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In The Wake Of The War

BERLIN, May 24. — Downtown Berlin was thrown into a state of wild excitement at four o'clock this afternoon by machine gun firing in the Unter Den Linden. Some persons in the neighborhood fled for safety, but others swarmed to the scene. The shooting was due to a large group of wounded men insisting on parading despite the order of Gustav Noske, minister of national defence prohibiting processions during the period of martial law.

VIENNA, May 24. — German Austria is condemned to death if she is not permitted to join Germany, Dr. Karl Seitz, the president, declared in a statement today.

PARIS, May 25. — Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau's thirteenth note to the Allied Council was delivered this morning. This is a rejoinder to the Council's reply to the German note regarding responsibilities. Count v. Brockdorff's note insists that Germany's only responsibility is for the violation of the neutrality which she is ready to make reparation for, and declares that all the powers were responsible for the war and that the material damage done was the work of the Allied armies as well as the Germans.

PARIS, May 25. — The Croatian peasant party, claiming to represent one million Croats, has sent an appeal to the peace conference through Italian delegates demanding the creation of an independence of a Croatian Slovenian and Dalmatian republic. The appeal asks also that Italy take charge of their interests in Paris.

LONDON, May 25. — Polish troops have captured the important town of Lutsk, in Volhynia, northeast of Lemberg, from the Ukrainians, according to a dispatch from Berlin.

WASHINGTON, May 26. — Official advices reached Washington today that a full understanding had been reached by the council of four in Paris, by which the United States will keep all the German ships seized in United States ports when this country entered the war.

PARIS, May 26. — The Supreme Council announced today that the Allied and Associated Governments had decided to lift the blockade off Hungary as soon as a stable government is established there.

PARIS, May 26. — Premier Clemenceau, as president of the peace conference, today received a communication from Karl Renner, head of the Austrian delegation. The communication complains that the Austrian government is in financial straits, and that the heavy expense of maintaining the delegation at St. Germain is creating a regrettable strain.

PARIS, May 26. — The Italians have effected a further landing of troops in Soaki, in Asia Minor,

fifty miles southeast of Smyrna. The Turkish government has protested to the peace conference against the landing. It also has expressed regret that the Greeks were permitted to occupy Smyrna, saying the government felt it would have been wiser to have had a joint Allied occupation.

PARIS, May 26. — Advices reaching Paris are to the effect that the forces of Admiral Kolchak, the anti-Bolshevist leader have met with heavy opposition by the Bolsheviks near Samara, and had been compelled to fall back along the railroad to Ufa.

BERLIN, May 26. — The Germans will send another note to Premier Clemenceau in connection with the economic terms of the peace treaty, the Vossische Zeitung says it learns officially. The note will point out that the Allies claim that more than 12,000,000 tons of shipping were destroyed by German submarines, is not true because more than half the shipping was sunk by legal cruiser warfare.

WASHINGTON, May 27. — Capture of Peterhoff, 16 miles west of Petrograd on the Gulf of Finland by the army of the north Russian government, probably assisted by British naval forces, was reported to the state department today in Swedish press reports.

BERLIN, May 27. — The German reply to the Allied peace terms will agree that the German army shall be 100,000 men on a peace footing, but will urge that this limit to be not enforced until conditions are thoroughly stabilized.

BERLIN, May 29. — Germany is willing to agree to the proposed stipulations regarding her military, aerial and naval forces contained in the draft of the peace treaty provided that she is permitted to enter the league of nations on an equal footing immediately upon the signing of peace and particularly that she be permitted to share the complete equality and reciprocity of all nations in the economic domain. This declaration is contained in the second section of the German memorandum embodying the counter-proposals of the peace terms. At the same time, it is declared the German delegation holds to its idea of the superiority of its own draft for the league of nations. While the German government in agreeing to accept the stipulations referred to is thus ready to disarm before the other powers, the memorandum adds the government must, on the other hand demand a transitional period during which it may keep the troops necessary for the maintenance of internal order. The covering note presented to the peace conference by the German delegation says: "We came to Versailles expecting to receive a peace proposal framed according to the agreed basis. We had a firm resolve to do everything in our power to fulfil the heavy obligations assumed by us. We hoped for the right of peace which had been promised us. We were shocked when we read in that document the demands which the victorious might of our oppo-

nents set forth. The more we studied the spirit of the treaty, the more we were convinced of the impossibility of carrying it out. The demands in this treaty go beyond the strength of the German people. In accordance with President Wilson's fourteen points no territory ought to be severed from Germany without a plebiscite of all male and female subjects of over twenty years of age, voting secretly, and no plebiscite taken until all troops are removed from the disputed territory which should be placed under the authority of the neutral subjects. The note declares that people must not be transferred from one sovereignty to another for the sake of timber and zinc, and offers to supply Belgium with timber instead of giving up Eupen. It also repeats the offer previously made regarding the Saar Valley and points out of which the French mines will be completely restored in ten years while the transference of the mines as the Entente proposes will give a hundred times the French production."

VERSAILLES, May 30. — Two notes were delivered to the secretary of the peace conference by the German delegates today. At the same time the Germans handed over French and English translations of the first section of the counter-proposals which were delivered yesterday in German only. The first of the two notes concerned German property in Allied countries. The second has to do with the Turkish public debt and the Sao Paulo question.

VERSAILLES, May 30. — When Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau learned that the text of the counter-proposals submitted today by the Germans had been cabled to United States newspapers he immediately telegraphed a protest to Berlin, declaring it to be a most discourteous act toward the Entente chancelleries. He received a reply explaining that there had been a misunderstanding.

PARIS, May 30. — Greek forces were landed yesterday at Avial, on the coast of Asia Minor, 66 miles northwest of Smyrna. The Turkish troops there offered only slight opposition which was overcome.

PARIS, May 30. — With the exception of France, all the major powers would undoubtedly agree to the admission of Germany to the League of Nations, but France is unalterably opposed, and, in consequence, there is no possibility of this being done, according to a member of the peace delegation, who discussed the situation with the correspondent today. Strangely enough, the sum of \$25,000,000,000 fixed by the Germans for reparations corresponds exactly with the amount upon which several British and American delegates had agreed that the Germans could reasonably expect to pay, and it is not impossible that some changes will be granted in the financial terms of the treaty.

PARIS, May 30. — June 14th is the earliest possible date on which the German treaty can be signed, if no obstructions are encountered,

but June 20th is the more probably date for its signature, according to a member of the peace delegation who discussed the situation with the correspondent today.

WASHINGTON, May 31. — Execution of the peace treaty as framed by the Versailles conference declared to be "more than the German people can bear" by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, in a note to the associated governments outlining the German counter proposals.

BERNE, May 31. — The Federal Council has handed to the French ambassador for the transmission to the Allied governments a note stating that the Entente request that Switzerland prohibit all exports to Germany, if the Germans refuse to sign the peace treaty, would require the complete breaking off of economic relations with Germany. The note says that the action requested by the Entente would go beyond all restrictions imposed during the war. The Federal Council again asserts the neutrality of Switzerland and says it does not consider itself able to comply with the Allied requests.

HELSINGFORS, May 31. — A fifty-minute battle occurred this morning between a Bolshevik fleet comprising the battleship Petropavlovsk and three other warships which had been bombarding the coast west of Krasnia Gorka, 15 miles west of Kronstadt, and seven British warships. The Russian eventually fled to Kronstadt.

PARIS, June 1. — Marshal Foch and his assistant, Major General Weygand, conferred twice Saturday with Louis Loucher, minister of reconstruction; Major-General Sir Henry Wilson, chief of British staff; General Diaz, the Italian commander-in-chief; Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, on details of the military occupation of the Rhine region after the signing of peace.

LONDON, June 1. — London's threatened police strike, for which the members of the force voted by a big majority, has been called off for the present. At a demonstration in Hyde Park which had been arranged for today by the policemen, it was announced that the executive committee of their organization had decided to postpone the strike until after peace was signed or at least until the return of Premier Lloyd George from Paris.

PARIS, June 2. — The terms of peace will be presented to the Austrians today with the problem of the Adriatic claims of Italy unsolved. The council of four held a brief meeting before going to St. Germain this morning, Premier Orlando of Italy being present.

ST. GERMAIN, June 2. — Austria was today given fifteen days to reply to the terms of the peace presented by the Allied nations. The Austrian representatives were addressed by Premier Clemenceau immediately upon their arrival. The entire peace treaty was not presented today, and the 15 days given for answer refer only to the portion of the terms handed over today. Austria is left by the

treaty about 6,000,000 people and between 50,000 and 60,000 sq. mls.

Germany's Counter Proposals

PARIS, May 27. — A Berlin dispatch received in Paris gives in some detail the counter proposals to the peace treaty of the Associated Powers which were agreed on at the last conference of the Germans at Spa. The counter proposals will make a volume of respectable dimensions.

Concerning the Saar region, Germany will ask France to give up her territorial pretensions to this region and permit economic control over all the coal output there. It is proposed that the German fleet be transferred to an international trust, managed by the United States and controlled by the league of nations. The trust would be given the mercantile fleets of all the other maritime nations, and every nation would be represented in the central administration in a manner corresponding to the nations tonnage. Germany announces her readiness to deliver up 50 per cent. of her mercantile fleet.

Besides, in conformity with the proposition made by the former director of the Hamburg-America line, Germany will pledge herself to build at her own expense, in her own dockyards, and by her own workmen, the number of ships necessary to compensate for the diminutions in the world's tonnage due to Germany's submarine warfare.

In return, Germany will ask to be allowed large credits for the payment for raw materials required to carry out the undertaking and to be allowed to give in payment some of her own raw or manufactured goods.

As regards the cable lines, Germany will suggest a system of internationalisation which would not prevent Germany from participating in the general traffic of the nations.

Concerning territorial questions in the east of Europe, the counter-proposals simply call the attention of the Entente to the state of mind of the German population in the contested territories of upper Silesia and West Prussia and Danzig. These populations, it says, would be sure to take up arms in their own defence if they were annexed to Poland.

Peace Terms for Austria.

PARIS, May 30. — A summary of the Austrian treaty submitted to the smaller nations Thursday for examination is remarkable, chiefly for its omissions and reservations.

Subject heading after subject heading is followed either by a non-committal display of blank paper, or by the statement, "this clause reserved." This applies particularly to definition of the southern frontier, the reparation clauses and the question of Italian rights under the political clauses.

The greater part of the summary in fact is devoted to these clauses, which are practically identical with the German treaty.

The new clauses are chiefly those dealing with frontiers, finance and the internal affairs of the new states and of Austria itself.

Under the latter heading, came the disputed provisions for the protection of racial minorities in the new states against which it is understood the representatives of the new states may address a protest to the Council of Four and also ask for revisions of the financial clauses, particularly that part requiring the new states to compensate Austria for public property. Austria also is bound by the treaty to respect the rights and privileges of racial minorities, of which what is left to her ancient domains, including the right to use their own languages although Austria is expressly authorised to make the teaching of German obligatory.

The treaty will consist of a preamble and fourteen parts; the preamble and section one embodying the covenant of the League of Nations as in the treaty with Germany.

Part two deals with frontiers. That with Czecho-Slovakia following practically the old Bohemian frontier, although with the reservation of a possibility of making minor changes later. Austria retains on the west her old frontier with Switzerland, the question of the union of Voralberg with Switzerland having been dropped, despite the plebiscites already undertaken in the province of Switzerland.

The southern frontier is not determined in the treaty.

Part three contains political clauses including also some of the reserved geographical provisions clauses establishing mixed commissions to determine them later. The sections referring to Italy are all omitted.

Others deal with the future relations of Austria with Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Poland, Hungary and Russia. Here are found the stipulations for the protection of racial minorities which so far as the minorities in Austria are concerned, are to be embodied by "a bill of rights" as part of the Austrian constitution.

Then comes parts dealing with Austria's renunciation of all rights outside of Europe, military naval and aerial armaments, which hereafter will entail virtually no expense for Austria and the return of prisoners of war.

Part eight on reparations is blank.

Part nine dealing with finance may be changed as a result of the representations of the new states. The economic clauses and aerial navigation regulations are identical with those in the German treaty.

Part twelve, on ports, waterways and railways provides for commercial outlets southward both water and rail. These details have already been covered in the Inter-Allied reports on waterways and railway commissions.

