

St. Peters Bote,

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

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\$2.00 per year, payable in advance. Single numbers 5 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES:
Transient advertising 50 cents per inch for first insertion, 25 cents per inch for subsequent insertions. Reading notices 10 cents per line. Display advertising \$1.00 per inch for 4 insertions, \$10.00 per inch for one year. Discount on large contracts. Legal Notices 12 cts. per line newspaper 1st insertion, 8 cts. later ones.

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Address all communications to
ST. PETERS BOTE,
Muenster, Sask., Canada.

St. Peters Bote.

Ein Familienblatt zur Erbauung und Belehrung.

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

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St. Peters Bote

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Remittances should be made only by Registered Letter, Postal Note or by Money Order, payable at Muenster, Sask.

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

TO OUR NEW ABBOT ABBA, FATHER

Abba, Father! greetings, love!
Accept our greetings lovingly,
And choicest blessings from above.
Henceforth thy honored call shall be:
Abba, Father.

God bless thee, Father, greetings, hail!
Greetings from thy sons to thee.
Through tempests wild, in threaten'g gale
Our pleading cry shall ever be:
Abba, Father.

The Lord's own stead thou fillest here,
Aye, Christ Who said, 'Leave all seek Me'.
In joy and sorrow, peace and fear,
Thy children's cry shall ever be:
Abba, Father.

And Pilot of the PAX thou art,
O'er life's great restless, heaving sea.
When joys do sooth, temptations smart,
Our plaintive cry shall ever be:
Abba, Father.

Oh, guide the PAX, the ship of peace,
And lead it to eternity:
At heaven's port temptations cease—
Till then our cry shall ever be:
Abba, Father.

Thy compass is Saint Bennet's Rule;
It pointeth out the way to thee,
The way that leadeth to our goal—
Till this we've reached, our cry shall be:
Abba, Father.

At eve in weakness, morn in health,
In trial, in need, in poverty,
In joy, in peace unknown to wealth,
Our filial cry shall ever be:
Abba, Father.

Oh, see this off'ring of thy son,
He offers self entirely!
While years and decades onward run,
He turns in trust and hope to thee,
Abba, Father.

Behold! he has no will but thine,
Performs thy will unflinchingly;
For thine is but the will divine,
And this to know, he cries to thee:
Abba, Father.

He from his boyhood to the grave,
As novice, monk, knows none but thee,
Nor knows a tune that soothes him, save
The sweet and filial melody:
Abba, Father.

For as he calleth o'er and o'er,
He knows thou answer'st cheerily
In weal or woe; forevermore
His eyes, in hope, thus plead with thee,
Abba, Father.

Bestow thy blessing, true and dear,
Oh, grant this precious gift to me!
While every day, each month and year
We pledge ourselves anew to thee,
Abba, Father.

The Benedictine Abbot.

In few districts perhaps, is the meaning of the term Abbot better understood by the common folk than in the St. Peter's Colony. Any hoary old gentleman, any boy or girl can tell you who 'Father Abbot' is. And it is but natural that it should have been so, in the first case because of the intimate acquaintance and good will that existed between the late good Abbot Bruno and the souls entrusted to the care of his spiritual sons; and in the second place, because in the late Abbot were so nearly embodied those ideals which, according to our Holy Father Benedict, should be the marks of every Abbot. Thus by the personal acquaintance with a man who was to a remarkable degree possessed of those marks which St. Benedict makes the Abbot's own, we have a fair idea of what is meant by Abbot.

Nevertheless, the idea of one out in the world, is but an inadequate one of what an Abbot is. Only to the inmates of the monastery or to the privileged visitors to the abbey, is the Abbot really known. The word abbot is most suited to express the ideals which St. Benedict points out for the superior of the monastery, for it is derived from Abba, the Syriac word for father. The Abbot is not merely a superior, a rector or a teacher. He is a father. St. Benedict wishes his community to be a family and, the Abbot being the head of the family, is the father. True, the Abbot is not father in the natural sense, but in as far as he generates and brings up his children in the life of perfection.

Monastic life without the firm trust and belief that the Abbot represents Christ, would be folly, for no man would sacrifice his precious free will without acknowledging the supreme authority of God in His divine representative, the Abbot. No man has power over another except this authority comes from God. Progress in religious perfection depends greatly on the more or less sincere belief in the authority and responsibility of the Abbot.

Just as little as one can change one's father can one change one's Abbot. The old adage has it "Once Abbot, always Abbot." If the Abbot were elected only for a given time, he would be rather an official than father. St. Benedict has, furthermore, given to the Abbot a fulness of authority beyond that of any other religious superior. He has, on the other hand, full responsibility for the souls of his spiritual children. In this connection St. Benedict admonishes the Abbot and his sons when he says, "Let the Abbot order all things as he thinks best," and "nothing is to be done without the consent of the Abbot." He reminds the Abbot of his great responsibilities, of the difficulty of governing souls and exhorts him to be a pattern to all. He must have recourse to word and example, to severity and mildness, patience and zeal; he must be chaste, pious, meek, self-sacrificing, merciful; he must govern with great prudence, the "mother of virtues," as St. Benedict calls it. Then, mindful of his high dignity and great responsibility, he will strive truly to represent Christ by being most solicitous for the bodily and spiritual welfare of his sons.

Since the monastic family had no mother except the Holy Rule, the Abbot must exercise the care of a mother over it. With his sons day and night, he shares their joys and cares, their labor and recreation; he consoles them in illness, encourages them in difficulties and supports them in struggles, till he has closed their eyes and given them a last blessing. What a love and gratitude in return does not every true monk feel toward his beloved Abbot! With what reverence he kneels to kiss his ring and receive his blessing! How humbly he prostrates upon the floor before him to confess his faults, to receive a gentle penance, forgiveness and absolution!

The young monk has left home and all, but has not forgotten home and those dear to him. On the contrary, his love for mother,

father, brother, sister has not only waxed stronger, but has grown purer and more spiritual. He has left his father's house and brothers and sisters, and has in return gained not only a kind and compassionate father in the person of the Abbot, but a number of unselfish brethren who have left home and all in the same spirit of sacrifice for the same common end.

No man in the monastery is more busily engaged, more frequently visited than the Abbot. The Prior consults him on some important matter, the procurator enters his room to hand over his business accounts to the Abbot, to receive his stamp of approval and perchance his signature upon this or that document; a father about to leave for a mission asks the Abbot's blessing, a troubled young religious comes to pour out his heart to the Abbot and receive mild reproof or soothing words of encouragement.

At the end of day the Abbot and the brethren gather in the recreation room to spend some time in innocent amusement and relaxation. They then proceed to the chapel for the 'Opus Dei' (Divine Office) and night prayers where, before retiring, they receive the Abbot's blessing.

St. Benedict in his Holy Rule depicts a beautiful picture of the Abbot, the father of the community. In the Church too, the Abbot holds a position of high rank. On his hands he wears the ring of espousal to his community, and as the vicegerent of Jesus Christ he wears the cross upon his breast, carries in his hand the crozier, while his head is adorned with the mitre.

After the Signing of Peace

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 19.—Premier Ulmann of Latvia telegraphed yesterday from Riga announcing that the Letts on Thursday afternoon, recaptured Duena-muende, the port at the mouth of the Duena northwest of Riga, from the German-Russian forces, after fighting of the fiercest character. The Letts also regained Bolderaa, south of Duena-

muende and reached Ilgezem on the other bank of the river. They took 500 prisoners. Allied warships supported the Lettish attack. Prisoners taken by the Letts, it was added, declare that German troops are continually arriving in the Baltic from Germany.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Belgium has annexed the Moresnet district to the province of Liege, according to an announcement received from Berlin. The inhabitants of Moresnet, with the exception of those of German origin, become Belgians, while citizens of Germany are given two years to declare for Germany or Belgium. If they decide for Germany they must leave the district. Under Article III. of the peace treaty of Versailles, Germany renounced rights and title over the territory of Prussian Moresnet, situated on the west of the road from Liege to Aix-la-Chapelle, and the road where it bounds this territory will belong to Belgium. Moresnet, lying on the boundary between the province of Liege and Prussia, has an area of about one and a half square miles.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The various anti-Bolshevik forces continue their crushing pressure upon Trotsky's armies on all fronts of the rapidly narrowing territory dominated by the latter, according to advices received here today. While the fall of Petrograd, unofficially reported last week, had not been officially confirmed, the city was said to be completely isolated and General Yudenitch's forces were on the outskirts, according to a Helsingfors dispatch. A news agency dispatch from Helsingfors today said Yudenitch, by a rapid stroke east of Gatchina, succeeded in blowing up the railway bridge over the Tosna, cutting communication between Petrograd and Moscow. A Copenhagen dispatch says it was officially announced that Yudenitch had taken Ligovo, nine miles from Petrograd. According to the Copenhagen Tidende, a dispatch from Reval declared the Bolsheviks are prepared for a desperate defence of Petrograd. It said the city had been divided into ten defensive sections and that all streets had been barricaded,

with 250 picked soldiers at each barricade.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Petrograd is virtually isolated, the war office announces today, anti-Bolshevik cavalry having cut the railroads leading from Petrograd to Vitebsk, Moscow and Vologda. The Petrograd Vitebsk road is cut at Viritz and the Petrograd-Moscow railroad at Tosna, south and southeast of Petrograd respectively. The lines at Vologda are cut south of Lake Ladoga.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The first interned German civilians to be permitted to return to their native land left France yesterday, the party consisting of 370. On November 2 the remainder of the interned Germans, estimated to number about 5,000, will leave for Germany.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—All necessary preparations for the trial of former Emperor William are being made, it was announced in the House of Commons today by Mr. Bonar Law, the government leader. The request to the Netherlands government for the surrender of the ex-emperor, he explained, could not be made until all the powers had signed the peace treaty.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The supreme council today refused to grant the request of the German government that German fishing boats, trawlers and coast-wise vessels be exempted from the measures of surveillance taken by the allied fleets in the Baltic. The council ruled that there could be no modification of the blockade of Soviet Russia in connection with which these measures have been taken, but that the measures would be applied with leniency.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 22.—A dispatch to the Politiken from Helsingfors reports that French warships have been bombarding Kronstadt since Monday. They are able to keep beyond range of fortress artillery, owing to the long range of their guns.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Two Bolshevik torpedo boat destroyers were sunk in Kopenia Bay, Gulf of Finland, when they attempted to attack Estonian vessels and British destroyers on Tuesday, the admiralty announced today. Six survivors from the Bolshevik

vessels, were picked up. The British and Estonians sustained no casualties.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Bolshevik forces have been flung back in the Kamishin section, losing 3,000 men, who were prisoners, and many machine guns, according to General Denikine's wireless message. Extremely fierce fighting is reported in that district.

VLADIVOSTOCK, Oct. 22.—General Knox, chief of the British military mission, in a statement to the Russian telegraph agency at Omsk, says: "Great Britain has furnished the Siberians and General Denikine with great quantities of munitions, hundreds of thousands of rifles, hundreds of millions of cartridges, hundreds of thousands of machine guns, as well as several hundred thousand sets of uniforms and equipments. Each cartridge fired this year by Russian soldiers was made in England, by English material, and by English workmen, the supplies being shipped to Russia on English steamers."

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Addressing Liberals at Westminster last night, Herbert Asquith, former premier, protested strongly against interference in the affairs of Russia. He asserted that the government has expended hundreds of millions in the operations in Russia since the armistice, and urged the Liberal leaders to challenge the government for a full statement on his subject. Mr. Asquith appealed for a drastic reduction of armaments as proof of good faith in the league of nations. He advocated a levy on war profits and an inquiry into the question of a general levy on capital as a means of reducing the war debt.

