail withdrawals so far received be approved and forwarded to the commissions, at once, after the extended date, (June 15) for withdrawal has passed; that a grant of \$50.00 be given to the Pilot Grove G. G. A. in support of the work of their annual stock show.

HUMBOLDT.—The work on the construction of the Humboldt-Melfort railroad line is being commenced, a large outfit of men, teams and equipment being now on the ground here making ready to start grading. The camp is located just half a mile east of town, where tents and shanties are being set up

to accommodate the outfit. Mr. Macdonald, of Netherhill, Sask., has the sub-contract for the construction of about thirty miles north of Humboldt.

The Sask. Grain Growers' Association has decided to call conventions of supporters of the farmers political platform in every federal constituency in Saskatchewan. The date for the convention at Humboldt has been fixed for June 19th.

The following Humboldt soldiers have recently returned from overseas: Major Wm. Driver who entered upon his military duties in 1916, Sergt. E. A. Jones who saw active service for a period of three years in France, and Ptes. G. R. Virley and Langford.

The marriage took place at North Battleford on Saturday, May 10th, of Judge A. D. Macintosh, formerly of Humboldt, to Miss Viola MacManus, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. MacManus, of that city.

Mr. Jas. Patterson, manager of the McNab Flour Mills, Ltd., has taken out a building permit for the erection of a new two storey modern residence on Milton street.

Miss McLaughlin, Judge of the provincial juvenile court, was here on June 3rd and disposed of two juvenile court cases.

Mr. A. J. Borschowa recently arrived from Saskatoon to accept a position as engineer at the power house.

On Tuesday, June 10th, Father Benedict celebrated Mass in St. Scholastica's Mission and joined in the holy bonds of matrimony Clemens Ruschkowsky, of Gull Lake, Sask., and Mary Mirkowsky, of St. Scholastica.

BRUNO.—Over one hundred children are now frequenting the parochial school at Bruno. It may be necessary to equip a fourth classroom by next fall.

The Ven. Mother Antonia, the new superioress of the Ursuline Nuns, made a trip to Cudworth last week, in the interests of their new motherhouse.

LEOFELD.—The Rev. Father Matthew Collins, of Wakaw, paid a visit to Father Mathias on Ascension Day, May 29th.

On June 5th, the feast of St. Boniface, the patron-Saint of our parish, the Rev. Father Mathias celebrated a High Mass.

CUDWORTH, June 4th, 1919

Dear St. Peter's Bote:—

At last, after long vain hopes, a good shower passed over Cudworth. Everything looks now at least twice as fresh as before. Some fields already began to get yellow.

Tuesday, Mr. John Duerr with his son Ben, and daughter with husband, left here to be present at St. Benedict's Academy, St. Joseph, Minn.; where his two daughters Dora and Martha are going to receive the habit of the Order of St. Benedict. Mr. Jacob Eall with his whole family also went along for the same purpose, and also to visit their many friends in Minnesota. In about two weeks all intend to return to Cudworth.

Our village school has now two teachers. Miss Jean Cameron, a very able instructress, came from Boston, Mass., to take care of the lower grades.

Mr. Jos. Schmidt is building a new residence. A new store also is being erected on Main St., making now nine stores for Cudworth. Our "city" is growing some! Cor.

## King Ludwig in Switzerland

The Swiss Government announces that it has given permission for former King Ludwig of Bavaria to reside at Zizers, in the Canton of Grisons, in a home for aged Catholic priests which forms a wing of the ancient Castle of Salis. The King has been living at Liechtenstein. Permission has also been granted to several former Austrian Archdukes to come to Switzerland on condition that they undertake to refrain from political activity and propaganda.



## United States News

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Federal state and local authorities of cities all over the East joined in a wholesale roundup of radicals in a mighty effort to break the new "reign of terror" initiated with explosions in eight cities. The bomb outrages occurred in Washington, D.C., where the house of A.M. Palmer, U. S. Attorney General, was damaged; in Boston, Mass., against Justice Albert F. Hayden; in Cleveland, Ohio, against Mayor Harry L. Davis; in Pittsburgh, Pa., against Federal Judge William T. Thompson and W.W. Sibray, chief-inspector of the bureau of immigration; in New York City, against Judge Chas. C. Nott, Jr.; in New-tonville, Miss., against State Representative Leland W. Powers; in Philadelphia, Pa., where a Catholic church was the object, and in Paterson, N.J., where a wealthy manufacturer was aimed at. Two deaths resulted. A watchman in New York was killed and in Attorney General Palmer's house a man believed to have planted the bomb was found dead. Circulars proclaiming "proletariat war against capitalism" were found on this scenes in Washington, New York, Paterson, Pittsburgh and Boston. A torn handbag, an Italian dictionary, a loaded revolver and the barrel of another revolver were found on scene of outrage at Attorney General Palmer's home. Bombs placed under the porch wrecked part of the parsonage of the Church of Our Lady of Victory in Philadelphia. Three witnesses sitting on a nearby porch saw a touring car drive up to the rectory. Some one alighted and deposited objects under the porch, the motor speeded away, and two explosions followed.

—Credit of \$10,000,000 in favor of Italy was announced by the U.S. treasury making a total of \$1,581,500,000 for that country and a total of \$9,390,219,124 for all the Allies.

WILKESBARRE, Pa.—Over 80 coal miners met death here, June 5 when sparks from a live wire ignited several kegs of powder standing on flat cars in the entrance to the Hudson Coal Mines Co.'s mines. Forty-nine men escaped death and were rushed, some seriously injured, to hospitals. Of this number eleven were said to be dying.

TOLEDO, O. — Two men were shot and killed and two others were dangerously wounded in a riot June 3rd growing out of the labor disturbances involving 13,000 employees of the Willy-Overland Automobile Co. The victims, presumably idle employees of the Co., were killed by returned soldiers who were guarding the plant. The killing was the culmination of three riots which resulted in the injury of thirteen persons.

CHICAGO.—Employees of the Western Union Telegraph Co. in Florida, Alabama, Georgia, South and North Carolina, West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, New Orleans and Louisiana, who are members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, were ordered to go on strike immediately by S.J. Konenkamp, President of that organization. Pres. Konenkamp said the strike order was issued in support of Atlanta telephone and telegraph operators who went out several days ago, and asserted that it would unquestionably be followed by a nation-wide strike within a few days. "I took the step immediately upon learning that Postmaster-General Burleson had ordered wires returned to the Co.," Mr. Konenkamp stated. "Authority for it was extended by a strike vote taken some time ago, which has been held up to see if we could not negotiate a peaceable settlement. It is very likely that the strike will also involve the postal Telegraph Co., but that cannot be determined yet."

DENVER, Colo.—A heavy wet snow and the lowest June temperature (32°) in the history of the local weather bureau greeted the new month June 1st.

