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The oldest Catholic newspaper of Saskatchewan, recommended by Rt. Rev. Bishop Pascal of Prince Albert and Most Rev. Archbishop Langevin of St. Boniface, and published by the Benedictine Fathers of St. Peter's Abbey at Muenster, Saskatchewan, Canada. VOLUME 16 No. 44 MUESTER, SASK., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1919. WHOLE No. 824

St. Peters Bote is published every Wednesday. Contributions, Advertisements or changes in advertisements should reach us not later than the preceding Saturday in order to be inserted in the next following issue. Notices of change of address should contain not only the new address, but also the old one. SUBSCRIPTION: \$2.00 per year, payable in advance. Single numbers 5 cents. Remittances should be made only by Registered Letter, Postal Note or by Money Order, payable at Muenster, Sask. Address all communications: ST. PETERS BOTE, Muenster, Sask., Canada.

After-the-War News

BERLIN, Dec. 6. — In a talk with a correspondent Gustav Noske, German minister of defence, said: "The limit has long been reached. Let the allies occupy the country if they like. The peace compromise to us is not peace but abrogation of the war. Were such a treaty accepted, the German nation would rise up and avenge themselves upon the men who signed it, and it would be right. Great Britain and France deliberately are planning the destruction of Germany. All the confidence I ever had in the pledges of the allies is gone forever. By deceit and trickery, the British and French governments are working opposition in their countries to cripple Germany still further beyond the crushing effect of the first treaty. We have yielded too often, and now must resist. Let the allies do what they please." Asked whether he would resign if the remainder of the government decided to accept the allied terms, Noske replied that he could not say what he would do a week hence, but that his present position had been deliberately adopted and was unchanged. The correspondent says that although Noske carefully emphasized that he was only defining his own position, his words agreed with the intentions ascribed to the other members of the cabinet. The two straws which Noske represents as having broken the back of German endurance are the demand for dock and harbor material and the protocol empowering the allies to enforce execution of the peace treaty. The correspondent suggested that if the Germans had not sunk the warships in the Scapa Flow, the demand of the allies for tugs and docks would not have been made. To this Noske replied: "Oh yes, they would. The British would have invented some pretext. Great Britain is out to cripple Germany and demands our last dredges and cranes so as to prevent the revival of our mercantile marine." VIENNA, Dec. 7. — Dr. Karl Renner, the chancellor, has been notified by the supreme council at Paris that it is willing to receive him personally to plead his country's dangerous plight. Dr. Renner will beg for immediate help, proposing as an alternative the retirement of the present government and the election by the allies of a neutral dictator and administrative staff to govern the country. WARSAW, Dec. 7. — Evacuation of the territory ceded to Poland by Germany, according to the terms of the German-Polish accord concluded recently, will start at 6 A. M. on the seventh day after the signature of ratification of the protocol of the peace treaty in Paris. Occupation by the Poles will begin at once. COPENHAGEN, Dec. 8. — Reports received here stated a ten-day armistice had been concluded between Poland and soviet Russia to enable the two governments to negotiate exchange of prisoners.

PARIS, Dec. 9. — Roumania is expected to become a party to the peace treaty with Austria and Bulgaria today. Her plenipotentiaries, it is stated, will sign the treaty in connection with the Austrian pact providing for the protection of racial minorities and will attach their signatures to the Bulgarian treaty. LONDON, Dec. 9. — An official statement issued by General Denikine reports fierce fighting in the Kamyschin, Kursk, Kiev and Tsarytsin regions, generally favorable to Denikine's forces, who captured 1200 prisoners at Tsarytsin, Dec. 4. The Bolsheviki statement received today reports success on the Don front and on the Persian border, where, after severe fighting, the Reds occupied Kazaudzhik, taking 1500 prisoners and much booty. The Bolsheviki admit the abandonment of Berdichev, southwest of Kiev, but declare that they have started another offensive, as a result of which heavy street fighting is proceeding in Berdichev. The Bolsheviki state further to have occupied Bielgorod, on the Donetz, 73 miles south of Kursk. PARIS, Dec. 9. — The Supreme Council's notes dealing with the peace treaty were delivered to Baron von Lersner, head of the German delegation, last evening. The first note denies the German demands for modification of the treaty on the surrender of Germans charged with crimes against international warfare and the return of prisoners. It agrees to consider the economic effects of the indemnities required for the sinking of the warships in the Scapa Flow in "a spirit of equity" after a hearing by the reparations commission. "In this spirit we await without delay the signature of the protocol and the exchange of ratifications." Regarding the coercion clause of the protocol, the Supreme Council considers that the signature of the protocol and ratification will make the treaty effective and that the protocol's execution will be gained by the general terms of the treaty and by ordinarily recognised methods. It rejects the German's "pretended right" to modification of the treaty clauses as compensation for the absence of United States citizens from the commission. It declares that it is in vain for Germany to seek to delay the treaty's effectiveness because of the position of the United States with regard to the commission. The second note deals entirely with the Scapa Flow incident. It places the responsibility on the Germans for the sinking and sees in the protest "only an attempt, difficult to explain, to delay the treaty." The note cites the secret message of the chief of the German admiralty to Admiral v. Reuter, in command of the ships in the Scapa Flow, telling him that the fleet's disposition "cannot be decided without us, it will be finished by us and delivery to the enemy avoided." MUNICH, Dec. 10. — In a letter addressed to the President of the Bavarian Red Cross, former Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, who commanded German armies in Belgium and France,

and who is in Switzerland, offers to surrender himself in response to the demands of the entente for the extradition of German army leaders, provided that his action will bring about the release of German prisoners in France. The former crown prince says the demand for extradition, in view of the fact that the judge and prosecutor are one, "is a mockery of every sense of justice." He volunteers, however, that if the entente insists upon the fulfillment of the extradition clause in the peace treaty before the German prisoners are released, that he will present himself for extradition. BERLIN, Dec. 11. — Germany's reply to the last note from the supreme council of the peace conference has been sent to Versailles. Nothing has been given out relative to its contents aside from a hint that its general tenor reciprocates the conciliatory tone of the last communication from the entente. LONDON, Dec. 11. — Andrew Bonar Law, the government leader, answering several questions in the House of Commons today, hinted that the Adriatic trouble was a subject of discussion between Premier Clemenceau of France, Foreign Minister Scialoja of Italy and Premier Lloyd George, as was the Russian situation and Turkey. He gave no indication of the course of the conference, however. LONDON, Dec. 11. — In the House of Commons today, Leslie Orme Wilson announced that up to Dec. 7 there had been delivered to the allies 355 vessels of a gross tonnage of 1,788,913, of which 203 vessels of 1,200,000 tons were in British hands. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11. — Fresh Japanese troops are being sent into Siberia say official dispatches from Vladivostok. Two transports now are unloading at Vladivostok, and others are reported en route. IRKUTSK, Dec. 12. — The retirement of the Siberian army continues and the Bolsheviki are within fifty miles of Nova Nikolavsk, the evacuation of which has been greatly hampered by a lack of fuel. Little fighting is reported, the Bolsheviki apparently being content to follow up the retreating Poles who replaced the Czechs on the western extremity of the railway. LONDON, Dec. 12. — The capture of Kharkov, in Southern Russia, one of the bases of General Denikine, is announced in a Moscow official dispatch received by wireless today. The occupation of Valki, about 20 miles southwest of Kharkov, also is claimed by the Bolsheviki. An official statement issued by the war office says volunteers of General Denikine's army, 80 miles east of Kiev, have been driven out of Piryatin, in the government of Poltava. The statement says the Denikine forces have fallen back to a defensive line along the Poltava-Kiev railway, but are defending themselves successfully in positions encircling Kiev on a 20-mile radius. PARIS, Dec. 12. — Austria must have help from the Allies in order

