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## In The Wake Of The War

VERSAILLES, May 18. — The German councillor of legation who expressed the view on his return from Berlin today that the German delegation would meet with bodily harm if they did not sign the treaty, said he based his declaration on the peace hunger of the German people.

PARIS, May 19. — A reply by the Allied and Associated Governments to the German note protesting against the economic terms of the peace treaty as being calculated to cause the industrial ruin of Germany, has been delivered to the German peace plenipotentiaries. The reply is under eleven heads, and answers each German contention. It declared that the Allied and Associated Governments in framing the economic terms "had no intention to destroy Germany's economic life." On the contrary, the report points out that in the reconstruction of the world's affairs Germany will have her part in the progressive development, but also will share with the rest of the world in the economic losses and disadvantages inevitably resulting from the war.

PARIS, May 20. — The German delegation this evening sent another note to the secretariate of the conference. This is the tenth communication forwarded by the enemy representatives.

VERSAILLES, May 20. — The arrival of Max Von Wassermann, one of the managers of the Reichsbank, who came to Versailles yesterday with Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, is understood to be preliminary to an effort on the part of the Germans to secure verbal exchanges with the Allied and Associated Powers regarding the financial terms of the peace treaty.

PARIS, May 20. — Jonkher Van Kernebeek, Dutch foreign minister, again appeared before the council of foreign ministers today to discuss the Belgian claims as they affect Holland. The position of Holland in the controversy appears to be absolutely opposed to any territorial concessions to Belgium, but she is willing to admit of arrangements for the use of the Meuse and Scheldt rivers by the Belgians.

VIENNA, May 20. — Fighting of the most severe character is in progress between Poles and Ukrainians in eastern Galicia, according to reports received here from the district.

BRUSSELS, May 21. — The international parliamentary commercial conference decided today to reserve its decision on the question of the internationalization of the Rhine, after a speech by M. Chaumet, a French delegate. The Belgian claim for complete economic and military liberty was agreed upon unanimously by the conference.

PARIS, May 21. — The Turkish problem has been most acute in the peace conference. Various delegations are striving to find

some solution for the dismemberment of the empire which will not provoke a religious war. The United States is being looked to by the other powers as the only nation which can become the mandatory for Constantinople without precipitating another European war, but the United States delegates to the peace conference express doubt of the United States to accept the mandate, especially under the conditions which the powers have outlined.

PARIS, May 21. — The notes which the German peace delegation will submit to the peace conference before May 29, to which time they are given to present answers to the terms, will apparently be so voluminous that the Entente representatives will without doubt require a week for reading and consideration before they can begin framing a rejoinder. It is expected there will be a new adjustment in the time set for the Germans to sign the treaty.

SALONIKI, May 21. — A Turkish detachment which at the instigation of the young Turks agents resisted the Greek troops at Smyrna was overwhelmed and captured, according to an official statement issued by Greek general headquarters today.

PARIS, May 22. — Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, accompanied by several of the German peace delegates has again gone to Spa. He will consult with representatives of the German government there.

PARIS, May 22. — A categorical negative reply to the German note on the economic effect of the peace terms was sent by the Allied Council to the German delegation today. The reply characterised the German note as exaggerated and says that it indicates failure to appreciate the enormity of the Germans' responsibility. The Germans are reminded that "it is right that Germany which was responsible for the origin of calamities, should make them good to the utmost of her capacity."

PARIS, May 22. — Premier Venizelos was invited to attend a recent meeting of the Council of Four, at which the subject of Smyrna was under consideration, because of the Greek interest in Smyrna near which an Italian landing was made. When Premier Orlando entered the council chamber, President Wilson, putting aside the usual diplomatic formality, addressed directly, asking him what the answer was to the note inquiring as to the landing of Italian forces in Turkey. The Italian Premier, with apparent feeling, replied that he was prepared to explain to the Council of Four but not with Greece's premier present. Premier Venizelos at once offered to withdraw, but President Wilson is said to have insisted on his remaining. Premier Orlando declined to proceed, however, until Premier Venizelos withdrew.