Part thirteen contains the international labor convention and part fourteen various miscellaneous provisions of minor importance.

THE RECRUIT

By HENDRICK CONSCIENCE

CHAPTER I

The earliest sun of spring beamed with full splendor in the blue heavens, as if it were the exalted countenance of the Deity looking down beneficently, and calling out to creation: "Up! up! the winter is past, live and rejoice before me!" The young light diffused itself over heath and field, and the moist earth smoked with its genial warmth.

A few plants had already heard the call of the world-friend; the little snow-drops shook their silver starlets on the borders, the hazel-bushes unfolded their catkins, the wood-anemone put forth its first leaves among the underwood; while the birds hopped joyously in the warm light, and sang in clear notes of the approaching time of love.

Not far from Zoerselbosch stood two mud cottages, solitary and forgotten. In the first dwelt a poor widow with her daughter; all she possessed was a cow. The other was also inhabited by a widow, with her aged father and two sons, one of whom had just attained the years of manhood. They were wealthier than their neighbors, for they possessed an ox as well as a cow, and rented far more land.

Spite of this, the inhabitants of both huts—for their dwellings were little better—had for many years formed only one family, loving and helping one another. John and his ox worked on the poor widow's field, while Trien fetched fodder for the ox, herded for her neighbors, and helped them at harvest-time; and neither ever thought of reckoning which had done most of the other.

Simple-minded and knowing nothing of all that befell in the stirring masses of human life beyond their native parish, they lived contented with the bit of black bread which the Almighty had granted them. Their world was very limited; on one side of the hamlet a humble little church, on the other the immeasurable heath, and the unbounded sky.

And yet dwelt laughter and song around this lonely habitation; joy and merriment were there in full measure, and not one of these poor people would have exchanged their lot for one apparently far better.

It was love which, with its magic power, had breathed life into solitude. John and Trien, so they knew it not, loved each other with that unexpressed and shy feeling which makes the heart beat quick on the slightest occasion, and the brow reddens at the most trifling word; which changes life into a long dream—a blue heaven sparkling with stars of happiness—an immeasurable deep, as if the human heart must ever remain that which the first sigh of love—the pure and holy incense of the soul—has made it.

Poor people! they thought not of the vast masses swarming in the distant cities; and, as they desired nothing from them, they imagined that they likewise would be forgotten, and full of confidence, lived on in their sweet and beautiful poverty.

But suddenly came one and demanded blood-tax from these poor mud-huts. The only young man who dwelt there—the only one who had the strength to make the ungrateful soil fruitful by the sweat of his brow—was to draw lots and become a soldier, if his trembling hand should draw an unlucky number; bid a long it might be an eternal farewell to his mother, his friends and his native heath; and pine, perchance die, of the wounds which the wild and dissolute soldier-life would inflict on his yet pure and peaceful soul.

The sad March day in '33, which Trien had marked with a black cross, arrived. The young man

had gone out of the village to Brechts, with about ten companions, to draw lots.

Within the huts, both mothers and the little boy were kneeling in prayer. The old grandfather tottered silently up and down for a time, and at last remained standing before the door leaning on a vine-stem, with his head bent down, as if he were looking into a grave. The maiden stood in the stable, gazing long and wistfully into the eyes of John's cow, and gently stroking its head, as if consoling it under the approaching misfortune.

A gloomy silence brooded over both houses, unbroken save by the occasional lowing of the ox. Trien soon approached the grandfather, silently, but with a beseeching and inquiring look. The old man awoke out of his painful reverie, and seizing his heavy staff, said: "Do not lose courage, Trien; God will aid us in this dreadful extremity. Come, the time is up; let us go and meet the poor recruits."

Trien followed the grandfather over a footpath which ran past the house and led to the village. Though driven on by a burning impatience, her steps were slow and heavy. The old man turned round, and when he saw her sunken head and pallid countenance, he took her hand sympathizingly, and said: "Poor child! how dearly you must love our John. He is not your brother, and yet you are more alarmed than we. Keep up your spirits, Trien, dear; you do not yet know what God has determined."

"I am so terrified!" she sighed, visibly trembling, and looking through the wood in the direction of the town. "Terrified!" repeated the old man, while he exerted his eyes to discover the cause of her terror. "Yes, yes," said Trien, covering her eyes with her apron, "it is all over, and we are unfortunate—the lot has fallen on him!"

"But how can you know that. You make me tremble too," said the old man anxiously. Trien pointed with her finger beyond the trees, and replied, "There, behind the wood—listen!" "I hear nothing. Come, let us make haste; it must be the recruits—so much the better."

"O God!" cried the maiden, "I hear a sound—so sad and pitiful, it sounds in my ears like a deep and heavy sigh." Perplexed and anxious, the old man looked at the girl for a time, while she seemed to listen to a distant sound. He also listened attentively in order to catch the noise as it came over the quiet heath. A friendly smile lighted up his countenance as he said: "Foolish little thing! it is the wind sweeping through the fir-wood."

"No, no!" she replied; "further, further, behind the wood. Do you not hear a wailing sound?" After some moments' attention, the old man rejoined: "Now I understand what you mean: it is Farmer Claes's dog which is howling over some one dead. The farmer's wife, who had consumption, must have died last night. May God receive her soul!"

The girl, whose mental tension and excitement had made her regard the howling as foreboding some calamity, acknowledged her error, and quickening her pace, hastened after the old man, in silence and in tears. At last he said: "If you are so inconsolable, Trien, what shall his mother and I, his grandfather, say? With hard toil we have brought him up, and loved as the apple of our eyes. Now we are old and feeble, and he in his turn should work for us. And ah! if God has not sent his good angel to direct his hand, then must he be a soldier, and leave us in our necessity."

These words made Trien's tears break out afresh, and with an attempt at consolation she replied: "That matters little, father—I have strong arms; and as you are no longer able, I myself will go behind the oxen, and do all the heavy work. But he—but John, poor fellow! To hear nothing but cursing and swearing, to be beaten and imprisoned, and pine away from sheer vexation of mind, like the unfortunate Pauw Stuyck, who was tortured to death in four months; and never to see one of all those who loved him on earth, neither you nor his mother, nor his little brother, nor—any one, save wicked and dissolute soldiers!"

"Oh! do not speak so, Trien," said the old man with a choking voice, "your words make me sad. Why lament so bitterly? You grieve and tremble as if there were no doubt of his being unfortunate, while I, on the contrary, have a feeling that he will draw a lucky number; I have confidence in the goodness of God."

Insensibly the maiden smiled through her tears, but so full was her mind of sad forebodings, that she could not speak. Both walked on in silence till they reached the village. Here, on the road which led to Brechts, were assembled a great number of people, clustered in little knots, all full of impatience to learn the result of the lot-drawing. It was easy to distinguish those whose son, brother, or lover had gone to Brechts. Here and there one might see a mother with her apron to her eyes; a father, who endeavored in vain to conceal the anxiety too visibly imprinted on his countenance; a maiden, with pale face and bashful look, going from one knot to another, as if haunted by some secret fear.

Many others had collected there out of mere curiosity, and spoke and jested with a loud voice. The old smith, who in former times had been one of Napoleon's dragoons, was loud in his praise of a soldier's life, and was seconded by the miller's drunken son, who, after serving eleven months, had returned to waste his paternal property in riot and debauchery. The smith did it with a good intention, for he wished by his fine description to console his anxious friends, and kept always repeating: "Every day soup and meat, plenty of money, good beer, pretty girls, dancing, leaping, and fighting. There's a life for you! you have no notion what a jolly life it is."

But his words had quite a contrary effect, for they made the tears of the mothers flow faster, and gave fresh cause of grief to many hearts. Trien could restrain herself no longer; in this jesting speech there was one word especially which had wounded her deeply. With an angry and threatening mien she went up to the jester, and said: "Shame on you, abandoned man! Is it necessary that they should all be drunkards like you, forsooth, or dissolute fellows like that loose vagabond there, who has learned nothing else among soldiers but to lead a bad life—and bring his parents with sorrow to the grave?"

The miller's son went passionately up to the bold girl, and would have attacked her rudely, had not some one just at that moment exclaimed: "There they are! there they are!" In the distance the recruits might be seen emerging out of a wood upon the highway, shouting and singing as they approached. Some were joyfully throwing their hats and caps high into the air, and all together had the appearance of a troop of drunkards returning from a feast. But it was impossible to see which of them were merry and sang, and which were sad and silent.

As soon as the recruits had gained the highway, their relations and friends hastened from all sides to meet them. The old grandfather could not go so quickly as the others, though Trien now let him by the hand, and dragged him on. At last the maiden could restrain her impatience no longer when she saw mothers and young women embracing some young peasants with loud rejoicing, and letting go the old man's hand, she ran forward as fast as she could. Suddenly she halted in the middle of the road, as if deprived of motion by some unknown power; then tottering, to the roadside, she leant her head against a tree and wept bitterly.

The old man overtook her and asked: "Is John not among them, that you remain standing there, Trien?" "O God, it will be my death!" she cried. "See yonder, father, he comes behind the others, with sunken head and pale face. He is half dead already, poor, poor fellow!"

"Perhaps it is from excess of joy, Trien!" "How fortunate you are," she cried, "in not seeing more clearly!"

Meanwhile John approached the place where his grandfather stood, and went slowly up to him.

Trien did not go to meet him, but buried her face in her hands, and sobbed audibly.

The youth seized the old man's hand, and showing him a number, said with a choking voice: "Father, the lot has fallen upon me."

Then turning to the maiden, he sighed, and a flood of tears gushed from his eyes. "Trien! Trien!" was all he could utter.

The old man was too much overpowered to be able either to speak or think; the tears rolled slowly down the furrows of his face, while he stood silent and stupefied, with his eyes fixed on the ground.

For a time the deepest silence reigned, till John exclaimed with a despairing voice: "Oh, my poor mother! my poor mother!"

Scarcely were these words uttered than a wonderful change seemed to take place in the maiden. She was a noble and courageous girl. While there was uncertainty, she had given free vent to her tears; but with the certainty of misfortune, her heart found the needful energy, and now, when an elevating sense of duty awoke her out of her grief, a strength which was peculiar to her beautiful character returned to her soul. She raised her head, and drying her tears, spoke calmly and collectedly. "John, my friend, God has so willed it, and who can strive against Him? You have still a year with us; perhaps some way may cast up. Let me go, I will tell your mother; if another should tell her the dreadful news, it might be her death."

With these words, she hastened into the fir-wood and disappeared. The old man and the unfortunate youth kept the usual path to the village. They heard songs, and shouts, and hurrahs, but were too deeply sunk in grief to heed them.

As they approached their poor dwelling, Trien accompanied by both the women and the little brother, came out to meet them weeping. The young man gave Trien a look of deepest gratitude, for he could well perceive from the countenance of his mother that the noble girl had roused in the heart of the sorrowing widow a feeling of hope. Repressing his grief, he hastened towards her with open arms.

There was violent emotion, deep sorrow and many tears; but despair yielded to calmer feelings, and by degrees peace returned into the widows' huts.

To be continued.

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In this issue in order to fo sions, he wish Catholic Settli shares in the society is resp articles that officer of the the Benedictin of the paper, C.S.S. Natu society as m to further the ization. They ceived no mo nor do they in the future.

Lake Lenor People actua with the me of settlers ca in 14 hours.

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Fifteen Years Ago

From No. 16 of St. Peters Bote

On the first page is an article on precipitation or rain-fall in Saskatchewan. It shows that in the vicinity of Prince Albert and Rosthern during the ten years from 1890 to 1900 there was an average rain-fall per year of 14 inches; whilst in southern Minnesota and in Iowa it is 28 to 36 inches. At first sight it would seem that in comparison it would be too dry at Regina and possibly at Rosthern too, for any crops to grow; but we must not forget that the summers here are shorter and the nights cooler, so that an average of 14 inches will go as far as 30 in. down in Iowa. Some years are wet years, then of course there is more than 14 inches of rain-fall.

In this issue the editor says that in order to forestall misapprehensions, he wishes to state that the Catholic Settlement Society has no shares in the St. Peters Bote. That society is responsible for only those articles that are signed by some officer of the society. Neither have the Benedictine Fathers, publishers of the paper, any shares in the C.S.S. Naturally they assist the society as much as possible so as to further the good work of colonization. They have up to now received no moneys from that society nor do they expect to receive any in the future.