VIENNA, Oct. 23.—The national assembly yesterday eliminated Austria from the constitution adopted recently the provision declaring Austria to be a composite part of Germany. The elimination was determined upon to meet the terms of the peace treaty. Dr. Otto Bauer, who last week resigned as a minister of socialization, has been selected as chairman of a commission to frame a new constitution for Austria.

(Continued on page 8.)

For Her Children's Sake OR A MOTHER BRAVING A WILDERNESS

TOLD BY HER SON
OTTO G. LUTZ OF CAMEL, SASK.
(CONTINUED.)

CHAPTER 15.

FORSAKEN AND ALONE

On one of these days I was first in seeing a large band of Indians riding on horseback towards our camp. We all began to feel uneasy and curious at the same time. Henry was not around, but John, the one time guide, happened to be with us. While we awaited the coming of our red skinned visitors in the tent on the hill, John hiked himself away to the larger tent behind the clump of brush. The Indians dismounted and gathered in front of our tent. Being curious I went out among them and, like any other boy, I took much interest in them and looked them over quite closely. All the male Indians wore gandy buckskin jackets, pants and moccasins, laden with trimmings and fringes, and pretty patterns of glass beads that were worked and traced on the clothes in all the colors of the rainbow. I also noticed that they were well supplied with rifles and with large hunting knives in their belts. One young fellow had his jetblack hair braided very neatly, and for additional adornment wore strips of white ermine fur over his braids. The squaws and the children of the party were dressed in cheap calico or blanket cloth. None of the entire band of Indians wore a head-gear of any kind.

Mother and Rosa offered them bread. After turning it over and looking at it, as if they had never seen such a thing before, they kept it. Not knowing exactly what they wanted, Rosa and mother showed one old squaw into the tent and by signs made her understand that she should point out what she wanted. She saw a flour sack in the corner, and talked a great deal, and went out to her party. She quickly came back again bearing a white cloth and motioning to Rosa to fill it with the flour. Then she went outside and spread the cloth with the flour on the grass and all the Indians sat around it on crossed legs. We gasped, thinking that they meant to eat the flour there and then, raw and uncooked. However, after some lengthy talking and pow-powing they got on their horses and rode away, taking the flour along. Presently John showed up again, saying that the Indians would have tomahawked and scalped us, if it were like 50 years ago (which idea probably caused his hasty retreat, when he saw them approach). After that John was the butt of many teases and jokes about the way he vanished and sought hiding.

On a beautiful July morning, well towards the end of the month, Henry and Rosa with the baby climbed on the highly laden wagon for their return trip to Rosthern and civilization. John did the driving and on the way home he was to bring out a load of mother's belongings still lying in the shack in Rosthern. After a sad fare-well Mary and I stood a long time yet on a hill and waved handkerchiefs. Rosa sitting high on the wagon answered back. At last, when they had disappeared, we went back to mother whom we found weeping bitterly in the tent. She who had a heart of overflowing love for her children and who wished only their welfare, had suffered in that hour a terrible shock. One of the most bitter scenes in her life had been enacted. All alone with us two children, forsaken by the ones in whom she trusted and for whom she had converted all her substance into the "wherewith" for obtaining an independent existence in this new country, mother, poor and old,

must stay in the prairies! Mary and I could hardly understand mother's exceedingly great grief, nor did we know how to comfort her, for we were just children and knew nothing of the burdens and sorrows of life.

The days wore on to a week, and then one day John returned with the team and a load of mother's goods. He told of Rosa's and Henry's safe arrival in Rosthern, and that they had found a place to live in, and work for Henry. From Anna he brought word, too, that she would come out to us soon and give mother a hand in managing matters for the deal that confronted us now. We noticed that the horses needed at least a short rest, for they had lost considerable flesh and were very poorly now.

CHAPTER 16.

DIVINE PROVIDENCE TO THE RESCUE

Thus things had come to a complete standstill, when the month of August arrived. One Sunday, while assisting at Mass in the monastery tent, mother received a most comforting letter from our brother. This greatly helped her to keep up courage and to continue onward again. The letter contained also a sum of money. It was the first money we had possessed for a long time and we were thankful for our brother's kind aid in our distress.

One day, on a Sunday, I think, two men came out to us (Mr. Eimer and Mr. J. Brinkmeier) from the vicinity of the monastery. They had a long talk with mother, urging her to move to a homestead that lay two miles closer to the monastery and the prospective railway. The homestead had just been abandoned by one of Father Alfred's relatives. And since we were not on any homestead land and had to move anyway, and as the other land was just as good as the land where we were, mother decided to avail herself of the proffered opportunity. The men, also, offered their help to mother in the moving and she accepted it with great gratitude.

On one of the following days the camp was removed and the big tent was pitched for the last time on the new homestead. The half-finished log cabin was broken down, too, and all the timbers belonging to us were hauled to the new homestead. Mr. Eimer helped us to get started by digging a shallow well and by putting up a sod shack of about 14x20 feet. The water from the well could not be used, because it contained too much alkali. In putting up the sod house Mary and I carried the heavy slabs of sod to the site of the shelter on a stretcher. We lived in this sod shack for about three months and used it as a barn in the following winter.

While the above work was going on, John was sent to Rosthern, more upon Mr. Eimer's urging than upon mother's wish, in order to get supplies and the balance of mother's household stuff. This last trip cost us the loss of the biggest of our horses. Having waited the usual time for John's return, mother and we children became uneasy and anxious to know what might be the cause of his failure to show up. And as a neighbor was reported as having just come home from Rosthern, mother sent me there to enquire about John and our team. How surprised was I, though, when I found John at the neighbor's top! I got him to explain that the biggest horse Prince had died of the colic or something similar at the feed stable in Rosthern, and that Anna had taken charge of the other horse and the wagon. Why he did not tell us unasked of the accident any sooner, was owing to his feelings of aversion to face us with the bad news, he said, when asked for the reason.

When mother learnt the bad news it had almost the effect of a calamity on her, for she realized in her far-seeing mind what it would mean to us living 100 and more miles from the nearest source of supplies and now deprived of the only means of reaching the outer world, or of using the animals for gaining a living from the soil. But we were not the only ones who suffered these losses. There were scores and scores of the very best horses lost by these killing trips to and from Rosthern, as many old settlers remember to their sorrow.

Mr. Eimer gradually succeeded in raising mother's courage again by telling her that in one way it would be the best move to get rid of the horses altogether, because we could not keep on buying oats and high priced feed and haul it out from Rosthern, while, on the other hand, a yoke of oxen would be a lot more useful under the circumstances, cheap to buy and to maintain, as they could very easily live on grass and hay, even if they are slow for travelling, and nothing better could be found for breaking prairie. Towards the end of the month Anna came out from Rosthern with a family who located a few miles to the west. By using the same chance she also brought the remaining horse and wagon along back.

Haying, though late, was now in full swing. I hired out to a neighbor for 40c per day to help in loading and tramping down the hay on the wagon. I remember yet that this work kept up all through September and a part of October, till the grass had been killed by the heavy frosts that were nightly occurrences now.

At an opportune time mother sold the remaining horse. The man who bought it was to pay for it in labor. He was to raise our cabin, using the logs we had, and cut grass for a few loads of hay for the cow and calf. And for the balance he was to haul wood for the stove in winter and break a few acres of ground in spring, as it was too dry, then. While he was putting up our little stack of hay, I helped him, as well as I could.

On one of the Sundays we witnessed a very sad sight and heard the saddest story ever. A young man was walking about the tent in which Mass was said and held in his arms a tiny, new-born baby that was wailing so bitterly, as to turn a heart of stone, as the saying is, while the poor father tried his best to quiet it with a bottle of milk. Its young mother lay still and lifeless in a rough coffin in a near-by house, awaiting burial in the new cemetery which was not yet located, or laid out in plots on the monastery ground. The young couple had come from far away Oklahoma and from Rosthern only a short while ago in a prairie schooner drawn by oxen. The woman had died only a few days after reaching the Colony in her first childbirth, and, as the people said, from lack of proper attendance and nursing. The infant girl was baptized and adopted by a kind family on that same Sunday. Today the baby is a grown-up young lady and is still at the home of her foster-parents, while her father, many years ago, went west and north to the far away Peace River country.

CHAPTER 17.

OUR HOMESTEAD

It was in September, when the long expected government surveyors arrived at last in our part of the colony and got busy to survey the land in every township. When I saw them at work on our west line one day, mother and I went out to them to see, where the right line and corner was. Until then we had no idea of the lay of the land and which way the bulk of it was fronting, or on what part of it

we had located our farmstead. We found that most of it lay northward and our building site, midway facing east and west and only a short distance from the south boundary. But for an intervening strip of 150 to 200 yards we would again have missed our homestead. Mr. Eimer adjoined us in the south, and Mr. Brinkmeier's land and was directly east from ours. Bergermann's bought this land 3 years later and now, also, mother's. The projected railroad was staked out only 1/4 of a mile north of our land, though it was not yet certain, if this line would be chosen, as there were several others staked out elsewhere, one of which crossed our former land 2 1/2 miles southwest.

Our homestead contained about one half of open prairie, the other half was covered with sloughs and these made fine hay meadows in the dry years that followed. There were also patches of poplars, not much more than sapling size, and clumps of willow brush. For water we had a hole dug beside a slough, the same as during our travelling days. When this dried up during that first winter, we were forced to melt snow, both for ourselves and for the animals in the barn. Mother hired two men to dig a real well, but the water which they found at a small depth was useless as in the case of our first well and for the same reason. And when a year later a third shaft was sunk to a depth of 40 feet, there was plenty of water, but unfortunately of the same objectionable alkaline taste. Our homestead was tested out with many more drillings, just as it happened to many other settlers, till some years later, when I had become older and stronger, I found a likely location for a well close to a poplar grove and beside some willow brushes, and I started on the fourth well hole. After I had reached a depth from where I could no longer throw out the earth, I rigged up a winch with a rope and bucket and Mary, by this contrivance, took out the dirt which I dug in the bottom of the deepening hole. When I had dug only 14 feet down, I struck a vein of spring water which promised a good flow of the first really good water. I went immediately to town with mother, where we bought lumber for curbing the well. Henceforth, there was an end to our water famine.

Our log cabin was started in October, but on a smaller scale this time, measuring 14x14 feet. Mother sold the tent, in order to get money for the floor, door, windows, and roof. The roof had gables and, thereby, afforded room for a garret. However, we had not enough boards to cover the upper floor. We spread an old carpet over the log joists and tacked it down to keep the heat from the lower room going to waste in the garret during the winter.

Unlike in later years, when the summers and falls have been excessively dry, it rained often and long during the first year, when we were housed in our sod shack. Many a time we had to rise from our beds during the night and leave for the tent, because the rain and mud was dripping from the sod roof on our beds and spoiling everything, besides. The mosquito pest was also very severe on the new settlers. These pernicious blood suckers were of a size of which only Canada can boast, and they multiplied by the billions towards the latter part of the summer. We could only defend ourselves against the poisonous, little devils, especially when rain was threatening, by building smudge fires inside the tent and sod shack, as well as on the outside, evening after evening. Even for the cow one was made every night. It

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Advertise in the St. Peters Bote.

was very unpleasant to venture outside the smoke area, as each mosquito bite would cause a most painful swelling out of all proportion to the little wound on the skin. Many a time, when out on the prairie towards evening, did I run unexpectedly into small clouds of these pests, and then one's only salvation lay in tying a handkerchief over the back of the neck and in breaking a branch off a tree with which to fight them in front of one's person. But they always would find an unguarded spot for a vicious bite. These were some of the happy pioneer days!

