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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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Single numbers 5 cents.

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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.

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MUENSTER, SASK., WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 6, 1918.

WHOLE No. 766

St. Peters Bote

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The World's War

The war seems to be nearing its end. In Bulgaria the new king Boris, who had governed only a month, had to resign and a republic was proclaimed. In Turkey anarchy is reigning. Austria-Hungary is going to pieces. The reports have it, that Hungary has declared itself a republic. The Austrian navy has been handed over to the Jugo-slavs, and the Skoda munition works are in the hands of the Czechoslovaks, according to recent reports.

It is not quite clear how, under such circumstances, an armistice could be concluded between Austria-Hungary and the Italians. One would think that the entire breaking up of the monarchy had destroyed all government power with which an armistice could be concluded and its terms carried out. The next few days will probably bring further enlightenment on this subject.

The German army is still unbroken, although the Allies are making very heavy assaults upon its front and have gained considerable advantages during the past week. The civil population of Germany seems to be divided however, and this must soon have a serious effect on the army also.

In the mean time, the representatives of the Allies have been conferring for the last ten days at Versailles on the terms on which the armistice for which Germany asked should be granted. Apparently a full accord has not yet been reached.

Much will undoubtedly depend on the terms of the armistice which the Allies will propose. If they are too severe, the German people may once more rally and determine to fight through to the bitter end. The next week or so will very probably decide whether the time for the long desired peace has at last arrived.

LONDON, Oct. 27. — Premier Lloyd George and Secretary Balfour, accompanied by naval and military officers, have gone to France.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 27. — A great demonstration in favor of an independent Hungary occurred in Budapest Friday. Thousands of people assembled outside the parliament buildings and demonstrated in favor of peace and a Karolyi cabinet. Two hundred officers took part in this manifestation.

LONDON, Oct. 28. — The British troops, overcoming stiff opposition, advanced their line today south of Valenciennes, according to Field Marshal Haig's report.

PARIS, Oct. 28. — Still further progress has been made by the French northwest of Guise and they have moved forward to the east of the Peron river beyond the Pargny Wood, the war office announces tonight.

ROME, Oct. 28. — More than 9,000 Austrians were taken prisoners in the operations on the Italian front yesterday, according to the war office announcement today. 51 guns were also captured.

LONDON, Oct. 29. — For the time being, there has been a cessation of U-boat attacks on passenger steamers, Andrew Bonar Law announced today. But, he added, there have been attacks on other steamers during the past week.

LONDON, Oct. 29. — Serious rioting took place at Budapest on Monday evening, according to a Budapest dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin. Many lives are said to have been lost.

VIENNA, Oct. 29. — Austria-Hungary through her foreign minister, Count Andrássy, has sent a note to Secretary of State Lansing, requesting the secretary's intervention with President Wilson for an immediate armistice on all fronts and for the commencement of peace negotiations.

LONDON, Oct. 30. — Apart from outpost and artillery activity, there is nothing to report, says Field Marshal Haig's communication tonight.

LONDON, Oct. 30. — The Turks were heavily engaged by the British Tuesday north of Kaleh herghat, the official report of the Mesopotamian operations says. The British captured one thousand Turks.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 30. — "The German people shall be the most free people in the world." This declaration was made by Emperor William in addressing the new state secretary, Oct. 21, according to a Berlin dispatch printed in the Rheinische Westphaelische Zeitung of Essen.

WASHINGTON, October 30. — Thirty-three thousand Austrian troops, hundreds of guns and innumerable machine guns have been captured by Italian and Allied forces on the Italian front, says an official dispatch today from Rome. The 332nd American infantry regiment has gone into action and the fighting now extends practically all along the course of the Piave river. The Austrians are resisting stubbornly, throwing in many new divisions, but have not been able to stop the advance of the Allied forces.

LONDON, Oct. 31. — The entire Turkish force which has been opposing the British on the Tigris has been captured, it was officially announced today. It is estimated that the prisoners number approximately 7,000.

LONDON, Oct. 31. — In the region east of Courtrai, the British delivered an attack today against the Germans, gained all their objectives and took a thousand prisoners, according to Field Marshal Haig's communication tonight.

LONDON, Oct. 31. — "If the moment comes when the interests of Germany demand it, I should abdicate without hesitation. But the moment does not seem to have come," Emperor William is quoted as having said this in an address to a number of members of the German Reichstag, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 1. — According to Hungarian reports, sailors at Pola, the Austrian naval base on the Adriatic, have

mutinied and seized the warships there.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 1. — The Berlin Tageblatt's Vienna correspondent says a German-Austrian cabinet has been formed with Victor Adler, socialist, as foreign secretary; Cavalry Capt. Meyer, minister of war; Dr. Mabeja, social democrat, minister of interior; and Dr. Steinwender, German nationalist, minister of finance.

LONDON, Nov. 1. — An official statement issued tonight says: The eleventh Italian corps has reached the Livenza river at Motta di Livenza. The tenth army holds the Livenza river from this place to north of Sacile. Further prisoners have been taken.

LONDON, Nov. 1. — Attacking on a front of six miles south of Valenciennes this morning, English and Canadian troops captured between two and three thousand prisoners and inflicted extremely heavy losses on the enemy. This announcement is made in the official report from Field Marshal Haig.

BERLIN, Nov. 1. — German troops who have been operating in northern Serbia have been withdrawn to the north bank of the river Danube in the region of Belgrade, the German war office announced today.

PARIS, Nov. 1. — The fourth French army in conjunction with the Americans on their right, launched an attack this morning on the Aisne front to the north and south of Vouziers, according to an official statement. The attack was on a front of about 12 miles from the region east of Attigny to the north of Olizy.

LONDON, Nov. 1. — A large fleet of the latest type of British mine-sweepers today began the tedious task of clearing the Dardanelles of mines and other obstructions. This work, together with other safeguards which the Allies consider to be necessary before the Allied fleet enters the waterway leading past Constantinople and through the Bosphorus to the Black Sea will take several days, in the opinion of the British admiralty.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 2. — The Navy Department of the Austro-Hungarian ministry of war has published an imperial decree permitting all men who are not of south Slav nationality to return home on permanent leave, according to Vienna advices received here.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 2. — A state of anarchy prevails throughout Turkey, according to information received by the Armenian Correspondence bureau. Hundreds of thousands of deserters are subsisting by means of robbery of the mass of the population. Constantinople is declared to be literally famished and impatiently awaiting the arrival of Allied forces.

VIENNA, Nov. 2. — The Austrian Navy department issues today the following: "On Friday morning after the fleet had been surrendered to the Jugo-Slav na-

tional committee, several Italian navy officers penetrated Pola, placed a mine near the Viribus Unitis and sank her. A majority of the officers and crew were saved."

ROME, Nov. 2. — Eighty thousand prisoners and 1,600 guns have been captured in the Italian offensive, the war office announced.

HAVRE, Nov. 3. — Marked progress by the Belgian army is indicated by the latest report from Belgian headquarters. The Belgians have reached the west bank of the canal, which runs between Ghent and Neusen, in a northerly direction.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 3. — On the occasion of the constitutional amendment coming into force, says an official telegram from Berlin, Emperor William addressed to the chancellor Prince Maximilian a decree endorsing the decisions of the reichstag and avowing his firm determination to co-operate in their full development.

PARIS, Nov. 3. — The Serbian army has re-occupied Belgrade, the Serbian capital, the war office announced tonight.

BERNE, Nov. 3. — Count Karolyi, after obtaining a release from his oath of fealty to the emperor, proclaimed a republic in Hungary, according to a dispatch from Vienna.

LONDON, Nov. 3. — The Germans are retreating to the east and southeast of Valenciennes, Field Marshal Haig reports tonight.

ROME, Nov. 3. — Italian and allied forces in northern Italy have captured 100,000 Austro-Hungarians and taken more than 2,200 guns, the Italian war office announced today.

LONDON, Nov. 3. — An armistice with Austria was signed this afternoon by General Diaz, the Italian commander-in-chief.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4. — The armistice terms accepted by Austria, which have ended the fighting on the Italian front, include the following:

Cessation of hostilities; Demobilization of Austrian army; Delivery to Allies of half of the enemy artillery and equipment; Evacuation of all invaded territories; Use by Allies of roads, rail and water ways in Austria-Hungary; Immediate return of all Allied prisoners; Surrender of stipulated number of submarines and other war vessels; Opening of the Adriatic and Danube to the Allies; Allied occupation of Danube ports and Pola naval base; Concentration of aircraft at designated points; Allied supervision of the balance of the Austrian fleet; The terms of the armistice are to be carried out under the direction of Marshal Foch; All German troops in Austria-Hungary, Italy or the Balkans must be out, or interned within fifteen days; Destruction of any property by retreating forces is specifically forbidden; Ships to be surrendered include 15 modern Austrian submarines, three battleships, three light cruisers, nine destroyers, 12 torpedo boats, one mine layer, and six

Danube monitors, to be designated by the Allies. All other war craft are to be concentrated and disarmed under Allied direction; Free navigation of all Austrian waters by both the war and commercial fleets of the Allies is provided for; Immediate removal of all Austria-Hungarian troops from the west front in France.

LONDON, Nov. 4. — Chancellor Bonar Law announced in the house of commons today that there will be no early statement on the result of the Versailles conference, as it must first be communicated to the United States.

Important Regulations

A dispatch from Ottawa says that several orders-in-council having for their object the improvement of the operation of the Military Service act have been approved by the government.

One provides that in future every employer shall notify the proper registrar by separate notice of every person exempted or having a claim for exemption pending, who shall hereafter be taken into his employ. Such notice shall be given within three days, and every employer who fails to comply with the requirements of this regulation shall be liable under summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding \$100, or to imprisonment for a term of three months, or to both fine and imprisonment for each failure to make the report called for.

Another order-in-council provides that a registrar who has issued a certificate of exemption may revise or extend the same if in his opinion it is desirable that the person concerned should continue the work in which he is habitually engaged. Renewal or extension of exemptions by registrars will be subject to review by the central appeal judge upon application by a chief public representative or other offices exercising like duties. Nothing in this new regulations affects the powers of any tribunal to determine an application for removal, for renewal or extension of an exemption which may be assigned to it by the registrar.

The Influx Situation

The Influx is still the all-absorbing topic in Canada. Apparently the number of cases is still increasing, so that the tide is not yet past. The following resume of press dispatches dated Nov. 1st will show the situation in our country on that date:

Regina: 1977 persons now ill, deaths so far 144. — Winnipeg: cases since beginning of the epidemic 2715, with 77 deaths. — Edmonton: estimated total cases at present 2500, with 81 deaths so far. — Calgary: 75 new cases today with 4 or 5 deaths. — Toronto: 43 deaths to-day from influenza and pneumonia. — Ottawa: about 1500 cases now in city, with 4 deaths in last 24 hours. — Mont-

real: total number of cases during October 16,566, with 2811 deaths, 161 new cases and 43 deaths during past 24 hours. — Vancouver, B. C.: 68 new cases during day. 28 discharged and 22 deaths, total number of deaths so far 241.

These figures show that the disease is worst and most dangerous in cities lying closest to the sea and consequently having a damp climate. In the drier climate of the prairie provinces the number of cases is indeed large, especially now that it is spreading also over the rural districts, but the number of deaths is comparatively small, showing that the disease is not appearing in so malignant a form.

In the United States the disease has not yet run its course. Recently it was reported from Washington that it had been officially stated that more American soldiers have already died from the influenza than from German bullets. It is a remarkable fact that the disease seems to attack men more violently than women, and that men within the military age (20 to 35 years) are suffering most, whilst old people and young children incur least danger from the malady.

Canadian News

Saskatchewan

REGINA. — As an emergency epidemic measure, the provincial government for the time being has withdrawn the provisions of Section 20 of the Saskatchewan Temperance Act, which prohibits the sale by druggists of alcohol as medicine unless on a doctor's prescription.

Saskatchewan's legislature will not open until the latter part of November. This assurance was given by Premier Martin, who declared that while the exact date of the opening of the house was not definitely decided upon, everything pointed to the provincial parliament being convened before Dec. 1st.

