

St. Peters Bote,

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After the Signing of Peace

ROME, Sept. 13. — Gabriel d'Annunzio, the Italian poet-aviator, arrived in Fiume with detachments of grenadiers, provided with machine guns and armored automobiles. The movement was made in violation of orders from the government. Captain Gabriel d'Annunzio, who distinguished himself as an aviator during the war, has been one of the most ardent advocates of Italian claims to territory on the eastern shore of the Adriatic. During the controversy over the disposition of Fiume at the peace conference, appeals were made to the people by d'Annunzio, who urged that Italy fight for her just claims. Reports reaching London stated that serious rioting between Italian and Jugo-Slav soldiers had taken place at Fiume, and that allied units were compelled to intervene.

ROME, Sept. 14. — The latest reports from Fiume stated that the situation arising from the entrance into the city of d'Annunzio's force continues to be serious. Premier Nitti, in the chamber of deputies, said: "I am filled with humiliation, because, for the first time, sedition has entered the Italian army. I also feel humiliation for the sincere apologies I shall make to the allies. If our Adriatic aspirations are opposed it is chiefly because of the belief that Italy is imperialistic. The Fiume incident will injure our cause. Persons advocating such acts are lunatics and traitors. Italy is no longer in a position to tolerate a policy of adventure without being brought into a state of anarchy." The offenders at Fiume will be prosecuted, Premier Nitti announced.

GENEVA, Sept. 15. — Gabriele d'Annunzio, supported by the forces which accompanied him to Fiume, has proclaimed a union of Fiume with Italy, according to advices received by the Serbian press bureau here from Belgrade.

Stockholm, Sept. 15. — An order has just been issued by the Austrian government expelling 130,000 war refugees, mostly Galician Jews, from the country.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15. — A despatch from London stated that as a result of the efforts to raise the vessels scuttled in Scapa Flow, the battleship Baden, the cruisers Frankfurt, Nuernberg and Emden and fifteen destroyers have been floated, and three other destroyers probably will be raised.

TOKIO, Sept. 15. — Special despatches from Seoul, Korea, say that Cholera is widespread there, causing a hundred deaths daily in Seoul.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 16. — An important conference has been in session at Riga regarding not only the Soviet government in Russia, but the formation of a Baltic federation, which has materialized to the extent that an agreement has been reached for a customs union of Latvia and Lithuania. The Baltic states, it is said, favor peace with Russia

in the absence of effective assistance from the entente.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 16. — The Estonian government has accepted the Russian Soviet's offer to enter peace negotiations, according to a message received here from Reval. The reported stipulation of the Soviet government in offering to negotiate was that Estonia should not become a base for the enemies of the Bolshevik. The Soviet offered to recognize Estonian independence and the inviolability of racial boundaries and to restore Estonian property.

LONDON, Sept. 16. — The Polish forces operating against the Bolsheviks have effected a crossing of the Beresina river and have occupied Borisoff, 50 miles north-east of Minsk. The Polish cavalry succeeded in getting into the rear of the Bolsheviks, says the Polish official report.

DRESDEN, Sept. 16. — Gustav Noske, the German minister of defense in an address before the convention of the Saxon Majority Socialists said he would oppose with the utmost means at his command any attempt to introduce the Russian system of Bolshevism into Germany. Noske described the idea of a world revolution as a "soap bubble" and the notion of a government union with the independent Socialists at this moment as unthinkable.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16. — The Chinese government has issued a mandate dated Sept. 15 declaring China to be at peace with Germany, the state department was advised today.

HONOLULU, Sept. 16. — The United States has asked the Japanese government to fix a definite date for the return of Kiao Chau to China, according to cables received here by the Nipu Jiji, a Japanese newspaper. The cable added that the Japanese government had not answered the communication.

PARIS, Sept. 16. — Premier Lloyd George is determined to have it settled that the Peace conference demand from Holland the handing over of former emperor William, according to Le Journal. The newspaper asserts that the premier, who is planning to leave Paris today, will insist before his departure on having such action decided upon.

LONDON, Sept. 17. — Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, commander of the Allied forces in Asia Minor, who headed the British expeditionary force in Palestine, arrived in London this afternoon. He was accorded a most enthusiastic reception.

LONDON, Sept. 17. — A Bolshevik wireless message says that through the union of the troops on the Turkestan front with those on the Tashkent front, enormous territory has been added to Soviet Russia. This territory has rich stores of raw materials, food and cotton, of which 241,000 tons are available.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 17. — The Rumanian army has begun to withdraw from Budapest, a steady movement of trains being in progress. It is believed that the retirement will be completed within a fortnight.

LONDON, Sept. 17. — It is understood here that the Italian government intends to institute a blockade of Fiume to starve out the insurgent forces who seized the town under command of Gabrielle d'Annunzio. The insurgents still retain their control of the seaport.

PARIS, Sept. 17. — The continued depreciation of the franc in Great Britain and the United States is commented upon by all the morning newspapers, together with the declaration by Minister of Finance Klotz, in the debate in the chamber of deputies, that the only remedy is for France to buy from countries where the rate of exchange is favorable to her. Some of the newspapers complain that the allied and associated powers have not done all they could to relieve the situation. For the first time yesterday the chamber was informed that the renewal of economic relations with Germany was imperative, the mentioning of Germany being drowned in shouts of execration. M. Clemenceau faced the issue courageously, informing the chamber of the necessity of this. Others of the commentators took up again the campaign for a financial league of nations as the only complete and permanent remedy for such financial disturbances. L'Oeuvre today prints a double headed caption reading "The Anglo-Saxon Peace," and under it in large type: "One hundred francs worth 76 francs in London and 70 francs in New York."

LONDON, Sept. 18. — The attorney-general, Sir Gordon Hewart, has completed the case for the prosecution of the former German emperor, according to the Mirror. The place for the trial has not yet been settled.

PARIS, Sept. 18. — This morning's newspapers speculate on the possibility of the peace conference being transferred to London. Premier Lloyd George is said to have urged the change on the ground that his country is one of the most interested in the future status of the Turkish Empire, the consideration of which is the principal work remaining before the conference.

VIENNA, Sept. 18. — A Budapest despatch says that as a result of the efforts of the inter-allied military mission the Rumanians have agreed to return the materials seized by them in Hungary and abide by the decision of the peace conference, regarding distribution.

BERLIN, Sept. 18. — Minister of Finance Erzberger convened on Tuesday a conference of bankers and financiers to discuss the decreased value of the mark and other financial problems. It was said that the first requirement of the restoration of the mark value was the re-establishment of western customs boundary.

PARIS, Sept. 18. — Italy is throwing a naval and military cordon about the city of Fiume, which is still held by Capt. d'Annunzio's forces. Food supplies in Fiume are reported to be low, and an effort is being made to close all avenues by which stores can be rushed into the city. Ad-

vice received here indicate that Capt. d'Annunzio's men have entrenched themselves about the city and intend to defend it against any attack which may be made. In the event it is found impossible to hold Fiume, it is said, plans have been laid to destroy the city.

BERLIN, Sept. 19. — An announcement has been made by the minister of finance that censorship of letters and telegrams destined for outside countries will be maintained, to prevent the sending of money out of Germany.

MUNICH, Sept. 19. — Fritz Seidl, the former Spartacan leader, and his assistants Josef Seidl, Sickerhofer, Widl, Purzel and Fehmer, who early today were sentenced to death, having been found guilty of the murder of hostages during the Soviet regime, were executed at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Seven others were sentenced to 15 years penal servitude as accessories. Three were discharged. The prisoners received their sentences calmly.

HELSINGFORS, Finl., Sept. 19. — The Pravda, of Petrograd, publishes a soviet government proclamation declaring a state of siege in Moscow, in consequence of the operation of the Cossack General Kamontov's cavalry near the Red army. General Kamontov's Cossacks, about the middle of August, broke through the Bolshevik lines southeast of Moscow. Later they were reported to have cut the Bolshevik lines of communication, seriously interfering with their supplies of ammunition.

PARIS, Sept. 19. — Without any ceremony the Bulgarians were handed the peace treaty at the French foreign office today. They were given 25 days to make a reply. T. Theodoroff, Bulgarian head of the peace delegation, made an address in which he urged that mitigations be granted in the terms. A single representative of each allied country and ten newspaper correspondents were present. Readjustment of frontiers, aiming to promote the peace of the Balkans forms the leading feature of the Bulgarian treaty, which follows the Austrian treaty in general outline. Bulgaria has to modify her boundaries in four places in favor of Serbia, whereas her frontiers with Roumania and Greece remain practically unchanged. Western Thrace is to be ceded to the allies for further disposition. It was this question which delayed completion of the treaty, the American delegation opposing the rest of the allies in their decision to award Thrace to Greece. Whatever final settlement is made, the Bulgarians, it is stated, will be granted an outlet to the Aegean sea. Other provisions are that Bulgaria reduce her army to 20,000 men, pay a reparation bill of \$450,000,000, recognize the independence of Jugo-Slavia and renounce the treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest.

PARIS, Sept. 19. — King Ferdinand and foreign minister Radoslavoff were blamed for Bulgaria's entry into the war by M. Theodoroff, speaking before the peace conference. He said the Bulgarian people did not approve of the German alliance, but they realize they must accept part of the responsibility. We have committed faults, he said, and we shall bear the consequences within the bounds of equity, but there is a punishment no crime can justify, and that is servitude.

LONDON, Sept. 19. — After a conference between Allied commanders at Abbazia, Allied warships have left the harbor of Fiume and leveled their guns on the town, according to a wireless report. It is assumed an ultimatum will be sent demanding that Captain d'Annunzio's forces evacuate the town within 24 hours.

LONDON, Sept. 20. — It is authoritatively reported that the British evacuation of Asia Minor has begun.

Latest News

PARIS, Sept. 21. — The Dutch foreign minister in Paris, according to the Libre Belgique of Brussels, states that Holland within two weeks will receive a demand for the extradition of former Emperor William on behalf of the Allies.

OTTAWA, Sept. 22. — Hon. Fr. Cochrane, former minister of railways and canals, died at 3.30 o'clock yesterday morning.

PARIS, Sept. 22. — The supreme council of the peace conference met this morning. The members will go to Versailles this afternoon to attend the signing of the protocol annulling article 61 of the German constitution, providing for Austrian representation in the German parliament. The document certifying to the nullification of this clause will be signed by Baron Kurt von Lersner, head of the German mission at Versailles.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 22. — King Albert, Queen Elizabeth and Crown Prince Leopold left Brussels this morning for Ostend, where they will go on board the steamer George Washington for their voyage to the United States.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 22. — Clashes between Pennsylvania police and crowds bent on holding mass meetings in the Pittsburgh district yesterday ushered in the strike in the iron and steel industry. The most serious disturbance occurred at North Clairton, 20 miles from Pittsburg, where the state troops broke up a union mass meeting. Resistance was offered and it was charged that the mounted policemen used their clubs vigorously and injured a number of the crowd. About a dozen men were arrested.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 22. — Union leaders claim that at least 15,000 steel workers are on strike this morning and that plants of some of the Independent mills were involved. The 16 mills of the American Steel and Wire Co., a steel corporation subsidiary, employing 9,000 men, were completely closed down. The McKinney steel company as well as the Bourne-Fuller company plant, both independent, were also reported idle.

United States News

DES MOINES, Iowa. — Ratification of the league of nations covenant may mean establishment of a British world, according to Senator Hiram Johnson. The senator, after speaking here from the same platform on which President Wilson argued for the league, was to resume the executive's trail at Sioux Falls, S. D. A crowd of 8,000 heard Johnson, whose theme was Bolshevism which the president here urged should be cured by the covenant. "Bolshevism is bred in the hearts of women whose sons went to fight Germany and who have been shot down in Siberia," Johnson said.

"When men in power violate the constitution they become breeders of Bolshevism," he said, asserting the purposes of the military activity in Russia were unknown. "The victory of the United States means neither territory nor reparations. It should mean the triumph of our loud trumpeted ideals for civilization, for the rights of small nations, for self-determination, for democracy. For England, France, Italy and Japan it means huge territories, vast numbers of people, immense national gain. This is not a league of nations to prevent war, it is a league of armed nations in a gigantic war trust. It contains within itself the germs of many wars, and, worse than that, it rivets, as in the Shantung decision, the chains of tyranny upon millions of people and cements for all time unjust and wicked annexations."

