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After the Signing of Peace

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 27.—The troops under the nationalist leader, Mustapha Kemal Pasha, who recently set up a separatist government in Asia Minor, have occupied the city of Konia and expelled the authorities. Possession of this city is of great strategic importance, since it is the rail head of the railroads heading from Constantinople and from Smyrna. Earlier Despatches had reported the convoking of a separatist parliament by Mustapha Kemal to meet at Erzerum, the site of his government.

ROME, Sept. 29.—Italy must remain in unity with her allies, declared foreign minister Tittoni in the chamber, dealing with the situation growing out of the Fiume incident, and offering to resign in favor of any member who believed he could handle the problem better. He pointed out that the Italian delegates at the peace conference had to adopt an attitude of compromise because, while France and Great Britain had assured Italy of their support, they had avoided going beyond the point in which they would have come into conflict with President Wilson. The foreign minister continued: "I should be a traitor if I did not recommend the avoidance of a course which would put Italy into open opposition in the peace conference. It is indispensable that Italy be united in accord with her allies. The alliance formed for the war must necessarily continue during the peace." Speaking of Italy's former enemies, Tittoni said: "We wish a social revolution in Germany to obliterate any remains of Prussian militarism; we wish Hungary and Bulgaria to become elements of the peace and equilibrium of Eastern Europe; while as for Austria now that we have reached the tops of the Alps, our natural frontier, we are ready to consider the Austrians as brothers." Referring to Asia Minor, he said: "This problem will return for the peace conference at the end of October, when President Wilson will declare whether America will accept a mandate in Turkey or Armenia." There was a lively discussion in the chamber. Deputy Don Colonnas D. Ceasaro, a nationalist, strongly criticized what he referred to as the submissive attitude of the Italian delegation at the peace conference. As to the council of four, he declared there were three of the members who spoke English, while Premier Orlando did not understand a word, so that he resembled another figure, not between two, but among three thieves. "No formula will be acceptable which does not give Fiume to Italy," and "The soldiers will desert."

BASEL, Sept. 30.—The efforts of General von der Goltz "to make his troops evacuate the Baltic having failed," says a Berlin dispatch received here today, the

German government has decided to "recall him definitely."

PARIS, Sept. 30.—Germany's recall of Gen. von der Goltz from the Baltic region will not satisfy the supreme council, it is asserted, the council being determined to place economic pressure on Germany until all German soldiers are withdrawn from the Baltic. Steps are being taken to bring about financial pressure which will speedily cut off the German food supply and bring the public to a realization of the fact that German activities in the Baltic states must cease.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—Consideration was given by the supreme council yesterday to the necessity of not only maintaining, but strengthening the blockade of Bolshevik Russia, according to Le Journal. It is said the council considered the difficulties which might possibly result if Germany should renew relations with Russia when the treaty of peace comes into effect.

VIENNA, Sept. 30.—Troops from the British fleet in the Black Sea have been landed in Odessa and have occupied the city, according to advices received in Budapest.

VLADIVOSTOK, Sept. 30.—Major General Graves, commander of the United States forces in Siberia, has demanded an apology from General Roseanoff, in command of Russian troops in Amur province for the arrest of two United States officers, and the flogging of one of them by Cossacks. An investigation of the conduct of the Japanese officer at Iman, the place where the arrests took place, has also begun by the Japanese high command. The incident, which occurred Sept. 5, is considered one of the most serious to occur since the allies landed in Siberia. The men were arrested by a detachment of Cossacks who claimed the Americans were not provided with identification papers.

BERNE, Sept. 30.—The parliament of Liechtenstein, according to despatches from that country, is about to appeal to the peace conference to invite the principality to join the league of nations.

ROME, Sept. 30.—The Fiume issue will be laid before the Italian people on Nov. 16, together with other matters on which the government wishes to obtain a mandate. The parliament was dissolved yesterday and will reassemble on Dec. 1. Telegraphic advices from Fiume report that Gabrielle d'Annunzio has stated that he considered himself in a state of war with Jugo-Slavia. His declaration was made after the head of the French mission had demanded that d'Annunzio restore telegraphic communication with Agram, the Croatian capital, which d'Annunzio has interrupted.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Complaint that France had been slighted in the make up of the league of nations because the French colonies were not represented although each British colony would have a delegate, was expressed by Deputy Auganeur in the chamber of deputies. He further criticised the peace treaty on the ground that

it does not furnish sufficient guarantee for the execution of its terms by Germany.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 1.—The breaking of the Bolshevik lines at Bulata by the troops of the Finnish General Balakovitch; is reported by a despatch from Helsinki. Whole divisions of the Bolshevik are declared to have surrendered.

ROME, Oct. 1.—Despatches from Belgrade state the Jugo-Slav military circles, in discussing the state of war with Italy, said that this would be the means of diverting the course of the internal situation in Jugo-Slavia, which is still serious, and compel the country to seek allied intervention. Thus, it was explained by them, that a solution of the Adriatic problem would be brought about.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—To allow Italy's claims to Fiume, solely on the basis of its forcible occupation by d'Annunzio's irregular troops, in the opinion of members of the supreme council in Paris, would involve recognition by the Entente of Roumania's claims in Hungary; Greece's claims to large portions of Turkey and even possibly Germany's claim to rich portions of western Russia. It is felt that admission by the council of the right of any nation to seize territory regardless of pledges to refrain from aggression would be regarded as tantamount to an abandonment of the basic principles upon which the peace conference was assembled and as threatening a permanent peace. Plans already being considered, it became known here today, to apply strong pressure to bring about a termination of the dispute over the Adriatic question, as well as in other cases where trouble has arisen jeopardizing the authority of the supreme council and threatening to set at naught its decisions. Unless the Adriatic question is settled satisfactorily within a few days, the United States government may consider the advisability of withdrawing for the present at least any further financial or other material assistance to the other powers unless the council decisions are carried out.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The chamber of deputies today ratified the German peace treaty by a vote of 372 to 53. The chamber then took up the treaties between France and the United States and France and Great Britain, which were unanimously ratified.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—Baron Kurt von Lersner, head of the German delegation, left Versailles and went to the German embassy at Paris. (The German embassy has been officially vacant since the departure of Ambassador v. Schoen at the outbreak of the war.)

HELTINGFORS, Oct. 2.—The Northwestern Russian army is engaged in a general offensive movement in the direction of Pskov. Despite the stubborn resistance of the Bolshevik, eleven villages have been captured. The offensive is continuing.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Rear Admiral Knapp, commanding American naval forces in Europe—

an waters, reported to the navy department that the landing of American marines at Trau, Dalmatia, was at the request of Italian authorities and resulted in preventing "a very serious incident which might have led to open warfare between Serbians and Italians."

FIUME, Sept. 30.—Discipline among Italian regular soldiers is very low along the armistice line and their officers have little control over them in enforcing the blockade of Fiume. As a result, d'Annunzio's army is being constantly reinforced by deserters, whole companies and battalions marching into Fiume to join his forces. Italian carabinieri still maintain some discipline, but they are virtually the only force upon which the government can depend. However, even out of this force 100 deserters have gone over to the d'Annunzio ranks.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—Complete ratification of the peace treaty with Germany by both houses of the French parliament is expected very shortly, possibly within four days. The senate will immediately take up the discussion of the document.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 4.—The city has suddenly become placarded with large posters summoning the people, regardless of race or creed, to rally to the monarchy and demanding an immediate meeting of the national assembly for the purpose of bringing about a monarchy. This is the first open monarchical manifestation since October of last year. The government has just made public figures showing that the soviet rule in Hungary cost the country 13,675,000,000 crowns.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—The Russian foreign minister Tchitcherin, in a wireless received here, says: "Our intentions regarding peace remain the same. We are ready to make peace at any moment, provided military operations are stopped immediately and the blockade is lifted. We have not imposed, and we do not wish to impose communism on anybody."

ROME, Oct. 4.—The government received reports that an Italian steamer plying along the Adriatic coast had been fired upon by Jugo-Slav troops. Several Italian soldiers were wounded, the reports stated.

Latest News

CALCUTTA, India, Oct. 4.—An intense cyclone in Eastern Bengal wrought indescribable havoc. The jute industry is at a standstill. Thousands of small craft have been sunk and many lives lost, while thousands of peasants are homeless.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 5.—Two heroic figures met here today for the first time on American soil, when King Albert and Cardinal Mercier of Belgium worshipped under the vaulted dome of Holy Cross cathedral. The scene within the cathedral was unique in the annals of the western world. Two cardinals sat upon their thrones and with them the king, his queen and heir-apparent as was their royal right under the

laws of the church. As the royal Belgians entered the cathedral they were met at the communion rail by Cardinal Mercier, who greeted them affectionately and then presented them to Cardinal O'Connell of Boston. The latter escorted them to gilded chairs upon the left of his throne at the epistle side of the altar. Behind them sat the Duke of Brabant. At the gospel side was a second crimson throne, upon which sat Cardinal Mercier. Card. O'Connell read a formal greeting to the Belgians. In the afternoon Harvard University conferred upon the king the degree of Doctor of Laws. The degree was the fifth in Harvard's history conferred at any time other than commencement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The favorable trend of President Wilson's condition continued today and there were indications that he might be definitely on the road to recovery.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—With dramatic suddenness in the quiet of the London Sunday afternoon, it was announced that the great railway strike, which appeared to have brought the country almost to the brink of revolution, was settled and that the strikers would resume work as quickly as possible. The terms of the settlement are in the nature of a compromise. The settlement was the result of a long conference today between a trade union delegation, including representatives of the railwaymen's union, Premier Lloyd George and Andrew Bonar Law. Prior to this there was a cabinet meeting. It is conceded on all sides that the settlement is the outcome of the efforts of the executive of the transport workers' federation and men like Arthur Henderson and John R. Clynes, who throughout have set their faces steadily against the idea of a sympathetic strike until every possible avenue of mediation had been explored. The official terms of settlement are as follows:—Work shall be resumed immediately. Negotiations will be resumed on the understanding that they shall be completed before the end of the year. Wages will be stabilized at the present level until Sept. 30, 1920, and at any time after August 1st, they may be reviewed in the light of circumstances then existing. No adult railwayman in Great Britain shall receive less than 51 shillings per week, while the cost of living is 110% above the pre-war level. The railway union agrees that their men will work harmoniously with the men who returned to work or who remained at work during the strike. Nor shall there be any victimisation of strikers. Arrears of wages will be paid on resumption of work.