Deficits up to \$61,331.89 have resulted in the operation of the three public utilities operated by the city of Regina, during the past nine months ending September 30th. Of this amount property sales contribute \$15,431.06 leaving a balance of \$45,900.83 to be provided from ordinary revenue.

Joseph Chartrand was sent down for trial when appearing before N. R. Parkos, justice of the peace at Willow Bunch, on a charge of forgery.

Summonses have been issued for three German farmers of the Chaplain district on charges of hoarding flour and sugar. According to reports reaching provincial headquarters here, a stock of 3400 pounds of flour was seized from two men and 280 pounds of sugar.

ESTEVAN. — Complete but unofficial returns show that Robert Dunbar, Liberal candidate for the electoral division of Estevan, has beaten his opponent, Thomas Bryce, by 525 votes in the by-election held there.

(Continued on page 5.)

Man and His Illusions

BY KONRAD KUEMMEL

(Continued)

The priest had hardly left his study when the door to his bedroom opened quietly and the sacristan entered. He examined the large envelope. Within it he saw the sealed Will. "I can do nothing with that," he grumbled. Then he took up the other envelope. "Ah! a Hundred-Mark bill!" he chuckled, examining it for a while. Suddenly, with gleaming eyes and altered face, quick as lightning, he took the bill and shoved it into the envelope with the testament, which he then sealed. The now empty second envelope he placed beside the other, just as he found it, then noiselessly leaving, he footed into the room the dog, which was lying by the threshold, closed the door, and with a mocking leer went down and out into the yard. The dog immediately began to bark and howl.

"Jack, go up and let the growler out," Agnes bade the sexton, just as she was serving wine to the men. "No, Agnes, you better go yourself," quickly enjoined the priest.

"All right, uncle," and the girl tripped up the stairs and released the yelping dog.

After a little while the priest said to the notary: "You can save me the sending of a bill; as treasurer of the Catholic Diaspora you can credit me with a hundred marks, which I have received in trust for them and which I will hand over to you. The money is already laid by."

"With pleasure," the notary assented. But when he came to look for it, the envelope was empty. Nowhere was there a trace of the bill. The longer he sought, the more excited the priest became.

"Did you perhaps put the bill in with the Will?" the notary inquired.

"No—impossible," the priest replied; "I sealed the testament and placed it in the envelope in view of all of you: whereas I took out the Hundred-Mark bill only after you had gone below." Amid this excitement and confusion, it is readily seen how it happened that he forgot to open the first envelope.

"Has no one been in the room?" the notary ventured to ask. "None but Agnes," although unwittingly he thought of Jack Sparr. Agnes was called; she saw nothing, in fact, she had not been in the room at all. Finally, the sexton-assistant was questioned. Not satisfied with proving that he had been all the while in the yard, he demanded that he be searched; he emptied his pockets, took off his shoes, and swore by all that's holy he had stolen nothing. The money had disappeared and could not be found.

"Under the circumstances, dear notary," said the priest in his great dilemma, "I can give you nothing. I have not another hundred just now at hand. Of course, I am responsible for the money; that must satisfy you."

With malignant pleasure Sparr overheard the last words.

Eight days after, one of the most vicious leaflets of the Capital spoke about questionable things happening in the parsonage of Ortingen. A hundred marks which the priest had received for charitable purposes had been stolen, but instead of examining the inmates of the parsonage, he accused of theft and subjected to a humiliating personal examination before a crowd of approved boon companions, a young man wholly innocent, who enjoys the best of reputation and is universally liked, as a matter of course the innocence of the youth was fully established. The parish is in revolt at the occurrence and in view of what has happened is asking and would like to know the

value of the guarantee which the rectory affords for the moneys entrusted to it for charitable purposes.

The leaflet was secretly slipped in every village house. And it was read by the folk with an avidity and assent, as if it were a page from the Gospel or from a prayer-book, and not rather as the calumniating drivel from the pen of a degraded and unscrupulous scoundrel. In proportion as the pastor came to be mistrusted, sympathy for the poor "assistant" grew among the people, whom he obliged in every way.

A week later, a second news item of the kind above appeared in the same leaflet. It said: "Our last article created a sensation in Ortingen; the people are glad that the 'happenings' at the rectory are at last being publicly ventilated. There are many things still to uncover. Up to date the Hundred-Mark bill has not been found. His Reverence in consequence is grieving himself almost to death; his sister also. The little coquette, Miss A., however, seems not specially concerned about it at all; on the contrary, she is as pert as ever and amuses herself exchanging amorous rose-tinted billets-doux with the handsome teacher and in arranging meetings, for which occasions she knows admirably to adorn her diminutive person with fascinating attraction. But let no one dare to remonstrate with her, and woe to him who criticizes her singular behavior even remotely before the priest! For be it known, that trim little Agnes is practically undisputed mistress of the house and the declared favorite of the pastor. All this is not to the edification of the parish and the people are asking how long this is to continue."

This leaflet was likewise distributed by the dozens in the houses, in the church and in the park on Sunday; a stack was left upon the hedge of the priest's garden. The unholy machinery of hell was working feverishly.

7. A Pair of Enraged Vipers

It was forenoon. The Rev. Pastor, as was his monthly custom, had departed early for his mission to say Mass. Agnes, who had been working hard in the garden, was resting a moment close by the wall, in the shade of an over-branching tree. She was leisurely sipping cold milk from a bowl; this was her lunch. A rustling was heard behind her, and she observed a vigorous viper coming out slowly from a cleft in the tufa; near-by a second flat head appeared, winding sluggishly toward the place where the girl sat. Agnes looked and laughed at the reptiles but did not move a step.

"You have smelt the milk, no doubt, you epicures!" She poured a little of the fluid into cup-sherds and fearlessly set them before the vipers as you would serve milk to a cat. Not long and the reptiles were lapping their ambrosia. Then coiling themselves up for sleep, the head in the middle, they sunbathed on the coping, from which in color they could hardly be distinguished. At times, one and then the other would raise its head and peer fixedly at the girl.

"You surely have it nice," Agnes babbled with the creatures; "you sleep till the sun is high up, then enjoy a breakfast of milk, pay nothing for rent, heat and light, and work at nothing all day, for you allow the mice to run into your very mouth. Yes, yes, just look at me; it is true. Maybe you are a fairy prince and princess, I beg pardon then for having spoken to you; in that case you must invite me to your palace and show me all its glory."

Then with a mock-bow she continued: "And don't forget it was I who saved your life and good name more than once. How often have I explained to people that you are

not poisonous but useful creatures. You can be quick to anger, though, especially you, the big long one. How you frightened my little pussy the time it was after your tail. Like a tiger, you flew in its face, so that from very fright it tumbled over the wall; this is hardly becoming a princess."

To the gestures of her threatening finger one of the creatures darted its head upward, but it settled back as quickly under the soothing pressure of her hand.

Agnes was taking her last swallow of milk, when the garden gate creaked and the voices of women were heard. The sister of the priest, the teacher's mother and Mrs. Sparr entered. Greatly excited they hurried up to the girl and nearly frightened her out of her wits. They stood facing her. "Agnes," said the housekeeper, "we must speak to you."

The girl wished to reply, but the looks of the women unnerved her. As yet she knew nothing of the news items against her Reverend Uncle and against herself, nor was she aware that Mrs. Sparr had ingeniously worked up her companions to the highest pitch of excitement by showing them the articles in question.

Mrs. Sparr frightened the one woman with the threat that her son, the teacher, would be dismissed; in the heart of the other, the priest's sister, she kindled suspicion, jealousy, and an insane fear, all centering round her brother.

"Now tell us all," the aunt began, "before uncle returns; who would have believed possible such an affair in a priest's house! An intimacy! you have disgraced me and the Rev. pastor; is this your gratitude?"

With dilated eyes Agnes listened, then she laughed out loudly. "But, aunt, for whom do you take me," she interrupted, "do I look it? An intimacy—no, no, no, never!" she cried trembling all over.

The priest's sister looked at her for a moment with astonishment, then the teacher's mother blurted out: "Agnes, did my son ever hand you a rose-tinted letter?"

Purpling over, the maiden stood for a moment dismayed—the poem came to her mind; it would be impossible to explain it to the women. A minute after she replied: "Dear friend, for God's sake, don't you believe what I said a moment ago?"

"I ask you," probed the aunt, "what truth is there about the letter?" Agnes was about to speak, but noticing the gleaming, feline eyes of the woman Sparr, she hesitated: "I will tell it all to Reverend Uncle; he will exculpate me." The old woman now came up approaching Agnes, who instinctively retreated to the very wall, and bawled: "Of course, it is necessary to lie to His Reverence again, for he is quite in your power, you beggarly witch! However, it ends today; you must get out!"

Hooting and shouting, she furiously struck out her arm against the girl; but suddenly with a ringing, soul-piercing cry the hag fell back, for at that very moment, the larger of the vipers enraged, shot forth with lightning speed and coiling about her arm, bit her viciously in the hand. With hateful screams she rolled on the ground until the reptile had loosed its hold and disappeared among the stones.

In the meantime, while Agnes was relating to her aunt the innocent affair of the rose-tinted letter, the other woman ran to call the village surgeon. He was out, so the blacksmith was summoned. Notwithstanding Agnes' assertion that the viper's bite is non-poisonous, he, perhaps to add to his prestige, ordered that the wounds be cauterized with a red-hot iron to prevent the poison from spreading. A little later doleful yells long and continued came from the smithy up the street; the smith having

done his business thoroughly, the old woman with a searped, bandaged arm, hobbled home. The poison of her soul, however, was not burnt out. "For the present say nothing to uncle," the aunt enjoined strictly; "leave it to me." Pale as death Agnes returned to the house.

8. The Powers of Darkness Triumph

That same night, a company unanimous in its fell purpose met in a small backroom at the landlord's. As a matter of course the innkeeper and Jack Sparr were present; the urbane stranger, who had been much in the village recently, also. Malignant joy prevailed. "Those news items were veritable bombs; you'll hardly find a man in the village to-day who is for the priest. The people are one in demanding that he leave." It was decided that henceforth the anti-religious paper in which the articles against the priest had appeared should be introduced into the village.

Jack Sparr volunteered to secure subscribers. Late at night, the urbane left accompanied by Sparr, to whom further instructions were to be given what next to do. "Be sure to flatter the people, always give them right; never contradict them no matter how nonsensical what they affirm, and all the while exploit all the doings of the priest to the last detail. You are a genius," he flattered the vain fellow, "an agitator of first class. Keep on in this way and some day you may openly defy the priest with the whole parish to back you."

They parted. Onward, alone through the night, the stranger muttered: "Things have progressed, and we have now a footing in Ortingen. Our paper will have fifty subscribers more and in a short time our party will rule the roost."

Jack Sparr, towards the village bent, soliloquized in his own way: "The priest must leave soon and he cannot take Agnes with him, that is settled. Left behind, she will be friendless and alone; then I will come, and will be good to her, and she will be mine. After that the stranger and his paper may go to the deuce."

It happened that a few weeks later, going to the sacristy ahead of his accustomed time, the priest saw a stack of papers in a corner, which proved to be hundreds of samples of the anti-religious leaflet. They were filled with a new installment of lies and vituperations. The gist of this third attack on the priest was a statement openly made that he must leave. "The parish attends church no longer, it has lost confidence, and will be Protestantized unless a change is made soon." No reason for all this was given. The servers told the priest that Sparr had brought the papers. When confronted with the fact and with the implication that it was he also who had scattered them the other times, his answer was only a scornful laugh.

Next day was Chapter meeting. The Reverend Pastor brought to the council's notice his charges against Sparr and asserted that for the reasons assigned he should be dismissed as assistant-sacristan. The priest's motion, however, was voted down by a considerable majority. "The sexton-help has triumphed over the priest," Sparr jubilated from house to house. "I am now more firmly fixed than ever in my position and I hope the priest will soon go."