CEDAR FALLS, Ia. — "Europe Europeanized this league and then handed it to us," declared Senator Borah, speaking against Wilson's campaign for the league covenant and treaty ratification. "It is not a league of nations, but a league of diplomats backed by vast armies and navies. The president says it will bring peace, but the makers of it themselves published to the world their lack of faith in it when they made the triple alliance. The issue is on amendments and reservations to protect the interests of the American people. The league as drawn would Europeanize America rather than Americanize Europe."

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. — Probably 500 persons dead in Corpus Christi and immediate surroundings was the estimate made by the chairman of the relief committee in a statement over the storm which devastated Corpus Christi on Sunday morning, Sept. 14th. From 3000 to 4000 persons here are absolutely destitute, he declared. They have lost everything they had and their need of financial aid is pressing. Property damage in the five devastated counties is estimated at from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

SINTON, Texas. — More than 400 persons are dead from Sunday's gulf storm and tidal wave, Mayor Sparks of Sinton estimated. The mayor's figures included the dead at Corpus Christi, the north shore and Nueces Bay and Aransas Pass and vicinity.

The Romance Of My Cousin

Translated from the French For St. Peter's Bote By Father Chrysostom, O. S. B.

At Montbriand there existed fifty years ago a peculiar custom in what is called good society. The men went to the club every evening, the ladies visited each other and spent the evening embroidering a little and gossiping a great deal. Only the nights at Madame la Prefete's house were an exception. There ladies and gentlemen met; but these nights were rare, and with the exception of these more official and amusing reunions the delights of tobacco and politics separated each evening the ladies and gentlemen. And if one of the fair sex, in the laudable endeavor to keep her spouse and his boys at home, permitted them to light a cigarette in the salon, or if she hazarded to speak of other things than trinkets, clothing, management of the household, or news of the town, she was unmercifully censured and looked upon as eccentric, a blue-stocking and romantically inclined.

Only one man at Montbriand never went to the club and was a faithful companion to the ladies. That was my cousin M. Morin, nicknamed Némorin, and justly so. Related to the best families of the bourgeoisie of Montbriand, he had so many cousins in that famous city, that we all had become accustomed to call him "cousin." He was the most amiable old boy that you could imagine. His entire income was devoted to the purchase of presents and to charities. His entire time, to visiting or to walking about. He did errands for everybody; was sponsor at baptisms, witness at marriages and at the drawing up of last wills and testaments. He made the fourteenth at table, wept at all funerals, sang at all the weddings, brought the collegians to their place of study, held the horses, finished upholstery that had been begun by some enthusiastic amateur but soon abandoned, in fact, his obliging disposition was equal to all demands. Under the pretext that he had nothing to do, each and everyone loaded him with commissions to such an extent that he was the busiest man at Montbriand where in fact no one scarcely ever did any work.

In spite of all these laudable qualities, my cousin had remained single. "Why?" you ask. Ah! if you had known him, gentle reader, you would not ask such a question. He had a nose! ah! a phenomenally long nose. Wicked people asserted that when he was in a hurry to get into a house, he pulled the bell-rope with his nose, sure of doing it quicker that way than with his hand.

It was also related of him that on a certain occasion whilst still young, he had the good fortune to find himself not at all displeasing to a charming young lady who was... blind. It was thought that he would get her since her parents had given him their permission to offer her his heart. But as bad luck would have it, one day when the company were adjourning to the dining room, a large fly tickled the ear of the young lady. She extended her hand to brush it off, but encountered an unforeseen obstacle—the nose of her cavalier. Its dimensions so frightened the poor girl that she broke off all relations with him.

My cousin Némorin, who had a better formed character than face, took his dismissal bravely. He composed a song about his adventure and sang it so well that he had the "laughers" on his side. Unable to bear tobacco smoke, his nose being sensitive in proportion to its colossal dimensions, he never visited the

club, but regularly spent his Monday evenings at Mme. Convenable's. Tuesday at Mme. Jupone's, Wednesday at Mme. Coqueluchon's and so forth.

However in the year of our Lord 1831 his habits were interrupted by an annoying accident. He sprained his foot whilst on his way, from pure kind-heartedness, to give Mme. Jupone's dressmaker a "calling down," and for the next eight days my cousin had to rest his leg upon a stool. If only a single one of the many ladies who had victimized him during the year had come to see him, all would have come trooping along in single file; but none dared to set the example of visiting an old bachelor, and so my poor cousin was alone except for the companionship of his old nurse, Miette Perrotin, who was deaf and shrewish.

Not knowing how to pass his time, he wrote a romance, and was so pleased with it (it was his first work of the kind) that he resolved to read it to the ladies on the first occasion.

As soon as he could walk again, he set out one evening for Mme. Convenable's, dressed in black and wearing adventurine gloves. He was welcomed most cordially, for the ladies, deprived during the past eight days of their only cavalier, and not knowing with whom to be vexed, teased and plagued each other in a most disquieting manner. The nieces of the lady of the house Alice and Theresa, offered him a comfortable arm-chair; their little brother Pierrot, brought him a footstool for his injured foot, and all the ladies present had him relate his accident ten or twelve times in succession, exclaiming "Oh! Alas!" in the most obliging manner imaginable.

When these preliminaries were disposed of, Mme. Jupone asked Mme. de Coqueluchon about her new bonnet, and for the next three-quarters of an hour, the different merits of valenciennes, blend or tulle laces were discussed from all angles, then satin, gauze or taffeta ribbons, more or less dyed, embossed or watered, were passed in review. Then Mme. Convenable broached the endless chapter of her maid's imperfections, the troubles with the cook, and my poor cousin was just asking himself how he was "to switch" the conversation over to literary grounds, when pretty Alice, a girl of fourteen summers, took it into her head to ask him: "Cousin, what is that roll of paper sticking out of your pocket?"

"My little cousin," he said hastily, "that is a manuscript of your very humble servant's."

"And what does the manuscript say?" continued Miss Curiosity.

"It is the story of the beautiful Ermengarde," replied my cousin, "a story of the times of the Crusades."

"Read it to us, cousin," the three children cried in chorus.

"If your aunt will permit," said my cousin.

"With pleasure, cousin," said Mme. Convenable, "provided it is not a romance."

"It is a story that I made up hence it is not a romance," boldly replied the author.

"Since you assure me of it, cousin, I should be pleased to hear you read it," graciously replied Mme. Convenable.

The ladies sat around him in a circle, and the children moved their chairs a little closer, some one put a glass of sweetened water at the convenience of the author, and my cousin, a little excited began as follows:

Story of the Beautiful Ermengarde.

"Ladies," he said by way of explanation, "I beg your indulgence. It is my first attempt in this line. I will not publish this work unless you find it worthy, and in order that it may become so, I beg you

to offer your criticisms. I will receive them gratefully."

"Charming!" exclaimed the ladies in chorus, "you may depend on us, cousin."

"Sh!" from Mme. Convenable, and my cousin resumed:—*Story of the Beautiful Ermengarde.*

"Allow me a little remark, cousin," said Mme. du Crochet. "Since it is not a true story, would it not be better to say: *The Beautiful Ermengarde,—A Novellet?*"

"You are right, cousin," said the author, and taking his pencil he struck out *Story of* and added *A Novellet*. Just as he was beginning again, Mme. de Saint-Crible, whose face was quite peck-marked, observed "Why say beautiful? It is so very trite. People are tired of all these beauties. It would be much more original to make of your heroine one of those intellectual, gracious beings who please without dazzling and who inspire serious and lasting attachment."

"I will think of it," replied my cousin, and he made a cross at the word beautiful. It now read: *Ermengarde, A Novellet.*

"Cousin," said a charming young lady, who was called Elodia, "The name Ermengarde seems very barbarous and inharmonious. I beg of you to call the heroine, Elvira, to oblige me."

"Alas! Mdle. Elodia," said the poor author, "I would gladly do so to oblige you if it were possible, but the events occurred in Germany in the thirteenth century, I must be true to local color. Moreover, there is in my novellet a ballad, and many of the rhymes would have to be rewritten entirely were I to sing of Elvira instead of Ermengarde."

"But," said the pretty Elodia, "it seems to me one word would not make so much difference."

"I will try," said my cousin, and he resumed: *Ermengarde, A Novellet of the Times of the Crusades.*

"It's not a new novellet, then," remarked little Theresa.

"Be silent, little fool!" cried Mme. Convenable. "The discussion of the title of the story has already lasted a good quarter of an hour, and that is quite enough. The tea ought to be served at half-past eight. Begin, Cousin."

He dared not repeat the title and so began at once with the story:—

"One beautiful summer evening, young Ermengarde de Rosenthal leaning on the battlements of the castle of her ancestors, let her eyes sweep over the vast country spread out before her. Her blond hair was tied up by a golden fillet ornamented with amethysts, and her long yellow silk dress, held by a cincture constellated with sapphires..."

"Permit me to offer a criticism that is more important than it would seem," said Mme. Jupone, "Blonds never wear yellow dresses. Such colors would only be becoming to mulattos."

"Agreed," replied my cousin, "but you will see by what follows that the beautiful Ermengarde was obliged to wear that kind of dress."

"It is a very shocking improbability," said Mme. Jupone stiffly, "but go on with the story."

"The plain was enlivened by a happy group of haymakers who were completing their stacks and the penetrating odor of the hay intoxicated the young chateleine with its delicious perfume."

"Perfume of an odor?" remarked Mdle. Raiddillon, who had been a school teacher for thirty-five years, "that, sir, would seem to me to be a pleonasm."

"I will correct it," said my cousin, and he continued: "The beautiful Ermengarde began to feel bored. Her father and brothers were in Palestine and she had remained at the castle of Rosenthal with her morose old grandfather, and her mother who was always sick."

"She should have been at the bedside of her mother," interrupted

Mme. Convenable, "and not walking on the battlements like a cat on the water-spout."

"Alas! cousin," replied the author, "I am telling a story, not preaching a sermon. I am not pretending to draw up a report for the French Academy in order to obtain the Monthyon Prize for the beautiful Ermengarde. You will see by what follows how dearly she had to pay for this evening spent on the tower."

"Very well," said Mme. Convenable. "But you see, cousin, we must always have regard to good morals."

"I agree with you, cousin, but if you interrupt me this way at every phrase, I will never come to the second chapter which is the most beautiful."

"Ah! continue, cousin," urged the children, who were all ears, "continue, it is very fine."

"The young chateleine said to herself sighing: 'Alas! when will our gallant knights return? When will we again enjoy feasts and tournaments, the chase of former days? If only some pilgrim would arrive in this castle, bringing news of Palestine.' Scarcely had she murmured these words when a cloud of dust rose on the road and soon the beautiful Ermengarde distinguished the casques and plumes of a troop of cavaliers who approached at a lively pace. One of them came in advance and halting at some distance, blew his horn to announce his arrival. He was mounted on a white charger magnificently accoutred. His armor shone like gold and the English leopards shone on his shield. He was a noble and beautiful young man, and as soon as he perceived the beautiful Ermengarde, he saluted her with his sword with as much grace as nobility."

"Alice," interrupted Mme. Convenable, "go and tell Gothou to serve the tea immediately. My cousin will rest a little. You Theresa, go and bring the gingerbreads and cream cakes that you will find in the pantry, on the third shelf of the cupboard to the left. Put them on the two plates that are ornamented with gold. And you, Pierrot, go bring me a large lemon. They are in the basket on the side-board to the right of the liquor frame."

The children having gone out of the salon, Mme. Convenable hastened to say to her cousin: "Before I can allow you to continue the reading before my nieces, you must give your word of honor that the beautiful Ermengarde does not marry the cavalier."

"Cousin," answered Némorin, "if I tell you the outcome of the story, it will lose its charm. After all, there are very many honest and upright people get married. Yourself, fortunately for M. Convenable decided on wedlock, so I do not see why the beautiful Ermengarde should become an old maid."

"Well, then," said Mme. Convenable, "I am going to send the children to bed."

Alice, who was just returning, heard this and made a frightfully wry face. She profited by the disturbance caused by the distribution of cups and cakes, to whisper to Theresa and Pierrot: "Aunt is going to send us to bed, because the beautiful Ermengarde is going to marry the knight." Theresa answered with a pout and Pierrot said: "Do you really wish to know the end of the story? It seems to me very tiresome!"