The New Austrian Red-Book.

BERLIN.—The initiative in the world war was taken at a council of the Austro-Hungarian ministers July 7, 1914, not by the Potsdam council July 5. The Austro-Hungarian council was presided over by Count von Berchtold, then Austrian Foreign Minister. Berchtold deliberately steered the Austrian

Empire—and the world—into war after the assassination of the Austrian heir apparent, Francis Ferdinand. These and other sensational facts are contained in a new Austrian official "Red Book," given out at Vienna. Count von Berchtold, through suppressing or withholding information, endeavored to deceive his own emperor and keep the Berlin government completely in the dark as to his determination to bring about the war. Count Tisza, the assassinated Hungarian premier, characterized Kaiser Wilhelm as "pro-Serbian" and warned Berchtold against "making Berlin shy" with his war plans. Berlin, on the other hand, complained bitterly over Berchtold's withholding his "program of action" from the German Government. Vienna did not give Berlin the text of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia (the cause of the war) until it was too late for Germany to intervene. Kaiser Wilhelm, in a personal letter to Emperor Francis Joseph, dated July 14, 1914, reiterated his assurances of friendship and support, stating that every means must be used to end the Serbian agitation, and added: "I must refrain from taking any position pending the question between your government and Serbia." Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, then chancellor of Germany, warned Vienna that, if Austria provoked war this might bring consequences that could not be foreseen, and he drew Austria's attention to the terrible responsibility of such procedure. Vienna did not give the German Government the text of Serbia's conciliatory answer to the Austrian ultimatum until Berlin had flatly demanded to see it. It develops from the documents that Berchtold, some days prior to the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, requested Baron Conrad von Hoetzendorf, chief of the Austrian general staff, to work out for him a memorial of Austria's military chances in the event of war with Russia, with particular reference to Rumania as an enemy in such a war. This memorial was given to Berchtold on July 2. Emperor Francis Joseph in a personal letter to the Kaiser refers to it as the "memorial which was worked out before the terrible catastrophes at Sarajevo." Indications are that this Hoetzendorf memorial on military prospects in a war with Russia, Rumania and Serbia served as the keynote of Berchtold's thoughts and plans, as contained in a written protocol of the proceedings of the Austrian ministerial council at Vienna, July 7. At this conference Berchtold asserted that "the Kaiser and Bethmann-Hollweg have assured us of their fullest support in the event of armed action." This assertion is contradicted by the Kaiser's letter to Francis Joseph and by Bethmann-Hollweg's warning to Austria. The author of the "Red Book" is Dr. Goos, who, with the authorization of the new Austrian Government, spent months in searching the Vienna foreign office archives.

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

(CONTINUED.)

CHAPTER 3. IN A STRANGE LAND

When we arrived at Rosthern, it was already quite dark, but it so happened to our great joy, that the Rev. Father Alfred Mayer, O.S.B., and Mr. Britz of the Settlement Society were at the station and met us. Father Alfred was the Prior of a small monastery of Benedictine monks at Cluny in Illinois. This Benedictine community had offered themselves to the Vicar Apostolic of Prince Albert for the care of souls in St. Peter's Colony, where they hoped to meet with conditions that were ideal for establishing anew their monastery. Father Alfred and Mr. Britz directed us to the Queen's Hotel. The town had two hostels and this was considered the best one, but it was very much overcrowded. After having appeased our hunger with the first warm meal in more than three days, we were shown to a medium sized room, perhaps the same room in other days. It was already occupied by a family of six. The furniture consisted of a camping cot and some mattresses placed all over the floor. Lest he or she appear selfish, nobody wanted to occupy the cot, so that in the end everybody sought rest on the mattresses, without taking off the clothes to sleep. As the next day was a Sunday we went to Holy Mass which Father Alfred said in a big ware-house, back of the hotel. There were quite a number of prospective settlers present at this Mass. Some late sleepers were still lying on cots crouched under their blankets in this same building while Mass was going on. After dinner Rosa and Anna went in search of other quarters and found a restaurant and boarding place, conducted by a family from St. Paul. We went, then, to this place, where we found out that the Settlement Society had put up a number of temporary shacks for the accommodation of settlers. We looked up these places and found that all were occupied with the exception of one room. This room we claimed for our shelter, while waiting for the arrival of Henry and his car of freight.

One of the best impressions that the settlers received during their enforced stay at Rosthern came, no doubt, from the long string of grain elevators and the flour mill that stood alongside the car tracks. As I still remember there were seven or eight elevators, each one having a capacity of from forty to seventy thousand bushels of grain, thus giving certain proof of the great productivity of the surrounding country. (By the way, I may here also mention that Mr. Seager Wheeler of Rosthern has taken the highest prizes for the world's best hard wheat for a number of years past now.)

On that Sunday Anna procured some writing material and wrote a long letter to our brother in far away Nebraska, telling of our safe arrival here. On the following morning mother, Rosa and Anna went into town and bought a small camp stove, a few wheelbarrows full of wood, cooking utensils, food, provisions, and a lot of materials for quilts and blankets. That same afternoon mother and the sisters were as busy as they could be to turn the materials into bed coverings. Towards evening we were settled in the rough shack and sitting around the fire: We were eating once more of our own, ever so frugal, home cooking.

Our new habitation was a long, low gabled and flat roofed affair. The shack was built of a single thickness of shiplap full of knot holes and wide cracks affording

more than the needed amount of ventilation. The roof was covered with tar paper and leaked in a thousand places. Along the two longest sides the shack was partitioned off into rough rooms, measuring about 14x16 feet. There were about ten such rooms opening out from each side and every one sheltered one, and, sometimes, two families. These people had arrived from all parts of the United States. Some had come directly from Europe. Among our neighbors there were also boys, and as boys are, it did not take us long to get acquainted with each other. The days passed quickly whilst scouting around and playing. During these days my eleventh birthday came and passed without any one giving it the least thought.

Week after week passed and Henry had not yet arrived. It hardly needs telling that we all were worried and exceedingly anxious, and Rosa more than all the others. How we watched and kept a lookout for that big Illinois Central freight car which contained Rosa's husband and all our earthly possessions. Every incoming train was mustered, and every morning Mary or I had to go to the station and ask about the night's trains and arrival of settlers' cars. Mother and Rosa tried to have the car traced repeatedly by wire, but without success, until, at last, it was located about 40 miles down the line. On receiving this news our joy was unbounded and we gave thanks to God.

CHAPTER 4. AT THE CONFINES OF CIVILIZATION

During one of the first days after we had arrived mother and Rosa went to the office of the Catholic Settlement Society and sought information about the location of our homesteads, the distance and direction from Rosthern, etc. Mother namely had thought that it would be a good plan to walk out to the claims and look them over before Henry's arrival in order to be better able to speed up the unloading and transferring of the chattels and get settled down, as soon as he reached Rosthern. It is difficult to describe their astonishment and dismay, when they learnt that: 1) Our land was somewhat over 100 miles away toward the east; 2) that no roads led there, but only trails which were almost impossible for passage in spring; 3) that if we should succeed, more by a miracle than otherwise, in getting there, we would not have a neighbor within a radius of 75 to 100 miles, and 4) that the Saskatchewan River must be crossed at Fish Creek on an ancient ferry boat which was not making crossings at the present time on account of danger from floating ice cakes. Therefore, mother and Rosa came home thoroughly discouraged. There was nothing left to us, except to await Henry's coming.

At last, after having spent more than three weeks "en route" Henry and the car showed up. After a most joyful welcome from us all, and especially from Rosa and their little girl Cunigunda (Albertina?) mother had the car spotted for unloading, paid the freight bill which amounted to \$113.00 (which came near to taking all her funds). We began unloading and released in haste our long imprisoned, dear animals. First came the team of horses that had lost much flesh. Then, the good black cow which must for yet a while continue to eat hay, there being no green grass. Then, the chickens which were liberated at the shack and commenced at once their duty of supplying us with food. Lastly, there was Anna's dog, a great Dane which my brother reluctantly was forced to buy for Anna, a few days before we left Nebraska. However, this dog proved to be a nuisance and a

good for nothing thing, as I will mention later on. The dog's name was Fortuna. She had broken loose in the car and devoured Rosa's cat. All in all, Fortuna was not what her name signified. Anna refused a very good offer for the dog. If only she had sold Fortuna, when she was chained down at the shack. Rosa was severely disappointed, when she found that her pet house-flowers (a large and beautiful collection) had been completely frozen en route. After having them hauled 1500 miles, she had to throw away the pots of earth and all. The potatoes and a lot of home-canned fruit were, however, in prime condition.