On September, the 29th, the first wedding took place in the colony. The bride was our sister Anna, and the groom, Mr. Anton Eimer. Father Peter solemnized the marriage in the newly built log church. Another wedding followed a week or two later. Anna and her husband lived ½ mile from us in a sod house which was followed during the winter by a lumber shack and in spring by a neat little, one room, log cabin. Conditions for us had improved inasmuch that there was now a little store not far from the monastery, where one could buy the most necessary things of life, such as flour, groceries, clothing, boots and shoes. A Post-Office, too, was opened up in the store and called ST. PETER'S MONASTERY, but later it was changed to the name of MÜNSTER. The prices at the little store were considerable higher than at Rosthern, as the keeper of it had to pay from \$20 to \$30 per ton or load to get his goods freighted out from Rosthern which expense heightened the cost of his wares. Nevertheless the store was a real boon to the settlers.

At last in the first week of November we could occupy the log cabin which had been chinked up and plastered over the cracks just the day before. It froze solid during that next night. I have skipped one item, though, which I want to include. All Saints' day was a beautiful typical summer day. We all and Anna and her husband rode to church with our neighbor Mr. Brinkmeier. After Mass I stayed behind for ¼ hour instruction in catechism, as was the custom. I walked home alone. At home I found mother in bed with an awful pain in her shoulders and back. Mary and Anna informed me that mother had fallen off the wagon on the way home and the wheel had partly passed over her. They had to lift her back on the wagon and at home help her to bed. We all did our very best in nursing mother, but it was many days, before she could be up and around again. It seems that mother, Anna and Mary were all sitting on one seat and the wagon passed over a rough spot, Anna shifted her place which caused mother to lose her balance on the other end, so that she fell off.

And now I come to the final mentioning of Anna's dog Fortuna. The dog was with us up to this time, and always lying on the chain; else she would have killed every chicken. Only at times I would let her exercise, while strictly watching her. One day while she was free Father Prior Alfred drove by and stopped for a chat with mother. When he and his party drove on again the dog followed behind and would not be coaxed or ordered back. Some time later we heard that the dog had turned up at a settler's place, quite a distance off, where she stayed. While the settler was out hunting one day Fortuna was with him and as the man caught sight of a rabbit and took aim, the dog scared it away not minding the man. Thereupon, in a fit of rage the man shot the dog dead, thus ending her eventful career.

During the summer and fall the land in the immediate neighborhood of the monastery was soon homesteaded, but in the majority of cases after the entries had been made at the land office, the settlers returned to the States, to come back with their families in early spring for good. This could be done according to the homestead laws which allowed non-resident absence of six months in each year.

I will mention here that in the early days of the colony there were no meatless Fridays, as abstinence from meat on these days was not commanded in our diocese of Prince Albert. When Father Prior made this announcement on one of the first Sundays in Rosthern, he at the same time cautioned the people against using this dispensation, as the general law of the Church in regard to abstinence would soon be in force in this diocese, too, when it would be difficult for those who had acquired the laxer practice, to return to the stricter Catholic practice, since the relaxation that was only granted in favor of the Indians would cease with the coming of the white people. Mother did not for once use the privilege. The Friday abstinence was made obligatory by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Pascal a year or so later which did not alter anything for us. Nevertheless when during this time scores of pioneers were forced to make their living as best they could and with the things that nature had provided, such as rabbits, prairie chickens, wild ducks and geese, cranes, deer, or moose, and when they had nothing else to eat, excepting meat, hundreds were glad that they could do this with a good conscience and without violating the law of the Church.

To be continued.

Fifteen Years Ago

From No. 37 of St. Peter's Bote

Rosthern reports that the Rt. Rev. Abbot Peter Engel, O.S.B., has returned from his inspection trip of St. Peter's Colony. He expressed himself well pleased with the progress that has been made by the Colony in so short a time. Next morning, Oct. 25, he left again for his Abbey in Minnesota, accompanied by Father Mathias of St. Peter's Monastery, whose health is very poor. — Since the end of Oct. the weather has been surprisingly warm. — Monday, Oct. 24, a disastrous fire broke out in Hague, eleven miles south of here. It started in the Léland Hotel which it destroyed; then jumped to Mr. Adamson's Implement shop, destroying it also, besides five other business places. The damage is estimated at \$40,000.

Jos. Hufnagel writes from Vossan P.O. on Oct. 20, that he has moved his store to the station which has been named Watson. On his way home from a recent trip to Winnipeg, he bought a carload of potatoes that he hopes to have for sale by Nov. 1st or 2nd at 50 or 55 cts. per bushel.

Humboldt in the centre of the Colony has been designated as a C. N. R. division point. 1½ sections of land have been purchased for a townsite at \$22,000. Half of this sum goes to actual settlers, and the other half to the "German American Land Co." About 300 men are at present employed erecting a roundhouse, laying side-tracks, etc. Edmonton, Alberta, is to be proclaimed a city on November 7th.

Uncle Ezra: "I hear your boy has joined the aviation corps."

Uncle Eben: "Yes, and I'm afraid he won't make good."

"What makes you think so?"

"He's so forgetful that he is liable to take the machine up and come down without it."

Germany's New Mark Is Labor

William G. Shepherd, in a correspondence from Rotterdam, Holland, to the 'New York Evening Post', says:

The German Government does not permit the German mark to be removed from Germany, without an especial license which is extremely difficult to secure.

Work is Germany's coin today. She seems to have more of this golden sort of coin than any of the other European nations. If the salesmen who have flocked to Germany are willing to take German work—good, sound, solid human labor—in return for their wares, Germany will buy without stint. Otherwise, the salesman may as well return to his home country and call his deal a failure.

A simple instance of this German scheme of trading work for goods is seen in her purchase of leather from Holland.

The raw hides are shipped to Germany on credit. In Germany the workmen and the tanning factories are called into play. They tan the leather. And then they send back to Holland enough of the tanned leather to pay for the crude leather. This permits them to keep for themselves a portion of the original shipment.

But the leather deal does not end here. The Hollander, who has received the tanned leather from Germany may wish to sell it to Germany. The German takes it gladly, on credit, with the understanding that he is to pay for it not in marks but in finished products.

The tanned leather is shipped back to Germany in some instances, though it often remains in Germany from the start, and is made into boots and shoes in the German factories. Enough of these boots and shoes are shipped back to Holland to pay the leather merchant for his tanned leather. There is a margin of shoes left over for use in Germany. Not a mark has been spent of German money for these shoes, except in wages; not an ounce of German raw material has gone into them. Germany has secured them by using the coin of work alone.

In some fashion or other, so I am informed by the many disappointed salesmen whom I have found in Switzerland and Holland, the German Government has drilled into the heads of German workmen that it is only by their work and their hearty toil that Germany can again take her place in the world. They all seem to understand this. In some of the busiest factories they work eight hours a day for themselves and then add three hours of work to help Germany. They all comprehend the new scheme whereby Germany is not to spend any of her money but only their work for what Germany needs from the outside world.

Austrian Children Starving

"The plight of the children in German Austria, especially in Vienna, is infinitely worse than that of the children in Northern France," says Mary Heaton Vorse, who was sent to the war regions and German Austria by Herbert Hoover. "Children of 13 to 15 look not more than 4 or 5; undernourishment has arrested their development. They have the yellow pallor that bespeaks famine, their lips and mouths are blue and some of them have distended stomachs that result from lack of food for long periods. The same I had seen on Austrian prisoners in Italy. There are 300,000 starving children in German Austria, and of these 100,000 in Vienna. We have been providing one meal a day to these children. The American public ought to continue this benevolent work." The Vienna Children's Milk Relief is authorized by the U.S. Dept. of State to solicit funds to relieve the situation.

The Chevrolet and Studebaker AUTOMOBILES

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

1920 Model CHEVROLET Touring Cars and Trucks

Now On Display at my Show Rooms.

A Full Line of Auto Accessories and Repairs

Bull Dog Fanning Mills. Wild Oats Separators.

A. J. BORGET, Dealer

Show Room Main Str. - - HUMBOLDT, SASK.



The Quality Goes Clear Through

Satisfaction

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

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

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

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

We have a few Gray Dorts and there is only a limited number to be secured
KELLY BROS., HUMBOLDT

At Your Service Day or Night
WE GUARANTEE OUR GOODS



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

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1919 Church Calendar 1919

Table with 3 columns: September, October, November. Lists feast days and saints for each month, including All Saints' Day, All Souls' Day, and various feast days.

Table of Feasts of Obligation and Other Feasts. Lists dates for New Year, Epiphany, Ascension, All Saints, Immaculate Conception, Christmas, and other feasts.

Table of Fasts of Obligation and Eclipses. Lists Ember Days, Lent, Vigils, and the dates of the sun and moon eclipses.

What the German Catholics did for Enemy Prisoners. Soon after the Holy Father had established the Vatican Bureau of Information for the relief of prisoners and missing soldiers, a branch of this beneficent work was founded through the instrumentality of the German Bishops at Paderborn.

and members of religious orders, Catholic literature was freely distributed, and so forth. The "Fuenfter Thaeigkeitsbericht der kirchlichen Kriegshilfe" embraces only one year, October 1st, 1917 to October 1st, 1918, and no doubt only a small proportion of the work done is recorded in it.

tion in the world by just those means. Work at the present time counts far more than money, for it means productiveness and that is what all nations are after, but what few get at it in the right way."

Religious News

ST. CLOUD, Minn. — A campaign has been opened for a fund of \$90,000 for the erection of a new Diocesan Orphan's Home at St. Cloud.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Payment of \$9,275 state inheritance tax on the \$187,918 estate of Archbishop John Ireland, who died Sept. 25, 1918, in St. Paul, and willed all his property to the diocese of St. Paul, was reported by C. S. Brown of the state collections department.

MOUNT ANGEL, Ore.—Titular Abbot Adolph Oeder, O.S.B., has returned to the Benedictine Abbey at Mount Angel from Switzerland, where in the Engelberg monastery he celebrated his 50th jubilee. Despite his 75 years he withstood the rigorous journey well.

YANKTON, S. D.—Five Sisters of St. Benedict under the leadership of Sister Hilda left lately to open the Catholic school at Dimock, South Dakota.

PITTSBURG, Kans. — Father Pompeny, pastor of Our Lady of Lourdes Church here, has just received a class of 15 converts into the Church.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Archbishop Shaw dedicated the new Corpus Christi Church here Oct. 12. The cost of the new church and school is \$100,000, and it is exclusively for the colored people.

NEW YORK.—The Most Rev. John Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, who has just returned from Rome, announced that Pope Benedict had sent through him the following message to the Catholic people of America: "Many are looking to the United States as the center of commercial, industrial, economic, and material interests. We consider America instead as a promising field for the development of religious, moral and charitable principles. Considering the importance of the United States, the realization of our hopes and desires would bring to the entire world an immense benefit. The Holy Father concluded by asking me to extend his blessing to the hierarchy and clergy and to the Catholic people of the United States."

KOELN, Germany. — The German Catholic school organization has presented the Privy Councillor Marx at Duesseldorf a memorial on behalf of the confessional schools, and good results have been assured. An enormous number of signatures were obtained for the manifesto. The archdiocese of Koeln sent 671,823 signatures; the diocese of Fulda, 56,748; Hildesheim, 55,523; Muenster, 393,372; Osnabrueck, 125,984; Paderborn, 435,549, and Limburg, 110,285. The securing of signatures to the petition still goes on.

