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Muenster, Sask., Canada.



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

VOLUME 16 No. 20

MUENSTER, SASK., WEDNESDAY JULY 2, 1919.

WHOLE No. 800

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is published every Wednesday.

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

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

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Muenster, Sask., Canada.

## On the Threshold of Peace

LONDON, June 23.—Admiral officials today considered measures to investigate and fix responsibility for the stroke by which the German fleet was wiped out. They claimed that looseness of the armistice terms, under which German crews remained on the vessels, made the coup possible. So far as the public is concerned, in many places the remark was heard, "Well, that's what we wanted done with them, wasn't it?" The impression seemed to prevail that the Germans had saved the allies the trouble. It was considered that the "high seas fleet" would remain at the bottom of the Scapa Flow, as the cost of salvaging would be tremendous.

LONDON, June 23.—Admiral von Reuter, in command of the German fleet sunk in the Scapa Flow, will be court martialled for having broken the armistice conditions. Details of the trial of the admiral will be arranged by the Allied council in Paris.

PARIS, June 23.—French newspapers openly accuse the British admiral in charge of the interned German fleet with neglect in permitting the sinking of the ships. France had laid claim to the battle cruisers and light cruisers of the interned fleet, and French papers assert that compensation is due to France because of the loss.

LONDON, June 24.—Three of the German warships at Scapa Flow, the cruisers Emden, Frankfurt and Nürnberg, have been beached, and the Baden is moored in readiness for beaching. There is every prospect of salvaging the ships in good condition if the necessary apparatus arrives before bad weather sets in. Two destroyers are afloat and eighteen have been beached.

PARIS, June 24.—The council today signed a document giving formal approval to priority for Belgium in reparations to be paid by Germany, to the amount of 2,500,000,000 francs. The council also confirmed the plan to wipe out the Belgian debt through the substitution of German bonds for the Belgian obligations, the four great powers to take over the German bonds, subject to the approval of their respective legislative bodies. The bonds the powers propose to take over are a special issue which the peace terms require Germany to make, to reimburse Belgium for all the sums she was obliged to borrow in consequence of the violation of the treaty of 1839.

PARIS, June 24.—The Turkish delegation which appeared before the council of ten on June 17, sent today the detailed memorandum which it promised that time. This memorandum gave at length the plea for the continuance of the old Turkish empire, stating that the Turkish government is prepared to recognize the independence of Armenia and to grant some form of autonomous government to Palestine and Arabia, under Turkish governors.

LONDON, June 25.—In a proclamation to the German people, President Ebert, Herr Bauer, and all the executives announced the conclusion of peace and urged as the first pressing need the bending of all efforts to its fulfillment. "As far as it is possible to carry it out, the treaty must be carried out," says the proclamation. It declares faithful loyalty to those threatened with separation from the empire, and promises to intercede in their behalf, "as we would intercede for ourselves." It concludes by exhorting the people to realize the need of work and faithfulness to duty for the redemption of the country.

PARIS, June 26.—The allied council has replied to the Turkish memorandum, saying that it could not accept the Turkish claim that its territories be restored undiminished.

Germany has been notified in a note sent today by the allies that they possess the right to punish the persons responsible for the destruction of the German ships and to collect reparation for the loss. The sinking of the fleet is denounced as a violation of the armistice and a deliberate breach in advance of the conditions of peace. A commission probably will be appointed to hear testimony and decide who was to blame for the sinking of the interned ships.

Disappointment over what is termed the apparent weakness of the present German government is not concealed in peace conference circles, and the feeling has been expressed that the signing of this peace treaty may mean little more than the signing by the Bolsheviks at Brest Litovsk.

The defiant tone of the German note, which grudgingly agreed to sign the treaty without reservations, created an unfavorable impression on members of the various delegations, according to statements made today, and this seemingly has been intensified by the delay of the Germans in arranging for the carrying out of their promise. The peace treaty contains no provision as to when they must ratify. Consequently delay in ratification may cause the peace conference additional annoyance, although it is generally agreed by the delegates that the enforcement of the reparations clause need not be delayed until there is ratification by the Germans. The insistence of the German government in its replies to the peace conference that it cannot check outbreaches due to dissatisfaction with the terms of the treaty, has made a bad impression upon delegates here, who generally regard it as an attempt to shield possible military movements.

PARIS, June 27.—The work of the peace conference will not be interrupted by the signing of the treaty with Germany, although Premier Lloyd George will return to London on Sunday, and President Wilson will leave Paris tomorrow night. Foreign Secretary Balfour and Secretary of State Lansing will replace them in the work yet to be done. The peace treaty with Austria will probably be taken up Monday.

## Germans Sign Peace.

VERSAILLES, June 28.—The world war was formally ended today by the signing of the peace treaty with Germany. The epochal meeting in the Hall of Mirrors began at 3.10 o'clock and the German delegates, Dr. H. Mueller and Dr. Joh. Bell, the first to sign, affixed their signatures at 3.13 o'clock. They were followed by the American delegates, headed by President Wilson, and then by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and the other nations in alphabetical order. China's delegates did not attend the session, declining to sign the treaty because they were not permitted to make reservations.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 30.—The news that Canada's representatives at Paris signed after the British ministers had attached their signatures, and the first among the British Dominions, is contained in an official message given out to the Canadian Press by the department of public information as follows: "Canada made a complete step toward nationhood within the Empire when her plenipotentiaries took full rank with those of the world powers in signing the treaty of peace at Versailles Saturday. The honor of representing Canada at this historic gathering fell to Hon. A. L. Sifton and Hon. C. J. Doherty, who signed immediately after the British ministers and were the first of the British Dominions to sign. They were followed by the representatives of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India. France followed the Dominions, and then came the representatives of Italy and the lesser powers."

PARIS, June 30 (Reuters).—Various peace celebrations were held today at the Basilica of the Sacred Heart, including Pontifical Mass, celebrated by Archbishop Bruchesi of Montreal at which Cardinal Amette presided.

## Foreign News

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—Sixty bodies now have been recovered from the ruins of a motion picture theatre at Mayaguez, destroyed by fire on June 19, according to latest reports. The injured number 150, many of whom may die. Many women and children were trampled or crushed to death in the panic that followed the alarm of fire. The frame theatre building was destroyed within 15 minutes.

BERLIN.—The streets of Berlin were scenes of rioting and plundering on June 24, and on the next day. Incited by speeches from agitators, in Alexander Platz, mobs attacked and robbed pedestrians and maltreated isolated soldiers. Troops sent to Alexander Platz were fired upon by crowds in the streets and from the roofs of buildings. They finally succeeded in clearing the streets. Elsewhere in the city, bands of marauders robbed shops, and attacked citizens, rifling their pockets. The neighborhood of the Stettin railway station, the Hoch-

strasse and the Badstrasse was notably disorderly. Street cars were held up, while rioters searched the passengers' pockets and stole women's rings. Here, also, soldiers were beaten and shots were fired from roofs and windows, and the soldiers returned the fire. After daylight on June 25th, the city was quieter, but at noon the police appealed for troops, as the crowds were gathering once more. 4,000 workers in the railroad shops of Grunewald had struck. Troops have occupied the Goerlitz and Stettin stations, which are still being used by the public.

LONDON.—The killed in the rioting at Hamburg numbered 85 according to an Exchange Telegraph Co.'s despatch from Copenhagen. Hamburg threatens to become a second Munich, with even greater bloodshed. The city is completely in the power of the Communists and Spartacists, who are utilizing food riots as an excuse for their attempts to gain control. In the rioting yesterday they stormed the city hall and overcame the government troops capturing quantities of ammunition, rifles and machine guns. They then swept over the city, plundering, killing and destroying. Many of Hamburg's finest buildings were badly damaged. The rioters held the railway station for a time, but it was re-captured by the civic guard. The police were utterly helpless, and government troops are under way to restore order. Jails have been stormed and criminals released. The Spartacists are conferring with the idea of establishing a soviet system. In addition to the buildings damaged, the streets are littered with all kinds of debris and clothing torn from citizens as they fled. Blood is noticeable in many places, indicating casualties. The Spartacists tried unsuccessfully to burn the public buildings and with particular vandalism burned all the automobiles they captured.

IRELAND.—The fliers Capt. Alcock and Lt. Brown left St. John's Newfoundland, Saturday afternoon, June 14th, and landed in Ireland the next morning making the flight in 16 hours and 12 minutes. This was the first non-stop flight across the Atlantic and much of it was through fog and drizzle; they flew at times at a height of 11,000 ft. and again only 10 ft. above the water. They landed near the Clifden wireless station where the staff at once came to their assistance. The shock of the landing had dazed Alcock.

ROME.—In Naples, Turin and Milan demonstrations have occurred in protest against the formation of the cabinet by Francesco Nitti, former minister of finance. It is reported these demonstrations were promoted by organizations of former soldiers who believe Signor Nitti's policy favors a renunciation of part of the claims to the eastern coast of the Adriatic, maintained at Paris by former Premier Orlando, and former Minister of foreign Affairs Sonnino.

PARIS.—Premier Clemenceau

has expressed his intention to resign from office as soon as the treaty is promulgated, feeling that he has accomplished the task for which he assumed the premiership, says Marcel Hutin in the "Echo de Paris." It is expected that parliament would ratify the treaty late in July.

SPAIN.—Spain has been passing through another crisis, and, though it is said in some circles that the fall of Romanones is due to the Germanophile syndicate of Barcelona, Catholics rejoice at the return of Maura, who will block the entrance of the anti-clerical reformers of Señor Alvarez. Catholics accept Señor Maura with sympathy, for he is the man more than any other, who can realize the program demanded by the Christian Democrats. There is nothing of the reactionary about him; he does not recoil before any necessity, however unpopular, if he feels the justice of it. The choice, which he has made of the Minister of Commerce, Señor Gallardo Assorio, is proof of this. This gentleman is a Catholic from outside, and is representative of all that is commonly called Marxism. Several times he has made striking declarations regarding social questions. The Ministry of Agriculture has been confided to Señor Monedero, the worthy president of the Catholic Agrarian Federation, whose admirable work is well known. Thanks to him, a great step has been taken already towards the solution of the serious agrarian conflicts in Andalusia. An official organization has been created, which harmonizes equitably the interests of the great landed proprietors and the workers by the establishment under State supervision, of contracts of work to cover the harvest, an idea which might be studied outside of Spain.

TOKIO.—Advices received here from China show that there has been a serious spread of anti-Japanese agitation, especially in Shanghai, Hangkow, Wankang and Canton, with indications that it may develop into a general anti-foreign movement. Several warships of the Japanese-China squadron have been hurried to Shanghai. Shipping at Chinese ports has virtually ceased, owing to a boycott, resulting in great monetary losses to steamship companies and exporters.

## The New Immigration Act

OTTAWA, June 19.—Deep interest at Ottawa centres round the impending trial of the strike leaders who were arrested in Winnipeg during the present week. In official circles confidence is expressed that the evidence which will be adduced will justify the action taken.

The new amendment to the Immigration act are wide in their application, and deportation is provided for, for a variety of offenses against constituted authority. In order that the force of the new amendments may be fully appreciated some account of the legislation is necessary.

On May 12, the house of commons passed a bill amending the Immigration act, Section 51 of which read as follows:

"Whenever any person other than a Canadian citizen advocates in Canada the overthrow by force or violence of the government of Great Britain or Canada, or other British dominion, colony, possession or dependency, or the overthrow by violence and force of constituted law and authority, or the assassination of any official of the government of Great Britain or Canada, or other British dominion, colony, possession or dependency, or of any foreign government, or advocates or teaches the unlawful destruction of property, or shall by word or act create or attempt to create riot or public disorder in Canada, or shall by common repute belong to or be suspected of belonging to any secret society or organization which extorts money from or in any way attempts to control any resident of Canada by force or threat of bodily harm, or by blackmail, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining or teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government; such person for the purpose of this act shall be considered as belonging to the prohibited or undesirable classes, and it shall be the duty of any officer becoming cognizant thereof, and the duty of the clerk, secretary or any other official of any municipality in Canada wherein such person may be, to forthwith send a written complaint thereof to the minister giving full particulars."

After the amendment had been passed it was found that it was workable only in connection with aliens in the strict sense of the word. On June 6 there was introduced in the senate a bill to amend the amending bill above mentioned. Under arrangement with the opposition and without debate, this bill secured passage through both houses, and received the royal assent within the space of a little more than half an hour. This amendment struck out the opening words of the above amendment and substituted the following:

"Every person who by word or act in Canada seeks to overthrow by force or violence, etc."