THIEF RIVER FALLS, Minn.—Freezing temperature here June 3rd damaged garden truck valued at thousands of dollars.

## Foreign News

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—Jose Inez Da Villa, it was announced officially here, has been killed in battle in the state of Oaxaca, after having been in revolt against the government for more than four years. Da Villa at one time was governor of the state of Oaxaca.

PLYMOUTH, England.—The American seaplane NC-4 completed her long flight from the United States on May 31st. She arrived here from Ferrol, Spain, on the last jump of her journey. Lieut. Commander Read, who brought the seaplane across the Atlantic from Trepassey to the Azores and thence to Lisbon, had intended making the trip from Lisbon to Plymouth in one jump. He was however compelled to light in the Modengo river, about 100 miles up the Portuguese coast, because of engine trouble, but proceeded shortly as far as Ferrol, on the northwestern tip of the Spanish mainland, where the plan was moored for the night, proceeding early next morning for Plymouth, a distance of approximately 500 miles. He made this trip in 6 hours and 59 minutes, or a rate of nearly 72 miles an hour.

THE HAGUE.—The Governor-General of the Kediri district of Java reports that 5,109 persons were killed in the recent eruption of the volcano at Kalut. First reports of the eruption of Kalut, or Kelcet, received from Amsterdam on May 26 were that 31 villages had been wiped out and 15,000 persons killed or injured. The volcano is in eastern Java south of the town of Surabaya. The loss of 5,109 lives in the eruption of Kalut is the greatest loss of life from the same cause in Java since 1883, when an eruption of several volcanoes combined with a tidal wave and other disturbances, caused the loss of 35,000 lives.

STRASSBURG, Alsace.—The superior council of Alsace and Lorraine held its first meeting under the new French regime on June 2, in the building formerly occupied by the German ministry of the interior of Alsace-Lorraine. Alexander Millerand, the governor-general, in a speech in which he paid tribute to the people of Alsace and Lorraine, said that no abrupt change in the laws of the two provinces was contemplated. The city of Strassburg was important in the cultural life of the people, the governor-general asserted, and would need a large appropriation from the French government. The question of driving a tunnel through the Vosges mountains, he added, would be considered. France would do her best to justify the confidence manifested by the recovered provinces.

CONSTANCE.—On the lower Lake Constance (Bodensee) a boat with six persons foundered and 4 persons drowned.

PARIS.—Because of a strike of 6,500 subway employees the subways in this city were closed for several days. The strike in the metal trades is growing. There are also strikes on at sugar refineries and among house painters and dressmakers, and the walkout declared in the coal mines of Northern France has brought out 50,000 men. According to an estimate by "La Verite", 500,000 persons are on strike in different parts of France. Of these 200,000 persons are in the metal trades in the Paris region.

## Watch This Space.

Today everyone from Jno. D. Rockefeller down to the little country merchant is advertising for your patronage on account of "service" rendered.

Are you really getting such wonderful "service"? If not? WHY NOT?

Because even while he is asking for your patronage as an reward for his "service" he really wants to be your MASTER. We do not claim that private business is unnecessary or dishonest, but we do claim that by establishing co-operative business along with private business you will get BETTER "SERVICE".

Through co-operation you eliminate profiteering by removing the cause (personal gain). You become the masters by being able to set your own price for service rendered.

We do not wish to antagonize but are determined to fight for our motto "Equity And Justice To All". Are you with us?

THE ST. GREGOR G. G. ASS'N., LTD.

E. A. Munkler, Mgr.

—The most astonishing of all suggestions made for beating the sword into a plowshare is that of M. de la Baume Pluvinel, president of the French Astronomical Society. He believes that the German "Berthas" or long-range guns of the type that used to bombard Paris can be utilized to study the composition of the upper atmosphere. His plan is to have the big cannon fire into the air special shells equipped with devices to register the density, temperature and pressure in the higher reaches of the air. Pointed vertically one of these guns would fire a shell 78,000 metres (nearly 50 miles) in 125 seconds. M. Duchesne, a naval artillery engineer, is studying the problem and experiments are expected soon.

—Herbert C. Hoover, the head of the Allied relief organization, issued on June 3rd the following statement: "Through our organization and in co-operation with the various governments we have completed a preliminary survey of the food prospects of Europe and the import necessities outside Russia for the harvest year beginning August 1, and the world's supplies available to meet these needs. We estimate the total prospective European yield of wheat and rye outside Russia as of May 1, after deducting seed, at 1,550,000,000 bu. This indicates a crop of about 77% of pre-war normal. The pre-war consumption outside of seed was about 2,500,000,000 bushels, indicating a net import of about 950,000,000 bushels if consumption were normal next year. The somewhat diminished populations and the diminished buying power militate against full normal consumption, but the least possible consumption, with the maintenance of public health, we estimate at 2,250,000,000 bushels, or an import on a minimum basis of about 700,000,000 bushels."

VALENCE, SUR-RHONE, Free.—Four thousand spectators were in a moving picture theatre here when fire broke out, and in the mad rush for the exits a large number of persons were killed or injured. The list of dead on the evening of the same day reached 80, the bodies of 53 children and 21 women having been found. Many children were thrown down and trampled on.

## WIT AND HUMOR.

Mistress: "So your matrimonial life was very unhappy? What was the trouble? December wedded to May?"

Chloe Johnson: "Lan' sake, no man! Wuss'n dat? It was labor day wedded to de day ob rest."

Visitor (to facetious farmer): "I'd like to know why on earth you call that white pig 'Ink'?"

Farmer: "Because he's always running from the pen."

## Attention, Farmers!

"Time is Money"

## Do You Want A Perfect Seed-Bed

### In One Operation?

All farmers are invited, FREE! to attend the moving-picture shows at the LUX THEATRE at Humboldt, Sask., on Monday, June 16th, and Tuesday, June 17th, at which time a special feature will be added to the regular attractions, showing the latest invention in farming in operation, "The Hession Tiller."

This wonderful machine, used only in connection with the "WHEAT TRACTOR" puts the ground in condition to receive the seed in ONE OPERATION.

We have made special arrangements with the management of the LUX THEATRE, whereby tickets can be obtained, FREE, for the above dates by applying at our office or at E. Thornberg's Jewelry Store.

Come and bring your family along with you and see the "HESSION TILLER" at work on the screen. Don't forget the dates,

June 16th and 17th.

## Thornberg & Stirling

HUMBOLDT, SASK.

Dealers for the

WHEAT TRACTOR, HESSION TILLER, OVERLAND CARS.

