

### St. Peters Bote,

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

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

VOLUME 15 No. 45

MUNSTER, SASK., WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 25, 1918.

WHOLE No. 773

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is published every Wednesday.

Contributions, Advertisements or changes in advertisements should reach us not later than the preceding Saturday in order to be inserted in the next following issue.

Notices of change of address should contain not only the new address, but also the old one.

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## In The Wake Of The War

LONDON, Dec. 15.—President Wilson has accepted an invitation from King George to visit England.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The strike in Berlin has reached serious proportions, according to a dispatch received here from Amsterdam. Only two newspapers are being published and these as small leaflets. It is said that 350,000 workmen are out.

AMERONGEN, Holland, Dec. 15.—The former German emperor continues to lead the life of a near recluse. He is virtually cut off from communication with the outside world. Reports that he was in constant communication with his former advisers are not true.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—Poland has severed relations with the German republic. Director of foreign affairs Bader delivered an official note to Count von Kessler, the German minister.

TORONTO, Dec. 16.—No more Canadian troops will be sent to Siberia, Gen. Mewburn, minister of militia, stated in an interview here today.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Official advices to the state department today indicate that the anti-Bolshevik Russian forces are making progress on the Perm front.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The last German troops leave Finland today under the command of officers of high rank.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Reports that a popular assembly of Montenegrins had voted to depose King Nicholas and unite the country with Serbia, were denied in an official note received by the state department today from the Montenegrin government. It was said that no such assembly existed.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 17.—The Cologne Gazette says Field Marshal Haig arrived in Cologne Monday. The newspaper adds that the British commander-in-chief was received with military honors "familiar to us at former princely receptions."

BERNE, Dec. 17.—According to dispatches received here, the Polish general staff has called for the mobilisation of the classes extending from 1883 to 1901. It is asserted that the mobilisation will bring to the colors 1,500,000 men.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Gloomy reports of the situation in Russia, particularly in Petrograd, continue to reach the state department. A dispatch today announced that the Soviet government has restricted the influx of hungry and destitute prisoners returning from German and Austrian prison camps without officers or guards. The condition of the middle classes in Petrograd is said to be extremely bad, and a great number are dying daily of starvation. No fuel is available and the people are obliged to keep to their beds day and night. No supplies have reached the city for more than two weeks.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—The American Jewish Congress tonight declared for a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine under the trusteeship of Great Britain, on behalf of such league of nations, as may be formed.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The press association issues an official statement that President Wilson is coming to London earlier than expected. The date has not been definitely announced, but he is expected within a fortnight.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—No decision has yet been reached as to the number of delegates which will represent each country at the coming peace conference, the arrival of the British delegates being awaited. The claim of the British colonies to participate in the congress is receiving serious consideration. At the same time it is feared that unless some limitation is placed on the number of delegates the conference will become too large to accomplish results.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The American delegates to the peace congress have resolved to advocate the sinking of the surrendered enemy warships and resist any proposition to distribute them on the basis of naval losses.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—President Wilson today paid his first visit to the headquarters of the American mission, conferring briefly with Col. House, Secretary of State Lansing and others.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—Figures are now made public regarding the number of persons killed during German air raids and by long range guns. These figures relate to the city of Paris only, and not to the suburbs. In 1914, 45 bombs were dropped. In 1915, 70 bombs, 62 of them on March 20, fell on the city. In 1916 the enemy employed 61 bombs against Paris, and in 1917, eleven. During the last ten months of war there were 1,211 casualties from 396 bombs. Airplanes and zeppelins dropped 228 bombs on August 6, killing two persons and injuring 392.

The long range cannon fired 168 shells into Paris, killing 196 and wounding 417. On last Good Friday more than 100 persons were killed.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The further we get into Germany the more coldly polite is our reception, writes a correspondent with the Canadian corps. Sullen looks are generously given, but the men raise their hats to our officers and flag. The people on the whole are behaving well.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Estimating Russian casualties in the war at "not less than 8,000,000 men, of whom 3,000,000 were killed and about 1,000,000 disabled for life," A. J. Sack, director of the Russian information bureau, declared in an address before the American commerce commission here today, that Russia's pitiful condition is due to her exhaustion from war. "She is lying in seas of blood and tears," he continued, "and further millions of her people are facing death this time from starvation. About 20,000,000 Russians will die this winter unless the allied countries render the

### THE NEW YEAR.

*Make it a glad one, thou dear Lord,—To whom the years belong;  
Make it a happy year, all crowned—With love and praise and song.  
Fill it, ye, let it overflow—With loving gifts from Thee;  
And, best of all, dear patient Lord—A grateful heart for me!*

*A heart to thank Thee for the gift—Of each new year of life;  
A heart to trust the hand that sends—Each joy, or care, or strife;  
A heart to pray and to believe—That thou dost answer prayer;  
A heart to hope, a heart to love,—A heart to keep, and share!*

*O tender Christ, bless thou this year,—Bless thou its dawn, and bless  
Its noontide and its evening Lord;—And let each heart confess,—  
As days and weeks and months go by—To help the year grow old,—  
That of Thy glory, King of Kings,—The half not yet is told!*

—Frank McCreeley

unfortunate country immediate help on a very generous scale."

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Sixteen hundred Canadians, who have been prisoners in Germany, have now reached England. This number is about half of those taken by the enemy.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 19.—In commenting editorially upon President Wilson's visit to London, now in preparation, the Guardian today regards it as signifying that the President means business which the leisurely arrangements previously contemplated hardly seem to imply.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—A Warsaw dispatch says that the landing of Polish troops at Dantzig began yesterday. The Polish army is reported to number 50,000 men. The representative of Poland at Berlin has left Germany.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—King Victor Emmanuel, accompanied by the heir to the Italian throne, the Prince of Piemonte and a small personal guard, arrived in Paris today. A warm welcome was given the Italian monarch by President Poincare, Premier Clemenceau and the other ministers and the throngs in the streets acclaimed him vigorously. This evening the king paid a visit to President Wilson at the Murat mansion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—The army transport Logan, which left here Dec. 4, with a contingent of troops for Siberia, caught fire at sea at midnight last Monday, but the flames were subdued.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 19.—The commonwealth house of representatives, by a vote of 34 to 25, has given a second reading to a bill for the continuance of war precautions. Five ministerials voted with the opposition.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The socialist deputy Voiles stated in the chamber of deputies this afternoon, that French soldiers to the number of 1,400,000 were killed during the war.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—King George will give a banquet at Buckingham Palace on Dec. 27, in honor of President Wilson. The visit of President Wilson as an overnight guest at Buckingham Palace will be the first time in history that any president has thus been entertained at the palace.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—German troops have been sent against Bolsheviki forces who are advancing on Mitau, about thirty miles southwest of Riga, from

Friedrichstadt, on the Dvina, according to the Lokal Anzeiger. German troops, the newspaper adds, have been disarmed by the Bolsheviki at various points in eastern Livonia, and the weapons have been given to Bolsheviki supporters. The population is fleeing toward Riga.

VIENNA, Dec. 20.—The national assembly of German-Austria has adopted a bill ordering an investigation into the question of who was actually responsible for the war, and prescribing the proceedings to be taken against its authors.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—The outlines of President Wilson's itinerary during his visit to England were announced today. On the day of his arrival in England, Thursday, Dec. 25, the president will dine with King George. For Friday a dinner at the Guildhall is on the programme. On Saturday, the president will go to Manchester, and on Sunday he will attend church at Carlyle, his mother's birthplace. Returning then to London, he will leave for France at noon on Monday, Dec. 30.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Zurich newspapers today printed a Vienna dispatch carrying the report that the Austrian government "in order to avoid fresh disturbances" has asked the Allied authorities to occupy the Austro-Hungarian capital. The sending of French, British and American troops for this purpose was requested.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 21.—German representatives have brought here from Cologne 380,000,000 marks in gold, which is being restored by Germany to Belgium.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 21.—The British governor at Cologne has ordered the workmen's and soldiers' councils to discontinue their activities at once on both banks of the Rhine and to evacuate all public buildings.

PRAGUE, Dec. 21.—With the occupation of Eger and Reichenberg, the Czecho-Slovaks seem to have all of German Bohemia completely cut off from German Austria. German Bohemia is unable to resist, since the Austrian army does not exist. Austria is the only country the power of which has been demobilized.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 21.—Count von Brockdorff Rantzau, German minister to Denmark, has been appointed foreign minister of Germany, in succession to Dr. W. S. Solf, according to reports from Berlin.

LUXEMBURG, Dec. 21.—K. von Bach, German minister to Luxemburg since March, 1914, has, together with his advisers, been expelled from the country by the Grand Ducal government. Three Luxemburg ministers of state have left the capital for Paris.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 21.—Reval, the capital of Estonia, situated in the gulf of Finland, has been evacuated by the Germans, according to a telegram from Berlin. The German troops are reported to have been engaged in fighting Bolsheviki forces. Near Zhitomir, 80 miles southwest of Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine, the Germans captured fifteen guns from the Bolsheviki.

ATHENS, Dec. 21.—Bulgarian troops today fired on the Greek posts near Trousova, wounding three Greek soldiers, according to an official dispatch from Greek Macedonia. The Greeks, the message adds, then attacked and captured two Bulgarian posts. Several Bulgarian soldiers were killed. The Bulgarians retired toward the slopes of Mont Belles.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The first elections to the new German National Assembly are symptomatic of what the final result will be, says a dispatch from Berne. In the Duchy of Brunswick, where the minority party had assumed power, the defeat of the Bolsheviki was crushing. In Mecklenburg, and Anhalt, where the majority party was in control, the Bourgeoisie also came out victorious.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 22.—In addition to the execution by Bolsheviki officials of a number of alleged counter-revolutionaries at Pskov, it is reported that the Bolsheviki have shot a number of leading inhabitants in the Orlov district, about 35 miles south of Pskov.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Figures compiled by the Cologne Gazette and published November 25th placed German casualties at more than 6,000,000. Of this number it was estimated that about 2,000,000 were killed. The French soldiers killed in the war, according to a statement made in the French chamber of deputies on Dec. 20th by Lucien Volin, numbered 1,400,000. Italy lost 500,000 men in killed or died of wounds. The British army official losses total 658,704.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 22.—Russia's war casualties number 9,130,000 men, according to a telegram received here from Petrograd today. Of this number 1,680,000 are dead, disabled men number 1,450,000, while 3,500,000 others were wounded. The Russians taken prisoner total 2,500,000. The casualties of the Austro-Hungarian army from the beginning of the war up to the end of May, 1918, were slightly over 4,000,000 men according to official statistics received today from Vienna. Eighteen generals out of 310 were killed.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 22.—The Frankfort Zeitung says the former German Emperor will hardly live to see the New Year.

Her ailment, heart disease has grown considerably worse during the past exciting weeks.

ZURICH, Dec. 23.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, according to reports received here from Germany, has concentrated a large force of soldiers in Posen.

### Christ-Child vs. Santa Claus (The New Paganism.)

In more Christian times it was always Christ the Child who brought the gifts. Now the genius of goodwill, to quote the "Ave Maria", is no longer the Christ-Child; he is an old man without ancestry, without pedigree,—an old man from the North, who drives his reindeer sled over the tops of houses and descends their chimneys. The radiant and benignant Christ-Child has disappeared, and a frosty old man has taken his place. This is symbolical of much of the Christmas keeping that obtains in the world today. It does not centre around the Child Jesus, who is the Source of all our joy, but it is a mere delight in eating, drinking, and merry-making. It is true that wherever the name of Mary comes to be called "blessed," the idea of the Incarnation becomes more remote. And nothing can and the cause of Christianity more than the reiterated assertion of her claims. Devotion to her is "the sure protection of faith in her Divine Son. Every time we invoke her we renew our faith in the Incarnate God; we reverse the sin and unbelief of our First Parents; we take our part with her who was blessed because she believed."