to save her from famine and bankruptcy, Chancellor Renner, of the Austrian Republic, told the Associated Press today, in explaining his presence in Paris where he came to present to the supreme council the situation, which, he declared, faces the country. "When I left Vienna, we had only 9,000 tons of flour for 6,700,000 people, a supply of six days only," said Dr. Renner. "Children are dying of hunger and cold in Vienna, and 85 percent of those between 9 months and three years old are suffering with rickets. The loss of weight on the part of the nursing mothers is serious, resulting in the diminution of the nursing capacity. For this reason it is of the utmost importance that supplies go forward at once, even while we are in Paris awaiting the result of negotiations for credits, because weeks must pass before supplies ordered now can reach Austria. By help, I mean such assistance as will facilitate our task of keeping the nation alive, and at the same time fulfilling our obligations to the allied powers. We are now paying thirty prices for everything we buy. That is to say, the crown has depreciated to one-thirtieth of its normal value. At the same time we have exhausted our reserves in securities and we have nothing left but the resources which, according to article 197 of the treaty of St. Germain, are mortgages to the Allies for payment of reparations. I am going to ask the supreme council to release from the mortgage a sufficient amount of our national wealth to form the basis of security for loans that are absolutely needed to insure feeding of our people. What we need first is a long term credit of a hundred million dollars with which to procure food until October, 1920." "Karl Renner painted a lamentable picture of the situation in Vienna to a representative of the Temps. "The infantile mortality," said the chancellor, "has reached 60 percent. A heated house is a thing unknown, and a hot meal a rarity. The coal ration is six pounds weekly per family, and there is a long wait in the street to get it. He ended by expressing thanks to the peace conference for allowing the Austrians to come to Paris and lay before it the state of affairs as it exists in Austria. LONDON, Dec. 13. — Brilliant cavalry raids by General Denikine's Cossacks in the rear of the Bolsheviki forces, in the region of Kamyschin, between Dec. 1 and 9, in which 2,500 prisoners were taken are reported in a communique received from the Denikine headquarters. A number of cannons and machine guns were captured by the raiders. Another raid yielded 350 prisoners. The abandonment of Berdichev by the Denikine troops is admitted. LONDON, Dec. 13. — Allied representatives in conference have decided definitely to let Russia settle its own difficulties, it was learned authoritatively today. The conference, in which Premier Lloyd George, Premier Clemenceau, Foreign Minister Scialoja and American Ambassador Davis

participated, was said to have determined not to deal with the Bolsheviki and at the same time to refuse further aid to General Denikine and Admiral Kolchak, anti-Bolsheviki leaders. Canadian News Saskatchewan REGINA. — An outbreak of hemorrhagic septicaemia it is reported have occurred among the cattle in southern Saskatchewan. This disease is usually an acute infectious distemper, which manifests itself either as inflammation of the digestive tract in the form of a swelling of the skin and underlying tissue, or as a necrotic pneumonia. The principal symptoms are fever, loss of appetite, cessation of rumination, sometimes accompanied by colicky pains and sometimes by a cough and difficult respiration. The disease is sometimes mistaken for anthrax and sometimes for blackleg. Energetic measures are being taken by the provincial department of agriculture to combat the spread of the disease. A preventive vaccine, said to be 100 per cent effective, can be obtained at cost from the livestock branch of the department. The livestock commissioner, Dr. J. G. Robertson, asks that all cases of diseases among cattle in any part of the province be reported to him immediately. —The government of Saskatchewan has expended no less a sum than \$43,200,000 for educational purposes since the province was erected in 1905, the Provincial treasurer Hon. Chas. Dunning announced in the legislative chamber. Public accounts show a total expenditure for education during the period mentioned of \$8,831,990. A further 4,369,000 represents the proceeds of the supplementary revenue tax used for the advancement of education. The statement was made during consideration of the bill to amend the supplementary revenue act an amendment which is designed to ensure that the province's income for all monies expended on education be handled in a different manner to other educational expenditures having occurred this fact. Five are dead as a result of an explosion in a stove on the farm of A. John McQuitty, who lived two miles from Dubeque. Fire broke out in the theatre at Ponteix, Dec. 6, doing damage estimated at \$75,000 and destroying eleven places. —Woman has invaded the realm of big game hunters in this province, a license having been issued to Maud McIntyre of Boharm. She has already taken to the woods and landed a moose, for which due credit has been given by game inspector of the game department. Reports indicate that the season is likely to be a successful one. PRINCE ALBERT. — The city of Prince Albert is rapidly assuming its place as a fur market cen-

ter. Fur is being brought into the city in large quantities, and a number of buyers from outside points are being paid for muskrat skins which are already selling from \$2.50 to \$2.75 a piece or 60% advance on prices the same time last year. That muskrats are plentiful is evidenced in the fact that one trapper brought in over 4,000 rat skins in addition to other varieties. Some infringement of the game laws are being reported. J. Gadard of Danden was convicted of having unprime rat skins and was fined \$10 and costs. 139 skins being confiscated. DUCK LAKE. — Starting in the basement on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 7th, fire totally destroyed the Bank of Montreal building and home of A. S. Foy, the manager, at Duck Lake. The furniture is a charred mass of ruins and practically nothing of value was saved. The total loss cannot be estimated, as the safe has not yet been opened. Some 20 tons of coal in the basement smouldered for some days. This is the fourth time Mr. Foy has had the misfortune to be burned out, twice in the bank. Each time it was a complete loss. Ontario OTTAWA. — Vital statistics, gradually coming in to the department of Indian affairs, indicate that the total mortality from flu among the wards of the nation on the various reserves and hunting districts will reach a total of almost five thousand. The greater proportion of the deaths occurred in Ontario and Quebec. \$100,000 was expended by the department in combating the epidemic among the Indians. (Continued on page 5.) Premier Borden Will Resign. OTTAWA, Dec. 11. — Suffering from impaired health in the wake of the war, and enjoined by his physician that retirement is absolutely necessary, Sir Robert Borden, prime minister of Canada since 1911, and one of the outstanding figures in world politics, is held to retire from public life. A caucus of ministerial supporters is to be held early in January to select a new leader who would become premier. Sir Robert afterwards would resign, and, in doing so, would the governor general as to whom he should call upon to form a ministry. The semi-official intimation of the premier's retirement came on Sunday, and it is known that already steps are being taken to summarize the party caucus. It will determine the selection of the man upon whom the mantle of Sir Robert is destined to fall. This sudden development is not a surprise to those who have learned of the premier's condition. The rumor has been current since his return from the south, but it is being borne out somewhat earlier than generally expected.

## Vindication Of Bishop Budka.

### Full Record of Investigation.

Throughout the duration of the war, the Rt. Rev. Nicetas Budka, Bishop of the Diocese of Canada of the Ruthenian Greek Catholic Church, was the victim of periodic attacks which were given wide publicity by the press, more particularly in the Provinces of Manitoba and Ontario. As a rule, these attacks were inspired by members of a comparatively small group of Canadian Ukrainians, who, while remaining in the background, were enabled to obtain for their fabrications all necessary publicity through the medium of credulous editors and scheming politicians. The attacks alleged disloyalty on the part of the Bishop; in reality, they were founded upon jealousy, religious prejudice and hatred on the part of those who prompted them. As a consequence of the wide publicity obtained, a very considerable number of Canadians arrived at the wholly erroneous conclusion that Bishop Budka was in reality a disloyal citizen.

From time to time the defamatory accusations were answered and refuted by Bishop Budka himself, by the Catholic Truth Society of Manitoba, by the Knights of Columbus and by other organizations and individuals; enquiries made in the House of Commons received from the Government the reply that investigation had been made but no evidence to substantiate the accusations had been submitted. In spite of this, however, the general charge of disloyalty was repeated and continued to receive publicity.

In the Winnipeg press of April 25 last, appeared an announcement that the Great War Veterans, through their Association, were bringing every pressure to bear upon Ottawa to secure the deportation of Bishop Budka, that every constitutional step possible was being taken by said Association to get the Bishop back to Austria, and indignation was expressed at the alleged laxity of the authorities and intimation given that trouble would occur if action was not taken promptly.

On May 1 a large deputation of Great War Veterans waited upon Hon. T. C. Norris, Premier of Manitoba, and made a demand for action leading to the deportation of Bishop Budka. The latter had then been absent from home for several days. Immediately upon his return he publicly announced his desire for a most searching investigation by a properly constituted authority, at the earliest possible date, in order that his conduct, his citizenship, his utterances and his writings during the past five years, should be most carefully enquired into. He stated his further desire that such investigation should be held in public and that an opportunity be given to all who had any complaint to make concerning him, to appear and be heard. He further announced that instructions had been given to his Counsel to endeavor to arrange for the holding of such investigation at once.