Naturally, the victory over the priest, "of a free people who will no longer be ridden," appeared with glaring misrepresentations in the next issue of the little rabid sheet. Once again allusion was made to the vanished Hundred-Mark bill, for the loss of which the poor, honest, quiet, popular assistant was suspected, whereas the damsel continues as before the sole mistress of the parsonage.

Hunters! Trappers!

On NOV. 1st the FUR SEASON opens again and everything points to a very profitable season for the trappers. All reports are that the Fur Markets are well cleaned up and there is a big demand for furs.

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, I don't need to say where to bring their furs, because they know that I try to treat everybody right, and give them all the fur is worth.

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, on the average, than you can get if you ship your furs to those big houses across the line.

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

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.

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With the Melotone, the music of any Record is expressed most harmoniously. Delicate upper tones which formerly were lost, are now made audible by the sounding chamber, which is constructed of wood on the principle of the violin. The Melotone is able to play all kinds of Records BETTER than other Phonographs. The Melotone Factory in Winnipeg is the only one in Western Canada. This Instrument is fast taking the lead over all other phonographs and, as to construction, durability, and low price, it is now excelled by none. It offers the largest selection of Records in Western Canada, at from 20 cts. upward. All instruments are guaranteed, and you get your money back if not everything is as represented.

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, MUENSTER, SASK.

You are safe in a threefold way, if you bring your prescription to us: 1) We use for the prescription exactly what the doctor prescribed, every article being of standard strength, fresh and pure; 2) We examine and reexamine the prescription, whereby every error as to drug or quantity is excluded; 3) We are satisfied with a reasonable profit and charge the lowest prices for the best quality. These are three reasons why you should buy from us.

G. R. WATSON, HUMBOLDT, SASK.
DRUGGIST The Rexall Store STATIONER

The priest, was anonymous self secluded. appear at twelve he w He poured and begged to do as he pl was ready couple of day wer. The b consoled the assured him o but advised l as soon as po name to find priest's house apparently, the trouble. Grieving, It was the la "The child w us and was "how will sh she must lea I make the o without at th ting her wit ticles which it must be d find suitable Simultane knock at the tered pale a swollen, but which surpr died delibera dear Uncle, silent no lon has appear leaflets." W she wrung h "Would tha causing yo not taken n have happen "Be consol the venerab will pass as "Never ca is no longer wept. "Nev to see you Quickly she fore the prie sing his ha Reverend U thousand tin done for me, But now I n I beg you to "Agnes, g self" spoke "Not unt leave the ho she replied. enough to fa like thousan its hardship grace, I will no shame or I am afraid of poverty, I will know for I'm grow this hour. I speak to yo your permis sible, this v "Come, A over calmly, to go?" "By pref the tavern suddenly in and his peo and that I His Reve the daring could he hel forwardnes girl. "Well, A to keep yo going. Bu leaving so us for the shortly let low up you "A thou good Rever the room. "God ha said the pr clear. I w sible, and A The grace give assura good even

The priest, to whom the leaflet was anonymously sent, kept himself secluded. One day he didn't appear at all; that night until twelve he was writing his bishop. He poured out his heart to him and begged that His Grace might do as he pleased with him, that he was ready to go any time. In a couple of days he received an answer. The bishop from his heart consoled the priest in God's service, assured him of his unbounded trust, but advised him to leave Ortingen as soon as possible, and in God's name to find a place other than the priest's house for the orphan, who, apparently, had been the cause of the trouble.

Grieving, he laid the letter aside. It was the last sentence that hurt. "The child was brought up among us and was happy," he mused, "how will she take it if told that she must leave us? And how can I make the order intelligible to her without at the same time acquainting her with the scandalous articles which caused it? And yet it must be done; may God help me find suitable words."

Simultaneously there was a knock at the door, and Agnes entered pale as death, with eyelids swollen, but with an expression which surprised him, of calm, studied deliberation. "Reverend and dear Uncle,—I can and must be silent no longer. I know all that has appeared against me in the leaflets." With heart-rending sobs she wrung her hands despairingly. "Would that I had died before causing you this injury; had you not taken me in, this would not have happened."

"Be consoled, Agnes," comforted the venerable priest, "the storm will pass as quickly as it came."

"Never can I forget this, my life is no longer worth living," she wept. "Nevertheless, I have come to see you about something else." Quickly she was on her knees before the priest and respectfully kissing his hand, said: "Dear and Reverend Uncle, I thank you a thousand times for what you have done for me, may God reward you. But now I must leave your house: I beg you to bless me."

"Agnes, get up and control yourself!" spoke the priest surprised.

"Not until you permit me to leave the house this very moment," she replied. "I must leave, I'm old enough to face the world and able, like thousands of others, to endure its hardships. If God gives me grace, I will remain good and bring no shame on you as long as I live. I am afraid neither of work, nor of poverty, nor of rough people—I will know how to find myself, for I'm grown ten years older in this hour. Forgive me, that I must speak to you thus; again I beg your permission to go, and if possible, this very day."

"Come, Agnes, rise, let us talk it over calmly. Where do you intend to go?"

"By preference, to my guardian, the taverner," she answered as if suddenly inspired, "to show him and his people, that I can work and that I am good and honest."

His Reverence was startled at the daring resolve. And yet, how could he help admiring the straightforwardness and pluck of the frail girl.

"Well, Agnes, it is not my right to keep you here or to forbid your going. But I advise against your leaving so suddenly. Remain with us for the meantime, and I will shortly let you know when to follow up your resolve."

"A thousand thanks to you, dear, good Reverend Uncle!" She left the room.

"God has straightened my path," said the priest, "my way is now clear. I will leave as soon as possible, and Agnes will remain here. The grace of God and her character give assurance that she will remain good even under her guardian's

roof; perhaps she may bring him to a better mind. If it come to the worst she can look for a new position in a year's time, because she will then be of age."

To be continued.

Will it be Wrecked or Rebuilt?

Amid the roar of the greatest battles in history the political edifice erected by Bismarck is about to be completely rebuilt or wrecked. The world is receiving another object lesson in the truth of the Roman proverb, that things borne of force do not endure. In accepting the resignation of Count von Hertling as chancellor, Emperor William expressed the desire that "the German people shall co-operate more effectively than hitherto in deciding the fate of the fatherland."

"It is, therefore, my will that the men who have been borne up by the people's trust shall in a wide extent co-operate in the rights and duties of government."

"This," observes 'The New York Evening Post' (Oct. 1), "can mean nothing less than complete surrender to the long-standing demand of German Liberals and Social Democrats that the Ministry be directly responsible to the Reichstag, not to the Kaiser. Thus the governmental system built up by Bismarck, and his whole theory of securing supreme power in the hands of the Emperor, as absolutely necessary for the safety and strength of Germany, are abandoned."

"Bismarck, the man of force," says the St. Louis Catholic daily, 'Amerika', published in German, "would never have tolerated the thought of ruling with the aid of men who did not share his views or even belonged to an opposition party. The German Liberals, those most intolerant of intolerants, would put far away the thought of admitting men like Erzberger, Groeber, and Scheidemann into the government at the time when with the Iron Chancellor they were guiding the destiny of Germany, provoking the Kulturkampf, enacting the anti-Catholic May laws, and giving the government the means to carry on its hacatistic policy."

Nearly one hundred years ago there began in Prussia a reaction which was to deprive the German people of the fruits of the war of liberation. The famous Catholic publicist, Goerres, had to flee to France, and his powerful organ, the "Rheinische Merkur," was suppressed. Men like Frederick List of the Wuerttemberg Chamber of Deputies, were imprisoned and later exiled to America. Even after the liberal movement of 1848 another reaction set in. While the unification brought about by Bismarck was desired by men like Goerres, the so-called Liberals followed in Bismarck's footsteps and failed to adapt the constitution to modern requirements. In their autocratic self-sufficiency the chancellors, sailing under the flag of Liberalism, treated the Socialist Party and especially the Center, which stood for true liberalism, as un-German and not competent to assist in the government.

This system has now arraigned a great part of the world against itself, and the reaction may sweep away the dynasty as well as the present autocrats. The Kaiser may speak of his "will" that the people govern through the Reichstag. But the movement has even now gotten out of his control. If the Prussian autocrats know what is good for them, they will try to confine it to a political revolution. This is not unlikely and will be in the interests of all nations. "Not even the enemies of Germany," says the New York 'Evening Post', "wish to see her plunge into anarchy. A German revolution a la Russe would be a disaster all around." A great fire usually endangers adjoining buildings. —Cath. Tribune.

Approximate English Sounds of Places in Fighting Zone

Most of the places which have been named in recent cable dispatches from the western front belong to Artois, Picardy, and the Ile de France, and so possess local characteristics not common in the rest of France. Many are famous in English history and for centuries have been pronounced in the English way. In certain cases the ancient spelling has been retained, while the pronunciation has changed. Sometimes where the "s" has become silent before "n" or "t", it is still retained; where it has been dropped, the preceding vowel usually carries a circumflex accent.

French is an unaccentuated language, but the rising inflection given to the last syllable of words often gives the foreign ear the illusion of accent or stress. Again, phonetic analysis of a French word often shows syllables where the foreigner's ear detects none. In the list below it has seemed necessary to indicate all syllables:

- Aisne Ain
- Agincourt Ah-zhyn-koor
- Albert Ahl-bair
- Ambonnay Om-bon-nay
- Amiens Ah-me-ang
- Ancres Ank'r
- Armentieres Ar-mon-te-air
- Arvillers Ar-vil-lair
- Arras Ar-rass, or Ar-rah
- Artois Ar-twah
- Assainvillers As-sain-vil-lair
- Ayennes Ah-vain
- Bellot Bel-lo
- Besancon Bay-zahn-song
- Bethune Bay-tune
- Bouchoir Boo-sh-wah
- Boulogne Boo-lone
- Bourgogne Boor-gone
- Bucquoy Bu-kwah
- Cambray Cahm-bray
- Chantelle Shan-tell
- Chantelay Shan-tay-nay
- Chantilly Shan-tee-yee
- Charleville Shar-luh-veel
- Chateau-Thierry Sha-to-tee-air-ree
- Chaumont Sha-to-roo
- Chaules Shone
- Chipilly Shee-pee
- Compiègne Kom-pee-ain
- Creey Kray-see
- Dijon Dee zhon
- Donai Doo-ay
- Epemay Ay-pair-nay
- Fere-en-Tardenois Fair-on-tar-den-nwah
- Fismette Fêe-met
- Fontenoy Fon-ten-nwah
- Janvry Zyahn-vree
- Jaulgonne Zho-gon
- Le Fretoy Luh Fret-twah
- Lens Lons
- Le Tronquoy Luh Tron-kwah
- Louvain Loo-vane
- Luçon Lu-son
- Lys Leese
- Malines Mah-leen
- Marseilles Mar-say-yuh
- Meaux Mo
- Mezieres May-ze-air
- Montdidier Mong-dee-de-ay
- Moreuil Moo-ruh-yee
- Morlancourt Moor-long koor
- Mouilly Moo-yee
- Nanteuil Nahn-tuh-ee
- Neufchateau Nuh-sha-to
- Nivelles Nee-vel
- Noyon Nwah-yon
- Oeuilly Uh-ee
- Oigny Wahn-yee
- Oise Wahz
- Oucq Oork
- Plessier Pless-see ay
- Quatre-Bras Kat'r-brah
- Ramillies Rah-mee-yee
- Romilly Ro-mee-yee
- Soissons Swah-son
- Somme Som
- Sonilly Son-ee-yee
- St. Blaise San-blaze
- St. Cecile Sant-say-seel
- St. Mihiel San-mee-yel
- St. Quentin San-kon-tan
- Thory Tore-ee
- Tournai Toor-nay
- Versailles Vair-si-yee

In many of the above names it is, of course, impossible to transpose French sounds exactly into English sounds; so the English equivalents are merely the nearest approximations.

STRIKING BACK

"Why don't you knock her back?" said John to his little sister. "She struck you; strike her back."

"Oh, no," said Maysie, though her face flushed with displeasure for a moment. "I don't want to do that. I love her too much."

And putting her arms around her little playmate, she said: "You love me, too, don't you, Gracie? And it didn't hurt me very much."