There is further added to the words "or by word or act creates or attempts to create any riot or public disorder in Canada" the words "or who without lawful authority assumes any powers of government in Canada."

At the conclusion it added the words: "Provided that this section shall not apply to any person who is a British subject, either by reason of birth in Canada or by reason of naturalization in Canada."

The following sub-section was also added: "Proof that any person belonged to or was within the description of any of the prohibited or undesirable classes within the meaning of this section at any time since the fourth of May, 1910, shall for all the purposes of this act be deemed to establish prima-facie that he still belongs to such prohibited class or classes."

(Continued on page 8.)



## THE RECRUIT

By HENDRICK CONSCIENCE

(CONTINUED.)

Within the hospital, there was a room set apart for those with diseased eyes, its windows securely covered with shutters of green paper, so that not a ray of light could enter. To those who could see, it was a horrible place; for a shade of light, gloomier than the deepest black, threw a painful colouring over everything, oppressing the heart of the spectator with mingled sadness and fear. It could be called neither light nor darkness; and it was necessary to accustom one's self to the green and death-like day, before any object could be distinguished. In addition, there reigned throughout this abode of affliction the stillness of death, only broken from time to time by a cry of pain, when the eyes of some poor patient were being burnt with caustic. Along the walls on wooden benches sat the blind and diseased, like a row of spectres, motionless and silent in the darkness. Each had on a large green shade, which so entirely covered the brow and face, that the features could not be distinguished.

In the furthest corner sat John Bragans with sunken head, sadly dreaming of things which he loved, and should never see again. Under the green shade, a quiet smile played round his mouth, while his lips moved, as if he were conversing with some invisible beings. He had just conjured up the image of his darling friend, and made her whisper in his ear once more the modest confession of her love, when an almost inaudible noise was suddenly heard upon the stairs. He seemed to hear his name mentioned. All trembling, he sprang from his seat, as if moved by some invisible hand, and sighed involuntarily: "Trien! Trien!"

The door was opened from without, and the maiden, accompanied by the corporal, stood on the threshold. Trien shuddered as she looked into the dark room, and saw rows of spectre-like shadows all masked with green shades. She drew back with a cry of alarm; but John had recognized her voice, and advanced with outstretched hands, groping his way towards her. She perceived her unfortunate friend, and hastening up to him, fell weeping on his neck. For a time nothing was heard but "Trien!" "John!" uttered in tones of love, sympathy, and sorrow. The maiden lay weeping on the young man's breast, and seemed at last to have fainted with her emotion; for her head lay on one side, and her hands hung powerless from her lover's shoulders.

Meanwhile the rest of the blind had collected in a circle round the girl, and were feeling her, as if they too might perchance recognise some friend. Their touches awoke her out of her frightfulness, and drawing back, half afraid, she said with alarm:

"Heavens! John dear, what is all this? Tell them to let me alone, otherwise I can't stay here."

"Don't be afraid, Trien," replied John; "it is nothing. The blind see with their fingers. They are feeling your clothes; and find out in that way from what quarter you come. They mean no harm."

"Ah, poor fellows!" sighed Trien, "since that is the reason, I forgive them with all my heart; but I don't like it much. Let us go into that dark corner and sit down on the bench, John; I have so much to say to you."

With these words, she led her friend to the bench, and sat down beside him, holding his hands in hers.

The conversation which now began must have been very moving, for joy, sorrow, smiles, and tears often succeeded each other on Trien's face; and from time to time,

one might see her press John's hands with deep emotion. She was endeavouring to infuse the balsam of consolation into the unfortunate man's heart, for the sounds of her voice were as tender and impressively sweet as the sweetest tones of some love-song. John had pushed the shade higher up on his brow, and on his countenance there was visible a peculiar expression of dreamy attention, and at the same time of sadness and despair, like one listening out of the abyss of suffering to words which cannot make him forget his sorrow, though they may delude him for a moment with imaginary happiness.

The blind stood round them in silence, and listened attentively to pick up some of those consolatory sounds. The corporal remained outside the door, marching up and down, and every now and then putting his head into the room to see if Trien was ready to leave. Suddenly he grew pale, and intense fear was depicted on his face—he saw the sergeant ascending the stairs. Without making any remark, he opened the door and admitted him into the blind-room, following him with sunken head, and a look of conscious guilt, like a malefactor who awaits his sentence. Scarcely had the sergeant perceived the girl, when he broke out into a storm of angry words, and at last turning to the corporal, said:

"Ha! and so you have admitted a stranger—and a woman too! I'll not be long of relieving you of your duties, my good fellow, and getting fourteen days from the Governor for you. It will not be my fault I can tell you, if you retain your corporal's dress."

Trien rose and said imploringly to the enraged sergeant:

"Oh, sir, be pitiful! I alone am to blame, for having prevailed upon him with my tears to admit me. Do him no harm for having been so kind-hearted!"

The sergeant shook his head impatiently, and prevented her from adding more.

"What has all that to do with the matter?" he interrupted. "I know my duty, and what I have to do; and you, Micken, out at once, and that quickly too!"

The maiden was grieved and surprised when she heard this order; he seemed to be in earnest, however, and she went all trembling up to him, and entreated:

"Ah! grant me, I beseech you, only one half hour! I will often pray to God for you, and kiss your hand with joy."

"Come, come, make an end of this stupid game," snarled the sergeant; "not one minute longer!"

"But oh, sir," cried the distracted Trien, "I have come on foot all the way from the other end of the land to bring comfort to our unfortunate John, poor fellow, and you will not, surely, drive me out. I have scarcely spoken with him yet."

"Are you going, or are you not?" said the sergeant, adding a few coarse threats, which made her tremble.

The tears gushed out of the maiden's eyes; she raised her folded hands to the sergeant, and sobbed out:

"For God's sake, friend, only one quarter of an hour! Do not kill me! Have compassion on a poor blind man; it may happen to you too. Would it not tear your heart then, if your mother or your sister were to be hunted away like a dog? Ah, sir! take pity on us; all my life long I will thank you for it."

John and the other blind men, who were all angry at the sergeant's severity, urged the maiden's petition, and the whole room was in confusion, as if the blind were rebelling against their inexorable overseer. This only enraged him the more; he threatened to put all

on bread and water, and suddenly seizing Trien by the arm, was about to drag her forcibly out of the room. She, however, perceived his intention, and tearing herself loose, ran weeping to John, whom she embraced, with loud lamentations. As deeply grieved as she, but yet convinced that nothing could prevent their separation, the young man tried to console her, and hastily said to her a multitude of things which had been forgotten during their quiet conversation. The sergeant, however, was not slow in following her, and had again laid hold of her arm. He attempted to tear her from John, but the sorrowing girl kept her arms locked around her blind friend like an iron band, and resisted the sergeant's violence with determination; whereupon he called out to Kobe, who was standing in perplexity at the door:

"Corporal, what are you doing standing there? Come here; I command you to turn that peasant woman out of the door, or you will pay dearly for it. Do you hesitate?"

Kobe approached the girl, and taking her arm, said:

"Trien dear, I am very sorry, but it can't be helped. Go out peaceably, otherwise they will throw you down stairs. Such is the order; the sergeant must do what his duty commands."

Trien separated herself from her friend, and holding up her head with quiet dignity, she advanced to the sergeant, and said:

"Mr. Overseer, I will go; but, friend, forgive me and Kobe also; it will be well done, and God will certainly reward you. You have a heart in your breast as well as others; and all men in this world are brothers. You will be so good as to forget, Mr. Sergeant, will you not? I will remember you in my prayers."

The wrath of the sergeant was appeased when he saw his commands humbly obeyed; his sweet voice and expressive blue eyes of the maiden also had touched his heart, and he replied, in a more kindly tone:

"Now, then, only go out without further delay; and if the fault is concealed, I shall say nothing about it, and forgive it out of compassion for you."

"Ah, you kind man!" cried Trien; "I knew it; you speak Flemish, like ourselves. I go in a moment—only one farewell!"

She once more embraced the unhappy blind man, who speechlessly received her farewell kiss—murmured in his ear a few consoling words, and then walked to the door weeping and sobbing. There she turned her head, and uttering a piercing cry, endeavored to return, struggling with the sergeant, who, however, now held her fast. The truth was, she had seen that her unfortunate friend had fallen to the ground, and lay as if lifeless, with his head upon the bench, and the sight of this excited her to such a degree that she trembled with anxiety and grief, and struggled wildly with the sergeant to free herself. He dragged her out, however, and shut the door behind him.

Exhausted, powerless, and almost dying with despair—obedient as a martyr, and almost unconscious—she walked down stairs and into the open court, between the sergeant and the corporal. Here, she let herself be pushed and dragged along; for her feet refused the motion which was to distance her from John. She did not speak a word; the quiet tears which streamed over her cheeks was the only sign of her sorrow.

At the threshold of one of the doors which opened into the front court, stood a richly-dressed lady, with noble features. She beheld the weeping girl from a distance, and seemed desirous to know what had happened. The nearer they

approached her on their way to the gate, the more strongly did her countenance express a deep concern and sympathy.

Trien observed it, and a ray of hope entered her breast, as Kobe whispered to her:

"That is the wife of the governor of the hospital, and so good and kind a lady. She is from Antwerp."

The girl now made haste, as if she were eager to reach the gate; but as she approached the lady, she turned round and threw herself on her knees before her with outstretched arms, crying out:

"Ah, my lady, help!—pity, for a poor blind man!"

The lady seemed surprised and perplexed by this unexpected appeal. She looked at the young peasant girl, who held her beautiful blue eyes fixed upon her as if in earnest supplication, at the same time smiling hopefully through her tears, as if already thanking her for a benefit received. She took Trien by both hands, raised her up, and said with a friendly voice:

"Poor girl! Come in, my dear child! what is it, that troubles you?"

With these words, and without looking at the sergeant, who put his hand politely to his forehead, she led Trien into the house, and pushed forward a chair for her to sit upon.

In the room there was an officer of the Rifles, who stood before a desk writing. He looked at the weeping maid curiously and sympathizingly, but waited, without making any observation, to get an explanation of the matter.

The lady—she was the officer's wife—again took Trien's hand, and said:

"Come, come, my girl, be comforted; no harm shall happen to you. Tell me what terrifies you so much; if it be possible, I will help you."

"Ah, lady," sighed Trien, while she kissed warmly her protector's hand. "God will bless you for your kindness. I am a poor peasant girl from between St. Antonis and Magerhalle in the Kempenland. The lot fell on our John, and he had to be a soldier. Four days ago he wrote to his mother, saying that he had sore eyes; but to me privately he wrote that he was blind for his whole life. I lay for two hours as if dead, under an oak-tree. I did not venture to tell his mother the truth, for fear she would die of grief. On the next day, early in the morning, I set out barefoot, without knowing the road, to walk from our village to Venloo. I asked my way; often wandered from it, and made long roundabouts; suffered shame and pain enough; walked night and day with scarcely any food or drink, till the blood dropped from my feet. After I had suffered three days like a stray sheep, I arrived here. A young man from our village, who is corporal, let me into the hospital out of compassion. I saw our John with his eyes all gone, and was just comforting him, when the sergeant came and drove me out. Now I shall not see John again; I must leave him, poor fellow, without consolation; and oh lady! I cannot, cannot do that. Pray think, if you will be so good, what I have endured to come here; and have compassion with the innocent lamb who wastes and pines away with grief yonder in the dark room."

"Is he your brother?" asked the officer behind the desk.

The maiden hung her head to conceal the blush, which suffused her countenance at this question. After a short silence, she raised her eyes and said:

"Sir, I am not his sister; but from childhood we have dwelt under the same roof. His parents are mine; he loves my mother; his grandfather has carried me before I could walk; labor, gains,

joy, sorrow, in common." After a pause, she said: "Since he is so poor, I will love a blind man, and I will love a blind man."

Moved by the officer's words, she said: "I will love a blind man, and I will love a blind man."

The officer had life blind and he so good. A fresh from her eyes. The officer in French which gave send the homes, with sence—the discharge from this measure into operation was yet real with the co-tion made in girl's unhap-cure him that very de-to execute Trien di-they said, that her p-husband to the half-co-head besee-thereby en-nevolent ur-The offic-asked: "Would friend return An indi-mingled jo-up Trien's wide-open-to draw n-officer's me-ings found "Be glad The very me mad. lude me would cre-you, and k-tude."