PARIS, May 22. — The Allied reply to the German note regarding the league of nations which was delivered today says in general that the council considers

"proposals for the covenant are much more practical than those of the German government and better calculated to secure the objects of the league."

PARIS, May 22. — The council of four agreed today on a reply to the German note concerning reparations. The note will be handed to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles tomorrow and will outline some modifications in the terms regarding reparations as they now appear in the text of the peace treaty. This will be the first modification of the terms of the peace treaty as agreed upon by the plenary conference. Consideration of Germany's protest regarding the Saar Valley also has resulted in slight modifications of the terms of the award.

BRUSSELS, May 22. — The latest report from the "restitution service" whose task is to recover from Germany, Belgian machinery and tools, shows that there are 12,059 demands on the books. Already property has been returned to the amount of 154 carloads, aggregating 1,349 tons of material.

VERSAILLES, May 23. — The German delegates who left yesterday for Spa will divide into two groups. One group headed by Count Brockdorff-Rantzau will return to Versailles tomorrow while the other will remain at Spa for a few days.

LONDON, May 23. — On the Murmansk frontier in northern Russia Allied forces have captured Medvyeyagora, at the north-western end of Lake Onega, after a series of actions in which the Bolshevik rearguard suffered severely, a statement issued by the British War Office tonight says.

LONDON, May 23. — Samuel Montague, secretary for India, announced in the house of commons yesterday that he hoped to introduce early in June a government bill for the reform of the government for India. He said the keystone of his reform would be transference of power from the bureaucracy to the people.

PARIS, May 25. — With the exception of one minor concession all suggestions and counter proposals by Germany for the disposition of the Saar basin have been rejected by the reply of the Allied and Associated Powers. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau's appeal "for an oral discussion of the points at issue on this subject was ignored. The concession agreed to is that Germany might create a prior charge upon her assets or revenues for the purpose of payment of the mines in the Saar, if the plebiscite goes against France. If, however, the sum agreed upon is not paid within a year from the date it is due the reparation commission shall effect payment under instructions from the League of Nations. This change was made in view of the German declaration that it was impossible for her to accumulate a sufficiency of gold with which to pay for the mines in the 15 years before the plebiscite is taken, since other reparations would constitute a constant decline.

COPENHAGEN, May 25. — Dr. Karl Renner, Austrian chancellor and head of the German-Austrian peace delegation, has addressed a note to Premier Clemenceau complaining of the delay of the peace conference in submitting the peace terms, which he says "is arousing grave anxiety regarding the maintenance of peace and order in our fatherland." The note also calls attention to the expense of keeping the delegation abroad, and appeals to the peace conference to open negotiations as speedily as possible.

PARIS, May 25. — The council of four has completed the Austrian treaty with the exception of financial clauses and the southern boundary on which some details remain to be straightened out. Chinese and Japanese delegates were before the council this afternoon in connection with the Russian question which continues to occupy much of the council's attention owing to the proposal to recognise Admiral Kolchak's government, anti-Bolshevik leader in Russia.

PARIS, May 25. — Premier Clemenceau's reply to the two German notes on the proposed western boundaries of Germany, which was made public today, denies von Brockdorff-Rantzau's assertion that the German territories are the subject of shifting from one sovereignty to another like pawns in a game. Premier Clemenceau points out that the inhabitants of the territories in question shall be taken into consideration, the only exception being that in regard to Prussian Moravia, inhabited by only 500 persons, which is transferred to Belgium as partial reparation for the destruction of Belgian forests by the Germans.

struction for overseas trade. German shipbuilding yards will build for five years in the first instance tonnage destined for the allied and associated governments. Germany will, moreover, renounce her colonies, all her overseas possessions, all her interests and securities in the allied and associated countries and in their colonies, dominions and protectorates, will as an installment for the payment of part of the reparation, be subject to liquidation and maybe exposed to any other economic war measure which the allied and associated powers think fit to maintain during the years of peace.

"By the putting into force of the territorial clauses of the treaty of peace Germany would lose to the east, the most important regions for the production of corn (rye) and potatoes, which would be equivalent to the loss of 21 per cent of the total crop of these articles of food. Moreover, the intensity of our agricultural productions would diminish considerably. On the one hand, the importation of certain raw material indispensable for the production of manure, such as phosphates, would be hindered; on the other hand this industry would suffer like all other industries from lack of fuel.