Quick-tempered Gracie, who was already repentant at heart for what she had done, exclaimed: "Oh, Maysie, I am so sorry! I wish my hands would be good, and not do such naughty things."

"Did you ever ask Our Lady to help you, Gracie?" asked Maysie. "Is that what you were doing when John told you to knock me back?"

"Yes," answered Maysie, very softly. "Well," whispered Gracie. "I mean to do so the next time."

And the little friends went on with their play. "Girls are queer," said John to himself, as he walked off with Rover. "If that had been a boy who knocked me wouldn't I have pitched into him!"

And he gave a low whistle to express what he would have done. "Well, my son," said his father, who happened to be sitting where he had heard all that passed, "which way is best?"

"But, father," said John, "to have anybody strike you, and then, instead of striking back to tell him that you love him! That's no way to do!"

"My son, kindness worketh wonders, and love conquereth all things. In this instance our little Maysie used a power that possesses more force than all the resentment that could have been manifested; the wonderful power of loving kindness."

FATHER LAVAL Cause of Famous Missionary Taken up at Rome

It has been announced from Rome that the cause of beatification of the servant of God, Father J. Desire Laval, apostle of Mauritius, has been introduced in the Congregation of Rites.

Father Laval, (1803-1864), was one of the great missionaries of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost. Born in Normandy, from childhood he gave proof of solid piety, filial obedience and gentle charity. His studies at Evreux and Paris crowned with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For five years he gave himself up to the practice of his profession, winning the esteem and confidence of all classes by his skill, and endearing himself to everyone by his personal qualities.

A miraculous escape from death during an excursion turned his thoughts towards closer service of God. He left the world, entered the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and in December 1838 was raised to the holy priesthood.

In the parishes of Pinterville and Acquin, where he exercised the holy ministry, his prayer, his fasting, his love for the house of God and for souls, earned for him the name of another Cure of Ars, a second St. Vincent de Paul.

Meanwhile he learnt that Father Liebermann and other friends of his Seminary days were taking measures to found a congregation whose chief purpose would be missions among the black race. He asked and obtained permission to accompany Bishop Collier to Mauritius as the first missionary.

This was in 1841. Within ten years the new congregation had been grafted upon an older institute founded in 1703 for the same purpose, viz. the Congregation of the Holy Ghost. Father Laval found Mauritius practically a pagan island, with 80,000 negroes. After 23 years of tireless labor he left it a flourishing Christian land, and 10,000 of his spiritual children had preceded him to heaven.

To this day he is spoken of and venerated as a saint, and numerous favors, attributed to his intercession, confirm the reputation that his holy life won for him.

Father Laval's place in that far-off Isle is now filled by other members of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost. At their head is Bishop J. T. Murphy, formerly president of Duquesne University, Pittsburg, who is devoting himself with great zeal and energy to the promotion of the cause of his venerated confrere.

Grateful to Wilson. — A despatch from Berne, Switzerland, states that the National Swiss subscription for the purpose of presenting to President Wilson a gold medal as a thank-offering for the protection of Switzerland when in economic straits is receiving the heartiest support. The residents of several towns have expressed their intention of changing their German named streets to American.

Presented Medals. — U. S. Secretary of State Lansing on Sep. 26 presented to Ambassador Naon of Argentina and Ambassador De Gama of Brazil the medals voted them by Congress for their part in the conference at Niagara Falls several years ago for the settlement of differences between the United States and Mexico. The ceremony took place at the State Department. Mr. Lansing addressed the diplomats an expression of the thanks of the United States.

Legion of Honor. — Cobourg, September 26th. — Father Duffy, chaplain of New York's 69th Regiment, and a former Cobourg boy, who is overseas as chaplain with the American army, has been recommended for the Legion of Honor. Father Duffy put in 117 hours continuous work on the battlefield during the Franco-American drive, hearing confessions, carrying stretchers and receiving last messages. Father Duffy was raised to the priesthood at St. Michael's Church here in Sept., 1896. Up to the time of the Mexican Rebellion he was pastor of the Church of Our Saviour, New York city.

OFFICE OF ST. PETERS BOTE.

MÜNSTER, SASK., Oct. 25, 1918.

Mr. Businessman,
HUMBOLDT, SASK.

Dear Sir:—

Did you notice that this week's issue of "St. Peters Bote" contains seventeen columns of display advertising from four prominent business firms of your own town, besides our usual amount of smaller Humboldt Ads? Well, all this advertising came to us entirely spontaneously and UNSOLICITED, and was even pressed upon us, so that we were obliged to work our office force over time to get out the two extra pages necessary for accommodating the advertisers.

You know these four firms and you must acknowledge that they know their business. You are aware that they would not send their money out of their home town for advertising unless they were sure that it PAYS.

Are you not struck with the magnificent tribute which this spontaneous action of prominent business men of your own town pays to both our paper and our subscribers? These men have had business relations with ourselves and our subscribers, and they know that these relations were profitable to themselves. They know that "St. Peters Bote" is read by more people whom they want to reach in the country tributary to Humboldt than any other single publication in this wide world, and they know that, despite the enforced change of language, practically all our subscribers are able to read our paper and willing to stand by it. The confidence of these men was strengthened by our action in getting out our first English issue within four days after receiving official notice that we must change the paper's language or quit, for they knew that we would not spend nearly a thousand dollars on new equipment and express charges to make the change, unless we could absolutely rely upon our subscribers to back us up.

Their and our confidence was not vain. To-day the number of our paying subscribers within a radius of forty miles of Humboldt is actually a little larger than sixteen days ago when we mailed our first English issue. Do you think that there is another paper on the face of this globe that could point to such loyalty of its subscribers under such trying circumstances as those created for us by the Order-in-Council of Sept. 25, 1918?

We invite you to weigh these facts carefully in your mind, and we feel certain that you will conclude that it pays—and pays well—to advertise in our paper.

Yours very sincerely

St. Peters Bote.

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

is published every Wednesday by the Benedictine Fathers of St. Peter's Abbey at Muenster, 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 MUENSTER, SASK.

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

1918 Church Calendar 1918

Table with 3 columns: October, November, December. Lists various feast days and saints for each month, such as St. Remigius, Guardian Angels, St. Hubert, etc.

A Tribute to our Readers

On page 3 of this week's issue of our paper we republish a circular which we mailed to the business men of Humboldt nearly two weeks ago. We think it but fair to our readers who have upheld our paper so nobly, that we draw their attention to the high tribute towards them, which is implied in the action of the Humboldt merchants in advertising so liberally in our columns in spite of the change of language of our paper and despite the disquiet which was caused by the arrival of that unwelcome guest, the Influenza, which is elsewhere practically paralyzing business.

The action of these merchants shows that they know that our people is bilingual, that they understand, speak and read two languages, and in that respect are on a much higher educational level than the great majority of the raving spouters and windjammers who, until the all absorbing topic of the Influenza caused their audiences to disappear, never got tired of raving against the use of all languages but English.

It is not the language but the heart, which makes one loyal or disloyal. Where would one hope to find a more loyal Frenchman than in the Bretagne, where the language of the people is not at all French? Are the Welsh less patriotic Britons because their language is Gaelic? Was King Edward not a loyal Englishman although he, a full-blooded German, spoke German as perfectly as does his nephew, the German Kaiser?

The highest educational authorities in our own country, men like Sir Robert A. Falconer, president of the University of Toronto, deplore the senseless hue and cry, which has been raised against all foreign languages and especially against German in this country. They know that the more languages a person masters, the better he is equipped for his career, not only in the educational world, but also in practical life.

The same may be said of the man who to-day holds the destiny of the world in his hands—President Wilson. On more than one occasion he has raised his voice to deplore the senseless agitation against the German language and those who speak it. Within the last two or three weeks he has done so again in a letter to Hon. Polk Lafoon, in which he upholds Governor Stanley of Kentucky, who had vetoed a bill which forbade the teaching of German in the public schools of Kentucky. In this letter he declared that he has full confidence in Governor Stanley who, in his opinion, had acted for the best educational interests and should certainly not be looked upon as disloyal.

Religious News

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.—After celebrating his first holy mass in the chapel of the Academy of St. Ignace in Prince Albert on the day after his ordination to Holy Priesthood, Rev. Father J. A. Morneau departed for Viscount, where he has been sent by Bishop Pascal to be assistant to Father Nicolet, the pastor.

The church at Viscount being much too small for the needs of the parish, a considerable addition is being erected at present, which is to be completed before winter. The cost is estimated at \$1500.

On account of the prevalence of the influenza, Abbot Bruno had to cancel for the present the appointments made for confirmation at Allan and Denzil.

REGINA, Sask.—On Oct. 6, Rev. Father Gravel blessed a new bell at Gravelbourg, which he presented to the new convent of the Sisters of Jesus-Marie at that place.

MACKENZIE.—Rev. Father Frappesauce, O. M. I., who spent last winter at Great Bear Lake preaching the faith to the Eskimo, returned to Ft. Resolution last July, bringing with him an Eskimo family, from which he and a confrere are to learn the language whilst they are being instructed in preparation for holy Baptism.

ST. BONIFACE, Man.—On Oct. 24, Archbishop Beliveau solemnly blessed the new church at Ste. Genevieve, and appointed as first pastor the Rev. P. Decelles.

LONDON, Ont.—The parishioners of Ford City have sent to the new apostolic Delegate a letter of submission declaring their willingness to stand by the decision of the Holy See and accept the pastor whom the bishop has appointed for them.

OTTAWA, Ont.—Last month the Sisters of Notre Dame on Gloucester Street celebrated the golden Jubilee of the existence of the convent. The Holy Father sent them his special Blessing for the occasion.

HAMILTON, Ont.—The Diocese has lost two promising young priests, Father Wm. Dermody, assistant at St. Joseph's, this city, and Father Calliton of Ayrton, as victims of the influenza. The former was ordained in 1915, the latter in 1917.

PETERBORO, Ont.—Father Basil Kingsley, D. D., assistant priest at Bracebridge, who had been ordained only last year, was taken out of this life by the influenza.

SAULT STE MARIE, Ont.—The diocese mourns the death of Rev. George Lataille, assistant at the cathedral, who fell a victim of influenza. He had been ordained only a few months.

BISMARCK, N. D.—The Benedictine College of St. Mary's at Richardson has suffered a severe loss through the death of its director, Father Bernard Arnold, who died of pneumonia following an attack of influenza.

DULUTH, Minn.—Three of the seven Indian mission churches of Rev. Simon Lampe, O. S. B., in northern Minnesota were destroyed by the recent forest fires. The parish in Cloquet suffered a loss of \$70,000, the church, school, parsonage and Sister's house, three brick buildings, being destroyed. A small church for the Indians at Big Lake burned down, likewise St. Patrick's Church in Brookston. The flames also destroyed the church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart with the adjoining parsonage and a Sister's house near Duluth. The small Polish St. Casimir's Church and the Church of the Holy Family on the Chippawa Mission are in ashes.

ARMAGH, Ireland.—A serious state of things is disclosed in Palestine by the appeal made to Cardinal Logue and the faithful of Ireland from the Catholic Greek Patriarch of Jerusalem, through his vicar-general. The latter writes to say that not only are large sums of money for relief of the sufferers in the hands of Protestants, but they are being used by the latter for proselytizing purposes. Food and clothing are bestowed, and workrooms where women and girls can earn some money are opened, for Protestants first and Greek schismatics next, while Catholics are assisted last or often refused assistance unless they come and join in the Protestant prayers in the workshops!

ABERDEEN, Scotland.—The Prioress Sister Scholastica Edith Weld, O. S. B., of the Community at Kileunmin, near Fort Augustus, has been made Abbess of the monastery. The Holy See recently raised this house to the dignity of an abbey and named Sr. Scholastica the first Abbess.

ROTTENBURG, Wuertemberg.—This year only one priest was ordained for this diocese, though there is need for a hundred or more. During the past four years one half of the candidates for the priesthood for this diocese has fallen in the war.

ROME.—In an apostolic letter to Dr. Alexander Kakowski, Archbishop of Warsaw, the Pope expressed hope that the people of Poland may enjoy the privilege of choosing their own form of government.

