

St. Peters Bote,

the oldest Catholic newspaper in Saskatchewan, is published every Wednesday at Muenster, Sask. It is an excellent advertising medium.

SUBSCRIPTION:

\$2.00 per year, payable in advance. Single numbers 5 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Transient advertising 50 cents per inch for first insertion, 25 cents per inch for subsequent insertions. Reading notices 10 cents per line. Display advertising \$1.00 per inch for 4 insertions, \$10.00 per inch for one year. Discount on large contracts. Legal Notices 12 cts. per line nonpareil 1st insertion, 8 cts. later ones.

No advertisement admitted at any price, which the publishers consider unsuited to a Catholic family paper.

Address all communications to
ST. PETERS BOTE,
Muenster, Sask., Canada.

St. Peters Bote.

In Familienblatt zur Erbauung und Belehrung.

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

VOLUME 16 No. 21

MUENSTER, SASK., WEDNESDAY JULY 9, 1919.

WHOLE No. 801

St. Peters Bote

is published every Wednesday.

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

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

SUBSCRIPTION:

\$2.00 per year, payable in advance. Single numbers 5 cents.

Remittances should be made only by Registered Letter, Postal Note or by Money Order, payable at Muenster, Sask.

Address all communications to
ST. PETERS BOTE,
Muenster, Sask., Canada.

On the Threshold of Peace

BERLIN, June 29. — (United Press.) — The German reactionary press was mostly silent today regarding the signing of the peace treaty. Several papers, however, were outspoken in their bitterness toward the terms. "The signing of treason," said the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten. "The next general election will show what the Germans think of the treaty." "It is a scrap of paper," declared the Tageblatt. The Vorwaerts hoped the war's official end at least will enable Germany to begin her work of rehabilitation. According to the National Zeitung, the treaty "reduces the cultured people of Germany to the level of the American creole states." The Lokal Anzeiger urges the German people to receive the treaty with stoicism. The most violent article appeared in the Deutsche Zeitung, which declared: "A peace of violence has been signed at Versailles. Germany's honor has been buried. Only incessant toil will enable us to regain our place among the nations of the world. Then will come revenge for the disgrace of 1919." The paper was suppressed by the government.

PARIS, June 29. — (Havas Agency). — The Council of the Peace Conference, it is understood, will again, after President Wilson's departure take the form of an inter-allied supreme council, in which each of the great powers will be represented by two delegates. According to The Temps, the council will be formed as follows: Former Minister Balfour and Viscount Milner or Andrew Bonar Law, for Great Britain; Premier Clemenceau and Foreign Minister Pichon, for France; Foreign Minister Tittoni and Guglielmo Marconi, for Italy; Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda, for Japan; Secretary of State Lansing and Colonel Edward M. House, for the United States.

BERLIN, June 29. — The new budget is the subject of long conferences and discussions between government leaders. It is expected that the programme will be ready for the national assembly next month. As originally planned, the budget was to make confiscations to the amount of 40,000,000,000 marks to 50,000,000,000 marks. As more money is needed, however, the conferees decided to extend the confiscation list to bring in 70,000,000,000 marks to 90,000,000,000 marks. Payments will be made as easy as possible, but those who do not pay promptly will be taxed. The tax on war profits falls into two classes and hits individuals and corporations. Excess profits over peace earnings would be taxed in the case of individuals, on everything over 3,000 marks up to 10,000 marks at 5 per cent. Above 10,000 marks, the rate would increase proportionately as the profits increase until it reaches 50 per cent. Excess profits earned by corporations in 1919 will be

taxed up 80 per cent. instead of 60, as in 1918.

PARIS, June 30. — The treaty which the entente powers and the United States signed with Poland was made public today. Under this instrument, Poland agrees to protect the minorities against discrimination, assumes payment of such share of the Russian debt as shall be assigned to her by the inter-allied commission, and agrees to support important international postal, railway, telegraph and miscellaneous conventions and other undertakings incidental to the establishment of a national standing.

— The Montenegrin government has sent a note to the allied powers protesting against the peace conference's refusal to allow Montenegro representation in the peace conference with Germany. The Montenegrin government make the point that it was among the first to declare war on Germany.

— Serbian and Italian troops have clashed near Dizrai, according to unofficial reports received here.

WASHINGTON, June 30. — Eighteen American soldiers were killed, one officer and seven men severely wounded, and seventeen slightly wounded in an engagement with anti-Kolchak forces near Romanovka on June 25. Maj. Gen. Graves, commanding the American expedition in Siberia, informed the war department today that the engagement followed an attack by the bolsheviks on some railroad guards.

LONDON, June 30. — The allied governments have represented to the government of Holland the necessity of taking steps to prevent the departure of the former German emperor from Holland. C. B. Harmsworth, under-secretary for foreign affairs, announced in the house of commons this afternoon.

SALONIKI, July 1. — The following official statement was issued from Greek headquarters today: "The Allied Powers have authorized the Greek army to take the offensive in Asia Minor. The resistance organized by the Turkish officers, especially at Pergamos, Abmedli and Aldir, was easily broken. Among the prisoners captured by the Greeks at Abmedli were four officers and eight privates of the Turkish regular army."

BERNE, July 2. — Virtually all of Montenegro is in rebellion against the Serbian military occupation, according to private advices here. Bloody encounters, it is said, have occurred at many places and guerilla warfare is reviving in the mountains.

PARIS, July 2. — The Polish forces on Saturday started a counter-offensive along the whole Galician-Volhynian front, according to advices from Warsaw. The Poles claim that they have everywhere broken through the Ukrainian forces and that the Lemberg-Halicz-Stanislaw railway line is again in Polish hands. The enemy suffered several casualties.

VIENNA, July 2. — Forty students in the military college

at Budapest have been executed by order of the Hungarian communist government, according to advices received here. Bela Kun has issued a proclamation declaring that since proper appreciation had not been shown of "the mild treatment of the past three months, blood shall flow henceforth if necessary to ensure the protection of the proletariat."

PARIS, July 2. — The Germans expect to ratify the peace treaty the first part of next week, according to a note sent to the allies. The note was one acknowledging the allies' stipulation that the blockade will be raised when the treaty is ratified. The Germans also expressed the hope that German war prisoners would be released at the same time.

PARIS, July 3. — The texts of the agreements between France and Great Britain and France and the United States were given out by the foreign office late last night. The agreement between Great Britain and France corresponds with that between the United States and France with an additional provision that the treaty imposes no obligation upon any of the dominions of the British empire unless and until it be approved by the parliament of each dominion interested. This agreement is signed by M. Clemenceau, M. Pichon, David Lloyd George, British premier, and A. J. Balfour, British secretary for foreign affairs.

LONDON, July 3. — The prime minister, Mr. Lloyd George, delivered in the House of Commons this afternoon an explanation of the peace treaty, which he described as "the most momentous document to which the British Empire ever affixed its seal." Though showing the effect of his long labors at Paris, and lacking his usual fire, the premier at times made impassioned utterances, and was loudly cheered. His announcement that the former German emperor would soon be placed on trial before a tribunal sitting in London was cheered most of all, while his presentation of the Anglo-French convention, providing for British aid if Germany should attack France unprovoked, as analogous to one between the United States and France, was greeted with unrestrained approval. The scene recalled some of the great speeches of the war. All the seats were taken and every inch of standing room was occupied. The Prince of Wales, the Japanese, Italian and United States ambassadors, and many other noted persons were in the distinguished visitors' gallery. The gallery behind them was unusually bright because under the recent rules women were permitted to this section and nearly monopolized the space. The premier had a good reception from all sections of the House. His speech was largely impromptu and discursive. He told of the peace conference's efforts to prevent wars in the future, and reviewed some of the striking restrictions put upon Germany in the treaty signed at Versailles. Discussing the determination of the Allied

and Associated Powers to place on trial William Hohenzollern, the former German emperor, as the man chiefly responsible for the war, he declared that if such a course had been followed after other wars, "there would have been fewer wars." It was the intention to make such an example of Germany as to discourage others from "ever again attempting to repeat this infamy." There was a significant passage when the premier first mentioned the League of Nations. Many of the members cheered, but seemingly nearly an equal number burst into laughter. "I beg of you to try it. I beg of you to take it seriously," the premier protested. Proceeding, he declared: "If it saved only one generation from the horrors of war, it would be a great achievement." One member shouted, "Nobody wants it." The premier's reference to the United States and England agreeing to aid France if she should be attacked, was loudly cheered. After referring to guarantees in the treaty such as disarmament, which he declared should not be a "scrap of paper," the premier spoke on the bill dealing with the U.S. and British guarantees in the event of an unprovoked attack on France, saying he did not suppose any section of the house would oppose that.