STRASSBURG, Alsace-Lorraine.—The death of the retired Bishop of Strassburg, the Rt. Rev. Adolph Fritzen, is reported. He has been ill for some time. The former Bishop of Metz, Msgr. Benzler, has retired to the Benedictine Abbey at Maria Einsiedeln, Switzerland. EINSIEDELN, Switzerland.—A conference of bishops and societies for the promotion of Catholic interests in Palestine was held at the Abbey Maria Einsiedeln, from October 21-24.

ROME.—The 'Acta Apostolicae Sedis' makes official announcement of the Papal appointment, as prothonotaries apostolic, of Very Rev. Celestin Lenieux, Superior of the College of Notre Dame at Levis, Quebec, Very Rev. Canon Lindsay, archivist of Cardinal Begin, Quebec,

and Rev. John William Norris, J.D.C., M. R., pastor of St. Peter Church, New Brunswick, N.J.; and of Messrs. Peter Legare and George Carneau of Quebec, as Knight Commanders of the Order of St. Gregory.

—It is many years since there has been such a long list of canonizations and beatifications ready. In the former category Blessed Joan of Arc takes pride of place, but there is a world-wide devotion for Blessed Marguerite Marie Alacoque, Religious of the Visitation, with whose name devotion to the Sacred Heart is associated. There are two Italian causes, one, that of Blessed Gabriel dell'Adolorata, Passionist, completed; the other, Blessed Theophile da Corte, nearly so. Of beatifications there are Ven. Louise de Marillac, co-foundress with St. Vincent de Paul of the Daughters of Charity; Ven. Anna Maria Taigi, wife and mother; Ven. Oliver Plunket, Archbishop of Armagh; Ven. Fontaine and Companions, Daughters of Charity, executed in hatred of the Faith during the French Revolution; Ven. Clothilde and Companions, Ursulines, also thus martyred; and, but not quite yet completed, the Uganda Martyrs, Luanga, Morumba and Companions. Of these the beatifications of the Irish martyr and of the African natives who suffered death rather than give up their faith, attract most interest.

CHINA.—The province of North Shantung has suffered a heavy loss in the death of Msgr. Giesen, D.F.M., its Vicar Apostolic, who died early in August. Bishop Giesen suffered from cancer of the stomach and underwent two painful operations in the hope of saving his life, but this hope was in vain. Solemn funeral obsequies took place in Tsingtau, and the remains of the dearly loved prelate lay buried in the Franciscan cemetery at that place.

The Chippewa Indian Congress. For upward of 30 years, the Catholic Sioux have annually conducted on their respective reservations a congress that has been productive of excellent results. Realizing the benefits of these conventions, the Chippewa have followed the example of the Dakota tribes and now meet every year for what is known as the Chippewa Indian Congress. The location selected this year was Twin Lakes, on the White Earth Reservation, an ideal place in the woods, 21 miles from the noise of the city. Fully 300 Indians, from Pine Point, Leach Lake, Cass Lake, Beaulieu, and even from Red Lake, 80 miles away, attended the Congress. One old woman nearly a hundred years of age had made this tedious journey of two days and two nights.

Since 1916, the Catholics of the vicinity of Twin Lake have labored to secure a church. Finally, by small contributions and some outside help, they succeeded in raising \$740, and the church was now completed and awaited the blessing of the bishop. The leaders of the Congress were Father Felix Nelles, O.S.B., of Ponsford; Father Thos. Borgerding, O. S. B., of Red Lake; and Chief Little Thunder. There was no rush or excitement about anything (no wonder some Indians reach an advanced age), and the knowledge that all proceedings were conducted in the Chippewa language awakened a feeling of deep respect for the priests who have mastered the difficult Indian languages that they may be of service to their red brethren.

On Sunday Bishop Corbett came from Crookston to bless the church and to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation. In his sermon he praised the Indians for arranging everything so beautifully; had a good word for the Fathers; for the choir, in short, for everybody. '43

were confirmed, among them an old blind woman. The collection, which amounted to \$45, was generously returned to the congregation by the bishop and will doubtless be devoted to the interior of the church.

On Monday, after the High Mass of Requiem, the Indians, came, one by one, to shake hands with the priests, and disappeared. The missionaries pronounced the Congress the most successful yet held by the Chippewa. Marriages were sanctified, and many Indians approached the sacraments several times. Next year the Chippewa Congress will be held at Cass Lake.

St. Peter's Colony

MUENSTER.—This week's issue of St. Peter's Bote was printed one day earlier in order to give the staff in the printing office a chance to participate in the festivities of the abbatial benediction of the Rt. Rev. Michael Ott, O.S.B. A detailed report of the solemnity of the Abbot's blessing will appear in next week's issue of St. Peter's Bote.

—The Rev. Father Philip Funke, O. M. I., for a number of years general secretary of the Volkverein, was a visitor at the Abbey on Oct. 22 and stayed with the Benedictines till Oct. 24.

—The daylight saving scheme went out of force on Canadian railroads at midnight Sunday, Oct. 26. Railway officials are of the opinion that it will never be revived. The scheme was a failure this year, they declare. The Daylight Saving act has been repealed in the United States and feeling prevails in railway circles against the plan, which was only partially successful at any time, they say. This year a large part of Canada refused to adopt the change in time and the resultant mix-up in railway and civil time caused more trouble than was expected.

BRUNO.—His Lordship Bishop Wehrle, O. S. B., Father Clemens, O. S. B., of Mandan, N. Dak., and Father Prior Peter, O.S.B., of Muenster paid Father Leo a short but welcome visit last Sunday afternoon. John Kuemper of Muenster had the honor to convey them in his new McLaughlin car to Bruno and back to Muenster again. The visitors, especially the bishop, were impressed with the progress Bruno has made in so short a time. They made a thorough inspection of the church, parsonage, parochial school and the new Ursuline Convent.

—"Help us celebrate and rejoice!" This is a call that Bruno sends out to the members of St. Peter's Colony and to all Catholics and their non-Catholic friends beyond. On Nov. 9, 1919, the Convent of the Ursuline Sisters will be blessed by the Rt. Rev. Abbot Michael Ott O. S. B., of Muenster, and at the same time three beautiful church bells will also be blessed. This double ceremony will certainly be worth while for every Catholic to witness. Honor the event by your presence. Show the Sisters you are glad that they have a home and their joy will be greater. Forget your troubles on the 9th of November and come, swell the crowd and you will make yourself and others happy. Accommodations are provided for women with children; meals will be served and you will be taken care of.—In the evening the young ladies and pupils of the Sisters from Bruno, Muenster and Leofeld will give an entertainment in the hall. We want you to stay and take it all in. It will do you good and will be instructive to the children. So don't forget the date. The ladies of St. Bruno's Parish will look after your hunger and thirst and fun will be provided galore. We look for you.

—Adv.

DEAD MOOSE LAKE.—Henry Therres, son of Mr. H. M. Therres, had the misfortune to injure his thumb some time ago, so that it was found necessary to have it partially amputated.

HUMBOLDT. Chief Justice Brown of the court of king's bench has spent a busy week at Hum-

—Our new station agent Mr. T. Roberts who was transferred from Engelfeld, Sask., to Muenster seems to like both the people and the village of Muenster. His native country is Wales.

—During the past week winter, yes, genuine winter in all its severity came upon us. On Tuesday, Oct. 21, about three inches of snow fell and shortly after the thermometer hovered around the Zero mark. In the morning of both Oct. 25 and 26 the mercury dropped to 16 degrees below Zero. October 1919 was the coldest on record since the founding of St. Peter's Colony.

—The average individual who has not yet come within the scope of the Income War Tax Act is in need of enlightenment and education with regard to the effect which his purchase of Victory Bonds will have upon his income in relation to the Act. At the outset he may rest assured that it is only the interest on the bonds which is added to his income—not the amount of the investment. In fact, it is only the interest every time that you are asked to add to your income—interest on bank savings, interest on Victory Loan, interest on any other investment, never the amount of the investment itself. The generous exemption allowed in the taxation of income and the small amount of income relatively which the ordinary buyer of Victory bonds receives from his investment will make the Federal Income War Tax a matter of little or no consequence to most buyers of these bonds. The tax feature of Victory Bonds, in fact, really affects only the wealthy individuals and the corporation buyers.

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Humboldt, Sask., since the opening of the fall criminal session. On Oct. 18, Onofy Schawaga was found guilty on a charge of assault causing bodily harm. He was sentenced to serve one month in jail and to pay a fine of \$200. Ernest Gardner, agent for the attorney general at Humboldt, conducted the prosecution. The accused was defended by J. N. Crerar. The trial occupied Friday and half of Saturday. — S. Major, a 17-year-old boy of Vonda, Sask., pleaded guilty to a charge of obtaining money under false pretences through the sale of a cow. As Major bore a clean record in the district Chief Justice Brown allowed him to go on suspended sentence. — After deliberating for 30 minutes the jury returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of Jules Rendack, charged with causing actual and grievous bodily harm. Rendack was defended by F. H. Bence, of Humboldt. Mr. Gardner prosecuted. — In the case of J. Holmes, charged with attempting rape, the jury deliberated thirty minutes and returned a verdict of not guilty. J. N. Crerar handled the defence; Mr. Gardner prosecuted. — Le Page was charged with stealing a horse from Raymond Denis, of Vonda, Sept. 1, 1918, and another horse the property of Mrs. Yustna Gayouski, of Cudworth. On the first charge Le Page pleaded not guilty. The jury was out nearly two hours and returned a verdict of not guilty. On the second charge the accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to serve four months in jail and to pay \$200 to the complainant for her horse. The horse had died. Under the criminal code Le Page was liable to 14 years in the penitentiary. H. A. Ebbels, of Saskatoon, conducted the defence and Mr. Gardner handled the case for the crown. — Jos. Beissel was charged with attempted murder

and pointing loaded firearms, the complainant being Sylvester Rolleter. There were three counts laid by the prosecution, and at the conclusion of the evidence Judge Brown directed the jury to consider a further count, that of common assault and carrying loaded firearms, and on this point the jury returned a verdict of guilty. From the evidence it appeared Beissel and Rolleter had a disagreement over a lot owned by Rolleter but which Beissel was using for a vegetable garden. Rolleter had bothered accused when the latter was getting vegetables, so on his next trip to the garden he brought a loaded shotgun which he pointed at Rolleter when about fifteen feet distant. Rolleter took the gun away from accused, who, however, got another one, which was not loaded. Rolleter laid information and accused was arrested, the second gun being then found under the mattress of his bed. Council for accused, pleaded with His Lordship for a money penalty in preference to that of a jail sentence. A fine of \$200 was imposed, which was promptly paid. Gardner for the Crown, Crerar for accused. — Solaski was charged with doing bodily harm. During a drunken quarrel at a dance near Dana accused struck John Rodnar over the head with a club, fracturing his skull and almost causing his death. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," and accused was sentenced to serve a term of one year in Prince Albert jail with hard labor. Gardner for the Crown, Crerar for accused. — Mr. R. Burns has sold the residence, occupied by Mr. Brodeur, on Park Street, to the Banque d'Hochelaga. — Messrs. Thos. Kidd and Henry Engelmeyer returned from a most successful goose hunt south of Watson, when they succeeded in bagging no less than twenty-seven

geese. This is the largest bag that has been reported this season. — H. J. ANNAHEIM.—A very successful School Fair was held in Annaheim on Oct. 15. Nine schools took part, and there were about 300 exhibits. The fine display of vegetables, cooking, sewing, and knitting prove that, although this was our first School Fair, the children of St. Peter's Municipality were wide awake to the meaning of "School Fair". The artwork, writing, and compositions exhibited were of a high order. In all 129 prizes were awarded, distributed as follows: Laurier 1 special, 29 first, 23 seconds, 4 thirds; Hat Creek 9 first, 5 seconds, 1 third; Ives 7 " 7 " 1 " Taylor 9 " 1 " 3 thirds; B. Hill 4 " 2 " 5 " Schuler 1 special, 3 first, 5 seconds, 1 third. WATSON.—The grading outfit at Watson have half a mile of C. P. R. ready for the ties. They say the frost now delays grading, but it helps the men who are clearing brush. — Seven car loads of steel culverts arrived at Watson for the C. P. R. up to last week, also one car of piles and a car of timber. — 54 cars of grain have been shipped from Watson, but the elevators are well filled. Grain cars are now coming in larger numbers but it is difficult to get them loaded, as many cars of freight are waiting to be unloaded so that the tracks are crowded. — New buildings and additions erected in Watson this season amount to over \$15,000. — 35 cars of baled hay have been shipped from Watson this fall. — Dr. Stewart of Spalding is building an office and drug store at Knudson's Station. —W.W.