Henry hitched the team to the wagon after it was assembled, and we unloaded the furniture, etc., and removed it to our temporary home. What we could not make use of in our small room, we put in one pile on the outside of the shanty. To insure the furniture against loss and damage from various causes we raised the pyramid tent over the pile. Mother has since realized and often said, that it would have been better to have left all the stuff in Nebraska; horses included. Considering that the furniture had to be carted farther than a hundred miles across marshes, swamps and sloughs without any road whatsoever, it was not worth it, while the horses, coming from a southern climate, could not become acclimatized without good feed, water and protecting shelter; all succumbed sooner or later in making the prairie trips. It would have been much better to have gotten rid of everything in Nebraska and come to Canada only with the money that we could have realized by having a sale. Here, then, it would have been better to buy only a yoke of oxen, a plow and wagon, and as many cows as possible, in addition to only such other articles of housekeeping as were most necessary for pioneering. If mother could only have known all this before, she could have saved herself and us all the trying experiences, associated with that pile of encumbrances. There were many other settlers, however, who had made the same mistake and who later said, how much better it would have been, if they had set fire to their stuff, or thrown it into the river.

During our stay at Rosthern there were many men who lost their courage when they heard that their land was a hundred and more miles from the nearest railroad point. They fled south again, because they had not the stuff in them for pioneering. They would not have been any credit if they had stayed, nor were they missed, when they had departed again. On the other hand, there were many others who would have done likewise, if they could have commanded the necessary money, with which to buy their return passage. These men and more often yet the women lost no chance of abusing the Settlement Society and good Father Alfred, or to heap the vilest charges and curses on Canada in general, and the Colony and Saskatchewan in particular. I know of one man, living near us in the shack, who threatened to shoot up the office of the Settlement Society, if they would not help him out of this accursed country again. Such were the dark pages of history that could have been written about many discouraged beginners in St. Peter's Colony. Some of these men are still living in the Colony today, after sixteen years, and they could leave with thousands of dollars to the good, if they took a notion to sell out. But they think different now and remember their former discouragement only with shame.

When Henry learnt of the state of local affairs and that the homesteads were far out in the hinter-

land he was anything but enthusiastic about the future. However, mother and Anna screwed up their courage to a point where it was well nigh impossible to attempt discouraging them. Nothing but a great disaster could overthrow their will, and where there is a will, there is a way. This gave again new courage to Henry and Rosa.

CHAPTER 5. MORE HARROWING EXPERIENCES

Day after day more men arrived from the south, some bringing their families along, too. People were beginning to pitch tents all around the shack in which we were living. The tents were small round affairs with a single center pole. One day the news spread that the whole community of the Benedictine monastery had arrived from Illinois, and that they were camped a little south of us. The business men of the town were beginning to reap a golden harvest, as the settlers stocked up heavily in making ready to go on their land. Now and then word came back that the river was still impassable and those that had tried came back for a longer wait.

Most of us boys were very busy during that time killing small harmless snakes of which we found a large number along a creek and under a railroad trestle. Each boy strung his catch on a stick, and the one who had caught the greatest number was considered the champion of the day. Perhaps I should have gone to school, but as we were transients and not rate payers, the school authorities might have objected. At any rate mother did not inquire about the whereabouts of the school. We boys also improvised rafts and went sailing down the creek which was still running high with water. Once the raft capsized and made us jump, but the water reached only to our knees. Not wishing to come home wet and for fear of punishment, we dried our stockings and shoes at a small campfire, before we left. We boys, too, had a mighty respect for the red-jacketed soldiers, or the Royal N. W. Mounted Police whom we saw occasionally riding or walking on the streets.

One day Henry met a man on the street in whom he recognized a Mr. Buchmann from our home town in Nebraska. As we all knew him well, he brought the gentleman along home, who wanted to know how in the world we happened to find our way up here, as he himself got mighty near to being lost. He was very enthusiastic about land and farming here, but after having made an unsuccessful attempt to reach that part of the Colony, where his and our land was to be, he left in company of Henry and another man some time later on. But I am getting ahead of my story.

This was the situation, when shortly after Henry's arrival the word passed around that people were crossing the Saskatchewan river at Fish Creek, a French-Canadian village. Henry got the smaller tent ready and also a full camping outfit. Likewise he drove to a farm and bought a supply of oats to be taken along for the horses during the journey through the wilderness, in locating the claims. The oats cost more than they were worth on the market.

CHAPTER 6. IN QUEST OF THE HOMESTEADS

Bright and early on the following morning Henry and two other men—one being John Cales, a Luxemburger like Henry—started out with the horses and the outfit to traverse a roadless and unsettled country with the intention of finding, beyond Fish Creek and Leopold, the two homesteads which the

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Settlement Society had reserved for us in township 37, range 19. This land would be near Engelfeld and about 125 miles distant from Rosthern. Why the Settlement Society did not reserve homestead land, lying much closer to the railroad, as for inst. at Leofeld and Hoodoo, only 35-40 miles off, remains till this day an unsolved mystery. These distant parts of the Colony could have been settled up by far easier and to greater advantage, after the new railroad, only one and half a year later, tapped these parts. Without any doubt the colonization society made some grave errors in regard to this scheme. A few days after leaving, Henry and his companions returned unexpectedly without having made any progress toward the goal. He told how they got stranded at Leofeld by believing stories that it was an impossible undertaking to try to push on and locate the land. Yet they hung around this place, until they finally ran out of money, grub, and feed, and were forced to return to Rosthern.

The first trip was soon followed by a second one, with the hope that it would result more luckily. Mother and we all realized that this staying at Rosthern could not go on forever and if it would not end soon, it was bound to prove fatal, in more ways than one, for our venture. Thus, the precious spring time and planting season, none too long in these parts any way, was speeding on, and we must plant a garden and put out some potatoes for the winter, then, we must build shelters for ourselves and the animals and put up enough hay for the latter, and try and get some prairie broken up for a crop in the coming year.

The second trip, however, proved once more disappointing. This time Henry and the men who acted as guides reached a point called Waldsee about 35 miles beyond their first turning point. They had lost their way and could find no trail that might be followed, in consequence of which Henry lost the rest of his courage and turned back. The expressions and the language he used when he reached home cannot be put down on paper. His faith in the country after this was gone forever. Poor mother!—She had a trying time henceforth, and that night, I know for a certainty, no soothing slumber closed her tearful eyes; She sought and found consolation in prayer with the result that she announced to us next morning, that she herself would go and find the homesteads.

To be continued.

Fifteen Years Ago

From No. 34 of St. Peters Bote
 The Muenster correspondent writes on the first of October that last Tuesday they heard a locomotive for the first time east of their place. Those who are used to railroads may consider such noise a nuisance, but to them it was like the sweetest of music. It was the harbinger of better days. No more drives to Rosthern. On Thursday the train crossed the Wolverine over the trestle and pulled into Muenster. Yesterday (Friday) the higher officials of the C.N.R. came in a special train to select a location for a division point either here or six miles further West. The party was composed of Wm. MacKenzie, President of the company, D. D. Mann, Vice-Pres., M. H. McLeod, Chief-Engineer, C. R. Stovel, Right of Way agent and a few others. — Henry Haskamp, President of the German American Land Co., has announced that as soon as regular trains run through the Colony he will open up lumber yards at different points. — Joseph Kopp has erected a beautiful residence on his land, 1 1/2 miles west of here.

— Chas. and Clemens Mayer returned from Rosthern last Tuesday, where the former bought Farm Machinery and Implements, household goods and two cows. — The Monastery expects to harvest 500-600 bushels of potatoes this year. It has recently erected a large sod stable for its ever increasing stock of cattle.—A short time ago Prior Alfred obtained his citizen papers. Having been born in Canada, a residence of only three months was required. Formerly a native born could obtain these papers only after residing here a full year, but last year it was reduced to three months. He probably was the first Benedictine to become a Canadian citizen. Those born outside of Canada must reside here three years before they can become citizens.—The log church at Muenster is becoming too small. It is 20x40 and seemed too large when built; but now 20 to 40 people have to stand outside during services on Sundays. Dead Moose Lake church is also getting too small.—On Sept. 22 the Legislature of the Northwest Territories opened its session in Regina. It is expected to be only a short session, lasting about two weeks. St. Peter's Priory is applying for incorporation as "The Order of St. Benedict."—Alb. Nenzel and John Maner left for Winnipeg on the new railroad, using the construction train as far as Kamsack and from there the regular passenger train. — John Spangler who has a homestead in T. 38, R. 22 intends to build a hotel in Muenster this fall.—Next Monday Prior Alfred will leave for Winnipeg to buy a printing press for the St. Peters Bote which is to be published in Muenster after New Year instead of Winnipeg as heretofore.—A Leofeld correspondent writes on the 26th of Sept. that two new statues arrived for the high altar. One represents St. Benedict and the other St. Scholastica. They are four feet high and were made by Max. Schneiderhahn of St. Louis, Mo.—Miss Theresa Flacher, Father Meinrad's housekeeper, left last week for St. Joseph, Minn., where she will join the Benedictine sisterhood.