Although the "Ave Maria" deprecates the use of the expression Santa Claus for that of Christ-Child, it uses that very term in one of its Christmas stories. The Christ-Child will surely come into its own on Christmas Day until the Catholic editors show themselves consistent and "taboo" Santa Claus not only in their editorials, but also in their Ads., news, and stories. The St. Peters Bote has consistently followed this policy for years. When you tell your child the gifts come from Santa Claus you are telling a lie, but when you say to them the presents come from the Christ-Child, you are telling the truth. All we possess or ever will possess comes from God. Unless you deny the divinity of the Christ-Child, you can truthfully say to your child that the presents on Christmas Day are from the Christ-Child.

In case you've accustomed yourself to abbreviate Christmas into Xmas, get rid of this habit. True, most of us have failed in this respect, but let us do so no more. Catholic teachers should tell their pupils that this word must not be abbreviated. "X" stands for an unknown quantity; using it in an abbreviation of Christmas would almost seem as if we doubted whether there ever was a Christ.

P. CHRISTOPHER O. S. B.

THE LITTLE OLD SECRETARY

(CONTINUED.) CHAPTER III

Nothing could be more kind and cordial than the welcome Kathleen received at her uncle's house.

The family consisted of two girls, Eleanor and Mary, and a little child between six and seven, who was the pet of the whole house...

Her cousin Eleanor was a tall, very handsome girl, about nineteen, and acted as mistress of the house and mother to little Dora.

It was very late when they arrived, and both she and her little maid Rose were very tired with their long journey...

Eleanor carried off her cousin to bed, followed by Mary, who declared she would want her assistance in settling for the night...

"We are so glad you have come before any one else has arrived," they both said, "we shall have time to get quite old friends, and you will be such a help in entertaining our visitors."

"I!" exclaimed Kathleen, opening wide her dark-blue eyes with merry amazement. "Why? you will have to teach me the proper way of saying 'How do you do.' We never see visitors at Glenmore."

"Well! you will have plenty of practice of all sorts 'next week,'" laughed Mary. "First, there's cousin Honoria and her brother Jack—the two greatest opposites you ever saw."

"Sold," interrupted Eleanor. "Mary, do be quiet, and don't wear out Kathleen with your nonsense tonight. The first introduction will be to our little Dora."

Kathleen found Rose smiling and looking very happy at the kind attention she was receiving from an elderly-looking servant.

"This is Dora's nurse," said Eleanor, introducing the old servant, as though an important personage in the household...

Kathleen was on the point of saying she always did everything for herself, but Rose's beseeching face stopped her.

Kathleen was soon in bed, but not asleep. She had so many things to think about.

There was something in her cousin's way of talking of this little sister of six years old, that struck her as very peculiar.

"My wild Irish bird will feel rather in a cage now and then," he had said to her fondly the day before she had left home...

Kathleen determined she would ask Eleanor to take care of her and keep her out of scrapes, and at last she fell asleep dreaming of Glenmore...

She had not quite done dressing when a tap at the door was followed immediately by the entrance of a little girl, who came close up to her without any invitation...

She spoke to her, but the child took no notice, and Kathleen felt almost uncomfortable at the strange manner of the little creature...

"I will show it to you, darling. This was my mother's gift and I do so love it." And as she spoke she took the little shamrock leaf out of its case...

The child watched her earnestly, seemed quite to understand, and raising her little hand, made rapid signs with it.

Deaf, dumb and motherless! Such a gush of love and pity came at the thought...

"Peace signed and sealed," exclaimed the two girls at once. "What have you done to win Dora so quickly?"

"I loved her and she seemed to know it," said Kathleen simply. But why did you not tell me how it was with her?

"Did you not know it?" asked Eleanor in astonished tone. "That is just like my father. He cannot bear it talked about, and always speaks of Dora as if she was exactly the same as the rest of us."

It was such a great sorrow; it broke poor dear mother's heart. She watched and waited and flattered herself that poor little Dora was only backward with her tongue...

"So she fled!" interrupted Mary, laughing. "She was gone with the wind, and I was left to faire les frais of the conversation under those difficulties!"

Kathleen had been in fits of laughter over the discomfiture of the dandy; but she could not help sighing as she looked at the face of the little mute...

"Here comes father," said Mary in a warning voice; and Eleanor added in a whisper, "Don't forget, Kathleen, his feelings about ignoring Dora's misfortune."

What happy days Kathleen spent in that early Spring, walking and riding through scenes which to her picture-loving eyes seemed like fairyland!

"She gets hold of very funny ones sometimes," said Mary laughing. "Nurse was teaching her the other day about good and bad spirits, and that the devils do not love God, and that therefore we feared and shrank from them."

"Never!" replied Mary, energetically. "I shall never forget either how you fled just at the moment of agony, and left me to bear the brunt of the storm alone."

"Do tell me all about it, Eleanor," said Kathleen, who was greatly interested in this study of a character so new to her.

"Mr. Hume had been flattering Dora to the most absurd extent," replied Eleanor, "pulling his fingers through her brown curls, and making her as conceited as possible."

I was quite vexed and angry, for she was so simple and natural in her ways before. So to undo the mischief, Mary and I acted conceit before her.

He became scarlet with indignation, and my father looked as black as a thunder-cloud. I was quite frightened, and when I saw Dora turning around to me, evidently claiming my authority for her statements, it was too dreadful, so—

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Hunters! Trappers!

On Nov. 1st the FUR SEASON opened again and everything points to a very profitable season for the trappers.

So it's up to you, Boys, to make a little Extra Money.

GET OUT AND HUSTLE, the bigger the bunch, so much more money you get!

To all those trappers and hunters, who have been selling their furs to me for the past three seasons...

To trappers, who have never sold to me, I will say, that if you ask any of my old customers, they will tell you that PITZEL at Humboldt gives you more money for your furs...

If you will have some furs in a week or two and can't bring them, send them by express or parcel post.

Give me a trial, and I am sure you will be satisfied. No shipment too big and none too small. Write for tags and prices.

Herman B. Pitzel, Humboldt Fur Dealer. Headquarters in old Shoe Repair shop, in back of Merchants Bank.

Christmas is Approaching! Call on us and see Our Assortment of Toys and Christmas Goods. Gramophones with all different kinds of Records, to supply you with suitable music and pleasure. Marlatt's Gall Stone Medicine Ad-ler-i-ka and other Medicines, Herbs and Chemicals always in Stock. W. F. Hargarten :: Bruno, Sask.

Fullness of Tone! Adaptability! Beauty! Let us explain, why these three outstanding qualities produce new and increased pleasure when you listen to the MELOTONE. With the Melotone, the music of any Record is expressed most harmoniously. M. J. MEYERS Jeweller and Optician HUMBOLDT

Land and Farms! I have a number of Farms and Wild Lands for sale at low prices. Some will be sold on Crop Payment. For further particulars apply in person or by letter to Henry Bruning, MÜNSTER, SASK.

Only one week left before the Great Day CHRISTMAS! Come in and see our great stock of CHRISTMAS PRESENTS for all of the Family. I also handle the VICTOR GRAMOPHONES and EDISON PHONOGRAPHS. G. R. WATSON, HUMBOLDT, SASK. DRUGGIST The Rexall Store STATIONER

Then M with her sorbing qu ously all merits wh could put "Honor compa will be have go his lost w ment in h will never and then, romance, but our Lavinia, two sum Tom's Three o hill. The new sleds them wea little hea year as morning. Tom, r oldest of manly lit to obey a and brot seven ye They i it was co Maine. their hon long hill and boos the caus older peo up the le "To-m said Bes help mot pany, so good ma "Hurri be a hun with loa away do up the c "And in Chri and I'll can go, and hur "I'll h as he pu sled up In a few de said, pa How and th apples. the glec passer-b smile to "One into th away, Tom others, the hill ward h of whic was h childre In t tell, To and ha do. T on his sled in way of ceeded rolled Wit needed Tom frantic shouti His c horse group to hav strike just a neigh Tom day w the fa the b sister famil becau near sed o

Then Mary entrusted Kathleen with her views on the same absorbing question. She went humorously all through the different merits which the various claimants could put forward.

"Honor is the prettiest beyond compare," she said. "I think you will be the wittiest, Kathleen; I have got exactly the same name as his lost wife, if he has any sentiment in him; and Dora—well! she will never say the wrong thing—and then, oh! if there is to be a romance, who could be the heroine but our dearly beloved 'Young Lavinia,' the romantic girl of forty-two summers?"

To be continued.

**Tom's Thoughtfulness.**

Three children were sliding down hill. There were no signs that the new sleds "Christ Kindle" brought them were not just as dear to the little hearts on the last day of the year as they were on Christmas morning.

Tom, nine years of age, was the oldest of the three. He was a manly little fellow, who tried hard to obey and keep his little sister and brother from harm. Bess was seven years old and Leo four.

They lived in a country where it was cold in winter, away up in Maine. The village which was their home was noted for its two long hills which were the pride and boast of the youngsters, but the cause of much trouble to the older people who dreaded the walk up the long slopes.

"To-morrow will be New Year's," said Bess. "After Mass we must help mother, as we shall have company, so let us slide down hill a good many times to-day."

"Hurrah!" called out Tom, "I'll be a hunter coming from the woods with loads of furs, and I'll slide away down this hill and part way up the other one."

"And I'll be Mrs. Green bringing in Christmas turkeys and geese, and I'll slide down just as fast as I can go, so as to sell all my fowl and hurry home to my baby."

"I'll be Jack Frost," said Leo, as he puffed and pulled his little sled up the hill.

In a few minutes, away they flew down the hill, and, as Tom said, part way up the other one.

How bright their eyes shone, and their cheeks were like rosy apples. Their laugh rang out with the glee and made more than one passer-by turn to look at them and smile to see their happiness.

"One more ride and we must go into the house," said Tom, and away, with a shout, they started.

Tom was a little ahead of the others, and about half-way down the hill, when he saw coming toward him a runaway horse, dragging after him a sleigh, one shaft of which was broken. The horse was headed straight toward the children.

In less time than it takes to tell, Tom had realized the danger, and had decided what he should do. Tipping his sled over, he was on his feet in a second and had his sled in his hands. Standing in the way of the two children, he succeeded in stopping them, and both rolled over into the snow.

With as much courage as is often needed to face the enemy in battle, Tom stood before the children, frantically waving his sled and shouting at the top of his voice. His cries and motions caused the horse to curve around the little group at a distance great enough to have only the edge of the sleigh strike Tom and knock him down, just as his mother and one of the neighbors got to the place.

Tom was made much of the next day when his uncle, who lived in the far West arrived and was told the boy saved from harm his little sister and brother. The whole family had a very happy New Year because they fully realized how near they came to having a very sad one.

**NOEL-MARIE. A CHRISTMAS STORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.**

He had large, innocent eyes, blue as the sky above, and long, silken locks falling over his shoulders. However, it was his pure and noble little soul, white as the snow on the mountain peaks, that made him especially lovable.

He was twelve years of age, and his name was Noel-Marie. As an altar boy in red cassock and white surplice he had formerly served the old parish priest at Mass. These happy days were over.

Like a hideous nightmare the great revolution had reached even the remotest villages of Brittany and also Kerloch, the birthplace of little Noel-Marie.

The venerable old priest, hounded like a beast of prey, became a refugee and had to live in seclusion.

These were sad, bloody days, filled with horror and tyranny unparalleled. Churches were closed, their bells silent; the priests, as in the early days of Christianity, became martyrs because of their faith.

Noel-Marie lived in a small tavern in Kerloch. Formerly this inn was called "The Three Kings," but at the outbreak of the revolution the sign was torn down. The ivy, that at one time had covered the entire front of the house, had been cut down, and some one had sketched a "Jacobin cap," under which the following words were written in large letters: "Meeting place of Sansculottes."

It is December 24th, 1792. All the surrounding country is wrapped in a mantle of snow. The occupants of the tavern drink, yell and curse. In one corner of the room little Noel-Marie sits, sad. He is dreaming of the past: the wonderful midnight Mass and of the happy Christmas day and the toys with which the Christ Child through the hands of his mother had filled his little boots, while he lay in his bed with the canopy overhead. But now all his happiness had vanished!

No midnight Mass was being said; the bells no longer rang out with joy; nor did the Christ Child bring him presents. Instead, one heard the loud voices of the Jacobins, cursing and brawling headed by Noel-Marie's father. His mother, like many another woman, no longer dares nor cares to pray. The child is wretchedly unhappy.