Lake Lenore is filled with fish. People actually throw them out with the manure fork. A party of settlers caught 600 lbs. of fish in 14 hours.

A correspondent writes from St. Anna on May 24 that Henry Doepker and his two cousins have arrived safely. In company of Mr. Roennspiess, government locator, they will try to find good homesteads.—On the 3rd of May there died Peter Hoffmann, a bachelor, at the age of 62 years in consequence of blood poisoning that began in the legs. Father Dominic being absent, Father Peter from the Monastery administered to him the last rites, and later on also conducted the funeral services.—A. Dauk of Mankato, Minn., is here on a visit and intends to open a store in the near future. This would supply a long felt want. He will also try to get a post-office to St. Anna.—It is reported that the petition for "Herd Law" has been granted by Regina, and settlers will accordingly not be allowed to let their cattle run wild before Nov. 1.—The church at St. Anna is getting too small. No pleasure to stand outside. In winter it is too cold, and in summer the mosquitos are too wicked.—Next Sunday, May 29, Father Dominic will hold services for the first time at Lake Lenore in Gerwing's house. Thereafter services will be held every second Sunday. After a prolonged absence our pastor has returned from Rosthern.

On Ascension Thursday, May 12, the following children made their first Holy Communion in St. Peter's church: Anton Hall, Otto Lutz, Herman Lessmeister, John Rath, Jos. Schmidt, Albert Welter, Katherine Pollreis, and Katherine Schmidt. A Solemn High Mass was celebrated by Father Mathias assisted by Father Rudolph as deacon and Frater Casimir as sub-deacon. A "Te Deum" sung by all closed the solemnity.—On Pentecost Sunday, May 22, a Solemn High Mass was celebrated by Father Mathias assisted as before. Prior Alfred delivered the sermon on the occasion.—Last Saturday Jos. Kopp came from Rosthern to look at some land, visiting also the Monastery.—On May 24 Aloysius Gleissner received the habit of St. Benedict at the hands of Prior Alfred. This was the first investing with the habit in the Monastery.

The correspondent writes from Quill Lake on May 22, that they had services again last Sunday, in the house of John Pitka. Owing to the bad condition of the roads, their pastor, Father Peter, had not been able to come since April 10. To make up for this, he on this occasion stayed a whole week. On Monday he drove to John Bettin, S. 12, T. 37, R. 19; on Tuesday to John Vossen, S. 16, T. 37, R. 18; on Wednesday to Jos. Hufnagel, S. 6, T. 38, R. 18; being back at John Pitka's place, S. 20, T. 36, R. 19, on Friday, reading Mass there on Saturday and Pentecost Sunday.—Yesterday, May 21, Anton Kolling's two year old boy died of cramps.—Among the new settlers to arrive recently were Mr. Tondorf with his sister, Walby brothers, Fuerstenberg and several others.—George Graf spent three weeks in Rosthern. Jacob Spring has finished seeding. In fact most of the settlers have finished or will finish this week.

From Rosthern comes the news that Adam Specht from St. Anna had been in town and left with his team on the first of June, in company with Roennspiess, Hefner and others. Scarcely had they made three miles when a Mennonite driving a light rig, came tearing along and tried to pass them. Mr. Specht not noticing this was thrown under his own heavy wagon that passed over him. Externally he did not appear much injured when picked up and brought back to Rosthern, but towards evening his condition became so precarious that no hope for his life was entertained. Father Prior Alfred administered to him the last Sacraments, next morning. He died in the afternoon. His corpse was brought to St. Anna for burial.

Mrs. Jos. Kopp left on May 31st for a trip to Europe with two of her children. She will first go to the World's Fair at St. Louis and look up a sister living in Jefferson City, Mo. Then she will visit Switzerland and Hanover. After a three months absence she expects to return and make her home near St. Peter's Monastery where her husband has his homestead and a section of bought land.

ADDENDA:

On Monday, June 13, at 9 A. M. the first wedding took place at Dead Moose Lake, Father Chrysostom uniting in the Holy Bonds of Matrimony, George Riederer and Katherine Frank. Witnesses were Hubert Jaeb and Anna Frank.

The Country Girl

Up in the early morning, Just at the peep o' day, Straining the milk in the dairy, Turning the cows away, Sweeping the floors in the kitchen, Making the beds upstairs, Washing the breakfast dishes, Dusting the parlor chairs.

Feeding the geese and the turkeys, Hunting for eggs in the barn, Cleaning the turnips for dinner, Spinning the stocking yarn, Listening to the old hen cackling Down in the bush below, Ransacking every meadow Where the red strawberries grow.

Brushing the crumbs from the pantry, Churning the snowy cream, Rinsing the pails and strainers Down by the running stream, Gathering up wood for the fire, Making the pumpkin pies, Jogging the little one's cradle, Driving away the flies.

Grace in every motion, Music in every tone, Beauty and form and feature— Thousands may covet to own. Cheeks like the rival spring roses, Teeth the whitest of pearls; One of those country maids is worth A score of your city girls.

Didn't Like To Borrow.

Mr. Dunham had just finished his morning chores at the barn and was going in to breakfast when Briggs, the man who had bought the neighboring Alden farm, appeared. He was a genial person, with a well padded waistcoat and an engaging smile. Mr. Dunham had met him a day or two before at the postoffice, but had not been favorably impressed.

"Morning!" said the newcomer briskly.

"Morning!" said Mr. Dunham.

"I'm going to be neighborly right away," declared Briggs, with an air of simple frankness. "I want to borrow your wood sled for the day. I've had no time to get settled yet, and there's so much to do I don't know which way to turn, hardly. But I've got to get some wood down, and I want to do it while hauling's good."

"That's all right," said Mr. Dunham. "Take it and welcome. It's out there under the shed."

Briggs was back in half an hour with a yoke of scrawney steers and went off with the sled. Mr. Dunham heard him come into the yard with it that evening after supper and found it in its proper place in the morning.

A day or two later the new neighbor came again. This time he had the oxen with him. He nodded cheerfully as he passed the house and, remarking casually, "I s'pose it's all right to take the sled again?" hitched up. This time he kept it two days.

A week later he came when Mr. Dunham was away and, whistling merrily as he yoked his steers, drove off without question. Dunham waited four days and then had to go after the sled himself.

On the next occasion when the new neighbor called he found Mr. Dunham milking. Leaning against the stallion, with his hands in his pockets, he began:

"Dunham, I like that sled of yours. It's new, ain't it?"

"Why, yes. It was new this season."

"Want to sell it?"

"No, I don't know as I do."

"What did it cost ye?"

"I paid Smith \$25 for making it, and I furnished part of the stock."

"Well it's worth it, and you ought to have some profit on it too. Now, I tell ye what; I don't feel right borrowing all the time, and I'd like to buy it. How would \$35 look to you?"

Dunham milked silently for a moment. Then he said, "Well, I guess thirty-five would be all right."

"Good enough!" cried Briggs heartily. "It's worth that to me. I ain't got the ready cash just now, but we can fix it up this way: I'll take the sled over to my place, and any time you want to use it you come right over and get it, just the same as if 'twas yours. I'll keep track of it and charge you a reasonable amount each time you take it—say mebbe a dollar—and when it comes to \$35, why, the sled'll be mine, and we'll be square. That'll save you buying a new one, and I'll feel better'n 's if I was borrowing all the time. Is that all right? What say?"

Sounds Reasonable—But.

Some of the astute editors in the big cities who dearly love to solve farm problems from the top of a 20-story office, are having a new dream of suburban utopia just now. Not only have they motorized the farm until the cow milks herself, and the hogs render out their own lard in their idle hours, but they have imagined good highways before every farm door, and have moved the farmer in to the nearest town. And so he goes forth to his farm each day in his

flivver, and returns to it at night from his farm, maybe 30 miles away. "Good roads and the auto have solved the problem," chirp these gentlemen.

How lovely everything would be if only it was like the theorists dream it to be.

Maybe five per cent. of the farms of this country are reached by all-year hard surface roads; but we doubt it.

There may be farms where the eight-hour day prevails for the farmer; we never saw one.

On the farms we know anything about, the boss arises before dawn, and hustles until bedtime, and he doesn't catch up with the chores at that.

It would be nice to tuck the pigs in about five in the afternoon, and loose the cows, and lariat the horses out, and shut up the chickens, and forget the baby calves, and the young lambs, and the baby chicks, and all other living things, and hop into the roadster and drive away home.

And then come back at 7 a. m. and find the work all laid out to start on, and the animal chores mysteriously performed, even to the separating of the cream.

Factories have watchman and janitors and firemen and fellows like that; the farmer is his own janitor and fireman and watchman and milkmaid and chambermaid and alarm clock.

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1919 Church Calendar 1919

Table with columns for April, May, and June, listing various feast days and their corresponding dates. Includes sections for Feasts of Obligation, Other Feasts, and Eclipses.

Religious News

Confirmation Trip. Saskatoon, St. Paul's, June 8. Englehardt, O.M.I., of Ettrick, was transferred to Dorchester. Rev. W. Stuhlmann, O.M.I., of Dorchester will succeed Fr. Engelhardt. LEAVENWORTH, Kans.—Rev. John Stader, O.S.B., one of the pioneer missionaries of northeastern Kansas, passed to his eternal reward on May 20th at St. Margaret's Hospital, Kansas City, Kans. Fr. John was born Apr. 12, 1850, in Youngstown, Pa. He attended St. Vincent's College, Beatty, Pa., and then St. Benedict's College, Atchison, where he entered the novitiate of the Order in August, 1872, and in August of the following year, made his religious profession. On July 5, 1879 he was raised to the priesthood at the Abbey Church, Atchison, Kans. ST. LOUIS, Mo. — For some weeks an "army chaplain" who claims to have seen three years service in the British army, has been canvassing St. Louis, East St. Louis and neighboring cities for Mass stipends. In reality he is a suspended priest from New Zealand who had been a private in the Canadian army. Sometimes he goes by the name of Gorman and then again by that of Molloy. People are warned against giving this man donations. ROCKFORD, Ill. — Very Rev. James Bennett, chaplain at St.

Sioux Falls this summer. The contract calls for \$1,000,000, which sum is to be raised by the various parishes. LA CROSSE, Wis.—Rev. Henry Englehardt, O.M.I., of Ettrick, was transferred to Dorchester. Rev. W. Stuhlmann, O.M.I., of Dorchester will succeed Fr. Engelhardt. LEAVENWORTH, Kans.—Rev. John Stader, O.S.B., one of the pioneer missionaries of northeastern Kansas, passed to his eternal reward on May 20th at St. Margaret's Hospital, Kansas City, Kans. Fr. John was born Apr. 12, 1850, in Youngstown, Pa. He attended St. Vincent's College, Beatty, Pa., and then St. Benedict's College, Atchison, where he entered the novitiate of the Order in August, 1872, and in August of the following year, made his religious profession. On July 5, 1879 he was raised to the priesthood at the Abbey Church, Atchison, Kans. ST. LOUIS, Mo. — For some weeks an "army chaplain" who claims to have seen three years service in the British army, has been canvassing St. Louis, East St. Louis and neighboring cities for Mass stipends. In reality he is a suspended priest from New Zealand who had been a private in the Canadian army. Sometimes he goes by the name of Gorman and then again by that of Molloy. People are warned against giving this man donations. ROCKFORD, Ill. — Very Rev. James Bennett, chaplain at St.