St. Anne or Annaheim reports that the post office is in full swing. Arnold Dauk is postmaster with George Doepker as his assistant. Joseph Wissner of Dead Moose Lake will bring the mail from there every Saturday, leaving at 10 A.M. and expected to arrive at Annaheim at 1 P.M. He leaves again for Dead Moose Lake at 3 P.M.—Mrs. Werner Hallbach has been sick the past two weeks.—John Lignau is the possessor of a neat little house of which he himself was the architect and builder.—Ant. Schneider is now on his land. It's a pleasure to meet him; he is so pleased with the Colony. — Frank Schiltz is preparing suitable lodgings for three new families that are expected to arrive here in the near future.

Last Saturday, October 8th, St. Joseph's German church in Winnipeg was solemnly blessed by Archbishop Langevin. Part of the building is used as a school which is attended by 130 German Catholic children. Rev. P. Cordes, O. M. I. is the pastor.
 At Athabasca Landing, north of Edmonton, the most northern Telegraph station has been opened up. From Athabasca Landing all goods destined for the Peace River country are despatched.

ADDENDA:

During the night of Oct. 4 to 5 the ground froze hard.
 St. Peters Bote was not published at Muenster after New Year as planned above but continued publication at Winnipeg till the end of August 1905.

—Quite natural for Italy to raise a kick. Look at its shape.

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

—A year has gone by since the Order in Council was passed forbidding the publication of papers in the language of the people with whom we had been at war. Peace has since been signed and also ratified by most of the powers, but the Order is still in force.

—Why is this? Is it not because hatred is still very much alive and our friends in Ottawa dare not permit what they fear might cause bolshevik outbreaks against the publishers of such papers?

—O, well! "Keep your shirt on" as my school-boy friend would say. Console yourself with the words of Longfellow: "Behind the clouds is the sun still shining—Into each life some rain must fall—Some days must be dark and dreary."

—The God that enabled you to cheerfully bear all the revifings and calumnies of the past five years, that enabled you to go peacefully your ways when your neighbors called you a hypocrite because you proved yourself loyal, will also enable you to wait until His grace shall have succeeded in making again the Canadian people as large-hearted as the future of this, your adopted country, is bright and glorious.

—Canada should mean more than an extent of country bounded by geographical limits. It should mean more than smiling valleys and lofty mountains, prosperous farms, towns and cities. Canada should mean the happiness of mankind, religious freedom and civil liberty.

—The best reward for any faithful work is the privilege of going on and proving our faithfulness with more difficult tasks.

—Some people are very opinionated and obstinate. A certain fast time crank in Moose Jaw swore last spring he'd never turn back the clock again. So last Sunday instead of turning it back an hour he turned it ahead eleven hours.

—This rainy weather is about the only thing for which the Union Government has not been blamed so far.

—Don't be a laggard. If you find that the procession is getting away from you, speed up. All of us cannot be leaders, but we need not be laggards.

—Don't keep the sunny side of you to the public and the cloudy side to your home. Let the sun of your existence shine at home first and then abroad.

—Don't bury your light if you want to set the world on fire. Rather work away and stop dreaming of doing great things. One small duty well performed is worth many castles in Spain.

—Don't carry a grudge about with you, for if you do, you may display it. Just remember how disagreeable is the person who is always finding fault and harping discontentedly upon unpleasant subjects.

—The conscience of a man must be a living tribunal within him, and he must bring his own soul and his own life before that tribunal.

—There is at this hour no work as important as that of Christian education. It means the saving of Christian civilization, and the saving of the Church.

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100 young breeding ewes
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 One Grade Oxford ram
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10.G.D. St. Peters Bote 10.G.D.

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1919 Church Calendar 1919

Table with 3 columns: September, October, November. Lists various feast days and saints for each month.

Table with 2 columns: FEASTS OF OBLIGATION, FASTS OF OBLIGATION. Lists specific dates and names for various religious observances.

Catholics Check Bolshevist Tide. In a sermon to the convention of the Central-Verein in Chicago last month, Rt. Rev. Jos. Schrembs, Bishop of Toledo, O., said: "Catholics must engage in the work of correcting our present corrupt social system if any effective reform is to be brought about. The Catholics of Germany have pointed the way. When the forces of destruction threatened to sweep over Europe, the followers of Bishop von Ketteler and Windthorst warned the people against the revolutionary propaganda. They pointed again to the sound principles of Christian social reform as the only means of averting disaster, and rallied the forces of order against the revolutionary element. As a result, Germany was spared the excesses which occurred in Russia and Hungary. Many of the principles advocated by the German Catholics found expression in the national constitution, and now form the basis of a sound and truly representative government."

be forgotten. It is they at the present moment who are doing most to save their country from the dissolution that has overtaken Russia. In the 'Times' last Friday (July 18) there was printed General Smuts' considered statement that 'Ebert's republic has been for months standing in the breach, fighting the battle of European order against the growing forces of anarchy. The great issue will probably be decided in Germany for good and all.' In the same issue of the 'Times', the Berlin correspondent of that newspaper said: 'It must be admitted that the Center has utilized to the full the distressful position of the Democrats who are absolutely dependent on it for the majority requisite for the conduct of business. It is not too much to say, indeed, that the Clerical Party goes as far with its demands as safely to be described as master of the situation. Not Bauer but Erzberger is really prime minister in Germany, and through Erzberger it is the Church that rules - the Church which knows quite well how to take care of its advantages. The Socialists have had to surrender point after point of their program, painfully elaborated to their electors. They have yielded to redoubtable threats from the Center which is as ruthless as the erstwhile submarine war in its treatment of Socialist reform.' The 'Times' correspondent evidently does not wish to eulogize either the Center or the Church, but he lets us see that it is the Center which is doing the work that General Smuts attributed to Ebert's republic, namely 'fighting the battle of European order against the growing forces of anarchy.' The Center is serving well their country in its days of punishment and humiliation. They are able to do it not only because they have organization and numbers, but also because they have knowledge. They have devoted themselves for years to social study, and now they have loyal followers and capable leaders. M. Clemenceau's plea for social peace in presenting the peace treaty to the French chamber indicates what is the need in all countries today. If we Catholics in England serve our country as well during this critical period as German Catholics are serving their country we shall not be unprofitable servants." - P. Brown in a cablegram to 'The Chicago Tribune' (Sept. 21) asserts that, while Erzberger has denied he will resign now, it is likely that the cabinet will be reorganized with Scheidemann as premier and "the entrance of Democrats into the alliance. This, it is believed, will make the present government secure." Scheidemann retired because he stood with the minority opposing acceptance of the peace treaty. - Ernst Untermann a leader of the moderate or "moulting" Socialists in the United States, warns against a "barrage of continental lies" about a new revolution, chaos, etc., in Germany and Austria. This barrage, he argues, is kept up by British, French and other European business interests and their press lieutenants to keep Americans from doing business with Central Europe. "The truth is that the moderate Socialist coalition with the liberal bourgeoisie (Center party especially) is giving the Central European countries a stable and efficient government. These Central European governments have, in fact, a stronger prospect of stability than the present capitalistic governments of England, France, and Italy. The Socialist coalition governments bid fair to become the most stable, efficient, and democratic governments of Europe. It is fairly certain that France and Italy will soon have the same style of government. The Lloyd George government in England is palpably nearing the end of its tether. The next general elections in England will leave no other workable alternative but a coalition labor government or a

serious breakdown." Untermann naturally gives all the credit to his Socialistic colleagues, for Germany's new government. If you bear in mind that, as the London 'Tablet' says, the Center Party wields the balance of power and is the real constructive force, you find that Untermann's statement is only another tribute to the political organization of Germany's Catholics. His forecast for France, Italy, and Britain is based on actual conditions. The election in Italy this fall is likely to put the government into the hands of the Socialists and the new Popular Party or Center Party of Catholics. - C. Tribune.

Religious News

REGINA, Sask. - Last Sunday, the first Sunday of October, being the titular feast of the parish, Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by His Grace the Archbishop. The Blessed Sacrament was exposed all day. Word has been received by Archbishop Mathien, that Cardinal Mercier is not able to pay a visit to Regina. Cardinal Mercier before leaving Belgium expressed the intention of visiting the Canadian west to see the plains where his uncle, Father de Smet, a missionary among the Indians in the early days, had travelled. Father de Smet has left a number of monuments to posterity, including churches erected in the early seventies, and Cardinal Mercier much desired to visit these places. He has now definitely decided that he cannot come to the west on this trip. Father de Smet, the uncle of Cardinal Mercier, was a missionary among the Sioux Indians, and ministered to the savage Sioux of the famous Sitting Bull band across the international border prior to the Custer massacre.

WINNIPEG, Man. - Msgr. A. A. Cherrier, who for over thirty-five years has been pastor of the Immaculate Conception parish, celebrated his 70th birthday on Sept. 27. - Archbishop Sinnott has appointed the Rev. Francis McGregor as rector of St. Mary's Cathedral parish. Father McGregor comes from Ottawa, where he was curate on St. Brigid's parish.

CALGARY, Alta. - The old Hex-tall house at Bowness, at present leased by the Alberta Convention of Seventh Day Adventists and used as a sanitarium, has been purchased by the Order of the Sisters of Charity of the House of Providence. It is understood that the house will be used as a home for children.