"It will become very amusing by-and-by since they are going to send us away," said Theresa, "I know my aunt."

"I have a capital idea!" exclaimed Pierrot, and the wild youngster left the salon and returned again without attracting attention. The ladies had seated themselves around the tea table and my cousin did his utmost to assist Mme. Convenable to serve them all.

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Vol. 16 No. 32
As soon as the lady of the ren to bed and to resume the The critics, the refreshment partaken, list patiently. The ditons was mo the increase, coming to a when my cou saw that th ing and in blank book He was p Thinking he he hastened a manuscript. among all his find it. Retu he met them servants who He wished t likewise wen disappointed. Whilst the ing the first wisely, had the least vex as she had le rogue got up had hidden a putting on i pensible gar under his u manuscript his sister's d "Who's th "I," said E hole, "I'm b the story. We're going for once my "You hav said Alice, ping. You script to m "I see m to be sco Now, onc read the st Ermengard "No," re "Go to bed "You im Pierrot, " my life th you, you v Here w hand, man night cap perplexed, with the dared not room whe find them, no window noise. I leaves, th After mu ous Pierr uncle Cor in Montl manuscript that he sneaked i tinguish sleep of t The ne 1831, M papers y day bef court-ho in a div compati mande mouline twenty life. This great c The cou excited, could so of the t Madam torn to M. Du asked venable atrocio M. C going deluge, tion fr tion of

As soon as the tea had been taken the lady of the house sent the children to bed and asked my cousin to resume the thread of his story. The critics, somewhat calmed by the refreshments of which they had partaken, listened to him quite patiently. The interest of the auditors was moreover constantly on the increase, and the story was coming to a tragic denouement, when my cousin, in turning a leaf, saw that the following were missing and in their place an entirely blank book.

He was profuse in apologies. Thinking he had left them at home, he hastened away to look for the manuscript. Although he hunted among all his papers, he could not find it. Returning to the ladies he met them going home with their servants who carried large lanterns. He wished them good night and likewise went home to bed, sadly disappointed.

Whilst the author had been reading the first chapter, Pierrot, very wisely, had gone to bed without in the least vexing his nurse. As soon as she had left with the lamp, the rogue got up, struck a match he had hidden away, lit a candle and putting on in haste the most indispensable garment, he took out from under his mattress the purloined manuscript and went to scratch at his sister's door.

"Who's there?" called Theresa. "I," said Pierrot through the keyhole, "I'm bringing you the end of the story. You will read it to me: We're going to amuse ourselves and for once my cousin will get left!"

"You have done wrong, Pierrot!" said Alice, "and you'll get a whipping. You must return the manuscript to my cousin right away."

"I see myself! I'm not anxious to be scolded before everybody. Now, once for all, do you want to read the story about the beautiful Ermengarde, Yes or No?"

"No," replied Theresa heroically. "Go to bed, Monkey."

"You impertinent things," cried Pierrot, "this is the last time in my life that I'll do anything for you, you wicked old maids!"

Here was Pierrot, candle in one hand, manuscript in the other, his night cap awry, and very much perplexed. What should he do with the purloined leaves? He dared not hide them in his little room where the nurse would surely find them. No fire in the stove, no window he could open without noise. He could not tear the leaves, the pieces would be found. After much considering the ingenious Pierrot entered the office of his uncle Convenable, attorney at law in Montbriand, and shoved the manuscript in the first pile of papers that he saw on the desk. He then sneaked back to his own room, extinguished the candle and slept the sleep of the just.

The next day, Tuesday, April 1, 1831, M. Convenable took up the papers which he had arranged the day before and went over to the court-house where he was to plead in a divorce case on account of incompatibility of character, demanded by Madame Celeste Dumoulinet, née Girouette after twenty-seven years of wedded life.

This strange case attracted a great concourse of the curious. The court-house was filled with excited, impatient people who could scarcely await the beginning of the trial. On the day previous Madame Girouette's lawyer had so torn to shreds the reputation of M. Dumoulinet that every one asked himself what could M. Convenable say to "white-wash" so atrocious a personage.

M. Convenable without exactly going back as far as chaos or the deluge, pulled the entire foundation from in under the argumentation of his opponent, and proceeded

with so much method, calmness and rhetoric during one and three quarters of an hour, that judges went to sleep and the auditory likewise. The presidents snoring drew the orator's attention. He saw that he had gone a little too far in his efforts to calm the minds. Wishing to wake up the people, he cried with an abrupt change of voice:

"O varium et mutabile semper! There was a time, gentlemen, when Madame Girouette Dumoulinet loved her spouse, a time that he wrote her letters such as Baudés and Philemon might have written, if the present mail system had been invented at the time in which these entertainers of the gods, these admirable models of conjugal love were living. Yes, gentlemen, I have some letters here which prove that my client far from rendering his wife unhappy, has always loved and cherished her, overwhelmed her with kindness and attention, and that not only at the beginning of their conjugal union, but always. A year ago, six months ago; yes, six weeks ago!!

I am going to read to you these letters in which my estimable client depicts himself just as he is. Listen! and then tell me if a man who writes thus after 27 years of marriage, can be a bad husband."

The auditor opened an eye and the president stopped snoring.

"I have here, gentlemen, more than a hundred and fifty letters, but I will only read one taken out at random. I am sure to choose well, for they are all admirable."

And the wretched Attorney, drawing out a sheet whose writing was quite faded, read in a moving voice: "I go, alas, since you command it. But in leaving you I lose all joy and happiness. It seems to me that the sun is extinct, the world but a desert, when I no longer behold your beautiful eyes. You say I will forget you. Ah! how cruel! Believe me, I could more easily be deprived of life than of the remembrance of your adorable self."

M. Convenable stopped to take breath and look at his auditors. They were awake now, even moved; two gendarmes were weeping. M. Dumoulinet appeared plunged in profound stupefaction. He did not remember ever having written such beautiful things to his wife. And she asked herself how could she ever have forgotten them.

M. Convenable, satisfied with the effect he had produced, resumed, becoming more and more pathetic:—"You have heard, gentlemen, this cry from the heart, this outburst of affection that we would expect only in novels. That is how my client loves his wife, that is how this excellent man, whom his fickle wife wishes to drive to despair, expresses himself. Listen! here is the ending of this epistle: "Sweet friend of my heart, noble daughter of gallant knights, I conjure you, whether I return or whether some pitiless iron ends my destiny, oh! do not forget me, dear and beautiful Ermengarde..."

This fatal name expired on his lips; a cold sweat poured down his paling face, and during more than a minute the attorney neither saw nor heard anything. He was obliged to sit down.

When he again regained his senses, oh! what a surprise! He beheld the whole assembly on its feet, applauding to bring down the house; the clerk of court weeping, the court retiring and Madame Girouette in the arms of her husband who pressed her to his heart. She had withdrawn her complaint.

The case was won, the lawsuit finished and everybody manifesting an indelible enthusiasm. M. Dumoulinet threw himself on his lawyer and nearly smothered him

with his embrace. Madame Dumoulinet fainted and M. Convenable was carried off in triumph. Never had the courthouse of Montbriand witnessed a more moving scene.

The following Sunday, M. and Mme Dumoulinet gave a grand dinner. M. Convenable was placed at the right of the lady of the house. He snuff under his napkin a golden snuff-box stuffed full of bank-notes.

My cousin had been invited to make the fourteenth at table. He did not find a golden snuff-box under his napkin. Just a piece of bread like all the others. No one suspected the roll his prose had played in the winning of the lawsuit.

M. Convenable, the attorney, had however found out about the affair of the beautiful Ermengarde, and, my cousin being conjured not to reveal it, gladly promised to keep it as an inviolable secret. This good cousin kept his word like a man of honor. M. Convenable became famous and Pierrot got a whipping.

Fifteen Years Ago

From No. 32 of St. Peters Bote

In the issue of the paper for Oct. 4th an article on the first page shows forth the wonderful success of the Colony. Although the Colony scarcely exists more than 1½ years, there are already 1500 homesteads taken up and on about 1000 of these, families are residing. Well worked land yields from 20 to 30 bushels of wheat per acre. Company land sells at \$7.50 to \$11.00 per acre. Just now two factors are especially contributing to further the rapid settlement of the Colony: i.e. the good crops raised this year, and the completion of the C.N.R. through the heart of the Colony. There are still many good homesteads open for filing.

Travellers arriving from Regina report that in Assiniboia there was quite a heavy fall of snow.—Many buildings were erected in Rosthern this year. West of the Catholic church there was no house this spring. Now there is a fine row of residences stretching north and south.—A welcome change will be made by the C. P. R. Prince Albert branch. Instead of a mixed train, there will be a daily passenger and mail train on this line, beginning with the first or second Sunday of October. The south-bound train will arrive in Rosthern at 7.40 A.M. stopping for breakfast and leaving at 8 A.M. The north-bound train will arrive at 18-15 and leave after supper at 18-40. — Recently two St. Joseph sisters from British Columbia were in town collecting for their poor convent. They expressed themselves well satisfied with the results.

His Grace, Archbishop Langevin of St. Boniface and Father Lacombe who had participated in the General Chapter of the Oblate Fathers in Liège, Belgium, left Liverpool for Canada on the 15th of September.

A LOST BET.

The captain of the S. S. Piffle listened patiently to a passenger's account of his shooting abilities, then he quietly remarked:

"I don't think you could hit this bottle at twenty yards, placed on the taffrail, while the ship is heaving like this."

"It would only by child's play," said the passenger.

"Well, I'll bet you a guinea you don't hit it three times out of six."

"It's a wager. Come along."

The bottle was placed in position. Crack! The passenger hit it, and it disappeared in fragments into the sea.

"Trot out another one," said the marksman.

"Not at all. The conditions were that you hit that one three times out of six. Five shots more."

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1919 Church Calendar 1919

August	September	October
1) St. Peter's Chains	1) St. Giles, Ab.	1) St. Remigius, B. C.
2) St. Alphonsus Liguori	2) St. Stephen, K.	2) St. Guardian Angels
3) St. John the Baptist	3) St. John Mary Dianney	3) St. Thomas of Hereford
4) St. Dominic, C.	4) St. Rose of Viterbo, V.	4) St. Francis of Assisi
5) Our Lady of the Snows	5) St. Lawrence Justinian	5) St. Placidus and Comp.
6) Transfiguration of Our Lord	6) St. Rosalie, V.	6) St. Bruno, C.
7) St. Cajetan, C.	7) St. Sabina III, P. C.	7) Most Holy Rosary
8) St. Cyriaque and Comp.	8) St. Nativity of Our Lady	8) St. Bridget of Sweden
9) St. Romanus, M.	9) St. Gorgonius, M.	9) St. Denis and Comp.
10) St. Lawrence, M.	10) St. Nicholas of Colentino	10) St. Francis Borgia, C.
11) St. Eusebius, Susanna	11) St. Protus and Hyacinth	11) St. Mater, of Bl. Virgin
12) St. Clare, V.	12) St. Holy Name of Mary	12) St. Wilfrid, B. C.
13) St. John Berchmans, C.	13) St. Eulogius, P. C.	13) St. Edward the Confessor
14) St. Eusebius, C.	14) St. Exaltation of Holy Cross	14) St. Callistus I., P. M.
15) Assumption of Our Lady	15) St. Dolores of Our Lady	15) St. Teresa, V.
16) St. Joachim, Father of St. J.	16) St. Cornelius and Cyprian	16) St. Purity of the Bl. V. C.
17) St. Hyacinth, C.	17) St. Stigm. of Francis	17) St. Hedwig, Q.
18) St. Agapinus, M.	18) St. Joseph of Cupertino	18) St. Kufe the Evangelist
19) St. Clare of Montefalco	19) St. Januarius Ember	19) St. Peter of Alcantara
20) St. Benedict, Ab. D.	20) St. Eustace Ember	20) St. John Cantius, C.
21) St. Jane Frances Chantal	21) St. Mathew, Ap.	21) St. Hilary, Ab.
22) St. Timothy and Comp.	22) St. Thomas of Dillanona	22) St. Mello, B. C.
23) St. Philip Benizi, C.	23) St. Linus, P. M.	23) St. Theobald, M.
24) St. Bartholomew, Ap.	24) St. Our Lady of Ransom	24) St. Raphael, Archangel
25) St. Louis, King	25) St. Finbar, B. C.	25) St. Chrysanthus and Daria
26) St. Ephrem, P. M.	26) St. Egyptian and Justina	26) St. Geminus, B. C.
27) St. Joseph Calasanctus	27) St. Cosmas and Damian	27) St. Simon and Jude, Ap.
28) St. Augustine, B. C. D.	28) St. Wenceslaus, M.	28) St. Marcellus, B.
29) St. Ursula and St. Agatha	29) St. Dedication of Michael	29) St. Marcellus, B.
30) St. Rose of Lima, V.	30) St. Jerome, C. D.	30) St. Alphonsus Rodriguez
31) St. Raymond Nonnatus		31) St. Wolfgang, B. C.