LONDON, July 3. — The note to Holland requesting the extradition of the former German Emperor, it is understood, will be signed by twenty-three or twenty-four of the powers.

PARIS, July 3. — The officers corps of the Prussian army and German navy, according to a Berne dispatch to the Havas agency, have sent a lengthy appeal to the Queen of Holland not to permit the extradition of the former German Emperor.

LONDON, July 4. — William Hohenzollern, the former German Emperor, will be brought to England in a British ship and imprisoned in the Tower of London, according to the Daily Mail. The death penalty will not be sought, the newspaper points out, but if he is found guilty, the Allies will ask his banishment for life to a remote island, following the precedent of Napoleon's exile on St. Helena. The international trial court had intended to try the former Emperor alone, the Daily Mail says, but it is possible that the former Crown Prince, Frederick William, will also be arraigned before it.

BERLIN, July 4. — It is expected that all German prisoners of war will be on their way home within a few days. The Germans held prisoner by France will be turned over to the German authorities at Cologne, Mayence, and Coblenz, those held in England will be sent by way of Holland or direct by steamer to Germany. It is said that 20,000 German prisoners are remaining voluntarily in Siberia.

PARIS, July 4. — Presentation of the completed peace treaty to the Austrian delegates will suffer a few days' delay, as the drafting of the document has not yet been finished, La Liberte says.

The clauses concerning Italy remain to be inserted in the treaty.

PARIS, July 5. — Germany has indicated her desire to begin immediately her compliance with the terms of the peace treaty regarding reparations. Her request for oral conferences of German economic experts with allied experts has been granted by the Allies. The conferences will begin early next week, according to present indications.

LONDON, July 5. — The German Conservative party have issued a proclamation signed by Ernst von Heydebrand, the party's leader in the Reichstag, stating that the party "declares war on the government and intends to use its whole strength to re-establish the monarchy," according to a Copenhagen despatch from the Exchange Telegraph Company.

BERLIN, July 6. — Prince Eitel Frederick of Prussia, second son of the former kaiser, has sent the following telegram to King George: "To His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland: In fulfilment of the natural duty of son and officer, I with my four younger brothers place myself at Your Majesty's disposal in place of my imperial father, in the event of his extradition, in order by our sacrifice to spare him such degradation. In the name of Princes Adalbert, August William, Oscar and Joachim,

(Signed) Eitel Frederick."

PARIS, July 6. — The proposed Austrian peace treaty will be ready for presentation to the Austrian delegation on Tuesday. The full text of the document is now in the hands of the printer. The presentation of the terms to the Austrians probably will not be accompanied by impressive ceremonies such as were held for the signing of the German treaty, and at the first meeting with the Austrians. An extension of a week is expected to be given the Austrians to examine the new articles, and also certain boundary terms, which were not covered in the first draft given them. The peace commissioners remaining to carry on the work of the conference took the day off today.

LONDON, July 7. — Gen. Cretion, commander of the Allied forces in Bulgaria, has informed the Bulgarian premier that peace delegates from that country would be called to Paris soon and that the Bulgarian government is invited to nominate a delegation, according to a Sofia despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co.

which was almost wiped out. At Miralona a large part of the population was buried under the ruins, but no accurate estimate of the casualties is possible yet. At Olmi scores of houses were destroyed and many casualties occurred. Destruction was great at Rabatta and Casaglia, a number of persons being buried in the latter town. The newspaper Tempo said that besides these the following villages were almost destroyed: Sappinate, Carpeto, Padulo and Casole. The entire Tuscany region has been affected. Florence, where the early quake was first felt, was among the cities reporting casualties. The buildings in the old quarter include many historic edifices, including Santa Maria Delcarmine Church, a Carmelite monastery, St. Mark's Church, and also the famous Florence Cathedral. The total damage is unknown. The church at Borgo Lorenzo and also a church at Murradi collapsed, the railway station at Rufina was destroyed. Trains bringing assistance and relief supplies are coming from Bologna, Perugia and surrounding cities.

— Four persons were killed, on July 4, when troops fired on a crowd at Imola, 22 miles from Bologna, as a result of demonstration against the high cost of living. Newspaper dispatches report the agitation to be particularly strong at Bologna, Ravenna, Florence and Forli. Stores have been pillaged.

BREST, France. — Several French marines were wounded and a number of American marines injured in a riot which took place here June 29. The French marines were ordered from the streets. The riot followed a brawl between French and Americans. American military police were called out to restore order. The crowd armed with missiles marched through the streets and attempted to stone the Americans. Another mob searched the hotels and private homes looking for Americans.

— President Wilson sailed from Brest, June 29, on his return to the United States. The "George Washington", carrying the presidential party, steamed from the harbor at 2.20 o'clock in the afternoon. The departure of the president caused little excitement. There was little cheering and applause from the several thousands who had gathered at the embarkation pier. A procession of Socialists, singing the "Internationale", debouched from the Rue Siam as the president walked across the pier. The president waved his silk hat to the paraders.

PARIS, France. — A vast reconstruction program for the whole of France, at an estimated cost of 40,000,000,000 francs was announced last week in the chamber of deputies during the debate on public works. The plan includes reconstruction of railroads, some of which will be electrified, and large projects for building canals and improving harbors.

(Continued on page 5.)

Foreign News

ROME, Italy. — The earthquake which shook northern Italy Sunday and Monday, June 29 and 30, continued until early July 1. Scores of persons were dead and hundreds injured. With the resumption of communication, it was expected the casualty list would increase. A number of villages were razed and at least 20 were partially in ruins. 40 persons were dead at Vicchio,

THE RECRUIT

By HENDRICK CONSCIENCE

(CONTINUED.)

It was a strange and interesting sight to see, walking through the streets of Venloo, this blooming peasant girl leading the blind soldier by the hand. The passers-by stood still to look at them— attracted, not so much by the appearance of the unfortunate youth with his knapsack on his back and the green shade over his eyes, as by the inexplicable expression of pride and joy which gave to the young girl's countenance an expression at once noble and wondrously beautiful. The good Trien was so happy, so proud at the unexpected result of her self-sacrifice and determination, that she stepped forward with elated head and exulting mien, far too happy to cast down her eyes before the curious looks of the wondering citizens.

She was in great haste to leave the city, and urged the blind man to walk quickly. The unlooked-for success had surprised and astounded her, even yet she could scarcely believe it, and felt at intervals an anxious shudder creep over her, with the fear that it was still possible for some one to tear her friend from her.

At last she gained the city gate; she saw the free fields stretching away towards the distant horizon, and over these lay the way to her village. Now for the first time a loud cry of joy burst from her lips; she turned her eyes thankfully towards heaven, and exclaimed with a sweet rapture:

"Now, John, come; now we are free!"

CHAPTER V.

It was still oppressively hot, though the shadows of the trees were now considerably lengthened. Over head and field still hovered the transparent summer air: no breeze whispered among the foliage; the birds sat panting and still among the motionless leaves; every voice of nature was silent; so far as the eye could reach, neither man nor beast was visible; the earth seemed to have fallen asleep with weariness.

By the side of a solitary road, overhung by the branches of some young oaks, lay a soldier asleep, with his head on his knapsack. His feet were bare, and his shoes lay on the ground near him. A young peasant girl sat by his side, with her anxious look fixed on him, while with a birch twig she drove the flies from his face and feet, and maintained the deepest silence.

The soldier lay on a bed of wild thyme, which emitted its sweet odours round him, while the blue-bell bent its little cups over his brow; lower down, beside his feet, the azure gentian raised to him its beautiful petals. He must have already slept long, for his companion looked uneasily towards the sun, as if she would measure by the progress of heaven's torch how far the day was spent. Perhaps her sadness had another cause. In truth, she was vexed to perceive that the sun had turned round the corner of the oak wood, and was already casting some of its beams in full glow on the body of the sleeper. Her annoyance increased. She rose, and endeavoured to bend the young oak branches and bind them together, to form a thicker shade overhead to protect the soldier's repose; but she soon gave up this, as the sun seemed to fall on the roadside almost horizontally. Advancing softly, and with the greatest caution, she crept into the bush and cut off two long straight twigs, and placing herself before the soldier and looking at the sun as if making a calculation, she stuck both sticks beside him in the earth. She next took her apron, and hung it like a broad

wall of shade before his face, and then sat down again with an expression of satisfaction. For a considerable time she looked at him as he slept, and watched his breathing, as if she would count the very pulsations of his heart. She could not see his eyes, for a green shade concealed them.