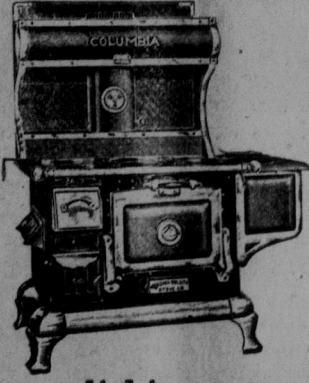
WATSON, Oct. 25th, 1919. Dear St. Peters Bote:— It was decided by the Trustees of the Sacred Heart Church that a house collection be taken up to build the basement of the future church. It is estimated the cost will be about \$5000. Rev. Father Dominic accompanied by Mr. Frank Vossen started his collection in town Saturday morning, and from 19 members collected the sum of \$1400. This is gratifying indeed, and it is expected that still greater results will be obtained from the surrounding farming community, as Almighty God blessed us this year with a good crop. Mrs. Jos. Lockinger, sr., who has lately been appointed president of the Ladies' Aid, is proving herself well worthy of the appointment. She is now making efforts to induce people to bring as much as they can to the Ladies' Aid Bazaar to be held on Dec. 8. Mass on week days, beginning Monday, the 27th, will be at 8.50 instead of 8 o'clock. On All Saints' Day services will be in Watson, on Sunday following in Jansen. On Monday, Nov. 2, the services for the celebration of All Souls' Day will again be in Watson. Mr. Berg, the manager of the Morgan Lumber Co., here, in addition to the new office which is now completed, is also building a shed near Mr. Vossen's business stand. Mr. Burdick, proprietor of the Farmers' Home Restaurant, is building a large addition, and the restaurant is now beginning to look quite like a large hotel. This shows the Farmer's Home is well patronized and is a general indication of the prosperity of the town. Our elevators here are congested with grain and local farmers are trying to dispose of their wheat in neighboring towns.

The cold weather—although premature—has been both good and bad in its offices. Whilst settling up the rainy weather so that farmers have been able to finish threshing, it surprised many who had yet the bulk of their potatoes in the ground. 'Frozen potatoes are sweet.' The Sacred Heart School wishes to thank the Editor of the St. Peters Bote for kindly printing 200 tickets for their concert free of charge. —Corr. **United States News** WASHINGTON, D.C. — Secretary Glass on Oct. 16th put his name to a check for \$2,648,309,175.53, said to have been the largest ever drawn. It was made payable to the treasurer of the United States, but did not involve a transfer of that amount of money. It was made necessary to account for redemptions of certificates of indebtedness and other obligations. The largest check ever drawn on the treasury for outgoing money was \$200,000,000, lent to Great Britain. NEW YORK.—Over five million dollars in gold was received in New York lately from the German government as part payment of the sum pledged through Mr. Hoover for food and supplies to be shipped to Germany. The shipment included a quantity of English sovereigns dated 1870 and French Napoleons of the same date which were paid by France to Germany as part of her indemnity after the Franco-Prussian war, and had been kept all these years in the vaults of the Julius tower in Spandau. After the war ended a total of \$30,000,000 was taken out and placed in the Reichsbank, Berlin. There were also Austrian, Belgian and Russian gold coins in the consignment.

BUFFALO, N.Y.—According to the Rev. Robert J. MacAlpine, a Presbyterian minister of Buffalo, the average citizen in the U. S. is suffering from moral anemia, because 12,000,000 out of 25,000,000 of its citizens grew up within the last generation with absolutely no moral or religious instruction of any kind. "We have been busy," he pointed out in a recent sermon, "training our children how to read and write, but we have neglected to train them in what they are to read and write. We have worked diligently in telling them how to think, but we have criminally played at the vastly bigger business of telling them what they ought to think. We have been working overtime building up and turning out machinery, but we have slept at the job of providing the moral dynamic that is to operate the machinery. What wonder that now we are at our wit's end to operate peacefully and happily the tremendous organizations of our democracy. This is chiefly because our children spend twenty to twenty-five hours a week in our schools in the quest of knowledge, but scarcely an hour in the pursuit of character." (Catholics have always realized the necessity of a moral education, and have established and maintained parochial schools.—Ed.) ALABAMA. Two anti-Catholic bills were passed by the Alabama Legislature and are now before Governor Kilby for his signature. The Senate bill abolishes Columbus Day as a State holiday, and was passed by a vote of 42 to 21. The other bill, providing for inspection by the State of convents, asylums and hospitals, was passed over amendments to eliminate the word "convent." Protests of the Catholics against the measures were of no avail. **BUY VICTORY BONDS!**

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This Week's Special: Winter Apples, Box 2.50. A Full Line of **GROCERIES** always on hand.

LEO J. WOELL MUEENSTER, SASK.

Footsteps of Angels. By Henry W. Longfellow.

When the hours of Day are numbered, And the voices of the Night Wake the better soul that slumbered, To a holy, calm delight; Ere the evening lamps are lighted, And, like phantoms grim and tall, Shadows from the fitful fire-light Dance upon the parlour wall; Then the forms of the departed Enter at the open door; The beloved, the true-hearted, Come to visit me once more; He, the young and strong, who cherished Noble longings for the strife, By the road-side fell and perished, Weary with the march of life! They, the holy ones and weakly, Who the cross of suffering bore, Folded their pale hands so meekly, Spake with us on earth no more! And with them the Being Beautiful, Who unto my youth was given More than all things else to love me, And is now a saint in heaven. With a slow and noiseless footstep Comes that messenger divine, Takes the vacant chair beside me, Lays her gentle hand in mine. And she sits and gazes at me With those deep and tender eyes Like the stars, so still and saint-like, Looking downward from the skies. Uttered not, yet comprehended, Is the spirit's voiceless prayer, Soft rebukes, in blessings ended, Breathing from her lips of air. O, though oft depress'd and lonely, All my fears are laid aside, If I but remember only Such as these have lived and died!

What Constitutes A Saint

Sermon delivered on All Saints' Day by CARDINAL GIBBONS.

"I will tell you this morning what a saint is not, and then what constitutes a saint."

"There are some who imagine that a saint is one of whom we read in ancient history and who belongs to an almost extinct species: some antediluvian who flourished like the giants of former ages, or King Arthur's Knights of the Round Table, but whose race is well nigh run out, and whose place is rarely found on earth.

"Now, thank God, the generation of saints is not extinct. They exist in our day. They are to be found in this city and under our own eyes. They are in every congregation of Baltimore. They sanctify their homes by the integrity of their character and by their domestic virtues. Their lives are hidden with Christ in God."

"And these noble spirits are as unconscious of their increase in holiness as they are of their physical growth; this is all the better for them. It is only when they begin to view themselves with complacency and to have an exalted opinion of themselves that they take a step backward, and are in danger of imitating the Pharisee who boasted that he 'was not like the rest of men.'"

"There are others who fancy that to be a saint one must wear the cowl of a monk, or the habit of a nun, or the surplice and cassock of a priest. But this would be taking a very narrow view of the scheme of redemption. The Gospel says that God wishes 'all men to be saved, and to come to the knowledge of the truth.' Now we know that there can be no salvation without sanctification. The words of Scripture: 'Be ye holy, for I, the Lord, your God, am holy' were addressed to the priests and laymen alike in the Old Law. They certainly apply with equal force to all who live under the New Dispensation.

"A few chosen souls are called to the religious and apostolic life. But thank God, saints innumerable are found among the laity who wear no special badge. Their only distinctive garb is the invisible white robe of innocence, or the red robe of mortification, who like Paul, 'die daily' to themselves.

"There are others, again, who

entertain the notion that to be saints, persons must spend half their time in prayer, the other half in corporal mortifications. This mode of life would suit very well a holy anchorite, or women like devout Ann, who 'departed not from the Temple, but by fasting and prayers, worshipped night and day.'

"But it would not befit the bulk of Christians whose daily life is devoted to secular and domestic pursuits, for these duties cannot be omitted without violating conscience and deranging the good order of society or of the family.

"A man who would spend in church the time which should be consecrated to his business affairs, would be apt to bring religious exercises into disrepute by performing them out of due season. It is true indeed that Mary, who was given to contemplation, is praised by the Master for 'having chosen the better part,' but it is equally true that her sister Martha who was occupied in household affairs, had a share in the esteem and benefaction of Our Lord.

"There are others who picture to themselves a saint as an individual of a sad or gloomy disposition, of a melancholy and dejected aspect, a knight, as it were, of the sorrowful figure. Our Saviour gives us a different view of a servant of God. He tells us that even in our penitential acts, we should maintain a cheerful demeanor. 'When ye fast,' He says, 'be not like the hypocrites sad, for they disfigure their faces that they may appear to men to fast. But thou, when thou fastest, anoint thy head, and wash thy face; that thou appear not to men to fast but to thy Father who is in secret, and thy Father who seeth in secret will repay thee.'

"The saints are conspicuous for habitual cheerfulness, because they have an upright conscience, and cheerfulness is the fruition of a good conscience, or of a soul at peace with God and men.

"What then is a saint? A saint is one who keeps the Commandments of God and the precepts of the Church, and discharges with fidelity the duties of his state of life.

"Another characteristic of a saint is that he bears with Christian fortitude and patience the trials of life, whether imposed on him by the inscrutable visitations of Providence or inflicted by the malice of men, or resulting from the infirmities of his nature. Should he be so unfortunate as to stumble and fall in the spiritual combat, (for even the saints on earth are not exempt from human frailty,) he will promptly rise again, and will cleanse himself from the moral stains he has contracted, and will renew the conflict with re-doubled energy.

"Now it is in the power of every Christian, aided by Divine grace, to observe the ordinances of God and of the Church; to comply with the obligations incident to his situation in the world; to carry with resignation the cross laid upon him by his Heavenly Father, and to wage an incessant warfare against his passions and vicious inclinations.

"St. Bernard, after embracing the monastic state, was accustomed to stimulate his fervor by asking himself this question: 'Bernard, why camest thou hither?' We should also ask ourselves this first question of the Catechism: 'Why wert thou created? Why art thou in this world? What is thy mission in life?' And the answer is, God created me that I might know Him and love Him and serve Him in this world, and be happy with Him forever in the next. In other words, God created me that I might sanctify myself; for, if I know God, and love and serve Him, I will be a saint indeed. This is

eternal life,' says our Saviour, 'that we know Thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ Whom Thou hast sent.' Let not the wise man glory in his wisdom, says Jeremiah, 'and let not the rich man glory in his riches, but let him that glorieth glory in this that he understandeth and knoweth Me.'

"Let me suppose that you have succeeded in amassing wealth, till you have become as rich as Croesus of old, or as Rockefeller of our day. Let all your affairs prosper. Let every enterprise you engage in become a mine of gold. Let me suppose that you attain the highest honors which this world can bestow; that you are more feared than Alexander; more honored than Caesar; more admired than Washington.