FEASTS OF OBLIGATION

New Year, Wednesday, 1. Jan.
 Epiphany, Monday, 6. Jan.
 Ascension, Thursday, 29. May
 All Saints, Saturday, 1. Nov.
 Immaculate Conception, Mon. 8. Dec.
 Christmas, Thursday, 25. Dec.

OTHER FEASTS

Septuagesima, Sunday, 16. Feb.
 Ash Wednesday, 5. March
 Good Friday, 18. April
 Easter Sunday, 20. April
 Pentecost Sunday, 8. June
 Corpus Christi, Thursday, 19. June
 Sacred Heart, Friday, 27. June
 All Souls, Sunday, 2. November
 First Sunday of Advent, 30. Nov.

FASTS OF OBLIGATION

Ember Days, 12, 14, 15. March
 11, 13, 14. June
 17, 19, 20. Sept.
 17, 19, 20. Dec.

Lent, 5. March to 19. April
 Vigils, 7. June, 16. August,
 31. Oct., 24. Dec.

FIRST DAY OF EACH MONTH

1. Jan. Wednesday 1. July Tuesday
 1. Feb. Saturday 1. Aug. Friday
 1. March Saturday 1. Sept. Monday
 1. Apr. Tuesday 1. Oct. Wednesday
 1. May Thursday 1. Nov. Saturday
 1. June Sunday 1. Dec. Monday

ECLIPSES

of the sun, 28. May, 22. Nov.
 of the moon, 7. Nov.

Freemasonry.—According to the year-book of International Freemasonry, England has the most members of any of the European countries, 220,000 members in 3,972 lodges (including Ireland and Scotland). Germany has 4,809 lodges with 54,200 members; Luxembourg, the smallest state unit has one lodge with a membership of 50. France has 543 lodges with 36,700 members; the total number of lodges in Europe is 10,265 with 372,626 members. America has 15,741 lodges with 1,312,530 members. The total number of lodges in the world is 26,857 lodges with a membership of 1,744,878. The Masons have 113 publications, 21 of which are published in Germany. There are 118 Grand Lodges, 95 of which are in America, 13 in Germany, and 10 in the Latin countries. Who hath eyes to see, can clearly see what a power this organization wields in the political and social life of the nations of the world. There are 4 lodges in Saskatchewan, Sask., with a total of not far from 1,000 members. The Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan is now the second largest Masonic Grand Lodge in Canada. When it was established 1906 there were seven districts in the province. There are now 15, with nearly 10,000 members. Every practical Catholic knows what his unerring Church teaches about secret societies and especially about Freemasonry. The voice of the Catholic Church is the voice of God. Obey the Church and you obey God. Beware of the dangers

of secret societies. Freemasonry was not founded by God, or a saint and it will not lead you to God either. But the Catholic Church is Christ's own institution established by the Son of God for the salvation of all mankind.

Fast Time, Slow Time, Which?—That the introduction of "fast time" during the summer months in a number of towns along the railway lines has given rise to many annoyances and misunderstandings is self-evident. The country-folks have set their clocks according to standard time, the town-people an hour ahead of standard time. Hence, the confusion. How often was the question asked when any appointment was made: "According to fast or slow time?" One of our exchanges from the United States commenting on the repeal of the daylight saving law by Congress in the United States says: "Most people are glad that the stupid day-light saving law has been repealed. Even if the passage of the nullifying clause was aimed at Mr. Wilson, Congress for once did a sensible thing and the country is saved from the absurdity of cheating the sun. The talk of saving was, of course, mere rubbish, on par with other after-war schemes evolved. We saved at the wrong place."

The Much Applauded "Farmerettes"—Thirty, twenty and even ten years ago women and girls on our farms did much work outside the home. They milked cows, helped put the grain in "shock,"

loaded hay, or drove the horses on the hay fork; some even operated mowers and other machinery. But they did not wear bloomers or stunning "farmerette" outfits and get their pictures into the papers. Still they did as much if not more successful farming as the average "farmerette," and they were homemakers besides, says the Catholic Tribune.

Religious News

REGINA, Sask.—A farewell banquet was given at Marquis in honor of Rev. J. P. Caraher, on the eve of his departure for Portage la Prairie, Man., where he is to succeed Father Rheanne as parish priest.

—Campion College, presided over by the Jesuit Fathers, opened its doors for the second year, with Rev. T. J. MacMahon, S. J., as rector and Mr. Carlin, S. J., and Mr. Burns, S. J., both from Montreal, on the faculty. Upwards of 50 students are expected to attend this year. New and larger quarters for the college are being erected on the Northside, which should be ready before the winter.

ST. BONIFACE, Man.—Rev. Father Dandurand, O. M. I., recently celebrated the seventy-ninth anniversary of his ordination. By special dispensation of the Pope he was ordained when he was only 23 years old.

ORANGEVILLE, Ont.—Rev. T. Finnegan, parish priest of St. Peter's here, died alone in his church of heart disease, last week.

TORONTO, Ont.—The members of the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Canada and the United States are mourning the loss of their Rev. Mother-General Stanislaus Liddy, who died at Loretto Abbey, Rathfarnham, Ireland. She labored in the Institute for well-nigh 60 years, was Superior in almost every convent, and in 1911 was appointed Rev. Mother-General, taking up their residence at the mother house, Toronto.

KITCHENER, Ont.—St. Jerome's College opened for another season with 110 students and it is expected this number will be increased to 130-150.

—Arrayed in the war against unclean speech, about 1500 men, gathered from various parts of the county, paraded through the streets of Waterloo in the largest Holy Name gathering ever seen here. St. Louis Church could not hold the gathering. The sermon by Rev. Wilbert B. Mayer of St. Jerome's College was a masterpiece of pulpit oratory and sound doctrine.

BISMARCK, N. D.—Rev. Thos. Staerkle, O. S. B., has been appointed pastor of the parishes at Hammarsh and St. Benedict, and Rev. Maximilian Speckmaier, O. S. B., pastor of the Sacred Heart parish at Glen Ullin.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Mr. Hugo Klapproth, former editor of the St. Paul 'Wanderer,' passed away in Luzern, Switzerland, on Sept. 10. He was born of Protestant parents in 1848, and came to America 1875. After teaching school in Virginia and acting as editor of the 'Germania' and 'Hausfreund' of Milwaukee, Wis., he became a Catholic in 1883, largely through the influence of Janssen's "History of the German People". For the next 16 years he edited the 'Wanderer' which prospered under his energetic and fearless editorship. In 1899 he returned to Switzerland.

—Seven new members have been added to the faculty of St. John's University, Collegeville, and the faculty now numbers 64. Architecture and engineering have been added to the course of studies.

—On Sept. 8, Rt. Rev. Timothy Corbett laid the cornerstone for the new Holy Rosary Church at Croze. Rev. Grochowski is the pastor.

—A parochial residence has been built at Warren, at a cost of \$4,000.

—The new parish house of St. Mary's Church, Florian, is nearing completion.

—The St. Rose of Lima Church, Argyle, has been frescoed by Conr. Schmidt Co. of Milwaukee at a cost of \$3,000.

DUBUQUE, Ia.—Sister Mary Cecilia, mother general of the Sisters of Charity, passed away on Sept. 7, at the mother house here. On Sept. 3, she received through Archbishop Keane a special message from Pope Benedict, conveying the apostolic blessing with a plenary indulgence in recognition of her meritorious life and her efforts in the cause of Catholic education.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The delegates to the 63rd convention of the Central Verein assembled here Sept. 17. Solemn Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by Most Rev. Archbishop Mundelein, and a powerful sermon was delivered in German by Bishop Schrembs of Toledo, O. He declared that Christ is the only peace maker, and that all others are dismal failures. The Catholic program of social reform of the Center Party, he said, saved Germany from revolution, forcing even the Socialists and Radicals to bow to the fundamentals of Christianity, thus preserving Germany from Bolshevism. —Several bishops participated in the deliberations of the society and more than 24 bishops sent their greetings.

ALTOONA, Pa.—Bishop Eugene A. Harvey of Altoona celebrated the golden jubilee of his ordination to the priesthood on Sept. 22.

KANSAS CITY, Kas.—The Mexican Catholics here have purchased for \$18,000 the Swedish Lutheran church property and will use the same for a Catholic mission.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Sister Mary Alexia Sonderman, founder of St. Joseph's Hospital here, died recently. During the 30 years she has been connected with the institution the hospital has admitted 74,000 patients, 37,000 of whom were charity patients.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex.—The dead in the gulf hurricane of Sept. 17, was Bishop Paul Jos. Nussbaum of Corpus Christi. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., of German parents in 1870 and attended the German Parochial St. Peter's school of that city. Later on he joined the Passionist Fathers and was ordained priest in 1894. On May 20, 1913, he was consecrated first bishop of the new diocese of Corpus Christi.

LONDON, England.—The British Minister to the Holy See, Count de Salis, is announced to have relinquished his appointment and to have accepted the appointment as Minister-Resident to one of the South American Republics. It is not known whether this incident means that the British Government has decided to terminate its embassy to the Vatican, or whether a change of minister is intended. A great deal of Protestant pressure has been brought to bear on this matter, but many influential persons who are not Catholics have urged the government to maintain the embassy at the Vatican.

—The Rome correspondent of 'The Catholic Times' of London reports that Japan has sent to the Vatican Captain Yamamoto of the navy to take up with Cardinal Gasparri the fate of the German missionaries expelled from the Caroline and Marshall Islands by Japan.

AACHEN, Germany.—The Catholics of Germany are arranging for a Congress which will probably be held at Aachen during the present month. It will be the first Congress since 1913. Various problems confronting the Catholics of Germany will be discussed, and a number of special conferences for the clergy are planned. The usual procession, which has always been a feature of the Catholic Congress, will not take place this year. In-

stead there will be solemn services in all churches and chapels of the city.

BERNE, Switzerland.—Prince Alban, a son of Prince Wilhelm of Loewenstein-Wertheim-Freudenberg (a Protestant branch of the House of Loewenstein), has just been admitted to the religious habit as a novice in the Franciscan monastery at Dietfurt, where he will make his studies for the priesthood. During the war Prince Alban held a commission in the Royal Hanoverian Ulans, and during his war service he came into contact with Catholics, and finally abandoned the Protestant religion to embrace the Catholic Faith.

BOHEMIA.—According to reports from Prague the closing and confiscation of convents and church property continues in Bohemia, under the excuse that the buildings are needed for government use. The Benedictines of St. Gabriel who were forced to retire to Steiermark, will soon be followed by the Ursulines who have been established in Prague since 1655, the "English Conventuals" who have been there since 1783 and the Sisters of the Sacred Heart who have been there since 1872.

ROME.—King Victor Emanuel has appointed Father Alfani, the well-known Director of the Florence Observatory and world-famous authority on earthquakes, to a commandship in the Order of the Crown of Italy.

—The Italian Government has come to an agreement about the stipends for the clergy, and the lowest income of the parish priests is to be advanced from \$200 to \$300.

Pope Praises Central-Verein

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—A plea for the blotting out of all the hatred engendered by the Great War and for the unity of erstwhile warring peoples, and a tribute to the loyalty of the German-Americans to the United States during the war, is contained in a message from Pope Benedict XV, read before the Central-Verein, a federation of German-American Catholic charitable, educational, and social societies, by Archbishop George Mundelein, this evening. The message, while sent to the Central Society, is taken as a message to all the Catholics in the United States. The Papal letter follows:

From the Vatican on the 18th of July, 1919.
 Department of State of His Holiness.
 To the Most Rev. Monsignor George William Mundelein, Archbishop of Chicago.

Most Rev. Archbishop:—The information has come to the Holy Father that the Central-Verein, after the long interruption caused by the war, will soon meet again in the city of Chicago.