At last the soldier moved, groped anxiously round him and stretching out his hands, called out with a voice of alarm:

"Trien! Trien! where are you?" The maiden took his hand and said: "Here I am, John. Compose yourself. You are trembling; what is the matter?"

"Oh! I dreamt that you had left me," replied the young man, sitting up. "Heavens! what a fearful dream! The cold sweat still breaks from me when I think of it."

"What could make you think such a thing as that?" observed the girl with a kind of good-humoured indignation. "Only, it is so much the better that you have dreamt it, John; it is a sure sign that I shall not leave you—dreams always go by contraries."

"It is true, 'dearest," said the soldier, pressing her hands, "God will reward you in heaven for all this."

Meanwhile, Trien had unbuckled the straps of the knapsack, and taken out a piece of bread and meat. She cut the bread into little bits, laid them on the thyme, and then covered them with meat; at the same time saying affectionately:

"How are you now, John? Are you rested? Has your sleep refreshed you?"

"I am no longer weary, Trien dear; but, I do not know how it is, that hateful dream makes me quite melancholy."

"Oh, that will soon go away, John; it comes from sleeping on the hard ground. Will you eat something?"

"Yes Trien, I feel hungry."

The girl put the bits of bread and meat one after the other into his hand. While he silently took the proffered food, she remarked a peculiar expression of dejection and trouble on his face. Believing, however, that the uneasy sleep was the only cause of this apparent melancholy, she made no attempt to enliven his spirits, but so soon as she had given him the last bit of bread, she drew on his stockings and shoes, and prepared to resume their journey. The soldier picked up the knapsack, but the girl took it from him.

"No, no, Trien," he said, "let me carry it now. I entreat you: you weary yourself too much. It is not proper, besides, that a young girl should walk with a knapsack on her back; it must already look singular enough to see a peasant maid travelling with a blind soldier. What will people think of it?"

"Why should people's opinions trouble us, John? You, who can't see, suffer a hundred times more fatigue than I do, for you are always making false steps. Besides, you are far from being well and strong yet. The knapsack is nothing to me."

So saying, she took it again upon her back, and being now ready to set out, led the soldier into the middle of the road, putting a staff into his hand and fastening the other end on her shoulder, that the blind man might walk securely in her footsteps. When setting out, she said:

"Should I walk too quickly, dear John, you must tell me. And let us talk a little as we go; it will shorten the way."

As she received no answer, she turned round, but without stopping, and said to her companion:

"John, you should not hang your head in that way; it fatigues your chest."

The young man silently raised his head; but after a few steps, let

it sink again. He was evidently lost in earnest thought. Trien saw this; but also anxiety was expressed in her features, she said in a clear cheerful tone as if she would rouse him out of his dependency:

"O, John, to-morrow evening we shall be home! That will be glorious! Your poor mother thinks that you are still pining away in the dark sick-room. How happy she will be and with what joy she will embrace you again! And Pawken, who shed so many tears when you went away to be a soldier, how he will leap and dance!—and my mother, and grandfather! I can see them all coming out with open arms to meet you. And the ox, poor beast! when it hears you, will be as happy as the rest; for I could see every day in his eyes that he had not forgotten you. And then grandfather will kill the fat buck, and we shall all feast and rejoice together, like kings. Ah, I wish that I were sitting there now!"

While chatting away in this style, she often looked round at the blind man, who walked behind holding by the leading-stick, in order to see the effect of her words on his face. A faint smile was the only change she perceived on it; but this indication of pleasure, slight as it was, encouraged her, and though her companion had made no reply, she proceeded:

"And when we once find ourselves at home again, John, I will stay by you, and never leave you. I will buy songs, and learn them by heart, to sing them to you in the evening by the fireside; when I am working in the fields, you will always be beside me, and we shall talk together during our work; and what you can't see, I shall let you feel with your hands, and in that way you shall know just as well as I how the crops are getting on—you shall see them grow in your mind. I will take you to church, too; and on Sunday evening drink a can of beer with you at the 'Crown', that you may have a chat with your old friends. Everything will be just as if you were not blind. What do you say to all that? Is it not all very delightful to think of?"

A few tears fell from under the green shade which covered the soldier's eyes, and rolled like rain-drops upon the road. He replied in a melancholy tone:

"Trien dear, your voice is so sweet that it makes my heart tremble with a kind of sadness. When I listen to your beautiful talking, I feel as if my guardian angel were walking on before me: I see you standing in front of me; you have wings, and your body is as bright as the sun. I believe it is our dear heavenly Father who lets me see with my poor blind eyes how you are to be afterwards rewarded in heaven for your inconceivable goodness."

"Ah, John, you must not speak in that singular way," replied Trien; "I desire only one reward for my labour, and that is to see you less melancholy. You were much more cheerful yesterday."

The blind man drew back the stick, and taking the maiden's hand that he might walk beside her, said:

"Trien, yesterday I was merry because I was thinking of my return home. But since this morning, and especially since I slept yonder, I perceive how matters really stand. Something disturbs my heart which I will not hide from you—God himself would punish me were I to repay your love with selfishness."

"Well, John, what has come into your head now. You make me so anxious that I can scarcely walk on. Tell me what grieves you so; it must be some fancy or other."

"Let us talk quietly and calmly over the matter, Trien," replied the young man, with a choking voice. "You are strong, pretty, and good of heart, and can do

every kind of work; is it proper that you should let your young life wasted and lost out of love and pity for an unfortunate blind man? And then, when our parents lie in the churchyard, you will be old, alone, and destitute, and all for my sake."

The maiden, moved by the sad tones of his voice, wept bitterly, though the young man did not perceive it.

"Trien, even on my deathbed shall I think of that blessed moment by the linden-tree, when we took farewell of one another. I understood what your darling blue eyes then said, and it has made me happy in my sufferings. Even when the doctor was burning my eyes with the caustic so that I screamed with the agony, you stood before me with the same blush upon your brow, and I still felt your hand tremble in mine. Ah! if the all-merciful God had left me but one eye to work for our daily bread, I would have fallen on my knees before you, Trien, to entreat that we should be united for life; and I would have worked myself to death to reward you for your kindness in granting me entreaty. But now, that is all over."

"But, for God's sake, John," cried the girl, full of despair, "what are you talking of? Do you say all this to torture me? What in the world then do you wish?"

"Sorrow—and death!" sighed the young man.

"Death!" cried Trien with vexation. "Do you think I will let you die? What do you mean? Speak more clearly, I can't bear these mysterious words. I will go no further. Sit down here for a little that these hateful thoughts may be driven out of your head."

She led the blind man to the roadside, and taking off the knapsack, sat down with him on the thin grass, and said:

"Now, then, John, let me hear what you have got to say; and speak right out what you mean."

"Ah, dear Trien, you know what I mean; you will cast away your youth for my sake. Can I then desire that you should waste your whole life out of compassion for me? The very thought tears my heart to pieces. If you wish me to have an easy mind and be cheerful, then promise that you will be henceforth nothing more to me than a sister; that you will go to merry-makings as formerly, and be friendly to other young men."

Trien interrupted him with sobs and tears:

"John, John! how is it possible that you can be so cruel? You cut my heart in two like a butcher. All the reward for my kindness is, 'Go, seek other young men.' How have I deserved that, or what have I done wrong?"

John sought for the maiden's hand, and when he had grasped it, said with a melancholy voice:

"Ah, Trien, you will not understand me. Had I still six eyes I would let them all be burnt out just that I might love you, if I could do so without bringing you sorrow. And yet blindness is a calamity the bitterness of which no one can conceive so long as he has the light. But God would assuredly punish me were I to use your life for my own advantage."

"And were I to follow your hateful advice, I suppose you would forget me too?"

"Forget!" replied the blind man. "It is always night around me. My whole life long I must think and dream. On whom and on what? Only on your goodness, and on what your eyes said when we parted yonder."

"And even if you gained your wish, you would still continue to love Trien, then, would you?"

"Always, always—till death!"

The maiden wiped the tears from her eyes. A totally different expression now took possession of

CALL IN TO MY SHOWROOM
and look over the New
BRISCOE SPECIAL

the Car with the Half Million Dollar Motor.

The Price is within reach of everybody
wanting an up-to-date Car.