"Not so gloomy, little rascal!" suddenly shouts his father at him, when spying the child in a corner of the room. "Come here and drink to the health of the sansculottes."

Noel-Marie obeyed. He is forced to drink with these low men, to avoid being whipped by his father. At last the tired little lad retires. For a while he hears the coarse songs, the clinking glasses and the cursing of the men. But soon he is sound asleep. He dreams—and in his dreams he again sees, as of yore, the Christ Child coming down through the air. His eyes beaming with happiness, he watches Him put the pretty toys into his little boots, tied up with pink and blue ribbon by the angels. Suddenly he awakens and raises himself up. Oh, wonder! He hears the sound of a bell ring out through the silent night. Can it be? But surely, it is the churchbell, calling the faithful to Mass as in happier days.

Silent night! Holy night! Noel-Marie quickly dresses himself. But how dark it is and quiet! No one stirs. Strange indeed! Perchance his parents, having heard the Christmas bells have gone to church to attend Mass? How happy he will be to find them there.

Noel-Marie leaves the inn and hurriedly walks over the snow-covered path which leads to the church. The little stars overhead light up the dark night. The bell is still ringing. Finally he arrives at the church, which is illuminated by many candles. Noel-Marie hurries. He fears to be late, for by the time he has put on his red cassock and white surplice, Mass must have begun.

Now he reaches the door of the church and opens. What a strange sight!

Great God! his mother, his mother!

He sees her standing upon the desecrated altar, wearing a peculiar white robe. The drunken rabble bow before her, singing their obscene songs. Incense fills the church. Sacrilegiously the bells still peal out their mocking Christmas greeting.

Little Noel Marie weeps bitterly at the sight of the dreadful scene before him. Like a frightened deer, he runs over the snowy fields, not knowing where to flee. He arrives at the seashore all exhausted.

But what does he see? Why such commotion at this hour of the night? Several sailing boats filled with passengers, are just leaving. What is their destination? And what does all this mean? Another boat is about to leave. "Embark, little man," urges one of the sailors.

Noel-Marie enters the boat, and the strange crew sails away with him. He looks about him and sees some familiar faces: people whom his father styled "Chouans." Near the prow of the vessel he sees the aged priest and hurries to greet him.

"Dear child," says he, "kneel down, and if you wish, go to confession like the others."

In the meanwhile the boat starts on its voyage, led by the stars, as were the shepherds of Bethlehem to the manger.

They are now out on the open sea. Sails are drawn in. The priest spreads out a white cloth, places a crucifix and candles on it, and puts on the alb and the gold embroidered vestments.

The other barks assemble around the chapel boat. Little Noel-Marie wears his red cassock and white surplice. He rings a little bell, to indicate to all, that Mass now begins. The priest bows low and prays the words of the liturgy: "Introibo ad altare Dei." "Ad Deum qui laetificat juventutem meam," responds Noel-Marie, who kneels at the priest's side.

The Mass continues under the stars, which from time to time seem to shoot like rockets and thus adore their Creator.

Now comes the consecration. The priest holds up the sacred host and then the sacred chalice. Noel-Marie three times rings the little bell.

Suddenly a shot was fired. The child, hit by the bullet, sinks to the ground and the bell drops from his hand.

"Domine, non sum dignus—sed tantum die verbo et sanabitur anima mea," prays the old priest and after receiving Holy Communion himself, with tears in his eyes, lays the sacred host, the little Infant Jesus, on the dying lips of his little altar boy.

A "patriot" of Kerloch had been informed that the "Chouans" would celebrate Holy Mass out on the open sea. He in turn told his companions and so they followed the worshippers in a boat.

They took the "Goddess of Reason"—the mother of Noel Marie—with them.

Suddenly they heard the bell which the child was ringing, and in the moonlight saw the priest raise the golden chalice.

One of the sansculottes gave the "goddess" his gun and said: "What a splendid target!—Aim!" And the poor woman pulled the trigger.

At this moment a wave raised the forepart of the boat and the bullet, instead of hitting the chalice, pierced the heart of the little altar boy.

"You have missed the mark, queen," shouted the sansculottes. The boat, in which the mob was, drew nearer, until it reached the side of the boat containing the worshippers.

Now the "Goddess of Reason" let out a piercing scream, for she had recognized her child. Pushing her way through the crowd, she reached his side.

Little Noel-Marie, still wearing his red cassock and white surplice soaked with blood, lies there on the floor, his sweet little face pale with the approach of death and his eyes half closed.

"Noel, my child, look at me just once," cries the frantic mother. She caresses him and calls him by the most endearing names.

"Little Noel, speak but one word to me—only one word!" Her voice is soft and tender, as in those happy golden days when she sang Christmas carols with him.

But the child's breath grows weaker and weaker. Suddenly it ceases. Little Noel-Marie is dead!

Just then a beautiful bright star appeared in the sky.

"That is the soul of the little altar boy, going to paradise," said those about him.

The mother shrieks out loud and tries to grasp the star—her child's departing soul. With outstretched arms she throws herself into the sea.

"Let us pray," said the priest, and all present bowed their heads and folded their hands. The "De Profundis" was sung and thus the bark returned to Kerloch.

**Books Suitable for Presents**

The following books by Catholic authors are among the best on the market and none are more suitable for a present to your friends. The price is from 50 cts. to \$1.00.

"Dion and the Sibyls," by Miles Keon, is far richer in sentiment and sounder in thought than the well known Wallace's novel "Ben Hur."

"Marcella Grace" by Rosa Mulholland, is known as one of the finest of Irish novels; likewise the story "Miss Erin" by M. E. Francis.

"The Circus Rider's Daughter" by F. v. Brackel went through three editions in less than a year.

"Fabiola" and "Fabiola's Sisters" both stories by Cardinal Wiseman, are known as masterpieces.

"Forgive and Forget" by Ernst Lingens, is a sweet and noble story of love. The same may be said of the Countess Hahn-Hahn's "Heiress of Cronenstein," and of "In God's Good Time" by H. M. Ross.

**SCHOOL WANTED.** An experienced lady teacher with 2nd class certificate wants a yearly school in a Catholic district, beginning about January 1, 1919. Send your application to "L. E." c/o St. Peter's Bote, Münster, Sask.

**For Sale.** Restaurant for sale, cheap, good business. Owners want to retire. Apply to Mr. A. Breher, Humboldt, Sask.

**A Sure Cure for the Sick** are the wonderworking **EXANTHEMATIC REMEDIES** (also called BAUNSCHEIDTISM). Explanatory circulars free by mail. Can be obtained pure only from JOHN LINDEN, Specialist and sole Compounder of the only genuine and pure Exanthematic Remedy. Office and Residence: 266 Prospect Ave., P. O. CLEVELAND, OHIO. Letter Drawer 26. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND DECEPTIONS!

**Advertise in the St. Peter's Bote!**

**Prayer against Epidemic Diseases.**

(Approved for the Diocese of Prince Albert, by Bishop Pascal, O. M. I., on August 30, 1918, and endowed with an Indulgence of 50 days, which can be gained once a day by the Faithful within the said diocese.)

*Antiphon.* Remember, o Lord, thy covenant and say to the destroying angel: Now hold thy hand, that the earth may not be desolated, and do not destroy every living soul.

Lord have mercy on us. Christ have mercy on us. Lord have mercy on us.

Our Father (silently).  
V. And lead us not into temptation.  
R. But deliver us from evil.  
V. The Lord sent his word and healed them.  
R. And delivered them from their death.  
V. Let the mercies of the Lord give glory to him.  
R. And his wonderful works to the children of men.  
V. Lord, remember not our former iniquities.  
R. Let thy mercies speedily prevent us.  
V. Help us, o God, our saviour.  
R. And for the glory of thy name, o Lord, deliver us.  
V. Forgive us, O Lord, our sins.  
R. And deliver us for thy name's sake.  
V. Hear, O Lord, my prayer.  
R. And let my cry come to thee.  
V. The Lord be with you. R. And with thy spirit.

**LET US PRAY.**

O God who dost not desire the death, but the repentance of sinners, through the intercession of the blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God, look propitiously upon thy people returning to thee, that thou, whilst it remains attached to thee, mayest graciously remove from it the scourge of thy wrath. Through the same Christ our Lord.

**ORATIO CONTRA PESTILENTIAM.**

*Antiph.* Recordare, Domine, testamenti tui, et dic Angelo percutienti: Cesset jam manus tua, et non desoletur terra, et ne perdas omnem animam viventem.

Kyrie eleison. Christe eleison. Kyrie eleison.  
Pater noster (secreto).

V. Et ne nos inducas in tentationem.  
R. Sed libera nos a malo.  
V. Misit Dominus verbum suum, et sanavit eos.  
R. Et eripuit eos de morte eorum.  
V. Confiteantur Domino misericordiam ejus.  
R. Et mirabilia ejus filiis hominum.  
V. Domine, ne memineris iniquitatum nostrarum antiquarum.  
R. Cito anticipent nos misericordiam tuam.  
V. Adjuva nos, Deus salutaris noster.  
R. Et propter gloriam nominis tui, Domine, libera nos.  
V. Propitius esto peccatis nostris, Domine.  
R. Et libera nos propter nomen tuum.  
V. Domine, exaudi orationem meam.  
R. Et clamor meus ad te veniat.  
V. Dominus vobiscum. R. Et cum spiritu tuo.

**Oremus.**

Deus, qui non mortem, sed penitentiam desideras peccatorum; per intercessionem beate Dei genitricis, virginis Mariae, populum tuum ad te revertentem propitius respice: ut, dum tibi devotus existit, iracundiam tuam flagella ab eo clementer amoveas. Per eundem Christum Dominum nostrum.

Approbatur pro nostra diocesi. Concedimus indulgentiam 50 dierum semel in die lucrandam fidelibus has preces infra fines nostrae dioceseos pie recitantibus.

IMPRIMATUR. ALBERTUS, O. M. I.,  
Die 30 Augusti, 1918. Episcopus Principis Albert.

**Gebet gegen epidemische Krankheiten.**

(Von Bischof Pascal, O. M. I., am 30. August 1918 gutgeheissen für die Diözese Prince Albert und mit einem Ablass von 50 Tagen versehen, der täglich einmal innerhalb der genannten Diözese von den Gläubigen gewonnen werden kann.)

*Antiphon.* Gedenke, o Herr, deines Bundes und befehl deinem strafenden Engel: Halte jetzt ein deine Hand, auf daß die Erde nicht verodet werde, und töte nicht jede lebende Seele.

Herr erbarme dich unser! Christe erbarme dich unser! Herr erbarme dich unser!

Pater Noster (leise).

V. Und führe uns nicht in Versuchung.  
R. Sondern erlöse uns von dem Uebel.  
V. Der Herr sandte aus sein Wort und heilte sie.  
R. Und entriß sie ihrem Tode.  
V. Sie sollen danken dem Herrn für seine Barmherzigkeit.  
R. Und für seine Wunder unter den Menschenkindern.  
V. O Herr, gedenke nicht unserer alten Missetaten.  
R. Laß eilende uns zuvorkommen deine Barmherzigkeit.  
V. Hilf uns, Gott, unser Heiland.  
R. Und um der Ehre deines Namens willen erlöse uns.  
V. Sei gnädig unsern Sünden, o Herr.  
R. Und befreie uns um deines Namens willen.  
V. Herr, erhöre mein Gebet.  
R. Und laß mein Rufen zu dir kommen.  
V. Der Herr sei mit euch.  
R. Und mit deinem Geiste.

**Laßt uns beten!**

O Gott, der du nicht den Tod, sondern die Bußfertigkeit des Sünders willst: durch die Fürbitte der allerheiligsten Gottesgebäuerin und Jungfrau Maria befähigt, blicke herab auf dein Volk, welches sich wieder zu dir wendet, auf daß du, während es dir getreu bleibt, die Weisheit deines Hornes barmherzig von ihm abwendest. Durch denselben Christum unsern Herrn.

St. Peter's Bote

is published every Wednesday by the Benedictine Fathers of St. Peter's Abbey at Münster, Sask. The subscription price, payable in advance, is \$2.00 per annum, \$1.00 per half year, and 50 Cents per quarter. Single copies 5 cents.