This information has been received with the greatest satisfaction by the Sovereign Pontiff, who is well acquainted with the splendid merits of its work. At the same time he is deeply grieved to learn that there is no longer with you your worthy president, Mr. Frey, whom it has pleased Almighty God to call to his eternal reward.

And now that the Central-Verein takes up its labors anew, the Sovereign Pontiff desires to pay it the tribute of praise it has well earned by the work it has so successfully accomplished in the past, and also to send to its members his fatherly greetings as a harbinger of an even happier future.

His Holiness has no doubt whatever that such a bright future is in store for them, because of those remarkable qualities which the German-Americans have given proof of on every occasion, and particularly during the recent war. While keeping alive the love they bore for the land of their fathers, yet this has not hindered them from doing their full duty towards their

adopted country, and nobly indeed have they responded to its different calls, pouring out for it lavishly their money, their services and their lives.

But now that the war has at last come to an end, there is offered an even more promising field for their beneficent zeal. It is alas only too true that this cruel war, which had so completely divided the human race into two opposite camps, has left behind it a trail of hate among the nations. And yet the world cannot possibly enjoy the fruits of peace for any length of time unless that hatred be entirely blotted out and all the nations be brought together again in the sweet bonds of Christian brotherhood.

To bring this about the Catholics in a more particular manner must lend themselves, since they are already closely united in the mystical body of Jesus Christ, and should therefore constantly give others an example of Christian charity. And in accomplishing this result, the work of the German Catholics in the United States who being united by the closest ties to both lately warring races, ought to be particularly successful.

Consequently, the Holy Father, to whose heart there is nothing dearer than the real reconciliation of the nations, and who has already addressed himself on this subject to the Bishops of Germany, now appeals to you in order that you too may co-operate in such a noble mission. Moreover, knowing the dreadful conditions under which our brethren in Germany are now living, the Sovereign Pontiff implores you most fervently to lend them every assistance, material as well as moral, and in the quickest and most effective way, especially facilitating the early resumption of commerce and all those benefits that naturally follow in its wake.

To this invitation the Holy Father feels certain that not only you will gladly respond, but all the children of your generous country without any distinction whatever, for surely they will be mindful of the great services their fellow-citizens of German birth or descent have rendered their country during this war. In this way they will become real benefactors of the human race and draw down upon their own nation Almighty God's choicest blessings. As a pledge of this, the Holy Father with an outpouring of fatherly affection bestows on Your Grace, on all who shall take part in the Congress, and on all of your faithful, the Apostolic Blessing.

All of this I am pleased to communicate to Your Grace, while with sincerest esteem, I beg to remain, Your Grace's devoted servant,
 PETER CARDINAL GASPARRI.

This letter was read by Archbishop Mundelein at the solemn Eucharistic Service held in St. Martin's Church. His Grace expressed his delight at the convention being held in his see city. He told how the Apostolic Delegate to the U. S. has for years opened the conventions of the Central Verein, and that, because of the delegate's visit to Rome, he (the archbishop) was taking his place, "bringing a most important message from the Father of Christendom."

"Many of you," continued the archbishop, "have undoubtedly read the letter Pope Benedict XV. addressed to the Bishops of Germany. His Holiness wanted to send the companion of that letter to this country, in order that there might be here, too, a mighty force and organization who would co-operate with that work of reconstruction. And he decided there would be no better avenue to bring this about, no body of men more willing, more ready, more capable of carrying out the slightest wish of his paternal heart than the members of the Central Verein of Am-

erica. What men, priests chosen from a population of 100 million? Vicar of Christ? addressed to you? is for you, after and struggle thus singled Father to his great

St. Peter

WATSON—that he threshed of town oats to the acre.— farm yielded per acre.

—On Tuesday the people of a moving picture "Kaiser, The presented to comment the his weekly, St. Watson's p by people of origin. Calli Beast of Berl of Europe' d British audie ly not a signi priety to hav the Kaiser especially n been ended The Ex-Kaisi ly related family by tie To call him would almos sult to the In fact, is it revolting to human being ly vulgar that are ab manners th man, would such a degr being by the voking nam MÜENST have secur and are fitt The necessi been felt in —Mr. A years com St. Peters that his l France in —The P ster which by more t year in ch arine who grades, an whom cla entrusted made an her health one weeks ing the ef which sh and whic bed and r spring. I rest will to Sr. Xa has been the last her form Sunday.

—A k feld has to the Al good prie

—The readers hereby speech "Press" w Moose L Aug. 31 page 6 is

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erica. What an honor for you men, priests and laymen, to be chosen from among the Catholic population of this country by the Vicar of Christ, who has personally addressed this Papal communication to you! What a reward it is for you, after the years of work and struggle and suffering, to be thus singled out by our Holy Father to carry on a work so dear to his great heart."

St. Peter's Colony

WATSON.—J. P. Kiefer claims that he threshed on his farm south of town oats that yielded 85 bushels to the acre.—Gilbert Monsebroten's farm yielded 30 bushels of wheat per acre.

—On Tuesday evening, Sept. 16th, the people of Watson were given a moving picture show, when the "Kaiser, The Beast of Berlin" was presented to them. Among other comment the mayor of Watson, in his weekly, says of the show: "At Watson the play is criticized both by people of British and of German origin. Calling the Kaiser 'The Beast of Berlin' or 'This Mad Dog of Europe' does not appeal to a British audience." It was certainly not a sign of good sense or propriety to have that foolish show of the Kaiser exhibited at Watson, especially now after the war has been ended about 10 months ago. The Ex-Kaiser of Germany is closely related to the British royal family by ties of blood and family. To call him a "beast" or "mad dog" would almost appear to be an insult to the British royal family. In fact, is it not unbecoming, and revolting to nature to call any human being a beast or dog? Only vulgar and depraved persons that are absolutely devoid of the manners that should adorn a gentleman, would degrade their tongue to such a degree as to call a fellow-being by the unchristian and provoking name of a dog or a beast.

MÜNSTER.—Donaldson Bros. have secured the Münster Hall and are fitting it up for a garage. The necessity for a garage has long been felt in Münster.

—Mr. Andr. P. Hinz, for some years compositor in the office of St. Peters Bote, received the news that his brother was killed in France in August 1918.

—The Parochial school at Münster which, at present, is frequented by more than 60 children is this year in charge of Sister Anne Catharine who is teaching the higher grades, and Miss Mary Kopp to whom classroom No. 2 has been entrusted again. Sister Xaveria made an attempt at teaching, but her health gave way already after one week's trial. She is still feeling the effects of the influenza with which she was afflicted last year and which had confined her to her bed and room for three months last spring. It is expected that a year's rest will restore her former health to Sr. Xaveria. Sister Ursula who has been stationed at Münster for the last year went to Leofeld, her former sphere of labor, last Sunday.

—A kind reader residing at Leofeld has donated the sum of \$5.00 to the Abbey for the education of good priests. May God repay him!

—The attention of the kind readers of the St. Peters Bote is hereby drawn to the excellent speech "A Plea for the Catholic Press" which Mr. Stroeder of Dead Moose Lake delivered at Humboldt, Aug. 31st, and which appears on page 6 in this issue.

—Rainy weather again interfered with threshing operations during the past week. We were visited by thunderstorms and rain on Sept. 17th and 18th. Slight rains also fell on Saturday, Sunday and Monday. The farmers are now digging their potatoes and are reporting a generous yield. Cab-

bage has improved wonderfully during the past month and, no doubt, every farmer will be able to store away a plentiful supply for the winter. Turnips in the Monastery garden attained an enormous size, one of the largest specimens weighing 14 lbs. Beets, carrots and other garden truck also abound.

ANNAHEIM.—Father Gamache of Wadena was a visitor at Annaheim Sept. 22nd. The next day he went with Father Bernard to Münster.

LENORA LAKE.—A child of Math. Forster died on Sept. 16th and was buried on the 19th.

HUMBOLDT.—Mr. Leo Schumacher, late principal of the Catholic separate school here, has left for Toronto where he will study dentistry at the Toronto university. —Mr. George Heidgerken left for Toronto to resume his College studies.

—Mr. Peter Borschowa, who is moving into town to reside, has purchased the house owned by the late Dr. Barry, on Butler street.

—Work on the building of the railroad from St. Brieux to Humboldt is proceeding rapidly and the contractors expect that the trains will be running over this new line by the end of the present year. It is estimated that over 60% of the grading is now done, and with the completion of threshing, which will make available many more teams and men, the contractors will have no difficulty in completing the grade before the freeze-up. Considerable inconvenience and loss of time has been caused the past month owing to a number of the men leaving the grade to hire out with threshing gangs, attracted by the higher wages. A material yard has been established just east of town, where the new road joins the main line, a large quantity of ties and other material having been brought in. It is expected the steel-laying outfit will be on hand about the first of October. —H.J. CARMEL.—Mrs. Susanna Hor-

ki was the happy finder of a fair sum of money, \$375.00, on Sept. 6th. She hastened with the money to Humboldt and handed it over to Mr. F. I. Hauser telling him he should, if possible, find the owner. The owner was quickly found. The money belonged to Mrs. Paul Schikowsky, who was overjoyed to recuperate her belongings. No doubt, Mrs. Schikowsky will be very grateful to the conscientious finder and will present her, as is customary, with an appropriate reward.

BRUNO.—Mrs. Kellermann was delivered of twins in the hospital at Humboldt, last week. Both children are showing healthy constitution.

CORRESPONDENCES.

CUDWORTH, Sask., Sept. 15, 1919

Dear St. Peters Bote:—

The basement of our new church is dug out and gravel and sand is on the place, so it seems as if it became a reality. It will certainly not be too soon, as we have near to hundred Catholic school children here who are growing quite fast into churchmembers.

Anton Waldbillig got his foot between driving belt and cock-wheel of the gasoline engine and crushed his toe so that it had to be amputated.

Miss Ruth Cunningham who passed her Grade VIII examination last June attends college at Howell, and Sister Superior says she will be able to finish two years' work in one year. —Cort.

STRATHCONA, Alta., Sept. 20, 1919.

Dear St. Peters Bote:—

On Sept. 12th, the very day and at about the same hour, when the Prince of Wales alighted from the C. P. R. train at Edmonton station, another event took place in St. Al-

bert at the summer house of the Scholasticate of the Oblate Fathers. Five scholastic brothers made their perpetual vows, thus sacrificing their whole lives to God. The event did not draw a crowd to St. Albert as did the visit of the Prince of Wales to Edmonton. But the angels in heaven must have rejoiced when those five souls gave their lives unreservedly to God. The sermon of the occasion was preached by Rev. Father Kowalski, O. M. I., of Beausejour, Man. In eloquent words he exhorted the brave young men to consider and follow their examples: Our Divine Saviour, their first and greatest example, and our venerated founder, Bishop de Mazenod, who has traced in his book of rules the path they are to follow. In the afternoon the new Oblates, ever mindful of their heavenly protectress, laid a wreath of fragrant flowers on the altar of the Blessed Virgin as a token of their reverence and also as a prayer for her lasting protection. REV. K. MEYER, O. M. I.

SKARO, Alta., Sept. 1919.

Dear St. Peters Bote:—

The 15th of August 1919 will be a gold letter day for the Polish settlement of Skaro. They celebrated the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin on that day. In her honor the settlers have erected a beautiful stone grotto, an imitation of the famous grotto at Lourdes, France.

When last fall Rev. Father A. Sylla, O. M. I., the missionary of the place, suggested the idea of the erection of a grotto, the people were unanimous in approval of it, and volunteered willingly to give all necessary help. In winter they started hauling stones. As soon as the spring seeding was over, work was begun in real earnestness at the building of the proposed grotto. Rev. Father Philip Roux, O. M. I., who had visited at different times the world-known grotto at Lourdes, designed and supervised the construction of the work.

The monumental character of the shrine may be judged from the material used in its construction. Eight hundred loads of rocks, over one hundred of gravel and three hundred sacks of cement were required. Each day five teams with scrapers were hauling earth.

During the two months of its construction everyone was eager to help, even little children came to place a few small stones, and no wonder, for even the Rev. Fathers, especially Father Roux, worked every day. The structure measures 20 feet in height, is semi-circular in shape and has a tunnel in one of its wings. The center part is decorated by a beautiful statue of Our Lady of Lourdes. Below the statue a stone is placed bearing under the coat of arms of the Oblate Fathers this dedication: "In honor of Mary Immaculate this shrine was built by her faithful children under the direction of the Oblate Fathers."