Immediately thereafter, Mr. T. J. Murray, Counsel for Bishop Budka, interviewed the chairman of the Alien Registration Board with a view to arranging an investigation; he also wrote Counsel for the Great War Veterans expressing a desire for an immediate and thorough enquiry, suggesting that it be conducted by a Judge, that it be made broad enough to include all relevant allegations and complaints, and that an opportunity be afforded to all who might have any accusation to make, to be heard. The communication further offered the fullest measure of co operation with

the Great War Veterans in the preparations for and conduct of the enquiry.

As a consequence, arrangements were made with His Honor Judge Paterson of the County Court, Winnipeg to commence on May 19 an enquiry under the provisions of the Dominion Order-in-Council of Feb. 14, 1919 (dealing with enquiries as to the propriety of directing the internment of persons of alien enemy nationality) the proceeding being based upon a formal application made by Counsel for the Great War Veterans to Judge Paterson requesting the internment of Bishop Budka. On the date set for commencing the enquiry, Winnipeg was in the throes of a general strike and an adjournment was directed. Subsequently, a further adjournment was granted at the request of the Great War Veterans. Then long vacation intervened, and it became impossible to bring on the hearing before Fall. On Sept. 29, no move having been made by the complainants to arrange for a hearing, Bishop Budka's Counsel applied for and obtained an appointment for October 27.

Early in May Counsel for the Bishop had requested the Great War Veterans to submit a written statement of their charges, and in reply the complaints against the Bishop were stated in writing as follows:—

1. That he has prayed for the success of the Austrian armies.
2. That he has, at different times, made statements derogatory and prejudicial to British soldiers and likely to bring the British armies into contempt.
3. That he has solicited and collected funds for the assistance of Galicia and Austria.
4. That he has been the agent of the Austrian Government in Canada.
5. That he has expressed his loyalty to the late Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria.
6. That he has deprecated Canadian War Bonds and has endeavored to prohibit the sale of Canadian War Bonds to Ruthenians.
7. That he has attempted to maintain the Ruthenian language to the exclusion of the English language in Ruthenian schools.
8. That he has blocked the establishment of the Ukrainian Legion for service in the British armies.
9. That he has repeatedly expressed his sympathy, both in speech and writing, to the Austrian Government.
10. That he has broken his parole while in Canada, and United States.
11. That he has preached seditious sermons.

On the opening of the enquiry before His Honor Judge Paterson, on October 27, Mr. C. L. Monteith, who appeared as Counsel for the Great War Veterans, stated to the court that he could not substantiate any of the above mentioned charges, and that they would have to be withdrawn, as he could not prove them.

Counsel for the complainants then submitted a new charge, viz. "that Bishop Budka, having registered as of alien enemy nationality, had failed to report to the Registrar of Alien Enemies." In support of this charge, he called as a witness the chief clerk of the Alien Registration Department, Winnipeg, who admitted that the Bishop did not report, because he had been excused from reporting by the Registrar of Alien Enemies, and that the Bishop had therefore never been under any obligation to report. The witness further stated that so far as his knowledge went, the exemption from reporting was granted because "Bishop Budka was a priest, and he was not thought to be dangerous, and the permission to travel was something which he would need, owing to the

necessity of his travelling between his parishes." This was the only witness called by the complainants.

No one else having appeared to make any complaint or offer any evidence against the Bishop (although notice of the enquiry had appeared in the public press), Mr. Murray, Counsel for the Bishop, then announced that he proposed to adduce evidence to show that the charges originally made were without foundation. A question having been raised by the court as to the propriety or necessity of hearing further evidence under the circumstances (in view of the withdrawal of all the original charges), Mr. Murray submitted an argument in support of the contention that in the interests of the public and of the Bishop, and in fairness to the latter, an opportunity ought to be afforded of introducing further evidence, and in this way settling the whole question completely. The Court finally agreed to hear further evidence.

The case submitted on behalf of Bishop Budka comprised a very considerable volume of documentary evidence, as well as the viva voce statements of several witnesses. The former included many excerpts from the daily press, several pastoral letters issued by Bishop Budka to his flock (including the now famous letter written prior to the commencement of the war, and at a time when there did not appear any likelihood of Great Britain being drawn into the conflict), letters from the Premier of Canada, papers dealing with the application for naturalization of the Bishop, newspaper reports of addresses delivered by the Bishop to his people in various parts of the West, copy of depositions in the Hafford case, special articles written by the Bishop for the Canadian Ruthenian newspaper and printed in both English and Ruthenian, and excerpts from Hansard showing answers by the Government to enquiries made in the House of Commons.

Of the mass of documentary evidence so submitted, perhaps the most valuable was that furnished by the several pastoral letters, written, as they were, by Bishop Budka himself, at various times and on momentous occasions, throughout the period of the war, when there could be no thought of their being used as evidence in the future, prepared, not for public effect, but in order that their contents might be communicated to the members of his flock by the priest on the altar. These pastoral letters accurately reflected the true inwardness of their composer. They appealed to the highest and noblest instincts of the Canadian Ukrainians, calling upon them to rally under the flag of the British Empire, and to sacrifice wealth and blood in support of it, as a holy duty; they made due acknowledgement of the debt of gratitude and obligations which they were owing to Canada, the land of adoption, which had afforded protection and opportunity to all its Ruthenian citizens; they requested that all party and racial feelings and all indifference be put aside; they gave reminder of the oath of allegiance, with its resulting obligation in the way of loyalty, and they defined loyalty as involving sacrifice; they suggested the formation of battalions of naturalized Ukrainians, and they appealed for continued prayer for the success of the cause undertaken by the British Empire and the speedy restoration of peace.

The Bishop himself took the witness stand and underwent a lengthy examination covering each one of the charges made against him. He denied each and every one of them; he explained what his attitude had been and was on each of the questions involved in the charges, and he disclosed to the court all relevant information which he possessed,

pertaining to the subject matter of the charges. He was also subjected to a lengthy cross examination by Counsel for the Great War Veterans. Although this examination covered a wide range, no objection was taken to any of the questions, the Bishop answering them all, to the best of his ability, and with thorough frankness.

Other witnesses called, showed that Bishop Budka had on many occasions, while addressing gatherings of his people in the Western Provinces, advised them to assist the Red Cross work, and to purchase Victory Bonds, in order that Canada might be enabled to carry out her undertakings; that he frequently reminded them of their duties to Canada, and that he arranged for other speakers to give addresses on the same subject; that he insisted on the children learning the English language, pointing out that, without it, they would not be able to succeed in this country; that his advocacy was not only in favor of a knowledge of English, but also for a thorough training in it; that he had made representations to the Government at Ottawa with a view to having permission granted for the organization of Ruthenian battalions in the Canadian Overseas Forces; that he had publicly and privately advocated enlistment on the part of Ruthenians not only in such Battalions but also in the Canadian Army generally. These witnesses also were examined as to the various charges made against the Bishop; they stated they had no knowledge of anything which would serve as a foundation for any of the charges; that they believed the charges to be wholly unfounded, and that in their belief, the charges had originated with a group of foreign speaking people who were active in a movement to establish among the Ukrainian people a church independent of the Ruthenian Greek Catholic Church. Among the witnesses were the Director of a Ukrainian Educational institute and a former officer of the Canadian Army.

On Nov. 26 His Honor Judge Paterson delivered the following judgment:—

"In the matter of an application to intern one, the Right Reverend Nicetas Budka, under Orders-in-Council, dated 28th of October, 1914, and 14th of February, 1919.

"The Law Courts, Winnipeg, November 26th, 1919.

"JUDGEMENT OF HIS HONOR, JUDGE PATERSON.

"His Honor: I was under the impression the last day of the hearing that I had to make a written report but having looked into the Orders-in-Council, I cannot find it necessary to do so. If the accused is found guilty and ordered to be interned, he is handed over to the authorities, otherwise there is no procedure requiring me to report, apparently, to anybody, but I think, as I did not give my decision the other day, I should declare in open Court or indicate, really, what was the result of the investigation.