St. Peter's Colony

BRUNO.—The epidemic has taken a firm hold on a number of our people, in and out of town. Among those visited by the malady were Dr. Duval and our druggist, Mr. W. F. Hargarten. In no case, however, has the disease taken on a serious aspect.

CARMEL.—The dread influenza has found its way into our town also. The first man to be attacked was Mr. John Lauer, our elevator man. He was taken to the St. Elizabeth Hospital at Humboldt for adequate treatment.

FULDA.—On Oct. 30th Mrs. Anna Wegleitner, wife of Frank Wegleitner, died, shortly after confinement. Interment took place the day after.

DEAD MOOSE LAKE.—The Rev. Father Lawrence is contemplating the postponement of the dedication services of St. John's Church until a more suitable date, i. e. until the danger of contracting the Influenza is past.

HUMBOLDT.—How unreliable, shallow, superficial and irresponsible our daily press is, may be gathered from the following report which, under the headline: "Dr. McCutcheon dies," appeared in the "Saskatoon Daily Star" in its issue of Oct. 29th: "Dr. Robert McCutcheon of Humboldt has succumbed to Spanish Influenza, according to a report reaching Mayor Young. Only one doctor, Dr. Neely, is now left in Humboldt." On the very same day Dr. McCutcheon of Humboldt was working quite energetically from morning until late in the night, attending to his patients. It is true, Dr. McCutcheon has had to withstand a slight attack of influenza, but now he is as hale as ever.—Of course, our daily papers, when they do make a statement, hardly ever condescend to acknowledge their fallibility.

Harvey Stirling, a Humboldt soldier, is reported to have been wounded in action, and W. Downing, a Wolverine soldier, to have been badly attacked with gas.

The death of Max Ernst occurred Oct. 31st at the hospital after a short illness with pneumonia, following Spanish Influenza. Deceased was an engineer on the C. N. R. and had been engaged on the road since 1913. He was most popular with all his fellow employees, and his sudden death came as a great surprise to his many friends. He was only 29 years of age. Two brothers, Sam and Chris, are firemen on the road. His parents reside on a farm south of town. The funeral was held on Friday at three o'clock in the afternoon, the Rev. Father Benedict officiating.

St. Peter's Abbey of Muenster has supplied St. Elizabeth Hospital with a number of beds to meet the needs of the many incoming influenza patients. Two of the Ven. Sisters who were nursing the patients stricken with the Spanish Influenza, have also contracted the malady and are now confined to their beds.—At a special meeting of the town council, called for the purpose of discussing measures to stamp out the Influenza epidemic, it was decided to place the city hall auditorium at the disposal of the medical health officer, for the accommodation of influenza patients, if it should be required, it being understood that only patients who were residents of the town would be cared for in this building.

Mr. E. B. Haskamp's auction sale of pure bred Shorthorn cattle, held on Oct. 25th, proved quite successful, notwithstanding the fact that the Spanish "Flu" scare prevented a number of prospective bidders from being present. The highest price obtained for a single animal, a young heifer, was \$425.00. Aug. Moorman of Fulda being the buyer. The average price obtained for the whole herd was \$170.00.

MUENSTER.—During the past week the following contributions towards pious causes have reached the office of the St. Peter's Bote: \$1.00 for the poor orphans from a subscriber at Cadworth; \$10.00 from a reader at Muenster, for the same purpose; \$8.00 from a kind lady, residing at Lenora Lake; \$15.00 for the orphanage at Prince Albert, and \$10.00 for the orphanage at Winnipeg from a generous family of Lenora Lake. God reward these generous souls!

The Rev. Father Wm. Brueck, O. M. I., father of the orphans at Prince Albert, informs us that he has in his charge a youth of 14 years whom he wishes to place in a good Catholic family. The boy speaks German and English, is practical, knows how to handle horses, milk cows and do all kinds of farm-work. No other, however, except a good Catholic need apply for him.

Mrs. Henry Washkosky received the sad news from her parents who reside near Edmonton, Alta., that her sister Anna died at the Edmonton Hospital a victim of the Spanish Influenza. The deceased was 36 years of age. Death came after one week of illness.

The weather of the past week has again been extraordinarily fine. The farmers, certainly, have had ample time to complete their fall plowing, provided the great drought did not interfere too much with this kind of their labors. Most of the sloughs and small lakes are this year entirely dry. The roads have never been in better condition. There has never been so much traffic in Muenster than during the past three, four weeks. Many farmers have already finished hauling their grain to the elevators. If appearances and observations do not deceive us, we are inclined to prognosticate a very mild winter.

The Rev. Fathers Rudolph, Bernard and Joseph were visitors at the Abbey the past week.

The Ven. Ursuline Sisters who were teaching school at Muenster, until it was closed on account of the gripe scare, went back to Dead Moose Lake, Oct. 30th. Sr. Ursula who still feels the after-effects of her operation which she had a year ago, was taken to the hospital at Humboldt the day previous.

An immense crowd of people from Muenster and the adjoining congregations went to the holy sacraments on All Saints and All Souls day and availed themselves of the opportunity of gaining the Toties-Quoties indulgence.

On Nov. 4th the Rt. Rev. Abbot Bruno and Rev. Father Bernard paid a visit to the Rev. Fathers Joseph and Dominic who were both reported to have been infected with the influenza. Both of the Rev. Fathers are only having a slight attack of the malady and are expected to be on duty again in a very short time.

ANNAHEIM.—It is reported that Mrs. Wm. Koenders died at her home of double pneumonia in the night from Thursday to Friday last week. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Koenders were only married a couple of months ago. Father Bernard administered the last Sacraments to the sick lady Oct. 31st. (Thus far we were unable to verify

the report of the death of Mrs. Wm. Koenders.—Ed.)

Extraordinary days of grace for the parishes of St. Ann and St. Anthony (Lenora Lake) may be styled the 1st and 2nd day of November of this year. The Rev. Father Bernard, our pastor, was assisted during these two days by the Very Rev. Father Prior Peter of Muenster. Approximately all the members of both congregations went to confession and received holy Communion. On All Saints' Day Father Prior said Mass at Annaheim and Father Bernard at Lenora Lake. On All Souls' Day each congregation had the happiness of assisting at three holy masses, since the Holy Father, the Pope, has granted each priest to say three Holy Masses on All Souls' Day, the same as on Christmas Day. Father Prior again officiated on this day in Annaheim and Father Bernard at Lenora Lake. The Holy Communion distributed on Nov. 1st, 2nd and 3rd must certainly have reached the total of 1000. What a fine tribute to the good people of Annaheim and Lenora Lake and their religious spirit! Be it also said that the graves were befittingly decorated in both places, and that the people not only zealously tried to gain the Toties-Quoties indulgence, but also visited the final resting places of their deceased relatives and friends. The cemetery at Annaheim contains about 60 graves. The services in both parishes were as short and simple as possible, so as not to keep the people during this dangerous period of the epidemic unnecessarily long assembled in one place. Consequently, there was in neither place no sermon and no High Mass, but a simple Low Mass with the most necessary publications.

As far as it is known, there are no cases of the Spanish Influenza in the Annaheim and Lenora Lake districts. The only case is that of Mr. Martin Braun, and he is rapidly improving. (Later reports inform us that several cases of influenza have developed in the eastern part of the Annaheim district, among the persons stricken with the disease being four members of the Pappenfus family.—Ed.)

WATSON, Nov. 2nd, 1918. Dear St. Peter's Bote:— Miss Rosie Kiefer, who was training for nurse at Saskatoon, returned home on Monday, Oct. 28th owing to an attack of Influenza; she has, however, recovered entirely by now.

Mr. Jos. Hofmann from Muenster has been a visitor at his brother's, Rev. Father Dominic, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of last week.

Miss Ruth McLeod who has been teaching at Rosthern for some time arrived here on Oct. 30th in consequence of the schools all having been closed at Rosthern; she is spending her vacation with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester, where also her mother resides.

Mr. John Vossen, Jr., is making preparations to move to town with his family.

The Spanish Influenza has taken quite a spread since last week; it was reported that on Friday last our doctor had about forty calls from town and country. Schools have nearly all been closed now. Among those down with the disease are: Rev. Fr. Dominic, who took sick Friday afternoon, Mr. Rae, our druggist, and Mr. John Vossen. Corr.

DEAD MOOSE LAKE, Nov. 4th 1918

Dear St. Peter's Bote:— On Monday, Nov. 4th, were joined in the Holy Bond of Matrimony Mr. Leo Worms and Miss Veronica Sigaty, both residents of this parish.

The pastor has thus far recovered from the attack of his illness, that he was enabled to administer the Sacraments to the sick last week,

to Master Ric Moose Lake of Pilger.

For the w vices at Dea ger will be e or Feast Day next servi are due at

The Sodali gin at Pilger increased in It is expecte the young la will take pla will be a m parish of Pil

The Pilger its complet Casimir's ill were busy scaffolding 'ing, window installing o in progress. is putting th carpentry. ber the serv new church.

The extri perseverance the part of brought it a space of a structure a worship wa one of the Peter's Colo brick, the ex commenced structure co The length feet, the w timated cost sum the par cash and pu in it; the b present ind Considering ger consist will prove t is unity, th example wo started this the treasur

HUMBOLDT

Dear St. Pe The Spani sway in our to ascertain are, but it are but fo without on Up to the p have succu Michael H Oct. 25th Catholic ce Ernst, Jr., of the C. M Ernst, Sr., 30 years O on the Cath F. K. Mart dent of the died Nov. 5 the City ce McInerney Titles Offic was buried ery Nov. 5 gist, the fi disease, di hope that us and spe Several da at St. Elis 22, but ye were left, discharged of cases a the Rev. E Engelfeld to the list ing treatm took sick personally himself u tors and th is not seri Lutter, ho hopeless.

On Oc Wigbers, wedding j pomp or

h of Mrs. of grace Ann and (ake) may id day of The Rev. stor, was o days by rior Peter nately all gregations received All Saints' Mass at Bernard at Souls' Day the happi- holy mas- rather, the priest to All Souls' Christmas officiated and Father ke. The uted on ust certain- of 1000. o the good nd Lenora s spirit! Be aves were both places, only zeal- oties-Quo- visited the their de- ends. The a contains services in short and not to keep dangerous unnecessarily place. Con- in neither High Mass, s with the ions. own, there anish Influenza and Lenora ly case is un, and he Later reteral cases oped in the ahheim disms stricken four mem- mily.—Ed.) r. 2nd, 1918. o was train- on, returned 28th owing za; she has, rely by now. from Muen- rator at his Dominie, on Wednesday who has been or some time 60th in cons- all having ern; she is n with her and Mrs. Syl- r mother re- , is making o town with za has taken last week; it Friday last forty calls ry. Schools closed now. h the disease a, who took a, Mr. Rae, John Vossen. Corr.

to Master Richard Stroeder at Dead Moose Lake and Mrs. Hy. Schmidt of Pilger.

For the winter months the services at Dead Moose Lake and Pilger will be every second Sunday or Feast Day at 10 o'clock. The next services on the 10th of Nov. are due at Pilger.

The Sodality of the Blessed Virgin at Pilger will be considerably increased in membership this year. It is expected that the reception of the young ladies into the Sodality will take place on Dec. 8th. This will be a memorable day for the parish of Pilger.

The Pilger new church is nearing its completion. During Father Casimir's illness the parishioners were busy at work. The inner scaffolding was cleared, and flooring, windows and doors put in. The installing of furnaces etc. is now in progress. Mr. Herman Hueser is putting the finishing touches to carpentry. By the 8th of December the services will be held in the new church.

The extraordinary efforts and perseverance and untiring labor on the part of the parishioners have brought it about that within the space of a few months a stately structure and a worthy place of worship was erected. It will be one of the largest churches in St. Peter's Colony, built of tiling and brick, the excavation of which was commenced after seeding and the structure completed before winter. The length of the church is 115 1/2 feet, the width 49 feet. The estimated cost is \$18,000. Of this sum the parish collected \$6000 in cash and put \$6000 worth of labor in it; the balance of \$6000 is the present indebtedness of the parish. Considering that the parish of Pilger consists of some 40 families, it will prove the fact: Where there is unity, there is strength. An example worthy of imitation! We started this year without a cent in the treasury. Corr.