"Let me suppose that you revel in pleasures and delights; that your life is one continuous round of sunshine without a single cloud to darken the horizon; that your pathway is strewn with flowers. Yet if you fail in the one thing necessary of attaining a life of godliness, you have missed your vocation; you have frustrated the end for which God had created you, and are in His sight, 'poor and miserable and blind and naked.' You would be like a splendid vessel which sailed on the ocean with prosperous winds till, on approaching the harbor, it foundered, and its precious cargo was sunk in the depth of the sea. Alas! what will it profit us to have steered our course majestically and with flying colors through the ocean of life if we bring to the harbor of eternity nothing but a soul shipwrecked by sin? 'What will it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul, or what will a man give in exchange for his soul?'"

"No matter what may be the social distinction existing between you, all of you, whether rich or poor, learned or unlearned, possess in common the one glorious title of Christian. That is a name you would not exchange for all the high sounding titles of kings and emperors. You glory in that appellation and are justly proud of it.

"But the title of Christian is not an empty sound, but is full of solemn significance. It has annexed to it corresponding obligations. For what is a Christian? A Christian, as the very name implies, is a disciple or follower of Christ. A Christian is one who keeps before his mental vision his Divine Saviour that he may endeavor to reproduce in himself the virtues of his heavenly Model. A Christian is one who walks in the footprints of his blessed Redeemer. In a word, a Christian is another Christ.

Cordial Forbearance With Our Neighbor.

There are few virtues whose practice is more difficult and of more frequent occurrence than that of bearing with our neighbor.

Despite excellent qualities and entire good will to make no one suffer, it is seldom that we are not more or less trying to those about us. From the difference of character and temperament, from the diversity of tastes and humors, from good qualities and even from virtues, arise contentions, contradictions, perplexities, a multitude of little obstacles, that easily excite bitterness and impatience and very often faults against charity.

Truly we would be deceived did any of us fancy that we are always agreeable. Each one has his angles and his weak points, even the saints who, after all, are only the least imperfect of men. What a vast field, then, is offered to virtue by this beautiful and charitable CORDIAL FORBEARANCE WITH OUR NEIGHBOR.

CORRESPONDENCES.

PRINCE ALBERT, Oct. 19, 1919.

Dear St. Peters Bote:—

The Rev. Father Brueck, O.M.I., is still in the Hospital, but he expects to be back at the Orphanage towards the end of the week, though he is not yet disposed to do hard work.

Rev. Mother Mary Alphonsus, Superior General of the Sisters of Charity, who conduct both the Orphanage and the Holy Family Hospital, has arrived in Prince Albert about two weeks ago. After having been teaching for many years, she was elected to the highest office of the community, at its General Chapter held in 1918.—Mother Alphonsus is well fitted for her position; she knows how to find the way to the hearts of those with whom she has to deal. She shows a great interest in the work of her Sisters in the West, and is determined to do anything to keep that work on the road of progress.—She was accompanied by Sister Estelle, another veteran in the field of Catholic Education. Whilst in the West Mother Alphonsus and companion stay at the Orphanage, but they are frequent visitors at the Hospital. They will return East towards the end of the month.

Since yesterday the Holy Family Hospital has a new Superior in the person of Sister Mary Veronica. She succeeds Sister M. Martha who had completed her second term and therefore—according to the new law—had to make room for a new head, and this she did without any regret. During the 6 years of her administration, she has had many an opportunity to find out that it is not always an easy matter to steer a young institution through all the trials, oppositions and difficulties of its infancy—especially when those trials come from sources, whence a poor Superior might naturally expect support and assistance. All those who have seen Sister Martha at work, have admired her courage, patience and spirit of self-sacrifice, but above all her boundless trust in God. She deserves a rest—though she does not want it. She will remain at the Hospital as the right hand of the new Superior.

Sister Mary Veronica is by no means a stranger in Prince Albert, for she was here when the Hospital opened in 1910. Well does she remember that memorable Christmas day of 1910 when the first patient was brought to the Hospital. He was looked upon as sent by the Christchild, and I doubt if ever a patient was better looked after, as he received the undivided care of the entire Hospital staff. Sister M. Veronica remained several years in Prince Albert. When later on the community opened a hospital near the motherhouse under the name of St. John's Infirmary, Sister Veronica was recalled home to take an active part in the organization of this new institution. Whilst in the East she organized a flourishing training school for nurses, several of whom have already joined the community of the Sisters. She returned to Prince Albert during the summer and her first work was to reorganize the local training school for nurses. She has already secured several good girls, but wants a few more to complete the number. Her appointment as Superior did not come as a surprise to anyone, for all know her sterling qualities both as a Religious and as a Nurse. She is bound to keep the Hospital on the line of progress, and her first ambition is to equip the institution with a most modern and up-to-date X-Ray apparatus which will place the Hospital in line with the best equipped institutions of the kind.

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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, Annaheim P. O., Sask.

VOL. 16 No. 37 SPARKS FROM Special for Each

There was a farmer who had containing all kinds came a Catholic. Many are the to the Catholic how you became he answered, "I some very good tree that was p bore the most apples, and I n foot of that tree was an accumul stones, showing what was best. me, I noticed th got the most thrown at it, Church and I b self that must b

—Protestants Catholic Church some for the co verts. There is which there a persons who w oles. Their grea faith. They r come into the truth.

—Every ma penny to buy a helping the utte doing his share missionary ente Voice that teach Hills.

—The "No T Decree designe ed marriages. opponents and leaders of the listea to their body would su a nice little " of their own s in their sacred of the Society's as follows: "An ing the Institi Roman Catholi and every me best endeavors countenance t testants with engh inter-mar casioning unba to the injury o

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SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL
(Special for St. Peter's Bote.)

Thus at the flaming forge of life
Our fortunes must be wrought;
Thus on its sounding anvil shaped
Each burning deed and thought!
LOWELOW.

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

—Protestants who come into the Catholic Church will not be lonesome for the company of other converts. There is hardly a parish in which there are not a number of persons who were once non-Catholics. Their greatest treasure is the faith. They rejoice when others come into the certainty of the truth.

—Every man who spares his penny to buy a Catholic paper is helping the utterance of clean words; doing his share in the work of a great missionary enterprise; helping the Voice that teaches from the Seven Hills.

—The "Ne Temere" was a Papal Decree designed to discourage mixed marriages. Among its bitterest opponents and denouncers were the leaders of the Orange Order. To listen to their raucous outcry nobody would suspect that they had a nice little "Ne Temere" decree of their own snugly tucked away in their sacred Rule Book.—Rule 4 of the Society's Revised Rules reads as follows: "Any member dishonoring the Institution by marrying a Roman Catholic shall be expelled and every member shall use his best endeavors to prevent and discountenance the marriage of Protestants with Roman Catholics, such inter-marriages generally occasioning unhappiness, and tending to the injury of Protestantism."

—The happiness of any home can be destroyed by any two people in it, each determined daily, to have his or her way. Riches or poverty, position or obscurity have nothing to do with it. Home happiness is built on unselfishness and sympathy and forbearance—or else not built at all, but scattered into ruin.

—Enthusiasm according to Lytton is the genius of sincerity, and truth accomplishes no victories without it.

—If it cost five dollars it is a fiddle; if it cost twenty-five it is a Violin.

—Some men are like silver-plated knives. They look bright, but are usually dull.

Some Points to Remember When Looking for a Job.

The following is an extract from an article in "The American" Magazine, by George H. Cushing:

"The first rule of the game is that the man must have learned to manage his own money before he will be trusted to manage any business that makes money. If a man is a saver and lives within his income he is a comer, and is marked for preference. If he has money saved up and is in no fear of having to borrow any, he can afford to be politely and discreetly independent around his own office. This adds to his prestige with others."

MORAL—Get a firm grip on the Way of Successful Saving.
Buy War Savings Stamps Regularly.

Bone-dry Places In The World.

The nation wide "dryness" in the United States brings to mind localities where almost perpetual drought is the rule. Among these is included a part of the United States which has been "bone-dry" since time immemorial and where depression is at its lowest.

Death Valley, 276 feet below sea level, is an alkaline desert region in California, on the Arizona border. It is seventy miles long, ten or twenty miles wide and is situated between high foothills. Only seventy-five miles away Mt. Whitney raises its 14,500 feet into the air and with other nearby elevations is a barrier to any moisture reaching this parched region.

In summer the temperature reaches 130 degrees in the shade, where there is shade enough to cover the thermometer, and even the nights are too hot to sleep. Terrific whirlwinds of heated sands sweep up and down the valley and render it a barren waste, except for a few stunted cacti and greasewood. In autumn tourists may venture into its confines but they must carry "drink" for both man and beast, as the lone stream that enters this dreary region is bitter alkaline and soon disappears in the sand, while springs are miles and miles apart. Looking for a drink here would stand about as much chance of fulfilment as ordering a Martini at a W. C. T. U. meeting. However, a few slinking coyotes, rattlesnakes, horned toads, buzzards and half-starved jackrabbits manage to exist in some mysterious manner.

An almost bottomless salt marsh occupies the centre of the valley practically from end to end. About midway it gets very shallow and narrows down to about two miles in width. At this point a road crossing has been constructed. Many of the men and beasts that have lost their lives endeavoring to cross this barren, bone-dry waste which gets its name from the fact that in the California gold rush of 1849 so many prospectors were lost in its sandy maw.

The great Sahara desert covers the major part of Northern Africa, consisting of 3,500,000 square miles—an arid region as large as the whole of Europe. From 100 feet below sea level it rises in one instance to 8,000 feet above, and some of its elevations are covered with snow for three months of the year. Most of it, however, is a dry, sandy waste, dotted here and there with an oasis where "drink" may be secured. The winds are almost very hot and dry, while rain is almost unknown.

The ostrich, camel, jackel, horned viper and numerous lizards are the principle animals of the region. Several varieties of hardy birds are also found, while in such a bone-dry territory it may be expected that the human population is at a low ebb. Arabs, Moors, Jews and negroes jostle each other on the caravan routes and the fierce looking Arabs who bring their produce to the Egyptian markets are probably the robbers and cut-throats in their desert home.

It is impossible for travellers to get off the road, as the caravan routes are bordered with the bones of countless camels which have fallen by the wayside during the thousands of years these trails have been travelled. However, it is possible that the clamors of these dry people will some day cause the introduction of irrigation systems to make "wet" territory of this vast scene of desolation, as it is very productive where moisture is obtainable.

The Desert of Gobi in Central Asia, where bone-dryness has been

the fashion for thousands of years, is also a difficult place to obtain a drink. Its largest streams either vanish in the sand or empty into salty lakes. Caravan routes from China to Russia are still important trade channels, for the Russians insist that a sea voyage destroys the flavor of tea. This great arid waste is 1,800 miles wide and 400 miles deep and the almost rainless years since antiquity have parched its sands to the dryness that drifts in gyrating sand waves.

You will know Arabia is a dry country upon looking at the map and seeing that almost all its interior is labelled "Arabian Desert."

How Birds Keep Warm In Their Beds

Wild animals and birds have no stoves, furnaces and fire-places to help them keep warm in winter. When Jack Frost is on the rampage in the Canadian woods and the mercury low, our bird friends must, quite unaided, keep the heat in their little bodies. The sun...their only outside source of heat, is not available at night, when the cold bites hardest. On nights when a man, if turned loose and deprived of fire, would suffer greatly or perish, even though warmly clad, the birds must sleep comfortably. How do they do it? is the question bird students often ask.