I WILL GIVE YOU A DEMONSTRATION ANY TIME

Let me know your requirements
and I can supply your wants in anything for the Farm.

MY MOTTO: A SQUARE DEAL and SERVICE
at all times, DAY OR NIGHT.

E. D. LELACHEUR

THE HUMBOLDT MACHINE MAN
Main Street HUMBOLDT, SASK.

We Have A Full Line Of PAINT

House paint—Implement paint—Floor paint—Wall paint—
Kalsominé—Floor Varnish—Linoleum Varnish—Floor Wax
and all colours of Automobile Paint and Varnish
in fact everything to brighten things up and make
them look like new. Call and see, and get colour cards.

A full line of Drugs, Chemicals and Patent Medicines.
Marlatt's Gall Stone Cure always on hand, also Ad-ler-i-ka.

School Books and School Supplies in any Quantity.

Large Assortment of Gramophones & Records

Send us a trial order. Mail orders a speciality.

Write us in your own language.

W. F. Hargarten
Pharmac. Chemist ■ Bruno, Sask.

For Wedding Gifts and Rings

see

E. Thornberg

Watchmaker and Jeweller

Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Main St., HUMBOLDT, SASK.

Fullness of Tone! Adaptability! Beauty!

Let us explain, why these three outstanding qualities produce new and increased pleasure when you listen to the

MELOTONE

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

M. J. MEYERS Jeweller and Optician HUMBOLDT

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

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

Advertise in the St. Peters Bote.

Humboldt Tailoring Comp., Practical Tailors
Suits made to order. Cleaning, Pressing,
Dyeing and Repairing garments of every
description. Send goods per parcel post,
and we quote a minimum price, after examining goods received.
Humboldt Tailoring Co., Humboldt, Sask.

When looking for LAND
see me. I can sell you land
at all prices and on the terms
you want.
A. J. RIES, ST. GREGOR.

her features, and with joyful pride and a cheerful heart, she rejoined:

"And I in the meantime should forsake you? Go to merry-makings with other young men, while you sat all week long in your house, at the corner of the hearth, forsaken and alone, mourning and thinking of me? John, how could you even imagine such a thing? Were it not you, I should certainly be very angry. Do you think, then, that I have no heart, and would let you pine and waste away alone with nobody to care for you? No, no; you loved me dearly when you still had your two fine black eyes; and I will still love you when you have lost them, poor fellow! Speak to me no more, of other young men—it vexes me; for it sounds as if you cared no more about me; and the very thought of that makes the tears roll over my cheeks."

John pressed the maiden's hand with mute and wondering gratitude; and, after a pause, said with a sigh:

"Trien, you are an angel upon earth. I feel that you alone can make me forget what God has taken from me; but it cannot, cannot be."

"Yes," she replied; "I understand you now: you would say that I should enter the order of St. Anna and be an old maid for life. It shall not be so. I mean to make a happy marriage, and that before the winter corn is sown, I tell you."

"Marry!" murmured the soldier, secretly disquieted; oh, Trien, now is my heart at rest, God grant that your husband love you as you deserve. You will be married, then? With whom? Is it a friend in our village?"

"John, have you lost your senses?" cried the girl, with such emphasis that it re-echoed in the fir-wood behind. "I say that I shall marry, and you ask whom. Why, you!"

"Heavens! Me!—a poor blind man!"

"Yes, you; him who would give six eyes to dare to love me."

"Oh, thanks, thanks, Trien, for your inexpressible goodness. May God bless you for a love so great; but—"

Trien laid her hand on his mouth and arrested the but, saying at the same time: "Silence; you spoke so earnestly just then, that my heart leapt in my breast when I heard you. Say no more; let me speak now. If Trien had become blind through some misfortune, would you have driven the poor forlorn sheep from you? And if she still continued to love you in her affliction, would you have given her a deathblow by looking after other girls? Answer me."

"I may not answer."

"You must, John; and answer directly, too."

"Ah, well, Trien, I would have done as you do now: but it cannot be, dearest: what would people say of me?"

"It shall be," said the maiden with decision. "Promise it here, on my right hand, that God may see it, and that it may be ratified in heaven, till the priest shall unite us in the church."

When the soldier heard this, he covered his face with both hands, and let his head sink slowly on the maiden's breast, overpowered and speechless with emotion.

"People!" exclaimed Trien with animation. "He who does right need not be ashamed of himself before any man. And when I go to church with you, and take your hand before the altar, then shall I hold my head proudly, and think that God alone knows what is good and what is bad. And when I have once done it, I shall soon show what one can accomplish where there is a stout heart and strong arms. You shall want for nothing, John dear, Trien will take care of that; and she will remain with you, and comfort and cheer-

you till death separates us. And so shall we live with our mothers and grandfather and Pawken in peace and happiness as we used to do. Is it not delightful to think of all this?"

With tears in his eyes, the blind soldier kissed her hands. He still murmured a few words of unwillingness to accept her affectionate sacrifice; but she spoke in an imperative tone:

"John, we cannot sit here any longer; we must go. It will be dark before we reach the farmhouse where I slept four days ago. Rise and push on a little further with a cheerful heart. No more of this; what is said is said. Let us talk now of other things."

She took the knapsack on her back, gave John the end of the staff as before, and both trudged on over the heath in silence, but with joyful hearts.

To be continued.

The Girl in Black.

The rich man frowned. "You understand of course that you have no legal claim. No lawyer would think for a minute."

His caller interrupted him. She was a young girl dressed in black. Her sensitive face needed only plumpness and color to make it pretty. Ever without either he recognized its charm.

"Yes, I understand. Father owed you money and he gave you that oil stock in payment. He didn't know how much it was worth, even then, and now it is worth a great deal more isn't it?"

She was so childishly simple in putting the question he almost caught himself smiling. He sternly repressed the inclination.

"The value was appreciated," he acknowledged, and waited.

"Mother and I have very little," said the girl. "Of course, we want you to have all father borrowed, and the interest. But to get so much for so little hardly seems fair, does it, when you are so rich?"

This time he let himself laugh. And the girl looked at him, flushing.

"My dear young woman," he said, "let me suggest that I wouldn't be rich long if every time I made a profitable transaction I was obliged to return to the other party all my profits. Business is not a form of charity. It is conducted on the principle of each for himself."

The girl reflected.

"Then there's no use my staying any longer," she said and stood up. The eyes that met his showed no hostility, but a grave wonder, and somehow that made him more uncomfortable than if he had seen hate in their gray depths.

He stood frowning when she left the room. Unbusinesslike! It was preposterous that when he had made a handsome thing out of a deal with an impractical old scholar, his daughter should appear and ask him to make restitution like a criminal. She seemed to think that the fact that he was rich and they were poor made a difference.

"Silly sentiment," he growled. "And if the shoe was on the other foot, she'd sing a different tune. That sort of people are as ready to feather their own nests as anyone else, if given the chance."

But the wonder in the girl's eyes stayed with him. He went for his overcoat, gesturing away the servant who would have helped him. He would take a little walk. The doctor was always telling him to leave his car alone and do more walking. Today he had a feeling that his nerves need the bracing air.

Three blocks from home he came upon a scene of disaster. At the intersection of the streets lay an overturned wagon, belonging to a vegetable vendor, as was proved

by the turnips and carrots and parsnips and potatoes that had been scattered in all directions. The horse responsible for the mishap had been extricated from the broken shafts, and stood at a distance, his head drooping. The driver, a thin, middle-aged man wore the blank expression of one temporarily stunned by misfortune.

The usual crowd had gathered. Some were asking how it happened. Others were offering advice.

The rich man would have passed on, but at that minute a girl slipped out of the crowd, a slender girl in a black dress.

"Can't you get some boxes or baskets out of the wagon?" she asked, addressing the owner. "Then we can help you to pick up all these vegetables. You'll help, won't you?" she asked turning to a boy who had laughed.

The boy stared.

"Sure," he said after a moment. "I'll help."

As a matter of fact, nearly all helped. The men went over to the wagon and presently with a great deal of straining it was righted. The others in the crowd, following the girl's lead, had been picking up the scattered vegetables. Barring the tomatoes, which were decidedly the worse for wear, they had come through with little damage. And in the case of the wagon, too, the injury was less than might have been expected.

The boy who had laughed brought over the horse and helped to harness. Some of the men lifted the boxes of vegetables into the wagon. A woman went up to the vendor with a friendly smile.