## ST. GREGOR MERCANTILE CO.

### The Big Store — St. Gregor, Sask.

Some concerns try to get YOUR PATRONAGE by plying on your sympathy, others by working on your prejudice, if you have any, others again try to accomplish their end by working on your racial or religious preferences, others are doing their best to make you believe that everybody but themselves is overcharging and robbing you and so forth. OUR AIM is to secure YOUR PATRONAGE by selling you goods at REASONABLE PRICES with a GUARANTEE attached to the goods, by fair treatment and accomodation within reason, and above all

## Service Second To None!

We are exclusive agents for

### "GOOD YEAR" RUBBER TIRES

Our Price:

30x3½ All weather Tread	\$22.25
30x3½ Plain	20.70
30x3½ Inside tubes	3.25

## A. J. RIES & SON.



## Ninety and Nine.

There were ninety and nine that safely lay  
In the shelter of that fold,  
But one was out on the hills away,  
Far off from the gates of Gold:  
Away on the mountains wild and bare,  
Away from the tender Shepherd's care.

"Lord, Thou hast here Thy ninety and nine,  
Are they not enough for Thee?"  
But the Shepherd made answer:  
"This of Mine  
Has wandered away from me;  
And although the road be rough  
and steep,  
I go to the desert to find my sheep."

But none of the ransomed ever knew  
How deep were the waters crossed;  
Nor how dark the night that the Lord passed through  
Ere he found His sheep that was lost.

Out in the desert He heard its cry—  
Sick, and helpless, and ready to die.

"Lord, whence are those blood-drops  
all the way?"  
That mark out the mountain's track?"  
"They were shed for one who had gone astray  
Ere the Shepherd could bring him back."

"Lord, whence are Thy hands so rent and torn?"  
"They are pierced to-night by many a thorn."

And all through the mountains, thunder-riven,  
And up from the rocky steep,  
There rose a cry to the gate of Heaven,  
"Rejoice! I have found My sheep!"

And the Angels echoed around the throne—  
"Rejoice, for the Lord brings back His own!"

## St. Boniface's Life Work.

CONCLUDED.

St. Boniface was by no means a mere enthusiast, but a seasoned and matured man of forty years, who had been a successful professor in several monasteries of his order, had taken prominent part in church councils, had proved himself competent in important diplomatic missions, above all he was a priest of unblemished reputation, a zealous catechist and preacher, condescending and affable towards everyone and his many friends saw him depart with sadness. Although knowing all this from other sources we would wish to have it from the most authoritative source, his own bishop. The contents of the first letter has not come down to us, but that of the other letter we know. It was a rather short appeal to the love and the hospitality of those to whom it would be given to read. The reward of patriarchs of old is held out "if you render love and assistance to the bearer of this letter, the pious priest and servant of God, Winfried."

What emotions may have passed through the soul of Gregory II. as with the keenness of a great mind he studied the letter of Bishop Daniel. Was this monk perhaps a chosen instrument of Divine Providence? About one hundred and twenty years before Gregory I, the Great, had sent St. Augustine to the Anglo-Saxons to plant the gospel among that pagan people. The seed had taken root and grown abundantly. This monk Winfried (Boniface) was evidently one of the choicest fruits of the new garden of God. Could it be possible that he himself, Gregory II, were to do something similar for Germany? Was perhaps this Anglo-Saxon monk destined to become the Augustine of Germany?

The impression which the letter and its bearer made on the Pope is clearly seen from the fact that for

weeks if not for months daily conferences took place.

The letter which contains the Pope's authorization is dated May 15, 720. After a few preliminary remarks concerning the Apostle's former life the Pope writes: "Since, therefore, thou appearest to glow with the salutary fire which the Lord has come to send upon earth: We, in the name of the Indivisible Trinity, through the unshaken authority of Blessed Peter, Prince of the Apostles, whose doctrine it is Our charge to teach and whose Holy See is in Our keeping appoint thee and command, that thou shalt announce to all nations detained in the errors of unbelief, to which with God's help thou wilt be able to proceed, the mystery of the Kingdom of God, and conquer them by His Truth; thou shalt in an appropriate manner instill into their rude minds the teachings of both Testaments, that is, the spirit of virtue, charity, and frugality."

Two special charges are given him: "To conform strictly to the ceremonial of the Roman Church in administering holy baptism; and to have recourse always to the authority of Rome in any of the difficulties that might arise."

All who read the above passages carefully will notice the comprehensive terms of the Pope's instructions. No special nation or tribe is mentioned. The country which St. Boniface had in view was a land only imperfectly known to him. His first journey therefore was very much in the nature of an exploration tour. He was hospitably received by the Lombard King Liutprand, though this ruler at times was quite hostile to the Pope. Then he passed through Bavaria, where Christianity had already gained a foothold, and came to Thuringia, which was still a stronghold of paganism. It is quite easy to understand that he first wished to study the condition of his territory. But in Thuringia he really began his missionary labors among the few Christians and priests he found there.

There he received news that the inimical chief of the Frisians, Radbod, had died. He saw in this a sign of Providence pointing to Friesland, where he had already labored, but with so little success. In a dream, moreover, the Lord appeared to him bidding him help at once to garner the ripe harvest. Arrived there he found at Utrecht his venerable old friend Willibrord, who had just returned to his diocese to repair the havoc wrought by Radbod. The aged bishop was overjoyed at the arrival of the young and zealous co-worker, who also had received a special mission from the center of Christendom. For three years Boniface now again labored with him, destroying idols, building churches, founding monasteries and converting large numbers of heathens. Willibrord had now reached eighty years, and what was more natural than that he saw in the well-trained, courageous and saintly co-worker his own successor. But Boniface could not be induced to restrict his labors to a single diocese. He had received from the Pope a general mission field which would have to be given up, if he was to become Bishop of Utrecht. He also mentioned his lack of years, although he was then but forty-two years old. During this time his own plans had also matured. With sorrow he parted from the aged bishop and hastened into the interior of Germany by way of Treves.

He was now at the beginning of his life's work. "He rejoiced like a giant to run his way." (Ps. 18, 8.) It was a way of the cross lasting thirty years, but also a way of victory. Only two years later Pope Gregory II called him to Rome and made him bishop before he sent him back to his German forests. Twenty years later, Boniface le

came Archbishop and Papal Legate for all the countries north of the Alps.

But he never forgot his first field of labor. As an old man of over seventy years he returned to Friesland, and it was there that he closed his memorable life, dying a martyr's death after the example of the apostles of old.

—Cath. Tribune.

## The Bishops in Alsace-Lorraine

(By J. C. Walsh, in 'America'.)

"By a decision taken on the proposition of the President in Council, Minister of War, dated April 22, Mgr. Ruth, Bishop of Nancy, is named to the bishopric of Strasbourg and Mgr. Pelt, Vicar General, is named to the bishopric of Metz."

This brief announcement appeared in the Paris evening papers of Thursday April 24, dated April 25 so as to give the Parisians a comforting sense of being well ahead of the times.

There had been no announcement that either the Bishop of Strasbourg or the Bishop of Metz had resigned, and yet here was M. Clemenceau, in the midst of his preoccupations, appointing their successors. It turns out however, that the Pope also counted for something in the matter, although no mention of that was made in the official announcement.