"The treaty of peace provides for the loss of almost one-third of the production of our coal mines. Apart from this decrease, we are for ten years to deliver enormous consignments of coal to various Allied countries. Moreover, in conformity with the treaty Germany will concede to her neighbors nearly three-quarters of her mineral production and more than three-fifths of her zinc production."

Washington unconditionally that the established basis of President Wilson's fourteen points should be authoritative for the peace conditions. Secretary Lansing announced further that the entente governments, after careful consideration, were also prepared to recognise the conditions set up by President Wilson as the basis for the conclusion of peace.

"The declaration of rights emanating from these specific declarations of all the entente powers and the United States constitutes Germany's sole asset in the general moral breakdown of all international politics which has found unsurpassable expression in the Versailles terms.

"Germany answers them with its clearly juristic right of international law. Toward the politico-moral bankruptcy of Versailles, the German nation stands as a creditor with undeniable rights and it is not in a position to yield on this chief point. Germany concluded peace on the basis of President Wilson's fourteen points which all America had made its own and in America every individual is responsible for the fulfilment of its claim.

"It is not the German people's business to indicate how its rights shall be realised, but the fourteen points or especially by the note of Secretary Lansing. That rather is the task of those who constructed the fourteen points and through them to acceptance, thereby inducing Germany to lay down her weapons. We do not believe that President Wilson, Secretary Lansing and the American people can take other than this German standpoint if they do not wish to do that which President Wilson in his message of December 4, 1917, condemned categorically when he said:

"We would dishonor our own cause, if we treated Germany other than justly and in a non-partisan manner and did not insist upon justice towards all, no matter how the war ended. We demand nothing which we are not ready ourselves to admit."

"And the German people demand nothing more than that which President Wilson announced in his declaration. We demand nothing more than that the Americans place the fourteen points opposite the peace terms. We do not believe that any one in the United States will then have the courage to claim that there can be found in the peace conditions one single trace left of President Wilson's program.

"And here begins America's definite duty to step in. America either must put its fourteen points through or it must declare that it is unable to do so or that it does not want to do it so that in no case may the world be led to believe that America desires to have the peace conditions count as President Wilson's fourteen points.

"That is our demand to which we cling, and we cannot imagine what argument from the American side would be effective against it."

### Brockdorff-Rantzau's Note on Economic Terms

PARIS, May 23. — The note from Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, dated at Versailles, May 13, was made public today. The note reads:

"Mr. President: In conformity with my communication of the 9th instant, I have the honor to present to your Excellency the report of the economic commission charged with the study of the effect of the conditions of peace on the situation of the German people.

"In the course of the last two generations Germany has become transformed from an agricultural state to an industrial state. As long as she was an agricultural state she could feed 40,000,000 inhabitants. In her quality of an industrial state she could ensure the nourishment of a population of 67,000,000. In 1913 the importation of foodstuffs amounted to in round figures 12,000,000 tons. Before the war a total of 15,000,000 persons provided for their existence in Germany by foreign trade and by navigation, either in a direct or an indirect manner by the use of foreign raw materials.

"According to the conditions of the treaty of peace Germany will surrender her merchant tonnage and ships in course of con-

### Germans Insist On Fourteen Points

BERLIN, May 21. — The German cabinet has determined not to sign the peace treaty as it now stands. This fact was contained in an official statement issued by the cabinet this morning through the Associated Press.

The statement reads:

"That these consequences must logically follow acceptance of the peace conditions the United States press itself has recognised without question. Toward them Germany took the standpoint that acceptance of such conditions could not be demanded and that the entente was unjustified in imposing such demands.

"Germany has not only a moral right to compliance with the general promises made it, but a firmly grounded, clearly-defined claim, according to the basic rules of international law on all the entente powers and especially on the United States. A specific recognition of the right of Germany and of the German peoples to a peace of right, justice and reconciliation instead of the paragoned-song of hate, which was written at Versailles, is contained in the note of the American secretary of State, Lansing of November 5, 1918.