The 15th of August was set as the day for the opening. The weather was all that could be wished. People came from Camrose, Leduc, Edmonton, Roundhill, Mundare, Krakow, Chipman, Wootek, Brunederheim, Eldorena, Myrtle Creek, Opal, Waugh, Fort Saskatchewan, and Lamont. On the eve of that day the celebration was ushered in by solemn vespers, sung in the evening, after which a candle procession from the church to the grotto took place. After the customary prayers and hymns the shrine was beautifully illuminated by hundreds of candles, and presented a fairy sight in the dusky hours.

Early in the morning of the 15th the pilgrims began to flock towards the shrine. A 10 o'clock sharp the congregations of Westok, Krakow and Eldorena arrived in solemn

procession, carrying their statues and banners. At 10.30 a.m. solemn high mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Naessens, O. M. I., assisted by Rev. Fathers P. Kulawy and Boileau, O. M. I. An eloquent sermon was delivered by Rev. Father Kulawy, O. M. I., in Polish, one in English was preached by Rev. Father Naessens. Then followed Ruthenian services and sermon by Rev. Father Roux. The singing was rendered by the local choir with Miss V. Wachowicz at the organ. After the services refreshments were served, and the crowds of visitors left for home carrying with them the conviction of having spent a memorable and consoling day at the shrine of Skaro. There were about 700 visitors.

Wit and Humor

TO FOLLOW DIRECTIONS.

She was never happy unless she was suffering from some malady or other. Her physician was at his wits' end in treating her, because he disliked to dose her with medicines for imaginary ailments.

One day he examined her and found, as usual, that there was nothing wrong.

"I shall give you something for what troubles you have, but you must promise faithfully to follow directions."

She assented, but much to her surprise found later that the directions were: "Keep this bottle tightly corked."

THE MAN WITH LIFE IN HIM

O'Connell once caught a lying witness who was swearing to the signature of a will. The council asked: "Was this man alive when he signed the will?"

"There was life in him, yer honor."

"Can you swear that he was alive when he signed this will?"

"He had life in him, sir."

"On your son's salvation, and before the Eternal God, was the man alive?"

"No, sir," stammered the confused witness, "he had a live-fly-in-his-mouth."

OF COURSE SHE GOT IT.

Maid (about to leave): "Might I ask for a recommendation, ma'am?"

Mistress: "But, Mary, what could I truthfully say that would help you get another place?"

Maid: "Just say that I know many of your family secrets, ma'am."

Some one who was at work on a Christian hymnal for the Zulus was unable to proceed with the line, "Lord dismiss us with Thy blessing," because the language has no equivalent for "dismiss" or "blessing." The nearest he could get was, "Lord kick us out softly."

Officer (who has 'lost touch' with the troops on field training): "I say, sergeant, where have all the blithering fools of the company gone to?"

Sergeant: "Shure, an' I don't know, sorr; it seems we're the only two left."

"How is Flatbush making out?"

"He says he is earning \$10,000 a year."

"He may be earning that. But what is he getting?"

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

Sheep for Sale

100 young breeding ewes
One Cheviot ram
One Grade Oxford ram

Jos. Dietmann, Annaheim, Sask.

Watch This Space.

Our shelves are slowly filling up with WINTER GOODS, many of which were ordered months ago (Before the raise in prices).

As we always give the benefit of Special Bargains to our patrons, you will be able to find MANY BARGAINS at our store. We would especially call your attention to

Bargains in Boots and Overalls

which were practically all bought at lower than present prices. But remember, that ALL our goods are sold on a very small margin of profit.

Yours for mutual benefit

The St. Gregor Grain Growers' Ass'n. Ltd.

E. A. Munkler, Mgr. ST. GREGOR, Sask.

**TAKE NOTICE!
NOW IS THE TIME
TO SELL YOUR
Fat Cattle.**

I will buy your fat cattle and Replace same with Stock Cattle at Market Price

if you wish so. I can buy Stock Cattle and deliver it to your place Cheaper than anyone.

Phone or write
John Jos. Halbach,
Annaheim P. O., Sask.

Help Wanted
3 waitresses and one dish washer. The highest wages paid. Apply
Arlington Hotel Humboldt, Sask.

**S. WALL
BRUNO, SASK.**

Our Store will be closed on Thursday and Friday Sept. 25th and 26th

on account of our annual holidays; also on Saturday, Oct. 4th.

We greatly appreciated the patronage of our respected customers in the past and hope to be favored with the same kindly disposition in the future.

TO AUTO OWNERS

We beg to announce that we have secured the Agency for the

Coombs Tire and Vulcanizing Co.
HUMBOLDT

Consult us about your Tire Troubles. All work guaranteed.

Donaldson Bros. Garage
MÜNSTER, SASK.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I wish to announce to the Automobil Owners of Humboldt and district that on October 15th I will take over the operation of the REPAIR DEPARTMENT of my garage now operated by Wm. Greig.

I am installing all new equipment of the latest type, and none but efficient and expert workmen will be employed. My prices will be as low as is consistent with good workmanship, and all work will be guaranteed to be entirely satisfactory.

Especially do I solicit the patronage of the FORD and the McLAUGHLIN owners to whom it will be my aim to give prompt and efficient service at all times.

I hope those who have been in the habit of patronizing my garage in the past will continue to do so in the future.

Under the new order of things SERVICE will be our password. Give us a trial.

J. G. YOERGER
Ford and McLaughlin Dealer
Phone 77. Humboldt, Sask.

Motherhood.

I hold within my arms today
A priceless bit of mortal clay,
Divinely fashioned, and so fair,
The angels well may kinship share.
My soul with gratitude is filled,
My heart with mother love is thrilled,
My eyes brim o'er with new-born joy,
While gazing on my cherub boy.
O precious one! through tears I see
A mighty task awaiting me.
My happy sky grows overcast,
Life's duties loom so grand, so vast.
To shield from wrong, to right incline,
This little life now linked to mine—
Divine the gift. Oh, may the mould
A heart of truth and honor hold!
Help me, O God, to know the way
From out the tangle of each day,
To guide him safe to manhood's shrine,
And all the glory shall be Thine.
—M. E. PIATT.

Naming the Child.

Attention is periodically called to an abuse which has been condemned by Catholic publications ever since they first began to be issued from the press, and an abuse which will probably continue to be condemned until the end of time. It is the giving of names to children, which have been borne by anything or everything in the vegetable and animal kingdom, by politicians and pagans, by heroes and heroines of fiction, by plants, shrubs, flowers and nuts. Catholic parents are not altogether free from blame in this matter, and it is one of the mysteries of life that fathers and mothers, supposedly endowed with common sense, should occasionally desire to inflict upon a child a name that is sometimes as inappropriate as it is ridiculous. Pansy and Violet, Hazel and Estelle, may sound all right when applied to the child in the tender years of infancy, but children, like flowers and shrubs, do grow up, and the Pansy of nine may become a wilted and faded blossom some forty or fifty years later.

Any list of saints' names is sufficiently varied and extended, to satisfy any and every taste. The heroes and heroines of the Church should furnish all the inspiration necessary for parents in the settlement of the important question, "What to call the baby." All catechisms in the lesson on Baptism give the reason why the child should bear the name of a saint, that it may have an intercessor with God and an example for imitation. The Litany of the Saints furnishes a better guide in this matter than either the seed catalogue, theater programme or the modern novel. There are Saints aplenty without going into botany, truly remarks the "Echo".

Old-Fashioned Mothers.

The Jesuit Father John McCarthy preaches a sermon on the old-fashioned mother. She did not long for a career away from home nor refuse to do her duty there. She loved her husband and her children. Her chief ambition was to be her husband's dearest companion and to rear her sons and daughters to be a credit to the name they bore. She was willing to work early and late, for she toiled for those she loved.

The old-fashioned mother was loved in return for the love she gave. Her husband thought the world and all of her, and her children were sure that she was the best, the dearest, the sweetest woman they ever knew. Even when her boys and girls grew up and went away to homes of their own, they came back to her often for advice and consolation, encouragement and mother-love. She was a great force for morality. Faith was to her like the breath of life. Virtue was for her the only course. Vice she hated in all its forms. She preached by example how to practice the Christian life.

This old-fashioned mother can still be found today. She still reigns, where she does exist, the queen of a Christian home.

A PLEA FOR THE CATHOLIC PRESS

(Delivered on Aug. 31, 1919 at the K. of C. Banquet, Humboldt.)

At the present day the world is confronted by many serious problems. External and intestine troubles disturb our peace and happiness. Over the whole world there hovers a dark cloud of growing discontent, social unrest and ferment. One of the present day difficulties with which the Catholic Church has to contend with is the press. Everywhere the enemies of the Faith are working incessantly to destroy that Church, which, founded by Christ Himself, has successfully weathered all storms. To this effect the chief weapon employed by the enemies of the Church is the secular press. Before proceeding further on my subject it might be well to define a few terms. No doubt you all know what we mean by the Catholic Press. Still, for such as do not grasp its true meaning and real significance I wish to say that by the Catholic Press we mean all periodicals and newspapers which are recognized as Catholic. Such publications fall into two great classes: firstly, such as view and treat questions from a Catholic standpoint, secondly, such as explain, refute, defend Catholic practices, customs and dogmas. By the secular press we mean all such publications as do not fall within any of the above mentioned groups.

Having defined the necessary terms we come to the second part of our thesis, namely the necessity for a Catholic Press. It appears to be universally recognized—especially by Catholics—that there is a crying need for a Catholic Press. This universality of opinion has arisen for two reasons. "Firstly, critics of the present-day secular press see the great harm being done by their infidelity and immorality, their misrepresentations and erroneous guiding principles. Secondly, the willful suppression and distortion which is on the increase, since the demon of bigotry has once again come into his own." The press, so to speak, is the handbook of knowledge for the masses. The editors of the secular press are little concerned as a rule whether this knowledge is always correct, safe and sound; their chief object being a large subscription list, and the turning out of dividends. Nevertheless, if we wish to be informed on present-day events and topics, we must necessarily read the newspapers, because they are "the prompt chroniclers of events," not only in the political, financial, and mercantile world, but also in arts and letters, in society and religion. The public clamors for the newspapers, since it is the supreme guide for many. Thus the press exerts a mighty influence, which ultimately will shape a people's destiny.

Alas, too many editors forget to use their power properly. Glance over the newspapers of the day, and what does one usually find in them? I can give no better answer than that of a college editor when he wrote: "Crime and vice are depicted in most attractive colors; lawlessness is advocated; vice applauded, and sympathies for criminals are profusely proclaimed. Most of our popular magazines," he goes on to say, "are on the same level with our daily press. They reek in the filth of immorality and their venal publishers do not hesitate to administer the deadly fumes to innocent and guilty alike, for the paltry price of the subscription. But what is most astonishing is the immense circulation these vendors of filth enjoy. Still it only goes to show that immorality is the dominating vice of our times; it is the viper that is gnawing at the very heartstrings of our religion

and our country." Besides yellow journalism, and its chief exponent, socialism, deals in arson, murders, scandals, divorce suits and marital infidelities; dynamite outrages, lynchings, labor riots and strikes. And yet, dear friends, how greedily are such accounts not read by old and young alike. For the latter especially there is grave danger, because they are too inexperienced in the ways of the world, and because their youthful minds are not sufficiently trained and instructed in order to be able to pick out the grain from the chaff. Sometimes, I dare say, one does find an occasional article or editorial of merit, but what about Catholic news? These are usually, if they are printed at all, printed in some obscure corner of the newspapers, or as a writer has so aptly put it: "Sandwiched in between a Patent Medicine Cure for Cancer and some cold facts about glaciers."

And yet, dear friends and countrymen, these organs find a welcome haven and a cordial reception in thousands of American homes and there are doing their dreadful work, "vitiatng character, lowering manhood, polluting citizenship, degrading Christian virtue, slandering our Church, ridiculing and insulting the Creator." And without any effort on our part and the government to stem it, "the glaring cataclysm of slanderous, sensational, and obscene literature is tearing up the innocence of childhood, the fragrant purity of youth, the moral strength of manhood."