Charles Hospital, Aurora, has been honored by the title of Monsignor by Pope Benedict. The announcement was made by Bishop Muldoon. NEW YORK. — One of the greatest Field Masses in the history of Greater New York was held on Long Island May 25, over ten thousand people attending. The newspapers here, even those supposedly not inclined to play up Catholic events, devoted columns to the Mass. — The late Countess Leary bequeathed \$200,000 to the Archdiocese of New York for the rebuilding of a sacristy for St. Patrick's Cathedral, under which there shall be a crypt to contain her remains and those of her immediate family. ROME. — Mgr. Paolini, Apostolic Nuncio to Bavaria, has left Munich and gone to Switzerland. He has been subjected twice to serious insults under the Bolshevik regime, now overthrown, incurring actual danger to his life on the second occasion. Pope Benedict, forewarned of such possibilities, had given the nuncio permission to leave for Switzerland. — Archbishop Bruchesi of Montreal had a farewell audience with Pope Benedict and left the Eternal City on May 13. As a result of his visit the Catholic University of Montreal will soon receive a decree of the Congregation of Studies giving the school the status of an autonomous institution. Holy Father Receives Protestant Bishops. Pope Benedict received in special audience the Bishops of the American Episcopal Commission on a Pan-Christian Congress to bring about a reunion of churches. Mgr. Cerretti acted as interpreter. The Holy Father addressed the Protestant prelates on the proposal that the Catholic Church participate in the congress. The following is an authoritative summary of the address of His Holiness: Having thanked the bishops for their visit, the Pope stated that as successor of St. Peter and Vicar of Christ, he has no greater desire than that there should be one shepherd and one fold. The teaching and practice of the Roman Catholic Church on the unity of the visible Church of Christ is well known to everyone; and, therefore, it would not be possible for the Catholic Church to participate in such a congress as the one proposed. However, the Pope by no means wishes to disapprove of the congress for those who are not in union with the Church. On the contrary, he earnestly desires and prays that, if the congress is practical, those participating in it may, by the Grace of God, see the light and become re-united to the visible head of the Church by whom they will be received with open arms. The Pope received the commission most kindly, and the audience as also the meeting afterwards with Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, was marked with the utmost cordiality. The visitors deeply appreciated the kind reception in spite of their disappointment.

St. Peter's Colony

WATSON. — The C. P. R. surveying crew consisting of 15 men with 5 tents, also some local men for teaming, were at work on their way from Lanigan through Watson to Spalding last week. All indications point to a speedy construction of the new C. P. R. line. — Mr. Jos. Lockinger has added two more quarters to his acreage, making 960 acres in all. His latest purchase is the S. E. and N. W. quarter of 35-36-18. The former owner resides in the States. Mr. A. Shane of Saskatoon bought the Carl Schwandt farm, the S. W. 1/4 of 4-35-19. Mr. Julius S. Foster

bought the West half of 25-35-19, which was owned by Mr. John McCulloch, a resident of the U. S. All three deals were arranged by Vossen & Schindler. — Mr. Sebastian Sommer bought two lots at the East End and will build during the summer. — Mr. H. F. Kastening who purchased the West half of 19-37-17 is here this week getting ready to start breaking with an outfit of ten horses. He will break over 100 acres this season. DEAD MOOSE LAKE. — The Assumption Church which was built in 1906 has proven to be too small for the accommodation of all the parishioners belonging to the congregation, though it measures 40 ft. in width and 60 ft. in length. Hence the parish decided some time ago to enlarge the church. Work for this purpose was begun on Monday of last week, May 26th. — The Fulda Rural Telephone Co. is busy erecting the various lines. The western part of Assumption parish will be served by the Fulda Telephone Co., and the eastern half by the Muenster Telephone Co. The parish house will be connected with Muenster and the school and Sisters' house with Humboldt. The Fulda System has already constructed a line leading directly from Humboldt to Mr. B. Haas who resides on his farm one mile east of Dead Moose Lake Church. — May 30th was a red letter day for the Ven. Ursuline Sisters of St. Peter's Colony, it being the day on which the election of a new superioress took place. According to the prescriptions of Canon Law the election of a superioress, in nearly all communities of Sisters, must be held every three years. The triennial term of office for which Ven. Sister Clara had been placed at the head of the Ursuline community having expired, all the Sisters engaged in teaching in the various parts of St. Peter's Colony assembled, last Friday, at their temporary convent at Dead Moose Lake to be present at the election. At nine o'clock the Rt. Rev. Abbot Bruno Doerfler, O. S. B., acting as the representative of the Bishop of the diocese, celebrated holy Mass in the Sisters' chapel in honor of the Holy Ghost, being assisted by Fathers Prior Peter, of Muenster, and Th. Schmid, of Humboldt. At the election which took place at 10 o'clock Abbot Bruno presided, being assisted by Fathers Prior Peter and Th. Schmid who acted as scrutineers and by Father Casimir who was appointed secretary. After the president had given an appropriate discourse on the importance of the election and the points to be observed according to the dictates of Canon Law, the Sisters commenced balloting. After the votes had all been carefully counted and read the president, the Rt. Rev. Abbot Bruno, announced the result, viz. that Ven. Mother Antonia Mackey was to be the new Superioress of the Ursuline Sisters for the next three years. After the new superioress had expressed her willingness both to accept the honor and to carry the burden all proceeded, amid general rejoicings, to the chapel where the Te Deum was chanted, in thanksgiving, and the benediction with the Blessed Sacrament was imparted. Mother Antonia came to Canada in July 1914 and was ever since teaching in the parochial school at Bruno where she taught the higher grades with great efficiency and success. Though she was born and reared in Ireland, she has a perfect command over the German tongue, and is fairly well versed in French and Latin. At the piano and organ she is an artist. All who had occasion to converse with her, esteem her highly. Being unassuming and unostentatious in her entire deportment, God's blessing will undoubtedly be with her and her commu-

ity. Though the burden, she has assumed, may at times press hard on her shoulders, especially so now that the new convent at Bruno is in the course of erection and great poverty is making itself felt on all sides, still God will not forget His chosen souls, but will, indeed, come to their aid in times of need and will also touch the generous hearts of the people in St. Peter's Colony to contribute that what is most urgently required. The community of Ursulines at present consists of 8 choir-sisters, 5 lay-sisters, 4 novices and 2 candidates. — The well-drilling outfit of Mr. Therres was last week at work sinking a well at a point situated about halfway between the Dead Moose Lake Church and the parochial school building. HUMBOLDT. — That mankind is not only liable to contract contagious bodily diseases, like the influenza or typhus, but also infirmities and weaknesses of the mind or spirit, is evident by the rapid spread of bolshevism in Europe. It took the influenza about two years to make its round about the world, and its ravages were perhaps even more fatal than those of the Great World's War. In like manner epidemic derangements of the minds among the various nations and peoples of the world may at times be precipitated with almost incredible rapidity. Let some pseudo-scientist enunciate some new-fangled erroneous theory, like Darwin about the descent of man, like Rousseau or Bismarck about the absolutism of the state, or like the socialist leaders about the equal distribution of all commodities, riches and burdens, and thousands and millions of men all over the world will rejoice and embrace such a deceitful doctrine with an eagerness, as though they had at last found the paradise from which Adam and Eve, our first parents, were expelled. The strikes that have been declared of late in many of the cities of the Canadian West and which are now demoralizing all the industrial and commercial life in the western provinces may, to some extent, also be likened to the above mentioned contagious diseases and mental epidemics that imperil the land. There must be something radically wrong somewhere. Either the employers are committing an injustice or the unions. In each case there ought needs to be a tribunal to mete out justice. We certainly cannot see, why the whole Canadian West should suffer, because a handful of employers and laborers at Winnipeg are in disagreement among themselves. — Humboldt, of course, being an up-to-date town, is also involved in the strike, though it is here only a sympathetic strike. On Tuesday noon of last week the shopmen of the C. N. R. at Humboldt laid down their tools and quit work. Those involved include the boiler makers, steam fitters, blacksmiths, helpers and all others employed in the shops. — Let us hope that this mental epidemic may not stay as long with us as did the Spanish influenza. — Pte. Ed. Fournier, who was a prisoner of war in Germany for about three years and a half, arrived home on Wednesday of last week. He was one of the original volunteers with Humboldt's first contingent, who were recruited at the outbreak of the war in August 1914. He was attached to the 7th battalion, and was taken prisoner in his first engagement at Ypres on April 24th, 1915, after being gassed and wounded the day previous. Ed. had no particular liking for living in Germany and made two attempts to escape, getting within a few hundred yards of the Swiss border, when he was captured and taken back. These and other things cost him altogether 320 days in a dark cell, with nothing but bread and water.

— Mr. H. R. Fleming and Russel Yoerger returned on Sunday, May 25th, from Kingston, Ont., where they have been attending the University. Mr. Fleming has been engaged to teach the Manor Park school for the summer. — Mr. and Mrs. J. Spangler mourn the loss of their infant son, Leo Sheldon, aged nine months who died on Friday, May 23rd, after a short illness. — A few days ago Ptes. Frank Stammen, Isidor Stammen and Fred Schreiner returned to Humboldt, having arrived back in Canada last August with the 260th Battalion of Canadian Rifles, arriving at their destination Jan. 20th. During the few months they were in that far-off country their time was spent guarding railroads, public buildings, etc. from attacks of Bolshevik sympathizers, and although some of the Canadians took part in an engagement with Bolshevik forces about 200 miles inland, the boys from here did not leave the coast. It was a happy day for them when they were relieved by Imperial troops and ordered to embark for home, for, they say, it is a lawless country at the present time and the last place on earth they would want to live. Life was held very cheaply and it was no uncommon sight to see dead bodies lying on the streets, victims of a quarrel or robbery. Everyone, they state, civilians as well as soldiers carried revolvers, and did not hesitate to use them on the slightest provocation. The boys state that the temperature in Siberia, during the winter was for the greater part of the time around zero, and at no time was it colder than 15 degrees below. — Harvey Stirling who served over thirteen months in France with a machine gun company, and Pte. J. Babcock also returned last week from overseas. MUENSTER. — Mr. Berthold Imhoff, the artist and decorator of St. Peter's Church, made a visit to St. Benedict on Saturday in company with the Rev. Father Rudolph to inspect St. Benedict's Church and discuss the feasibility of decorating said church. — Mr. John Weber and Mr. Val Lenz, sr., of St. Gregor recently made an auto trip to Leipzig, Sask. In Leipzig they visited the Catholic church which had been decorated by Mr. B. Imhoff. They were greatly impressed with the singular beauty of that church and were highly gratified to learn that the decorator of the Muenster church had also decorated the Leipzig church. — An excellent correspondence was sent to the editor of the St. Peter's Bote a few days ago from Watson, but we are sorry to say that we could not publish it, because the writer did not affix his or her real name to it. — The weather of the past week which was really summer or July weather up to May 29th inclusive, changed in the early hours on May 30th, when it became decidedly cooler. On June 1st the thermometer recorded 32 degrees in the morning. The farmers are still waiting for the long wished for rain. Exceptionally high winds which may be regarded as an anomaly this spring, are practically a daily occurrence. — POTATOES FOR SALE. The Monastery has a quantity of potatoes for sale at 60 cents cash per bushel on the place. — Mr. John Weber has taken charge of it June 1st. Mr. Schommer moved back into his former home and the Lindberg family moved into the house formerly owned by Mrs. J. Wisser. — A FULL BLOOD BERKSHIRE BOAR is for sale by the Monastery. Three years old. Must be sold to avoid in-breeding. Splendid animal.

BRUNO. — was held here 25th was very sum of \$1600 — The concrete basement of t is progressing crew of eight under the supervision of Bonas, contractor DANA. — held here on children approved and received the first time. ST. BENE... Father Rudolph a letter from the aged father heavenly reward. Canad... SASK... REGINA. — patly with th has become ge this province. In Regina, M and Prince A came tied up Winnipeg. T all over the p and the train express, dimi The C. N. R. employees to 10 o'clock on be dismissed. serious and no for improve... — Heavy portions of throughout A according to re C. P. R. and Companies se in Alberta. district got a as the Kinder disty reported through the Kerobert ser Fairmount, on experienced a — The tot insurance unde companies op wan during l bringing tot surance in f 31 up to \$1 to figures cor fire insurance province. P year showed threequarters pared with t — The big gathered at present on fully 4,500 celebration the Great W SASKATO... held on a c sentenced to labor, by C in the Court — Sadie daughter of of Pike La Thursday, father his working in away from ered the me but has not believed th the sand hi and wande down exh buried by PRINCE Rioux was months in was fined police cou possession worth of li — While brigade w fire the ci of sufferin The fire driven by a short d

BRUNO.—The bazaar which was held here on May 24th and 25th was very successful. The sum of \$1600 clear was realized.

—The concrete work on the basement of the Sisters' Convent is progressing satisfactorily. A crew of eight men is working under the supervision of Mr. Chas. Bonas, contractor.