"So far as the charges were concerned, it resolved itself simply into the one charge that was pressed and that was that he had not reported as required under the registration of aliens. He did not report, that is quite true, but I think he had a very good reason why he should not have done so, without at all seeming to be trifling with the regulations or willfully breaking the rules, and that was, as he had registered in the office of Colonel Lindsay, he there received authority, I think it might be called, at least he practically received a release from requiring to report after registering. I think it is quite reasonable that Bishop Budka accepted, as almost anybody would have accepted, the authority of Col. Lindsay, who was at the head of the Board, as being qualified and authorized to grant him

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such release as, apparently, he was granted. I think it is not unreasonable that Bishop Budka should not have gone any further to determine whether or not Col. Lindsay would have such authority. So that while Bishop Budka did not report as the regulations required, yet he had a very good reason, I think, in not doing so, and he was not wilfully committing any breach of the regulations and I could not order his internment and will have to release him from the charge.

"As far as the other matters are concerned I do not know how much I should say about them. I am quite satisfied that the counsel for the complainants had put before him at one time some rather serious charges against Bishop Budka and that he was quite conscientious in framing the charges as they were, but at the hearing not a tittle of evidence was produced against the Bishop to warrant such charges having been made, in fact, the only evidence that was adduced was by the Bishop and some of his own witnesses, who, instead of charging the Bishop with disloyalty and so on, testified that his conduct was to be approved. I do not think it is necessary to say anything more on these charges that were perhaps serious, but why those who made the charges did not come forward and attempt to substantiate them, I do not know. So far as the investigation before me was concerned there was no ground shown why there should be any doubt cast upon Bishop Budka's loyalty to Canada."

It is to be sincerely hoped that these proceedings and the judgment rendered thereon, will bring to an end, once and for all time, the cruel campaign of misrepresentation which has been relentlessly waged against Bishop Budka during the past five years. It will perhaps be too much to expect that those who have in the past been responsible for originating the many slanderous statements concerning him, will treat him honestly and fairly in the future. Animositities, based upon religious prejudice, jealousy and personal ambition, are not easily eradicated. Heretofore the traducers have relied (and not in vain) for their success upon a sensational press and upon a thoughtless public, who have been all too ready to believe ill of one, whom they have not tried to know or understand, and with whom they have not cared to sympathize. It is to be hoped that the press and its readers, including some of our Winnipeg politicians, will learn a lesson from this experience, will in the future be honest at least with themselves, if not with Bishop Budka, and will refuse to continue to be the dupes of the self-seeking designs of his Ukrainian defamers.

It has indeed been a fortunate circumstance for Canada, and for its Ukrainian citizens in particular, that the latter have enjoyed during the critical and strenuous period of the war, a leadership so loyal and so wise as that accorded by Bishop Budka. The Pioneer Bishop of his diocese, he has met with all the discouraging difficulties which those who lead the way so often have to encounter, suspicion, indifference, dissension, intolerance, lack of assistants, and want of funds. He has given without stint, in time, energy, and ability, in order that his people may remain true children of the Church, and may become worthy citizens of their adopted country. He is planting, that those who come after him may reap; his hopes rest, not so much in the present adult generation, as in their children. He has proven himself indefatigable in implanting in the minds of the rising generation, a deep and lasting love for Canada, the land of their birth, an appreciation of the value of education, and an understanding of the

necessity of a thorough knowledge of English, so that in the years to come, his people will occupy no secondary place in Canadian citizenship. And as he has planned and worked, so has he lived, an honest, upright, loyal, true Catholic citizen of Canada. He has been misunderstood because he and his work have not been known. When our Canadian people come to a full understanding on how well, in the interests of Canada, Bishop Budka has builded during all the time his loyalty has been suspected, then, only, will they be able to appreciate his true worth. In the meantime he continues to sacrifice every personal comfort and interest, for the good of others.

—Northwest Review, Winnipeg.

### Lignite Briquette Making Will Soon Be Undertaken

The Lignite Utilization Board has left for Montreal after completing their investigations at Estevan and other points in the lignite coal area of southeastern Saskatchewan and southwestern Manitoba and spending some time with members of the Provincial Government. Announcement of the location of a site for the plant to manufacture briquettes from the lignite deposits in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, will be made shortly.

R. A. Ross, chairman of the Lignite Utilization Board, stated before leaving for the east that the factors determining the choice of a site are purely economic, the questions of proximity to fuel resources, to an abundant water supply, shipping and housing facilities all having to be given due consideration.

"We expect to come to a decision almost immediately," he said, "except two or three points we still have to discuss, we have now practically all the information we require. We hope to have the contracts let for the erection of the plant by April 1st and to have the plant in operation making briquettes by next August."

"It must not be forgotten that this plant will be purely a demonstration plant as the capacity will be only 30,000 tons of briquettes a year. It would require 300 plants of that capacity to manufacture enough briquettes to take the place of the anthracite coal now being imported into Canada.

"Canada has the second largest coal holdings of any country in the world, yet we are still dependent upon the United States for about half of our coal. This is largely due to the fact that our lignite coals are difficult to transport without heavy loss from slacking and from crushing and its friable nature also causes a large loss in mining.

"Our experiments have now reached the point where we have got a process for carbonising and briquetting lignite which gives us a commercial product at a commercial price from lignite coal, practically equal in heating value to anthracite coal."

"Providing that the demonstrating plant proves successful, will the Government proceed to manufacture briquettes on a large scale, or will the process be made public and handed over to the coal producers?" Mr. Ross was asked.

Mr. Ross said that he could not tell what the Government's policy might be, but he believed that the miners themselves would go into the business, manufacturing briquettes from the slack with a certain proportion of run of mine, enabling them to equalise production throughout the year and to ship and store the product without any risk of deterioration.

"We have subjected our briquettes to the most rigid tests,"

he said, "with completely satisfactory results. We have soaked these briquettes in water. Put them in cold storage, subjected them to intense cold, thawed them out and frozen them again, and they stood all these tests. They can be piled outside without any protection without deteriorating."

"These briquettes, while made of lignite, are simply anthracite, because the whole composition of the coal has been changed. It takes two tons of lignite coals to make one ton of briquettes. We drive off the gases which make lignite coals so smoky and sooty, we evaporate all the water, and the completed product can be shipped anywhere and used for any purpose for which anthracite coal would be used."

Mr. Ross was asked if there would be any economic loss in driving off the gas and said that this gas would probably be all used in the process of manufacturing the briquettes, and that the by-products would also be of value. "We could secure a much larger quantity of these by-products if it were not that we want to leave as many heat units as possible in the coal."

"The demonstration plant we are erecting will be the smallest commercial plant which could be constructed and operated on a practical basis, and naturally this will mean that the manufacturing costs will be heavier than in a larger plant. Personally, I would like to see this plant maintained as an experimental plant, where briquetting experiments could be carried out with all the coals in Canada, and the coal mine operators of Canada making briquettes at the different mines, becoming manufacturers as well as miners.

"Our greatest difficulty has been in securing a satisfactory binder at a low enough price and we have experimented with a large number and secured a vast amount of information, and are now in a position where we cannot be held up for any one binder, as we have several materials which have given very good results. One is sulphite pitch, a waste product from our pulp mills, lignite tar from the lignite itself is the other, and we have found that a very good binder could be made from spoiled flour."

"We expect to manufacture these lignite briquettes so that they will cost less than anthracite coal cost before the war. The cost will be higher naturally further away from the place of manufacture, but we expect to improve our methods so that the cost can be reduced as these lignite briquettes are manufactured on a larger scale."

The Lignite Utilization Board entered upon its work a little over a year ago and was organized according to an agreement between the Governments of Saskatchewan and Manitoba and the Dominion Government, the operations of the Board being financed by the three Governments, the Dominion Government appropriating \$200,000 and the Saskatchewan and Manitoba Governments appropriating \$100,000 each for the purpose. Investigations have been carried on for some years by the Saskatchewan Government with a view toward better methods of utilizing lignite, and the prospects of a solution of the problem of successfully briquetting the vast lignite deposits, amounting to billions of tons, in the southern part of the province are exceedingly gratifying to the Government as well as the people of Saskatchewan.

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Contributions, advertisements and changes of advertisements should reach the office of publication not later than Saturday to ensure their appearance in the following issue. Sample copies sent free upon request.

Notices of change of address should always contain both the old and the new address. REMITTANCES should always be made by Registered Letter, Postal Note or Money Order, payable at MÜNSTER, SASK.