ST. PAUL, Minn. - Rev. Jos. Gores, former assistant at New Ulm, has been appointed assistant pastor of St. Frances De Sales Church in St. Paul. Rev. Stephen Winter of St. Thomas College will take his place at the Holy Trinity Church, New Ulm. Father Burns, assistant at St. Luke's, St. Paul, will go to Rome to continue his studies. Father Jos. Schabert of St. Thomas College will go to Fribourg, Switzerland, and Father Coughlin to Louvain, Belgium. Father Lawler has been appointed head of the Dominican Missions of the Northwest.

CHICAGO, Ill. - Sunday, Sept. 21st, special services were held in the Holy Name Cathedral to mark the tenth anniversary of the consecration of His Grace, the Most Reverend George W. Mundelein, D. D., Archbishop of Chicago. Among the notable achievements of his episcopate in Chicago, may be mentioned the founding of the Quigley Preparatory Seminary, which now has an attendance of 420; the erection of the chapel of perpetual adoration of the Sisters of the Poor Clares; the establishment of the Perpetual Adoration by the Fathers of the Blessed Sac-

rament; the founding of the Holy Cross Mission for the unemployed; the Associated Charities of the Archdiocese, which has raised half a million dollars of the proposed sum of \$750,000, and the establishment of the central charities office.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. - On Oct. 2nd the Monastery of the Alexian Brothers in St. Louis, celebrated the golden jubilee of its founding. Most Rev. J. J. Glennon, D. D., celebrated Pontifical High Mass. Rev. Charles L. Van Tourenhout, of St. Genevieve, Mo., delivered the festive sermon. The Brothers conducted a large hospital.

BALTIMORE, Md. - Rt. Rev. P. J. Nussbaum, Bishop of Corpus Christi, who was believed to have perished in the hurricane, which devastated that section of the Gulf coast and exacted hundreds of lives, is the guest of St. Joseph Passionist Monastery, in this city. The bishop left Corpus Christi before the storm, having arrived in Baltimore several days ago, preparatory to attending the meeting of Catholic bishops at Washington. Bishop Nussbaum was in excellent health. He said he left his diocese, that is now a sandy waste, just before the storm had attained serious proportions.

BUFFALO, N. Y. - Rev. Raphael Pfisterer, O. S. B., of St. Anselm's College, Manchester, N. H., has completed the large mural paintings which are to adorn the sanctuary of St. Francis Xavier's Church of Buffalo. The paintings were made in the artist's studio at St. Anselm's College and the work of mounting them will be done by Father Raphael himself. The murals describe the life of St. Francis Xavier and are splendid examples of truly Christian art.

WASHINGTON, D. C. - The Albany University of New York has conferred the degree of "Doctor of Laws" upon Cardinal Mercier. His Eminence was welcomed by the Hierarchy of the United States in session at the Catholic University. He was present at the blessing of the Sulpician Seminary at the Catholic University where Cardinal Gibbons officiated at the ceremonies.

PRAGUE, Bohemia. - Msgr. Korosk, a professor at the University of Prague, has been appointed Archbishop of Prague, replacing Most Rev. P. Huyn, resigned.

LONDON, England. - An interesting document has just come to hand, which throws considerable light on the decision of the Supreme Allied Council to repatriate the German prisoners of war at once. About the end of August the Archbishops and Bishops of Cologne, Breslau, Trier, Rottenburg, Freiburg, Fulda, Ermland, Kulin, Paderborn, Muenster, Limburg, Mainz, Osnabrueck, Sachsen, Hildesheim, and the Chaplain-General of the German Army, met in conference at Fulda. These prelates drew up a protest, which has since been published in certain journals of the European press. In this document the archbishops and bishops say: "The Entente Powers and especially France still refuse, in spite of the termination of the war and contrary to every principle of civilization, to bring to an end the bodily and spiritual distress which is being endured by the 800,000 German men and youths who are prisoners of war. We, the undersigned bishops assembled in Fulda, express publicly our indignation against this wrong that cries aloud to Heaven. To our German brethren, who are detained in an unjustifiable captivity we give the solemn assurance that as in the past, so in the future we will use every endeavor to secure their immediate release. Nor will we desist from using every means to secure this end, and particularly by means of the clerical Society for the Relief of Prisoners of War in

Paderborn, which works to ameliorate the material and spiritual sufferings of those in captivity. The relatives of these pitiable prisoners are afflicted with such sorrow and pain to know that their sons and brothers still languish in captivity, that we shall make use of every possible end in order that the inhuman and un-Christian action of the Entente Governments may be abolished as soon as possible."

Bishop Budka.

"Give me six priests and sufficient funds to support my missionary paper for the next two years and I can save a quarter of a million souls for Holy Church."

These are the words of one of the most persecuted prelates in Canada today, one to whose zeal for the glory of God and the service of Holy Church is added an exalted fervor of loyalty to his adopted country. Bishop Budka is a Canadian before all things, one who has intuitively grasped the ideals and genius peculiar to this great country and its people, and has absorbed the spirit of this great Western land - that spirit of enthusiasm and co-operation in the up-building of our Canadian nation. And yet, paradoxical as it may seem, it is against Bishop Budka's "Non-Canadianism" that the shafts of his enemies are directed. Briefly it has been charged that he desires to build up in Canada a new Ukraine. Only those who know Bishop Budka and his views can appreciate the absurdity of these charges. Yet the day of his persecution will soon be past, and he will be revealed in his true colors: a loyal Canadian citizen faithful to the land of his adoption, and entering heartily into her natural evolution.

The headlines which embody the hope inspiring this true servant of God were addressed to the writer. They were said in all seriousness by a man whose judgment is held in respect by all who know him. What an opportunity presents itself to the Catholics of Canada to assist in a project of such vital importance to Holy Church. "The field is ripe for the harvest but the laborers indeed are few." And how few laborers are asked! "Give me six priests and sufficient funds to support my missionary paper for the next two years and I can save a quarter of a million souls for Holy Church!"

God grant that this cry - this supplication will penetrate and be heard throughout Catholic Canada! If it does, there will be no question about the response.

St. Peter's Colony

MUENSTER. - The Rt. Rev. Abbot Michael Ott, O.S.B., the new head of St. Peter's Abbey, is expected to arrive at Muenster next Friday, Oct. 10.

The Rev. Father Jos. Bieler, O.M.I. of Denzil, Sask., St. Joseph's Colony, was a visitor at the Abbey on Oct. 1. In the evening he went with Father Casimir to Dead Moose Lake.

Last week, Mr. Parker who is going back to reside on his farm, handed over the post-office at Muenster to Mr. L. J. Lindberg. Mr. Lindberg is not a new hand at this particular business, having had charge of the post-office at Dead Moose Lake some years ago.

Last week Father Chrysostom was called to Mr. Hern. Focken to bless his new house. Mr. Focken's residence is the second building erected in the parish from hollow tile, the first being St. Peter's Parochial School on the Abbey grounds.

Mr. Theo. Torborg threshed 24 1/2 bushels of wheat per acre on a tract of land comprising 31 acres south of Muenster, which he rented

from the M... graded No... paid at the... bushel. -Three... to Mr. G. K... neighbor of... the passing... day and kil... -There... the rounds... schedule of... was to... Oct. 5. I w... state that... made and... usually for... -Mr. Jol... Section 27... Humboldt... -Mr. J... foreman a... in the pri... St. Peters... eight years... the big pri... York City... Sept. 23 an... lows: "My... from St. Je... ducted by... with great... tainment of... ate of the... and hande... gold medal... Msgr. Moor... the best co... parochial... New York... are selected... to write a... be forward... for its me... Education... write the... them all, a... a magnific... is awarded... Peters Bote... Mr. Haube... latter's ex... ficiency!" -The w... has not be... farmers wh... to finish t... Oct. 1st... throughout... a beautiful... fell in the... partly clou... of Septem... beautiful... October fo... The farme... their time... complaints... has deterio... dedd price... less called... somewhat... mers in th... ing the sa... rains the... the field... even a sli... soursi slop... Sept. 29... a chilly s... -A k... has contri... orphans a... gentlemen... wards the... God rewa... WATS... pupils of... ate Schoo... "Rule B... Conventi... day even... -A st... on the C... last week... Moose J... -The... Mr. F. S... Commer... It will b... as impos... Bank at... are not... sibility o... to be co... -J... farm's so... Travers... Mrs. J...

to meli- spiritual suf- tivity. The ble prisoners a sorrow and air sons and in captivity, use of every that the in- dian action of eris may be possible."