The officer buckled o-out with t-"Keep u-Perhaps I-rate, you-morrow, I-Some u-thankfuln-to the fo-began ear-factress; h-her time-ing with-flowed. S-and retur-placed a-with mea-said to be-"Eat a-my heart-"Ah! lady," sig-I deserve-act as if-May God-"Is it-thing?" "I hav-three o'e-Trien, en-nine appe-hours; be-ful God-has made-For a-her grati-noble-mi-with swe-the offic-hours. E-lated the

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joy, sorrow, — all we have had in common."

After a pause, she again looked down, and said in a lower tone:

"Since he has met with this misfortune, I too feel that I am not his sister!"

Moved by the girl's words, the officer had left the desk, and gradually approached Trien.

"Poor child," sighed the lady, "you must drive the thought, out of your mind, and try to console yourself. You cannot continue to love a blind man."

Trien trembled, for this wounded her deeply.

"Forsake him!" she cried; "forget him because he is to be for life blind and miserable! Oh, lady! be so good as not to say so again; it cuts my heart like a knife."

A fresh stream of tears flowed from her eyes.

The officer exchanged some words in French with his wife, telling her that a ministerial order had come which gave the colonels power to send the blind soldiers to their homes, with unlimited leave of absence — there to wait for a final discharge from service. Although this measure was not to be brought into operation for some weeks, he was yet ready to make an attempt with the colonel to get an exception made in favour of the peasant girl's unhappy friend, and to procure him his leave of absence on that very day. His wife urged him to execute this plan.

Trien did not understand what they said, but she could perceive that her protector was urging her husband to some good deed, and the half-consoling girl nodded her head beseechingly, as if she would thereby encourage him to his benevolent undertaking.

The officer turned to her, and asked: "Would you be glad if your friend returned home with you?" An indiscreet expression of mingled joy and anxiety lighted up Trien's countenance. Her great wide-opened eyes seemed to wish to draw more words out of the officer's mouth. At last her feelings found vent:

"Be glad! be happy!" she cried. "The very question almost makes me mad. Oh, sir, sir, do not delude me with such a hope! I would creep in the dust before you, and kiss your feet with gratitude."

The officer quickly seized his cap, buckled on his sabre, and went out with the words:

"Keep up your spirits, my girl! Perhaps I shall succeed. At any rate, you shall see John again tomorrow, I'll take care of that."

Some unintelligible sounds of thankfulness followed the officer to the front court, and then Trien began earnestly to thank her benefactress; but the lady did not give her time to speak out all the feeling with which her heart overflowed. She went to the kitchen, and returned with a maid, who placed a little table before Trien with meat, bread, and beer, and said to her:

"Eat and drink, my girl! from my heart I give it."

"Ah! I know that well, my lady," sighed Trien; "but how have I deserved so much kindness? You act as if you were my mother. May God reward you!"

"Is it long since you ate anything?" asked the lady.

"I have eaten nothing since three o'clock this morning," said Trien, enjoying the food with genuine appetite. I have walked seven hours; but now I thank the merciful God in all my grief, that He has made you so good, my lady."

For a long time Trien evinced her gratitude, and for long the noble-minded lady consoled her with sweet and sisterly words, for the officer did not return for two hours. By this time Trien had related the whole history of her life,

and spoken with deep attachment of the beautiful and much-loved Kempenland, where soul and body are pure as the air of the sandy plain, where the odour of simplicity and honesty breathes round every feeling of the soul, just as the ever-blooming flowers of the heath are bathed every morning in rich and balmy vapours. The lady found an inward pleasure in this peasant maiden, whose artless talk betokened an intelligent mind, and richly gifted heart. More than once had Trien stirred her soul and made her eyes sparkle with emotion.

While she was sitting there waiting, and talking of a country life, the officer had returned, and gone up into the blind-room with the sergeant. After staying some time there, he came down again into the court, accompanied by John, who, with knapsack on back and staff in hand, was led by the sergeant to the door of the officer's house. Here the latter took the blind man's hand, and said to him as he opened the door:

"Trien is within; she waits for you."

John drew a paper from his breast-pocket, and holding it up above his head, cried with a joyful shout:

"Trien, dear Trien! I may go home with you. I need be a soldier no more; here is my discharge!"

"What he says is true," observed the officer, who perceived that Trien did not dare to believe it.

Meanwhile John entered the room with outstretched arms; but Trien did not run to meet him. The poor girl, overpowered by this unexpected kindness, sank from her chair upon her knees, and crept in that attitude to her benefactress, who sat a little distance from her on a sofa. With outspread arms and many tears, and gazing with gratitude into her eyes, the maiden said:

"Oh, my lady! if you do not go to heaven, who then can hope for blessedness? I cannot speak! Ah! my heart is breaking—I shall die of joy! Thanks! thanks!"

In fact, she let her head sink powerless into the lady's lap, and embraced her knees in silence. All of a sudden she awoke out of this deep emotion, sprang up, and threw herself, with loud expressions of joy, in which nothing but the young man's name could be distinguished, into the arms of the blind soldier.

After they had quite exhausted their expressions of joy and gratitude, Trien and John left the hospital, accompanied by the good wishes of their benefactors.

To be continued.

### Fifteen Years Ago

From No. 20 of St. Peters Bote

Rostern reports that a machine for the manufacture of bricks, which Mr. Bonas will set up in St. Peter's Colony, has arrived in Rostern. Father Meinrad of Leofeld on his homeward trip was thrown from his conveyance and had his shoulder dislocated. — Rt. Rev. Bishop Pascal is on his way to Europe. He stopped over at Ottawa where he ordained a number of young men to the Holy Priesthood.

### ADDENDA:

On July 6th the mother of Mr. Lins swallowed some aconite in mistake for cough-medicine which stood on the same shelf. Father Chrysostom was called out there in the evening but fortunately found the old lady recovering from the effects of the poison. — On July 9th the 18-year-old son of Mr. Burton was drowned in Fresh Water Lake around four o'clock in the afternoon. This lake covers about forty acres and is very deep. The body came to the surface on Wednesday, the 10th. Father Chrysostom held the funeral at Assumption Church. Dead Moose Lake on Thursday at 10 A. M.

## Canadian News

### Saskatchewan

REGINA.—The Saskatchewan government will bear the cost of Paris green or arsenic required by rural municipalities for the destruction of grasshoppers, provided the municipalities furnish the other materials used in preparing the poison bait, was the important announcement made last week by Hon. Chas. A. Dunning, minister of agriculture. "The grasshopper invasion has become so serious that everybody must take hold," said Mr. Dunning. "Grasshoppers are being found by men who were sure their fields were free from them. Affected areas include many districts from Carnduff in the southeast to Saskatoon and points west."

—Reports of hail on Monday, June 16th, in the vicinity of Wilkie and Biggar have reached the Saskatchewan Hail Insurance Association, and hail is also reported from near Wynyard on Saturday, June 14th. Claims have been received at the storm from Leipzig, Landis and Springwater. A terrific wind storm wrought considerable damage at Imperial and Simpson early Tuesday morning, June 17th. Buildings in both towns, as well as railway property, were badly hit. In both towns the roofs were blown off a number of cars in the C. P. R. Yards. At Imperial an empty car was also derailed and a temporary water tank was bodily lifted from the east to the west side of the track.

### Ontario

OTTAWA.—A strong probability that divorce courts will be established in Canada was forthcoming in the Commons June 20th, when with the approval of Sir Robert Borden, W. F. Nickle's bill relating to divorce was given second reading. The object aimed at by Mr. Nickle's bill is to establish divorce courts in provinces where they do not now exist, by giving jurisdiction in such matters to the Superior Courts, and giving jurisdiction to the Exchequer Court for divorce matters for the Dominion. In the division, the Roman Catholic members of the House voted against the bill, which received the support of D. D. McKenzie, Opposition leader, as well as the Prime Minister.

—Sir Robert Borden in the house on June 18th presented the naturalization bill. The purpose of the bill is to consolidate the present Canadian Naturalization acts and to incorporate therewith the provisions of the Imperial act of 1914, as amended by the Imperial act of 1918. Provision is made under the bill for revocation of certificates of naturalization granted in Canada where such certificates have been obtained by fraud, where the holder has shown himself by act or speech to be disaffected or disloyal to his Majesty; where the holder during the war unlawfully traded with the enemy; where the holder was not of good character at the date of grant of the certificate; where he has continued to reside abroad for not less than seven years and not maintained connection with His Majesty's Dominions; where according to the law of the state at war with His Majesty, the holder remains a subject of that state; finally where the continuance of the certificate is not conducive to the public good. Provision is also made for the naturalization of persons who served with the British forces in the war. Mr. McKenzie, leader of the opposition, remarked that, in view of the great importance of the measure he feared it had been introduced at too late a date in the session. Possibly it might stand over for another session. Sir Robert Borden replied that the purpose of the bill was to make

Canadian naturalization uniform with that of the United Kingdom. The provisions were framed with that purpose and did not depart in any important step from the provisions of the Imperial act of last year. It was extremely important that the proposals should be carried into effect at the earliest date. The bill was read a first time.

—The prohibition bill as amended by the senate to limit its application to the period of the war will come back to the commons for consideration. The government will undoubtedly decline to accept the amendment, and a majority of the house will likely hold that stand.

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Contributions, advertisements and changes of advertisements should reach the office of publication not later than Saturday to ensure their appearance in the following issue. Sample copies sent free upon request. Notices of change of address should always contain both the old and the new address. REMITTANCES should always be made by Registered Letter, Postal Note or Money Order, payable at MUENSTER, SASK.

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## 1919 Church Calendar 1919

June	July	August
1 St. Peter, Ab. Novella	1 Most Precious Blood	1 St. Peter's Chains
2 St. Erasmus, B. Blandina	2 Visitation of Our Lady	2 St. Alphonsus Liguori
3 St. Kevin, Ab. Clotilde	3 St. Paul I., P.C.	3 St. John Stephens Body
4 St. Quirinus, B. Eucratia	4 St. Bertha, W. Ab.	4 St. Dominic, C.
5 St. Boniface, Marcia	5 St. Anthony, Maria Bacc.	5 Our Lady of the Snows
6 St. Norbert, B. Candida	6 St. Palladius, C.	6 Transfig. of Our Lord
7 St. Robert, Ab. Denata	7 St. Cyril and Methodius	7 St. Cajetan, C.
8 Pentecost Medardus	8 St. Elizabeth of Portugal	8 St. Cyriacus and Comp.
9 St. Richard, B. Pelagia	9 St. Ephraim of Edessa	9 St. Romanus, M.
10 St. Martinus, Margaret	10 Holy Seven Brothers	10 St. Lawrence, M.
11 St. Emmer Barnabas	11 St. Pius I., P.M.	11 St. Tiburtius, Susanna
12 St. Basil, M. Antonina	12 St. John Gualbert, Ab.	12 St. Clare, D.
13 St. Basil, M. Antonina	13 St. Anacleto, P. M.	13 St. John Berchmans, C.
14 St. Basil, M. Antonina	14 St. Bonaventure, B. C.D.	14 St. Eusebius, C.
15 St. Basil, M. Antonina	15 St. Henry, C.	15 Assumption of Our Lady
16 St. Basil, M. Antonina	16 Our Lady of Mt. Carmel	16 St. Joachim, Father of St. J.
17 St. Basil, M. Antonina	17 St. Albin, C.	17 St. Hyacinth, C.
18 St. Basil, M. Antonina	18 St. Camillus deellis	18 St. Agapinus, M.
19 St. Basil, M. Antonina	19 St. Vincent de Paul, C.	19 St. Clare of Montefalco
20 St. Basil, M. Antonina	20 St. Jerome Aemil, C.	20 St. Bernard, Ab. D.
21 St. Basil, M. Antonina	21 St. Paterius, D.	21 St. Jane Frances Chantal
22 St. Basil, M. Antonina	22 St. Mary Magdalene, Pen.	22 St. Timothy and Comp.
23 St. Basil, M. Antonina	23 St. Apollinaris, B. M.	23 St. Philip Benizi, C.
24 St. Basil, M. Antonina	24 St. Christina, D. M.	24 St. Bartholomew, Ap.
25 St. Basil, M. Antonina	25 St. James the Greater, Ap.	25 St. Louis, King
26 St. Basil, M. Antonina	26 St. Anne, M. of Our Lady	26 St. Siphrianus, P. M.
27 St. Basil, M. Antonina	27 St. Pantaleon, M.	27 St. Joseph Calasancius
28 St. Basil, M. Antonina	28 St. Magarius and Comp.	28 St. Augustine, B. C. D.
29 St. Basil, M. Antonina	29 St. Martha, D.	29 St. Beheading of St. John
30 St. Basil, M. Antonina	30 St. Abdon and Sennen	30 St. Rose of Lima, D.
31 St. Basil, M. Antonina	31 St. Ignatius, C.	31 St. Raymond Nonnatus

FEASTS OF OBLIGATION	FASTS OF OBLIGATION
New Year, Wednesday, 1. Jan.	Ember Days, 12, 14, 15. March
Epiphany, Monday, 6. Jan.	11, 13, 14. June
Ascension, Thursday, 29. May	17, 19, 20. Sept.
All Saints, Saturday, 1. Nov.	17, 19, 20. Dec.
Immaculate Conception, Mon. 8. Dec.	Lent, 5. March to 19. April
Christmas, Thursday, 25. Dec.	Vigils, 7. June, 16. August,
	31. Oct., 24. Dec.
OTHER FEASTS	FIRST DAY OF EACH MONTH
Septuagesima, Sunday, 16. Feb.	1. Jan. Wednesday 1. July Tuesday
Ash Wednesday 5. March	1. Feb. Saturday 1. Aug. Friday
Good Friday, 18. April	1. March Saturday 1. Sept. Monday
Easter Sunday, 20. April	1. Apr. Tuesday 1. Oct. Wednesday
Pentecost Sunday, 8. June	1. May Thursday 1. Nov. Saturday
Corpus Christi, Thursday, 19. June	1. June Sunday 1. Dec. Monday
Sacred Heart, Friday, 27. June	
All Souls, Sunday, 2. November	
First Sunday of Advent, 30. Nov.	