The world takes its ideas, manners, and laws from this teacher of men. This powerful organ of public opinion can sway at will its immense audience. Did not great world events happen because of the press? Have its editors not a corresponding moral duty and responsibility, "commensurate with their vast audience, since they are called to be the conscientious standard bearers of truth and liberty and to implant sound principles in the popular mind?" Should they, therefore, not unite in themselves a high degree of intelligence and true devotion to these principles? Should they not be men of clear and strong conviction, fearless in defending the right and denouncing the wrong? Should they not criticize the ill-done, suggest the necessary and expedient remedies, teach men moral and religious principles? Why cannot the press be an instrument of good? Why must it cater to the public? What harm cannot an unscrupulous man, and especially an editor, cause by this medium? Falsehood travels quickly, but truth—slowly.

If, therefore, the press is in such a deplorable and pitiful state, why not remedy this awful condition? In order, however, to counteract the evil and debasing influence of the present-day secular press, we need a powerful and well-patronized Catholic Press, which will "instruct our people in the cardinal points of the Catholic Faith; defend our religion against slanders and wicked rationalistic teachings; inculcate true morality, the right principles of business and government."

It is the opinion of a noted churchman "that without a vigorous, militant Catholic Press, the Church will be unable to resist the encroachments of her enemies, and nothing less than a miracle will be able to save the world from socialism." "Our homes, our country, religion and morality demand a Catholic Press."

Why must our Catholic clergy repeatedly call upon the Faithful to support and patronize the Catholic papers? Why cannot Catholics support our few Catholic papers and magazines as the St. Peter's Bote, the Catholic Tribune, the West Canada, America, Benziger's Magazine, Extension, Cathol. World, Catholic Quarterly Review, Fortnightly Review, Sunday Visitor,

and others? Are we too weak numerically and financially? Have we not Catholic journalists of note and literary ability? Why not cast off our indolence and indifference, and combat the evil tendencies of our present-day secular press? If we must read, why not obtain the best, the purest, and the most reliable news? Pope Pius X of happy memory wrote: "One of the greatest needs of the day is an intelligent and loyal Catholic laity." "But how can they be intelligent Catholics unless they are, educated in Catholic Truths and principles? How can they be loyal unless a love and reverence for our Holy Church be instilled in their hearts? But the present-day Catholic is lulled by a security more imaginary than real. True security will he only find when clothed in the warm and close embrace of truth. He will then weather all storms and, in the calm, his virtues will shine forth more resplendent after the storm."

It is our sacred duty to spread the light of truth. But how are we best to accomplish this? Indeed, we have our priests and missionaries. But, they alone can accomplish little, if we do not cooperate with them. Here again the press can further a laudable movement. "Will it not fill us with special joy and satisfaction to have promoted with apostolic zeal—the interests of truth and right living, the eternal and only principle that lead to temporal and eternal happiness?" "May the Faithful," wrote the saintly Pope Leo XIII, "unite their efforts more efficaciously for the common good, and may their union rise like an impregnable wall against the fierce violence of the enemies of God." Will we not respond to the appeal of such an authority? Surely, one of the best means to effect this is the Catholic Press. Must we not stand united in a noble enterprise, if we wish to see the successful establishment of a Catholic Press? Will such a press not be a tower of strength to the Church, and a lasting credit and perpetual memorial to ourselves and our country?

Not so long ago I noticed a paragraph in The Catholic Tribune that the Catholic women of Uruguay, South America, inaugurated a movement for a Catholic Press, and that the same shows signs of every success. Let us sincerely hope that it will be a real success! Can we not also do what these noble women are doing? Will we be found lacking in such a worthy enterprise? Will we not support the movement and cause in every way? Will the Catholics throughout the world not aid in stemming this "tide of atheistic and materialistic progress?" Even though the "political and social forces active in this country," and throughout the world, "make the realization of the Catholic Press almost impossible today," yet it is "inevitable on the Catholic Press to enlighten the world on Catholic topics, an understanding of which may be sweeping in its results, and to set right the wrongs committed by partisan or religious fanaticism."

Let us, therefore, unite our efforts so that the Catholic Press will be an assured success. Let everyone, no matter of what nation, tribe or tongue, contribute his mite. Before closing our discourse I wish to say a few words in favor of our Catholic newspaper, the "St. Peter's Bote." You all know what it is doing at the present time, and what it has done in the past. Thus far it has attained marked success, even though it is laboring under serious difficulties. I hope to see the day when this paper will appear as a daily, and that in the German language. Let us support it financially and otherwise, so that the first Catholic newspaper of Western Canada will enjoy a wide circulation, and that it will be supported and patronized by Catholics.

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For years I have conducted my business here, and that 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?
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Best prices paid for cattle, hogs and hides.
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and non-Catholic can be styled Western Canada Peters Bote" be greatest Catholic ever live, flourish. Let the world stiff Pius X sink and stir us on that action be some fruit. Our Holy Father sends to the world will you build until you sup good Catholic hopes and wish ized—"that the come more co significance of that they assig food presented of our corrupti tify themselv to the venemo Catholic litera I say to the n Catholic Press crescat."

SPARKS F

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urgeon,
SASK.

and non-Catholics alike. Truly, it can be styled "Der Wanderer" of Western Canada. May the "St. Peters Bote" be Canada's first and greatest Catholic Daily. May it ever live, flourish and grow.

Let the words of our Holy Pontiff Pius X sink deep into our hearts and stir us on to action, and may that action bear pure and wholesome fruit. This timely message, our Holy Father, the Vicar of Christ, sends to the Faithful: "In vain will you preach and teach, in vain will you build schools and churches, until you support and diffuse a good Catholic Press." May our hopes and wishes one day be realized—that the laity in general become more cognizant of the real significance of Catholic journalism, that they assimilate the valuable food presented by these physicians of our corrupted times, and so fortify themselves as to be immune to the venomous influence of anti-Catholic literature." Once more I say to the movement of a good Catholic Press, "Vivat, floreat, crescat."
J. M. STROEDER,
DEAD MOOSE LAKE, SASK.

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

—How many, day after day, cry out Lord! Lord! and expect to receive favors from God; and yet will never make a little sacrifice of worldly goods for His sake.

—How many, day after day, practice various devotions, make novenas, nine Fridays, etc., and imagine they are really pious, and will not, because they grudge it, give a dollar for the salvation of a soul. "Not every one that sayeth, Lord! Lord! shall enter the kingdom of heaven."—When you give to God, be always sure you will receive more in return.

—When we are compelled to give or the money is taken away from us by some pious stratagem, we miss the joy of giving. Such giving, if it can be called by that holy name, reminds me of Farmer Jones' cow: "How much milk does that cow give?" asked the summer boarder. "Wal," replied the farmer, "ef you mean by voluntary contribuoshun, she don't give none. But ef ye kin get her cornered, so's she can't kick none to hurt, an' a-ble-bodied man kin take away about seven quarts a day from her."

—A tree cannot grow without roots nor can a building be raised without a foundation. Neither can virtues exist nor flourish unless they proceed from faith.

—Materialism is an intellectual error, a social plague, an economic menace, and a political abyss. It has never been overcome except by true religion. That is why on the one hand it singles out the Catholic Church with unerring logic, and on the other, why the Catholic Church insists on religion, positive revealed religion, the known and feasible will of God as the strong fortress from which she has always overcome the assaults of materialism.

—The tendency of men and parties in power is to reach out for more power, to widen the sphere of their influence like circles in the water, till the rocks of opposition cry out: "Thus far shalt thou go, but no farther."

—Life is not so short but that there is always time for courtesy.

—"Nothing doing" is the way it should be put for some officers and offices. Let this not be said of you. Earn your wages. Magnify your office.

—Public opinion is a clean linen cuff upon which politicians write their mistakes in indelible letters.

—Rather than brag about your ancestors live so that your children will brag about you.

Catholics and Socialism
May the two co-operate?

The Catholic Trade Unionist Congress at Leeds submitted the following question to the Bishops: "Whether they could, or could not, join, or render financial support to, or accept the association of our trade union with a party committed to Socialism, as understood by the Labor leaders, and defined in the constitution of that party. Upon this pronouncement depends their future action as that of loyal subjects. In the absence of any pronouncement or of any Hierarchical encouragement to proceed, they are, therefore, obliged to discontinue their efforts in the contest against Socialism."

The Rev. Ernest Hull, S. J., in the Bombay Examiner, puts the problem on a clear basis. Taking the so-called Socialistic programs, Father Hull says that any concrete movement calling itself "Socialistic" may contain five elements:

1. A movement for the betterment of the laboring classes, and a mitigation of the tyranny of employers or capitalists, such as grinding down the poor by sweating, or over-working and underpaying them, etc., or in the way of unfair corners, combines, monopolies, etc., which crush out the smaller traders and industrialists and artificially raise prices, etc. With this movement, if conducted justly and on orderly lines, the Church has full sympathy.

2. A policy of introducing State control over industry, production and public service, so as to prevent diversion of public revenues into private channels; and especially for the protection of the weaker sections of the community against the stronger—for instances, in the regulation of fair market prices, etc. All this is sound, provided it is really for the general well-being and does not kill out private enterprise, or deprive people of openings for legitimate self-development.

3. Extreme Socialistic theories which deny the right to private property and the fruits of personal enterprise, teaching that the individual is for the State, and not the State for the individual. This theory the Church rejects as false in theology and philosophy.

4. A destructive and violent war against certain classes as such, aiming at their destruction and ruin in a revolutionary manner. Such hostility is contrary to the principle of "a fair field and no favor," according to which people have a right to any distinctions and advantages which come to them honestly and fairly, either by good fortune or personal merit. To this element, the Church is strongly opposed, as being subversive of right order.

5. A materialistic, atheistic, anti-religious philosophy (or policy) not essentially bound up with Socialism, but often, at least on the continent, mixed up with and practically identified with it. This policy includes not only the separation of Church and State, but actual disabilities to religion in regard to rights of property and freedom of worship and instruction; the exclusion of religion from public affairs; and, above all, the abolition of religious teaching in schools, and perhaps even the substitution of materialistic or atheistic teaching in its place. To this element, the Church is essentially opposed.

The question whether Catholics can (in public and political life) join any Socialist party, or throw itself into any Socialistic movement existing in the country, will depend on the further question "whether any of these objectionable features is embodied in the movement, either formally or informally, and how far participation for legitimate ends can take place without commitment to that which is repugnant to Catholic principles."

Debt Filipinos Owe Church

Maximo M. Kalaw, Secretary of the Philippine Mission, has prepared "A Guide Book on the Philippine Question", which recently was sent to the American press. The purpose of the pamphlet, we take it, is to prepare the American people for an appreciation of the claims of the Filipinos for independence, and it makes a strong case for the inhabitants of the island annexed to our possessions as a result of the Spanish-American War.

What interests us most in the pamphlet are the references to the Filipino character and the progress made under the influence of the Catholic missionaries. Mr. Kalaw tells us, e. g., that, under Spanish rule, "as early as 1866, out of (?) a population of 4,000,000 there were 841 schools for boys and 833 for girls. In 1892, eight years before the coming of the Americans, there were 2,137 schools. There were also, during the Spanish regime, colleges and universities where professional training was given"; he lists these institutions, giving the year of the founding of the University of Santo Tomas, Manila, as 1611, making the University "twenty-five years older than Harvard." Kalaw quotes from the French explorer La Perouse (who visited Manila in 1787), the Englishman Crawford, "historian of the Indian Archipelago," the German naturalist Jagor, the Austrian Blumentritt and the American Le Roy, to illustrate the progress made by the Filipinos under the Spanish regime. To the testimony of these men he adds a collection of comment by Americans on the Philippine Republic of 1898.

A particularly interesting paragraph is devoted to Mr. Taft's opinion, expressed in a special report to the President of the United States in 1908, on "Filipino character and integrity." Mr. Taft said in part: "The friars left the people a Christian people—that is, a people with western ideals. They looked towards Rome, and Europe, and America... It is only the Malay or oriental race that is Christian. They were not like the Muhammadan or Buddhist, who despise western civilization as inferior... They learn easily and the most striking fact in our whole experience in the Philippines is the eagerness with which the common Filipino agricultural laborer sends his children to school to learn English. There is no real difference between the educated and ignorant Filipino that cannot be overcome by the education of one generation. They are capable people in the sense that they can be given a normal intellectual development by the same kind of education that is given in our common school system." And in 1914, during the Philippine Committee hearing, Mr. Taft praised the "racial solidarity" of the Filipinos.