from the Monastery. This wheat graded No. 3, and the price he was paid at the elevator was \$1.85 per bushel. —Three calves, two belonging to Mr. G. Kuemper and one to a neighbor of his, were run over by the passenger train No. 1 last Sunday and killed. —There was a report making the rounds, last week, that the time schedule of the passenger trains was to be changed on Sunday, Oct. 5. We are in a position to state that no such change has been made and the trains will run as usually for some time yet to come. —Mr. John M. Locher has bought Section 27, T. 36, R. 21 from the Humboldt Realty Co., Ltd. —Mr. F. X. Hauber, former foreman and chief compositor in the printing establishment of St. Peters Bote, but during the past eight years an employee in one of the big printing concerns of New York City, writes under date of Sept. 23 among other news as follows: "My son Joseph graduated from St. Jean Baptiste School, conducted by the Marist Brothers, with great honors. At the entertainment of the graduates a delegate of the Archbishop was present and handed to my son Joseph a gold medal donated by the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Mooney, for having written the best composition. From each parochial school of the City of New York three of the best pupils are selected and they are requested to write a composition which is to be forwarded to and examined for its merits by the Board of Education. Joseph succeeded to write the best composition among them all, and got the medal. It is a magnificent reward. Only one is awarded once a year." The St. Peters Bote heartily congratulates Mr. Hauber and his son for the latter's excellent talents and proficiency! —The weather of the past week has not been very propitious to the farmers who are now very anxious to finish threshing. It rained on Oct. 1st in the afternoon and throughout all night. Sunday was a beautiful day, but a slight rain fell in the evening. Monday was partly cloudy. The whole month of September was anything but beautiful and the first week of October followed in the same strain. The farmers must, so to speak, steal their time to do the threshing, and complaints are heard that the grain has deteriorated and is sold at reduced prices, because it is more or less called tough. It may be somewhat consoling that the farmers in the United States are making the same complaints, repeated rains there also interfering with the field work. Fargo reported even a slight snowfall on the Missouri slopes in North Dakota on Sept. 29, which was followed by a chilly snap. —A kind lady from Muenster has contributed \$3.00 towards the orphans at Prince Albert, and two gentlemen at Bruno \$1.00 each towards the same good purpose. May God reward them! —WATSON.—Miss M.M. O'Marah's pupils of the Sacred Heart Separate School will give a Flag Drill, "Rule Britannia," at the School Convention at Wadena, on Thursday evening, Oct. 9. —A small outfit started grading on the C.P.R., southwest of Watson last week. The men came from Moose Jaw and Swift Current. —The contract is awarded to Mr. F. Sabraw for the Bank of Commerce building at Knutson's. It will be 40 feet in length but not as imposing in appearance as the Bank at Watson. The town lots are not yet surveyed and the possibility of moving the building had to be considered. —J. Jansen & Son sold their farm south of town to Mr. J.C. Travers of Ponteix, Sask. Mr. and Mrs. J. Jansen will reside at Ros-

hern. Mr. W. Jansen will buy another farm in this district. W.W. ANNAHEIM.—On Sept. 30, were married in St. Ann's Church August Roenspies and Miss Mary Bula Williams. The Rev. Father Bernard officiated. —It is reported that the best yield in this district was 35 bushels of wheat to the acre and 86 bushels of oats. What the average yield will be, has not yet been ascertained. The rainy weather during the month of September has not only hampered threshing operations but also reduced the quality of the grain considerably. LENORA LAKE.—The Lake Lenore branch of the Merchants Bank of Canada commenced business on Oct. 1, with Mr. P.C. Weisbar, formerly accountant at Humboldt, in charge, and Mr. L.F. Falkingham, of Leader, Sask., as assistant. PILGER.—Mr. Jno. Q. Brandon has recently sold the S.W. 1/4 S. 19-40-22 to John Kohlen, and the N.E. 1/4 of the same section to Albert Wiest. HUMBOLDT.—Mr. Jos. Bain, of Hillsley, has taken over the dairy business of Mr. Cooper and is now supplying Humboldt with milk. Mr. Bain has had already a large number of milch cows, and also purchased a number of Mr. Cooper's cows at the latter's auction last week. —Mr. Mich. Flory bought the S.W. 1/4 S. 36-37-23, Mr. Jno. Q. Brandon conducting the sale. —The fall session of the court of the King's Bench will open at the court house, Humboldt, on Tuesday, Oct. 14. —Jos. Schaeffer who will take up mechanical engineering, and William Genereaux who will study medicine, went to Kingston, Ont., last week. —Father Benedict in company with Father Joseph went to Fulda on Sept. 30th were the former united a happy couple in the holy bonds of matrimony. FULDA.—The Fulda Rural Telephone line is now in running order and the various subscribers have a busy time in trying out its efficiency. WILLMONT.—Last Sunday in the absence of Father Lawrence, the services were held by Father Chrysostom of Muenster. The Rev. Father, who founded this parish nearly fifteen years ago, congratulated the people on the wonderful progress the parish made in the 13 years since last he held services here. Only unanimity of purpose, he thought, could have made the erection of such a beautiful church in our midst a possibility. One other thing deserved special and well-merited praise, the founding and maintenance of a good parochial school in which the future parishioners are trained. ST. BENEDICT.—The Very Rev. Father A. Jan, O.M.I., Father Nandzik, O.M.I., of Fish Creek and Father Swencisky, O. M. I., of Saskatoon were visitors, last week, at St. Benedict and admired the beautiful and artistic work of Mr. Berthold Imhoff in our neat church. Mr. Imhoff finished his work, last Saturday, and both the pastor, the Rev. Father Rudolph, O. S. B., and his flock, the good people of St. Benedict are now delighted with their beautiful church. In the sanctuary may be seen the pictures of St. Henry and St. Cunigunde, and a most lovely painting of the Good Shepherd trying to extricate the lost sheep from among the thorns. In the church proper the twelve apostles, painted on oilcloth, look graciously down upon the devout faithful visiting St. Benedict's Church. The parishioners are so happy and satisfied with Prof. Imhoff's art that they would have paid him double the price for his decorative work, had he demanded it. On Saturday last, after the scaffolding had been removed from

the church, the artist took leave from St. Benedict and went for a short visit to Muenster, whence he repaired to Bruno, where he intends to decorate the new residence of Mr. W. F. Hargarten. Mr. Imhoff will be gratefully remembered by St. Benedict for many years to come. May God's blessing accompany him whithersoever he goes! LEOLFELD.—On Oct. 1, the Rev. Fathers C. Nandzik of Fish Creek and A. J. Swencisky of Saskatoon paid a welcome visit to the Rev. Father Rudolph of St. Benedict and after that to the Rev. Father Mathias at Leofeld. At the latter place, on the invitation of the pastor, they visited the school so ably conducted by the Ven. Ursuline Nuns. They had the pleasure to listen to the recitation of our pupils for a short time. Being convinced of the efficiency of the school on hearing the prompt and correct responses to the various questions which the Rev. gentlemen put to the children, they expressed their joy and warmly congratulated both the teachers and the children for doing such excellent work. —Threshing operations are proceeding at a slow pace and the yield is rather poor in this locality. This district has suffered too much from drought during the summer, and, therefore, we cannot expect a bumper crop. Still we are satisfied with the little that Divine Providence has given us. DANA.—Father Leo held services here last Sunday. The inside of the church, having been painted recently, has a pleasing effect on the worshipper. The church, however, is proving too small. BRUNO.—The handsome Sister's Convent is fast nearing completion. This week the imposing stairway for the main entrance is being constructed. —Frank Leuschen, who gave up farming, is conducting an up-to-date hardware store in town: Ask him how to make your cistern water-tight and let him sell you some of his "always-ready" glue for woodwork.

Senator Borah asked if India was a "self-governing colony." Senator Williams dodged the question and went on to explain that the voting arrangement would be a good thing because it would add five votes to the influence of Anglo-Saxonism throughout the world. Senator Borah called Senator Williams' attention to the letter signed by Lloyd George, Clemenceau and President Wilson, assuring the Canadian parliament that Canada was eligible to a vote in the league council. Senator Williams insisted that this letter didn't mean that the British empire could have two votes or more in the league council. Senator Johnson took a parting fling at Senator Williams. He declared: "Thank God, the day is passed when the American people will be deceived by cries of hyphenism and pro-Germanism." Answering Senator Williams' charges of partisanship, Senator Johnson declared the chief politics was being played by those who "accepted blindly whatever was handed to them by their leader." ARDMORE, Okla. — United States Senator James A. Reed was egged from the stage at Convention Hall, Oct. 1, as he was being introduced by the mayor in preparation for his speech against the treaty and League of Nations. The crowd, more than 6000 strong, went wild as Reed came on the stage, and all light wires to the building were cut. Cries of derision howled him down, while the audience surged upon the stage. The senator attempted to hold the floor for a few minutes, but was forced to make his exit. NEW YORK.—For the first time in history, a king trod American soil when King Albert of Belgium stepped ashore from the steamer George Washington on October 2, followed by Queen Elizabeth and Prince Leopold, and the other members of the royal party. A band played "La Brabanconne," when the king shook hands with Vice-president Marshall and Secretary Lansing. In bidding the king welcome, Marshall said: "Your Majesty, the head of this government, worn in body, is unable to welcome you on behalf of its people and himself. He delegated this pleasing duty to my less competent hand. Today there is no man in this broad land, who loves liberty, fidelity, justice and courage, who does not gladly greet you. I welcome you to the republic somewhat as king of the bravest people since time began; but more as a man whose conduct will be a mighty force in steady-ing the world to law and order, friendship, faithfulness and freedom." The king then replied: "At the moment of setting foot on American soil the King of Belgium desires to express to the people of the United States the great pleasure with which the queen and he are coming to its shores at the invitation of President Wilson. The king brings to this nation of friends testimony of profound sentiments of gratitude of his countrymen for the powerful aid, moral and material, which America gave to them in the course of the war. The name of the Commission for the relief of Belgium will live eternally in the memory of Belgians." ST. PAUL, Minn. — Nine cases of influenza in St. Paul and twelve from districts throughout the state have been reported to the state board of health. PITTSBURG, Pa. — A printed statement, signed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and W. Z. Foster, secretary of the national committee, made public here Oct. 1 declared: "The steel strike is a tremendous success. Over 370,000 steel workers are out." The statement asserts the union ranks are being augmented daily. It criticized the press and declared corporations were using it to discredit the strike.