## Religious News

**SASKATOON, Sask.**—Though Saskatoon weather may become as hot as that of the tropics, there is no excuse for wearing flimsy garments in places of divine worship. This was the timely warning given by the Very Rev. Father A. Jan, O. M. I., pastor of St. Paul's Church, on Sunday, June 22nd. "Modesty should obtain first of all in the house of God," said the reverend speaker, "and it is wrong for women to come to church attired in transparent apparel."

**REGINA.**—The archdiocese of Regina was consecrated to the Sacred Heart by His Grace Mgr. Mathieu, C.M.G., on July 1, when the first annual pilgrimage to the shrine at Lebret took place. The ceremony of consecration, which was a very impressive one, was held in the new chapel at Lebret, just completed for the event. A very large number of people from all parts of the diocese attended. The congregation of Oblate Fathers at Lebret under the direction of Fr. Boyer, O. M. I., undertook the erection of the shrine, which has taken the form of a chapel in honor of the Sacred Heart. This is the first ex voto chapel to be erected in the Dominion following the great war, and is a peace offering of the diocese. The chapel is 40 feet long, 28 feet wide, with a tower 55 feet high, surmounted by a statue of

the Sacred Heart. The altar in the chapel is one of the costliest in Western Canada.

—Campion College, Regina, conducted by the members of the Society of Jesus, closed its doors for its first summer vacation Friday of last week. This institution, one of the youngest and most efficient in the Province of Saskatchewan, opened its doors last September, and in the meantime the first two years of high school have been taught the 38 students there. Those who successfully passed the second year will take third class next September, and those who passed first year will study second.

A large increase in the number attending is expected when the college re-opens on September 11th. **COLLEGEVILLE, Minn.**—At the commencement exercises of the sixty-second academic year at St. John's University, here, on June 19th, the Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on seven young men; that of Bachelor of Arts, on nine graduates. The diploma of graduation from the high school was conferred on twenty-three and that of Master of Accounts, on five. The total registration for the year was 415. Five graduated from the seminary and were ordained priests. Bishop Bush presided at the exercises and addressed the students on the need of thinking men. He showed how Catholic higher education alone will solve the need.

**FORT MADISON, Iowa.**—Rev. William B. Schmidt celebrated his first solemn Mass at St. Mary's Church, on June 15th. He was ordained in St. Louis the previous day.

**WINNIFIELD, Ill.**—Rev. John Wiederhold, pastor of St. John's Church, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood on Tuesday June 24th. Father Wiederhold was born April 13, 1841, at Neuenheerse, Westphalia, Germany. He made his philosophical and theological studies at the old St. Mary's of the Lake Seminary, Chicago, and later completed them at St. Francis, Milwaukee. He has been stationed at Winnifield ever since his ordination.

**LONDON, England.**—Sister Alphonsus, of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Mapperley, England, has been decorated by King George with the Royal Red Cross. During the whole period of the war Sister Alphonsus has been engaged in nursing wounded soldiers, who gave her the name of "The White Sister" on account of her white habit. The Royal Red Cross was given to Sister Alphonsus at Buckingham Palace by the King himself.

**ROME.**—An editorial in the Osservatore Romano explains why Msgr. Cerretti, Papal Under Secretary of State, has gone to Paris. His journey was undertaken entirely in connection with the missions in the colonies which until recently were under German control. The Osservatore quotes the contents of clauses 122 and 438 of the Versailles treaty: the former giving power to the local Governments of the colonies to expell all Germans or lay down the conditions of their residence; the latter putting the administration of the missions in the hands of a council, which must be Christian, and must devote the property of the missions to Christian uses. The editorial then points out that the result may be that either the good work of the missions may be brought entirely to an end by the expulsion of the German missionaries and the lack of others to replace them, or the schools, churches, and other property of the missions, being administered by a council called Christian but possibly composed of Protestants, Freemasons, or others, may be devoted to other than Catholic purposes. The Osservatore calls attention to the fact that the Pope has a divine right to send apostles to infidels; that clause 122 infringes this right; and that the missions are Catholic property, many of them being legally vested in the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda of the Faith. It declares also that, in case missionaries go outside their priestly office and mix in politics, this Congregation will immediately recall them to their duty. In conclusion the editorial says that with the expert aid of Msgr. Cerretti in Paris, there should be no difficulty in arranging the future of these missions without infringing the rights of the Holy See, while at the same time providing all desired guarantees against deleterious political influence.

## St. Peter's Colony

**MUENSTER.**—St. Peter's Colony was visited by a series of electrical storms on Friday, June 27th, the last one of which being the most serious in the history of the Colony and causing damage to buildings in the Muenster district to the amount of about \$10,000. The first two, three thunderstorms were insignificant. The fourth shower coming from the southwest about 6.30 o'clock p. m. had however a more serious aspect, it being accompanied by hail and some terrific peals of thunder. Though

the hailstones, some of which attained the size of a hen's egg, were falling quite profusely, still the damage resulting from this cause cannot be called serious, at least not in the immediate vicinity of Muenster, the stones falling perpendicularly to the earth and the wind being, at the time, practically at rest. Still, it is claimed that some fields towards the north along the boundaries of the Muenster, Annaheim and Lenora Lake districts were completely hail out. Shortly after the hailstorm had passed the barometer at the Abbey showed unusual perturbation, the pointer rising within five minutes one tenth and falling about two tenths, then rising again. This unusual barometric disturbance was indeed puzzling but we were inclined to ascribe it rather to the retroaction of the hailstorm just passed, or to some other not far distant hailstorm. Soon, however, we were to be taught that the barometer rightly prognosticated the advent of a terrific storm, a veritable tornado. Shortly before 11 o'clock at night a very heavy cloud from which darted electrical discharges without interruption came up from the west and moved in an easterly direction. The wind changed, rain began to fall, the lightning flashed, the night lay in an illuminated, constant flutter, trees bent way over, the storm was rapidly approaching. Soon rain was falling in torrents, the continual flashes of light became more vivid, the storm increased in violence, the buildings squeaked and rocked, windows gave way and pieces of glass were falling clattering on the floor, boards and pieces of machinery were flying through the air and buildings were upset and torn to pieces. The storm was at its height. The extreme violence of the storm lasted about 15 minutes. A sigh of relief was joyously uttered by the frightened inmates of their houses when finally the tempest began to gradually die down. Daybreak next morning revealed the havoc wrought by the hurricane. At the Abbey the windmill was dashed to the ground and demolished, the machine shed was wrecked and its contents badly smashed up, the annex to the kitchen and dining room was torn away and asunder, the old log church had collapsed and a number of out-houses and sheds were upset and turned topsy-turvy. The Abbey suffered a loss of approximately \$1000. One of the wagons that stood—with the hayrack on—the day previous in the yard, was found after the storm next morning completely turned upside down on the same spot, and the hayrack about twenty yards away nicely set on the ground. In the town of Muenster Mr. P. Weber's windmill is comically twisted, one of the almost new telephone-posts, was broken off, Mr. Bruning's new lumber yard was, to a great part, demolished, and Mr. Lindberg's machine shed was wrecked and the machinery scattered over the country. At Mrs. Eliz. Bergermann's place the new stable was blown down, but the horses were extricated from the debris practically uninjured. At Kopp's the windmill was upset and some damage done to the barn. At Torborg's all buildings, excepting his dwelling, were demolished and the pieces carried about the land. No vestige was left of his stable, but the horses escaped unscathed. At the two Niemann's places the new barns were destroyed. All the telephone lines, excepting the Abbey circuit, were put out of commission, and it will probably take some time yet, before all the damage is repaired. At Bruno, Humboldt, Fulda, Annaheim, St. Gregor, etc. the storm did not seem to develop such violence as it did around Muenster, but it is claimed, that it also wrought extensive devastation on

the prairies south of Carmel and Humboldt. At Dead Moose Lake the church to which an addition was recently appended and at which work was still in progress, was completely overturned and Mr. F. X. Strueby suffered the loss of his new barn and a horse that was crushed and killed beneath the falling timbers.—May we never again experience a thunderstorm of such magnitude and force, as the one we went through last Friday night! This is the fond wish of the good people of Muenster.—Astronomers claim that there is an immense cavity in the sun, a hole measuring over 1000 miles in diameter, and this is claimed to be the cause of this year's exceptional heat, electrical disturbances, cyclones and storms. How the damage to the sun may be repaired they (the astronomers) do not state.

—George Hoffmann, the father of Rev. Father Chrysostom, O.S.B., died after a long illness last Thursday afternoon at the ripe old age of seventy-nine years, in the Sacred Heart Hospital, Manchester, N. H. From childhood he led an exemplary life, and his greatest wish had been to be a priest of God. But the care of an old father and mother and a sick brother devolved upon him, and he had to sacrifice his dearest wish on the altar of filial and brotherly duty. All through life he was mindful of his early aspirations by continuing to live an exemplary life, raising his children in the fear of the Lord. He was always found in the family circle when the day's work was done. He was an active member of his Church and in later years when age compelled him to retire from active work, he began the day by assisting at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. His children never heard him use the name of God or His Saints with irreverence, nor did they hear him speak evil of his neighbor.—He is survived by his wife, one daughter, two married sisters, and numerous relatives, all living in the New England States.

—The St. Peters Bote acknowledges hereby the receipt of the following moneys recently received for charitable purposes: For the orphanage at Prince Albert \$4.00 from a reader at Watson, \$5.00 from a generous soul at Muenster, \$5.00 from an unnamed party; \$5.00 for the Franciscan Missions from a good lady at Dead Moose Lake and \$15.00 for the new Ursuline Convent at Bruno from a kind reader of the "Bote" residing at Glencoe, Minn. God bless you!

—Joseph Jr. and Bernard Hinz were boring a well last week at the house of the Ursuline Sisters here and struck a plentiful supply of water at a moderate depth.

—Mr. Henry Ahlers, of Glencoe, Minn., a former employee at the Abbey, was here and visited acquaintances. He left again on June 24th for other points of the Canadian West and for the States.

**LEOFELD.**—The Rev. Father Mathias received last week through the Swiss Consulate the sad news that his aged father in the old country had died the 6th of October, 1916.

**CUDWORTH.**—Joseph Kaste-lan, 39 years of age, died at the City Hospital, Saskatoon, Tuesday, June 24th, in consequence of an operation he had the day previous for appendicitis and tumors of the stomach. Burial took place at Leofeld, June 26th, after a Requiem High Mass celebrated by the Rev. Father Mathias. A great number of people attended the exequies.