Mr. Kalaw might have been able to quote still more testimony from American sources concerning the character of the Filipino. He might have quoted Senator Patterson, speaking in the U. S. Senate, in 1908, on the virtues of the Filipino as a laborer. Or a Mr. Doherly, writing about the same time to an American paper, saying that the Filipinos were so peaceful and orderly that even a great holiday "passed without a single case of disorder or a single violation of any ordinance." Or he might have quoted Justice Tracey of the Philippines, addressing American judges in the islands in March 1909, saying: "I have heard speeches and arguments from members of the Filipino bar that would honor any bar in any civilized country; and my immediate association has been with men whom I consider not only of the very highest and noblest character, but of the very first ability. I know I shall be guilty

of what is an impropriety when I say—and I will say it—that in my calm judgment, in point of intellect and of law-learning the strong end of our court is the Filipino end. And it is idle to tell a man who has associated with such men that the race which produces them will never be capable of self-government." (N. Y. Evening Post, March 22, 1909.)

There can be no question as to the correctness of such views, borne out by these and other competent witnesses. Nor should there be any question as to the influence which aided the Filipinos in attaining the intellectual level and character standards referred to. This influence is no other than the strength and light of the Gospel and the teaching and ministrations of the missionaries. It is a significant fact—and one borne out by Mr. Taft and other observers—that no other members of the Malay race have attained to the heights reached by the Filipinos. This means that neither in Java, under Dutch, nor elsewhere, under British influence, were those results obtained which were achieved in the Philippines under Spanish rule and through Catholic influence. The Philippines owe a great debt to the bearers of the Cross of Christ, who labored for centuries so zealously and patiently among their people. C. B. of C. V.

Household Hints

Good Pies.
Pies made of fresh fruits and berries, are most enjoyable at this season of the year. A good pie is a meal in itself on a hot day, for it contains the correct amount of protein, fat and carbohydrates, and will aid in supplying all the bodily needs.

Here are a few suggestions that may help you make your pies more flaky and satisfactory looking. Too much moisture will spoil any crust, making it hard and tough.

One-half teaspoon of baking powder and 1 table spoon of sugar added to the flour will improve the crust.

Sprinkle a little flour over the bottom crust of a berry pie. It will prevent the juice soaking in, and insure a crisp bottom crust.

Green apple pie is improved by dotting small pieces of butter over bottom crust before adding the apples, rather than over the apples, as is commonly done.

For fruit pies having two crusts insert a small funnel in center of upper crust; this will prevent the juice cooking out. These funnels, made of aluminum, may be purchased at any house furnishing store or made easily out of a piece of stiff paper.

Fried Beets.

Wash the beets carefully, drop them into boiling water and cook until tender. Drain, cover with cold water, rub off the skins, cut in 1/2-inch slices, dredge with seasoned flour and fry on both sides in hot bacon or sausage fat.

A SPECIALIST.

An American visitor sauntered into an English barber's shop and started to criticize British methods of work and business.

"You don't specialize," he said. "You should stick to one branch of a thing and master it completely."

The barber said nothing, but lathered his face very liberally and then sat down to read.

"Well, why don't you shave me?" inquired the American after five minutes.

"We only lather here," was the response; "you must go into the next street for a shave."

Notice to Creditors.
IN THE SURROGATE COURT
JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT
In the matter of the Estate of ARTHUR WARREN BRAGG, DECEASED. TAKE NOTICE that all creditors and others having claims against the Estate of Arthur Warren Bragg, deceased, late of the Pastoral District of Annabehn in the Province of Saskatchewan, are required to send in to Anna Margaret Bragg of the Pastoral District of Annabehn in the Province of Saskatchewan aforesaid, the Administrator of the above Estate on or before the 10th day of October 1919, their claims against the said Estate together with full particulars thereof and a statement of the securities, if any, held by them in respect of such claims or any part thereof duly verified by Statutory Declaration.

DATED at the Town of Humboldt in the Province of Saskatchewan this 29th day of August 1919.
ERNEST GARDNER,
Solicitor for the Administrator of the Estate of Arthur Warren Bragg, Deceased.

Strayed Bay Mare

5 years old, wght. ca. 1300 lbs., white face, with halter, Brand D on left hip. Liberal reward for any information leading to recovery. Mart. Braun, Lenora Lake

Notice to Creditors
IN THE SURROGATE COURT
JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT
In the matter of the Estate of EMIL PAUL LACHMUTH, DECEASED. TAKE NOTICE that all creditors and others having claims against the Estate of Emil Paul Lachmuth deceased late of the district of Annabehn in the Province of Saskatchewan are required to send in to Paul Lachmuth of the Past Office of Annabehn in the Province of Saskatchewan, the Administrator of the above Estate on or before the 10th day of October 1919 their claims against the said Estate together with full particulars of such claims and a statement of the securities, if any, held by them in respect of such claims or any part thereof duly verified by Statutory Declaration.

DATED at the Town of Humboldt in the Province of Saskatchewan this 29th day of August 1919.
ERNEST GARDNER,
Solicitor for the Administrator of the Estate of Emil Paul Lachmuth, Deceased.

For Sale

Pure-bred Roan Shorthorn Bull, sixteen months old. For full information write Mrs. Mary Waldbillig, Leofeld, Sask.

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When You Deal with The Shapack & Wolfe Co.
YOU KNOW WHAT IS WHAT.
A full assortment of General Merchandise, Ladies', Men's and Children's Ready-to-wear, also clearing out seasonal summer stock at reduced prices for the next few weeks, in order to make room for our big range of FALL STOCK which is due in a few weeks with prices never heard of.
The Shapack & Wolfe Co., Departmental Store
where your neighbors and friends deal.

You Are Invited to come in and see us in our new Store and office premises in the old Vulcanizing shop half way between Post Office and Bruser's Store. It doesn't matter whether you intend to use or do use Electric Light and Power on your Farm; you will be interested to hear how much Money, time, labour and Trouble you can save by installing a Light Plant on your Farm or in your Residence. Furthermore, we like to think of our office as an information bureau for all questions arising about the use of electric appliances and apparatus, cost of installation and repairs and maintenance of existing Light Systems. Come in and make use of it.
We sell the "Phelps" Light Plant, just the size for your Farm, twice the size of the best known other plants, and comparatively half the price. Ask us about it when next in Town.

Humboldt's Electrical Shop

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

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Money transferred to any part of the world at current rates.
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Contractor in Heating & Electric Lighting
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Canadian News

Saskatchewan

REGINA.—Definite prosecution proceedings will shortly be started against a number of Mennonites in the Amphion and Flora school districts, for refusing to send their children to the new schools erected, at the instance of the Saskatchewan Department of Education. With the new schools opened several weeks ago, Flora district has, so far, contributed no pupils, while the teacher at Amphion, is called upon to instruct but three pupils. The Mennonites have adopted a most refractory attitude toward the Provincial School Attendance Act and prosecution has been made difficult by reason of the parents refusing to give the officials the names of their children of school age. This information is necessary to start legal proceedings and as there is no provision in the act making refusal to tender it an offence, the Mennonites emphatically refuse all requests to this end.

—At a meeting of the directors of the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance association it was estimated that the hail losses this year in the province will necessitate the paying of an indemnity of \$1,950,000. In order that this claim may be met it will be necessary to levy an excess seeded acreage rate of 22 cents per acre. The total number of claims received up to Aug. 30th was 7,780, while it is expected that there may be a few more to come in. The flat rate of 4 cents per acre levied on all lands within the municipalities adopting municipal hail insurance, is estimated to produce this year a revenue of about \$800,000. It is estimated that about 6,000,000 acres of cultivated land are liable for the excess levy of 22c per acre, which will add \$1,320,000 to the revenue, bringing the total up to about \$2,120,000.

This is the first year since the passing of the legislation providing for an excess seeded acreage rate, that it has been taken advantage of.

—The organized farmers of Saskatchewan will set aside a day early in October to be known as "Independence Day," and on that day a province-wide canvass will be made with the view of promoting interest in the organization's political action. This scheme was enthusiastically adopted at the Grain Growers' Political convention. The canvass is already planned and is declared as the farmers' big liberty drive.

PRINCE ALBERT.—The Duke of Devonshire, governor-general of Canada, accompanied by the Duchess of Devonshire, Lady Dorothy Cavendish and suite visited Prince Albert on Sept. 16th.

—The Great War Veterans of Prince Albert called a special meeting and passed a strongly worded resolution protesting against clemency shown by the minister of justice to the Sheep Creek bandits Dr. Gervais, Victor Carmel and Jean St. Germain, who were reprieved for one month by a message from the minister. The veterans then marched in a body to the city hall where the city council was in session, and the council endorsed the resolution, both messages being telegraphed to Ottawa.

SASKATOON.—Without pomp or fanfare, His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, and party, arrived in Saskatoon on Sept. 17, and were met at the C.N.R. station by Mayor F. R. MacMillan and a committee of aldermen and distinguished citizens. Owing to the well-known fondness of His Excellency for travelling without ostentation, only a few hundred people were at the station to welcome the viceregal party.

—Making their airplane flight from Saskatoon in a little more than five hours actually flying time, Lts. H. Lobb and A. H. Rowe arrived in Winnipeg on Sept. 15th. Stops were made at Humboldt, Kamsack and Dauphin for gasoline. Lt. Lobb announced that a non-stop flight from Winnipeg to Saskatoon will next be attempted.

JANSEN.—John B. Ellert, a Catholic, of Jansen, a young man of 19 years died last week from the results of the hazards of his vocation. He recently started a business of his very own having purchased a complete well drilling outfit. When he was engaged on his first contract he was exposed to escaping gases which quickly developed into pneumonia, and he died within three days. One brother at Bigger, and one sister residing at Saskatoon mourn his death.

Ontario

OTTAWA.—Monday, Oct. 13th, has been fixed by the government as Thanksgiving Day for the Dominion.

—The proposal put forward by returned soldiers that a gratuity of \$2,000 shall be paid to every man who served at the front, and that \$1,500 and \$1,000 shall be given to those who served in England and Canada respectively will not be considered by the government. Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice, speaking in the house stated that the parliamentary committee which will be appointed to deal with the soldiers' civil re-establishment bill will not take up this matter. He stated that the proposition that every returned man, regardless of his financial situation, shall be paid the gratuity, is not in the interests of the country nor the men themselves. Mr. Doherty's statement came after a large number of members had expressed their views on the matter in debate precipitated by Colonel John A. Currie, North Simcoe, on a motion to ad-

ourn the house in order to discuss the question of gratuities.

—Negotiations with the Grand Trunk are reported to be in the final stage. There is little question but that the road will pass to the government, but whether it will be on the basis of arbitration or an agreement as to price is still uncertain. It is reported in Grand Trunk circles that the company will accept an annual rental of four and a half millions. Its original demand was \$5,800,000, and the government's offer \$3,600,000.

Quebec

QUEBEC.—Five masked men bound and gagged the mail clerks on the Ocean Limited, C.N.R., near Hartaka and robbed the mail car of \$100,000 in silver, which had been shipped from Montreal to Halifax. The Ocean Limited does not stop after she leaves Levis until Hartaka is reached. At Hartaka the train had barely pulled out, according to the mail clerk foreman when the back door of the mail car was crashed in and the five masked men, pointing automatics into the faces of the mail crew, shouting the dramatic and business-like "hands up." The bandits quickly bound and gagged the clerks, then made a dash to the bags containing the money. At St. Thomas the bandits escaped as the train slowed down. It is believed that they had an automobile hidden in the bushes. It is thought that they made for the United States border and were expected to attempt to enter Maine. No one noticed anything wrong on the train at St. Thomas and it was only at Cap St. Ignace, the next stop, that the conductor of the train, passing along the platform of the station, grew suspicious about the quiet in the mail van. Making an investigation he found the back door of the car split open and the five clerks securely tied together. One of the clerks, E. Rene, was bound to be

suffering from nervous shock from his experience. Posses have been organized and are scouring the country in the neighborhood of St. Thomas and Cap St. Ignace. The distance between Levis and Hartaka is about 25 miles, most of it uphill so that it takes about three-quarters of an hour to make the trip.

The bandits boarded the Ocean Limited at Montreal. The train reached Levis about midnight and the bandits were able to effect the robbery and escape entirely in the dark.

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We wish to announce to the people of this district that we have opened up in the former Muenster Hall a First Class

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