Watch This Space. Now is the time to send in your Orders for Apples and Coal Our Reputation For Supplying Same Is Such That It Needs No Comment. We have as usual anticipated your demands and placed our orders accordingly, but it is very difficult to estimate exactly what you need. Object of Co-operative business is to reduce the "Cost of Living" We can not do so successfully without your co-operation. Let us know your demands and we will supply them at the lowest possible price. All orders received with a deposit of \$2.00 per bbl. of apples or ton of coal will be filled according to our usual way. Save Money by co-operating with us— The St. Gregor Grain Growers' Ass'n. Ltd. E. A. Munkler, Mgr. ST. GREGOR, Sask. For Rent BRUNO BAKERY Jos. Rammer, Prop. FRESH BREAD DAILY —Wheat and Rye— All Kinds of Fancy Cakes —Soft Drinks— Fruits according to Season Flour For Sale I handle the best Quality in town BUY IT AND TRY IT BIG DISPERSION AUCTION SALE on the farm of E.B. HASKAMP, 4 miles north of Humboldt, on Wednesday, October 22nd. The stock and outfit include the following: 16 Pure Bred Shorthorn Cows 15 Pure Bred Shorthorn Calves Pure Bred Shorthorn Bull 6 Farm Horses, Machinery, Household Furniture etc. Sale of Machinery, Furniture etc. starts at 10.30 Sale of Pure Bred Stock and Horses starts at 1.30 TERMS:—All sums up to \$20.00 cash; over that amount half cash; — balance time till December 1, 1919, on good bankable notes. For catalogues of Pure Bred Stock, apply Box 319, Humboldt, or to E. B. HASKAMP, Owner. J. A. STIRLING, Auctioneer. The New Hardware Store You want a HEATER --- Come in and see us. Don't buy that FURNACE for the new house until you get my prices. REMEMBER: We Have A Full Line of HARDWARE, Pumps of all kinds, Patent Hog Feeders, Oils and Greases, etc. Your Call Appreciated. Frank Leuschen, Bruno, Sask. JUST ARRIVED A Carload of Ogilvie Royal Household Flour which is well known to everybody. Ask for Special Price on Quantity Lots. The Shapack & Wolfe Co. The Right Name for Any Trading. We have Everything to suit Your Taste and Pocketbook Advertise in the St. Peters Bote!

misrepresenting conditions before the people of Canada. Let us co-operate in the building up of a united Canada from coast to coast and endeavor to see what is good in each of the provinces of the confederation.

Yours faithfully, (Signed) W. M. MARTIN.

Inconsequent Democracy.

A year ago the United States together with Great Britain and their allies were involved in the most desperate and gigantic war, history has known, against the "barbarous Huns" in order to wrest that unspeakably depraved and murderous nation, given to all sorts of unnatural crimes and debauchery, from the bondage of Kaiserism and serfdom by conferring upon it—so at least we were told—the inestimable boon of democratic self-determination and freedom so plentifully possessed and so felicitously enjoyed by the highly civilized nation of the United States.

But lo, what is happening now in the United States! Has this sublime spirit of democracy degenerated? Read what happened in Omaha, Nebr., last week. Are the atrocities of the "Huns" being duplicated in the United States? Under date of Sept. 29, our big dailies reported the following: "OMAHA, Nebr.—For several hours the lives of more than 100 prisoners in the county jail here yesterday were endangered by flames, when the building was set afire by rioters in their attempt to secure William Brown, a negro, jailed on a charge of attacking a white girl in the city suburbs last week. It was finally necessary to send them all to the roof. Sheriff Clark stood off the angry mob until the flames caused the prisoners themselves to take action. They at first decided among themselves to throw the negro from the roof to the pavement below, and leave him to the destruction of the mob. During an attempt to dissuade the mob, Mayor Smith was seized and dragged through the streets, the men howling to lynch him and hurling other investives at the city's chief executive. He was rescued and dispatched to a hospital. It was at this movement that the mob gained entrance to the building, pushed past Sheriff Clark and his deputies and forced their way into the cell corridor. Here it was that the negro was turned over to them. Throwing a rope around his neck, these men, about fifty, dragged him through the building to the street. When they appeared at the Harney Street entrance to the court house they were greeted by a howling mob of thousands. Brown was practically dead before his form

was ever strung to the light pole. Two bullets were fired into his body as he was dragged through the crowd. He was never heard to utter a word and he was not given an opportunity to speak before being stretched full length before the gaze of thousands. His body was riddled by a thousand bullets, it was placed over a fire of tarred fagots. It was not permitted to remain there long, however, and was soon being dragged through the streets at the end of a rope pulled by fifty members of the mob. This spectacle did not end until late in the morning hours when what remained of the torso was hung to a trolley pole at one of the most important downtown intersections. The arrival of the federal troops caused a dispersal of the mob.—The condition of Mayor Smith was reported by his physicians to be slightly improved today. The mayor, who had received cuts and broken bones, recovered consciousness at noon. He will be unable to give a coherent story of the mob's attack on him. He had been on the roof of the court house and had just come down to ask the mob to obey the law when he was seized.

Read also the following: "MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 30.—John Temple, negro, who last night shot and fatally wounded Policeman John Barbare and who was wounded by the officer, was shot to death in a hospital shortly after three o'clock this morning by a small band of white men. He was the third negro to die by lynch-law within a period of twelve hours, Miles Phifer and Robert Crosky, the latter a discharged soldier, having been shot to death by a mob five miles from the city yesterday afternoon. Still another negro, who was with Temple when Barbare was shot, was being sought by a posse and it was believed his capture would result in more violence. Now, who will be good enough to give us the correct definition of democracy? Or has the United States been driving out the devil by Beelzebub?

Industry More Deadly than War

That industry is more deadly than modern war was one of the lessons forcibly brought home by C.W. Price, general manager of the National Safety Council of the United States, in his speech at Wilmington, Del. Of the 2,000,000 American soldiers who went overseas, he said, 50,150 were killed or died from battle wounds during the nineteen months of the war. During precisely the same period, 200,000 workers were injured and

126,654 men, women and children were killed by accidents in our industrial life at home. He further pointed out that every day of the nineteen months 220 men, women and children were, on an average, killed by accident in the United States. "Safety First" is a motto to be taken seriously by employers and employees alike.

A Merited Rebuke.

F. B. Stacey, M.P. for Westminster, B.C., received a rebuke in the Commons on Sept. 11, which he is not likely to forget. Hon. W. S. Fielding was criticizing the need of Canadian Ministers remaining at the Peace Conference. Mr. Stacey rose to ask: "Did you send any sons overseas?" "I have little regard," retorted Mr. Fielding, "for the man who

would blow his own horn through the efforts of his sons." "There were cries of "Shame!" and "Order!" "I don't think anyone should speak of these things," remarked Mr. Fielding, whose voice broke with emotion. "I had only one son, and he enlisted in Aug. 1914, as a private soldier. He has come back and been honorably discharged. He won his commission after two years in the ranks." The ex-Minister was unable to proceed for the demonstration, members on both sides of the House, irrespective of party, cheering for several minutes, and Mr. D. McKenzie shouting "Coward! Coward!" at Mr. Stacey.

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OFFICIAL WEATHER REPORT FOR MUENSTER, SASK.

Table with columns: DATE, 1919 (Maximum, Minimum), 1918 (Maximum, Minimum), 1917 (Maximum, Minimum). Rows list dates from Sept 1 to 30.

Remarks for the Month of September 1919. Highest temperature: 80 (on Sept. 12); lowest temperature: 23 (on Sept. 27). Average temperature: Highest 60, lowest 35. Rain 1.55 in. The highest average temperature during the Month of Sept. 1918 was 61.70, the lowest 32.40.

HENRY KOEP, ENGELFELD. Contractor in Heating & Electric Lighting. Agent for the Quaker pipeless furnace and the famous Delco Light Farm Lighting Plants. Ask for prices on your Steam or Hot Water Heating job. I now have a first class man to do my plumbing. HENRY KOEP, ENGELFELD, SASK. Wireman for A. STADLEMAN, Contractor & Builder

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS DAILY TRAIN SERVICE COMMENCING SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5 BETWEEN WINNIPEG-VANCOUVER AND WINNIPEG-TORONTO. WEST BOUND LEAVE WINNIPEG-Daily 10.10 P.M. ARRIVE VANCOUVER-Daily 7.00 P.M. EAST BOUND LEAVE WINNIPEG-Daily 2.30 P.M. ARRIVE TORONTO-Daily 4.30 P.M. BEST IN EQUIPMENT Day Coaches, Tourist and Standard Sleeping Cars. Observation Cars between Winnipeg and Toronto and between Edmonton-Vancouver. ENQUIRE ABOUT CHOICE OF ROUTES between WINNIPEG and TORONTO. Local Agent Will Be Glad To Give You All Information or write to Passenger Depts. Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Vancouver. CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS "The Line Of Transportation That Binds And Builds The Nation"

Banque d'Hochelega Head Office Montreal. Established in 1874. Authorized Capital \$10,000,000.00 - Capital Paid up and Reserve \$7,800,000.00 Total Assets \$57,000,000.00. General Banking Business transacted on most favorable terms. Special attention given to accounts of Congregations, Parishes, Municipalities, School Districts and Institutions patronized by Farmers. Joint Accounts opened in the name of husband and wife, or any two persons, so that either one can do the banking business. It saves a lot of trouble in case of the death of either one of the parties. We encourage the purchase and keeping of stock. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT:— Interest paid at highest rate and computed semi-annually on all deposits of ONE Dollar up. COLLECTION DEPARTMENT:— Special attention given to sale notes. Money transferred to any part of the world at current rates. HUMBOLDT BRANCH J. E. BRODEUR, Manager. MUENSTER BRANCH ED. M. BRUNING, Manager. ST. BRIEUX BRANCH JOS. L. LAPOINTE, Manager. AGENCY AT LENORA LAKE

You Are Invited to come in and see us in our new Store and office premises in the old Vulcanizing shop half way between Post Office and Bruser's Store. It does'nt matter whether you intend to use or do use Electric Light and Power on your Farm; you will be interested to hear how much Money, time, labour and Trouble you can save by installing a Light Plant on your Farm or in your Residence. Furthermore, we like to think of our office as an information bureau for all questions arising about the use of electric appliances and apparatus, cost of installation and repairs and maintenance of existing Light Systems. Come in and make use of it. We sell the "Phelps" Light Plant, just the size for your Farm, twice the size of the best-known other plants, and comparatively half the price. Ask us about it when next in Town.