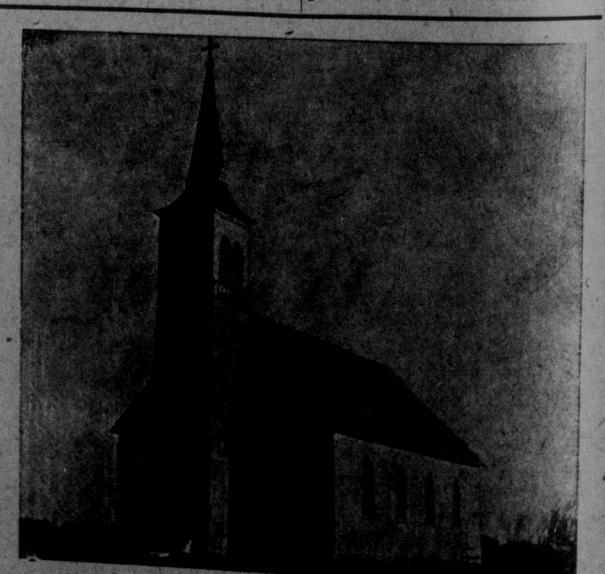
**HUMBOLDT.**—Bernard Witt, aged 28 years, succumbed, June 24th, to consumption and was buried in the cemetery of the Immaculate Conception Mission, south of Carmel, June 26th, the Rev. Father Benedict, of Humboldt officiating. He is survived by two brothers John and Gottlieb Witt.

—At the meeting of the town council held June 23th St. Elizabeth Hospital made a written application for the construction of an electric power line to the hospital buildings and for the supply of electric energy. The application was granted and the superintendent was authorized to make the best financial arrangements possible with the hospital authorities for the construction of the said line. In connection with the installation of this line the superintendent estimated the cost at about \$510.00. The hospital will install a 35 horse power motor, and the laundry, diet kitchens and every part of the hospital where power is required will be operated by motor power, making the institution a very large consumer of electrical energy, and he recommended that the application be granted.

—Hon. Mr. Turgeon and Hon. Mr. Dunning will be the principal speakers at the Liberal Convention of Humboldt constituency, to be held at Humboldt 3 p. m., on Wednesday, July 9th. Delegates will be elected for the Liberal Convention at Ottawa in August.

—Mrs. Bauer left on Wednesday for Chicago and the state of Arkansas on a visit to relatives and friends.

—Sport's Day, June 27th, which drew such a large crowd of people to Humboldt that they hardly were able to find shelter at night when the big storm came along, was very successful. The aeronaut, Lt. McLelland, attracted particular attention and took several of the prominent businessmen of Humboldt with him in his machine in the air as passengers. All were intensely delighted with their aerial flight and expressed the desire that Humboldt would be at some future date a divisional point in the aerial traffic and mail and passenger service. When going home to Saskatoon in the evening Lt. McLelland seated himself in his plane and took the airline. A Sas-



The Beautiful Church At Dead Moose Lake, which was razed to the ground and completely destroyed in last Friday's Tornado.



The Rev. Father last week through the sad news of the death of the Rev. Father in the old church on the 6th of June.

—Joseph Kaste, age, died at the hospital, Tuesday, in consequence of an attack of pneumonia the day previous to his death. The funeral took place at Leominster, Tuesday, after a Requiem Mass celebrated by the Rev. Father. A great number of the exequies were attended. —Bernard Witt, deceased, June 23rd, was buried in the Immaculate Conception, south of Carleton. The Rev. Father officiated. Two brothers, Witt.

ing of the town of 23th St. Elizabeth, a written application to the hospital for the supply of the application. The application was made by the superintendent of the hospital, who is making the best possible arrangement for the hospital. In consequence of the estimated \$510.00. The 35 horse power engine, diet kitchen, and a very large amount of energy, and the application.

geon and Hon. be the principal of the Convention, to be held on Wednesday. The Convention will be held on Wednesday, and the state of the Convention.

ne 27th, which crowd of people they hardly were at night when along, was very onant. Lt. Mc particular at several of the men of Humboldt machine in. All were with their aeriel and the desire to be at some point in mail and passenger going home evening Lt. himself in his biplane. A Sa-

on paper reports the following about his homeward flight: Tossed about high among the thunder and with lightning playing on all sides and torrents of rain falling, the thrilling experience through which Lt. H.S. McClelland, R.A.F., and his mechanic, Sergt. Ernest Spearing, passed safely Friday night in flying from Humboldt to Saskatoon. The aviators were obliged to make a forced landing. The mechanic got lost while hunting for a covering for the engine, a cyclone lifted the machine off the ground, and McClelland saved it by jumping in the air and stretching himself across one of the wings, where he lay for a solid hour while the deluge descended.

PILGER.—The Pilger parish entertainment, last Sunday, was decidedly successful. The sum of approximately \$1000 was taken in.

FULDA.—Last Friday brought much sorrow and dismay to our district. Several fields were completely haled out.

DEAD MOOSE LAKE.—Disaster has visited our congregation last Friday night. Our church to which an addition costing over \$4000.00 had just been made was struck at full force by the cyclonic storm at about 11 o'clock at night and completely wrecked. The addition was not yet entirely completed and the windows had not yet been set in. The tornado coming from the southwest apparently got a good hold there and pressed the building clear over its foundations. Luckily nearly all the furniture, statues, stations etc. had been removed from the church some time before, as work was proceeding inside. Also the bell is intact, though its hangings and castings are all smashed. The loss of the beautiful church is, indeed, a great blow to the parish, but the good and energetic people of Dead Moose Lake under the able guidance of their zealous pastor, the Rev. Father Casimir, will speedily find means and ways of arighting the ravages of the big storm. The suggestion was made that the lumber from the wreckage might be used to erect a spacious parish hall which would serve as a church until such time as a stately and new church would be built. Still up to the present no definite plans have been formed. The wreckage of the Dead Moose Lake Church certainly presents a sad sight.

—Mr. Fred Distel claims that he and his neighbors were hit so severely by last Friday's hailstorm that only a half crop may be expected from their respective farms. —Last Friday's hurricane completely wrecked Mr. F. X. Strube's new barn and killed one horse. Two other horses were injured. —It is also reported that Mr. Skalic's barn was blown down.

—On Monday of this week Father Prior Peter of Muenster and Father Dominic of Watson were on a visit here and inspected the damage done to our parish by the big storm.

ST. GREGOR.—The annual St. GREGOR Picnic will be held on the third Sunday of July (July 20th). (No official date has been thus far set for the annual ENGELFELD Picnic.)

—The big storm last Friday night deprived some of our good people of their smokehouses, and early on Saturday morning one could see a number of farmers looking and hunting for their hams. Mr. Martin Plemel lost his chicken-coop with contents and can nowhere find a trace of it. Our Agent had his garage removed to some odd place, and the car to another, half a mile distant.

ENGELFELD.—At Engelfeld the small cyclone last Friday night blew down chicken coops and moved several large barns off their foundations. At the Holy Guardian Angel's Church all the windows on the west side were broken, the

tower is slightly bent over and damage was done to the plastering inside. When Mr. Koep returned home from his auto-trip to Humboldt he found the remnants of his garage lying about the garden. The new barn of John Koenig was wrecked and K. Strunk was minus a roof on his dwelling house after the storm. A report from Lanigan says: "Herbert Matters, a prominent farmer four miles east of Lanigan, lost his life in the storm which ravaged that district Friday night. He was caught in the debris of a shack when it overturned. There was no hail in the storm at Lanigan, but the wind storm was so severe that it was practically a cyclone. Seven cars were blown off the C. P. R. tracks and practically all the outhouses were blown over."

—On June 28th the Rev. Father Joseph celebrated a Requiem High Mass for the repose of the deceased Rt. Rev. Abbot Bruno. A great number of people attended.

—The faithful appeared in great numbers both in Engelfeld and St. Gregor at the hours of adoration last Sunday, when the Blessed Sacrament was exposed.

WATSON.—Last Friday's storm was most severe between Watson, Quill Lake and Wadena. While Quill Lake suffered most, a number of roofs were blown off houses at Watson. At Quill Lake two elevators were upset, six freight cars blown off the track, and one girl, it is said, was killed.

—The Fast Time By-law was carried by a majority of 2 votes, and came into force on Monday morning, June 30th. Only one out of every eight of the qualified voters went to the poll.

—The Rev. Father Dominic made a visit to the Abbey at Muenster on Monday of this week.

KERMARIA.—Three more soldiers were welcomed back to civil life on Friday evening, June 20th, when a reception was given in their honor by the local branch of the Returned Soldiers' Welcome and Aid League. The returned men were Pvt. W. Archibald, Pvt. J. Gardiner and Pvt. E. Cleese.

## CORRESPONDENCES.

St. Elizabeth Hospital, Humboldt, Sask.

The Sisters of St. Elizabeth's Hospital at Humboldt wish to thank all those most sincerely who by their generous financial support helped them to undertake the construction of the new addition to their Hospital.

They feel that they owe special thanks to some of the Humboldt business men who responded so generously to their timid appeal for assistance last March.

But they also feel obliged to remind a number of former patients, entirely too numerous, who put off indefinitely the payment of their bill at the Hospital. The amount thus due to the Sisters of St. Elizabeth runs up to several thousand dollars. It will easily be seen what appreciable service they would render the Sisters who at the present time are compelled to undergo such heavy expenses, if they would make it their duty to remit what after all is a just debt.

The Sisters of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, per Sr. Walburga Swetlin, Superioress.

CUDWORTH, June 23, 1919.

Dear St. Peters Bote:—

Last Saturday evening two boys of 14 and 15 years of age drowned in Wakaw Lake. Only Sunday morning were the bodies found. One of the boys is the son of Mrs. Pajuin. He was buried Monday at Leofeld. It seems the boys rocked the boat till it capsized. Heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Tuesday, June 17th, Miss Rose Reaser was joined in holy wedlock to Mr. Jos. Schmidt of Cudworth. There was a jolly time at the bride's home on that day. Miss Bertha Schmidt was bride's maid. The next day they had an auto trip to Saskatoon to have their picture taken. Now the happy couple feels quite at home in their new place.

Our school closes for the term on June 25th, because 26th and 27th are examinations for ten VIII. Grade pupils. The teachers certainly will enjoy the holidays. The influenza period and the great number of pupils for one teacher for so long a time made the vacation welcome. Miss Schwarz stays at Cudworth during these days, only once and awhile she intends to make a short trip to visit friends.

The families Eull and Duerr are expected back by next week from their trip to the States. —Corr.

## United States News

WASHINGTON.—Further reduction in the size of the army to be maintained for the next fiscal year was tentatively agreed upon by the house June 12th in deciding to favor appropriations for pay and maintenance on an army of 300,000 men instead of 400,000, as recommended by the house military committee. The War Department had recommended provision for an army of 500,000.

—As reported to the house, the 1920 Navy Appropriation Bill carries a total of \$601,500,000, a decrease of \$375,000,000 from the estimates submitted by Navy Secretary Daniels. The bill provides for a temporary enlisted strength of 241,000 men until October 1st, 191,000 to January 1st and 170,000 for the remainder of the fiscal year, with a permanent increase in pay of enlisted men from \$17.50 to \$32.50 a month. The appropriation for aviation was reduced from \$45,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

—Without debate or amendment, the senate passed a bill authorizing appointment of a commission to acquire a cemetery in France for the burial of the bodies of American soldiers. The bill appropriates \$500,000.

—More than 8,000 delegates of the I. W. W., armed with credentials from Chicago headquarters of the organization, are and have been for some time enrolling new members throughout the east, according to statements contained in a report prepared by Lieut. Commander Van Amherst of the Naval Intelligence Service. The report, resulting from independent investigation carried on by Lieut. Commander Van Amherst, was filed nearly five months ago, but received no attention until within the last week or two. Accuracy of the statements contained in the report is attested by the fact that officials of the department of justice when shown a copy verified every statement of the naval officer as to the character and record of each individual named in the document. The report, quoting from 'Nova Mira,' the Russian radical newspaper published in Chicago, says that a census taken last year by that paper showed more than 600,000 avowed bolsheviks in the United States, with more than 200,000 others classed as "active sympathizers." At the Washington office of the naval intelligence service no information of any kind could be obtained in regard to Lieutenant Commander Van Amherst's report.

—One million three hundred thousand aliens in the United States are planning to desert this country for their homeland and they will take with them approximately 4,000,000,000 American dollars. These facts were disclosed in a report by Ethelbert Stewart

of Chicago, director of the investigation and inspection service of the department of labor, after an investigation of prospective emigration from America. The estimate, Mr. Stewart says, is conservative. That the aliens will take \$4,000,000,000 is figured on the basis that the average amount each alien will carry is \$3,000.

—The war cost 7,582,300 soldiers' lives; between \$185,000,000,000 and \$195,000,000,000 in money; the loss of 23,005,385 tons of merchant shipping, and 1,882,125 tons of war vessels. These figures last week were presented to the league of nations opponents by Senator McCumber, North Dakota, a league advocate, as the most telling reasons why the league should be ratified and future wars prevented. The figures were gathered by McCumber from the war department.