No sooner had it become clear that Alsace and Lorraine were to be restored to France than both ecclesiastical and administration circles began to manifest concern about the future of the sees of Strasbourg and Metz. A very highly placed personage, not M. Clemenceau, intimated to a prelate in Paris that not only must the laws of France apply to Alsace and Lorraine, but that the two bishops must go. If necessary they would be exiled. This appeared to be a rather brusque method of approach to the solution of what might be a difficult problem. Alsace and Lorraine were included in the concordat arranged between the Vatican and the France of Napoleon I. During the German occupation the concordat continued in operation, and the people of the restored provinces have not been parties to the anti-clerical legislation of the past 15 years. Moreover, they have had definite assurances from President Poincaré and from Marshal Joffre that their status would be respected. As to the proposal to dismiss the Bishops, there was an important adverse precedent. After 1870 the Bishop of Metz remained in office for many years, and Bishop Dupont des Loges continued to be so good a Frenchman that recently M. Poincaré, Marshal Foch and General Petain selected his tomb as a fit spot for reaffirming the unity of the provinces with France. It was not for this quality that he was retained in his office; he was a good bishop who was loved by his flock. But so is Bishop Benzler. I have been assured on very high authority that it would be impossible for Rome to offer any satisfactory reason for requesting Bishop Benzler to vacate his see.

Nevertheless, it was inevitable that there should be conversations between France and the Vatican in regard to the new situation in France, and it seemed probable that other issues than those arising in Alsace and Lorraine might be involved. There was a suggestion at one time that France might accredit an ambassador to the Vatican, but this idea was abandoned. Then it was suggested that as France had taken the hostile initiative against the Church, it was the part of France to make the first move towards a better understanding for the future. This suggestion was also rejected, out of deference to the assumed intractability of the Chamber of Deputies. In point of

fact the ice was broken when, after the attempt upon the life of M. Clemenceau, Cardinal Gasparri sent, through Cardinal Amette, of Paris, a message of sympathy to the wounded Premier. Cardinal Amette was on the eve of a visit to Rome and it is assumed that he laid before the Vatican authorities his view of the situation in France. Meantime, the Bishops of Metz and Strasbourg had informed the Holy Father of their willingness to be guided by his decisions, and had offered to resign from their sees if in his judgment the welfare of the Church would thereby be promoted. It would appear that in the judgment of the Pope the situation was not one in which a first friendly move from France should be insisted upon; but that, on the contrary, it was right and proper to conform, with the assent of the two Bishops most concerned, to the national desire of the people of Alsace and Lorraine to have the Church in the two provinces brought into the most direct relations with the Church of France. The resignations of the two Bishops were therefore accepted, their successors were designated, and in due season the French Government acted in consonance with the terms of the concordat as administered prior to 1870. I gather that any alteration of method which may have been made since 1870 were ignored. The Pope has therefore made the first friendly gesture. It remains to be seen in what way it will be answered by France.

In the meantime, the Catholics of Alsace and Lorraine are organizing for the defence of their own religious interests. Accustomed under the German régime to support the German Catholic party, they are now meeting and making preparations to carry the same policy into the French elections, and there need be no doubt that when the time comes for the new Chamber to meet the restored provinces will be represented there by a delegation united in the determination to see that the Catholic life of their people shall not be invaded or disturbed by emissaries of an anti-Catholic cult sent from Paris for the purpose. As a beginning a petition is being circulated, which within a few weeks will receive the signatures of practically the whole population, proclaiming their right to continue without interference the régime, in regard to the practice of religion, which has given universal satisfaction. The right to continue the present system of confessional schools is especially insisted upon. A few days spent in Alsace were enough to convince me, at any rate, that there is a surprise in store for whoever in Paris or elsewhere, believes in the possibility of establishing there an exotic system under which the schools would be made a deliberate and permanent instrumentality for depriving the children of the religion dear to their parents. Some of the politicians have had their lesson already, for in villages where the new teacher proposed to substitute the new for the old method, the people simply withdrew their children, and there was no teaching to be done until a satisfactory change was arranged.

What struck me as odd, however, was the equanimity with which even the most substantial amongst the clergy accepted idea of the centralization. They were very positive in their objection to undesirable teachers and very practical in their methods of correcting abuses, but the idea that was the right of those responsible for the children to select the teacher apparently did not weigh very strongly with them. Perhaps this is an indication of the European habit of looking to centralized authority. Perhaps it is only a passing symptom, for one plank in the political platform now being constructed calls for recognition of the confessional system in

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White fish, round, 50-100 lb lot, 12c  
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Lake trout, cleaned, 25-50 lb, 14c  
Jack fish, round, 50-100 lb lot, 9c  
Pickerel, W. eyed pike, 25-50 lb, 14c  
Black cod, 25-50 lb lot, 16c  
Brills, 10-20 lb lot, 10c  
Lake Superior herring, fresh frozen, 10c  
Salt water herring, " 8c

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Office:  
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Dr. A. S. GARNETT  
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Office: Main Street, Phone 88  
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teachers' training schools as well as in the schools for children.

Whatever the explanation, the fact remains that the teacher sent by the Government is tolerated so long as he avoids the occasion of scandal. If a teacher goes to Mass on Sundays, the fact is set down to his credit, even if that is the only indication he gives of an understanding of the position. If, as has happened, he marks his sense of religious values by smoking cigarettes behind the blackboard while the children are at prayers, as has happened, or if he dismisses the school at the hour the priest is expected for religious instruction, as has happened also, he is quite likely to find interruptions in the smooth running of his school work. But his appointment by a central government bureau, even if it and he are agnostic or frankly hostile to the Catholic school idea, is conceded to be a title to some sort of respect.

Nevertheless, it is plain to the most casual observer that religion is as serious and all pervading an influence in Alsace as it is in Ireland, and plain also that Alsace does not mean to allow itself to be conformed to the standards which are visibly destroying France in the fountains of its life.

### SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

(Special for St. Peter's Bote.)

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

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

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

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

White has taken on a peculiar sacredness. It appears that in the army it is a mark of the highest possible praise when a man is called "white"; for when a soldier speaks of his comrade as a "white" man, there is nothing more to be said. It is worth more than the Victoria Cross with its red ribbon, for it includes gallantry and adds to it goodness.

There are in every parish some who are constantly finding fault. Those who pay their pewrent promptly are not among the grumblers. The people who contribute according to their means to every special collection are not among the faultfinders. The people who belong to the church societies, who take part in the fairs and entertainments and on every possible occasion assist their pastor, are not among the mutterers. The people who willingly send their children to a Catholic school are not among the discontented. The people who take into their homes a sound Catholic paper are not apt to make ill-natured complaints.

As a rule, the surly critics in a parish are "hickory" Catholics. The farther they are from grace, the more fault they have to find. The best way to start a reformation in a congregation is to reform themselves.