"I live at 3220 on the next street," she said, "Stop to-morrow, please. I like the looks of your vegetables."

A man in the crowd, his handsome overcoat streaked with dust where it had come in contact with the wheels spoke up:

"I'll take a bunch of this celery along. It's as good as ever, as far as I can see."

He dropped a coin into the vendor's hand and went his way.

The girl in black was stealing off unnoticed when she was stopped by the very man with whom she had just concluded an unsatisfactory interview.

"I see you're consistent," he said.

"You think of somebody besides Number One. Suppose you walk back to the house with me. I'd like to talk over that matter we were just discussing. Perhaps, after all, you were right."

Fifteen Years Ago

From No. 21 of St. Peters Bote

Rosthern reports that Joseph Kopp left for the Colony where he will make his home near St. Peter's Monastery. — Mr. and Mrs. Peter Neys, who were in charge of the "Rosthern House" have given up the business and moved on their homestead at St. Benedict. Besides farming they will also run a store. — Owing to his illness Father Meinrad was unable to hold services last Sunday. Father Peter of the Monastery held the services in his stead.

— Peter Diedrichs writes from Leofeld on July 7th that a Local Improvement District has been organized, including Townships 39 and 40, Range 25; and Townships 39 and 40, Range 26. Frank Kohle is Chairman and Peter Diedrichs is Sec.-Treas. The other officials are Arnoldy and Theodore Holzum.

ADDENDA:

On Monday, July 18, at 10 a.m. Holy Mass was read for the first time in the Store of Wm. Smith (Bruno Sask.), the only building there at the time. Father Chrysostom announced that in future

he would hold services every second Monday.

—On Monday, July 25th, at 10 a. m. Father Chrysostom held services for the first time in the log church at St. Joseph (Fulda) which had just been completed. The Rev. Father was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Manning.

Advertise in the St. Peters Bote!

FOR SALE, the S. E. 1/4 Sec. 18-38-25, and the S. E. 1/4 Sec. 13-38-26. Good buildings, house, stables and an excellent well with plenty and the very best water. Terms on application. Apply to or see G. S. Daun, 1 mile fr. Bruno, Sask.

Humboldt's Electrical Shop Light and Power Wiring Contractors.

Farm Wiring for 32 and 110 Volt a Specialty.

Our wiring is suitable for any system of Lighting Plants, so when you build that new house let us do the light and power installation.

—We charge \$3.00 per outlet for 32 Volt Installations.—

LARGE FARMS CHEAPER. Let us figure on your job. And after you have installed the wiring, buy

"NORTHERN LIGHT AND POWER" THE PLANT WORTH BUYING.

Write us for full information and illustrations.

Humboldt's Electrical Shop — Opposite Arlington Hotel — Humboldt, Sask.

We Print

Envelopes, Letterheads, Noteheads, Posters, Circulars, etc.

♦♦ ST. PETERS BOTE, MUENSTER, SASK. ♦♦

SUMMER TOURIST FARES Canadian National Railways

PACIFIC COAST

First-Class Round Trip Tickets

TO Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego,

NOW ON SALE

And up to Sept. 30. Return Limit Oct. 31, 1919
SEE JASPER AND MT. ROBSON PARKS

EASTERN CANADA

All Rail and Lake and Rail

TO Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, and other Eastern Canada Points,

SIX DAYS A WEEK SERVICE

Enquire about choice of routes, STANDARD EQUIPMENT

ON YOUR TRIP EAST HAVE YOUR TRAVEL PLANS INCLUDE A FEW DAYS AT MINAKI SUMMER RESORT — 115 MILES EAST OF WINNIPEG

For full information as to Stopovers, Train Service, Fares from this District, apply Local Agent or write OSBORNE SCOTT, G. P. A. W. STAPLETON, D. P. A. J. MADILL, D. P. A. Winnipeg, Man. Saskatoon, Sask. Edmonton, Alta.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

"A NATIONAL LINE UNDER NATIONAL MANAGEMENT"

GRAY-DORT

The Quality Goes Clear Through

Satisfaction

You will like your Gray-Dort for its eagerness to do things your way—for its power—flexibility—simplicity.

You will like it for its reasonable first and after cost—good appearance, thorough comfort and reliable performance—for the full value it delivers.

Own a Gray-Dort and cut down unproductive time—keep healthy—bright—lively—efficient—the times demand your best.

Your inspection of a Gray-Dort is requested—make it to-day.

KELLY BROS., HUMBOLDT

We have been successful in securing an up-to-date AUTO PAINTER. GET YOUR CAR MADE LIKE NEW while there is an opportunity. Prices reasonable.

At Your Service Day or Night

WE GUARANTEE OUR GOODS

We can convert your car into a truck

at a reasonable cost

Call and see us or phone
Garage 17 Residence 70



Agents For Dominion Life Insurance.

St. Peter's Bote

Published every Wednesday by the Benedictine Fathers of St. Peter's Abbey at Muenster, Sask. The subscription price, payable in advance, is \$2.00 per annum, \$1.00 per half year, and 50 Cents per quarter. Single copies 5 cents.

Contributions, advertisements and changes of advertisements should reach the office of publication not later than Saturday to ensure their appearance in the following issue. Sample copies sent free upon request.

Notices of change of address should always contain both the old and the new address. REMITTANCES should always be made by Registered Letter, Postal Note or Money Order, payable at MUENSTER, SASK.

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

1919 Church Calendar 1919

Table with columns for June, July, and August, listing various feast days and events such as Pentecost, Holy Trinity, and various saints' days.

Table with columns for Feasts of Obligation and Fasts of Obligation, listing specific dates and names of feasts like New Year, Epiphany, and Ember Days.

The World is fast becoming Republican

Before the war, monarchies and republics were about equally balanced. Now there are twenty-nine republics as against twenty-one monarchies, counting Germany, Austria and Russia as one republic each.

Catholic Priest defends Freedom of Education.

A bitter attack upon Senator Hoke Smith's educational bill and similar measures pending in congress creating a department of education, was made by Rev. Eugene De L. McDonnell, S.J., of Loyola College, Baltimore, in a baccalaureate sermon delivered before the graduating class of Georgetown University, and a large audience of friends and relatives on the college campus.

Jesus Christ out of the land." He called upon the graduates to go forth prepared to save for posterity sacred rights and liberties, which he said were now seriously threatened from many quarters.

Cardinal Mercier of Belgium

defines rights of Family and Parents in Educational Matters. Time and again St. Peter's Bote has advocated educational freedom and vindicated the parents' rights in education.

also a right in the fulfillment of that duty. No earthly power, no matter how exalted, may curtail the right of parents to educate their children, without interfering with natural and divine law.

Catholic parents in the United States and other countries delegate this God-given right in part to the parochial schools, and therefore the enemies of these schools offend seriously against natural law and the law of God, when trying to force Catholic parents by all possible means to send their children to godless or so-called neutral schools.

"The right to teach is only another form of the right to express one's ideas. The State cannot claim a monopoly of teaching. Private enterprise is a great factor in progress, alike in the intellectual as in the economic sphere. The action of the State must be limited to protecting, encouraging and, where necessary, seconding the initiative of others, never must supplant it. The State has no right to mould all its citizens in one type, or to oblige them all to think alike, on the pretext of bringing about a perfect unity in the body politic.

Thus the Cardinal condemns the dangerous tendency to permit the State to monopolize the educational system. No less interesting and important is the declaration of the Cardinal on that basic consideration: the rights and duties of parents in education and instruction. His Eminence writes:

"All must possess certain rudiments which form the basis of all intellectual culture and are one of the conditions for sharing the life of a civilized society. This constitutes the minimum which parents are in duty bound to procure for their children. And it would seem that public authority has here the right to interfere in the last resort in order to safeguard the right of the child against any remissness or selfishness on the part of the parent.

"Whatever answer may be given, the education enforced by the State can only deal with that minimum of knowledge that is strictly indispensable. Beyond this the intellectual education of each one must be suited to the avocation he is likely to follow. The right which each person has of choosing a career suited to his tastes and abilities stands opposed to any legal compulsion in this delicate matter.

"As morality is meaningless if divorced from the idea of the Absolute—the proper object of religion—the moral upbringing of anyone must have religious education as its foundation. Parents owe to their children this moral and religious education, and this... because... society at large has an interest in the preservation of beliefs, which, to use the words of Taine, lend the strongest support to the social instinct."

—Priests cannot come forth from homes where God is despised or mocked or entirely absent.