TUSCALOEE, Ala. — Twenty-eight lives are now known to have been lost, when the launch Mary Francis capsized in the river here.

BODE, Iowa. — Six children of Mr. and Mrs. Matt Taber died in a fire that destroyed their home here.

Subscribe to St. Peters Bote!

### TEACHER WANTED

For the Deer Lake School District No. 1434; first or second class certificate either sex. Duties to commence August 1st and continuing to December 31st, 1919. Apply giving references and salary expected at once to Michael Grunsky, Secretary Treas., Humboldt, Sask.

FOR SALE, the S. E. 1/4 Sec. 18-38-25, and the S. E. 1/4 Sec. 18-38-26. Good buildings, house, stables and an excellent well with plenty and the very best water. Terms on application. Apply to or see G. S. Daun, 1 mile fr. Bruno, Sask.

### STRAYED.

One Bay Gelding, one white front foot. One Bay Mare, one white hind foot, and white stripe on forehead, two Brands on one front shoulder. Liberal reward. R. R. Lyle, Ethelton, Sask.

## Watch This Space.

but do not depend entirely on this space for information re our development. While it naturally takes much longer to develop a co-operative business than a private, yet a visit at our store will convince you that we are making steady progress. Above all be sure to carefully compare our prices with others (the Mail Order Houses not excepted) and we are convinced that you will not go elsewhere to buy your supplies.

We are getting another Carload of Barb Wire.

Price \$5.15 to \$5.25, 2 point, ordered in advance, with 50c per spool deposit (\$5.30 to \$5.40 retail). Wire was shipped from Winnipeg the 24th inst., so may arrive before this "ad" appears.

We will ship Stock on Friday, July 4th.

Yours for true economy

THE ST. GREGOR G. G. ASS'N., LTD.

E. A. Munkler, Mgr.

## Public Auction Sale

of Mrs. Mary Burton's \$5000 Stock of General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Paints and Hardware

in the Home Bakery Building, opposite Arlington Hotel, Humboldt, on

Saturday, July 5th, at 130

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Panamas and Straws, Overalls, Sweaters, Gloves, Counterpanes and Blankets, Head Hatters, Whips, and Other Miscellaneous Articles too numerous to mention. Everything will be sold regardless of Price.

Terms: CASH.

H. Maney, Auctioneer.

## Contractor for Heating, Electric Lighting

Agent for the Quaker pipeless furnace and the famous Delco Light Farm Lighting Plants.

Ask for prices on your Hot Water Heating job.

Henry Koep, Engelfeld, Sask.

Wireman for A. STADELMAN, Contractor.

Subscribe to St. Peters Bote!

# ST. GREGOR MERCANTILE CO.

## The Big Store — St. Gregor, Sask.

This Store lives by the SERVICE we give to our patrons.

This SERVICE is the sum of many little things, each well done.

We aim to please our customers; to handle their requirements promptly, carefully and satisfactorily; otherwise this store could not exist.

Every customer is entitled to prompt, courteous and efficient attention.

We have everything necessary to do this.

Efficient Help

Modern Equipment

Sufficient Stock of Goods.

Lowest prices possible.

Where we fail, please tell us.

# A. J. RIES & SON.



### The Man With A Smile.

The man who fares forth with a smile on his face  
Is sure of a welcome in every throng.  
His smile is his passport. It gives him a place  
In hearts that have suffered, in souls that are strong.  
His smile is his countersign. With it he shows  
No feeling unfriendly inhabits his breast;  
His smile is the white flag of peace which he knows  
Will win him at last what is truest and best.

The man who fares forth with a word on his lips  
Of kindness, of comfort, of helpful intent—  
That man will bring sunshine no cloud may eclipse;  
That man will give gladness with sadness unblent,  
And people will watch for his coming, and reach  
The right hand of friendship.  
For, sick of the strife  
We hail the high hope of the comrade whose speech  
Gives strength to our souls in the trenches of life.

The man who fares forth among men with the light  
Of Christ, and His Work in his spirit and face—  
That man will be looked for in many a dark night,  
His presence be longed for in many a sad place.  
Alas, there be those to whom life is a road  
Which, burdened with care, they must walk mile by mile,  
Thank God for the man who can lighten their load!  
Thank God for the fine friendly man with a smile!

Dennis A. McCarthy.

### The Service of Eminence

Among the many fields of the lay apostolate, there is one that for its surpassing importance deserves to be taught to the young and honoured by the old—the service, to wit, that the layman does to the Faith by becoming eminent in his calling while, at the same time, he keeps up the courageous practice of his Catholic faith and principle. When a man—or woman—unites to steadfast Catholicity distinguished service to the State or his fellow-men, he gives a sublime service to the Church, and, in the minds of many men without the fold, his life is a great argument for the Faith.

All men are prone to imitate the honourably successful, and the pride men feel in a fellow-citizen's achievement in any worthy line of effort makes them ready to follow him in other things. Hence the influence of an earnest Catholic, always strong for good, becomes many-fold greater when he achieves success in the profession he has chosen. His good example in religious things is livelier in its appeal because of his worldly eminence.

Our Lord in many ways preached humility and lowliness of heart; but He never preached either mediocrity or faint-heartedness. The true Catholic spirit, fostering, as it does, industry, self-control, honesty and dutiful service, is the greatest help to achieving eminence in any pursuit. To be a true thorough-going Catholic is one of the surest roads to eminence in any calling. Men are hindered from the path of exceptional achievement chiefly by their passions and their vices, their excesses and their defects; and the Faith and the sacraments teach them to curb the one and to correct the other. The humility that keeps a man from excellence would be a false humility and merely a masquerading; and sloth is one of the deadly sins. True goodness and true greatness mightily help one another; in our schools and in the home-training of the boys and girls who will make the Church of the next generation, we should try hard to stir them to a desire to be

and do something more than the ordinary for the State and for their fellow-men and women, and we should fix also in their generous and impressionable hearts the conviction that it is a precious and effective sort of service to the Church to be at the same time a great Catholic and a great lawyer, doctor, author, priest, or citizen of any calling.

### The Tyranny of Public Opinion.

Many who, with a feeling of horror have read the accounts of nobility as it exists in other countries seem to be quite unconscious that we have, to say the least, a mild form of it at home. We do not refer to the actions of returned soldiers nor to the occasional excesses of which strikers have been guilty, but to the ever growing tendency on the part of a large portion of the civic population to make every one think and act as they themselves see fit. This section of the people are not governed by any fixed principles. They are swayed only by emotional appeals. They will not listen to reason, yet they pride themselves upon their intelligence. They are much like the lady who said, "I am open to conviction, but I would like to see the man that can convince me." Politicians have through the press and from the platform and the pulpit, moulded this public opinion to suit their own purposes, by playing upon the prejudices of the mob and by melodramatic rhapsodies on patriotism. Of course, the game worked well, but it is a game that may be played against the gamblers.

Personal liberty will soon disappear if it is placed at the mercy of popular opinion as represented by some well dressed pagans. Those same ultra officious people would be first to give vent to their indignation, if the Church, not for the sake of saving gasoline, but for the salvation of souls, vetoed the reading of certain books or put some restraint upon attendance at popular places of amusement.

This same tyranny is often exercised towards citizens of alien descent who have given every possible proof of their loyalty without diminishing in the least the distrust of their critics. Men, too, of military age who have been exempted by the tribunals for reasons that seemed good to the representatives of the law, are made the butt of it. Sometimes it takes the form of social ostracism, usually on the part of ultra-patriotic ladies who are the most intolerant element in the community. Again, by business boycott or summary dismissal from office, those self-constituted keepers of other people's consciences wreak their vengeance upon those, whose conduct meets with their disapproval.

The result of all this is that Ontario has become, to use the words of a military gentleman in Ottawa, "The most hypocritical province in the Dominion." Men do not square their consciences with God's law or with the civil or military statutes. The sanction, the main spring, the constraining principle of their actions is to gain the applause of the crowd and to escape popular criticism. The decalogue for them is the "Thou Shalt Not" of public opinion. These loyalists are generally merciless and vindictive and very little influenced by religion. The pious wish that every German and every alien should be slain, drawn and quartered we heard from the lips of one who was herself an alien in the most objectionable sense of the term, one who had "crucified again the Son of God and made a mockery to Him" by her apostasy from the true faith.

Nor are Catholics wholly blameless in this matter. This virus of pharisaism has infected the rank and file of the Catholic laity—es-

pecially the rank. Loyalty in a Catholic is based upon faith and nourished and fortified by the grace of the sacraments. Like true sanctity it is not ostentatious. It proves itself in works, not words. We have noticed, and perhaps the reader has noticed, that the most prominent exponents of blatant loyalty in our midst are not good practical Catholics but men who, to use a popular expression, do not work at their religion and who are the least loyal to their spiritual superiors. They may be repaid, and some of them have been repaid in this world, for their pseudo patriotism by honors and emoluments, which only proves that they are mercenaries and not true patriots.

—The Gleaner, in Cath. Record, London, Ont.

### A First Century Chalice

Concrete material evidence that the early Christians of the first century offered up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass and received Holy Communion just as is done in the Catholic Church today, is further supplied by an old chalice which was dug up from the ruins of Antioch in 1910, and has recently come into possession of Kouchaki Freres of New York City. Among other figures sculptured on the body of the chalice is a miniature reproduction of the miraculous multiplication of loaves, symbolizing the bread of life, the Holy Eucharist.

The chalice can be dated with certainty to the second half of the first century A. D., says Dr. Gustavus A. Eisen, the archaeologist, who has made a report upon it in the American Journal of Archaeology. It was found by Arabs digging a well in Antioch on the Arontes, Syria. At the depth of many metres they came upon underground chambers which contained the treasure.

When discovered the chalice was covered, with a coating of oxide several inches thick, which was removed by the noted restorer, M. Andre, in Paris. Many prominent archaeologists have seen and examined the chalice and pronounced it genuine.

The chalice, which has ornamental sculptured work on the exterior, is made out of three parts. There is an inner bowl of plain silver, crudely made, with a heavy outer casing of beautiful sculptured work in which, woven in with a design of vine leaves and grapes, are the portraits of Christ and the disciples. The whole is supported on a short, slender stem and narrow foot disk turned out on a lathe from a solid block of silver. On the lower part of the bowl of the chalice is a cluster of lotus leaves.

### Louis and Aloysius

Most readers of St. Peters Bote are probably not aware that the two Christian names Louis and Aloysius are really the same.

The name is of origin entirely German, having originated among the Franks, a German tribe. In its original form it was Chlodwig, or Chlodowech, and was borne by the celebrated King of the Franks who, in 496 was converted to Christianity, and later became king of what is now France.

The Germans retained the name nearly in its old form, so that today it is, among them, Ludwig. The Scandinavians have preserved it as Ludvig. Greater changes in the name took place among the Latin races. Even the Franks, as they gradually became latinized, made great changes in the name. Chlodowech was changed into Clovis, from which it later became Louis. In the Latin writings, the name assumed two different forms. One form is Chlodoveus, by which name King Chlodowech the First is usually designated in Latin writings,

whilst the form Ludovici is that by which St. Louis is known in Latin.

The Italians adopted the more German form from the Latin, making it Lodovico. Another form was derived from the French Loui, by changing it into Luigi. Even to this day, the French national church of St. Louis in Rome is known there as San Luigi dei Francesi (St. Louis of the Frenchmen). The English, as is well known, have changed Louis into Lewis, and the Spaniards and Portuguese changed it into Luis.

St. Aloysius received the name Luigi in Baptism, and that name has always been applied to him in Italian. His name therefore is really Louis. To distinguish him from the French king St. Louis, however, his name was rendered into Latin as Aloysius, and as such he is known in most languages except his own Italian tongue.

Thus it happened that the old German name of Chlodwig, which has, to this day, held its own in Germany as Ludwig, after undergoing a series of metamorphoses in the French and Italian languages, has come back to Germany as a new name Aloysius, so that the two names Ludwig and Aloysius are recognized as entirely different from each other.

In a similar way, the name Alphonso was derived from Hildephonsus, the name of a great saint in Spain, who is usually called Ildephonsus. The name is Gothic, for the Goths were then in power in Spain. Gradually the Spaniards changed it into Alfonso, which name has been borne by seventeen Spanish kings before the present one, who also bears this name. The long-continued reign of the Spaniards in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies (Naples) caused the name to become common in southern Italy. St. Alphonso of Liguori received this name, and since his time the Church recognizes both Ildephonsus and Alphonso as two entirely different Saints' names, though etymologically they are really one and the same.

### SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

(Special for St. Peters Bote.)