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

1919 Church Calendar 1920

Table with columns for December, January, and February, listing various feast days and events such as Circumcision, Epiphany, Christmas, and the beginning of Lent.

Table of Feasts of Obligation and Other Feasts, including New Year, Epiphany, Ascension, All Saints, Immaculate Conception, Christmas, and various Lenten and Easter feasts.

Table of Feasts of Obligation and Eclipses, including Ember Days, Lent, and the dates of the sun and moon eclipses.

POPE PLEADS FOR PRISONERS OF WAR.—Cardinal Amette has been intrusted by Pope Benedict to convey to Premier Clemenceau the wishes of many German families, made known to the Holy Father, that their relatives who have been prisoners in France for five years, be allowed to return home for Christmas. The Socialist Deputies of Italy have urged the Government to endeavor to induce France to send home all the remaining prisoners of war, saying that it is "an atrociously uncivilized fact that a hundred thousand German war prisoners still are kept to work in a state of substantial slavery."

(to use the hyphenated term) is the original Canadian. None has a better right to the national appellation. The habitant of Quebec is for Canada first, last and all the time. He has been here a long time and this is the only country he knows. In a practical way, France has no greater interest for him than has any other country. That makes him more truly Canadian than the people of any other race in the Dominion. His interests are here and here only. For Canada he will work and fight and suffer. It was the native feeling of Canadianism which prompted his objection to conscription. He did not concern himself with quarrels originating 3,000 miles away and resented the application of force for the strengthening of Canadian arms overseas. The average man in Ontario believes that the French-Canadian is ignorant and priest-ridden and does exactly as he is told. That belief is false and the die has been spread with malice aforethought and for political purposes by the press and public men of other parts of Canada. The extent to which it was done in 1917 was nothing less than a national crime. The habitant of Quebec is just as intelligent as the average man in Ontario. The educated man in Quebec and assuredly the Quebec members of Parliament are, in many ways, superior to their fellow-Canadians. They speak both languages fluently and extremely well, are better

informed about Ontario than we are regarding Quebec and are broad-minded to a degree. Nor are they dominated politically by the priesthood. It may be that they follow their leaders more trustfully than do we. Perhaps they have more justification for doing so. In these days of unrest in all the other provinces, it is a relief to turn to the old province and its people. The most significant statement we have heard for a long time and a surprising one as well, was that made recently by a Unionist member of Parliament. "Quebec will yet save Canada," said he. "She is the balance wheel of the whole works. She is not carried away by every wave of sentiment or passion or passing fad—economically, politically, morally or religiously." Quebec has fixed convictions. Her people are safe and sane. In all the world's turmoil, the citizens of the ancient province attend to their affairs as usual. They are industrious, thrifty and God-fearing. They maintain their rights and respect those of their neighbors. The people of Quebec know where they are going. They know how to live and we suspect they know better than most of us, how to die. Hats off to the French-Canadians—true Canadians all.

Religious News

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.—On the 27 of November there died at Laval, France, the Rev. Father Gasté, O.M.I., who had been an Indian missionary from 1861 to 1901 at Caribou Lake, about a thousand miles north of Prince Albert. At this lake he founded an Indian mission and remained its zealous apostle until failing health forced him to give up his beloved work and take up his residence in the Bishop's palace here. He then became superior of the Oblates, chaplain of the Sisters of Zion and during the absence of his bishop, administrator of the diocese. About ten years ago he returned to France, his native land. Father Gasté was born Oct. 11, 1830, at Andonillé, diocese Laval, France; ordained priest at Séz in 1855, entered the Oblate Community in 1860, but came to America before the completion of his novitiate, pronouncing his religious vows at St. Boniface, Man., on the 30th of May 1861 and then immediately left for the far north. All who knew Father Gasté admired his deep piety and his zeal for the evangelization of the Indians. May the Master, in whose vineyard he labored so zealously for forty years, give him Eternal Rest.

REGINA, Sask.—Rev. Father Heinrich, who went to Alsace-Lorraine in April of this year to visit his old home, returned last week accompanied by his sister, who will be his housekeeper at Quinton, Sask. Father Heinrich left for Quinton after paying a short visit to Archbishop Mathieu at the palace here.

KITCHENER, Ont.—Rev. Father Reitzel, of St. Jerome's College, has been appointed to succeed Rev. Father Benninger, at St. Theresa's Church, Elmira.

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—A most regrettable accident was the cause of the death of Sister Mary Rinalda, of the Sisters of St. Joseph here. Sister Rinalda was about to step from the automatic elevator in St. Michael Hospital, when the elevator suddenly started, throwing the nun backward, her head being struck and crushed by the impact with the top of the door.

BOYD, Wis.—The Rev. Constantine Nau of the LaCrosse Diocese celebrated on Nov. 27 his silver jubilee as pastor of St. Jerome's Parish here. Father Nau supervised the erection of a new church at Edson, which was one of his missions for many years. In the dis-

trict formerly under his jurisdiction there are now six parishes with resident pastors. Father Nau founded the St. Ann's Parish at Stanley and managed the building of the first church.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Rev. John F. Murray, whose appointment as Auxiliary Bishop to Bishop Nilan was reported last week, is chancellor of the Diocese of Hartford. Bishop-elect Murray was born in Waterbury, Feb. 26, 1877. He completed his classical and philosophical education at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass. Because of his brilliant success at Holy Cross, he was selected by Bishop Tierney as one fitted for university training, and he was accordingly sent to Louvain, where he again distinguished himself. He was ordained priest April 14, 1900, by Msgr. J. F. Van der Stappen, Auxiliary Bishop of Mechlin. For three years he was professor of Latin, Greek and German at St. Thomas Seminary, and in 1903 was appointed chancellor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Rev. Joseph Maria Neri, the widely-known blind Jesuit priest and scientist, who installed the first electric lights seen upon the streets of San Francisco, died at the University of Santa Clara on November 17. He was born in Novara, Italy, Jan. 16, 1836.

ROME, Italy.—In the current issue of 'La Civiltà Cattolica' appears an article contributed by Father Briccarelli, S. J., on "Ruins of Art and Lessons of War." Father Briccarelli deals with the ravages of war committed in the Diocese of Treviso alone. A short time ago the Bishop of Treviso, Msgr. Longhin, published a work containing 86 photographs of churches and landscapes along the banks of the Piave River, comparing their present state with that before the war. In the area referred to by the bishop, 47 churches have been utterly destroyed. Thirty campaniles have been demolished. Organs have been destroyed, large numbers of church bells have been melted down, and many precious books and manuscripts have entirely disappeared. In many cases, Father Briccarelli states, priceless works of art that have come into being during the course of centuries have been wrecked and made into absolute rubbish in a few hours. In Northern Italy alone more than 7,000 church bells have been taken away and melted down.

St. Peter's Colony

WATSON.—Rev. Abbot Michael Ott, of Münster, was the honored guest of Rev. Father Dominic from Dec. 6 to Dec. 8. On the latter date Father Abbot held services at 10.30 and preached a very instructive and appropriate sermon on the Immaculate Conception. Rev. Father Chrysostom, parish priest of Münster, spent a few days in Watson, the guest of Rev. Father Dominic.

—We congratulate Messrs. Wm. Smith and Jos. Felix on their election as Town Councillors. Messrs. Jas. Smith, Frank Vossen and Thos. Gormican are school trustees.

—Mr. Phillely is successor to Jos. Vossen in the agency for the International Harvester Machine Co. Mrs. Phillely was formerly organist in our church here and it is rumored she will again take up the good work. Mrs. Anstett will reside with her daughter, Mrs. Phillely.

—The Bazaar given by the Ladies' Aid of the Sacred Heart Parish was held as previously announced in St. Peter's Bote on Dec. 8, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, after services. In spite of the cold weather the attendance was very good and the financial results correspondingly so. The officers of the Ladies' Aid were instrumental in raising the Parish

fund by \$703.12, \$620.70 of which were the net proceeds of the bazaar. The parish owes thanks to all who helped to make the bazaar such a pleasing success, especially to the members of the Ladies' Aid who so cheerfully and zealously gave their time and labor.

—Mr. Jos. Vossen has gone to the Clinic at Rochester, Minn.