DANA.—At the Sunday services held here on June 1st, twenty-four children approached the holy table and received holy Communion for the first time.

ST. BENEDICT.—The Rev. Father Rudolph, O. S. B., received a letter from the old country which contained the sad news that his aged father was called to his heavenly reward in February last.

Canadian News

Saskatchewan

REGINA.—The strike in sympathy with the Winnipeg strikers has become general in the cities of this province during the past week. In Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Prince Albert everything became tied up almost as bad as in Winnipeg. The railway shopmen all over the province walked out, and the trains no longer carried express, dining or sleeping cars. The C. N. R. ordered its striking employees to return to work by 10 o'clock on Monday morning, or be dismissed. The situation is serious and no immediate prospect for improvement is in view.

—Heavy rains fell in western portions of Saskatchewan and throughout Alberta. The fall, according to reports received by the C. P. R. and G. N. W. Telegraph Companies seemed to be general in Alberta. The entire cutknife district got a good soaking as well as the Kindersley territory. Hardisty reported a good rain lasting through the night. Macklin and Kerrobert sent in similar reports. Fairmount, on the Goose Lake line, experienced a heavy rain.

—The total amount of life insurance underwritten by the 34 companies operating in Saskatchewan during 1918 was \$34,482,980, bringing total amount of life insurance in force as at December 31 up to \$133,572,067, according to figures compiled by A. E. Fisher, fire insurance commissioner for the province. Premiums collected last year showed an increase of nearly three-quarters of a million as compared with the preceding year.

—The biggest crowd which ever gathered at Fort Qu'Appelle was present on Victoria Day, when fully 4,500 people attended the celebration under the auspices of the Great War Veterans.

SASKATOON.—Don Garrison, held on a charge of perjury, was sentenced to 90 days without hard labor, by Chief Justice Haultain in the Court of King's Bench here.

—Sadie Wilson, the 23-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Pike Lake, has been lost since Thursday, 22nd. She took her father his midday meal, he was working in the fields about a mile away from the house. She delivered the meal and started for home, but has not been seen since. It is believed that she became lost in the sand hills of the neighborhood and wandered about until she lay down exhausted when she was buried by the drifting sand.

PRINCE ALBERT.—Joseph Rioux was fined \$300 and six months in jail and Earnest Moran was fined \$150 in the provincial police court for having in their possession from \$30,000 to \$40,000 worth of liquor.

—While the Prince Albert fire-brigade was at Big River fighting fire the city had a narrow escape of suffering damage in its absence. The fire from the northwest was driven by a heavy wind to within a short distance of the city. It

almost reached the Great West Works and but for the efforts of the fire fighters it is certain that the north end of the city would have gone up in smoke.

Alberta

EDMONTON.—Both here and in Calgary the sympathetic strike has become general. All the cities from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains are now tied up.

British Columbia

VANCOUVER.—Walter C. Findley, former prohibition commissioner for the province of British Columbia, was found guilty by a jury in the assize court of the theft of 75 cases of liquor owned by the provincial government, while Findley was acting in an official government capacity last fall.

VICTORIA.—Albert Crane lost his life by drowning and two others of the crew of the Vancouver fishing schooner Madeline Dyke had a narrow escape from death in the wreck and total loss of the vessel off Triangle Island.

Manitoba

WINNIPEG.—There is little change in the strike situation except that the government authorities have ordered the striking postal men back to work, so that the mail service is gradually getting back to normal.

Ontario

OTTAWA.—Rumors are insistent that big changes will take place in the Dominion cabinet soon. Several members are in almost open opposition to others. Several also do not feel enough courage to face the period of industrial unrest which is coming over the country. Western members are dissatisfied that nothing is being done about the tariff. It is said that Mr. Calder intends to stick to the Union ministry however.

—The bill for the incorporation of the Canadian National Railway Company was read a third time in the Senate, after two amendments from the opposition side had been defeated.

—Continued delay in the signing of the peace treaty will probably mean an autumn session of the Dominion parliament. Following its signature by the various plenipotentiaries, the treaty will have to be ratified by the various legislatures concerned. Should the present session of the Dominion parliament end before the treaty is signed, as now seems likely, a special session for Canadian referendum might be necessary to avoid delay in signing the formal proclamation of peace.

TORONTO.—Workers of various building trades, garment workers and other union members to a number variously estimated at between seven and twelve thousand left their work Friday morning at 10 o'clock in a sympathetic strike to aid the men of the metal trades who have been out for some weeks.

—Value of the mineral output of the province of Ontario for the first quarter of this year was \$4,000,000 less than in the corresponding period of last year.

—Cheaper whiskey is promised by the Ontario board of license commissioners and liquor will be sold at a flat rate throughout the province, so that the man who lives a long way from a government store will not have to pay any more than the man who lives in Toronto. All liquor is to be sold in sealed bottles.

—The annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association which was called to meet in Toronto on June 5 and 6, has been indefinitely postponed owing to the industrial situation.

COBALT.—The labor situation in the mining camps is acute, according to reports. At Kirkland Lake the miners' union has presented demands for 44-hour week,

recognition of union and a minimum wage of \$4.50 per day. Ten days have been given the operators in which to consider the demands.

PORT ARTHUR.—The steamer Schlesinger sank 35 miles off Passage-Island as the result of a leak. The crew were all taken off by the Canadian Pacific steamer Assiniboia, which answered the distress signal. The Schlesinger was carrying 2,000 tons of coal from Cleveland to Port Arthur.

Quebec

MONTREAL.—Word has been received at headquarters of the Grand Trunk Pacific announcing the death of Charles E. Dewey, freight traffic manager of the Grand Trunk Railway System, with headquarters at Montreal.

Nova Scotia

SYDNEY.—After being out for 25 days the striking journey-men plumbers returned to work here. At a meeting with the employers it was decided to accept sixty-five cents an hour and an eight hour day.

Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.—Premier Lloyd tendered the resignation of the ministry to the governor of Newfoundland. Cabinet crisis came to a head after the resignation of Mr. Cashin earlier in the day. When the premier was given to understand that Cashin was supported in his attitude by the majority of the government party in the assembly, he decided to offer the resignation of the entire ministry.

—The Donaldson liner Cassandra which struck an iceberg 160 miles off Cape Race, arrived here. Her forefoot was stove in by a low lying berg. The 400 passengers aboard are well.

WANTED

50 bushels of FALL RYE SEED. Prices for cleaned as well as for uncleaned seed should be submitted.

Jacob Auchstaetter, Early Dawn Farm, Watson, Sask.

Half Section for Sale

For Sale the N.E. quarter of Sec. 31-39-26, W. 2nd.; also

The S.E. quarter of Sec. 6-40-26, W. 2nd. This land is situated 3 miles N.W. of BREMEN station, 6 miles from CUDWORTH, 4 miles from LEUFELD.

For Prices and Terms call or write to MIKE GRANSCH, CUDWORTH, Sask.

STRAYED

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

Strayed

to my Farm on or about April 15, 1919, One BLACK MARE, 7 yrs. old, with leather halter.

Also a YEARLING COLT, light bay, bobtail, has buckskin halter on. Owner may have same at NICK REIFFERSCHIED, N.E. of Sec. 12, T. 38, R. 24, 3 miles N.E. of CARMEL, SASK.

IMPOUNDED Mare, about 7 yrs. old, sorrel, white stripe on forehead down to mouth, lower lip white. Branded R on left shoulder and BE on right thigh. Mane cut off. Weight about 950 lb. J.M. Lueke, S.W. Sec. 12-39-24, Willmont, Sask.

Cleaning and Pressing Alterations and Repairing. Hobberlin's Suits Made to Order Guaranteed to fit. J.J. DANIELS Tailor BRUNO, SASK.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE SURROGATE COURT JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT

In the Estate of Peter Charles Burton, Deceased. TAKE NOTICE that all persons having claims against the estate of Peter Charles Burton late of the Post Office of St. Gregor, in the Province of Saskatchewan, Merchant, Deceased, who died on or about the 16th day of April, 1919, at the Town of Humboldt in the said Province, are required to send same to E.S. Wilson of Humboldt, Saskatchewan, solicitor for the Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of the said deceased, duly verified by Statutory Declaration, together with a statement of securities, if any, held by them, on or before the 28th day of June, 1919.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that after the said 28th day of June, 1919, the Executrix shall distribute the assets of the said testator amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which such Executrix has then notice and shall not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim such Executrix shall not have had notice at the time of the distribution of the said assets or any part thereof.

DATED at Humboldt, Saskatchewan, this 22nd day of May, 1919.

Mary Burton, Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of the said Peter Charles Burton, Deceased, by her solicitor E.S. Wilson, Humboldt, Sask.

Rural Municipality of St. Peter No. 369 Assessment Roll 1919

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Roll of the Rural Municipality of St. Peter No. 369 for the year 1919 has been prepared and is now open to inspection at the office of the Secretary of the Municipality from ten o'clock in the forenoon until four o'clock in the afternoon on every juridical day except Saturday (and on that day from ten o'clock in the forenoon until noon) and that any ratepayer who desires to object to the assessment of himself or any other person must within twenty days after the date of this notice lodge his complaint in writing with the Secretary of the Municipality.

Dated this 28th day of May 1919.

MICHAEL H. FOUISE, Assessor.

Impounded

One yearling Steer, Muley, color black, belly white. Geo. Riederer, S.E. Sec. 22-38-22, HUMBOLDT, SASK.

IMPOUNDED.

One grey mare brand P H
One grey mare no brand
One iron grey mare no brand
One bay mare brand V O
One bay mare brand V O
One bay mare, white face, brand V O

One bay mare, real short ears, brand L H
One bay mare, two white hind legs, brand L H
One bay mare brand L H
One bay gelding, white face, brand V O
One bay gelding, white face no brand

One bay mare, two white hind legs, no brand
One bay mare, brand L H
One bay mare, no brand
A. PATENAUDE, N.E. 1/4 Sec. 26, Tp. 38, Rg. 19, W. 2, BEAUCHAMP, Sask.

Watch This Space.

While it is impossible to develop a business during the strike, it is not too early to prepare for the future. Since successful co-operation is practically impossible without a co-operatively educated community and sure to succeed as soon as the community is sufficiently educated, therefore we urgently ask every member to assist us in our Educational Campaign.

Equity and Justice to All

is our motto (even to those that oppose us), but co-operative history proves that we can not hope to succeed without fighting for our rights. Why? Are you with us to win? Or are you going to "scab"?

Now Is The Time To List Your Stock!

We can not set a shipping date until we have sufficient stock listed. Send us a list of what you have to ship and about what time it will be ready for shipment. We will notify each patron privately as to when we will ship.

THE ST. GREGOR G. G. ASS'N., LTD. E. A. Munkler, Mgr.

Paint Your Buildings Now!

It is cheaper to paint than to repair, because if you save the surface you save all.

BRANDRAM HENDERSON'S is the make we sell. It is considered the best because it will last longer and cover more square feet to the gallon.

Let us figure on that New Building!

We can save you Money.

For Garden Tools

see our Stock of Hoes, Rakes, Spades, Shovels, Digging Forks. Screen Doors, Wire Cloth, Screen Door Springs and Catches.

E. FLETCHER CO.

The Store with the Red Front, opp. Post Office, Humboldt, Sask.

ST. GREGOR MERCANTILE CO.

The Big Store — St. Gregor, Sask.

When your wagon needs repair, who do you call on? A Shoemaker?

When your shoes need repair, do you go to a Wagonmaker?

When your engine or farm machinery is out of order, do you call in a Tailor?

When your horse is sick, do you call up a Plumber?

Sure not, and if you did, everybody would take you to be a fool. You undoubtedly will call on the man who has learned that particular trade or profession, and the more experience he has in his calling, the more confidence you have in him. Why not apply the same rule to

Merchandising?

Trading in Merchandise is a Calling, which requires as much study, diligence, ingenuity, perseverance, and experience as any profession or trade, if you want to stay in it, and the only way to stay in it is to give your customers Service. In order to give SERVICE you must buy right, sell right, and have the proper place to serve your customers in.

Our Staff And Store Has All Those Qualifications.

You Will Try Us Eventually WHY NOT NOW?

A. J. RIES & SON.

FEAST OF PENTECOST.