"In the Secretary of State notified the Swiss minister in











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In selecting seeds or plants for a cabbage crop, make certain that neither are infected. It is also desirable to choose the resistant strains to avoid cabbage yellows, several having been developed, notably the Hollander variety.

**Best Soil for Horseradish.**  
Horseradish does best on deep, cool, rich soil, and for best results late season growth is necessary. It is propagated by root cuttings which are made from trimmings from roots. The best cuttings are about the size of one's little finger, and from 4 to 7 inches long. They should be planted in rows far enough apart to allow tillage, and from 12 to 18 in. apart in the row. The horseradish plant is very hardy and will stand much abuse, but in planting one must use care in setting the cutting so that the upper end is on top, otherwise the horseradishes will grow irregular in shape.

**Household Hints**

**Potato Pointers.**  
It's worth while to soak them two hours before boiling.

Before baking, put them in hot water fifteen minutes. In this way they will bake in just half the time.

Before baking, a prick with a fork prevents them from bursting.

**Potato Recipes.**

**Nova Scotia Potatoes.**— Pare uniform-sized, rather small potatoes, brush with melted fat and bake until browned and done. Turn once or twice, and sprinkle with salt.

**French Baker Potatoes.**— Cut pared potatoes in wedgeshaped pieces the long way, as for French fried, and put in a layer in a baking pan. Brush with plenty of melted fat, letting them warm a moment first, and bake in a hot oven until golden brown and cooked through, turning once or twice.

**Golden Potatoes.**— Parboil rather small, uniform sized potatoes, and let them dry. Then place in a frying-basket and brown in very hot, deep fat until a fine golden brown.

**Belgian Baked Potatoes.**— Wash and pare and cut into pieces as for French fried potatoes. Lay potatoes in an oiled pan, season with salt and pepper and bake in a fairly hot oven until puffed, golden brown and mealy.

**Rhubarb Pie.**  
Pour boiling water over two large cupfuls of chopped rhubarb and let boil four or five minutes, then drain off the water. Mix with the rhubarb one cup of sugar, the yolk of an egg, a piece of butter and a tablespoonful of flour, moistening the whole with three tablespoonfuls of water. Bake with the lower crust only, beat the white of an egg with three tablespoonfuls of sugar and spread over top of the pie and turn it to oven to brown.

**To Disinfect a Carpet.**  
Add three tablespoonfuls of turpentine to three quarts of water; saturate a large sponge with this mixture; squeeze it about two-thirds dry and go over the carpet carefully. When the sponge becomes dirty, cleanse it and take in a fresh supply of the mixture. This will make the carpet look bright and new, besides disinfecting it thoroughly.

**On Wash Day.**  
Did you ever try pinning a cloth to the sides of the wash boiler with clothes pins when you strain your rain water?  
It is so much easier than holding the cloth over the pail.

**Wilson's Fourteen Points.**

In his explanatory statement of April 30th on the Finme Question President Wilson said that the fourteen points and principles laid down by him in his speech of Jan. 8th, 1918, and in subsequent addresses "will constitute the basis of peace with Germany." At the exchange of credentials between the allied and German plenipotentiaries on May 7, 1919, v. Brockdorff-Rantzau declared that on Oct. 5, 1918 the German government proposed these principles as the basis of peace, and that on Nov. 5, 1919 Mr. Lansing declared that the allied and associated powers had agreed to these principles with two definite deviations, whence he signed that these principles were binding on both parties. The fourteen points in question are the following:

- 1) Open covenants of peace openly arrived at and no secret diplomacy.
- 2) Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas outside territorial waters except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action.
- 3) Removal, as far as possible, of all economic barriers.
- 4) Adequate guarantees for the reduction of national armament to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.
- 5) A free open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims with due consideration for the wishes of the inhabitants concerned.
- 6) The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all Russian questions as will secure the freest co-operation of the other nations in obtaining for her an unhampered opportunity for independent determination.
- 7) Evacuation and restoration of Belgium without any limitation of its sovereignty.
- 8) Evacuation of all French territory and the righting of the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine.
- 9) A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy along recognized lines of nationality.
- 10) The peoples of Austria-Hungary should be given the freest opportunity of autonomous development.
- 11) Evacuation of Rumania, Servia, and Montenegro, free access to the sea, and determination of the relations of the Balkan States along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality.
- 12) The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty and the other nationalities now under Turkish rule should be guaranteed undoubted security of life and opportunity of autonomous development. The Dardanelles should be opened to the big ships and commerce of all nations.
- 13) An independent Polish state, including the territories inhabited by Polish populations, with secure access to the sea.
- 14) A league of nations to guarantee political independence and territorial integrity to great and small nations alike.