Religious News

Two New Prefaces

Under date of April 9th His Holiness Pope Benedict XV. has approved two new prefaces which are to be inserted in the Roman Missal. The wording of these new prefaces is as follows:

Preface for Masses for the Dead.

"It is truly meet and just, right and availing unto salvation, that we should at all times and in all places give thanks unto Thee, Holy Lord, Father Almighty, everlasting God; through Christ Our Lord. In Whom the hope of a blessed resurrection has shone forth to us, and the promise of future immortality consoles those who are saddened by the certain lot of dying. For to the faithful, O Lord, life is changed, not taken away, and while the earthly house of this habitation is dissolved, an eternal dwelling place in the heavens is being prepared. And therefore with Angels and Archangels, with Thrones and Dominations, and with the whole army of the heavenly host, we sing a hymn to Thy glory, saying unceasingly, etc."

Preface of St. Joseph.

"It is truly meet and just, right and availing unto salvation, that we should at all times and in all places give thanks unto Thee, Holy Lord, Father Almighty, everlasting God; and that we should bless and proclaim Thee, and magnify Thee with fitting praise on the Feast of Blessed Joseph. Who, being a just man, was given by Thee to the Virgin Mother of God as a Spouse, and who also, as a faithful and prudent servant, was set over Thy Family, in order that he might watch over, as a Father, Thy only begotten Son, conceived by the overshadowing of the Holy Spirit, Jesus Christ Our Lord. Through whom the Angels praise Thy majesty, the Dominations adore, and the Powers tremble; the Heavens, the Heavenly Virtues and the Blessed Seraphim, celebrate together with united exultation. With whom we beseech Thee that Thou wouldst admit our own voices as we humbly say, etc."

ST. BONIFACE, Man. — The festival of St. John the Baptist is a national event with the Catholics of St. Boniface, as also with all Canadian Catholics. On the feast day High Mass was celebrated at the cathedral, and His Grace, Archbishop Beliveau, pontificated. An appeal for patriotism and goodwill was a special note in the sermon preached by Rev. Fr. Sabourin, St. John the Baptist is the patron-Saint of Canada.

WINDSOR, Ont. — On Sunday, June 22nd, His Lordship Bishop Fallon dedicated the new church of the Holy Trinity at Windsor. The charming little edifice, built in the Spanish renaissance style, is intended primarily for the use of the Polish residents of Windsor and vicinity and represents an outlay of \$32,000.

CHICAGO, Ill. — On Wednesday, July 2nd, a rare celebration took place in St. Procopius Church. The Rt. Rev. Abbot Nepomucene Jaeger, O.S.B., celebrated his silver abbatial jubilee and the Rt. Rev. Abbot Coadjutor Valentine Kohlbeck, O.S.B., was solemnly blessed as an abbot by His Grace, the Most Rev. George W. Mundelein, Archbishop of Chicago. Many abbots, prelates and priests were present at the solemnity.

COLLEGEVILLE, Minn. — The alumni of St. John's University thronged the halls of their Alma Mater 400 strong on Wednesday, June 25th. A bronze memorial tablet set on a large granite bowlder in Memorial Park, containing the names of 482 "St. John's Boys" who served Uncle Sam during the world war was dedicated. Seven-

teen names are graced with stars. Mr. F. A. Gross spoke on patriotism and religion and Mr. Carl Ladner in behalf of the boys on the Service Roll. The next general reunion is to take place in 1921.

ST. CLOUD, Minn. — Rev. Jos. Mayrhofer, chaplain of St. Raphael's Hospital, St. Cloud, can celebrate the golden sacerdotal jubilee on July 26th.

—Rev. Joseph Buscher, pastor of St. Alexius Parish, West Union, celebrated the silver jubilee of his ordination on June 29th.

CROOKSTON, Minn. — The work on the addition to St. Vincent Hospital has been begun. This addition will serve as the motherhouse and novitiate of the new province of the Benedictine Sisters.

RESERVE, Wis. — At one of the largest gatherings of Indians ever recorded for Wisconsin, Father Gordon, the Indian priest, introduced Gov. Philipp as the orator of the day in a combined Corpus Christi Feast and a soldier's homecoming celebration here. There were delegations of three different Sioux reservations. At the solemn High Mass Bishop Koudelka preached in Chippewa, a remarkable feature of the celebration. Immediately following, a great procession formed with Bishop Koudelka presiding in mitre and cape. After the procession Gov. Philipp presided at a typical banquet given by the Indians to the distinguished guests.

MILWAUKEE. — Rev. Anton J. Lauer, pastor of the Sacred Heart Parish in Allenton, passed away on June 21st. He was born in Milwaukee in 1875 and was ordained to the priesthood in 1901.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — A large attendance of prominent Catholic educators marked the opening of the sixteenth annual convention of the Catholic Educational Association in St. Louis, June 24th. Delegates from east and west gathered in the cathedral for the opening Mass, when an address was given by Archbishop Glennon. Much valuable work was accomplished.

—On June 30th, 1894, ten Franciscans were ordained to the priesthood at St. Anthony's Church, St. Louis. Three of them have passed away since, and the remaining seven celebrated their silver jubilee on that day.

OMAHA, Nebr. — The new SS. Peter and Paul Church, South Side, Omaha, was dedicated on June 29th by Archbishop Harty. The new church is Romanesque in style and costs \$45,000.

SAN ANSELMO, Cal. — The remarkable scene of three brothers at the same altar, one a Bishop, another assistant priest, while the third brother received Holy Orders, was witnessed on June 15th at St. Anselm's Church, here, when the Rt. Rev. John J. Cantwell, Bishop of Los Angeles, elevated to the dignity of the priesthood his brother, Rev. Arthur Cantwell, who had just completed his theological studies at St. Bernard's Seminary, Rochester.

PITTSBURG, Pa. — Rev. Gebh. Friedmann, O. M. Cap., died at the age of 63 years. He was born in Bavaria in 1883.

CINCINNATI, O. — St. John's Parish here celebrated its diamond jubilee on June 29th. The church is under the direction of the Friars Minor and is the oldest of its kind in the city.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — Twelve priests of the Brooklyn Diocese, who were ordained on Sacred Heart Feast in 1894, celebrated their silver sacerdotal jubilees in a reunion at Rockaway Park, N. Y.

BOSTON, Mass. — A class of over 800 converts, probably the largest at one time in Boston, received the Sacrament of Confirmation at the hands of Cardinal O'Connell in the cathedral two weeks ago. The converts were of various races including negroes,

Chinese and one Indian. Confirmation of a class of converts is now an annual custom at the Boston cathedral. The great church was well filled with relatives and friends of those to be confirmed.

SWITZERLAND. — The Rt. Rev. Titular Abbot Adelhelm Odermatt, O.S.B., of Mt. Angel, Oregon, celebrated the golden jubilee of his ordination to the priesthood in his native city, Switzerland. To give personal thanks to the Holy Father, and to visit his home and sister, the jubilarian went to Europe in December.

St. Peter's Colony

BRUNO. — The village of Bruno is augmenting its prestige and gaining notoriety and importance day by day. Soon we expect to be a full-fledged modernized town. Bruno, indeed, even now possesses all the features, acquirements and accomplishments of a real first-class town. Of late a new phase was added when we were able to record the first case of burglary, yes, of genuine burglary perpetrated in our borough. Two men, it is alleged, broke into the apothecary and store of W. F. Hargarten in the early hours of June 30th, and took with them a lot of rings, watches, chains, and other jewelry. They had forced a back window open and thereby gained access to the jewelry in the store, of which they took along as much as they could carry, to the amount of \$500. The loot was then concealed beneath the platform of the depot, where it was found later on. All the jewelry, save three valuable watches, was recovered. Upon investigation made after the robbery was reported to him, Constable J. A. B. Wilson, of Humboldt, arrested on Tuesday, July 1st, William Martin, who is now held on a charge of theft, pending further investigation by the provincial police department.

—The bricklayers are making excellent progress at the new Ursuline Convent. The second story is about completed, and this week will see the third storey rise into the air.

—Mrs. F. S. Daun is reported to be seriously sick. On Monday of this week Father Leo was called to her bedside.

—On Friday of this week all the schools in which the Ursuline Sisters are teaching will close for summer vacation, to be re-opened the first part of September.

—The Rev. Father Leo went to Muenster on a visit, last Sunday, returning on Monday.