The nearer we approach the goal of life, the better we should understand the true value of our existence. Some people grow more miserly with old age! They call it "worldly wisdom" and they deny gifts even to the needy. The devil makes merry over such "wisdom" as that.

## For Farm and Garden

### Four Prime Home Utilities.

A good water supply, a complete sewage-disposal plant and effective heating and lighting systems constitute the four prime utilities of the farmhouse, the foundations of safe, comfortable living.

### Cleaning a Well.

If properly located, built and protected, dug wells are more likely to be permanently satisfactory than any other kind, but to insure the safety of the water supply they require cleaning occasionally. Even in protected wells dust and other foreign matter, which may pollute the water, are likely to gain entrance at the top, and the washing in of clay and silt with the ground water may make the supply unwholesome.

The first step in cleaning a well should be inspection of the curb, which, if weak or defective, may make entrance dangerous. This examination may be made more thoroughly, and even the bottom of the well may be observed by the aid of a beam of sunlight reflected into the well by a looking-glass. Next lower a lighted candle to determine if carbonic acid gas has accumulated in the bottom of the well. Complete or partial failure of the candle to burn indicates that it is dangerous to enter the well. If found safe to enter, a ladder should be lowered and the curb from top down scrubbed with wire or other stiff brushes and rinsed thoroughly. The well then should be pumped as low as possible, and any mud, moss or other debris should be scraped up into pails and removed.

After thorough cleaning, the well should be allowed to fill and then be pumped out rapidly. This operation may be repeated to advantage two or three times, and often the whole work results in a freer, larger yielding well.

There are few tests for contamination that the farmer can make. Peculiar odors, those of earthy, musty, vegetable, sulphurous, fishy or fecal character, sometimes are developed by shaking or by heat. Water may be tinted green by vegetation or other shades by wash from clays. Brown and yellow tints are indicative of organic impurity and should be regarded with suspicion. Organic matter is indicated sometimes by the following simple test: Add a very little clean, white granulated sugar to a half-pint of the water in a clear, stoppered bottle, and allow it to stand in a warm room for a few days. Gradually increasing turbidity, a smoky clouding, is evidence of impurity.

### Cutworms

should be starved, killed outright, or poisoned. They may be starved and killed by careful cultivation, and they may be poisoned by the use of a bait that consists of shorts 50 lbs., paris green 1 lb., molasses one gallon, and water one and one-half gallons, for each acre. Shorts or bran and paris green should be mixed dry. The molasses should be stirred into the water and then poured slowly over the shorts, as they are stirred with a paddle or with the hand. The bait should be scattered over the field late in the afternoon.

### Cucumber Beetles

cause serious damage to cucumbers, melons, squashes etc., just as the plants are breaking through the ground. Unless remedies are applied, entire plantings may be destroyed in a few hours. Lime, sulphur, and tobacco dust act as repellents. Prevention is easier than a cure; hence, rubbish and all such should be gathered and burned, as beetles winter over in them.

### Do You Know?

That the onion is not only a laxative of the most valuable class but a sedative as well?

That carrots have valuable qualities beyond their blood purifying powers, one of them being the peptic acid that helps to digest other foods taken into the stomach?

That asparagus has great value as a diuretic, and that beets have the same properties, especially in the root?

That spinach contains a heavy proportion of iron, and like the dandelion and cowslip, contains potash salts and other valuable properties?

Every property mentioned in these common vegetables is an aid to beauty because it is an aid to help by insuring good blood and good nerves. Plant plenty of them and lessen the need of a physician's advice for every member of the family.

Use fruits, too, in abundance, for whether you know it or not their value is untold. The common red currant makes delicious jelly and other good things but—do you know that it contains iron, tartaric acid, potash, phosphorus, chlorine, lime, sodium and magnesium?

All these properties are, most marked when the vegetable or fruit is fresh, and in that fact lies the advantage the average woman on the farm has over the one in town. Make the most of your opportunities for the sake of both health and beauty.

### Reveries of a Plant Lover

The time is coming, and not so far distant, either, when the greater share of our now despised wayside plants are going to find their place among the treasures of the garden. These plants are like diamonds in the rough—they only await the hands of man to bring them to their greatest perfection. All the bounteous profusion of flowers of our fields, woods and roadsides was not intended by nature to blossom, wither and die unnoticed and unknown. They were placed there for the purpose of adornment, and some of them excel in some particular way many of their more favored brethren. All these plants require no pampering; they are glad to grow and if given half a chance will repay many-fold the trouble of setting them in the garden.

Many of you will say, "But these things are only weeds!" Well, let me ask you, what is a weed? An eminent authority has said that a weed is any plant out of place. Then a potato is as much a weed in the flower bed as a burdock is among the flowers, or a rosebush in the cornfield. We are inclined to judge plants by our prejudices and not by our knowledge. We call the dandelion a weed, and yet few flowers can rank with it in its gorgeous coloring of early spring. Of course, this flower has become a pest; but because there are a few rogues among them we can not discard the whole lot.

The one great fault with our flower growing is that people fail to grow enough of a kind to make them worth seeing. Many think that a few choice specimens in a bed on the lawn are the acme of perfection in flower growing; but they are far from the ideal. If we grow flowers let us grow them in great masses worth looking at; flowers to cut without spoiling the composition, and flowers to give away. A large bed of violets in a hollow of the shrubbery will give more genuine pleasure during the days of early spring than the choicest geranium bed ever planted.

If you care not to invest money in plants, just go into the woods and fields and gather some of the commonest plants, put them along the fence, large masses of each kind together and they will grow readily and give constant pleasure.

### Safety in a Thunderstorm.

1. Keep away from wire fences. They may carry a dangerous electrical charge long distances. Cattle in pastures are frequently killed from the neglect of farmers to ground the wire of the fence.

2. Keep away from herds of cattle and crowds of people.

3. It is safer to sit or lie down in an open field than to stand.

4. Keep away from isolated trees. Oak trees are frequently struck; beech are seldom struck. It is safer in a dense forest.

5. Drivers should dismount and not stay close to their horses.

6. Do not work with any large metal tool or implement.

### Wolverine Returned Volunteer Soldiers Official Welcome and Presentation

The inhabitants of Wolverine Municipality are hereby made acquainted with the fact, that steps are being taken to give official welcome to our Wolverine Returned Volunteer Soldiers. The occasion will take place as speedily as possible after all of them are back, which in all probability will be soon.

The welcome will take the form of a suitable and useful presentation to all the men alike, as a token of appreciation by the people for the unselfish sacrifice and service rendered to the nation and the world, in the War of 1914-18.

In order to carry out the proposals already agreed upon, it will be necessary for the whole of the people of Wolverine to be prepared to receive a visitor at any moment, from now till the scheme is complete that all may have an opportunity of taking part in so worthy an object.