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

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

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

1918 Church Calendar 1919

Table with columns for December, January, and February, listing various feast days and their corresponding dates.

Table with columns for Feasts of Obligation and Other Feasts, listing specific dates for various religious observances.

The School Act Amendment

On Tuesday evening of last week, Premier Martin introduced a bill in the Saskatchewan Legislature, which is principally remarkable for its taking away the possibility of teaching any other language than English in the common schools of the province, with one exception, namely that an hour of French may be taught if the trustees so decide.

ure, that where use has been made of the provisions for teaching foreign languages, in nearly every instance this was not done to the detriment of the teaching of English. According to the premier's own admissions, therefore, the clause which has been in the school law for the past 18 years, which permits an hour's teaching in a foreign language per day, is not used to any considerable extent, and is being used less and less each year, and it is not impeding to an appreciable extent the efficient teaching of English. Why, therefore, should he introduce this Bill, which can, under these circumstances be considered only as a deliberate and unnecessary slap in the face of our large foreign-born population. The foreign-born people of Saskatchewan certainly have given no cause for complaint. They have been loyal to the core during the four and a half years of the great war. They have caused no trouble or disturbances in spite of Dominion measures aimed directly against them, which were most galling to them. Why should our provincial government now bring forth a measure against them, which is on the same level as the measures which Prussia directed against the Poles? Have Great Britain and its allies waged the most bloody war in the history of the world to destroy Prussianism in Prussia, in order to introduce that very same Prussianism at home?

We do and can not believe that it is the deliberate wish and will of the majority of the people of this province that any parent should be deprived of the natural right of having his child taught the mother tongue of the parent in addition to the language of the country. If certain hysterical persons or groups of persons in their war-excitement have been induced by trouble-makers to join temporarily in this campaign of Prussianism, their deliberate judgement will return ere many moons will have passed and they will feel ashamed that they have allowed themselves to be ejected into such an unbrutish attitude. Why not wait for a few years until normal conditions will have returned after the war before taking measures which at the present time can only serve to divide instead of uniting the citizens of our fair province?

A Fearless Champion.

The founder, editor, and publisher of the "Fortnightly Review", Arthur Prouss, has for a quarter of a century championed the truth without fear or favor, and we wish to congratulate him on his remarkable achievements. God knows, there is a crying need for independent Catholic editors in times when practically the entire press has fallen into abject servility to mammon and mediocrity, when all the "big interest" papers, daily, weekly and monthly, tyrannize the public, when the real voice of the people can only be heard through just such small but truth-loving publications as the "Fortnightly Review". This little one-man Review is beyond a doubt the brightest and brainiest magazine that comes to our desk, always interesting, practical, spicy, and above all, soundly Catholic. Any priest, student, or educated Catholic cannot, in our opinion, subscribe to a more wholesome and refreshing Catholic magazine than the Fortnightly Review. —The Christian Family.

Religious News

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask. — Our beloved Bishop, Msgr. Pascal, will officiate at the pontifical highmass at midnight on Christmas Day in the cathedral. This will be a great consolation for the good people of Prince Albert, as His Lordship was unable to officiate here last year, being confined at the hospital in Montreal by a grave illness.

— Rev. Father Danis, O. M. I., besides being pastor of Goshen, has also been placed in charge of the missions along the Melfort line at Tisdale, Star City etc.

—The dearth of priests in the diocese has been alleviated to some extent by the arrival from the archdiocese of Quebec of the Rev. J. A. Laroche, who has been troubled for some time with weak lungs and has, at the advice of his physician, come west for a few years, seeking a cure in our bracing Saskatchewan air. We welcome him most heartily and hope that his health may speedily improve and be entirely restored.

REGINA, Sask. — On Dec. 8th, Mass was celebrated for the first time in the new church at Montmartre. The solemn benediction of the edifice will be celebrated at a later date.

— The new French Catholic College at Gravelbourg was opened in December with an enrolment of 60 students. The building, which is constructed of brick, 40 by 60 feet, is already too small for the purposes, and plans are being completed for erecting another structure at a cost of \$100,000 next spring.

EDMONTON. — The priests of St. Marie de Tinchebray have suffered a great loss in the death of Rev. Father Paul Lamort, di-

rector of the Apostolic School at Trochu, who died recently after a very short illness at the age of 36 years. He was born at Granville in Normandy, France, and had been in the diocese for the last 12 years.

CALGARY, Alta. — The grand new church at Medicine Hat, one of the finest church edifices in the west, was dedicated to the service of God on December 8th by Bishop McNally with the usual ceremonies. A large number of priests assisted, and the new edifice was overflowing with people who had come to assist at the celebration.

ST. BONIFACE, Man. — On December 12th, Rev. Father Joseph Messier, who, for the past twenty years, had been chaplain at St. Boniface Hospital, died of influenza, which he had contracted in the exercise of his priestly duties. He had been ordained on May 19, 1882.

DULUTH, Minn. — Last week Rev. Father J. U. Poitras, O. M. I., celebrated the Golden Jubilee of priesthood at St. Jean Baptiste Church here, Bishop McNicholas and the provincial of the Oblates, Father Beys, as well as a large number of priests assisting at the celebration, which should have been held on Oct. 11th, but had to be transferred on account of the influenza ban. Father Poitras is one of the oldest Indian Missionaries in the Canadian west, having served in them from his ordination until he became provincial bursar in 1884, which post he held until he was transferred to Duluth in 1911.

ST. CLOUD, Minn. — One of the well-known landmarks of St. John's University at Collegeville disappeared on Dec. 15th by the sudden death of Ven. Brother William Baldus, O.S.B. He had been born at Lunghard, Nassau, Germany on June 6th, 1844, and made his religious profession on Jan. 6th, 1871. For more than 25 years he had been head cook at the institution and was therefore well known to all the students who attended there until infirm health compelled him to resign this work to younger hands about twenty years ago.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — On Dec. 19th four priests who were ordained in 1886 could celebrate their golden sacerdotal jubilees: Msgr. A. Zeiminger, a former Vicar General of the Milwaukee Archdiocese, who returned to Austria some years ago; Rev. Aloys Zitterl of Madison, Msgr. Ernst Zechenter, for forty-seven years pastor of the SS. Peter and Paul Parish in Kansas City, Mo., and Rev. Engelbert Blume, who has resigned and is living at Merrill, Wis.

DUBUQUE, Ia. — The Catholics of Charles City have completed their new academy. It will accommodate 250 pupils and forty boarders. The old academy burned down about a year ago. The school is in charge of the Sisters of Mercy.

BELLEVILLE, Ill. — On Dec. 21st, Deacons Eugene J. Fix and Marcus J. Gruenewald will be ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Althoff in the Cathedral at Belleville.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Word has been received at Holyoke by relatives that Rev. William F. Davitt was killed in France by a shell on the morning of the day the truce was signed. He was chaplain with the 125th Infantry regiment.

MALINES, Belgium. — Forty-nine Belgian priests were put to death by the Germans during the occupation. Cardinal Mercier, the primate of Belgium, announced this in an interview.

St. Peter's Colony

HUMBOLDT. — The Rev. Father J. A. Laroche, a priest of the archdiocese of Quebec, who, in order to improve his poor health in the salubrious climate of Saskat-

chewan, has decided to engage in missionary work in the diocese of Prince Albert, was a visitor at St. Elizabeth Hospital last week, having just arrived from the east. His Lordship Bishop Pascal, O.M.I., received him most cordially, and appointed him pastor of the Catholic congregation at Donreney, Sask.

—ICE CREAM! Yes, we always keep it. Eating Ice Cream these cold days is more beneficial than in summer time.

Humboldt Candy Kitchen. — His Lordship the Right Rev. Bishop Albert Pascal, O.M.I., whose health has been improved wonderfully under the loving care of the Ven. Sisters of St. Elizabeth at the local hospital, returned to Prince Albert, Dec. 19th, where he intends to sing Pontifical High Mass in the Cathedral Church on Christmas night.

—WANTED experienced Sales-lady. One with grocery experience preferred. Apply, stating wages wanted and give reference to C. BRUSER, Humboldt.

—On Tuesday of last week the news reached Humboldt of the death of Mrs. Learnmonth the wife of Mr. W. R. Learnmonth, formerly manager of the Union Bank of Canada at Humboldt. She died at Weyburn, Dec. 16th, of pneumonia following influenza.

—The very best of beers, apple cider, cold and hot drinks served in our store. When in town, come to our store, walk right in our kitchen and watch how the candies are made.

Humboldt Candy Kitchen. LENORA LAKE. — The dread disease of influenza is now, as it seems, extending its ravages to the Lenora Lake district. On Dec. 22nd Mrs. Geo. H. Gerwing, nee Catharine Gaetz, fell a victim to the plague. Father Bernard was called at night and administered the rites of the Church, and just a few hours later, death snatched her away from her husband and family. The funeral took place yesterday, Dec. 24. —Mr. Herman Schmitz is suffering from the epidemic. The Rev. Father Bernard visited the sick man yesterday.

ANNAHEIM. — The epidemic seems to be departing from our parish at last and everybody feels more or less relieved. Still on Sunday last Father Bernard was called to the bedside of Mrs. Geo. Reiter and John Maiers who are both suffering from a rather severe attack of this pertinacious pestilence.

MÜNSTER. — St. Peter's Bote acknowledges the receipt of the following moneys: For the ORPHANAGE at Prince Albert \$5.00 from a reader at Cudworth, \$5.00 from an unknown party at Münster, \$1.00 from a lady at Humboldt, \$1.00 from a reader at the same place, \$5.00 from a generous man at Münster and \$1.00 from another gentleman at the same place; for Rev. FATHER EGENOLF, O. M. I., \$5.00 from a kind lady at Dead Moose Lake, \$9.00 from a reader of the "Bote" at Marne, Sask, \$1.00 from a goodhearted lady at Lenora Lake and \$1.00 from two of her children. The same kind lady has also sent \$5.00 in support of the students studying for the priesthood at St. Peter's Abbey. Furthermore, the already above named unknown party at Münster has sent in \$5.00 for the missionaries. God bless and reward all these generous benefactors!

—The weather of the past week has been very fine, considering the season we are in. Autos are still used by the people to a great extent, though the majority use sleighs and cutters for their conveyances.

—The Rev. Fathers Leo of Bruno and Lawrence of Fulda were visitors at the Abbey last week. The Rev. Fathers Dominic of Watson, Schmid of Humboldt and Bernard

of Annaheim also made short calls at the monastery.

—The Rt. Rev. Abbot Bruno took an auto-trip to St. Benedict in company with Father Bernard, Dec. 19th.

—Master Louis Ludwig of Bruno visited the Abbey on Friday last. After the holidays he intends to go, in company with a number of other students, to St. John's University, Collegeville, Minn., to pursue his studies there. At the Abbey here at Münster classes will begin Jan. 8th, but only such students will be admitted who are beginners and exhibit signs of a vocation to the priesthood. Signs of a vocation are: Genuine piety, integrity of morals, comparatively good talents. Boys devoid of these characteristics need not apply, because God only calls good boys and elevates them to the service at the altar.

—During the past week Father Prior had but one sick-call. On Dec. 23rd he was called to Mr. Nic. Huls who lives about 6 miles south east of Münster.

—On Saturday the sad news reached the people of Münster that Mrs. Chas. Bonas, nee Maria Rath, succumbed to a malicious attack of influenza and its complications at 1 o'clock a. m., Dec. 21st, at Prince Albert. She was a young woman of but 31 years, and leaves behind a sorrowing husband and a number of children to mourn her premature demise. The corpse was taken to Münster on Monday afternoon, when interment took place in the parochial cemetery. On Tuesday morning Father Chrysostom celebrated a High Mass of Requiem for the repose of the deceased.

—A reader of the St. Peter's Bote whose post office is Münster has asked us to write something about the abuse or rather misuse of the beautiful word Christmas. Many people, even Catholics, are wont to abbreviate this word by crippling it and substituting therefor Xmas. We do not think that the people using this abbreviation are thereby trying to obliterate the sweet remembrances with which the word Christmas inspires and thrills every genuine Christian heart, but it would be, certainly, more decorous to write out the word Christmas in full, whenever there is an occasion to use that beautiful word.