CARMEL. — The storm of Friday night, June 27th, did considerable damage here. Messrs. Chas. Freistadt and Mich. Kosokowsky, south of Carmel had two horses killed and one badly injured when the storm caused the barn to collapse. A number of other farmers had their barns, granaries, etc., lifted off their foundations or blown out of angle.

—Now that we have lots of moisture many farmers contemplate to do considerable breaking yet. The crops are improving much, but will fall way short of an average yield, at least this being the case with wheat, where the rains came too late to be of benefit.

—A number of people took much interest in watching the airplane fly over Carmel on its way to Humboldt from Saskatoon, last Friday noon, to be the main attraction at the Soldiers Welcome and Sports day there.

—Road construction around here is practically over for the season, as two of the three crews finished up last week.

HUMBOLDT. — Much damage resulted from the big storm that visited Humboldt and district on Friday night, June 27th. The large two-storey building on Main street, occupied by Messrs. Thoro-

ian. Confirmation converts is now at the Boston church was and friends med.

Colony

illage of Bruno prestige and importance we expect to dermized town. now possesses urrements and real first-class w. phase was able to record glary, yes, perpetrated in eary and store in the early and took with atches, chains, ey had forced and thereby jewelry in the took along as carry, to the ath the plat- where it was the jewelry, watches, was tigation made is reported to B. Wilson, of on Tuesday. rtin, who is arge of theft, estigation by department. are making the new Ur-second storey and this week ey rise into is reported On Monday eo was called this week all the Ursuline will close for be re-opened mber. Leo went to last Sunday. m of Friday considerable Chas. Frei-owsky, south horses killed when the to collapse. farmers had s, etc., lifted or blown out ave lots of ers contem-ple breaking improving ay short of st this being where the be of benefit. people took ing the airo- on its way katoon, last main attrac-elcome and around here the season, ws finished —Corr. ch damage storm that district on 27th. The ng on Main sers. Thoru-

berg & Stirling. Overland dealers, became a good target for the gale. The front plate glass windows were blown out and the building was badly twisted and is now leaning considerably to the south. The windows in Kelly Bros. garage, also windows in the south side of the Arlington and Windsor hotels were blown out. The tin roofing on the power house was ripped off and rolled into a heap. The roof of Louis Moritzer's implement shed was lifted off, and numerous small sheds of various kinds were turned over. Many residences suffered broken windows and much damage was done by the rain. Chas. Mycock's barn, just west of town, was blown down, and Sam Mycock's and Peter Poss' barn was blown off its foundation. Jos. Reinhart's barn, near Waldsee, was likewise blown from its foundation and badly damaged. Much damage is reported in the Hillsley district, southwest of town, where A. G. Schmidt suffered the destruction of its barn, with four head of cattle killed and one seriously hurt.

—The Canadian National Railway will make extensive improvements at Humboldt this year. The contract for the erection of a large addition to the round house and a large machine shop and boiler room has been let to Nesbitt Bros. of Edmonton, and sub-let to Wm. Tuck. Ten new stalls will be built, five to be added on the east end of the round house, while the first part erected, comprising six stalls on the north end, is now being torn down to make room for five new stalls which will be larger than the old ones. The machine shop and boiler room, which will be constructed of brick and concrete, will be 60x40 feet, and will be built at the west side of the roundhouse. The plans call for a structure of the latest standard design and it will be up-to-date in every respect. The contract for the excavation has been let to I. B. Shallhorn, who has a force of men engaged on this part of the work. Mr. Tuck intends to have about 40 men on the work, which he expects to have completed about Dec. 1st. These extensive improvements to be made by the railway company will result in a big increase in the number of railway employees here, and is further evidence of their intention to make this an important division on their system of railways.

—H. J. —Dr. D. B. Neely is back home from Rochester and his many friends are pleased to see him much improved in health. —Dr. A. S. Garnett left on a short visit to his old home at Kentucky, U.S.A. —Mr. Jno. Spangler, Sr. and Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Spangler left last week for Mercedes, Texas, where they will spend a few weeks. —Mr. Robt. Smith, registrar at the Humboldt Land Titles office, has resigned, and left last week for Prince Albert, and after a short visit with friends there will take an extended trip to the Pacific coast. Mr. Smith has been connected with the land titles department of the provincial government for a good many years and has been one of the department's most trustworthy officials. He has been here since the office was established in 1914. His successor is Mr. Robinson, formerly deputy registrar at Battleford, who lately returned from overseas. —An important deal was consummated last week, when Mr. Ed. Haskamp disposed of his stock farm at Burton Lake, comprising 320 acres, for the excellent price of \$60.00 an acre. The purchaser was Mr. H. E. Stewart, of Kansas City, Mo., U. S. A. Mr. Haskamp, since starting his stock farm here a few years ago has built up an excellent herd of purebred Shorthorn cattle. His present intention is to remove to Texas, and he will sell

his stock at a big auction sale in the fall.

LENORA LAKE.—While working on a farm of his cousin, near Watrous, John Stelzer, son of F.X. Stelzer, met with a very unfortunate accident while engaged in pulling up a load of hay into a barn with a hay sling. The post to which the pulley was attached was pulled up by the team and flew with terrific force against the young man, breaking his arm in two places, and also his collar bone in two places. He was at once rushed into Watrous where medical aid was given him, and from there he was taken to the hospital in Saskatoon where he expects to be confined for about six weeks. His father F. X. Stelzer was notified at Lenora Lake, and accompanied by John Mager and Gust Hopfner made the trip by auto the same evening, travelling all night.

—The Rev. Father Bernard made a business trip to Regina last week, returning to Annaheim on Saturday.

ANNAHEIM.—The Rev. Father Scheffold, O. S. B., of Wayzata, Minn., who is well known to practically all the inhabitants of St. Peter's Colony, has consented to preach a one week's holy mission, both at Annaheim and at Lenora Lake. The mission at Annaheim will begin Sunday, July 13th, and at Lenora Lake the week after, on July 20th. May these extraordinary days of grace be accompanied with the choicest blessings for the good people of Annaheim and Lenora Lake!

—Mr. Mart. T. Reynolds entered upon an extended trip to his native country on July 6th. He is accompanied by his eldest son and his oldest daughter.

—On Friday of this week the Ven. Fr. Theodore, O. S. B., son of Mr. Fr. Doepker of Annaheim, will pronounce his vows as a member of the Benedictine Order and St. Peter's Abbey at St. John's Abbey, Collegeville, Minn.

MÜNSTER.—Barth. Funke has sold his farm to Frk. Biber for the sum of \$2700.00.

—The first airman flying over the Abbey grounds was seen last Friday morning, when Lieut. H. S. MacClelland of Saskatoon went to Wadena to give exhibition flights there. In the evening he was seen flying back again in the direction of Humboldt.

—On Friday, July 4th, another hailstorm visited the Münster district, doing considerable damage to the fields of C. L. Mayer, B. Korte, G. Kuemper, G. Schleper, A. H. Pilla and C. Steffen.

—WANTED at once a reliable and conscientious man for farm work at the Monastery. Fair salary.

—On July 2nd Father Prior Peter was called to the bedside of Mr. John Mamer who is suffering from a paralytic stroke. He is improving.

—The following moneys were sent in for charitable purposes: For the new Convent of the Ursuline Sisters \$10.00 from a reader at Münster, \$2.00 for the same good purpose from a kind lady living at Münster, \$5.00 for Father Egenolf and \$5.00 for Father Brabender from a kind reader at Lidgerwood, N. Dakota. A kind reader at Long Lake, Minn., sent in \$2.25 for a good cause, and a generous giver at Annaheim donated \$10.00 to the Monastery. God bless you!

—Ever since the death of the Rt. Rev. Abbot Bruno there were several Requiem High Masses celebrated at the Abbey Church. Last week one of these had been ordered by the Volksverein and this week two by the Knights of Columbus. —During the past week the Rev. Fathers Lawrence, Dominic, Leo, Casimir and Bernard were visitors at the Abbey.

ST. GREGOR.—The annual ST. GREGOR Picnic will be held on the third Sunday of July (July 20th).

WATSON.—Dominion Day sports drew a large crowd to Watson. Every event on the program passed off pleasantly, everyone was happy and even the weather man smiled all day. Local soldiers headed the parade and were greeted with cheers quite as enthusiastic as when they were leaving for overseas.

—A sample of wheat taken from Mr. C. Moser's farm last week measured 38 inches, is well headed out and gives promise of a very good yield.