The sum of \$1500.00 is hoped to be raised, and the amount should not bear heavy on any one person because of it being spread over the whole Municipality.

The purpose of the fund is commended to the public and we feel sure, if the people will consider it in the unselfishness displayed by our men and the trials they passed through for our sakes, our contributions will not be in cents—but rather in the spirit of these words:

As he sacrificed for me, so should I do likewise for him.

The collectors will report results on July 7th. R. H. CASPI, Sec. Treas. of the fund.

### Wit and Humor

"All things come to one who waits." But here's a rule that's sicker: The man who gets for what he wants Will get it that much quicker.

### A GENEROUS MAN.

Two Irishmen were discussing the death of a friend. Said Malachi: "Sure, Dolan was a good fellow."

"He was that," assented Mike. "A good fellow, Dolan."

"And a cheerful man was Dolan," continued Malachi.

"A cheerful man was Dolan, the cheerfulest I ever knew," echoed Mike.

"Dolan was a generous man, too," said Malachi.

"Generous, did ye say? Well, I don't know so much about that. Did Dolan ever buy you anything?"

"Well, nearly," said Malachi, scratching his head in thought. "Wan day he come into Casey's bar-room, where me and me friends was drinkin', and he said to us: 'Well, men, what are we going to have... rain or snow?'"

"Do you preach for money? I thought you preached for the good of souls?"

The minister replied: "So I do; but I cannot eat souls. And if I could, it would take a thousand such as yours to make a meal."

### THE MODERN GIRL.

She always puts on the greatest style. All extreme fashions she wears a while. In high-heeled boots her feet are clod. Such a phenomenon makes us feel sad.

She does what'er suits her all the time. The way she frowns is really a crime. She won't mind her father nor mother. Of their advice she says, 'Don't bother!'

She lets her mother do all the work. Makes her work and worry like a Turk. 'O, ma, do this, and ma, do that.'

She has no manners, the impudent cat. And when once she decides to sweep, Under the rug she sweeps some dirt; And dusts the furniture with her skirt;

Under the furniture some dust goes; And then she 'dolls up' in stylish clothes. Walks down the street with affected gait. The latest gossip to her chums she'll relate.

Girls, take a lesson from this crude poem. Always be kind to your folks while home. If you don't do it now, 'twill be too late. For when they're gone, sorrow will be your fate. —Polly.

### CART BEFORE HORSE.

One cold, raw day an old Scotch shepherd, who, faithful to the traditions of his clan, still wore the Highland kilt, was sitting on the hillside, tending his sheep. His plaid was wrapped closely about him, but his teeth chattered, and his bare legs were blue with cold. A fellow-clansman, who had been away from his native hills, came by, wearing an English overcoat. Observing the shivering shepherd, he asked:

"Sandy, are ye no' could wi' the kilt?"

"Na, na," replied the loyal Sandy, "but A'm near kilt wi' the cauld!"

### OFFICIAL WEATHER REPORT FOR MÜNSTER, SASK.

DATE	1919		1918		1917	
	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
1. May	60	24	73	30	50	22
2. "	53	24	72	43	57	29
3. "	53	25	72	35	55	27
4. "	45	13	81	40	48	28
5. "	55	22	80	40	58	22
6. "	50	24	63	33	71	32
7. "	51	28	51	32	65	33
8. "	52	23	51	31	71	36
9. "	70	32	49	21	74	36
10. "	61	43	46	29	75	43
11. "	61	30	45	32	74	41
12. "	67	42	45	17	73	39
13. "	57	32	49	17	76	41
14. "	51	31	45	20	81	46
15. "	60	32	57	16	86	51
16. "	71	34	50	25	84	56
17. "	61	39	49	17	64	32
18. "	75	41	70	29	62	33
19. "	76	42	68	22	65	34
20. "	84	46	44	13	65	37
21. "	72	43	45	23	71	35
22. "	88	48	54	23	70	41
23. "	77	55	57	27	72	40
24. "	72	42	57	30	70	40
25. "	90	50	37	29	55	34
26. "	87	48	53	24	66	27
27. "	88	51	61	26	60	40
28. "	78	48	68	40	56	31
29. "	92	55	71	42	50	30
30. "	84	46	76	44	54	19
31. "	60	32	67	46	63	24

Remarks for the Month of May 1919.

Highest temperature: 92 (on May 29); lowest temperature: 31 (on May 4). Average temperature: Highest 67.7, lowest 36.9. Rain 2.3 in.

The highest average temperature during the Month of May 1918 was 58.67, the lowest 28.9.

## 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.

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AGENCY AT LENORA LAKE



## Canadian News

### Saskatchewan

REGINA. — Owing to default of the Grand Trunk Pacific in meeting its debenture interest, the Saskatchewan government has been obliged to step into the breach and pay interest with respect to branch line bonds guaranteed by the provincial government, it was announced by Premier Martin. The amount paid was \$260,000.

— Eight Indians were burned to death, and two more are not expected to recover; fourteen were severely injured and a large quantity of provisions, the property of the Indians, was destroyed in the several day forest fires around Gold Lake, north of Lloydminster, on the boundary between Alberta and Saskatchewan, according to information reaching the Indian commission from the agent who had been sent to investigate.

MOOSE JAW. — The Moose Jaw Times under date of June 3rd prints the following: "Within 25 miles of Moose Jaw until Sunday last there was a public school district which had a real pure bred German as chairman of the Board of Trustees, but today things are not as they were. Information was brought in by scouts to the G. W. V. A. last week that the enemy was showing considerable strength in this particular school district and on Sunday a trench raid in force was carried out. Three large automobiles loaded with eighteen Veterans who all had had something to do with the Fritzies 'over there,' comprised the party. When they arrived in the district they found that at the last election a school district composed of 'white' people had elected a pure bred German who came to the district from Germany in 1910. The Gerrie had homesteaded and also taken a pre-emption. The patent for the homestead was issued the year that this German's relatives in the Fatherland had started out to conquer the world, while the patent for the pre-emption was granted last year, when the views of the Gerries in the Fatherland had been changed. Mr. German in the south country had however, in the period between 1910, when he left Germany, and 1914, become a British subject by naturalization. When the Veterans arrived in the school district where the German was holding sway they took charge of affairs in quick order. The reason for their visit was that Mr. German had taken it upon himself to attack the character of the school teacher, while another German resident of the district had contributed another yarn. The rate-payers in the district were summoned to the meeting and a little group assembled, and Mr. German had it conveyed to him in no uncertain terms just what he would and could do in Canada. Before the meeting was over Mr. German had resigned his position as chairman of the school board, had apologized to the young lady in question and generally expressed a desire to behave better in future. The senior officer commanding the raiding party contributed a most excellent address to the afternoon's proceedings. Their procedure was not exactly according to the usual court regulations but the address by the leader of the Veterans' party is stated by members of the party to have been a model one. The assurance was given the German residents of the school district and especially the ex-chairman, that things would have to go along all right in the future or another raid would be organized after which the Veterans were confident there would not be any Germans left."