—Last Monday afternoon, after several months of conscientious study, Henry Schaefer was received into the Catholic Church by Father Chrysostom, pastor of the parish. Official witnesses of the ceremony were Mr. and Mrs. Mat. Voelmecke. We bid Mr. Schaefer most heartily welcome as a member of our congregation, and feel sure he will be a credit to this parish. His First Holy Communion he received today, the feast of Christmas; making this Christmas a real Merry Christmas for him.

Card of Thanks. We wish to thank our friends and neighbors for their sympathy and kind attendance shown both during the illness of our beloved son and brother John, and at the time of his death and his exequies. Mrs. R. Suer and children, Willmont, Sask.

PILGER, Sask, Dec. 23rd, 1918 Dear St. Peter's Bote:— Would you, please, publish the following particulars concerning the death of Mrs. Mary Margaretha Brunen, wife of John H. Brunen. Her name is Mary Margaretha—not Mary Magdalena as the "Bote" had it—nee Keuler. She was fortified with all the sacraments of the dying, Dec. 1st., at her home at Pilger. After having been taken to the hospital at Humboldt she received the sacraments again, Dec. 3rd. Death came Dec. 4th at the hospital. The funeral was held at Pilger, Dec. 9th. Her remains

were the first to be buried in the new cemetery.

Dear St. Peter's Bote:—

Owing to our parish annual bazaar decided to have on hand they have a selection for sale at M. shop.

On Christmas our church will be read in the late High Mass will go to St. Mr. and M. Friday to spend holidays with toon.

Mr. T. Schür has been visiting days this week. Mrs. L. Smith made a business last week's end. The Sacred School will on Dec. 24th and on Jan. 2nd from Prince teacher.

Mrs. Mance will leave on to spend the with relatives. Mrs. J. Bet are spending days with in the country.

VISCOUNT, Dear St. Peter's

Three weeks ago I wrote something about the abuse or rather misuse of the beautiful word Christmas. Many people, even Catholics, are wont to abbreviate this word by crippling it and substituting therefor Xmas. We do not think that the people using this abbreviation are thereby trying to obliterate the sweet remembrances with which the word Christmas inspires and thrills every genuine Christian heart, but it would be, certainly, more decorous to write out the word Christmas in full, whenever there is an occasion to use that beautiful word.

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were the first to be laid to rest in the new cemetery.

JOHN H. BRUNEN.

WATSON, Dec. 21st, 1918.

Dear St. Peters Bote:—

Owing to the fact that the ladies of our parish could not hold their annual bazaar this year, they have decided to sell what work they have on hand; and consequently they have a selection of fancy work for sale at Mrs. Wilkes' millinery shop.

On Christmas day services in our church will begin at six o'clock in the morning. Two Masses will be read in succession, while for late High Mass Rev. Fr. Dominic will go to St. Oswald.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillely left on Friday to spend the Christmas holidays with relatives at Saskatoon.

Mr. T. Schindler from Saskatoon has been visiting in town a few days this week.

Miss L. Smith and Miss M. Muench made a business trip to Saskatoon last week's end.

The Sacred Heart Separate School will close for the term on Dec. 24th and most likely re-open on Jan. 2nd with Miss O'Marah from Prince Edward Island as teacher.

Mrs. Maneely and Miss G. Maneely will leave on Tuesday for Rosetown to spend the Christmas holidays with relatives.

Mrs. J. Bettin and her two sons are spending their Christmas holidays with Mrs. Bettin's relatives in the country.

—Corr.

VISCOUNT, Sask., Dec. 21st, 1918.

Dear St. Peters Bote:—

Three weddings took place at Viscount the last week:

1) Frank Goyetts and Ida Bloch, both of Colonsay. Witnesses: J. Aug. Morneau and Augustine Hudon.

2) Thaddeus Stoppler, of Montmartre, and Mary Deer, of Colonsay. Witnesses: Carl Gross and Balthasar Sander.

3) John Coggins and Alma Babin, both of Viscount. Witnesses: Alexis Cyr and Thomas Babin.

A dispensation having been granted by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Prince Albert for the prohibited time, the third marriage was celebrated with the usual solemnities. After their wedding Mr. and Mrs. John Coggins made a trip to Saskatoon and Regina. It is interesting to remember that Mr. John Coggins received the last sacraments a month ago, having been very sick from the "Flu".

Our best wishes for him and his good young wife! —Corr.

ST. BENEDICT, Sask., Dec. 12th, 1918.

Dear St. Peters Bote:—

I would like to give voice to my feelings with regard to the convention of the School Trustees Association. It is useless for us to send delegates to this convention, because we are not permitted to speak; we are howled down and gagged. We should have our own convention, so as to be able to show the government and legislators of the province what our wishes and grievances are. Something should be done. If we remain idle, then the government might think we acquiesce with the resolutions that are passed by the Association at their annual meeting. Would it, therefore, not be wise, if we School Trustees who are able to speak more than one tongue, would organize and hold our own convention, and if St. Peters Bote would fix the date of such convention?

HUBERT DIEDERICH.

THE EDITOR.—It is, indeed, deplorable that the rights of a well-meaning minority should be so utterly disregarded in this democratic country of ours, as was really the case at the School Trustees Convention last February in Saskatoon.

The false principle "Might is right" ought surely not to be the standard of action of a fair-minded people. Bolsheviki or narrow-minded Orange-men might advocate such a principle, but it is certainly unbecoming a liberal and big-hearted people.—We are in full accord with Mr. Diederich's views, but deem it hazardous to fix a date for a separate convention ourselves. This is not the business of the St. Peters Bote, but of the trustees themselves. Our French compatriots, also, have formed a separate School Trustees Association.

KINGSTON, Ont., Dec. 20, 1918.

Dear Rev. Father Editor:—

Your issue of Dec. 11, in which you publish the controversy re the foreign element and the schools has just reached me. Let me hasten to congratulate you on the noble Catholic stand that you have taken on the rights of the parents to educate their children according to their own wishes. Indeed the doctrine which the Editor of the "Star" terms as "amusing and amazing" is older than the hills and is certainly no Bolsheviki doctrine. It was long before the "Frank had crossed the Rhine." It is the same doctrine that has been handed down from generation to generation. It is the same doctrine that Benedict XV. guards today from his watch tower on the Vatican Hill. It is the doctrine that is dear to every Catholic priest and Catholic parent.

If the "Star" wishes to sneer at such a doctrine because it comes from a "German Catholic newspaper," as he calls it, in the hope to stir-up bitterness, because he uses the word "German," he need not, however, try to conceal his intent under the cloak of patriotism and hatred for "Kultur" in his attack upon the Catholic Church. The "Star" is indeed at "its old tricks" of stirring up religious strife. Why does it not attack the French newspaper La Patrie de L'Ouest of Prince Albert which might well have had the same little Catechism on the "Rights of our little Ones." It thought, if it attacks the St. Peters Bote which was but a few weeks ago printed in German it would be more acceptable to the general public. The Editor of the "Star" does not clearly understand that hatred for Germany does not mean hatred for the Catholic Church. It was his intent to leave his readers with these conflicting ideas. It might be well, Rev. Editor, to draw his attention to this fact. It might also be well to draw his attention to the fact that Marshal Foch was not ashamed to ask the prayer of the little Catholic children for the success of the allied armies. Yet these little children knew this "strange and amazing doctrine."

It is truly not an attack upon the St. Peters Bote, it is an attack upon the Catholic Church and her "amusing and amazing doctrines." If that Editor would only turn back the pages of history he would see that the Catholic Church is the greatest benefactor of mankind. It is the only church that lifts men's mind from the things of this world to the things of God. If it were not for the Catholic Church the hand of God would strike down a sinful world. —A SUBSCRIBER.

Additional correspondences may be found on page seven of this issue of St. Peters Bote.

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roy and Samuel Cornfoot of San Francisco, were wounded in outbreaks in San Francisco Chinatown. The two Americans were injured by stray bullets.

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Oranges in the Sacramento Valley were damaged to some extent by the heavy frost which covered the interior of Northern California on Dec. 18th, according to the United States Weather Bureau here. Reports received here indicated there was virtually no damage to citrus crops in the Sacramento Valley from the frost.

SEATTLE. — Coal on hand at Juneau Alaska, is only sufficient to last four days and nearly all of southeastern Alaska is threatened with a coal famine, was the word received here from Juneau to the Chamber of Commerce.

The Seattle Metal Trades Council representing approximately 18,000 workmen, most of whom are in the shipyards, has adopted a resolution favoring a six hour day, if necessary, to avoid unemployment during the period of reconstruction. Metal trade workers in other Pacific coast cities are to be asked to vote on the proposal.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico. — A resolution was introduced in the lower house of the legislature at a

special session, requesting the United States to grant self-government to Porto Rico. The document expresses the belief that Porto Ricans have demonstrated their capacity for self government, a right which always has been denied them.

Ordination in Alaska.—The first ordination took place in Juneau on Holy Saturday, when Rt. Rev. Bishop Crimont, S.J., raised to the priesthood Fr. Edgar Gallant. Fr. Gallant is a Canadian by birth, but his early studies were pursued in California and his courses in philosophy and theology at the University of Mount Angel, Ore., where he was professor of mathematics. The Church in Alaska is making great strides and will no doubt increase the number of its children rapidly under Bishop Crimont's guidance.

Wilson at Menos Rites.—President Wilson, members of the diplomatic corps and many government officials attended the funeral services at St. Patrick's Church in Washington, Monday, for Solon Menos, minister from Haiti, who died there several weeks ago. The service was with full military honors.

STRAYED

to my place on Dec. 10 two horses, one dark bay with white on forehead; the other light bay, also little white on forehead and brand on left hip. Both are geldings, weighing about 1100 lb.

Jake Schwartz, Sec. 6 38 19, 1 mile N.W. of ENGELFELD.

3 Stray Horses

on my premises since Dec. 16th. One roan gelding, one hindfoot white, with white spot on forehead, about 950 lb.; one dark brown gelding, has very small white spot on forehead. Brand O on right shoulder, weight about 800 lb.; one dark gray gelding, long white spot on forehead, 3 white feet. Letter A brand on left shoulder, about 750 lb.

JOHN RAAB, S.W. 1 Sec. 4 38 20, 4 1/2 miles North of ST. GREGOR.

We wish all our friends and Patrons

A Happy and Prosperous

New Year!

Humboldt Candy Kitchen

THOS. MATHEWS, PROP.

Livingstone Street HUMBOLDT, SASK. Opp. Bruser's Store

We wish our friends and Customers

A Merry Christmas

and

A Happy New Year!

G. R. WATSON, HUMBOLDT, SASK.

DRUGGIST The Rexall Store STATIONER

For Gifts in Gold and Silver

see

E. Thornberg

Watchmaker and Jeweller

Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Main St., HUMBOLDT, SASK.

Drygoods, Boots and Shoes,

Felts, Moccasins,

Real Fur Coats for Farmers,

at the

Shapack & Wolfe Co.

General Store Humboldt, Sask.

We refund your money if you are not entirely satisfied!

United States News

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AT THE TRESHOLD OF THE NEW YEAR.

I wrote my name upon the sand And trusted it would stay for aye; But soon, alas! the reflux sea Had washed my feeble lines away.

I carved my name upon the wood, And, after years, returned again; I missed the shadow of the tree That stretched of old upon the plain.

To solid marble next my name I gave as a perpetual trust; An earthquake rent it to its base, And now it lies o'erlaid with dust.

All these have failed. In wiser mood I turn, and ask myself, "What then? If I would have my name endure, I'll write it on the hearts of men."

In characters of living light, From kindly words and actions wrought; And then, beyond the reach of Time, Shall live immortal as I ought.

THE HOLY SACRIFICE OF THE MASS

From thousands of altars Mass daily carries heavenward the adoration and the pleading of millions of Catholic hearts, and draws down pardon for our many sins and strength to bear our many burdens. That God may be fittingly worshipped, that His wrath may be appeased, that due thanks may be rendered Him, that our souls may be comforted and strengthened, the Mass is necessary. In Florida Mass was said by a priest of Ponce de Leon's party, a hundred years before the Pilgrims landed. Priests came with each band of French and Spanish explorers, and the Mass came with them to sanctify the soil destined to be a refuge for the world's sad and poor and oppressed. As the tide of emigration moved westward the Mass went with it, and village after village built its chapel that Christ may dwell there.