The mustard-seed of thought is a pregnant treasury of vast results. Like the germ in the Egyptian tomb its vitality never perishes, and its fruit will spring up after it has been buried for long ages.

— Good thoughts are powerful, but good deeds renew God's world.

— Like the dark rivers are the selfish beings among humans. Earth below, beside and above them. As they go, they catch no glimpse of heaven's blue and the sunlight of golden deeds does not bless them. If they give at all it is to their own works. Self-satisfied and self-contained, their smiles reach only the roof that shuts them in and their laughter is echoed unshared back to themselves.

— It is better to be sometimes imposed upon than never to trust. Safety is purchased at too dear a rate, when in order to secure it we are obliged to be always clad in armor and to live in perpetual hostility with our fellows.

— Mrs. Newlywed went to the grocery store to do her marketing. And she was determined that the grocer should not take advantage of her youth and inexperience. "These eggs are dreadfully small" she criticised. "I know it" answered he; "but that's the kind the Farmers bring me. They are just fresh from the country the morning." "Yes," said the bride, "and that's the trouble with those farmers, they are so anxious to get their eggs sold they take them off the nest too soon!"

### THE HUMBOLDT CREAMERIES, LTD.

BOX 46  
HUMBOLDT, SASK.  
Manufacturers of  
FIRST CLASS BUTTER  
SHIP YOUR CREAM TO US!  
We pay highest prices for butterfat during winter and summer.  
Write to us for further information  
O. W. ANDREASEN, Mgr.

### The Bruno Creamery BRUNO, SASK.

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

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

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

### L. Moritzer Humboldt, Sask.

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

### Dead Moose Safe Store

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

### Feed and Livery Stable

If you want QUICK SERVICE, whether with AUTO or otherwise, call on St. Gregor's dependable FEED AND LIVERY STABLE.

I am also handling the John Deere and Cockshutt Machinery and I have the agency for all sizes of Farm Tractors.

### A. V. LENZ, ST. GREGOR, SASK.

### All kinds of Meat can be had at

Pitzel's Meat Market  
The place where you get the best and at satisfactory prices.

WE BUY Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Poultry. If you have them to sell, let us know, we pay highest prices.

### Pitzel's Meat Market

Livingstone St., HUMBOLDT, Phone 52.

### The Humboldt Central Meat Market



Fresh Meat always on hand. Delicious Sausages, our Specialty. Best prices paid for live or butchered Cattle, Hogs, Poultry etc.

The Humboldt Central Meat Market  
Schaeffer & Ecker, Humboldt, Sask.

### WANTED

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## For Farm and Garden

### Government Bears

#### Cost of Grasshopper Poison.

That the Saskatchewan, Department of Agriculture will bear the cost of paris-green or arsenic required by rural municipalities for the destruction of grasshoppers provided that the municipalities furnish the other materials used in preparing the poison baits, was the announcement by Hon. Chas. A. Dunning, Minister of Agriculture.

"The grasshopper" invasion has become so serious that everybody must take hold" said Mr. Dunning. "Hoppers are being found by men who were sure their fields were free from them. Affected areas include a good many districts from Carnduff in the south east to Saskatoon and points west. The field men of the Department have been engaged in this work ever since our crop correspondents reported the prevalence of grasshoppers and we have had the active and valued assistance of Dr. Cameron, Mr. McLaine and Mr. Criddle of the Dominion Entomological Branch.

"While farmers generally are reported to be active in the destruction of grasshoppers, too many are indifferent. The grasshoppers are an enemy which must be fought to save, not only this crop, but next year's as well, and I feel sure that if farmers only appreciate this fact they will not allow the grasshoppers to get the upper hand for very long. By supplying the necessary materials at cost, and everybody working together, success must follow in this campaign against the grasshopper pest."

#### Most Successful Bait For Poisoning Grasshoppers.

20 lbs. bran  
1 lb. paris green (or white arsenic)  
2 quarts Molasses  
3 oranges or lemons  
2½ gallons water.

Mix bran and poison thoroughly dry. Grind or cut the fruit including rinds, into small pieces and add it, and the molasses to the water. Mix the liquid thoroughly with the bran and poison and scatter it broadcast, where the grasshoppers are thickest. A 20 lb. batch should cover a strip about a rod wide and 40 to 80 rods long.

Evidently the best time for scattering this bait is 6 to 7 a. m. Do not put out in cold or wet weather as the grasshoppers do not feed under these conditions. The full effect of the poison will probably not be apparent for 48 hours after application.

#### Pure Water.

No questions are of greater importance to the farm family than the farm's water supply and the disposal of its sewage. The prospective builder should make certain that these problems are solved before he does anything else, for they lie at the foundation of the entire household's health and comfort. First select a few places which you consider good building sites, and there where you've found a plentiful supply of good water, there build your house. Don't forget. . . First comes a good well and then only the construction of your house. Have your out-houses far enough from the well to avoid contamination.

#### Maintain a Farm Woodlot.

No farm acre should lie idle. In the case of the non-agricultural and rough farm land, a portion of it may be maintained in a farm woodlot. Experience has proved that 10% of the farm area should be maintained in tree cover, used for woodlot purposes.

## Household Hints

### The Merits of Oatmeal.

Our ideas about cooking oatmeal have undergone a change during the last few years. Formerly we insisted upon the importance of cooking for several hours in order to render it thoroughly digestible. More recent discoveries have shown however, that oatmeal should be cooked not more than ten minutes—and better still, five or six minutes.

In preparing oatmeal, pour it into boiling water, and cook slowly and continuously. Do not stir, but cook in a double boiler or steamer.

Although some prefer sugar with their oatmeal, it is better to cultivate a taste for the cereal without sugar, because sugar sometimes gives rise to fermentation and irritation in the digestive tract. Sugar adds very little to the flavor of oatmeal. If sweetening is desired, it is better to add it by the use of stewed figs, prunes or honey.

Fruit can be cooked with oatmeal but the better plan is to eat the fruit separately, since the cooking, if thorough, will destroy the vitamins, those substances that, according to recent discoveries, play so important a part in the digestion.

The meal of oats is seldom made into bread, although it is often prepared in the form of oat cakes. These are very popular in Scotland and in the north of England. In our own country, too, oatmeal cookies are coming to be popular at afternoon teas and other functions where a dainty confection is desired.

#### Tasty Spinach

In spring time it is well to use more vegetables and less meat than at other times of the year. Spinach is one of the best vegetables.

#### Material:—

½ peck spinach.  
4 thin slices of bacon or equal amount of salt pork.  
1 hard boiled egg.  
Salt.

Wash spinach carefully.  
Cut off coarse root end.  
Cut bacon (or pork) into small pieces.

Fry bacon in bottom of kettle till grease is out but bacon is not brown.

Pour ½ cup water over bacon and grease.

Drop spinach lightly into kettle, cover at once and cook till tender. The fire should be very moderate so that the cooking will take about 35 minutes. Hard cooking spoils the flavor and requires more water which spoils the food value of the spinach.

The water should have about boiled away so that the spinach can be served at once without draining.

Add ½ teaspoon salt just before serving.

Garnish with slices of hard boiled egg if desired.

#### Why Does Milk Turn Sour?

The milk turns sour because a little microbe known as the milk microbe, gets into it, and being very fond of the sugar which is in the milk, turns this sugar into an acid.

If we could keep milk entirely away from the air after the cow is milked, it would not turn sour, but as soon as it is exposed to the air these microbes, which are constantly in the air, drop into the milk. They are alive, although invisible to the naked eye. If when they drop into the milk it is warm enough for them to get in their work, so to speak, they fall upon the sugar in the milk and turn it into the acid. Their attempt to sour the milk may be overcome by keeping the milk at a low temperature in the refrigerator, but as soon as the milk is taken out of the refrigerator and left out long enough to become warm, the microbe begins to work and the milk cannot be made sweet again.

## Wit and Humor

### AN EFFECTIVE SAMPLE.

A clergyman was very fond of a particular brand pickles, and finding great difficulty in procuring the same sort at hotels when travelling, always carried a bottle with him. One day when dining at a restaurant, a stranger sat down at the same table, and, with an American accent, presently asked him to pass the pickles. He politely did so, and in a few minutes saw the Yankee watering at the eyes and gasping for breath.

"I guess" said the latter "that you are a parson?"

"Yes, my friend, I am," replied the minister.

"Do you ever preach about hell fire?" inquired the Yankee.

"Yes, sometimes," answered the minister.

"I thought so," rejoined the Yankee, "but you are the first of your class I ever met who carried samples."

An advertisement which may be seen at the Asheville Baseball park reads as follows:

"Don't kill your wife!  
Let us do your dirty work.  
Mountain City Laundry."

An Irish agricultural journal advertises a new washing-machine under the heading: "Every man his own washerwoman", and in its culinary department says that, "potatoes should always be boiled in cold water."

### EMERGENCY RULE.

Teacher — "And now, who can tell me why we should always be neat and clean?"

Little Lizzie — "In case of accident, ma'am."

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### Premium No. 1. Cram's American War Atlas.

An invaluable help for those who wish to be posted on the progress of events in this greatest of all wars. This Atlas contains eight double-page maps (14½ x 22½ in.), as follows: North America, Europe, France, The Balkan Countries, Russia, Germany, The World, and The Western Theater of War. It has also other valuable features, such as a short history of each European warring country, flags of the principal countries at war in colors, dates of war declarations, pronouncing key of places on the Western Front, etc. Paper covers, mailed postage prepaid.

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Address all orders to

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(Continued from Page 1)

When the bill was introduced in the commons there was the following debate:

Sir Sam Hughes: "Does the minister approve of the changes?"

Mr. Calder: "Yes."

Mr. Butts: "Would it not be well for the minister to consider whether or not it is advisable to strike out the exception in connection with Canadian or British subjects. Is not a crime committed by a Canadian just as bad as one committed by a foreigner?"

Mr. Calder: "You cannot deport there."

Mr. Butts: "That is true, but you can punish them otherwise."

Mr. Calder: "But under the section you merely provide for deportation of people who are in these classes."

Mr. Lemieux: "My honorable friend seems to be passing retroactive legislation. If a man has entertained the views which are to be condemned, since 1910, he is presumed to come within the prohibited classes. A man might have entertained these views in 1910, and since that time his views might have undergone a change and he might have become a new man."

Mr. Calder: "That is only prima facie; he can prove the contrary."

It would appear that practically all persons of British birth are subject to the penalty provided in the amendment, for the reason that few immigrants of British birth have ever taken the trouble to be naturalized in Canada. On the other hand very few foreigners in Canada are British subjects, since very few were naturalized under the new act, which provides for Imperial citizenship. Moreover, as has been stated, the government has introduced an act providing for the denaturalization of undesirable from whatever country they may have come.

## United States News

WASHINGTON, D. C. — War department expenditures from the time war was declared until June 1, 1919, totalled \$14,544,610,213, Secretary Baker advised the special house committee investigating the department's activities. Of the total, \$1,839,787,989 was spent by the American expeditionary forces for supplies purchased overseas.