HUMBOLDT, Sask., Nov. 4th 1918

Dear St. Peters Bote:— The Spanish "Flu" is having full sway in our town. It is impossible to ascertain how many cases there are, but it is reported that there are but few residences in town without one or more sick inmates. Up to the present time five patients have succumbed to the scourge, viz. Michael Hulack of Vonda, who died Oct. 25th and was buried on the Catholic cemetery Oct. 27th; Max Ernst, Jr., fireman in the employ of the C. N. R. and son of Max Ernst, Sr., who died at the age of 30 years Oct. 31st and was buried on the Catholic cemetery, Nov. 1st; F. K. Martin, formerly superintendent of the town of Humboldt, who died Nov. 1st and was interred in the City cemetery Nov. 3rd; Frank McInerney, employee at the Land Titles Office, who died Nov. 3rd and was buried on the Catholic cemetery Nov. 5th. W. G. Taylor, druggist, the first victim of the dread disease, died Oct. 23rd. Let us hope that God may be merciful to us and speedily avert the scourge. Several days ago the "Flu" patients at St. Elisabeth Hospital numbered 22, but yesterday, Sunday, only 15 were left, the balance having been discharged as cured. The majority of cases are light. On Monday, the Rev. Father Joseph, pastor of Engelfeld and Carmel, was added to the list of "Flu" patients receiving treatment at the hospital. He took sick at Carmel and motored personally to the hospital to place himself under the care of the doctors and the good sisters. His case is not serious. The case of Mr. A. Lutter, however, is reported to be hopeless.

On Oct. 31st Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Wiggers, Sr., celebrated their silver wedding jubilee without all exterior pomp or celebrity. Corr.

Nov. 4th 1918

Nov. 4th 1918

Canadian News

(Continued from page 1.)

MOOSOMIN. — The large flour mill here, which has been idle for the last few years, has changed hands, the Northland Milling company of Winnipeg being the new owners.

SASKATOON. — Free vaccination depots for all who wish to be vaccinated against Spanish influenza, will be open during the duration of the epidemic, from 2 to 5 in the afternoon and from 7 to 9 in the evening. Doctors and nurses will be supplied at each depot by the central bureau of the Board of Health.

— Four sons of W. G. Lawrence of Rockhaven, died last week of pneumonia. William of Rockhaven, and Edward, of Battleford, died within two hours of each other Oct. 29th, and Benjamin, of Rockhaven, and John, of Battleford, died Oct. 31st. The coincidence is extraordinary, as all lived in different houses.

— Jack Therault, who is wanted by the city police for obtaining a Ford touring car on false pretences, was arrested at Prince Albert by the provincial police and will be handed over to the local police for prosecution.

PRINCE ALBERT. — J. B. Brown, city clerk of Prince Albert, died at the Holy Family hospital of pneumonia after a few days illness. He was 36 years of age.

— The citizens were shocked to hear of the death of Dr. Swindley, dentist, who succumbed to pneumonia following an attack of influenza contracted about 10 days before.

Alberta

EDMONTON. — With all polls heard from, J. J. Gaetz, Liberal, supporter of the Stewart government, is elected by a majority of 879 over F. W. Galbraith, Unionist Independent, in the Red Deer provincial riding. Galbraith loses his deposit.

— There were 9,199 pupils in attendance at the Edmonton public schools in September, according to the monthly report of Supt. Carpenter. This was an increase of 529 on the enrollment of June.

— Mr. W. P. Hinton, vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, states that from three to four times the volume of freight traffic has been passing over the G. T. P. line between Prince Rupert and Edmonton this year as compared with any previous season.

CALGARY. — The sheep, swine and dairy cattle sales advertised to take place here on October 30th and November 1st, have all been indefinitely postponed on account of the influenza.

British Columbia

VANCOUVER. — The 268 passengers and crew of 75 men were lost when the steamship, Princess Sophia, foundered in the Lynn Canal Oct. 25th, during the night. Not a soul survived. The big Canadian Pacific Railway's steamer left Skagway, Alaska, Oct. 23th. A gale drove the ship on a reef.

VICTORIA. — Premier Oliver leaves here on November 12th for Ottawa, where, with Hon. T. D. Pattullo, minister of lands, he will attend the conference on Nov. 19th between the Dominion government and provincial ministers to discuss problems arising out of reconstruction plans.

Manitoba

WINNIPEG. — A free public vaccination bureau was opened at the Manitoba Medical college where two doctors are ready to inoculate anyone who wishes.

— Public utilities commissioner MacDonald, by interim order gran-

ted the Winnipeg Electric railway the right temporarily to increase fares until an investigation is made.

A five cent flat fare will be charged, except on children's and workmen's tickets, which will be sold eight and six for a quarter respectively.

— Gustave W. Walters, charged with bigamy, was committed by Magistrate Macdonald in the police court for trial at the next assizes.

— Accused of falsifying accounts and the embezzlement of monies amounting to approximately \$25,000, Herbert Taylor Maywedy was arrested in the city. It is alleged that he stole this sum from the Union bank at Waskada, where he was manager, and also that he stole money from the Union Bank in Winnipeg.

MIAMI. — Hon. Dr. Thornton, minister of education, made an appeal to citizens and teachers at the convention of the teachers here on Oct. 9th, 10th and 11th. "We should banish the term 'foreigner' from our common usage," said the doctor, "and address non-English speaking settlers as 'new Canadians.'"

TREHERNE. — C. Weichmann, general merchant from Treherne, paid \$100 and costs in provincial police court, Winnipeg, for selling flour without a proportionate amount of flour substitute. This is the first prosecution of the kind in Manitoba.

SWAN RIVER. — While Wm. Mitchell and David Wilson, returned soldiers, were going for an auto ride, the auto went into the government drain which was five feet deep at that point. The auto turned turtle and pinned Wilson under it killing him almost instantly.

Ontario

OTTAWA. — A new food board order defines wheat substitutes as "oat, barley, corn and rye flours." Consumers must take one pound to four pounds of wheat flour. Any one may henceforth hold 100 pounds, or sixty days' requirements, while farmers may have 200 pounds of their home-grown wheat, or if they live five miles from a miller or dealer, 200 pounds of any flour.

— The Catholic Arm Hut Fund, which the Knights of Columbus are raising in Canada, will exceed \$1,000,000. The objective was \$500,000.

— The anti-loafing law has been amended so as to provide for arrest without warrant. "Any peace officer," the amendment reads, "may arrest without warrant, any person whom he believes on reasonable and probable grounds to be violating the provisions" of the anti-loafing law.

— Owing to the increased supplies of feed in the west the order prohibiting the burning of straw in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta has been rescinded.

— Export has been prohibited of a number of articles except under license issued by the Canada Food Board. The articles include arrowroot cake made from wheat flour, canned fruits, chewing gum, honey, fruit jams, edible jellies, mustard flour and meal, prepared cereal foods, prepared coffee and cocoa, sugar beets and vinegar.

— The railway board, in a judgment modifies a previous general order in regard to the general railway switching service. The amended order changes the inter-switching practice in that it compels railway companies to give interswitching instead of extending it at certain points as a matter of grace.

— Divorce applications will be about as numerous as usual at the next session of parliament which is expected to open about the middle of January. Upwards of twenty applications have already been given notice of and it is probable that this number will be doubled before the house convenes.

— "Sunday selling of gasoline is contrary to law" is an official warning. The fuel controller has been informed that since the removal of the ban on Sunday motoring, some dealers have assumed that they could sell gasoline on that day. This is a mistaken impression.

— The question of the future of the Ruthenian or Ukrainian weekly newspapers was decided in Ottawa on Saturday. It was announced a few weeks ago that no Ruthenian papers could be published except under license from the government. The decision of the government now is that permission to print may now be granted by the secretary of state on condition that all the editorials and news is printed in parallel columns in English and Ruthenian.

— Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, minister of marine and fisheries, announced that contracts had been placed with several shipbuilding yards in Canada for the construction of 31 steel steamers ranging in tonnage from 3,400 tons dead weight capacity to 8,100 tons.

— After 36 years of efficient service, Sir Percy Sherwood, commissioner of Dominion police, has asked to be relieved of his duties. He is in poor health.

TORONTO. — With a grand total for the Dominion of \$118,404,150, Canada has done itself proud in the first five days of the Victory Loan campaign. Last year at the end of the fifth day of the drive, the figures reported stood at \$87,316,000, or over \$32,000,000 less than in 1918.

— Within a day or two it is likely that every church in Ontario will receive a letter from the fuel administrator R. Home Smith calling on them to follow the lead of the Brookville churches, which united last winter and saved 100 tons of coal.

Quebec

MONTREAL. — Paper shortage, hitherto acute, has become worse owing to influenza, some of the paper mills being on the point of closing, owing to large numbers of their employees being absent on account of sickness.

United States News

WASHINGTON. — On Tuesday this week the congressional elections are taking place all over the country. The Republicans are much displeased at President Wilson for issuing an appeal to vote for the Democratic candidates. They claim that the President had urged the keeping of party politics out of the elections until now, when the influenza prevents an effective campaign.

— All federal reserve districts over-subscribed for the Liberty Loan, the Boston district reaching 126 per cent. of its quota, and standing first in the percentage column. Richmond made 103 1/2 and Philadelphia 119.

— A reduction of one cent a pound in price of packers' hides and 1/2 cent a pound on country hides for the months of November and December, and a reduction of 2 cents a pound on packers' hides and 1 cent a pound on country hides for the month of January, was agreed to by the price fixing committee of the war industries board.

— Increase of the monthly allotment of sugar from two to three pounds per capita was authorized, the food administration announced.

— Spanish influenza has caused more deaths among American soldiers since the epidemic became generally prevalent than German bullets in the same length of time and most of these deaths occurred in camps in this country, senators calling at the war department said they were told.

NEW YORK. — Over 100 men and women were killed and probably double that number injured in a rear-end collision on Nov. 1, between two Brooklyn Rapid Transit trains near Prospect Park station on the Brighton Beach line. The crash occurred when the train ahead, said to have been in charge of a "green" motorman, jumped the track at a switch and another train running in the same direction plunged into the rear cars.

— Felix Gouled, the army contractor, who was convicted of conspiracy to defraud the United States, was sentenced by Judge E. E. Cushman in the United States District Court to serve a sentence of seven years, and A. Vaughan, of the Quartermaster's Reserve Corps, who pleaded guilty to a charge that he had taken part in the same conspiracy, was sentenced to a term of two years.

— Announcement that the German woolen mills of New Jersey and other large manufacturing plants throughout the country, with an aggregate value of more than \$200,000,000, will be sold within the next two months to Americans, was made by A. M. Palmer, alien property custodian. German property seized in this country totals \$800,000,000, and will soon reach \$1,000,000,000.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. — Nine cars loaded with chlorine gas were wrecked on the New York Central Railroad near Camelot, according to telephone advices from that place. A call was received here for gas masks. It was said the gas had spread over a wide area.

PRINCETON, Minn. — R. C. Dunn, one of the leaders in the State Senate and prominent for years in republican politics in Minnesota died at his home here. He was 63 years of age.

SEATTLE, Wash. — Sam. Hill of Seattle, railroad builder and president of the Pacific Highway Association, sailed to make a survey of Japan's railroads and highway situation. He left on the invitation of T. Nakahima, chief engineer of the Southern Manchuria Railway Co.

Old Monasteries Used. — In France many of the old monasteries are being used not only for shelters and canteens for the American troops, but also by the Knight of Columbus, Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., Salvation Army and other organizations for their work. Some of them have been transformed into hospitals. It is characteristic of the American spirit and training that these religious buildings are treated with the greatest respect and that everything possible is done to preserve them from violation. Nothing arouses the anger of American soldiers to a greater degree than the frequent deliberate attempts of the Boche armies to destroy these monasteries and their contents.