The spirit of the pioneers lives on. Our missionaries in the frozen north pack sacred vessels and the wine necessary for the Holy Sacrifice on sleds too small to hold as much food as is needed on their trips. To say Mass they must first thaw the wine and water, and the anointed, ungloved hands that clasp the chalice and the paten are often almost frozen before the last Gospel is reached. But the only hardship of which they ever complain is that sometimes it is utterly impossible for them to say Mass. And in every city in this country the poor are giving their pennies that churches may be built or supported, and morning after morning they kneel at daybreak before God's altar; the weather is never too inclement, the church never too cold, the body never too weary or too rheumatic.

The pity of it is that the edifying example of so many of our poor is not more generally followed by wealthy, or at least well-to-do Catholics. These latter could, with much less convenience than their poorer brethren, make it a practice to attend daily Mass, or, at the very least, be present four or five times a week. The best of devotions at all times, assistance of daily Mass is especially to be counselled during Advent.

The object the Church has in view in keeping this holy season of Advent is the preparation of her children, by works of penance and prayer, for a more worthy celebration of the coming of the Son of God in the flesh; to promote His spiritual advent in their souls; and to school them to look forward with hope to the second coming, when Christ will judge all men.

HELPFUL SERVICE

A material help for boys to prepare for future life is to serve at the altar. He who sacrifices his morning sleep, overcoming sloth, to minister to the priest at Mass, shares in its graces next to the celebrant, and many an altar boy has felt the seeds of vocation sprouting in his soul.

Christmas Observances.

One of the most brilliant English writers, George Eliot, remarks somewhere in one of her works that, given the doctrine of mortal sin, she could not understand how any Catholic could smile or be happy while in enmity with God. It may be said with equal truth that no one should be more happy than a person constantly in the state of grace. No danger that threatens, no sorrow that overtakes him, should be sufficient to disturb that deep, serene peace of mind and heart that springs directly from the conviction and assurance that God is with him. It is for this reason that the saints have all been joyous in their own way—some, even, like St. Philip Neri, having been so merry as to be chiefly remembered on that account by their contemporaries. They felt themselves the friends of God, and as such basked in the sunshine of His face. The Church has never stood in the way of any legitimate form of amusement; on the contrary, because she teaches that mortal sin is the only real evil that can befall man, she is the true house of joy in this dark, sorrowing world. She is the one institution that can make men brave against the whips of fortune and can bear their hearts up when they are heavy with discouragement and despair.

This note of gladness manifests itself especially in the Church's official prayer—the liturgy. In order that her children may become thoroughly imbued with her spirit, the Church makes use of a whole cycle of feasts, each of which recalls in its own way some phase of our Blessed Saviour's life. And just because these feasts sprang into popular favor at a time when men were embracing the faith of Christ in great numbers, she took over those national customs or celebrations which had entwined themselves around some special feastday of the people. Thus we know that some of the old pagan Roman customs were in the first instance tolerated, and then gradually christianized by the Church. The saturnalia of the Romans, for instance, synchronized in time with the Christmas festivities. Some modern atheistic writers who are bent at all odds on making out a case against the Church, are trying to prove that she copied, and took over bodily on some occasions, pagan celebrations. And having proved it to their own satisfaction, they go a step further and say that some of the fundamental teachings of the Church were also borrowed from pagan antiquity. But any student of history knows well that the Church, rather than destroy what was innocent and indifferent, allowed popular customs connected with certain feasts to continue in the hope that as the Faith deepened in the hearts of the people their pagan significance would be lost in the Christian meaning of the day. It is but a repetition of the old Gospel story of the husbandman who allowed cockle to grow in his field lest in uprooting it the tiny shoots of good grain be also destroyed. In tolerating, and eventually christianizing, these customs the Church has shown that she is not a heartless tyrant but a tender mother, stooping to our weakness, and by doing so lifting us up to the high plane on which she moves.

Every country has its own manner of celebrating the Christmas festival. The one, however, which has gained almost universal popularity—the Christmas Crib—we owe to that troubadour of the Lord, St. Francis of Assisi, whose heart was as joyous as it was simple. Up to that time the crib was popular enough in paintings, specimens of it being found as far back as the

days of the Catacombs. After all, the condescension of Christ's love in coming to us was so great that it must have struck powerfully the minds and imaginations of artists. But it was the poet of the Lord, "the Poor (Little Man of Assisi)," who tried to make the masses realize what the artist alone had so far felt keenly—namely, the tender love which prompted the Master to come to us in human form.

One Christmas night he assembled the simple folk of the Tuscan hills in his well beloved church of the Portiuncula on the plain down below the hill on which Assisi girdled about on her strong walls, sat like a queen. He preached to them the goodness and loving kindness of the Master. He showed them by his earnest direct words how Christ had been all in all to each and every one present. He narrated with Gospel simplicity the tender story of Christ's birth, showing how Mary and Joseph, having gone down to Bethlehem, the city of her fathers, to be inscribed in the census of the Empire then being taken up, participated in the greatest event that ever happened in the world. He drew a touching picture of the poverty of the Son of God, born between an ox and an ass, with nothing but a handful of straw to rest upon. And when he had made known to them the joy that Christ's coming had made possible, he bade them follow him to the Church of San Damiano, some miles distant, where he showed them a crib filled with straw, upon which lay the Infant Saviour, with Mary and Joseph adoring and the proverbial ox and ass beside the manger breathing upon the Christ. It was the first Crib ever shown in Christendom and so powerful and magical was its effect upon the people, so surely did it strike home to their hearts, that the custom was immediately established throughout Italy. And from Italy, through the preaching of the Friars Minor, it soon spread over the Christian world.

Even to this day we find, as a rule, that the Christmas Crib in Franciscan churches is generally most realistic and appealing. In Rome, on the Capitoline Hill, where stands the Church of Ara Coeli, is the famous Bambino, carved out of wood gathered in the Garden of Olives in Palestine. On Christmas Eve one side of the church is reserved for the Crib, in the background of which is represented the whole city of Bethlehem. After Communion at the midnight Mass the Bambino is carried in procession from behind the altar and placed in position, amidst the prayerful cheering of those demonstrative children of the South. Up to Epiphany Day, lights are burning by the thousands around the shrine, and every afternoon, from two till four, the children of the parish seek to amuse the Bambino by reciting little nursery rhymes from a platform erected on the other side of the church. Their proud parents are there by the hundreds to listen to the little ones repeating their verses, and an especially good one is frequently greeted by shouts of "Bravo! Bravo!"

The Christmas festivities in Rome, however, are not confined to the church of the Franciscans, but are carried on in most of the other churches of the city. Notable among these celebrations is that which takes place in the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore, in which the boards out of which the Crib of the Infant Saviour was made are preserved in a brilliant reliquary. On Christmas afternoon at four o'clock, a long procession of priests, bishops and cardinals wends its way to the crypt of the church where the precious relic is kept during the year, and from thence it is carried through dense throngs of people to the Chapel of

the Blessed Sacrament, where it is exposed on the altar during the entire holiday season, at the close of which it is once more borne in state to its resting place in the crypt below the main altar.

In Italy the domestic festivities owe much to the cold, which by Christmas time has become very intense. Never do Italians gather more freely around their own firesides than during the fortnight following Christmas. The popular saying in Italy is: "Natale coi tuoi; Pasqua dove puoi," which means, "Christmas must be kept with your own; Easter you may observe wherever you are."

Peace Conferences of the Past

From the story of the peace conferences which have terminated recent wars, no general line of procedure for the settlement of the differences arising out of the World War can be foreshadowed. Even a military armistice does not always follow peace parleys. When Mr. Roosevelt intervened to put an end to the Russo-Japanese war, hostilities dragged on for a long time while delegates were journeying to Portsmouth, U. S. A., and it was there arranged that fighting should only cease when the actual peace treaty was signed. In the case of the present war, Bulgaria, Turkey and Austria have each laid down their arms to enter the council chamber without the incentive to speed up negotiations that comes from the knowledge that their armies are still waging a hopeless fight.

The most important peace conference was that which settled the Balkan War. The delegates of Turkey, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Greece met at St. James' Palace, London, and, after discussing terms for some weeks, failed to agree upon them. The conference was opened by Sir Edward Grey, who welcomed the delegates in a speech that was given to the public, but afterwards negotiations were conducted in private. This is the nearest approach to publicity that has yet been reached, and it is doubtful whether even President Wilson's determination to secure open diplomacy in the future will be strong enough to break through the veil of secrecy with which peace pourparlers have ever been enveloped.

The peace that closed the Boer War was arrived at without the British and Boer delegates coming to a formal round table. Mr. Schalk Burger and a few prominent Boers came into Pretoria under the white flag on March 23rd, 1902. They said they wanted peace, and Lord Milner, representing the civil government, and Lord Kitchener, representing the military authorities, gave them a safe-conduct to Kroonstad, in the Orange River colony, to consult other Boer leaders. Fighting went on. In May Botha, De Wet, Delarey, Smuts and Hertzog, who had been allowed to hold their peace conferences at Vereeniging, left that little Vaal River hamlet, and took into Pretoria their considered appeal for peace. The British government was consulted on it, and their answer was taken back to Vereeniging, where they decided to surrender unconditionally, and returned to Pretoria to sign the peace document before Lord Milner and Kitchener on May 31st. This peace, though based on those terrible military conditions of "unconditional surrender," was a very generous one, and Great Britain at once gave £3,000,000 for the repatriation needs of the people against whom it had been warring. This treatment and the establishment of a Union of South Africa, which speedily followed, settled an

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Strayed from S. W. S. 30, Tp. 37, Rg. 26, Peterson P. O., South of Dana: One bay mare with halter, white star on forehead, about 1000 lbs., 9 yrs. old, and three colts, one about 3 yrs. old, two about 2 yrs. old, brown and black color. Finder please inform and get reward from owner Angus Geddas, Peterson P.O., Sask.

VOL. 15 unhappy wa South Africa to Britain drawing to There hav peace treaty ents has be Powers, I signed by taken to the Congress of the most no having hap doubts whet charest, sett of 1912-13, by the Pow fears on th realized. The main of power of excuse for n by individual to the prese new theory concert of E periodically key and Gr of the ninet ing from th provoked th Entente. I looking ove that are now out much n cover that t ance of pow by the Tre 1648, and t that intern was hande wrenched h vicissitud peace laid Versailles, at Frankfo In lookin names of m with peace Amiens, th German, b was the t bearing its gotiated in tween Gre Holland, an was the occ don, the gr fry, was ru Le Cateau treaty sign Cambrai, back centu capture, ha several neg most curio down to us dies' Peace, who settle peoples we mother of r cois I, and aunt of G Germany. Emperor C of Spain w 1724. Th combination was forme a war-stric Julius II, t Louis XII and of Sp against the Another with a pea run by th made their rette in t Campo For The treaty and Austr 1797. There ap fast rule f signed in terms hav absence o enable the to be held capital th small Eur managed t War. Ov world and pan and C ticipate in time come

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unhappy war in a way that made South Africa a source of strength to Britain in the Great War now drawing to a close.

There have been cases where a peace treaty concluded by belligerents has been revised by the Great Powers. The peace of San Stefano, signed by Russia and Turkey was taken to the Appeal Court of the Congress of Berlin in 1878. It is the most notable instance of this having happened. There were doubts whether the Treaty of Bucharest, settling the Balkan wars of 1912-13, would not be revised by the Powers, but the Venizelos' fears on this ground were not realized.

The maintenance of the balance of power of Europe has been the excuse for modifying treaties made by individual belligerents. It sounds to the present day reader like a new theory, evolving from the concert of Europe, which used to periodically exert pressure on Turkey and Greece in the latter years of the nineteenth century, or resulting from the Triple Alliance, which provoked the creation of the Triple Entente. But it is interesting on looking over the old peace treaties, that are now household words without much meaning or value, to discover that the principle of the balance of power was first recognized by the Treaty of Westphalia, in 1648, and also that it was under that international act that Alsace was handed to France, to be wrenched from her—after many vicissitudes—by Germany in the peace laid down by Bismarck at Versailles, and eventually signed at Frankfurt.