Humboldt's Electrical Shop 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.

SATISFACTORY TRADING AT The Shapack & Wolfe Co. Departmental Store HUMBOLDT, SASK. Mr. and Mrs. Farmer and Children: We want your Produce and you want our goods. We wish to trade with you and you will be satisfied to trade with us. We have a very nice assortment of Ladies', Men's and Children's Fall and Winter Coats, High and Medium Price Fur Coats, Ladies' and Children's Dresses, Men's and Boys' Shirts, Gloves, Overalls, Underwear and Combinations, and all other Ready-to-Wear, Dry Goods, Dress Goods and Prints, Groceries, Flour, Hardware and Crockery.

SHOES A Fine Assortment of SHOES Ladies', Men's and Children's Boots, Shoes and Rubbers at Prices that were Never Heard of in Humboldt. A TRIAL WITHOUT A RISK We positively refund your money if you are not perfectly satisfied. Your friends and neighbors Will Tell You How Nice it is To Deal at The Shapack & Wolfe Co. The Right Name for Any Trading. We have Everything to suit Your Taste and Pocketbook

We Print Envelopes, Letterheads, Noteheads, Posters, Circulars, etc. St. PETERS BOTE, MUENSTER, SASK.

Canadian News

Saskatchewan

REGINA.—J.G. Robertson, Live Stock Commissioner for Saskatchewan, is leaving shortly for Ontario and the Eastern States to purchase extra choice rams and ewes for Saskatchewan farmers who wish to improve their flocks.

honor which the Indians can bestow, and the ceremonies were brilliant, reviving ancient glories of red-skins in parliament.

Manitoba

THE PAS.—One thousand men are being sought by the Finger Lumber Co., to work in their lumber camps surrounding The Pas. The camps will open on the Carrot and further up the Saskatchewan river towards Cumberland. It is proposed to cut between 50 and 60 million feet of logs.

WINNIPEG.—The grain growers of Manitoba are about to organize for independent political action and they are following much of the same plan as Saskatchewan. On Oct. 15 they will hold a Liberty drive, when a canvass will be made of all farmers in the province to secure members for grain growers' political party in Manitoba.

Ontario

—Acting under medical advice Sir Robert Borden left Ottawa for a rest of probably a month or so. The strain of the last four years has been so great that Sir Robert has become thoroughly run down, and a thorough rest will be needed to enable him to recuperate from the attack of grippe.

—The government bill giving effect to the provisions of the peace treaty, as applied to Canada, was taken up for discussion by the senate on motion for section reading. In making this motion, Sir James Lougheed said that in view of the uncertainty as to the line of action which the principal nations might adopt, it had been thought advisable to frame the bill so that the government would have power to take action by order-in-council.

CLAYTONVILLE.—Frk. Mardell was killed last week when he was caught in the belt of a threshing outfit and taken into the fly-wheel of an eight horse-power gasoline engine. He was about 33 years of age and unmarried.

YORKTON.—The deadly level Broadway crossing on the C. P. R. here claimed another victim when the Great West express ran into the car of Conrad Montie, a farmer living two miles south of town, beheading one of his children, injuring the other occupants and demolishing the car.

Alberta

LETHBRIDGE.—Lethbridge entertained the Prince of Wales on Oct. 2, and the town came out bravely to welcome him. Many thousands of people from the city and district had assembled in the town gardens. The Indians of the Lethbridge district invested the Prince of Wales with the dignity of "Red Crow," the chief of the tribe bestowing on him with tremendous formality the title of "Chief Many Smiles."

—Thorough endorsement of the Victory Loan of 1919 is expressed by Hon. W. L. McKenzie King, leader of the Liberal party in the Dominion, in a letter addressed to the minister of finance, Sir Henry Drayton. Mr. King lays emphasis upon the necessity for the maintenance of Canada's credit and the desirability that the money required to meet the pressing obligations of the nation should be raised at home.

Foreign News

LONDON.—In spite of numerous conferences the big railway strike was still in force on Oct. 3. James Henry Thomas, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, announced that the efforts to re-open the negotiations had collapsed, owing to the government's refusal to go beyond its previous offer, but appended that other unions than the railwaymen were continuing their efforts at mediation, and, while the strike continued, the railroad men would do nothing to hinder mediation.

MADRID, Spain.—Many casualties have resulted from the floods and the excessive rain throughout the country, particularly in the city of Cartagena, the inhabitants of which spent a night of terror on Oct. 1-2, owing to the inundation of the lower parts of the city.

MEXICO CITY.—Fires in the northern part of the State of Chiapas caused great damage. The town of Chilon is reported to have been wiped out entirely. The state authorities have appealed to the central government for food. The number of dead has not been estimated, but it will be large.

Barrage Against Influenza

That ten persons died from influenza to each American soldier killed in battle, is the statement just issued by the Insurance Press. The mortality-rate with which the American life insurance companies were confronted during 1918 was about thirty-two percent greater than in 1917. The number of deaths due to influenza in the United States is rated at 500,000 for the past year.

that a different age-group may be attacked by the germs this year. No satisfactory explanation can be given for the attraction shown by the germs towards persons of a certain age. Dr. Copeland's simple and sane preventive is "soap, water and fresh air," to which he would doubtless add a sufficient quantity of good, "common-sense" food. Influenza is a house disease, and continued contact with it is seemingly required to bring on the infection.

For Farm and Garden

Vegetables in Winter.

"Since vegetables form the large part of the daily menu, it no doubt has been the problem of most families to know how to store and preserve fresh vegetables, through the winter. Buy all you can while vegetables are cheap, such as carrots, turnips, rutabagas, beets, parsnips, kohlrabi and winter radish—and instead of dumping in boxes, simply take any wrount wash boiler or stone jars crocks or any other metal containers, then place a rather close fitting cover on each.

Protect the Shrubs.

It is not too late to cover shrubs to protect them in cold weather. Straw has been used generally in covering the shrubs, but experienced horticulturists contend that old newspapers offer a better protection than straw covering. The papers should be unfolded and wrapped half a dozen or so thicknesses about the shrub, from the ground up, making sure that the lower end of the wrapping touches the ground and leaves no open space at the bottom.

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HORSES STRAYED. One bay mare, branded on shoulder and left hip V, on left jaw W. One bay horse, branded on left shoulder and hip, same brand. Mare has raw-hide halter, horse leather harness. Weight about 1250 lbs. each. REWARD for information leading to recovery of them. BEAUCHAMP, Sask.

Rural Municipality of St. Peter No. 369 TAX SALE NOTICE

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of The Arrears of Taxes Act, that the Secretary Treasurer of the Rural Municipality of St. Peter No. 369 will proceed to sell the undermentioned lands at ANNAHEIM, Nov. 15, 1919, at 10 o'clock A. M. unless the Arrears of Taxes and costs be sooner paid.

Table with columns: DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY, Part of Section, Cont., Twp., Range, Mer., Municipal Arrears, Arrears Subsequent to 1918, School Arrears, Wild Lands, Supplementary Revenue Arrears, Public Revenue, Total Arrears, Costs Advertis., Total Arrears and Costs. Rows list various land parcels with their respective details and amounts.

Rural Municipality of St. Peter No. 369. Mart. T. Reynolds, Sec. Treas.

St. ... the oldest Saskatchewan Wednesday an excell ... \$2.00 per Sing ... AD ... Transient inch for inch for ding not 4 insertion year. Dis Legal Not reil list ins ... No adve price, whi unsuited to ... Address ... S T. Muenster ... The Ar ... Two m to the abb probation Abbot has lony and official du near futur ... Abbot ure, he wa Sept. 28, clerics of taining pri of the cre by Abbot ... On Sep Rev. Abb organized were calle ... "Vacat Dramatic Oct. 6. T tions. M address in bechler of Peter add fare of St permitted younger o thanked and the st ... Indee behalf an In spite of year, Abb sides sacr Monastery charity, r tion of th the past Peter's A Abbot Pe Wed. St. John' and the who had attended a refectory. apothecar John's Un On this o ing main thanked T Frs. Law Towards a ad under generous The t Muenster agreeable Abbot an people. dict, Ber sion was verein. followed najeki. brought fully pes cession pr the beau beautiful At th of the ho dress of to the glan the squo of the pe He wis upon him blessing. Path surprise expected Brune su