Holy Spirit! Lord of light, - From Thy clear celestial height, Thy pure beaming radiance give; - Come, Thou Father of the poor, Come with treasures which endure; - Come Thou light of all that live!

Thou of all consolers best, - Visiting the troubled breast, Dost refreshing peace bestow: - Thou in toil art comfort sweet; Pleasant coolness in the heat; - Solace in the midst of woe.

Heal our wounds, our strength renew; - On our dryness pour thy dew; Wash the stains of guilt away; - Bend the stubborn heart and will, Melt the frozen, warm the chill; - Guide the steps that go astray;

Thou, on those who evermore - Thee confess and Thee adore, In Thy sevenfold gifts descend; - Give them comfort when they die, Give them life with Thee on high; - Give them joys which never end.

The Holy Ghost

Make up your mind now that not a day shall pass, from this day to your last, without some act of adoration to the Person of the Holy Ghost, without some act of reparation made to him for your own sins and for the sins of other men. Say day by day the majestic hymn of the Church, the 'Veni Creator Spiritus'; or that other equally beautiful and even more full of tenderness, 'Veni Sancte Spiritus' or say every day, seven times, the 'Gloria Patri' in honor of the Holy Ghost, to obtain His seven gifts.

-Cardinal Manning.

Most Precious: Save Your Soul.

Amid the "shifting sands" of the busy world where men, passion blind and ambition mad, seek to rear opulent monuments of pleasure Holy Mother Church calls us in loving admonition to give attention to the salvation of our soul. She asks us to wisely refrain from the idle pleasures of the world and offers in return for our self-denial and abnegation the promise of Him Whose "Kingdom was not of this world." Holy Mother Church asks us to contemplate and meditate upon the sufferings of the "Man of Sorrows". She does this to instill in our hearts a hatred for sin - for sin is the greatest evil in the world. Sin weans us from the love of God, and the love of God is the Supreme end of man - for only through the love of God, which necessarily means keeping His commandments, can we save our immortal souls.

Men who busy themselves erecting fine homes and furnishing them in regal fashion very often lose sight of the care of their precious souls, which through neglect of prayer and the sacraments, become "whitened sepulchres" instead of "temples of the Holy Ghost." Luke-warm Catholics who care more for the opinion of their neighbors than for the wrath of God look with ill-disguised contempt upon the gentle restrictions of the Church - as though they were to be saved through the righteousness of somebody else, without even making any attempt at co-operating with God's grace. "All things will pass away, but my words will not pass away," is the assurance that Jesus gives us, and regulating our conduct in keeping with the spirit of Christ shows the perfect Christian demeanor. The lazy man who will not labor in the interest of his soul can hardly expect to inherit a habitation in "the land of many mansions." - A. F. Klinkner.

Catholic Church Remains Despite Shifting Of Population.

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin Following fast on the merger of three important Presbyterian churches in the lower portion of New York city comes the news that a similar movement is in progress in this city, although not yet consummated. In both instances the causes are the same: population has shifted members have died or removed, and the younger generation has gone to the country to live.

It is not at all new in this city. In the last thirty years a number of

Protestant churches have sold out their buildings and moved westward or have merged. There seemed no longer any excuse for their existence in their original habitat. The church must follow, its congregation or go out of business.

Anyone familiar with the great shifts of population in this city since the early eighties knows that we have developed here a number of groups of foreigners, or foreign-born people, into communities which have little touch with the English-speaking populations. They have language, social conditions and religion of their own kind, and have gradually nudged out those whose ancestors had lived in the older part of the city for generations.

Church mergers under such circumstances seem essential, but one cannot help feeling that some of the religious societies have done better by remaining. One almost never hears of a Roman Catholic Church being abandoned or removed. What one does note constantly is their erection of new structures or enlargement of the old. This is in great measure due to the fact that so large a portion of immigrants are Catholics, but it does not disprove the fact that this organization holds its ground while Protestants must shift.

One notable fact is that Catholics think further ahead, they build larger churches, they do not build where none is needed. You never saw four Catholic churches at a single street crossing. The Protestants have been remiss in this respect, but there are some signs of a coming change which may bring about the abandonment of at least some of their unnecessary denominationalism.

An After-the-War Problem

After-the-war problems are coming to the fore. True to our bungling, short-sighted methods, we are giving the most important of them the least attention. One of the most crying needs after the war will be the need of priests. Many are killed or disabled in battle. Still more disastrous is the loss of vocations to the priesthood caused by the call to arms and the closing of hundreds of colleges and seminaries where young men should be making their long and laborious preparation for the ministry of the altar. The whole world will suffer from dearth of priests for years to come. Perhaps no greater calamity could befall us than a dearth of priests to preach the word of God, to administer the sacraments whereby men are saved. Foster vocations to the priesthood, this is the only solution of the problem. Priests and teachers can help - that is all they can do - help. The ones who can really do effective work in fostering vocations are the fathers and mothers, and the time for them to begin is while their child is an infant in the cradle. - THE LIGURIAN.

To avoid numberless evils, it is very important that the pastors of souls do not cease to remind the faithful that they should abstain from contracting marriage unions with persons who are strangers to the Catholic Faith, that they should understand well and keep before their minds that such marriages have always been reproved by the Church. - LEO XIII.

Bolshevism The New Name for Socialism.

(By John A. Ryan, D. D., of the Cath. University in The Cath. Charities Review)

The Nation has rendered an important service to the American public by publishing (Dec. 28) the Declaration of Rights by the Bolshevik Government of Russia, and a week later the new Russian Constitution. Inasmuch as Bolshevism is merely Marxian Socialism in its most logical and extreme form, we should expect a body of organic law made by it to be the last word of reckless radicalism. Our expectations are fully realized in these two documents, which have been formally adopted as the fundamental law of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic.

In chapter two of the constitution, "all private property in land is abolished, and the entire land is declared to be national property and is to be apportioned among husbandmen without any compensation to former owners, in the measure of each one's ability to till it."

Taken as a whole, this is sheer robbery. Let us make all due allowance for the injustice that vitiated a large proportion of the titles to Russian, as to English and Irish land in the past; let us admit that possibly the majority of the present owners have inherited it from men or purchased it from the heirs of men, who took it by force and conquest; still we must remember that most of them have as good a right to their land as have the great majority of owners of any kind of property. In the long period that has elapsed since the original acts of spoliation, the titles of the Russian landowners have become morally valid through prescription and other circumstances.

Why have these factors made the claims of the present owners legitimate? Simply because this is on the whole a reasonable arrangement for the human welfare, individual and social. From the viewpoint of human welfare, prescription is as reasonable a title as purchase, or gift or inheritance. If the new Government with the long name wishes to transfer the ownership of the land of Russia to itself, it can honestly do so only through compensation to the present owners. In those cases in which the title of the present proprietors is vitiated by fraud or any other form of injustice, compensation would properly be lessened accordingly; but the device of universal confiscation means that all property titles will be put in jeopardy. Indeed, that is exactly what these ultra-logical Socialists of Russia desire to accomplish.

The same chapter of the constitution annuls and repudiates all loans obtained by the government of the Czar, and also those made by landowners and business men. The millions of persons, both within and without the country, who invested in the bonds of the Russian empire, as well as all persons who lost money to a landowner or a director of industry, are at a stroke of the pen deprived of any hope of getting back their money during the life of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic. The immediate effect of this measure is of course, to relieve the taxpayers and the private borrowers of the burdens imposed by these debts, but its effect upon the persons who have provided the money is quite different. Apparently their welfare is not of equal importance with the welfare of the debtors. It is a very simple theory and it is not new in human practice, but it has never before been deliberately adopted by a political government.

The Declaration of Rights includes this decree: "Inheritance, whether by law or by will, is

abolished. After the death of an owner, the property, which belonged to him, whether moveable, or immovable, becomes the property of the government of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic." When a man dies, therefore, the government takes possession not only of his house, his factory, or his store, but of his household furniture, his watch and his trousers.

The two documents under consideration contain many other curiosities of systematic plunder in the name of law, but their general trend and spirit are sufficiently indicated by the foregoing examples.

Turning from the economic to the political sphere, we find the constitution declaring that there shall be "universal military training"; that "all toilers be armed, . . . and the propertied class disarmed"; that "a dictatorship of the urban and rural proletariat be established in the present transition period", that only "the toiling masses can hold a position in any branch of the Soviet Government"; and that right to vote or be voted for shall not be exercised by "persons who employ hired labor in order to obtain from it an increase in profits; persons who have an income without doing any work, such as interest from capital, receipts from property, etc.; private merchants, trade and commercial brokers; monks and clergy of all denominations" (chapters two, four, five and thirteen). This is all orthodox and logical Socialism. The owners of private capital or business of any kind must, by all affective means, be dislodged from this position and converted into government wage earners. When that process has been completed, they may have all the political rights of the great body of the proletariat. When the last of the private capitalists and exploiters has been thus regenerated, it may be safe to dispense with universal military training and to decide political issues by a majority vote. Until that condition is securely established the Government must be that of a "dictatorship," and the democratic theory of government by the majority cannot be suffered to operate. We all know that the Bolsheviks were only a minority of the Russian Constitutional Assembly, and that they overthrew the Kerensky government merely because they had the requisite physical power. One of their English apologists, Mr. Arthur Ransome, admitted this a few months ago in the New Republic, and defended it on the ground that the Bolsheviks were the more active and vital element of the assembly. Lenine himself is quite frank and explicit on this point: "Just as 150,000 lordly landowners under Czarism dominated the 130,000,000 of Russian peasants, so 200,000 members of the Bolshevik party are imposing their proletarian will on the mass, but this time in the interest of the latter."

Obviously this is the principle of pure autocracy. The man who denies the democratic principle of majority rule always assumes that the minority, whether a faction, a select few, or an individual, possess certain superior qualifications, or harbors certain benevolent intentions, which give the minority a moral right to override the majority. The late German Kaiser, and every other monarchial autocrat in history, defended his position and his despotism on precisely this principle. Whatever else the present Russian Government may be, it is certainly not democratic. It is aristocratic and autocratic.

The scientific formula concerning the equality of action and reaction is curiously illustrated in the section on qualifications for the franchise. For centuries the nobility and the propertied classes

THE HUMBOLDT CREAMERIES, LTD. BOX 46 HUMBOLDT, SASK.

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

The Bruno Creamery BRUNO, SASK.

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

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

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

L. Moritzer Humboldt, Sask.

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

Dead Moose Safe Store Carl Lindberg, Proprietor

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

Feed and Livery Stable

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

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

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

Fish - Fish - Fish

Now is the time to put in a Stock of Fish! Fresh-frozen and spiced herrings, Russian sardines "Table-talk", Lunch Style herring, etc. Whitefish, round, 50-100 lb lot, 12c " " cleaned, 50-100 lb, 12 1/2 Lake trout, cleaned, 25-50 lb, 14c Jack fish, round, 50-100 lb lot, 9c Pickerel, W. eyed pike, 25-50 lb, 16c Black cod, 25-50 lb lot, 16c Brills, 10-20 lb lot, 10c Lake Superior herring, fresh frozen, 10c Salt water herring, 8c

Fresh Meat always on hand. Delicious Sausages our Specialty. Best prices paid for live or butchered Cattle, Hogs, Poultry etc. The Humboldt Central Meat Market Schaeffer & Ecker, Humboldt, Sask.

WANTED

a few young ladies to enter the training school for nurses at the Holy Family Hospital in Prince Albert. For particulars write to SISTER MARY BENEDICTA.

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

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

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

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

Veterinary Surgeon V. W. STEEVES, V. S., HUMBOLDT. Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College and Saskatchewan Veterinary Association. Office in Humboldt Realty Co. Building, Main St. Phone 90 day - 128 at night.

Dr. F. R. NICOLLE, B. A. Physician and Surgeon, QUILL LAKE, SASK.

E. S. WILSON LEGAL ADVISER, ATTORNEY, AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Money to Loan at Lowest Rates. Office: Main Str., Humboldt, Sask.

FOR LIFE INSURANCE call on me for further particulars. I am agent for the GREAT WEST LIFE INSURANCE CO. L. J. Lindberg, Muenster.