In looking back on the war the names of many localities associated with peace treaties will be recalled. Amiens, that fell temporarily into German hands early in the war, was the town where the treaty bearing its name, after being negotiated in London, was signed between Great Britain, France and Holland, and Spain, in 1802, and was the occasion when the Bourdon, the great bell in Bruges belfry, was rung for the first time. Le Cateau is also famous for a treaty signed here.

Cambrai, of military fame going back centuries from the Canadian capture, has also been the scene of several negotiated peace acts. The most curious is what has come down to us in History as the "Ladies' Peace," because the delegates who settled the quarrel of the peoples were Louisa of Saxony, mother of the French King Francois I., and Margaret of Austria, aunt of Charles V., Emperor of Germany. The treaty between the Emperor Charles VI. and Philipp of Spain was also signed here in 1724. The League of Cambrai, a combination with hostile objects, was formed in the town, which is a war-stricken ruin today, Pope Julius II, the Emperor Maximilian, Louis XII of France and Ferdinand of Spain uniting their forces against the Republic of Venice.

Another interesting township with a peace history that was overrun by the Austrians when they made their break through at Caporette in the autumn of 1917 is Campo Formio, not far from Udine. The treaty was between Napoleon and Austria, and was signed in 1797.

There appears to be no hard-and-fast rule for a peace treaty to be signed in the capital where the terms have been negotiated. The absence of strict precedence may enable the conference of belligerents to be held in a more commodious capital than those of any of the small European states who have managed to keep out of the World War. Over a score of states, old world and new, as well as far Japan and China, are entitled to participate in the peace talk when the time comes to discuss details.

**CORRESPONDENCES.**

BREMEN, Sask., Dec. 13, 1918  
Dear St. Peters Bote:—

The St. Mary's Catholic school at Bremen with Miss Emma Johanning as teacher closed on Dec. 13th, with the usual closing exercises. The pastor of Leofeld presided and many people of the Bremen district were present. The result of the examination has proved a great success in every way. It was truly a pleasure to listen to the children with their prompt and exact answers given to almost any question put before them. Miss Johanning has therewith given full proof that she is an excellent teacher, who not only possesses a great deal of knowledge, but who understands at the same time to convey it to the pupils and to any of them. She is truly a master in the art of teaching children. For this reason she has won the love and esteem of the children and their parents and the best wishes of all of them accompany her to her home for a well deserved vacation. It is also sincerely hoped that she will return early in spring to her old schoolwork at the above place. —Corr.

CUDWORTH, Dec. 14th, 1918  
Dear St. Peters Bote:—

That our grand village is quite alive is shown by the fact that Mr. Jacob Eull, our new mayor, sent during the last six weeks at least ten carloads of cattle and hogs to Winnipeg. With one car he won't begin at all, there must be three, four or even six of them.

The last election changed our city council. Mr. Frk. Wunderlich, mayor, resigned, and Mr. C.E. Reid also went out. The new council consists of Mr. Jacob Eull, mayor, and Messrs. Henry Reid and C. Carpenter as councillors.

The Spanish "Flu" took another victim in Mr. Leo Kurtenbach of St. Meinrad. He died after being well prepared by the holy sacraments of the church on Saturday, Dec. 7. The young man was 24 years old. We wish to express our sympathy to the parents of the deceased.

On Dec. 23, at 7 1/2 P. M., we will have an old-fashioned Christmas celebration in the Hall. The pupils prepared an entertainment of 23 numbers, and curiosity is aroused by the fact that a number of angels' wings were made. —Corr.

**Queries and Answers**

A. J., WATSON, SASK. In its issue of Nov. 27th "The Grain Grower's Guide" published an article entitled "The Simplicity of Christianity" whose author is a certain Rev. S. G. Bland, D. D. I hereby enclose clipping of the article. What is the opinion of the "St. Peters Bote" about it?

ANSWER. Is it not rather peculiar that a periodical which, as its title "Grain Grower's Guide" manifestly indicates, should be exclusively concerned with the MATERIAL interests of the Canadian farmer, namely with the GROWING OF GRAIN, dares to dabble with SPIRITUAL things and attempt to become an exponent of religion? Catholic farmers who are subscribers or readers of this periodical should vigorously protest against such interference of the "Guide" with religion. If a Baptist, a Methodist or a Presbyterian preacher is desirous, or if he finds it necessary, to make himself prominent, let him do so before his own people, and not try to foist his private and erroneous notions and religious vagaries upon the Catholic readers of the "Guide."

Every Catholic knows, or at least ought to know that his Church, and, indeed, his Church alone, is the true Church, founded

by Jesus Christ, our Lord. She alone is God's infallible, unerring Church. She is "built upon the rock and the gates of hell shall not prevail against her." She alone possesses the distinguishing marks by which she may be recognized as Christ's own Church: UNITY, SANCTITY, CATHOLICITY, and APOSTOLICITY, the four great prerogatives which, without any further ado, prove her to be the immaculate spouse of the Son of God. The Apostles and their legitimate successors, the bishops and priests of the Catholic Church, and they alone, are the authorised exponents of the doctrines of Christ and of His Church. To them, and to them alone, did He say: "As the Father hath sent me, I also send you." (St. John Chap. XX. Ver. 21). "All power is given to me in heaven and on earth. Going therefore teach ye all nations.... Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world" (St. Matth. Chap. XXVIII. Ver. 18-20.) Hence the bishops and priests of the Catholic Church alone are the true shepherds of Christ's flock and the only legitimate teachers and preachers of the doctrines of Christ. Who Himself is "the way, the truth and the life" (St. John XIV). Why, therefore, should a practical Catholic waste time and read the religious vagaries of amateurs in spiritual matters, though they may put a hundred D. D.'s behind their name or place ten Roman collars about their neck? (D. D. signifies Doctor of Divinity).

Nevertheless we must not be uncharitable to our Non-Catholic friends. Many of them know no better. It is not their fault that they are without the fold; many of them are well-meaning and virtuous. Without doubt, many of them will reach heaven and will be saved, not however, because they are Baptists, Methodists, etc., but because they belong to the SOUL of the infallible Catholic Church, because they are Catholics at least in SPIRIT and are so disposed that they would unhesitatingly join the true Church, if they could but recognize her as such. Of course, and let me lay special stress on this, every Non-Catholic has the strict obligation of finding the true Church, and having found her, of embracing her.

W. J., ENGELFELD, SASK. What is the practice and discipline of the Church with regard to the frequent Holy Communion of the sick? How often may they receive Holy Communion without fasting?

ANSWER. The new code of Canon Law, Can. 858 paragr. 1 and 2, says the following: "Whoever has not observed the natural fast from midnight on, cannot be admitted to the most Holy Eucharist, except there be imminent danger of death..." "Those sick, however, who have already been ill for a month without definite hope that they may soon convalesce, may at the prudent advice of their confessor receive the most Holy Eucharist once or twice a week, though they may have taken before some medicine or something by way of drink." We must distinguish here between

the dangerously sick and such sick that are suffering from some chronic disease, like consumption, cancer of the stomach etc. Though the new Canon Law says nothing as to the frequency with which the dangerously sick may receive Holy Communion WITHOUT BEING FASTING, yet it must be assumed as a fact that they may, if they so desire, partake of the body and blood of Christ every day, as long as the dangerous illness lasts, if only they are otherwise properly disposed. The Church is a good mother and is especially kind to her sick and dying children. What a consolation to the dying this privilege must be that, though they may have taken some medicine or food, they may still receive our divine Lord Jesus Christ in Holy Communion—and that daily—and be most intimately united with Him, with Him who is the consoler of the afflicted and a tower of strength to the trembling and pusillanimous heart!

Equally consoling is the fact that those Catholics who are afflicted with some chronic and lingering disease may, after the sickness has lasted one month, receive Holy Communion once or twice a week, even if they took some medicine or beverage, like tea, milk, coffee etc. some time before Holy Communion. —Father Peter, O.S.B.

**SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL**  
(Special for St. Peters Bote.)

—Life is short, yet many men outlive their good resolutions.

—How few are our real wants! and how easy it is to satisfy them! Our imaginary ones are boundless and insatiable.

—Habit tends to make us permanently what we are for the moment.

—If I offer you money, you do not say to me, "I will come tomorrow." No; you accept it at once. No one delays, no one makes excuses. The salvation of the soul is offered and no one hurries himself.

—Many lasting friendships have been built upon a kind word, opportunistically spoken, says Father Faber. It is a gift to be able to recognize a good trait or a good tendency in others and to strengthen it by a little word of commendation.

—Virtue is not to be considered in the light of mere innocence, or abstaining from harm; but as the exertion of our faculties in doing good.

—Whatever happens to you and me comes to us straight from the heart of God. We shall not miss happiness if we take it day by day from our Father's hand. We may miss it by going too far afield.

—He that wills a thing succeeds in it; but the most difficult thing in the world is to will.

—If you blow your neighbor's fire, don't complain if the sparks fly in your face.

—Suppose that some of our public speakers whose utterances are quite flat, would speak from an aeroplane. Would not that give elevation to their remarks, and at the same time employment to aviators out of a job?

**The Editor's Song.**

How dear to my heart is the steady subscriber,  
Who pays in advance at the birth of each year;  
Who lays down his money and offers it gladly,  
And casts 'round the office a halo of cheer!

Who never says "Stop it; I cannot afford it!"  
Or, "I'm getting more papers than I can read!"  
But always says, "Send it; the family all like it—  
In fact, we think it a household need!"

How welcome he is when he steps in the sanctum!  
How he makes our hearts throb! How he makes our hearts dance!  
We outwardly thank him—we inwardly bless him—  
The steady subscriber who pays in advance.

For the  
**Winter Evenings**

you need something to read for yourself and your family. Keep the young folks out of questionable company, by accustoming them to stay at home in the family circle. To do so, you must provide them with innocent enjoyments at home, and one of the best and most useful of such enjoyments is the reading of

**Good Stories.**

If you have a parish library, do not fail to take out books regularly during the winter months. If there is no parish library in your vicinity, do not dread the expense of buying some good Catholic books. It is a good investment, better in fact than almost any other investment you can make for the comfort and pleasure of your family. Other articles, even the most expensive ones bought for the pleasure of the members of your family will soon grow old and will no longer cause the former enjoyment, but a good and interesting book is

**A Joy forever.**

It will be read and reread by all the members of the family and will cause new pleasure each time.

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During the months of October and November 1918 we have given our Readers an opportunity to see what these stories are like, by publishing one of them entitled "Man and his Illusions" as a serial in our paper. We now offer the entire set of four large volumes containing each about 440 pages, well bound in full cloth, free by mail for the low price of

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Canadian News

Saskatchewan

REGINA.—Premier Martin late on Tuesday afternoon last week introduced his bill to amend the School Law. It provides that no one can be a candidate for the position of school trustee, who has not made a declaration that he is a citizen of Canada or, if he is not sufficiently long in Canada, to become a citizen, that he will become a citizen as soon as possible. He must also swear the oath of allegiance, and if he is not a British subject by birth, renounce his allegiance to his former country. The principal change contemplated by the bill is the prohibition of teaching any foreign language in the school during school hours. If the trustees so order, French may be taught for one hour per day, but not more. If beginners know only French, they may receive instructions in the French language in Grade I only. Donald MacLean opposed the bill, demanding that English alone be taught, and that French also be excluded. At the second reading, the bill was accepted by a strict party vote, all the Liberals voting for, and all Conservatives against it. After Jan. 8, when the legislature meets again, the bill will be further discussed. — Hon. George E. Langley has expressed the view that there will be general dissatisfaction among farmers if the Dominion government fails to fix the price of wheat for next crop, especially in view of the fact that the United States authorities have set the price at \$2.20 per bushel for all American wheat raised during the coming season. — Defaulters and evaders under the Military Service act will have to face court martial, according to instructions from Ottawa to the Dominion police, who are given orders to bring before the authorities all defaulters and evaders, to be dealt with according to regulations laid down for special court-martial. — P. White was recently sentenced to serve seven years and to receive 15 lashes for one of the most revolting crimes ever committed in the northwest. The accused was charged on ten counts. NORTH PORTAL.—J. Stringer, aged about eighty, who had been residing with his son near here, has committed suicide.