The religious issue was injected into the debate on the league of nations in the senate by Senator Sherman of Illinois June 20th. He said that of the original thirty-two members of the league, twenty-eight are Christian nations, and that the other four are of other faiths; of the twenty-eight Christian nations, he said, seventeen are Catholic and eleven are Protestant. Including the other nations which are invited to join the league, Senator Sherman said that twenty-four of the forty votes of the Christian nations "are spiritually dominated by the Vatican." "If it were not for the belief of the Vatican in the wisdom of its temporal supremacy in the same government that safeguards life and property, as well as ecclesiastical and civil liberty, there could be none of the criticism I make of the league," Senator Sherman said. "The head of the Church proclaims and teaches his infallibility." (The Senator, of course, spoke with bias, being in ignorance as to the extent of the Popes' infallibility. Ed. St. P. B.) — "The two doctrines," continued Senator Sherman, "exercised in their full effect on the original seventeen Christian nations of that faith in the league, give to that Church its complete dominion by actual votes. It might be exercised to the end of time justly and in moderation. The separation of Church and State might continue. Universal toleration might still be

the great guaranteed right of all. The peril lies in the claim of Papal power, never abjured, never disavowed. There is always danger in great power in one hand coupled with such a belief. The temptation to enforce that belief might break down every barrier built up by centuries of struggle and sacrifice. Shall the United States commit itself to the mercy of a power from which our ancestors delivered us? Shall we risk entangling ourselves and our posterity in the toils we have escaped through their wisdom and the warnings they left to guide us in the duties and perils of our generation? The covenant of the league of nations bears within its folds a reactionary power more fatal and insidious than a prussian helmet, more dangerous than future war. Twenty-four of the forty equal votes of the Christian nations, members of the league, are spiritually dominated by the Vatican. If the question of the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical or the civil power arises, I believe it a matter of profound apprehension that one man at the head of a great religious organization controls, if he follows his own present as well as traditional convictions, or seeks to control the conduct of the delegates of the twenty-four member nations." Senator Sherman alluded to the President's visit at the Vatican and quoted from an alleged interview with the Pope in which the Pope was credited with saying that the President had won him over to the main points of his league plan. The senator continued: "Miraculous conversion or the deep, traditional wisdom of the Holy See, which? The great pontifical dignity gives no random interviews. Neither can we believe both the President's visit and the interview were not for a pre-conceived purpose. It reveals, too, our absent President as making the league of nations the paramount purpose of his presence at the peace table. Boundaries of newly-created states, millions of peoples, their rights, their wrongs unrequited for weary years, even peace itself, were bartered for votes for the league. Small wonder the 'fourteen points' were abandoned in the frenzied rush! If the 'Hun' had not been invoking them constantly they would have sunk from sight long ago. The controversy over Fiume and resulting troubles recall the belief among many Italians that the Vatican is not in sympathy with the civil government on this subject. It is fair to infer that the Pope cordially approves of President Wilson's stand against Orlando and the Italian civil authorities. Our good President's appeal to the people of Italy over the head of Orlando and his official associates may have been made with due deliberation and foreknowledge. There is a most remarkable continuity in the sequence of events from the Vatican's first efforts towards mediation to the Fiume controversy. While the evidence is circumstantial, it all tends to connect President Wilson with influences unfriendly to the temporal power of Italy and inimical to the future welfare of the United States." Senator Ashurst of Arizona, Democrat, took Senator Sherman sharply to task for raising the religious question and declared he was "ashamed" of his Illinois colleague. Senator Thomas of Colorado, another Democrat, jumped into the fray and declared it was "most unfortunate" that the issue had been raised. He insisted it must be immediately eliminated from the consideration of the league. Senator Sherman said he made the speech entirely upon his own responsibility. He did not know whether it was approved by either his Republican colleagues or his Illinois constituents. (It is a pity that so many men in high offices betray such

gross ignorance in matters pertaining to the Catholic Faith. A little more study on this subject would remove many a prejudice. Ed. St. P. B.)

## Canadian News

### Saskatchewan

HUMBOLDT. — Between 64 and 70 delegates will represent the Liberals of Saskatchewan at the National Liberal convention which will be held in Ottawa early in August. Sixteen conventions have been called by Premier Martin in the sixteen federal constituencies in the province, to nominate delegates. Every convention will be open to all who care to attend. No delegates will be elected from the various polls and every elector who believes in a progressive policy and low tariff principles will be welcome. The convention for Humboldt constituency will be held at Humboldt at 3 P. M., on July 9th. Premier Martin, Liberal leader for Saskatchewan, in calling these conventions, declares that the time has arrived when Liberals of Saskatchewan and all who favour political action along progressive lines should join their forces for the purpose of making their influence felt on Canadian policy. He says that he has deemed it his duty before the Union Government was formed to assist the government in power in everything that pertained to the carrying on of the war, and since the formation of the Union Government he has endeavoured to co-operate in all matters essential to the proper organization of the country and that this co-operation is still necessary in connection with demobilization and rehabilitation problems and this co-operation will be freely given. He points out the great unrest existing in Canada as partly due to abnormal conditions, but due most of all to the fact that the cost of living has reached a point not before known in the history of the country, and no steps have been taken by the Dominion authorities to in any way control the prices of the necessities of life. Premier Martin says he is confident that the Liberal party of Canada will adopt a low tariff platform at its convention in August. He says that the citizens of Canada are today the most highly taxed people in the world as far as indirect taxation on imports is concerned. The tariff per head in Canada being \$18.25, while in the United States it is only \$2.11 per head. Mr. Martin estimates the total amount paid by the average family in Canada in each year by reason of the tariff as approximately \$300. As Agriculture is the basic industry of Canada, Premier Martin says that agricultural implements should be admitted free of duty. He says that the guiding principle in the making of tariffs should not be the creating of special privileges for a particular class, but should be the obtaining of revenue, and everyone in the country should be made to pay his share.

VONDA. — Willie Mahaffey, of Vonda, was sentenced to two years by Judge Doak in the district court in Prince Albert for theft of a team of horses, wagon and harness, and one year and a half for perjury during his evidence at Rosthern in the case, and six months for false pretences, the sentences to run concurrently. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. On June 4, 1919 he stole the horses from J.C. Loisel of Vonda and took the outfit to Rosthern and then traded with D. J. Kastner for a Ford car representing that the team and wagon were his own and signing an affidavit to that effect. Mahaffey, who is only a boy, came west from Peterboro, Ont., last April.

SASKATOON. — Swindling purchasers of tombstones is the somewhat gruesome charge laid by

the provincial police against J. R. Langford, a former salesman for the Saskatoon Granite & Marble Co., who has been arrested on complaints from Prince Albert and Edmonton. Warrants charging Langford with obtaining money under false pretences were issued and the traveller was apprehended north of Prince Albert last week. He is now awaiting trial.

UNITY. — The most disastrous fire in the history of this district on June 18 did damage to the extent of over \$40,000.

BIGGAR. — Three months at hard labor in the provincial jail together with a fine of \$190 and costs was the sentence F.G. Squirrel, J. P., gave George Millen in provincial police court at Biggar, last Thursday. Millen was charged with importing liquor into Biggar under the guise of oil shipments and having the "booze" for sale.

REGINA. — An airplane service for the provincial police force is to be organized in the near future, according to a statement made last week by an official of the force.

### Alberta

PEACE RIVER. — Staff Sergeant Bossonge, one of the senior staff sergeants, of the R.N.W.M.P., and one of the oldest members of the force, was killed at Peace River along with his horse on June 21 by a bolt of lightning. The well-known officer was riding on patrol duty at the time, and his body was found after the storm. These are the only details which have reached headquarters office. Sergeant Bossonge was an old-country Frenchman, and joined the force of the Scarlet Riders of the Plains in 1884. During the rebellion he served with the force in the northern posts which are now the districts of Cut Knife and Batoche. During the years he had seen service at practically all of the main detachments of the force, serving in the far north during the gold rush at Dawson, and latterly had been in the Peace River district. At one time he was stationed at Broadview.

### Yukon

DAWSON. — A sulphur laden shower of rain, a rare phenomenon, fell over Dawson and its vicinity. A thirty minute downpour left pools and sidewalks streaked with a yellow substance which chemists here declare is sulphur, and which they think was carried in the upper atmospheric currents from distant volcanic eruption. A similar precipitation has been reported at Eagle a hundred miles north of Dawson, and also in northern British Columbia.

About one hundred and fifty excursionists viewed the wonders of the nightless day on June 21 at this "end of the world." The visitors went to Fort Yukon to witness the Sun's complete marathon of the Arctic circle.

### Manitoba

WINNIPEG. — Without conditions and no hope of concessions Winnipeg's six weeks' soviet disturbance has been officially called off. Though eleven o'clock Thursday, June 26th, was the hour named by the Central Committee, according to the Western Star, for officially terminating the sympathetic walk-out, the few remaining strikers were applying for their jobs all day Wednesday, even the old police force and firemen signing the pledge and returning as far as the unfilled jobs were concerned. Even the thinly-veiled effort of the Central Committee to appease their followers by asserting that the strike was called off on the agreement of the provincial government to appoint a commission to investigate the whole subject and pass on the reinstatement of the strikers was promptly rebuked by Premier Norris, who published the note from the Central

Committee announcing that the sympathetic strike was unconditionally declared off and begging the premier to appoint a commission to investigate all the circumstances. This Norris agreed to do, naming Judge Robson, but Robson has no power to do other than recommend that such unions and men, as he finds innocent of wrong doing, be given their old jobs. His particular service, however, will be to probe the documents taken from the labor temple and the office of the Western News and pass judiciously upon the soviet and revolutionary aspects of the six weeks' disturbance. This he will do, and both sides will submit to him documentary and other evidence but his work is in no way a compromise. The surrender of the Central Strike Committee is complete, due to the spirited fight of citizens against red dictation and the fact that since the leaders were arrested the same element has secured control at trades hall and discovered how they had been deceived by fake votes and deliberate perjury and forgery of the Bolshevik element which had gotten control of the labor temple machinery.

One of the largest dockets was that of the special strike court held last week. One hundred and seven cases appeared for trial. Ninety per cent of the cases were those dealing with the riot of Sat. June 21st. Rev. Wm. Ivens, R. B. Russell, John Queen, A. A. Heaps, R. E. Bray and George Armstrong, the six strike leaders on bail, appeared, charged with conspiring to execute seditious intention. W. A. Pritchard, S. Blumenberg, Matthew Charintonoff, B. Devyatkin, Oscar Schoppelrei and Moses Almazoff, still held on similar charges at Stony Mountain penitentiary, were also on the docket.

Plans for the organization of a soldiers' and sailors' labor league in Winnipeg are being drawn up by a soldiers' committee here. This was announced by L. Keller, speaking before a gathering of seven or eight hundred returned soldiers. The constitution is to be submitted clause by clause to an open meeting of returned soldiers and sailors and modified according to a decision of the majority. The aim stated was to secure representation in the municipal, provincial and Dominion governments. Other matters discussed by the meeting were the following resolutions with regard to the recent amendment to the immigration act, which was unanimously carried and also details of the recent riot, particularly of the death of Mike Sokolowski: "We, the returned soldiers and sailors of Canada and His Majesty's forces, who fought for freedom and liberty and are now resident in the city of Winnipeg, do demand of our government to deport us to our mother country according to the latest amendment to the immigration act, as we find that this country is not governed in the democratic spirit for which we fought." It was stated by those who presented the resolution that they expect to secure 10,000 signatures in one day.

About 150,000 gophers, 4,000 pocket gophers, 1,700 crows and 12,000 crows' eggs have been destroyed in Manitoba this year in connection with the department of agriculture gopher and crow campaign, according to an announcement made by Professor V. W. Jackson.

Members of the extension service returning to the city report that the heavy rains have not checked the work of the grasshoppers as it was thought they would do.

### Ontario

OTTAWA. — There was a spirited debate in the House of Commons over Major-General S. C. Mewburn's bill to authorize an increase in the permanent military force of the dominion from five to ten thousand men. The minister defended the bill on the ground that a force of 10,000 men was none too large for a country like Canada, more particularly in view of the present conditions. He intimated that it was not the intention at present to increase the force by more than a couple of thousand.

Net profits on common stock of Ogilvie Flour Milling company for year ending Aug. 31, 1918, were 72%, and in the previous year 48%, according to evidence brought out by R. A. Pringle, K.C., before the cost of living committee of the commons last week. "These are very abnormal times," said W. A. Black, vice-president of the company. "These are very abnormal profits," retorted Mr. Pringle.

### Quebec

For the first time in the history of Canada an entire Government has been practically returned to power without election. On Monday the nominations for the Quebec provincial elections took place, and as a result 40 out of 81 members have been returned by acclamation; all of them supporters of the Gouin Government. In many of the other ridings there are two candidates each of whom is a Liberal, so that there is no possibility of defeat for the Gouin administration.

### Nova Scotia

HALIFAX. — The city health board ordered a general vaccination of citizens, June 25th. The proclamation says the order is issued in consequence of the existence of smallpox in the city and province. There are about 45 cases in the city smallpox hospital.

### Newfoundland

ST. JOHNS. — An official investigation of the influenza epidemic in Labrador, where several villages are reported to have lost a majority of inhabitants, was ordered upon receipt of Archibald Picott, minister without portfolio, in the Newfoundland cabinet, of messages detailing the ravages of the disease. The information was to the effect that all men in the village of Okak had died of the disease and that only 60 women and children had survived. Many of the bodies were devoured by dogs because there was no one to bury them. At Hebron only five women and seven men survived.

### HE THOUGHT SO.

One dark night three friends were crossing a deep, dry ravine, the banks of which were very precipitous. As the party had been imbibing a little too freely, one of the three had to be assisted up the incline. When, thinking him safe at the top, his friends turned him loose, he fell to the bottom. He lay very still, and the other two, supposing him severely injured, rushed down to him. As they leaned over to discover his condition, the fallen one exclaimed: "For the land's sake, strike a match! I think I'm unconscious!"

## CAMPION COLLEGE

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