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

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

Land Market! Come to us for choice lands in the Watson District

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

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denied the right of political suffrage to the workers. Today the proletarian rulers of Russia retaliate by imposing a like disability upon the dislodged dominate classes. In so doing they have not "bettered the instruction" received from their late masters; they have kept strictly within its limits. If the makers of the new Russian Constitution had a sense of humor, which we know they have not, they should derive considerable amusement from this franchise restriction.

The frequent assertion of Socialists that their doctrine and system are not hostile to religion or the family, receives a rather damaging interpretation in the Bolshevik Declaration of Rights. While freedom of religious profession and worship is promised, the Church is separated from the State, the School from the Church. While "citizens may teach and study religion privately" they may not impart religious instruction "in either public or private educational institutions in which general subjects are taught." No church may compel its members by any sort of penalty to contribute to its support, nor own property, nor have the rights of a juridical person. Only civil marriages are recognized by law, and "marriage is annulled by the petition of both parties, or even one of them." Comment would be superfluous.

Fantastic and unjust as are the economic and political provisions considered above, they are the inevitable reaction from the oppressive rule of Russian autocracy during many centuries. This, however, is an explanation, not a justification. The principles of the Bolshevik Government show that it is quite as anti-democratic, quite as autocratic, as ever was the Government of the Hohenzollerns. Did it seriously threaten to attack, whether by arms or by propaganda, the social and political systems of other countries, the democratic nations of the world would have exactly the same right and duty forcibly to abolish it that they had to put an end to the autocracy of Prussia. The only previous question to be decided would be that of expediency. As things are, the use of force by other nations does not seem to be expedient. Leaving aside the dangerous probability that the soldiers of the Allied armies would refuse to enter upon such an enterprise, we can take refuge in the practical certainty that the resources of a sane and democratic diplomacy, combined with the latent common sense of the masses of Russia and the inherent folly and stupidity of their present masters, will within a few months bring about the downfall of the monstrous political edifice of Bolshevism.

At Beethoven's Home

Miss Myrtle Ruttan, a former resident of Moose Jaw, writes as follows in a Winnipeg paper:

"Beethoven always seems to me to be a giant among the composers. His work has stood the test of time, for this master wrote for all time.

Possessed with a passion for perfection of detail—that characteristic of the truly great—Beethoven labored unceasingly, and in spite of his great physical handicap—deafness—gave to the world 138 tone poems most of which have never been surpassed. Is it not inspiring to think that our much-loved Chopin played and revelled in the same sonatas of Beethoven that we listen to today with such elevation of spirit?

In the town of Bonn was born this great composer who was destined to give to the world harmonies which would live forever, elevating thought the world over. Arriving in Bonn late one afternoon, our little party found a hotel,

and after dinner we made inquiries as to where we might find the famous house of Beethoven. We made our way through the Saturday night crowds of this pretty university town, down the narrow street to No. 515 Bonngasse. We found that the place was closed for the evening. This postponement really added to our pleasure the next day, when we took a cab, and driving a round-about way saw the famous university building of Bonn, and also the church which once had the rare good fortune to have Beethoven as organist.

The house of Beethoven contains many musical treasures, and we felt it a wonderful opportunity to be able to visit Bonn and see this treasure-house of musical memories. Entering the front hall we were met by an old couple, who have the privilege of caring for this famous house. We were taken first through the lower part of the house, but interesting as it was, with its sunny court, with flagged floor, we found that the real treasures were in the upstairs rooms.

Notice was taken of hall and staircase how the steps are worn thin by the feet of many musical pilgrims. Upstairs we found on the walls many pictures of Beethoven, taken at different ages. There were also masks—a life mask and a death mask.

Imagine our delight on finding Beethoven's piano. The yellowed ivory of the keys, and their tinkling tones, tell that many years have passed since the master sat at this beloved instrument.

In a corner of the room we also discovered his violin and cello. Here too we saw the church organ on which Beethoven played. This famous old organ had been removed from the church and is an object of great interest.

I wonder if the crowds which gathered for worship in that church in Bonn ever dreamed that the stinky little figure sitting at the organ and improvising such lofty themes would one day reach the highest pinnacle of fame in the world of music.

I think the most exciting discovery I made in Beethoven's house was the finding in a large glass case the manuscript of the Moonlight Sonata. There is a story well known to us—the story of Beethoven playing to a blind girl, and receiving, as a shaft of moonlight falls across the room, the inspiration which developed into the famous Moonlight Sonata. This story read in our tender years has no doubt given us the very intimate feeling we have for this sonata, which is always a great favorite with the public. What an exquisite pleasure to find this manuscript, yellowed with age, but written with the beloved Beethoven's own hand.

We left the house of the great master with a feeling of gratitude that we had been so privileged as to walk about through the home of this great man whose work has never been equalled in purity of thought and loftiness of inspiration."

The Laws of the Weather

It has been one of the tasks of science to explain that nature is, broadly stated, an alternation of causes and effects. The most mysterious events, the phenomena which manifest themselves in ever-varying effects, are traceable to effective causes equally with those other effects which are so well determined in their causes that we term them as natural laws.

If we throw up a ball in the air today it will fall to the ground in obedience to a law which is so invariable in its effects that we say without a thought of reservation that a ball thrown into the air a year from today will also fall to the ground. If we can only say that it rained yesterday, and that

it may perhaps be fair tomorrow, but that we have no idea what the weather will be like a year from today it is not because the weather is beyond the relationships of cause and effect but simply because we do not yet understand those laws as they affect the weather.

It merely means that the laws determining the weather are exceedingly difficult to trace and fix. The operation, however, of cause and effect, the ascertaining that a certain natural condition acts as the cause which produces a certain kind of weather as its effect, is shown in various results which have been arrived at by scientific weather experts. These results also show the lines upon which the science of the weather runs.

In 1892 an American scientist predicted that in 1906 the equinox of Saturn would be almost exactly superimposed upon that of Jupiter, and the other planets—Mars, the Earth, Venus and Mercury, dropping into line and their disturbing influence being united, earthquakes might be expected in that year if there were any reliance to be placed in the belief that the forces of attraction of the planets were of a measurable estimate. In 1906 San Francisco was partly destroyed by a severe earthquake.

This would seem to demonstrate a very definite relationship of cause and effect between the other planets and the actual happenings in earth's crust. A city falling in ruins in a single hour did so in obedience to a law as fixed and unvarying in its consequences as the other law which causes the stone to fall to the ground.

It is the same with the rainfall, the snow, the fair weather, and the storms. They are the effects of causes which are quite natural, and discoverable. There is a law of weather as of gravity, but its variations are so numerous as to appear of almost infinite number; and as they effects themselves become the causes of the effects of the future, it is possible that the weather, like the variation of species, is among the phenomena whose future aspect will always be more or less uncertain.

Mr. W. T. Foster, the well-known weatherologist, has managed, working from physical data on a scientific method, to make weather predictions, covering periods of several months, which were 90% good. Astronomical conditions appear to be the ground work for his calculations, planetary position having an effect on the weather conditions on the earth. There seems little doubt, that as data are accumulated in ever greater quantity, and sifted and harmonized, weather prediction will rank as an almost exact science. At any rate, the work of such experts as Mr. Foster show that it flows from natural causes and that some, at least, of its effects can be traced back to some of their causes.

How To Learn Spelling.

A good way of learning to spell is to write any word of which you are in doubt, on a piece of paper, in two or three different ways. Nine times in ten, the mode which looks right is right. Spelling, particularly English spelling, is more assisted by the eye than by the ear or memory. There is no reason why "receive" and "believe" should be spelled differently, yet sounded alike in their second syllables. But write them "recieve" and "believe" and the eye shows you the mistake at once. Such writing will frequently render unnecessary any recourse to the dictionary.

Another good way to spell common but difficult words—difficult for the above reason—is to associate them in the mind with appropriate objects. For example, one may teach oneself to spell "piece," and to remember orthography by associating it with "pie"; thus pie-ce of pie. An ingenious mind can devise a great many such illustrations.

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—Bigotry has no head and cannot think, no heart and cannot feel. When she moves it is in wrath; when she pauses, it is amid ruin. Her prayers are curses, her God is a demon, her communion is death, her vengeance is eternity, her decalogue is written in the blood of her victims, and if she stops for a moment in her infernal flight, it is upon a kindred rock to whet her vulture fang for a more sanguinary desolation.

—At a time when everything disappears—glory, honors, successes, talents and earthly joys—faith in the same God, confidence in His infinite mercy, fellowship in the charity of Christ appear supreme comfort, as the only complete truth, indisputable and sufficient for the heart and for the mind.

—Children in whom are inculcated from their earliest days the principles of charity, carry with them all through life a spiritual insurance; for the man or woman who is charitably disposed has in the event of a spiritual misfortune ten chances to recover to the one chance of the individual who is devoid of such principle. Therefore let us be charitable, and let our charity embrace all mankind; not only those of our parish, our town or our country, but every man, woman and child made to the image and likeness of God, who has an immortal soul to save, and who may be depending upon our assistance in order to save it.

—The bad Catholic is the scarerow of the Church. In the eyes of the non-Catholic world he represents the Faith quite as much as the practical Catholic, and so the odium of his misdeeds, political and social, are visited upon the Church. He may have ultimate faith, that is, a faith that calls for a priest on his death-bed; but faith without works is dead. His life, devoid of a living practice of his faith, brings forth only rotten fruit.

—What Canada stands most in need of at the present time is statesmanship of a high order that will weld together into a harmonious whole all the various races.

—Setting race against race and creed against creed may win elections but it is a policy which if pursued much further, will paralyze the nations.

—A sucker is a species of fish that will swallow any bait that is dangled before it. The sucker therefore lives a hard life. There are men and women who, like the sucker, trustfully swallow every bait that is dangled before their eyes.

—A bad book is falsehood and sin in a permanent and impersonal form.

—Girls begin to sit up and take notice of young men about the same time they see something of interest in a mirror.

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A Danger to Luxemburg.

MANCHESTER, May 8. Right Rev. Louis C. Casartelli, Bishop of Salford, has issued an important statement to the Catholics of the Allied countries regarding the fate of Catholic Luxemburg. The statement is as follows:

The following brief paragraph, which is going the rounds of a part of the press, generally in an obscure corner, will probably have passed almost unperceived and unappreciated.

Paris.—It is confirmed that the American command has conveyed to the Luxemburg authorities the desire expressed by the Entente that the plebiscite on the country's future, to take place shortly, should be postponed to a later date. It is felt that a plebiscite of the kind of government the people of Luxemburg intend to have in future, and the eventual reunion of Luxemburg with a foreign power might raise complications at present which it would be preferable to avoid.

Yet by every Catholic, and I venture to add especially by every American Catholic, it ought to be read with the greatest alarm and even indignation. What is the issue? The little Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, with an area slightly less than that of Derbyshire and a population the same as that of Nottingham, is practically the last thoroughly Catholic nation and State, sovereign and independent, left, at least in Europe. At the beginning of the war it was on the very first night suddenly and silently overrun by the mighty German Army, without warning or power of resistance, and held down helplessly by the same ruthless power till the collapse of Germany and the welcome entry of the Allies. The Luxemburgers, whose hatred of Germany and the Germans long antedated the War were all along in sympathy and aspirations on the side of the Allies. Many thousands of their young men got into France and enrolled themselves in the French Army, fighting valiantly for the Allied cause. There was an "Oeuvre des Soldats Luxembourgeois au Service de la France" which had a branch office in London.

And what has the armistice and the prospective peace brought this gallant, patriotic, Catholic little people? The prospect of the loss of their liberty and independence. And that—apparently—on the part of the Allies! It may seem hard to believe, but there is little doubt that the present deplorable crisis is owing to the machinations of an anti-clerical, Masonic and Socialistic combination of forces, working against the dynasty and against religion. The fate of the ex-Grand Duchess Adelaide is instructive. During the war constant attempts were made to blacken her character as a pro-German. Her unpopularity with the radical and socialist bloc in Parliament dated from some years before the war, when she strove hard, as long as she constitutionally could, to prevent the passing of an anti-religious education bill. Since the war she sacrificed herself for her country and abdicated in favor of her sister Charlotte in the hope of peace. Unfortunately the Bishop of Luxemburg, Monsignor John J. Koppes, a valiant champion of religious education, died, last November 29, and the See has not yet been filled up, so that the Catholic Luxemburgers have no ecclesiastical head to champion their cause before the world. All impartial observers declare that the vast majority of the people are passionately attached to their independence and freedom from foreign rule as during the last eighty and more years. They are not, and wish not to be, German, French or Belgian—but just Luxemburgers. To quote Mr. H. C. Bailey, writing in the Daily Telegraph (January 10, 1919): "All Luxemburg stands together for independence. The events of the last four years have

only strengthened the desire of the little State for complete freedom. Whatever the flag, Republic or Ducal, autonomy is its blazon."