What Each Soldier Costs. — Each American soldier costs the United States Government \$2,040 a year. More than 1,300,000 are in France. On the basis of \$2,040 per soldier, they would cost \$2,652,000,000. Following is the cost of each soldier for a year: Sustenance \$ 430 Personal equipment 280 Service equipment 650 Pay (average officers and men) 430 Housing, cantonments, etc 80 Transportation (to France) 120 Total \$2,040

Shall Wear Cross. — War department regulations providing that army chaplains shall wear only the cross indicating their calling and no insignia of rank follow a ruling made by General Pershing and which has been effective in France for several months.

A Young Bishop. — Among those who registered in Salt Lake City District No. 3 was Rt. Rev. Bishop Glass. He is one of the few Bishops in the United States who is young enough to be included in the provisions of the military service law.

CARD OF THANKS

MR. MAX ERNST desires to express his sincere thanks to the numerous friends for their kind assistance and Christian charity shown him at the time of the illness, death and funeral of his beloved son Max Ernst who died of the Spanish Influenza with subsequent pneumonia at St. Elizabeth Hospital, Oct. 31st, 1918.

WANTED

An intelligent Catholic boy or young man who wishes to learn the Printer's Trade. Must be able to read and write English correctly. Only such need apply who can stay at the work.

Apply to St. Peters Bote, Muenster, Sask.

WANTED AT ONCE

a Janitor for the Catholic Church of Saskatoon. Must understand thoroughly steam furnaces. Easy work. A home for a middle aged man. References required. Wages about \$30.00 per month with board, lodging and washing at the rectory. Write Pastor of St. Paul's Church, Saskatoon.

FARM FOR SALE

Two quarter sections excellent farm land. 200 acres under cultivation. All fenced. Good buildings. Abundant never-failing supply of good well water. Only 2 1/2 miles from Catholic Church and Parochial School.

Apply to the owner Fr. Wedewer, Muenster, Sask.

Sheep for Sale

50 three year old Ewes, 40 Ewe lambs. Prices right. Call or write to Jos. Dietemann, ANNAHEIM, SASK.

Dehorning!

Now is the best time to dehorn cattle! I will do it in the best manner at a low price. Castrating of animals of all kinds also done. Write Postal Card or call on Kil. P. Stollenwerk, MUENSTER, SASK.

No. 5 611 License No. 810111

Chas. Schulz, BAKERY

Wheat Bread, Rye Bread, Cakes and other Products Fresh every day

All kinds of Cider, Beer, and Soda Waters always cold and delicious

All Candies and Chocolates Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes

ICE CREAM

Apple, Cherry, Strawberry, and Raspberry JUICES

Try these for making an excellent drink

Open on Sundays! CHAS. SCHULZ, MAIN ST., HUMBOLDT

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!

Wordsworth's Hymn to the Blessed Virgin.

Mother! whose virgin bosom was uncrossed
With the least shade of thought to sin allied;
Woman! above all women glorified,

(William Wordsworth, 1770-1850)

LETTER OF OUR MOST HOLY LORD

BENEDICT XV

BY DIVINE PROVIDENCE
POPE

TO THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF CANADA

TO OUR BELOVED SON LOUIS NAZAIRE BEGIN, CARDINAL PRIEST OF THE
HOLY ROMAN CHURCH, ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC, AND TO OUR VENERABLE
BRETHREN THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

POPE BENEDICT XV

OUR BELOVED SON AND VENERABLE BRETHREN
GREETING AND APOSTOLIC BLESSING.

In the Apostolic Letter: Com-
missio divinitus, which We ad-
dressed to you on December 8th,
1916, We most earnestly exhorted
the clergy and Catholic people of
your country to set aside all con-
tentions and disagreements deriv-
ing from a difference of race or
language; and at the same time We
enjoined that if, owing to such
reasons, disputes were to arise in
future, they should be settled with-
out a breach of charity, namely as
becometh the saints "careful to
keep the unity of the spirit in the
bond of peace."

We rejoice that, by the grace of
God, Our exhortation was not made
in vain: for the faithful as a body
not only welcomed our words with
due respect, but even with general
applause and satisfaction, so much
so, as to give reason to hope that
peace and concord would reign
henceforward among the Catholics
of Canada.

However, not long afterwards,
some unfortunate events occurred,
not due, it would seem, to any
malice, which disturbed this initial
pacification and produced the seed
of fresh dissensions. Thus it was
that both sides appealed to Us and
called upon Us for a decision in
the interests of peace.

The matter in question is the
Education law enacted by the On-
tario Government in the year 1913
for the anglo-french bilingual
schools. Whilst on one side it was
denounced as unjust and to be
combated by every available means,
others judged it with less severity
and did not think it should be so
bitterly opposed. This divergence
of opinion was followed by a dis-
solution of sentiments.

When therefore the whole mat-
ter was brought before Us for de-
cision, We most carefully examined
the question, as the gravity of the
issue demanded, and We also in-
structed the Eminent Cardinals of
the S. C. of the Consistory to study
the subject.

Wherefore, after fully consider-
ing it under all its aspects, We
have come to the conclusion and
now decide as follows: The French-
Canadians may justly appeal to
the Government for suitable ex-
planations of the above mentioned
law, and, at the same time, crave
and seek further advantages. Such
are, undoubtedly, that the inspec-
tors of their separate schools should
be Catholics, that during the first
years of tuition the use of their
own language should be granted
for the teaching of certain subjects,
chiefly and above all, of Christian

Doctrine, and that Catholics be al-
lowed to establish Training Schools
for the education of teachers.—
But all these advantages, and oth-
ers that may be useful, must be
invoked and sought for by Catho-
lics without any form of rebellion
and without recourse to violent or
illegitimate methods: and let them
employ peacefully and moderately
all such means as are legally or by
lawful custom permitted to citizens
seeking advantages to which they
consider themselves entitled.—This
We state with greater security and
freedom in view of the fact that
the chief State authority has ac-
knowledged that the law enacted
by the Ontario Government is couched
in somewhat obscure lan-
guage and that it is not easy to
ascertain its true effect.

Hence, within these limits and
by such means, French-Canadians
are free to seek, the interpretation
or amendments which they desire
in the law of education. But in
this matter, that concerns all Catho-
lics, let no one venture to appeal
to the civil courts nor promote
litigation without the knowledge
and consent of his Bishop; and in
such questions let the latter not
decide anything without consulta-
tion with the other Bishops im-
mediately interested.

And now We wish to address all
Our Brethren, the Bishops of the
Dominion of Canada, and to repeat
to them, with the greatest earnest-
ness and deepest feeling, the charge
We made two years ago, namely
that they be one body and one
spirit, avoiding all dissensions be-
tween each other by reason of
either race or language. One and
the same Spirit placed them to rule
the Church of God, the Spirit for-
sooth of unity and of peace. Thus,
being made a pattern of the flock
from the heart,*) you will be able
with greater authority and efficacy
to command your priests (as We
strictly order you to command
them) to preserve concord in their
midst and to strive by their words
and example to maintain that con-
cord amongst the faithful. With
this object in view, We wish once
more to recommend again and
again that which we urged in our
previous Letter: let all priests en-
deavor to acquire the knowledge
and use of both languages, Eng-
lish and French, and setting aside
all prejudice, let them adopt one
or other according to the needs of
the faithful.

Finally, all faithful Catholics
must remember that nothing can
*) I. Pet., v. 2.

or should be dearer to them than
to preserve mutual charity, for
thus will they prove themselves
to be disciples of Jesus Christ: By
this shall all men know that you
are my disciples, if you have love
for another:*) and this should par-
ticularly be made manifest when
disputes arise either owing to a
divergence of views or to conflict-
ing interests. Moreover, We wish
to admonish most severely all those
be they priests or laymen, who, in
opposition to the Gospel and to
Our injunctions, venture to foster
and embitter the dissensions that
are rife today in the Dominion of
Canada. If any disobey, which
God forbid, the Bishops should not
hesitate to report them to the Holy
See, ere things become worse.

As a pledge of heavenly graces
and of Our special affection, We
very lovingly bestow upon you,
Our beloved Son and Venerable
Brethren, and to each of your re-
spective flocks, the apostolic bless-
ing.

Given in Rome, near St. Peter's,
on the seventh day of the month
of June, Feast of the Most Sacred
Heart of Jesus, 1918, the fourth
year of Our Pontificate.

BENEDICTVS PP. XV.

THE RIGHTS
OF OUR LITTLE ONES
(CONTINUED.)

PARENTS AND EDUCATION

21. Is education an exclusively
parental right?

Education is a parental right to
the exclusion of all interference
on the part of civil authority.

22. Whence do you derive this in-
violable right of parents?

I derive this right from the fact
that parents have the indispensable
duty to educate their offspring,
and that according to their con-
science; therefore, as every duty
supposes a corresponding right,
they must have also the right of
educating their children independ-
ently of all merely human author-
ity.

23. Can parents avail themselves
of the assistance of others in the
work of education?

Parents can, and ordinarily must,
avail themselves of the aid of com-
petent assistants (teachers, tutors,
pedagogues) in the education of
their children; because parents
commonly lack the time or knowl-
edge necessary to impart even the
essentials of an ordinary education.

24. What position does the teacher
hold in regard to his pupil?

The teacher, in regard to the
child, holds the place of the parent,
with precisely so much authority
as the parent has been pleased to
invest him with, and no more.

25. Cannot the teacher
dictate conditions to parents?

The teacher, like every other
employee, can put conditions, un-
der which alone his services are
available; but the parent is always
free to dispense with his services.

26. What is a school?

A school is an institution under
one or more teachers, the aim of
which is to give a complete or par-
tial education to a larger number
of pupils.

27. Whence does the schoolmaster
derive his authority to teach, rule,
and correct his pupils?

The schoolmaster, like the priv-
ate teacher, derives all his author-
ity from the children's parents, as
being employed by them in a work
that is peculiarly theirs.

28. Cannot, therefore, schools make
their own rules and regulations?

Schools may make their own
rules and regulations, but these
must be in keeping with the reason-
able wishes of parents; else the
latter cannot and, unless unjustly
compelled, will not patronize them.

29. On whom, they,
should the character of a school
ultimately depend?

The character of a school, ac-
cording to the natural law, should
ultimately depend on the collective
wishes of those parents who are
expected to patronize it.

30. In what relation does the school
stand to the family?

The school is a supplement or
appendix to the family, whose ob-
ject is to give that education which
the parents cannot, or cannot con-
veniently, give; or, in default of
parents, it may be a substitute,
albeit imperfect, for the family.

31. Is this idea of education
sanctioned by the history of
civilized nations?

This is the only idea of educa-
tion that prevailed, till within this
last century, among all civilized
nations, Sparta alone excepted,
which was abnormal in its treat-
ment of youth.

32. Is the parental idea of educa-
tion supported by the teaching
of Christ?

Certainly; Christ came not to
abolish, but to confirm and sanc-
tion the law of nature; therefore
He also deigned to submit Himself
to the parental training of His
Virgin Mother, and His foster-
father: "He went down with them,
and came to Nazareth; and was
subject to them" (Luke ii. 51).

33. Are parents, therefore, free to
choose teacher and school for their
children?

Parents are altogether free, de-
spite all legislation to the contrary,
not only to choose teacher and
school for their children, but also,
if it seems good to them, to educate
their own offspring themselves
either personally or with the aid
of others.

To be continued.

The Catholic Press
in Argentina

There are five or six Catholic
dailies of importance. Catholic
reviews and less important organs
of religious propaganda are numer-
ous in the Argentine Republic.
"Unfortunately," we are informed
by Father T. Yanes, curate of Tu-
cuman, "the Catholic press has not
yet attained the power and influ-
ence which by right belong to it.
The causes are: 1st, lack of capital
for launching great papers; 2nd,
the difficulty of competing on equal
terms, considering the industrial-
ism of the modern press, which
among us aims at the promotion
of commerce and trade more than
at the imparting of sound views.
Then, too, we must take into ac-
count that we would have to com-
pete with those two colossi of the
newspaper world, 'La Nacion' and
'La Prensa'—which are not sur-
passed in this country, nor indeed
in any nation of Europe."