In his Fiume statement President Wilson noted the fact that, while the war was still being waged, these fourteen points "were formally adopted with only a single reservation (freedom of the seas) by the powers associated against Germany." He also pointed out that point ten has been changed by the breaking up of Austria-Hungary into independent states.

The photographer was drying his plates in the warm daylight.  
"What are you doing there?" asked a friend.  
"Oh," was the reply, "just airing my views."

**Rantzau the Boor**

(MAX SOREL IN LE NATIONALISTE.)  
The man Brockdorff-Rantzau is an accomplished boor. The press of America, of the Antipodes and of elsewhere, in not hesitating to show him its disapprobation, has perhaps wasted its time (for who could ever hope to correct a Boche?), but it has deserved well of the whole civilized world. That is the essential thing.

The deed of the count plenipotentiary is well known. Having received from the hands of M. Clemenceau the volume of the peace conditions, he dared to answer in terms rather vigorous and, what surpasses all measure, had the presumption to remain sitting, yes, sitting before his victors, most generous though they were. Such a thing had never been seen, neither in America nor in the Antipodes! We are democratic, but we have manners in America as well as in the Antipodes.

This is what Mr. Hughes, the very distinguished prime minister of Australia, amongst others, did not fail to convey in justly angered language to the above mentioned Rantzau. "The attitude of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau," cried the brilliant politician from the land of the kangaroos, "is an intolerable insult to the conference. Premier Clemenceau spoke standing, whilst the German remained sitting when answering. Despite this intolerable arrogance (Mr. Hughes used this word) it was a day of humiliation for the Germans..."

"That's the boy!" echoed the American correspondents in their choice style, applauding the avenging denunciation of Mr. Hughes. "Rantzau is a low type of person, a blackguard," they exclaimed to the great joy of the ninnies of the continent.

Alas, how short are the joys of this world! The energetic words of Mr. Hughes, supported by the well-instructed correspondents, had hardly made their tour around the world, when what these gentlemen call a flaw was discovered in the incident. The Montreal Star, continuing the publication of its series of articles on the peace conference by an anonymous former ambassador or at least attaché to an embassy, threw a cold douche on the ardor of Mr. Hughes and the rest:

"The papers have commented upon the supposed lack of courtesy of Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, who remained sitting when delivering his response to the allies after having received the peace conditions. Premier Hughes has spoken very bitterly in condemning this impoliteness, and certain papers have sought to excuse the count, alleging an infirmity on his part. The criticism is based on a misunderstanding, and no excuse is necessary. Plenipotentiaries always speak sitting; messengers remain standing when they speak." In remaining seated, Count Rantzau gave to the allies a silent testimony that he had the full rank of plenipotentiary, and that he was not merely a messenger of his government, that is to say, he indicated that he was precisely what they demanded him to be.

After this occurrence, one will be less astonished that the "bloated colonials" are kept off the list of signatories to the peace treaty, on which Liberia and Haiti are somewhat represented.

We are curious to know what Mr. Hughes would say of the grandees of Spain who, from time immemorial, persist in committing the impoliteness of remaining covered in the presence of their king.

Visitor: "Do you feed your cows corn in the ear?"  
Farmer: "No, we throw it down and let them help themselves."

**THAT CHANGES THE MATTER**

Defending Counsel: "You say that the wall is eight feet high, and that you were standing on the ground—not mounted on a ladder or anything?"  
Witness: "I do."  
Counsel (triumphantly): "Then perhaps you will kindly explain how you, a man a little over five feet high, could see over a wall eight feet high, and watch the prisoner's actions?"  
Witness (calmly): "There's a hole in the wall."

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