In their struggle against the cold, birds are aided by two factors that human beings do not possess. Nature has given them rapid circulation and the warmest coats in the world. It is this circulation (they are hot-blooded) that prevents the little naked feet of the snowflake freezing as he runs in the snow in below-zero weather; it is his coat that turns the frost arrows at night when he cuddles down on the wind-swept field behind a tiny lump or grass tuft, and with his feet tucked up in his feathers sleeps warmly. Their stomachs are their furnaces; they feed them voraciously; all winter birds are huge eaters; deprived of food they perish quickly. The chickadee or nut-hatch or woodpecker loses never a minute of daylight for hunting on a winter day; the ruffled grouse swallows so many buds and berries by day that his "crop" is enormously distended, his stomach works on this supply of fuel, during his sleeping hours. Most winter birds have a passion for fat meats.

Bird coats are the most wonderful cold-resisting garments in the world. Nearly all winter species have downy feathers; the more fluffy, the warmer, seems to be the rule. The chickadee, woodpecker, Canada jay and the owls show us varying degrees of this fluffiness. Even those with harsher feathers like the goshawk, grouse or eagle, disclose an under garment of down; the harder feathers are but the storm-coat, the shingles to turn the wind. What is remarkable, too, is that these coats are adjustable. When a bird is subjected to cold he invariably rumples his plumage; he appears bigger. When perching this serves a two-fold purpose, it covers his feet (the owl, eagle, rough-legged hawk, falcons and grouse, all with their feathered leggings and shoes, stand less in need of this), and also it actually increases considerably the depth of the down coat. Feathers are among the poorest conductors of heat. Thus the down coat interposes an air space, warmed from within, between the bird's body and the cold outer air. His body is insulated from the cold. When the coat is ruffled, the feathers stand slightly more on end; the down-wall and its air space is deepened; the owner really has a warmer garment.

Of all the winter birds it would seem that the owls have the best of it. For they not only have superb coats, leggings and shoes,

but they can sleep during the warm day and hunt during the night. But as an owl's hunting consists rather much in sitting still and waiting, he loses his advantage; hence his extra garments. Most of these chaps sleep in the timber, in the sun and out of the wind and close to the hole of the tree. Not so, however, the big snowy owl. He sleeps where he hunts, out in the open. Muffled in his great coat he sits on the snow. He has but to shut his eyes to be weatherproof, and not even the blizzards of the Canadian prairies can daunt him. The little screech owl and the saw whet owl, however, retire behind the wooden walls of the woodpecker's home, and have at least a regular domicile.

The Union Government,

says the Ontario Journal in its recent issue, has gone back to its favorite sport of baiting unfortunate aliens. Last week a law was passed that no alien shall be permitted to carry a gun or weapon of any kind without a permit. So our good people of North Waterloo and elsewhere who have lived here for 30 or 40 or 50 years who are not allowed naturalization, will once more be made to feel that they are foreigners—although they have been the best of people and have helped to build up Canada.

Such is the land of freedom, equality and justice. First, plead with the alien to come to Canada; then, when you've got him here, abuse him in every way possible.

Of course, the alien will not stand it. He will shake the dust of Canada off his feet, and our fool legislators will find they have cut off their noses to spite their faces. The men who did the hard labor in building up the country, railways etc., will be missed after they are gone. We need more, not fewer people. But the Government that continues to hound its young men after the war is over, cannot be expected to show any degree of horse-sense in the most simple things. Hysterical patriotism and the political crookedness that appeals to it are making a sorry mess of what was once a free and desirable land."

Household Hints

Pressing Garments.

Any housewife can do a good job of pressing woollen garments if she will take pains and heed a few simple suggestions which are made by the home economics workers at the New York State College of Agriculture. These are the main things to be borne in mind.

Use a moderately hot iron.
Use a pressing cloth which has been wrung as dry as possible.

Place the pressing cloth on the right side of the garment and press until the cloth is dry. When the cloth is removed, the material being pressed should look soft and fluffy, but should not be entirely dry.

The material should now be turned over and pressed on the wrong side. The nap will be flattened down until it is dry. If pressed on the right and the surface will appear shiny.

Make the Most of the Kitchen Range.

Avoid too much shaking. A short quick stroke of the shaker-handle will sift the ashes through the grates.

Leave grates in flat position when through shaking. Clean ash-pit daily to prevent damage to grates.

Avoid poking and slicing the fire-bed. It causes draft-holes and clinkers.

Clean the entire stove well inside, on top of the oven and below the oven, frequently and thoroughly.

Stoke frequently and in small amounts. Disturb the fire as little as possible.

Never shake a fresh fire until a little fresh coal has been added and given a chance to ignite.

Keep a pan or kettle of water always on the kitchen stove. Moist air makes for comfort, health and economy.

Uses For Salt.

Sprinkle a little salt in the skillet before placing the fish in it to fry and it will not stick in the skillet.

By adding a tiny pinch of salt to the milk when fresh, it will keep a much longer time.

Make a little salt bag and rub the griddle with it instead of grease. Pancakes will not stick and there will be no smoke or odor.

Cakes may be prevented from burning by sprinkling a little salt in the bottom of the oven.

Egg stains on silver can be removed by rubbing with a little salt and a damp cloth.

For Sale White Leghorns,

thoroughbred, none-setting chickens
L. J. Wisser, Dead Moose Lake.

FOR SALE, A number of

Good Milch Cows.

Val. Gessner, Sec. 26, T.36, R.21,
ST. GREGOR, SASK.

Strayed 5 Calves

(2bulls, 2steers, 1heifer), 1 grey, 1 black, 1 red, and 2 red and white, about 1 year old. \$5.00 reward to the finder.

Anton Kowalsky, CARMEL, SASK.

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EXANTHEMATIC REMEDIES
(also called BAUNSCHEIDTISM)
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Can be obtained pure only from JOHN LINDEN, Specialist and sole Compounder of the only genuine and pure Exanthematic Remedy.
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to come in and see us in our new Store and office premises in the old Vulcanizing shop half way between Post Office and Bruser's Store. It does not matter whether you intend to use or do use Electric Light and Power on your Farm; you will be interested to hear how much Money, time, labour and Trouble you can save by installing a Light Plant on your Farm or in your Residence. Furthermore, we like to think of our office as an information bureau for all questions arising about the use of electric appliances and apparatus, cost of installation and repairs and maintenance of existing Light Systems. Come in and make use of it.

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

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Head Office Montreal. Established in 1874
Authorized Capital \$10,000,000.00 — Capital Paid up and Reserve \$7,000,000.00
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General Banking Business transacted on most favorable terms. Special attention given to accounts of Congregations, Parishes, Municipalities, School Districts and Institutions patronized by Farmers. Joint Accounts opened in the name of husband and wife, or any two persons, so that either one can do the banking business. It saves a lot of trouble in case of the death of either one of the parties.

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The New Hardware Store

You want a HEATER --- Come in and see us. Don't buy that FURNACE for the new house until you get my prices.

REMEMBER:

We Have A Full Line of HARDWARE, Pumps of all kinds, Patent Hog Feeders, Oils and Greases, etc.

Your Call Appreciated.

Frank Leuschen, Bruno, Sask.

Land and Farms!

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

For further particulars apply in person or by letter to

Henry Bruning, MUENSTER, SASK.

The Victory Loan

Sir Henry Drayton, minister of finance, made known the terms of the forthcoming Victory Loan. The prospectus will ask for a minimum amount of \$300,000,000 with the right to accept any part of subscriptions in excess of that amount.

As in previous years, the subscribers will be given a choice of maturity — five-year bonds due Nov. 1, 1924, or 15-year bonds due Nov. 1, 1934. The securities will carry interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable May 1 and Nov. 1, and the issue price will be 100 and accrued interest for both maturities, making the income return 5½ per cent. per annum.

Purchasers may pay in full upon application or in five instalments as follows:

Ten per cent. on application, 20 per cent. Dec. 9, 1919, 20 per cent. Jan. 9, 1920, 20 per cent. Feb. 10, 1920, 31.21 per cent. March 1, 1920.

The last payment of 31.21 per cent. covers 30 per cent. balance of principal and 1.21 per cent. representing accrued interest at 5½ per cent. from November 1st to due dates of the respective instalments.

As a full half-year payment will be paid on May 1, 1920, the cost of the bonds will be 100 and interest. If payment is made at time of application the price will be 100 flat.

After the initial payment subscribers have the privilege of paying in full on any due date thereafter, with accrued interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. Arrangements have again been made with the banks for the purchase of bonds by small subscribers on the instalment card system, spreading the payment over ten months.

As in 1918, bearer bonds will be available through the banks for delivery at the time of application to subscribers making payment in full. Bonds registered as to principal only or both as to principal and interest in authorized denominations will be delivered to subscribers making payment in full as the required denominations can be made. Bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1000, and may be registered as to principal.

Fully registered bonds, the interest on which is paid direct to the owner by government cheque, will not be issued in denominations lower than \$500. The subscription list will open October 27 and close on or before Nov. 15, 1919.

As previously intimated the new issue will not carry the tax exemption privilege which was attached to the issues made during the war. This means that in computing the Dominion income tax the holder of the new securities who is subject to the tax will require to include the interest as part of his taxable income.

"This is not my loan," said Sir Henry Drayton, "it is not the government's loan, it is the loan of the government of Canada, backed by all the resources of Canada. It is a clean-up loan. It is to be spent to discharge our war commitments and provide national working capital. The security is undoubted. The interest return is exceptionally attractive. I confidently appeal to the Canadian people for the same full measure of support that has been given to the previous flotations, which have heralded to the whole world Canada's standing."

This District Should Win One of the Three Numbered Victory Loan Honor Flags

Honor Flags will again be awarded this year to all Local Districts which succeed in raising their al-

lotment of the 1919 Victory Loan, but the first three districts to go "over the top" will be specially honored. This year three of the Saskatchewan Honor Flags are being numbered, One, Two and Three. These flags will be awarded as follows: Honor flag No. 1 to the first district, Honor Flag No. 2 to the second district, and Honor Flag No. 3 to the third district raising their allotment.

Last year the Humboldt district won an Honor Flag. This year it should not only win a flag, but every effort should be put forth to achieve the special honor of winning one of these numbered flags. The best way to win a numbered Honor Flag is to go "over the top" on the opening day, Monday, October 27th.

After the Signing of Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

PARIS, Oct. 23.—The supreme council of the peace conference having considered the report of Sir George Clerk, who was sent to Rumania as commissioner for the council, has sent to Bucharest a note stating that the council is ready to consider a modification of the clauses of the St. Germain treaty with Austria, guaranteeing protection to racial and religious minorities as soon as the Rumanian government is ready to sign the convention, according to the Petit Parisien.

LONDON, Oct. 23. — A wireless message sent today by General Denikine, the Anti-Bolshevik leader, in South Russia, contains a message from General Shirako which says: "The position of the volunteer army is brilliant, despite a few temporary failures. It is quite evident the end of Bolshevism is at hand." The wireless dispatch adds the Reds began hastily to fortify the suburbs of Tula, when, at a meeting, Leon Trotzky, Bolshevik minister of war, declared that a general battle must be fought out side of the town.

LIBAU, Russia, Oct. 23.—The Letts are advancing from Duena-muende, (Ust Dvinsk) and Bolderaa, according to Riga advices. The first large island to the south of Riga is in the hands of the Letts, and also the bridges over the Duena. Six British and two French destroyers are supporting the Lettish operations. Colonel Bermond, of the Russo-German forces has ordered the seizing of all Letts of military age fit for service. The former German commandant at Prekuln, an important railway junction near Libau, announces that he has taken over military control of that district.