To Avoid Influenza

Dr. John Dill Robertson, of Chi-
cago, health commissioner, has
compiled the following list of
"dont's" for those who would avoid
Spanish Influenza:

- Don't overeat.
Don't get the surface of the body
chilled.
Don't remain in crowded, poorly
ventilated places.
Don't become constipated.
Don't sleep less than eight hours.
Don't get your feet wet.
Don't cough or sneeze without
smothering it with your hand-
kerchief.
Don't sit in a draught.
Don't forget that a chill is al-
ways a dangerous symptom
and send for your physician
at once.

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Carl Lindberg, Proprietor

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account of t-
sending pres-
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St. Joseph's
its best you

From the Mission Fields.

SECHELT, B.C., Oct. 16, 1918. Dear St. Peter's Bote:—

We all deeply regret to see you change the language of your paper, but:

"Mit des Geschickes Maechten Ist kein ew'ger Bund zu flechten," and so we have to take the inevitable.

Last week I was absent from Sechelt and had gone north 150 miles from here. The Influenza is at Vancouver, and so I thought it my duty to go and visit all the Indian camps and prepare the people for the hour of danger. The Indians were all fishing, some were working at the canneries and others were dispersed in different bays. This made the trip harder than usual, as I had to go and stay in very poor huts with the theft. Their fishing houses are of a very primitive type, where cleanliness is altogether impossible. The food was poor too as there are no stores at such isolated places. But the poor people did their very best. Their joy at seeing me was the greater as I came unexpectedly. They had never thought that I would venture out so far and under such adverse conditions. To sleep in an Indian bed and use their own blankets is no fun. But the joy and gratefulness of the people was a recompense for all the hardships. After a voyage of seven days I came home last Monday. A three days' rest was needed.

Fishing was very poor this fall. The sockeye-fishing (best salmon) was a failure altogether. The humpbacks (now "pinks") were more plentiful, but the dog-salmon (now "chum") is a rare thing this year. Many fishermen quit on account of the scarcity of fish and because they were not satisfied with the prices fixed by the government. I am afraid that my Indians will have a hard winter before them.

The logging business was good last year and up to July this summer. But then the prices dropped as the market was overstocked and the sawmills had the choice in buying. I am afraid that most of the smaller logging-camps will be bankrupt next winter. Only those camps that are working for the munition-board and had a good price guaranteed for their logs are doing well.

Fishing and logging are the principal industries in B. C. So the near future does not look very bright here.

The funniest thing is, that although the prices for logs dropped over a third, the lumber is just as high as ever. There are many mysteries in this funny world.

Our school is running all right. Some boys have not returned from their vacations yet, but are expected soon. They help their parents at fishing and want to make some money for their clothes.

The Influenza has not made its appearance here yet, but it cannot be far off. I hope our Lord will not be too hard on us. That's the wish I have for all the benefactors of this mission too, for whom we pray every day.

Rev. W. Brabender, O. M. I.

CORRESPONDENCES.

ST. JOSEPH'S PARISH, WINNIPEG. Editor of St. Peter's Bote:—

On account of the Influenza all public meetings being suspended, the Bazaar for the benefit of St. Joseph's Church had to be postponed indefinitely. Many outside friends already sent their presents for the Bazaar, which are well stored up. Others surmising that the Bazaar had to be postponed on account of the Influenza, withheld sending presents but will send them later on.

St. Joseph's Parish lost one of its best young men, one of its most

zealous workers whenever there was an undertaking for the benefit of the church: Mr. Martin Kolla. He was struck by the Influenza and died after a few days on the 17th of October. Only a few days before he was playing on the stage for the benefit of the Church. He died as a good Catholic young man, entirely resigned to God's will, after receiving the Holy Sacraments with the greatest devotion. He was buried by the St. Joseph's Men's Society, whose active member he was for many years.

Little Ernest Motz, who met death by an accident with a falling shotgun at Raymore, Sask., where he was visiting his relatives, was a well liked schoolboy of St. Joseph's. His schoolmates will miss dear little Ernie very much. Meanwhile they pray for him.

Saturday, Oct. 27, Mrs. M. Wachs died at St. Boniface Hospital after an operation. She leaves her husband with three little children. She was a member of the St. Elizabeth's Ladies' Society. To all the relatives of these deceased ones our deepest condolence.

Since the churches are closed, there is a depressive feeling among the whole population. Now everybody recognizes what a beneficial influence the Church with its public worship exercises upon poor mankind. How desolate mankind would be without the Church and its inspiring public services! Cor.

American Missionaries for China

On the occasion of the departure of the four missionaries who left the American Foreign Mission Seminary recently, Bishop Hoban said: "Tonight will be historical in the annals of the Scranton Diocese. We are gathered here to honor and say good-bye to these men, who have dedicated their lives to spreading the gospel in far-off China."

He explained that it was time that the American Catholics realized the importance of sending Catholic mission fathers to China to carry the teachings of Jesus Christ and the doctrines of Holy Mother Church among the natives of the Orient.

"America stands fore-front in the eyes of China today," continued Bishop Hoban. "No longer can France, Germany, Italy, poor Belgium, and Spain send mission Fathers to the Orient. The Chinese of today understand what is back of the great American ideals and they greatly respect and honor a mission Father from the States."

It is noteworthy that just four hundred years after the first missionary efforts of the great missionaries of the past—the intrepid Francis Xavier and his confreres—began their conquest of Asia to Christ, America should send forth her first band of priests to the very portion of China, Canton, which Francis Xavier aimed to evangelize. St. Francis Xavier died gazing on the field he was never to reach. These American priests will continue his work, animated by his zeal for souls and anxious, if need be, to offer life itself in witness of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

These men do not go away as military soldiers to fight the foe for liberty and democracy, but as soldiers in Christ's army under the banner of Christianity. They go away with that apostolic spirit, confidence in God, love of Jesus Christ and willingness to die if necessary to carry out Christian work among the pagans and heathens."

ESTRAY

A dark-red bull calf of this spring. I will pay a reward of \$3.00 for information leading to its recovery. John Van Bergen, 3 miles northwest of St. Gregor, Sask.

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 misericordiae ejus. R. Et mirabilia ejus filiis hominum. V. Domine, ne memneris iniquitatum nostrarum antiquarum. R. Cito anticipent nos misericordiae tuae. 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.

Oramus.

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

Approbatum 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 August. 1918. Episcopus Principis Albert.

Gebet gegen epidemische Krankheiten.

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

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

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

- Vater Unser (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. Daß eilends 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 Ruf 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 Gottesgebärcin und Jungfrau Maria befähigt, blicke herab auf dein Volk, welches sich wieder zu dir wendet, auf daß du, während es dir getreu bleibt, die Geißel deines Zornes barmherzig von ihm abwendest. Durch denselben Christum unsern Herrn.

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Foreign News

MEXICO CITY. — Spanish influenza is epidemic in virtually all parts of the republic, except the extreme south and a few of the Pacific Coast states. Newspapers estimate the number of cases here at 60,000, but the death rate is low.

HAVANA. — Grieving over the death of her husband, who had died of influenza, Mrs. Carman Lavera killed her seven young sons. She then placed the livestock of the farm in a hut and after setting it afire, leaped into the flames. She was rescued in a serious condition by soldiers.

PARIS. — Charles Lecocq, the musical composer, died last week.

In Paris during the week ending Oct. 30, there were 2,566 deaths, the greatest total since the beginning of the gripe epidemic here. Of the deaths reported, 1,253 were due to gripe and 515 to various diseases of the lungs. During the last few days, the number of deaths reported daily has been decreasing.

AMSTERDAM. — Prof. Lammasch, the Austrian premier, has informed the president of the state council that he had been empowered to hand over the government, so far as it related to German localities, to the German-Austrian state council, says a Vienna dispatch.

A new war credit of 15,000,000 marks will be submitted to the German reichstag in November, according to the Munich correspondent of the Rheinisch Westphalian Gazette, of Essen.

The Vaderland points out that Article V. of the treaty of 1864, which ceded the dukedoms of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg to Prussia, provided for a plebiscite in northern Schleswig, to decide whether the inhabitants would prefer allegiance to Germany or to Denmark. The provision, it is declared, never has been carried out.

THE HAGUE. — Discussing the American offer of coal to Holland the labor leader Pieter Troelstra, speaking in the chamber, opposed the acceptance on the condition that Holland cease exporting to Germany. He contended that this would be a breach of neutrality. The premier, Jonkher Ruijs de Beerenbrouck, repeatedly nodded assent.

It is semi-officially explained in dispatches from Berlin that neutral residents of Brussels, who have gone to the front to investigate conditions there, have not been formed into a commission of inquiry. It is said their visit to the cities near the battle line was made for the purpose of ascertaining what could be done. They have communicated their report to the German authorities in Belgium and to the Belgian, French and British governments.

The leather scarcity in Holland is so acute that 70 postmen of Groningen have requested the post office director there to permit them to wear wooden shoes when they deliver the letters.

COPENHAGEN. — King Boris of Bulgaria, who ascended the throne on Oct. 3, has abdicated. A peasant government has been established at Tirnova under the leadership of M. Stambulivsky, who has been the chief of the peasants and agrarians of Bulgaria for some time.

A dispatch from Vienna says the Emperor accepted the resignation of Baron von Hussarek as premier and appointed Professor Heinrich Lammasch as his successor. According to the dispatches, Prof. Lammasch will form a ministry composed of impartial officials in order to exclusively bring about a speedy peace.

BASEL. — A new Hungarian ministry has been formed at Budapest. Count Michael Karolyi, president of the Hungarian Independent party, is premier, and Count Theodore Batthyanyi is foreign minister.

A Vienna dispatch received here says that according to the Austrian newspapers the kingdom of Great Serbia has been proclaimed at Sarajevo, Bosnia, and that the assassins of Archduke Ferdinand have been released by soldiers.

LONDON. — A report of the Berlin Synod of the Lutheran Church of Prussia to the Central Synod states that up to the end of June 10,000 applications for divorce had been registered. Of these, 99 per cent. were made by husbands who had been called to the colors. In commenting on the report the Synod says that "immorality among the (non-Catholic) women of Germany has risen to such a degree that the foundations of society will be menaced by it."

Figures published on the growth of the British navy during the war show that the fleet, including auxiliaries, increased from 2,500,000 tons displacement to 5,000,000 and the personnel from 146,000 to 406,000. Since the outbreak of the war, 21,500,000 soldiers have been transported by sea, of which 4,391 were lost. For the requirements of the British naval and military forces more than 86,000,000 tons of stores were transhipped, while more than 24,000,000 tons were taken overseas for Great Britain's allies. Transportation also was provided for 2,000,000 animals.

Keepers of pigs have been notified by the board of agriculture for the probable discontinuance of the small ration of concentrated feed which has hitherto been allowed them. The notice says that every possible ton of shipping space is to be spared to bring American soldiers and their supplies to France.

CAPETOWN, S. Africa. — Influenza is spreading through the native districts. Some small communities have been almost completely wiped out. The disease continues to be violent in the country, but the towns are rapidly assuming their normal aspect. The death rate in Kimberley was over 70 per cent. of the population and probably a similar death roll will be recorded in Capetown.

MELBOURNE, Australia. — Some conception of the losses sustained by the Commonwealth can be gained from figures which have just been officially issued. Out of a population of 5,000,000, Australia has sent abroad 336,000 men. The total casualties numbered 90,101, including 54,431 dead.

BOMBAY, India. — The number of deaths caused by the influenza in Bombay on October 5, was the biggest in the history of the city. Hindus of the lower castes, Mohammedans, and Jews suffer most. In the week ending Oct. 6, 4,844 deaths occurred in the city, compared with 3,205 during the preceding week. The exodus to the highlands continues, although the influenza is also spread there.

TOKIO. — Belated reports filtering in from southwestern Japan show that a typhoon which occurred early in September, caused a considerable loss of life and an extensive damage to property. The corpses of 273 persons were washed ashore on the coast of Iwami on the sea of Japan.

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