—Messrs. Peterman, Lockinger and Hammers have returned from a successful hunting trip.

—Mr. Juo. Vossen has moved into his new residence.

—Miss Mayrand of Howell has taken a position as stenographer in the local bank here. We know her to be a good musician and expect her to be a valuable addition to our prospective choir. —Corr.

—Mr. T. F. Schindler and family are taking an extended trip to the United States for Christmas and New Year and then on to Los Angeles, Cal., for a stay of three months, whence they expect to return again to Saskatoon by the middle of March.

—Mr. G. H. Cameron was re-elected Mayor for the town of Watson on Dec. 8.

—100 cars of grain have been shipped from Watson this season. The elevators contain over 100,000 bushels and half the farmers are still waiting for an opportunity to ship or sell.

128 cars of baled hay have been shipped from Watson this season. These shipments are attracting the attention of stock raisers in less favored districts and will be an important factor in attracting settlers to Company lands still vacant around here.

ST. GREGOR.—With the thermometer ranging from 35 to 40 below zero these days, the very best friend we have is the heating apparatus, and it surly keeps a man busy carrying wood and shoveling coal to keep the home in comfort.

—Mr. Joseph Schwartz who boarded the train on Saturday for Engelfeld and Watson returned on Sunday.

—Mr. G. M. Muires of Humboldt visited his relatives and friends on Saturday and Sunday. George always seems to have a good feeling for his old homestead north of town where he "bached" many a day while doing his homestead duties.

—Mr. John Raab transacted business in Humboldt the forepart of the week.

—Mr. Martin Schmitt who has a farm about 8 miles north of St. Gregor, left for his former home in Minnesota to spend the holidays under the parental roof. We hope to see him back soon with a better half, as Martin is too busy a farmer to continue "baching." —Corr.

ANNAHEIM.—Mr. Kunz has been elected Reeve of St. Peter's Municipality, for the eighth time in succession, by a large majority, showing how trustworthy a character the public recognize him to be. May he repeat his election successes many times over. The newly elected councillors for the municipality are: Div. 2 John Raab (by acclamation); Div. 4 Thomas Massey (by a majority of 6, his opponent being Mich. Foushe); Div. 6 Nick Schuler (by acclamation). The figures for the Reeve election are:

Table with columns: DIV., M. KUNZ, ST. PAPPENFUS, showing election results for various wards.

MÜNSTER.—The C.N.R. passenger trains were run most of the time last week in two sections, it having been found that one train of the ordinary length was too great a load for the locomotive to pull on those cold days, we were going through.

—Two more boys, Peter and William Mainzer of Münster, are

taking instruction at St. Peter's Abbey. The upstairs of the Abbey building has been fitted up as a temporary college.

—Do not forget to visit my Candy Store. My choice Christmas Candies, Nuts and Toys will gladden the hearts of your little ones. Also got in a good supply of fresh Groceries. Sugar on hand, brown and white.

CAROLINE MAMER, MÜNSTER. —We have been told that some people were afraid that some awful cataclysm might befall the earth during this or next week and that a cold wave with temperatures as low as 70 and 90 degrees below zero might prevail in the Canadian Northwest, because during this critical period all the planets with the exception of the earth would be more or less placed in a line to the sun. We may assure our kind readers that the hand of God Almighty is still piloting the stars so that they need not fear a collision among them. Mr. Foster of Washington, D. C., takes great pains in forecasting the weather and he gets paid for it. Sometimes he strikes it quite successfully, many a time, however, he is entirely wrong. Often he contradicts the statement, he has made the week before. For instance, on Dec. 5, he said that warm waves would reach the plains sections (to which Saskatchewan must be counted) by Dec. 8 and again by Dec. 13. But the fact is that by Dec. 8, one of the coldest waves Saskatchewan has ever experienced in December reached the plains. Foster was wrong again in forecasting a warm wave for Dec. 13 because on Dec. 12-14 inclusive the minimum temperature was far below zero and even the maximum showed 11 below zero. The weather prophets are about as reliable as the war prophets. The peculiar position of the planets is not a novelty. It happened before. No mishap occurred then. Why should God let one of them slip out of His almighty hands this year? We might, however, kind reader, caution you against reading the sensational papers. They are no good. They pretend to be scientific and to know everything. It is not so. You remember the time when these same sensational newspapers, a couple of years ago, predicted a calamity, by hinting at the possibility that the tail of Halley's comet would brush the city of New York and greatly damage it not completely destroy it. Did anything happen? Did you then even see the dreaded comet at all? Therefore, keep your balance and let the sensational papers waste as much printer's ink as they like.

—Father Leo of Bruno was a visitor at the Abbey on Sunday of this week.

—Wednesday, Friday and Saturday of this week are days of fast and abstinence, because this week is ember week. Wednesday, Dec. 24, being the vigil before Christmas is likewise a day of fast and abstinence.

—The following contributions were received by the St. Peter's Bote during the past week: For the Orphanage at Prince Albert: From a reader at Pilger \$5.00 " " " Münster 9.00 " " " Beachamp 10.00 " " " Humboldt 5.00 " " " reader at Dana 10.00 " " " Bruno 5.00 " " " lady at Raymond, Ia. 10.00

The lady from Iowa also sent \$40 for Father Egenolf and \$50 for Father Brabender. Another lady at Münster also contributed \$3.00 for Father Egenolf. God bless them all!

—Nic. Huls who disposed of his farm to Jos. Boehler of St. Gregor, intends to go within the near future to the United States where he expects to reside.

—Mr. A. H. Pilla and a number of other ninruds of this and



Make Me Good

Bless everyone I love and teach me How to help and comfort each. Give me the strength right living brings. And make me good in little things.

The Pope's Services to the World During the War

The position of the Vatican during the entire period of the war has been a peculiarly trying one. While there were some papers like the London Times, which loudly asserted that the Papacy had forever lost its prestige because it did not forthwith espouse the cause of the Allies, the Catholic press, with a saner outlook upon the situation, faithfully instructed the world on the Pope's splendid efforts to alleviate the horrors of war. In fact, the persistent, and, in most cases, successful work of the Vatican officials to do all in their power to bring hope and help to the victims of the catastrophe, will form one of the inspiring chapters of the future history of the great war.

It would require too much space to point out in detail the various kinds of services freely offered by the agencies established by the Holy Father to assist the victims of war. There were arrangements made to exchange disabled prisoners of war and to release and exchange civil prisoners. Efforts were made to establish communication by letter with the occupied districts. The Pope succeeded in securing Sunday as a day of visit for war prisoners. Arrangements were concluded for cessation of hostilities in order to bury the dead on the battlefields. In numerous instances the Holy Father was instrumental in securing a reversal of death sentence passed upon individuals. He assisted materially in supplying the civilian population of invaded districts with food. The spiritual welfare of all the armies was of special concern to him and he made many concessions to army chaplains.

Help for Belgium

As the world is most impressed by material aid given to those in affliction, let us begin with an item of this kind. On Dec. 10, 1914, the Holy Father sent his first contribution of 10,000 lire to Belgium. The College of Cardinals added 3,000. On April 6, 1915, the Holy Father made a further contribution of 25,000 lire to that country, and on June 7, he forwarded 10,000 lire for the re-establishment of worship. On Oct. 31, 1915, collections were taken up in Spain for the victims of war and the amount collected was donated to the Pope, who set aside 30,000 lire of the entire sum for Belgium. For the restoration of the Louvain University Library the Pope promised his assistance and offered as a gift all the publications of the Vatican Library, as well as other works which the Vatican Library could spare.

Alms Sent to Russia, East Prussia, France and Luxembourg

On the 25th of December, 1914, collections were taken up in the German dioceses, and the Holy Father sent 25,000 marks of the amount realized to the German prisoners in Russia. On the 21st of July, 1915, the Pope sent to the Bishop of Warsaw, through the Papal Nuncio in Bavaria, the sum of 11,000 marks for East Prussia. On the 11th of September of that year, the Pope wrote to the same bishop to order the Peter's Pence, which was to be sent to Rome, to be distributed among the unfortunate people of East Prussia. On the 23rd of April, 1915, the Pope sent to the Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris 40,000 lire for the suffering civilians of France. The sum of 150,000 francs which he received from the

French bishops was distributed in the occupied districts of France. In 1917 there were sent to the "Union Fraternelle des Régions Occupées", 20,000 lire, and 5,000 lire were forwarded to Soissons. The Bishop of Luxemburg received on April 12, 1915, the sum of 10,000 lire for the suffering people of the grand duchy.