The outcry for a republic and against the dynasty was certainly engineered by the anti-religious element in the country, with outside help. Still, the form of government is a secondary one; the people want first and foremost to keep their autonomy. Meanwhile, two tendencies are showing among the Allied Powers—one in favor of the absorption of Luxemburg into Belgium, another in favor of her annexation to France. I am not speaking of a mere customs' union but of the extinction of autonomy.

Now, on President Wilson's policy, accepted by the Allies, who has the right to decide the future of a nation however tiny, however insignificant? Surely, on the principle of self-determination, the nation itself. So the Luxemburg Chambers decided upon the democratic step of a referendum, called in the extract quoted a plebiscite. There is little or no doubt what the result would be: Certainly in favor of autonomy, most probably also of the dynasty. And so the mighty "Quadriviri" (as the Italians style them), step in and (prophudor!) through the agency of the command of the democratic and liberty-loving Americans, intimate that the plebiscite must be put off until the fate of the little nation has been decided beforehand by the Entente! The paragraph is so worded in its last sentence, as to suggest most disingenuously that the plebiscite might be cast in favor of an "eventual reunion of Luxemburg with a foreign power," whereas everybody knows that it is just this catastrophe that the referendum would avert.

If this gross act of injustice to a small Catholic people is really to be perpetrated by the might of the Entente, it will surely be a blot on the coming peace and endow Europe with a new Alsace-Lorraine. At least Catholics, and especially English, Irish and American Catholics, though powerless to avert so great a wrong can utter a solemn protest, in the sacred names of religion, justice and peace against the outrage. One feeble voice at least shall be raised, even if unheeded and unheard, inspired by over forty years' knowledge, admiration and love for the gallant little liberty-loving land, the patrimony of St. Willibrord. — The Tablet.

United States News

WASHINGTON.—The American naval seaplane, NC-4 arrived at Lisbon, Portugal, on May 27th, at 4:01 p.m., Washington time, being the first to cross the Atlantic by air. The ship made the distance from Ponta Delgada, Azores, to Lisbon in 9 hours and 44 minutes, making her actual flying time in crossing the Atlantic from Newfoundland 26 hours and 41 minutes. The NC-4 left Rockaway Beach, L. I., on May 8, but started on the actual flight across the Atlantic from Trepassey, Newfoundland, on the evening of May 16. Its official flying time is as follows:

Rockaway Beach to Halifax (540 miles), 7 hours and 47 minutes; Halifax to Trepassey (460 miles), 8 hours and 59 minutes; Trepassey to Horta, Azores (1,300 miles), 15 hours and 18 minutes; Horta to Ponta Delgada (150 miles), 1 hour and 44 minutes; Ponta Delgada, Azores, to Lisbon, Portugal (786 miles), 9 hours and 44 minutes;

The total distance covered is 3,136 miles. On its arrival in Portugal the NC-4 was greeted by the cheers of the crowds on the water front, the shrieking of whistles, and the ringing of bells. The flyers were received by the President of Portugal and other officials on board the U. S. S. Rochester. — On May 31, Commander Read in airplane NC-4

reached Plymouth, England, having made the distance of 700 miles from Lisbon in 7 hours and 46 min.

—Appropriation of \$1,200,000,000, in addition to \$500,000,000 already provided, for use of the railroad administration during 1918 and 1919 was requested by Director General Hines. The estimate reveals an operating deficit of \$236,184,940 during the calendar year and of \$250,000,000 during the first four months of 1919.

—The House passed a deficiency bill authorizing appropriations of \$39,615,000 for allowances due May 1st and June 1st to about 700,000 families of soldiers, sailors and marines, \$3,000,000 for delayed civil war pensions, and \$2,429,500 for administration of the war risk insurance bureau.

—Repeat of the "Daylight Saving Act" is to be incorporated in the Agricultural Appropriation Bill. —Senator Phelan of California announced he would introduce in the senate a measure for the repeal of the wine and beer restrictions in the food control act as recommended by the President.

—Amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law so that the telegraph and telephone companies can operate a joint service after the wire properties are released from government control was urged before the Senate Interstate Commission, by Newcome Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Co.

PHILADELPHIA.—Governor Sprule of Pennsylvania has vetoed an act passed by the state legislature to prohibit the teaching of German in the schools. In his message the governor informed the legislature that he had considered the measure well, from patriotic as well as from practical and educational viewpoints.

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.—Lieut. Omer Locklear, formerly with the air army, gave a demonstration which is said to be one of the greatest in the annals of flying, of catching a dangling rope ladder from a second airplane and climbing into the craft from which it hung. The feat was done at a height of 2,500 feet. He has leaped from one plane to another in the air before, but never made an ascent from one plane to another.

NEW YORK.—The general political impression here is that Chas. M. Schwab, the steel master, stands an excellent opportunity of receiving the Republican nomination for the Presidency.

—Daredevil Max Schreyer, the cyclist, who missed his leap from a steep decline into a tank while performing for the benefit of the Salvation Army, died in a hospital here from his injuries.

MARINETTE, Wis.—The year-old child of William Wartick, residing on a farm near Wausaukee, was drowned in a pail of water. The mother was washing when the little one toppled in head first.

SIoux CITY, Ia.—The Iowa Federation of Labor, in convention here, indorsed President Wilson's recommendation for the repeal of war-time prohibition.

EMMETSBURG, Ia.—The prize Duroc boar Joe King, Orion, has been sold for \$7,500. The boar was purchased two years ago from an Ohio herd for \$1,500.

DALLAS, Texas.—Returns covering practically one-half of the vote cast in the election on constitutional amendments indicate that the advocates of woman's suffrage won out.

Foreign News

JUAREZ, Mexico.—There will be a meeting of all the revolutionary leaders of importance from all parts of Mexico at the camp of General Garrara, insurgent leader in the state of Nuevo Leon, on the border line between the state and Coahuila May 31, it was announced here on May 30.

LIMA, Peru.—Six persons were killed and 20 wounded in the rioting and fighting which took place here as a consequence of the strike. Martial law has been proclaimed in Lima and Callao.

LONDON.—Right Hon. Austin Chamberlain, chancellor of the exchequer, announced in the house of commons his intention to ask authority to issue a new loan on June 2nd.

—A strike of policemen in Liverpool and some other provincial cities is threatened. The Metropolitan police of London are debating on the question while the men at Liverpool have already voted to stop work Monday midnight.

—An official handbook has been issued by the Overseas Settlement Board, which contains much information in regard to the openings for settlers, rates of wages, cost of living and facilities for the occupation of land in the Dominion. A similar handbook has been prepared for women.

—Harry G. Hawker and Lieut-Commander McKenzie Grieve, two airmen who started in an attempt to fly across the Atlantic from St. John's, Newfoundland, have been picked up at sea and landed in Scotland. Both men were in perfect health. It is officially announced by the admiralty that the aviators were picked up in latitude 50-20 longitude 29.30, having alighted close to the little Danish steamer Mary, owing to a stoppage of circulation in the water pipes between the radiator and the water pump.

—Thousands of discharged soldiers and sailors out of employment armed with stones and other missiles, marched toward the House of Commons. They came into conflict with the police barring the approaches, and were scattered. Later they marched toward Buckingham Palace, but the demonstration broke up before it reached the palace. In Hyde Park and throughout England demonstrations were held by discharged soldiers and sailors demanding work.

—In the house of commons Dr. Kellaway stated in connection with the governmentscheme for the development of oil resources of the United Kingdom, oil had been struck at Hardstoft, Derbyshire. It rose rapidly to 400 feet, and boring had to be stopped in order to prevent flooding. The oil was good quality.

—A serious uprising is reported in Southern Kurdistan, where the gendarmerie has been defeated. It is reported British troops there are in a serious position. The British army in Mesopotamia is taking steps to overthrow the tribesmen.

—A building used as a barracks by the occupation troops at Ludwigshafen has been destroyed by fire. 40 soldiers perished and a hundred were injured, according to a Central News dispatch from Berlin via Copenhagen.

DUBLIN.—The Sinn Feiners have decided to make the first real test of the "independence of the Republic of Ireland" in refusing to pay the income tax imposed by the British Government.

PARIS.—Three nurses attached to the American expeditionary force were killed May 25 in an automobile accident at Chateau Thiery.

LUXEMBURG.—Pres. Wilson has advised the government of Luxemburg to submit views concerning the immediate future of the grand duchy.

—On the market at Ettelbruck heavy draught oxen brought 4,000 to 4,500 francs recently, milch cows 900 to 1,350 francs. At an auction in Berschen horses brought 4,500 to 4,800 francs, cows 1,500 to 1,800, and young pigs 90 to 125 francs.

NAPLES.—On Apr. 17 an explosion of munitions occurred here. The victims, Italian soldiers and Austrian prisoners, number 7 dead and 30 seriously injured.

KIEL.—In the munitions depot of Friedrichsberg near here, an explosion occurred on Apr. 16, which caused great material damage; 40 to 50 persons were injured and several are dead.

TOKIO.—16,000 persons were killed or injured in a volcanic eruption in Central Java on May 20.

St. Boniface's Life Work.

After St. Boniface (his feast is celebrated on June 5th) had determined to give his whole life to God for the propagation of the holy Faith he first went to Friesland which is the present Netherlands or Holland. After laboring there three years, the unfavorable political conditions forced him to leave this field of endeavor. But he had become acquainted with St. Willibrord, the Apostle of Holland and Luxemburg, and no doubt gained many useful experiences for the future. He returned to England in order to thank once more his brethren in the cloister for their great love. And there he at once prepared for a last and definite departure. The abbot of his monastery Wynbrecht, his fatherly friend, had died, and the monks wanted him for their abbot. But Bishop Daniel of Winchester interfered in his behalf. St. Boniface, then still called Winfried, received from him a letter of introduction to the Pope, because he wished to come under the direct supervision of the highest ecclesiastical authority before again beginning his missionary labors.

The belief in the primacy of the Roman Church was at that time particularly strong in Anglo-Saxon England. Besides Boniface had himself experienced how unreliable is the protection and assistance of the lords and nobles of the world; for the death of Pipin of Heristal, that powerful Frankish prince, was the chief cause of the downfall of the Friesian mission, which Pipin had protected against the open and secret persecutions of the Friesian chief Radbod. This experience certainly contributed to intensify his wish for a closer union with an enduring power and authority,

namely that of the successor of St. Peter. A personal devotion to St. Peter, fostered in his earlier monastic life, was a dominant characteristic of his whole career.

From London he embarked for the continent and landed at the port of Estaples in Picardy, in the northern part of France. There a company of Rome pilgrims had been gathering, some to share his missionary labors, others to make the pilgrimage to Rome and pray at the sepulchres of the apostles. Boniface as the chosen guide set out with them on foot, stopping for prayers at all the holy places on the way. They overcame the many obstacles and mishaps of their difficult journey, and when arriving in Rome their first care was to offer up their prayers of thanksgiving at the Basilica of St. Peter.

A very short time after, Boniface was received in audience by His Holiness, Pope Gregory II, to whom he explained his plans. He wished to penetrate into the land beyond the Rhine and preach the holy faith to the many pagans living there, to confirm and strengthen in their faith those who were Christians and be to all a teacher and guardian on the way to salvation. In all his labors he meant to remain in closest communion with the successor of St. Peter, as he believed such union to be the source of all strength and success. The Pope, with a kindly smile, listened to the discourse of the modest and evidently well-informed monk. But he was not a man who made his decisions rashly, and in the end rather coolly asked him, whether he had any letters of reference and recommendation. Boniface now handed him the official letter of his Bishop Daniel secured with the ecclesiastical seal, and also an open letter of legitimation. After receiving them the Pope by a sign indicated that the audience was at an end and St. Boniface retired.

To be continued.

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