PARIS, Oct. 24. — Rumanian demands for a rectification of the frontiers, specified in the peace treaty, in the determination of the western borders of Rumania have been refused by the supreme council of the peace conference, according to information received from French sources. Rumania through her premier, J. C. Bratiano, asked that she be given both banks of the Maros river as far as Tisza, that the cities of Bekes and Czeba, be included within her frontiers and that the boundary between Rumania and Hungary be moved westward to a line 14 miles west of the railroad running between the cities of Arad and Temesvar. In its reply the supreme council says that it cannot recede from the clauses of the agreement which have been communicated to all the Allied powers and must be considered final. Discussing the protection of Ethinical minorities, the supreme council declared the powers were unanimous in maintaining the general principles which were the basis of peace, but stated there was no intention to infringe upon the independence of Rumania, unless that country, the note said it asked to submit herself to the status of the league of nations to which she has applied for admission as a member.

Canadian News

Saskatchewan

REGINA.—Arrangements have been completed for distributing clothing in the drought area of the province, according to an announcement by Hon. C. A. Dunning, Hearty co-operation has been promised by the women's organizations in the province, the I. O. D. E., the Red Cross, Women Grain Growers and Homemakers Clubs, in collecting clothing, which will be bundled and shipped to the Bureau of Labor, Saskatchewan Government at Regina, and distributed through the reeves and councillors of the municipalities in the affected districts. Those needing clothing should make their wants known to the local councilors. "The circumstances in which these settlers are placed are in no way attractive to any personal merit," said Mr. Dunning in referring to the natural hesitation of many settlers in making their needs known to their neighbors. "They should be regarded in the same light as the victims of any other disaster." The Bureau of Labor has made a canvass of available winter work and is now in a position to place nearly two thousand men. Special arrangements have been made whereby travelling expenses can be advanced to men going to the lumber camps from any of the government employment offices.

—Potatoes are going to be scarce and dear over the North American continent, according to W. W. Thomson, director of co-operative organizations for Saskatchewan, as the crop this year is considerably below the average. "Prices in eastern Canada and the United States are much higher than in Saskatchewan although the Saskatchewan crop is considerably below the average and the recent severe frosts have taken a heavy toll of potatoes still in the ground," said Mr. Thomson.

PRINCE ALBERT. — For the murder of James McKay, sheriff's officer, in November last, the three Steep Creek bandits died on the scaffold on Oct. 16. Victor Carmel, Jean Baptiste St. Germain and Dr. Jos. Gervais were taken from their cells at 7 o'clock into the jail yard and within one minute from the time the guards entered the cells, the men were dead. They died side by side, at the same time, on the same scaffold, for the same crime. They gave no trouble and walked boldly to the scaffold. It is said that Gervais refused the last rites of the church, though Carmel and St. Germain appeared penitent. Father Panhaleux, O.M.I., visited the condemned men and was with them until a late hour on the eve of their execution.

Alberta

EDMONTON.—The first decrees of absolute divorce ever to be granted in the province of Alberta, were issued by Justice Ives in Clark vs. Clark and Scott vs. Scott. No ruling has been made on the point of resumption of maiden name, but it is believed that this procedure will follow as a matter of course.

Manitoba

WINNIPEG.—A compromise in the attitude shown by the Mennonites of Manitoba to the educational policy of the provincial government was forecast when a delegation of Mennonites from southern Manitoba held a conference with the provincial cabinet.

—Immigration rules governing travelling between Canada and the United States have been relaxed according to announcement issued by the C. P. R. American tourists entering and leaving Canada are not required to have passports. Travellers from any of the allied nations are admitted to Canada without passports. United States citizens who re-enter the States from Canada are not required to

pay the head tax, providing their stay in Canada has not exceeded six months. This applies to residents in the United States who are not citizens and are returning from visits in Canada. Travellers are asked to carry documentary evidence of their citizenship in either the United States or Canada, in the form of birth certificates or papers showing clearly their status as citizens.

—The work of the conference on education, which is in session here, is to be perpetuated. It was decided to create a national council, which will carry into effect resolutions that are passed and prepare for a similar congress to be held three years hence. Several important resolutions were passed. One calls for the provision of free and compulsory education up to the age of 16, and for part-time education up to the age of 18. Premier Wm. Martin, minister of education for Saskatchewan, made a plea for practical suggestions to solve many of the problems connected with rural districts. He also boldly tackled the question of religious instruction in the schools. The premier declared himself in favor of this, and made an earnest appeal to the clergy of all denominations to get together and agree to some fundamental kind of religious instructions, no matter how simple it might be.

Ontario

OTTAWA. — Last week the house approved the peace treaty with Austria without even seeing it. The government is sadly muddled over its treaty business. When the German treaty was up it was insisted that Canadian approval was vital. Last week the minister of justice said it didn't matter much a complete change of form. So the treaty passed without the members having so much as a glimpse of it. A copy has never come over.

—The entry of MacKenzie King into parliament was properly hailed as a great event among the Liberals. No leader ever entered parliament under more hopeful conditions. It is true the party in parliament is small. The wonder is that there is any party at all there, in view of the War-time elections act. What it lacks in the house is enormously supplied in the country, as two provincial elections this year have demonstrated. Mr. King leads a united party. His great talent has never been questioned by his bitterest enemy. He is well known in England and the States as an authority on labor and social problems and with all this he has youth with vigor and energy that goes with it.

TORONTO.—In one of the most remarkable elections Ontario has ever experienced the Hearst Conservative government went down to defeat. Sir Wm. Hearst and all but two members of those of his cabinet who were not elected by acclamation went under in the landslide, and of the strong following of seventy members who sat behind the prime minister in the last legislature only some twenty-five members remain. The defeat of the Conservatives was due almost entirely to the tremendous vote polled by the United farmers of Ontario candidates and by the labor members, who took 45 and 11 seats respectively. The Liberals, despite their win of five seats in Tory Toronto, stand in the new legislature practically as they were in the last session. The largest single party in the new house will be that of the Farmers. As the matter stands the government of Sir William Hearst will remain in power until the house meets. If in the intervening time the prime minister has not succeeded in reaching a working agreement with any other party in the house, he will, of course, tender his resignation to the Lieut.-Governor, who will then have to turn to either Hartley Dewar, leader of the Liberals, or to the Un-

nited Farmers' representation. But neither the Liberals nor the Farmers can form a government standing alone. — Referendum figures published by the Ontario referendum committee show that the province went dry by more than a 2-1 vote of the people and that Toronto voted "no" on all four questions.

—Sir Henry Drayton has been elected by acclamation for Kingston, and Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, the new Liberal leader, had been returned unopposed in Prince Edward Island.

Quebec

QUEBEC.—The village of St. Raphael, Bellechasse county, was the scene of a conflagration last week, which, before it could be subdued, resulted in the total destruction of 22 houses and six stores.

Foreign News

LONDON.—The political correspondent of the Evening News says there probably will be a great change in Great Britain's naval policy with the advent of Vice-Admiral Sir Beatty as first sea lord, in succession to Vice-Admiral Sir Wemyss, who resigned recently. "Beatty's friends," says the correspondent, "declare that he believes the future warship will be an oil-driven submersible battle cruiser, and that the admiralty's plan may be shaped in accordance with this belief. The dreadnought will not be altogether eliminated, but it will be considered of secondary importance."

—Members of the Lloyd George cabinet were considering the situation which had arisen as a result of the adverse vote in the House of Commons on Oct. 23, when the government's amendment to the alien bill was rejected by a vote of 185 to 113. Because of the fact that there was only about half of the members of the House in their seats when the vote was taken, it is believed the government will not resign, but it is possible that Edward Shortt, home secretary, who was in charge of the alien bill, may quit office. Andrew Bonar Law, government leader in the house, secured a delay until Monday of this week for his colleagues by moving an adjournment immediately after the result of the vote on the alien bill had been announced. Mr. Bonar Law's declaration that any subsequent action by the ministry would depend upon the view of the House of Commons as a whole, may indicate an intention on the part of the government to ask for a vote of confidence at an early date. The ministerial council under the presidency of Premier Lloyd George discussed the political situation on Friday morning and later the entire cabinet assembled. Commenting on the defeat of the government, the "Daily News" says that although the government may treat the affair as of no consequence, it cannot fail to shake unpleasantly their position. "The humiliation has been inflicted upon them by their friends," says the News, "and its importance lies in the fact that it is the result of something very like an organized conspiracy, powerfully assisted, no doubt, by the general feeling of distrust and irritation with which the members have reassembled."

—Gen. Byng, on his elevation to a peerage, takes the title of Baron Byng of Vimy. Admiral Beattie becomes Baron Beattie of the North Sea and of Brooksbury.

—Walford S. Selby, formerly assistant private secretary to Viscount Grey, has been appointed the provisional representative of the British government at Berlin. He will re-open the British embassy in Berlin as soon as the peace treaty becomes effective.

—A British company has obtained a contract for furnishing airplanes and equipment to the Chinese government. The contract is understood to involve approximately \$40,000,000.

PARIS, France.—A commission of German experts who have visited the mines of Northern France, which were devastated during the war, believe that it will take from 2 to 8 years to restore them to their former condition, according to the Gaulois.

BERLIN.—General Ludendorff is reported to have refused to appear before the parliamentary commission investigating the responsibility of German leaders for the war, which began sessions last week. The judicial status of the commission and the extent of its powers to enforce attendance by witnesses is uncertain, and it is the opinion in some quarters that Gen. Ludendorff cannot be compelled to submit to a commission. The Vorwaerts discussing the state trial writes: "Those guilty for the war, made history without pity for millions. Now history will pass sentence without pity for individuals."

—The result of a provisional census taken in October, shows Berlin population to be 1,897,000, which is a decrease of 175,000 as compared with Dec. 1910.

LISBON, Portugal. — Government expenditures of the account of the Portuguese army from the date of the departure of the troops for France up to the time of their return to Portugal were \$28,000,000.

MELBOURNE, Australia.—Admiral Jellicoe's report upon the question of naval defence for the British empire and her colonies in the Pacific ocean and the far east is now before the Australian house of representatives. Lord Jellicoe assumes throughout the report that future danger to the empire and her colonies lies in the Pacific and in the far east. The second dominant note in the report is his insistence on the value of capital ships as the chief weapon at sea. Lord Jellicoe's apparent assumption regarding Canada is that she will readily put her share into vessels and their upkeep. It is probable that the first vessels for both Canada and Australia will be a gift from the British fleet. He recommends that there be an Australian fleet of 2 battle cruisers, 8 light cruisers, 14 destroyers, 8 submarines and other subsidiary craft. Besides there shall be an Australian harbor defence of 20 destroyers, 10 submarines and 82 mine sweepers.

SALE OF LANDS in the Rural Municipality of Wolverine No. 340, for Arrears of Taxes.

NOTICE is hereby given that certain lands in the Municipality of Wolverine will be offered for sale for arrears of taxes on MONDAY, Nov. 10th, 1919, at the office N. E. Quarter Sec. 36-35-24, W. 2nd, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon (standard time). A full list of lands may be found in the Saskatchewan Gazette of Sept. 30th and also the Gurnsey Standard of October 2nd. Dated at BURR, this 17th day of September 1919. R. H. CASH, Sec.-Treas.



SHEEP FOR SALE

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture is prepared to supply pure bred shorthorn rams and grade ewes one to four years of age to Saskatchewan farmers on the following terms:

Rams on 1-2 cash basis. } Balance payable July 1920
\$400 worth of ewes on 4-4 cash basis. } and December 1920 with
\$1000 worth of ewes on 1-2 cash basis. } interest at 6 per cent.

These ewes are a choice lot mostly sired by Oxford and Shropshire rams. For particulars apply to

J. G. ROBERTSON,
Live Stock Commissioner, Regina, Sask.