Help for Poland

Many were the contributions sent by the Father of Christendom to afflicted Poland. On the 12th of March, 1915, he forwarded 10,000 lire; the College of Cardinals sent 3,000. On April 9th, of the same year, he forwarded another sum of 25,000 lire, and to the "Central Committee for Polish Aid" he sent 20,000 lire. He warmly endorsed a circular letter of the Polish bishops and invited all the bishops of the world to take up collections for the Poles and to exhort the faithful to generosity in this matter. This special collection was taken up on Nov. 21, 1915, and amounted to a sum of nearly four million francs, an eloquent proof of the generosity of the Catholic people.

Papal Institutions Given Over to the Welfare of the Sick and Wounded

In Rome itself the Holy Father gave over for this purpose the Infirmary of S. Marta to the Order of Malta. Other buildings like the College of St. Leo, the German College, the Technical School "De Merode" and the "Massimo alle Terme" were also used for the same service. Outside of Rome, the Papal Provincial Seminary of St. Louis in Posilipo, of Calabria in Catanzaro, and the Papal College of St. Thomas of Aquin in Cuneo, were opened to the sick and wounded soldiers.

This list, however, is incomplete. In all Italian dioceses the seminaries were used as infirmaries, and so too were many private ecclesiastical institutions.

The Pope and the Establishment of Different Bureaus for the Benefit of Prisoners of War

After the first great battles had been fought in August and September 1914, upon the fields of Belgium and Northern France, numerous letters were sent to Rome from bishops, priests, and families. They contained inquiries concerning soldiers, whose whereabouts could not be determined. Some of the petitions for help in this matter were sent to Cardinals, but the largest part came to the Holy Father himself, especially those from France and Belgium. The Holy Father read them all and took care to make inquiries through the Secretary of State. Towards the end of 1914, this correspondence had become so extensive that the Holy Father established a special office, in order to secure a rapid and business-like investigation of all cases. Mr. Beliamy-Storer, the former Ambassador of the United States in Vienna, wanted to take part in this work of charity. He took measures to work out the plans of the Holy Father. Twice a week he went to the Vatican, took over the whole correspondence from the Cardinal-Secretary of State, and strove to meet all demands for information with the help of a body of secretaries. Thus began regular communications in the name of the Holy Father with bishops, private individuals, political and military authorities, and with the governments of various nations. Mr. Storer's activity in this line lasted from Jan. 12th to April 15th, 1915.

The Pope For A Just and Permanent Peace

The Pope's attitude throughout the war and also during the protracted negotiations for peace has been characterized by three qualities: impartiality, charity, and an earnest desire for peace. They are the three guiding principles, which,

as he said in his Peace Note of August 1, 1917, had always been present to him during the war.

"There are three things we always had in view: a real impartiality towards all warring nations, as is becoming the father of all, who must love all his children; an earnest striving to be of the greatest service to all without regard to creed or race, a duty imposed upon us by virtue of the high office to which Christ has called us; finally we have been animated by a constant care, as is proper to our mission of peace and good will, to do all in our power to put an end to these terrors and to arouse more kindly feelings in nations and their rulers, coupled with the sincere wish for a just and permanent peace."

A More Complete Account of the Pope's Endeavors

Finally, it should be borne in mind that all this work was done without cost to the parties concerned. Charity and good will to all irrespective of creed, color or nationality, were the guiding principles of the splendid efforts of the Holy Father for suffering humanity during the world's greatest conflict. History will someday verify this assertion. A more complete account of the Pope's work for those most afflicted by the horrors of the war will shortly be published in pamphlet form by the Central Bureau of the Central Society.

CORRESPONDENCES.

KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 29, 1919.

Rev. Editor St. Peter's Bote:—

Another year has rolled around and is numbered with the years that have gone. To the people of St. Peter's Colony it has been a year of sad and pleasant memories. The year had scarcely half run its course when the Right Rev. Abbot Bruno was called by his Divine Master to render an account of his stewardship. The days of mourning for our beloved pastor passed and then the shouts of joy and gladness rang out from many a Catholic heart when the new head of St. Peter's Abbey was elected to take up the work that had been so well and ably done by our late lamented Abbot.

There is one great undertaking that the new administrator has begun, that is to build a Catholic College in order that the many young men who are thirsting for knowledge, both religious and secular, may acquire it in Northern Saskatchewan. The prospect is one that I have long looked forward to see accomplished. For many years I have had the privilege of being closely in touch with the educational life in Saskatchewan, both secondary and higher, and I always considered that a Catholic College was a long felt want. The late Abbot Bruno recognized this fact full well, but the world-war which caused a great rise in the price of building material interfered with his plans and thus held him back. The new Abbot has no doubt not escaped the persuading influence of the war which gave such a stimulus to education in order that men might be more efficient for the army and the navy. If a good education was necessary in war, then it was just as necessary in peace. The cry has gone forth throughout our Empire to put our schools and colleges more in touch with the demands of the modern world. This cry need not be heeded in the case of Catholic institutions. It has been the policy of the Catholic Church all down through the centuries that the heart as well as the mind must be educated. A young man or woman that is a graduate of a Catholic seat of learning is better fitted to face the questions of the world.

There never was an age when the trained mind was more needed than at the present day. The nations of the world are looking for men to solve the great problems that have arisen out of the chaos of the world war. An educated Catholic laity is the need of the hour. The mission field needs apostles, the teaching profession needs apostles, every phase of our nation's activity needs college-trained men. In order to produce these men we must have a college such as you advocate through the valued columns of your paper.

It is useless to say that we cannot keep up a college without government support. The best colleges in the world were held together by voluntary aid. The great fountains of learning of the old world, which sent the messages of scholarly men down through the ages, were supported by voluntary gifts. The Catholic Church explicitly states in its new code of canon law that parents must send their children to Catholic schools. It is the decision of the Holy See. The Vicar of Christ has spoken and it makes no difference what our personal views in the matter may be, we must obey the commands of the supreme pontiff. The representative of the Holy See in the person of our Right Rev. Abbot appeals to the faithful for financial assistance for the new St. Peter's College, and as loyal sons and daughters of the grand old church we must heed his call and give to the best of our ability.

I have every confidence that the people of St. Peter's Colony will be true to the great record won in the war (of going over the top) in every drive that was made, whether Red Cross, Catholic Army Huts, etc. The Knights of Columbus collected fifteen thousand dollars in their last drive for war work. Could not a similar drive be launched? I am sure that it would meet with the same success. I enclose my small contribution and wish you every success in this truly Catholic undertaking.

I remain, Yours very truly (signed) H.R. FLEMING.

Something for the Little Ones.

Only a short time and Christmas, the feast of the birth of Our dear Lord Jesus, is here again. All the little boys and girls are counting the days and can hardly wait till they see again the Christmas tree in all its splendor. Last year the St. Peter's Bote published an article about the habit of telling the little ones that "Santa Claus" is coming, and that it is wrong to let the Christmas Idea thus slip away.

Well it is only too true that in many homes "Santa Claus" makes the children forget that the holy feast of Christmas is the birthday of Our Lord, and what it means to have an evergreen lighted up by numerous candles. Even some Catholic teachers too, make a mistake, having "Santa Claus" performances in school instead of preparing the young minds for the coming of the Infant Jesus.

Dear parents and teachers! As St. Peter's Bote last year remarked, you are not telling your children an untruth when you say that the Infant Jesus brings the presents. Is it not true that all good things come from God, and is Jesus not God?

Let me tell you how a certain teacher prepares for this great feast. On St. Nicholas day the children are told the story of Saint Nicholas, NOT "Santa Claus"; how the holy bishop was a friend of the poor and of the children, and how by his presents he prevented three girls from being sold to misery. Therefore is it customary in some countries that little boys and girls get small presents on the 6th of December in honor

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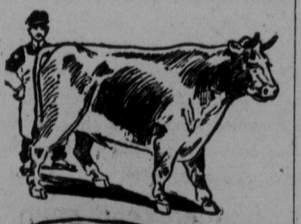
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For years I have conducted my business here, and that my many patrons are satisfied is proven by their increasing patronage. That's right! Why go elsewhere, when you can buy all you need right here at the cheapest prices? We have Boots, Shoes, Dry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

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

The place where you get the best / and at satisfactory prices. WE BUY Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Poultry. If you have them to sell, let us know, we pay highest prices. Pitzel's Meat Market Livingstone St., HUMBOLDT, Phone 52.