Alberta

EDMONTON.—An escape was made at the Fort Saskatchewan jail when D. Macdonald and Gordon Jemer made their getaway. Both men were on the kitchen staff at the state hostelry, and had been well behaved. They managed to get hold of the guard, and tied him up. Taking the keys from his person, the rest was easy, and they walked out. — Edmonton mines are barely working 50 per cent. Some of them have cut down their staffs owing to lack of orders. — Two automobiles, owned and driven by Adolph Kihn and S. J. Bentley, collided. Mrs. Bentley and her two boys were thrown out of the car and badly bruised and cut. — The provincial police report the seizure of 435 bottles of whisky on the Edmonton—Tofield trail in the possession of Wm. Zapperzen, who was on his way to the Cold Lake district. GRANDE PRAIRIE.—The Imperial Bank has opened a branch here under the management of C. L. Grisdale. DRUMHELLER.—Drumheller mines are putting out about 4,300 tons of coal a day at the present time, and of this about 1,200 tons are being shipped into Manitoba. CALGARY.—Apparently having fallen over the balcony, the

body of Reginald Ashton, about 14 or 15 years old, was found on the main floor of the Princess theatre by the caretaker. His neck was broken.

British Columbia

VERNON.—Four young people, Miss May Leatherdale, Miss Ella Johnston, Wm. Southon and Leslie Dodd, met death by drowning here, when they skated on two separate holes in the ice on Goose Lake.

Manitoba

WINNIPEG.—During one week in November there entered western Canada from the United States 219 persons with \$318,009 in cash and \$17,897 worth of effects. During the corresponding week last year 519 persons entered, with cash \$87,970 and effects \$43,067. — Winnipeg's soft water supply from Shoal Lake will not be turned on until about the middle of March. — Insanity is on the increase in Winnipeg, physicians declare. Their assertions are borne out by official figures. In November 27 lunacy cases were sent from this city to Selkirk for treatment. This is an increase of nine over October.

— Charged with robbing a man and using violence in the offence, Joseph Shary and Alex Husar appeared in police court. It is alleged that they made an attack on Ludwig Grabowski while he was returning to his home late at night and robbed him of \$120.

Ontario

OTTAWA.—Dominion revenues and expenditures for November both show increases over November of last year. Revenues on consolidated fund account last month was \$29,518,652 as compared with \$24,382,946 in November 1917. For the eight month period revenue was \$193,932,828, as compared with \$170,042,006 for the same period last year. Expenditure on the same account was \$26,884,011 last month; in November last year it was \$12,922,635. War expenditure for the month was \$21,768,261, in comparison with \$18,714,472 for November of last year. — A summary of the trade of Canada for the twelve months' period ending Oct. 31, issued by the Dominion bureau of statistics, shows that goods dutiable and free were brought into the country to the value of \$894,556,688, as compared with \$1,011,208,594 during the previous twelve months. Exports were to the value of \$1,338,210,274. For the previous twelve months they were valued at \$1,451,299,545.

— The government has under consideration the future of the Canadian permanent military force. Before the war there was a permanent force of some 3000 consisting of garrisons at Halifax, Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, Winnipeg and Esquimaux. It is proposed, that this should be increased to 8,000 men. — The Royal Northwest Mounted Police is to have its jurisdiction extended to cover the whole of Western Canada from Port Arthur to Victoria, B.C.

TORONTO. The University of Toronto has with other Canadian universities, decided to add a faculty of aviation to its other branches of study, and has arranged to secure three aeroplanes from the Royal Air force. KINGSTON.—A tragic shooting took place in the home of W. J. Thomson, near Denbigh. A 6 year old son of Thomson's moved a chair to the wall and took down a small calibre rifle. The rifle went off and the bullet killed his 13 year old sister Martha, who was standing with her back toward the boy.

— PORT ARTHUR.—Indian Agent Brown, of the city, has received reports from the Kowkash mining district, of the finding of the bodies of four Indians, who died of influ-

enza, alone in their tepee, miles from civilization. At Ombabiki, at the head of the Lake Nipigon, an Indian widow and her two boys were found dead. These people were miles away from any direct contact with the disease. At Ombabiki those taken ill have been one hundred per cent.

Quebec

MONTREAL.—Irvine Schermerhorn, corporal in the Quebec Depot battalion, was fatally shot, dying in the ambulance on the way to the hospital, by an Italian, Pasquale Diodati, of Trenton, Ont.

Nova Scotia

ARICHAT.—Three of the crew of the schooner Emma Beliveau from St. Johns, N. F., for Prince Edward Island were drowned when the vessel went ashore at Cape Laronde, Cape Breton, in a storm.

Foreign News

RIO JANEIRO.—The Chilean government has completed negotiations with Holland whereby the latter will purchase almost the entire 1919 output of nitrate in Chile. This information is contained in a dispatch received here from Santiago.

BUENOS AYRES.—Last dispatches from Chile indicate that there are small hopes of settling the disputes between the two countries, Chile and Peru. Press dispatches from Lima assert that anti-Peruvian manifestations are general throughout northern Chile.

MONTEVIDEO.—There has been a steady increase in Bolsheviki agitation in Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina in the last two months, and it is reported that councils have been formed by workmen in co-operation with the police. At Rosario, Argentina, a council of this nature has called a strike.

LONDON.—The Daily Chronicle's parliamentary correspondent says that Lieutenant-General Smuts, who was reported as having resigned from the war cabinet on the ground that the war having terminated his services no longer were required, probably will remain in office as long as the war cabinet continues.

— From Ireland come reports of the overwhelming victory of the Sinn Feiners. It is predicted that the Nationalist party is reduced to eight or ten seats, plus four in Ulster.

— The statue of Lincoln by Augustus St. Gaudens will be placed in the Canning enclosure at Westminster, according to the decision of an American commission.

ZURICH.—President Fehrenbach of the Reichstag has requested that body to meet at Frankfurt. General von Hindenburg is sending troops to afford protection to the members.

BERNE.—A dispatch received here from Berlin says the resignation of Dr. W. S. Solf as secretary of foreign affairs has been accepted.

LISBON.—A leader of the Unionists in parliament and Magalhaes Lima, leader of the Republican party, have been arrested. A letter from Lima is said to have been found on the man who killed President D. Sidonio Paes on Dec. 14. (Lima was a leader in the revolution which upset the monarchy.)

MADRID.—The 26 deputies representing the province of Catalonia in the Spanish parliament have abandoned their seats.

ROME.—Francesco Nitti, minister of the treasury, declared in a speech that the government henceforth will make every effort to reduce expenses, increase production and prevent immigration.

— The Spanish Influenza which seems to have attacked the whole world has not spared Italy. In one or two North Italian cities and in some of the closely built and not

too sanitary smaller towns and villages it has been felt even more severely than in Rome. Here the deaths at one time reached the figure of 200 a day.

VIENNA.—Secretary of State Hantusch made the announcement that because of the shortage of coal 48,000 persons were out of employment in Vienna.

MUNICH.—Kurt Eisner, the president of the republic proclaimed in Bavaria, has announced his intention of taking the schools away from the supervision of the churches and putting them into the hands of the parents, teachers and soldiers and workmen's councils.

— Catholic bishops, under the leadership of Archbishop Faulhaber of the diocese of Wuerzburg, have protested formally against the separation of the church and state and the abolition of religious oversight of schools. The protest terms the move as "a one-sided breach of the right of the church, and a panicky measure of force by the temporary government against which the people must guard, as it threatens the future."

SALONIKA.—A wireless dispatch received here from Jassy, Rumania, says King Ferdinand has requested M. Bratianu, former premier, to form a national ministry. The dispatch adds that it is reported M. Bratianu will form a coalition cabinet with the support of the conservative party.

CAPETOWN, South Africa.—It is authoritatively stated that the Spanish influenza epidemic in South Africa resulted in a financial loss to the insurance companies of a million and a half sterling.

DELHI, India.—The failure of the recent monsoon, with the delay in the advance of the winter rains, is causing anxiety as to the crop outlook. The controller of food grains has already assumed control in northern Bombay. The

harvest conditions elsewhere are poor and in most provinces prices rule high.

HANOI, French Indo-China.—While inaugurating the Sunday fair at Hanoi Dec. 14, Albert Sarraut, governor of Indo-China, was shot by a former temporary agent of the civilian service.

MELBOURNE.—With a view to economy the commonwealth has decided to reduce work at the naval bases and the arsenal. The commonwealth has also decided to withdraw the fixed prices for wheat.

Centenary.—News comes from Italy, telling of the unusual preparations astrir to make the centenary of the recovery of the body of St. Francis an extraordinary event. St. Francis died at the Portuocola. Fear of secular interference induced the authorities to perform the burial with all possible dispatch, and accordingly after the ceremonies the body was transferred to the Church of St. George. Later Pope Gregory IX, commissioned Friar Elias to construct a grand basilica which was likewise to be the resting-place St. Francis' body. The basilica completed, the remains were duly transferred at the instance of Friar Elias with the utmost secrecy, lest the spot of burial be divulged. Hence it happened that in the course of ages the exact location of St. Francis' remains was forgotten and that the burial-place was not discovered until November 12, 1818.

Cornerstone Laid.—Ghirin, Manchuria, is to be the proud possessor of a cathedral and the cornerstone has been laid by Bishop Lalouyer. The scene was most impressive and it was a touching sight to see the aged Vicar Apostolic, bent with the weight of forty-five years in the mission field, lay the first stone of that future sanctuary which will mean so much to the Church in Manchuria. The hymns of Benediction echoed through the soft evening air, whilst above the birds carolled in the overhanging trees as if to join their humble praise with those of the Fathers, and on the river floated a few poor fishing boats, that, as Fr. Gerard so well says, reminded one involuntarily of the fishermen on the Lake of Tiberias of old.

Chinese Missions.—The new Chinese mission field allotted to the Catholic Foreign Mission of America includes a strip of land west and south of Canton, running from the coast of the South China Sea to the West River. It contains about one million people,

settled in villages along the line, and its two principal centres are Young Kong and Loting. Four priests have left Maryknoll for China to begin their labors. May God bless their zeal!

Russian Catholicism.—Catholic prospects are good in Russia, according to the Abbe Tozciak, of Petrograd, and the clergy are full of hope for the future. There are many conversions to the ranks of the aristocracy and learned professions. Many members of the Catholic families who had to conform to the Russian church are returning to the true faith. The Catholic Church has been released from the restrictions which fettered it under the government of the Czar. The nomination of bishops and the education of clergy are not interfered with. Suppressed dioceses are allowed to be restored and new ones to be founded. Religious Orders are permitted to open houses in Russia whenever they are able. All these changes show that the dominating influence of the Russian Orthodox Church has been entirely broken down.

Meeting of Cardinals.—The following Associated Press dispatch appears in Tuesday's papers:—(British Wireless Service).—Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, has invited the Cardinals throughout the world, and the Patriarchs, to meet in Rome for a great religious ceremony in St. Peter's on the day of the signing of peace. Pope Benedict will pontificate.

Golden Jubilee.—Rev. Charles A. Klein, S. J., celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the Society of Jesus. He has spent thirty years in New Orleans.

Disappointed Physicians.—The Very Rev. Fulgence Meyer, O.F.M., in one of his letters from Rome to the Cincinnati Sendbote, reports the death of an Italian woman in the neighborhood of the Eternal City who was born in 1809 and confirmed by Pius IX, when Bishop of Perugia, in 1841. The most remarkable feature of the case is that this woman, who lived to the ripe old age of 109 had but one lung, and the physicians who treated her when she was a child predicted that she could not live to be twenty.

Swiss Visitors.—Six Swiss editors are touring the United States. They are making a survey of that nation's industrial mobilization in support of military and naval forces.

Statistics.—It is announced by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics that a long step towards the solution of public health problems will be taken with the completion of the work now in hand in organizing the vital statistics (births, deaths, and marriages) of Canada. A conference of officials was held at Ottawa in July last and preliminary action taken towards a scheme of Dominion and provincial operation.

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