### Manitoba

WINNIPEG. — Five thousand returned soldiers formed a parade here, June 3rd, and marched direct to the House of Parliament, where they interviewed Premier Norris. The soldiers demanded that steps be taken to reduce the high cost of living. Premier Norris promised that he would at once take the matter up with the Federal House in Ottawa and see what can be done to bring about a better state of affairs. The parade then marched to the City Hall, where the leaders interviewed the Mayor. They stated that steps must be taken immediately to settle the strike, and intimated their intention of visiting the Trades and Labor Council to find the Bolsheviks who have been responsible for the trouble. The returned men carried a number of banners on one of which was inscribed "To Hell With Foreigners."

— Twelve arrests were made as the result of a score of street fights in which members of opposing forces in the strike engaged June 5th, chiefly around the statue erected to the heroes of the Riel Rebellion in front of the city hall. Numerous other individual scraps throughout the city marked the most turbulent period of the upheaval which entered its fourth week June 6th, but nothing approaching actual rioting can be said to have occurred, though it is certain the city missed martial law by a narrow margin. Troops stood with equipment ready in various barracks and guns on auto carriages were served with ammunition.

—"It is human to err." But if man has erred he often, out of human pride, tries to find a scape-goat whereon to lay the blame, to exonerate himself. Winnipeg has had its strike, the most serious strike in its history, affecting more or less all of western Canada. The strikers erred. A goodly number of them exhibited traits of bolshevism. Literature revolutionary in its doctrine was circulated. Strikers, for several days at least, exercised sovereign powers in the city of Winnipeg. Apparently the strike is lost. The strikers, aware that they were gravely mistaken, are now trying to find a scape-goat to lay their blame on. With ease the scape-goat was found: It is the "wicked" foreigner who is made responsible for all possible and impossible transgressions and crimes.

### Ontario

OTTAWA. — The Dominion executive of the Great War Veterans' Association, in session here June 5th, has offered to act as mediator in an effort to effect a settlement of the strike in Winnipeg. The following message was sent to all parties concerned in Winnipeg in the afternoon: "The Dominion executive of the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada, now in executive session at Ottawa, representing the great majority of returned soldiers in Canada and having the best interests of all Canadians at heart do hereby invite representatives of all conflicting interests in Winnipeg and district to accept this offer to act as mediators to settle the strike situation in the best interests of all Canada. Please wire reply if accepted. (signed) W. P. Purney, Dominion President G. W. V. A. of Canada."

— In the Commons, May 31st a vote of \$28,000 for pensions in the European war and active militia was brought up for the consideration of the committee. Mr. Rowell stated that the total casualties up to May 1 were 212,812, of which 63,347 were killed and died from disease, etc., and the remaining 148,836 were wounded. The item was carried on the understanding that further discussion on it would be allowed later.

— Royal assent was given to 65 bills June 6th. There was one which went through both Houses and received assent in the record time of twenty minutes. It was a bill to amend the Immigration Act, passed earlier in the present session. The bill extends the provision of the act in regard to prohibited classes. These classes now include not only those who advocate the overthrow by violence of constituted authority, but also those who in Canada defend and suggest the unlawful destruction of property or by word or by act create or attempt to create a public disorder in Canada or who without lawful authority assume any powers of government in Canada, or any part thereof, or who by common repute belong to or are suspected of belonging to any secret societies or organizations which extort money or in any way attempt to control any resident of Canada by force or threat or by bodily harm or blackmail. Persons in the prohibited classes are liable to deportation except those who are British subjects either by reason of birth in Canada or by reason of naturalization in Canada. Further, if a person by act or word at any time since 1910 has done anything enumerated then he would prima facie be deemed to belong to the prohibited class.

— A complete review of the financial position of the Dominion as a result of the war with suggestions as to what Canada must do in order to successfully negotiate the next few difficult years were the features of Sir Thomas White's annual financial statement preceding tariff and taxation budget announcements in the Commons last week. The minister's story of Canada's present position was listened to attentively by a crowded House and galleries. Probably the most interesting statement made by Sir Thomas was that the ultimate debt of the Dominion when all expenditures are met will be \$1,950,000,000, or \$220 per head of population, and involving an annual interest burden of \$115 per annum. The pensions will cost from 35 to 40 million dollars per annum. While impressing upon the House the fact that the burden to be borne is heavy, Sir Thomas said Canada was in a much better position than many other countries, and there was no reason why we should be discouraged. The cost of the war up to March 31st, the close of the financial year, was \$1,327,273,848. For the financial year it was \$450,000,000, as compared with \$60,750,475 for the first year of war. During the war period \$275,943,977 of its principal cost was paid out of revenue. With pensions and interest disbursements the amount paid out of revenue was \$438,293,248. The Finance Minister told the House that demobilization costs for the current fiscal year will be not less than \$300,000,000, and total expenditure \$620,000,000. Revenue on the other hand will not exceed \$280,000,000, or about sufficient to cover ordinary expenditures. There will have to be at least one more loan to cover demobilization and capital expenditure. For the past financial year Sir Thomas was able to announce that revenue had exceeded ordinary expenditure by seventy million dollars, of which forty-eight million dollars had been devoted to war expenditure. In order to successfully cope with the financial situation the Finance Minister said there must be agricultural and industrial development. We must adopt the motto: "Produce and save."

### British Columbia

VANCOUVER. — A general strike of organized labor in Vancouver in sympathy with the Winnipeg strike, effective at 11 a. m.

June 3rd was called at a mass meeting June 2nd. Exemptions from the strike order were made in the cases of firemen, police, bakers and bakery salesmen, milk wagon drivers, theatre employees, hospital employees, laundries, hotels and restaurants, ten civic employees to act as grave diggers, six caretakers for the city waterworks, ice wagons, for hospital, hotel and restaurant delivery only.

### Yukon.

DAWSON. — The last few days witnessed the blackest period in the history of Dawson, with exception alone of the Princess Sophia disaster, which claimed twelve Dawson lives, as the result of death occurring from ptomaine poisoning, following the dinner at the Yukon Gold Company's plant, number A-fifty four below, on Bunker Creek, May 22, at which thirty-six prominent men of the north sat down in a veritable lottery of death. Four others in hospital are expected to recover. The entire camp supplies, where the trouble occurred, has been destroyed, including utensils, even down to the stove, and a new complete outfit has been installed.

### Influenza Records

The Registrar of Vital Statistics for Saskatchewan, Mr. Stuart Muirhead, has now completed full figures with reference to the late outbreak of influenza, covering six months, that is, the last three months of 1918 and the first three months of 1919.

The figures as reported by months are as follows: September, 1; October, 352; November, 1,561; December, 1,110; January, 638; February, 340; March, 320; making a total of no less than 4,322, which is a higher figure than Saskatchewan's total loss during the year.