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

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I will buy your fat cattle and Replace same with Stock Cattle at Market Price if you wish so. I can buy Stock Cattle and deliver it to your place Cheaper than anyone. Phone or write John Jos. Halbach, Anaheim P. O., Sask.

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

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

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

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For Sale Six horses and Farm Machinery. Frk. Massinger, sr. Dead Moose Lake, Sask.



# First Big Christmas Sale

## Commencing Dec. 13th. in the History of Humboldt Lasting till Dec. 24th.

We have been approached by nearly all our patrons to give them a rousing good YEAR'S END SALE, and through continuous begging, we at last gave way that we will run a sale which will have its own tale to tell. It just means this, that we are going to sacrifice most of our goods in order to put a complete distinction between this sale and others. You will know later on. Our stock is in the finest shape in every department and our own help are thoroughly acquainted with the stock in every detail. You will be treated courteously and promptly. Showing goods is no trouble, selling goods much less trouble.

All we ask of you is: Give Us Your Inspection And We Will Be Satisfied with the Results.

You Need No Introduction To This Store To the Standard of Quality which prevails here. To our Policy and Prices. It is our appreciation of past patronage that prompts us to return thanks, and to assure our patrons of our earnest endeavor to merit a continuance. Our old patrons will testify to satisfaction in dealing with us. Strangers, after reviewing the evidence of style, quality, and correct price-making in all departments will, we believe, return a verdict favoring us with their patronage.

**Men's Tweed Pants**  
Serge Pants, Corduroy Pants  
In fine fitting and good quality goods, in serges, ranging from 34 to 44,  
At 20 Per Cent. off

**Men's Fur Overcoats**  
Men's Fur Lined Overcoats,  
Men's Cloth Overcoats  
Men's Sheep Lined Coats  
Men's Mackinaws  
All Must Be Wiped Out  
At 20 per cent. less Reg. Price

**Men's Lined Mitts**  
Men's Pullover Mitts  
Men's Wool Mitts  
Men's Lined Gloves  
It's a Marvel, I mean it's a greeting to you after taking off  
20 Per Cent.

**A Great Selection**  
of Ladies', Misses' and Children's  
**SWEATERS**  
AT FATEFUL PRICES

Hundreds of Pairs  
of Ladies', Misses' and Children's  
**Woolen and Cashmere Hose**  
at Suffocating Prices.  
Don't miss this Special Opportunity  
Ask for them. All Sizes.

**SHOES**  
One of the Main Factors  
For Every Person  
We have them for Men's fine wear or work shoes. Ladies', all kinds. Misses' fine and school shoes. Children's in all lines, both leather and felt, in the pink of perfection, combining every desirable quality, not only style, but service, not style and service only, but soft, pliable leathers, insuring comfort while wearing them, thus enabling you to keep your feet in the pink of condition.  
Ha! 20 Per Cent off.

**BOYS'**  
Wool Underwear in two piece  
Boys' Underwear in Combination  
Boys' Fleece Underwear  
Boys' Bloomer Pants  
This all goes at 20 per cent. less.  
Come Boys, Get Busy! All Fine Patterns.

**Men's Socks**  
300 dozen pairs Men's all wool light and dark grey socks  
50 dozen pairs Men's Cashmere half hose in tan, light blue, white, cream, and black. They are Wool Cashmere of finest quality, but they must go at 20 per cent. Less Regular

**Men's Broadway Suits**  
**Youths' Sovereign Brand Suits**      **Boys' Sovereign Brand Suits**  
In all Qualities, Styles, and the most fashionable shades. We call them  
"The Leaders."

A good many people buy good clothing here. You, like the others, will find it a good place to buy good goods. A suit purchased here will fit well because cut and tailored right; will wear well because made of good material; will look well because it is made from the latest weaves and patterns in the very latest styles.  
20 Per Cent. Discount

**Ladies' Dress Goods**  
Silks, Crepe de Chenes and Fancy Waistings. There can be no doubt about the discovery of the north pole, but it doesn't require a telescope or spy glass to discover the home of style and quality in Dry Goods and Ladies' Wearing Apparel. We lay claim to that distinction and Ladies are cordially invited to make this their headquarters for their needs in these lines during this sale.  
20 Per Cent. Less Regular Prices

**Men's Underwear**  
Fleece Lined Underwear in two-piece or combination  
All Wool Underwear in two-piece or combination  
Merino Underwear, two-piece only, but a very nice medium weight and a good wearer.  
They are all splendid good values at our Regular Prices but the dread-nought is after them—So it Means  
20 Per Cent. off

**Yard Goods**  
Flannelettes, Shirts, Denims, Prints, Muslins, Sheeting, Ticking, Lawns, Table Linens, etc., at remarkably low prices in our regular way, but we are going to show you that we are bound to make a distinctive space between our sale and other sales. You will appreciate this bargain.  
20 Per Cent. off

A Special Place is being reserved for our SHORT ENDS of which we call our  
..... **Very Special in Remnants.** .....  
Just watch them take good-bye in a short time. **They Will Be Specials**

Remember We have A DARK HORSE In The Line of  
**GROCERY SPECIALS.** They Will Be Specials. Rain or Shine.  
J. J. Stiegler.

Special ODD LINES will be loaded up in a large box at **Untimely Prices.**  
They are Bargains for Old and Young. Rain or Shine.

**We Wish You All A Merry Christmas and A Happy and Prosperous New Year!**  
Start it right and come here for your needs in General Merchandise, and we will endeavor to justify your dealing with us throughout 1920 by supplying you with the best goods at right prices and according you that treatment and service that will indicate our appreciation of your patronage.  
Respectfully Yours,

# J.J. Stiegler

**Men's Lumbermen's Rubbers**  
Boys' Heavy Rubbers, all sizes, in one and two buckle, also in lace, 1 and 2 buckle Overshoes, Arctics, or Low Overshoes. Best Quality,  
At 20 Per Cent. Less

**Men's Shirts**  
Men's fine Top Shirts, sizes 14 to 17½  
Men's Work Shirts, sizes 14½ to 18, in different shades and fabrics.  
You will appreciate the way we sell them  
20 Per Cent. Less

**OVERALLS**  
Men's Carhartt Overall, in stripes, blacks, plain blue. Also Smocks. It's going to be a loss to us, but we'll stay.  
20 Per Cent. Off

**Ladies' and Children's Underwear**  
2-piece, fleece or wool.  
Combination, fleece only.  
20 Per Cent. Off

**Black Satin Underskirts**  
White Muslin Underskirts with very neat Lace Edgings  
20 Per Cent. Off

**Ladies' and Misses' Corsets**  
in the best leading lines, all sizes.  
20 per cent. Off

**Ladies' Silk Waists**  
White, cream, pink, and many other colors, sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, at shameful prices, by giving  
20 per cent. Off

**Men's Suspenders, Ties, Armbands, Collars,**  
etc. All must be sharing in this Gigantic Sale.  
20 per cent. Less

**All Small Wares**  
in the Dry Goods line are bound to suffer severely. You know when you take 20 Per Cent. off our good and decent regular prices, considering the High Quality of General Merchandise we handle, it's a marvelous treat to all who take in this Christmas Sale.

**A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION!**  
THERE'S A PLACE and a reason for Everything. This is the place for General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Wearing Apparel, Shoes, Furnishings, Groceries. There's a reason—The Quality, Style, and the Price.  
Make substantial Presents this year. A pair of our stylish and comfortable SHOES will ensure a delighted recipient. Our shoes run the gamut of ages. Shoes for the Infants as well as for the Aged, and all the intermediate requirements. Footwear for all purposes and for all occasions. Make your selection.

This will be A Strictly Cash Sale!      So do not flout about talking time or credit. It's no use, as there is simply no margin to be made in this Sale.      J. J. STIEGLER.