In tabulating the deaths by age periods, the period showing the greatest number of deaths is from 20 to 29 years, in which 1,350 deaths occurred, or 31.4% of the total deaths; the next highest period being from 30 to 39 years, in which 1,180 deaths occurred, or 27.3% of the total deaths.

Dealing with the occupation of those who died of influenza, naturally in this province most deaths occurred amongst farmers, the number being 999, but one of the most regrettable features in this connection is the great mortality among domestics and housewives, which reached 989, a truly appalling loss to all among the women and mothers of this province.

An interesting series of tables classifies influenza in two divisions, first, cases, where the epidemic was primary, that is where death occurred owing to the complications following influenza, and second, cases where influenza followed some other disease. When influenza was primary 3,263 deaths occurred, or 75% of the total deaths. In this connection pneumonia was by far the most fatal complication, and 2,479 deaths were recorded. When influenza was secondary there were only 183 deaths and of these 67 were from pneumonia, showing clearly that pneumonia was the most dangerous complication, whether primary or secondary.

It is to be noted that in spite of quite general alarm on this account, there were only 14 cases of death in pregnancy owing to influenza, although in cases where pregnancy was primary there were 35 deaths from influenza.

There were 876 deaths where influenza was the only cause.

The deaths in cities were 1,159; in the 75 towns, 496; in 300 villages, 426, making a total of 2,081 urban fatalities, while in the rest of the province there were 2,241. Of the towns, there were only 14 which reported no deaths, showing how widespread the disease was.

It was the least fatal in villages, of which 201 reported no deaths, while out of 315 municipalities 194 escaped.

A valuable chart or diagram has been prepared, to show the duration of cases, on which the record of 3,061 cases is given. This shows that the crisis occurred on the seventh and tenth days, on which the greatest number of deaths took place. After the fourteenth day the number of deaths decreased very rapidly. It may be mentioned that the Registrar only learns of the fatal cases, so that in speaking of the "duration of cases" it means the time from the date of the first attack until the date of death.

### Go To The Root.

Today the entire civilized world stands in fear of Bolshevism. People and Governments alike dread the anarchy, which threatens to override all law, and to deluge every country on earth with chaos, cruelty and crime. Rulers, statesmen and social welfare workers are at their wits' end to find some effective means of averting the impending catastrophe. All sorts of expedients are being suggested to meet the emergency; and we have no doubt but that some way will be found, in the present delicate situation to prevent the wrecking of civilization.

We are strongly of the opinion, however, that the peril will be only delayed, not entirely removed, unless the same, educational and correctional methods of earlier times be restored. We must go to the root of the trouble and apply the axe there, if we are to have permanent relief from the night-mare of Bolshevism. We must get rid of the wishy-washy sentimentality, that has destroyed the discipline of our primary and secondary schools; and we must put an end to the perfunctory penology, that takes from our penal and correctional institutions all the restraining influence of imprisonment and punishment.

When at the behest of hair-brained theorists, corporal punishment was entirely abolished in the schools, the seeds of anarchy were planted far and wide. When the old and solitary proverb, "Spare the rod, and spoil the child," was eliminated from the disciplinary dicta of pedagogy, one of the most serious mistakes in the history of education was made; and as a consequence, generations have been growing up resentful of restraint, and disrespectful of authority. Strikes have even become fashionable in the schools; and juvenile courts are busy every working day in the year. Strikes and juvenile courts were unknown in the good, old days before the extreme application of the "moral suasion" fad put the rod on the shelf.

Perfunctory penology came along to continue and complement the destructive work of "moral suasion" pushed to the extreme in the schools. Silly sentimentalists of men have been going upon the theory that the criminal is a victim of circumstances, and that society at large is responsible for his crimes. Therefore, the dear women visit the crook or the thug in his prison, and bring him candy and fruit and flowers, and their own sweet sympathy; and the sap-headed sociologists make his confinement so tolerable, that the sanction of the law loses about all its deterrent effect upon him.

What can be expected from such methods of education and penology? Human nature, in its fallen state, is prone to evil; and it must be restrained from wrong-doing by the fear of punishment. Punishment is the principle sanction of every civil law; fear of it is the

most powerful incentive to obedience of the law. Therefore, it is unwise to neglect to make proper use of its influence to deter the wilful, to correct the wayward, and to chastise the obstinate.

We are not minimizing the value of moral suasion. It is undoubtedly great and should be utilized; but to expect that respect for authority, and obedience to law can be maintained by recourse to moral suasion alone is nothing short of folly. Such expectation is not entertained regarding even the Moral Law; for, while the highest motive of obedience to the Commandments of God is love for the Creator Who is infinitely good in Himself and worthy of being obeyed, it cannot be denied that the hope of the reward of Heaven for disobedience makes a stronger appeal to selfish human nature, and that the fear of the punishment of Hell for disobedience is, after all, the very strongest incentive to virtue, for the average person.

### Summary of Austrian Terms.

(Continued from Page 1)

bodied by Austria in her freedom law as a bill of rights and provisions regarding them are to be under the protection of the league of nations.

Part 4. — Austria renounces all right, titles and privileges as to her own or her allies' territories to all the allied and associated powers and undertake to accept whatever measures are taken by the principal allied powers in relation thereto.

All Austro-Hungarian warships, submarines and vessels of the Danube flotilla are declared to be finally surrendered to the principal allied and associated powers.

Twenty-one specified auxiliary cruisers under construction in ports which belong or have belonged to Austria-Hungary shall be broken up, the salvage not to be used except for industrial purposes and not to be sold to foreign countries. The construction or acquisition of any submarines even for commercial purposes is forbidden.

All naval arms, ammunition and other war material belonging to Austria-Hungary at the date of the armistice shall be surrendered to the allies.

The wireless station at Vienna is not to be used for naval, military or political messages, relating to Austria or her late allies, without the assent of the allied and associated governments during three months, but only for commercial purposes under supervision. During the same period Austria is not to build any more high-powered wireless stations.

Austria agrees not to accredit or send any military, naval or air mission to any foreign country, nor to allow Austrian nationals to enlist in the army, naval or air service of any foreign power.

Part 7 on penalties is identical with the German treaty, except the omission of any provision similar to that calling for the trial of the ex-Kaiser of Germany.

Austria undertakes to recognize any agreement or convention made by the allies to safeguard the interests of their nationals in any undertakings constituted under Austro-Hungarian law, which operates in territories detached from the former Austrian empire, and to transfer any necessary documents and information in regard to them.

The clauses as to freedom of transit are the same as in the German treaty except the insertion of specific clauses granting Austria transit privileges through Austro-Hungarian territory in order to assure her access to the Adriatic.

### Impounded

One yearling Steer, Muley, color black, belly white. Geo. Riederer, S.E. Sec. 22-33-22, HUMBOLDT, SASK.