—The storm on Friday night, June 27th, was the most severe that visited Watson since the district was settled. No substantial building was damaged in town except a few panes of glass were broken, but some auto sheds and other light outbuildings were rolled over. In the country around several barns and granaries were unroofed or blown down. The Norwegian Lutheran Church seven miles south of town was moved from its foundation. At Wimmer siding three cars left the switch behind and went east a mile or two before they stopped, but no damage resulted.

—The candidates who attended the eight grade school examination at Watson the week before last were: Forest E. Green, Clarence P. Guittard, Marian E. Peichel, Sue M. Lockwood, Marguerite Presber, Bearlie M. Strome, Elizabeth Pitka, Edith M. Locke, Clemens Koenig.

Card of Thanks.

MRS. JOSEPH KASTELAN, P. O. Cudworth, Sask., thanks all kind friends for their sympathy in her sad bereavement.

The Knights of Columbus

held their third annual initiation on Dominion Day in the basement of St. Augustine's Church, Humboldt. Sixty new members joined the ranks of Knighthood as followers of the great Christopher Columbus. This brings the total membership of Humboldt Council well up to two hundred members. The initiation Mass began at 8.30, Rev. Father Dominic, one of the new members of the order officiated assisted by the Rev. Chaplain Father Benedict. Rev. Father Sinnett preached the sermon proper to the occasion. He dwelt at length on the great work that the Knights of Columbus had to perform in this great day of reconstruction, and he told the new members the marks that should distinguish a true Knight of Columbus from the ordinary lay man. He then paid great tribute to the work that the Benedictine Order had done in Humboldt District, and he said he was proud to see one of the prominent Benedictine Fathers of St. Peter's Colony joining the great Catholic lay organization. The initiation ceremonies began immediately after Mass. The first two degrees were in the hands of the Local Council assisted by the Rev. Father Gillies of Regina. The State Deputy of Manitoba and Saskatchewan had charge of the Major degree and there is no doubt that it was the best work that has ever been accomplished in Humboldt. The initiation ceremonies closed at 8 o'clock, and sharp at 9 o'clock an excellent banquet was served by the Catholic Ladies in the City Hall. The Grand Knight F. I. Hauser, acted as toastmaster. In his opening address he remarked that since last we met around this festive board we had lost five of our brother Knights including the past Grand Knight of Humboldt Council Dr. J. L. Barry. The address of Mr. Hauser touched the hearts of all, and his closing words were: "My friends, the one hope of my life is to see the day when

every practical Catholic throughout the length and breadth of St. Peter's Colony will be a member of our Noble order." Rev. Father Sinnett delivered a very witty address. This was followed by the outstanding speech of the evening on labor interest by J. J. Leddy. He dwelt on this question from a Catholic standpoint and substantiated his argument by reference to the great encyclicals of Pope Leo XIII, and the manifesto of the American and Canadian Bishops on this question. He was followed by Dr. Ulrich of Hague, one of the members of the Humboldt Council who for thirty minutes kept his audience spell-bound by his eloquent address on Catholic leadership. The Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, the Attorney-General of the Province of Saskatchewan, was the last speaker on the toast list. He thanked the Knights of Columbus for inviting him to be present, and he said it was always a pleasure to be present at Knights of Columbus functions, and see men grouped together for a common purpose. He congratulated the Humboldt Council for the way it was advancing by leaps and bounds and he also said that he hoped to see the day when all eligible members from Humboldt District would be enrolled in this great Society. Rev. Father Dominic closed the banquet with prayer after which "God Save the King" was sung. —Corr.

Foreign News

(Continued from page 1)

—A contract for rebuilding of the war ravaged Nancy district has been awarded to the Vulcan Steel Products Co. of New York, at an estimated figure of \$250,000,000, which may, however, be increased to \$500,000,000 before the gigantic task is completed. The contract calls for reconstruction of

Watch This Space.

We would again call your attention to the **Great Advantage** of sending us your orders for **any supplies you may need.** Remember you get your supplies at wholesale prices provided the order is accompanied with a sufficient deposit to guarantee acceptance.

Owing to the fact that many of our patrons are not yet sufficiently familiar with our business methods and consequently have failed to send in their orders for

Barb Wire

we will sell THE BEST Gliden 2 point wire at **\$5.20, Bakers \$5.10,** until the 15th inst. inclusive, but will positively raise the price after above date.

Send in your Twine Orders immediately with a deposit of one cent per lb.

THE ST. GREGOR G. G. ASS'N., LTD. E. A. Munkler, Mgr.

public buildings, factories, dwellings roads and bridges.

—The total French losses in killed and missing on land and sea, as officially estimated to the day of the armistice, Nov. 11, 1918, amounted to 1,366,000. These figures were given in the chamber of deputies. The losses of the French army were 1,089,700 killed and 265,800 missing, or 16.2% of the total mobilized force of 8,410,000. The losses of the navy totalled 10,735, of which 5,521 were killed and 5,214 are missing, or 4.19% of the complement.

HELSINGFORS, Finland.—The new constitution adopted June 25 by the diet provides that the first president shall be elected by the diet. His term of office will be six years.

Wanted at Once two waitresses and one kitchen girl. Good wages. Windsor Hotel, Humboldt

Sheep For Sale

Will sell my entire flock of sheep, about 100 ewes with lambs, cheap for Cash.

Jos. Dietemann, Annaheim, Sask.

Winter Rye for Sale I have about 600 bu. of Winter Rye Seed for sale. Price \$1.75 uncleaned, f.o.b. Bruno. Sacks to be furnished by the purchaser. W. F. Hergarten, BRUNO, SASK.

A Sure Cure for the Sick are the wonderworking EXANTHEMATIC REMEDIES (also called BAUNSCHEIDTISM) Explanatory circulars free by mail. Can be obtained pure only from JOHN LINDEN, Specialist and sole Compounder of the only genuine and pure Exanthematic Remedy. Office and Residence: 3908 Prospect Ave., R.R. CLEVELAND, OHIO, Letter Drawer 390. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND DECEPTIONS!

ST. GREGOR MERCANTILE CO.

The Big Store — St. Gregor, Sask.

This store believes in progressiveness and is always alert to ways and means of accomodating its patrons in all ways, without adding any additional expense to them.

We have just completed the installation of our new and up-to-date GASOLINE FILLING STATION, which means clean gasoline for your car, as every drop of it is forced to a FILTER, thereby extracting all impurities of any nature. It also means absolutely correct measure and no waste in filling your gastank.

Owing to the recent strike we had been hampered somewhat in the supply of certain lines, but are pleased to announce that our stock is fairly complete again now.

A. J. RIES & SON.

A Good Name.

Men talk too much of gold and fame
 And not enough about a name,
 And yet a good name's better far
 Than all earth's glistening jewels are.

Who holds his name above all price,
 And chooses every sacrifice
 To keep his early record clear,
 Can face the world without a fear.

Who never cheats nor lies for gain,
 A poor man may, perhaps, remain.

Yet when at night he goes to rest,
 No little voice within his breast
 Disturbs his slumber; conscience clear,
 He falls asleep with naught to fear.

And when he wakes the world to face,
 He is not tainted by disgrace.

Who keeps his name without a stain,
 Wears no man's brand and no man's chain,
 He need not fear to speak his mind
 In dread of what the world may find.

He then is master of his will,
 None may command him to be still,
 Nor force him when he would stand fast,
 To flinch before his hidden past.

Not all the gold that men may claim
 Can cover up a deed of shame,
 Not all the fame of victory sweet
 Can free the man who's played the cheat.

He lives a slave until the last—
 Unto the shame that mars his past.

He only freedom here may own
 Whose name a stain has never known.

Widespread Moral Laxity.

The trying period of the war through which we have just passed has produced conditions that are dangerous and abnormal. During the mobilization of our forces, hundreds of thousands of young men were withdrawn from the industrial world, and in many cases they were replaced by women. In the workshops and factories the young women were compelled to mingle with all manner of men and undue familiarity was frequently the result. The influences of the home do not seem to have been powerful enough to stem the tide of iniquity.

Again there was manifest on the part of many citizens a desire to extend every kindness to our boys. This desire in itself when rightly expressed, was honest and laudable. But here again abuses gradually crept in, owing to the over-indulgence of parents.

Even the casual observer has noted the frivolity and unbecoming conduct of young boys and girls. The publicity of prominent thoroughfares could not at times keep their actions within bounds. It is a matter of common knowledge that for the protection of our soldiers, zones were made necessary within which certain classes were not allowed to enter. All this was the result of unusual conditions. Nevertheless, it should be a warning to parents of the dangers of our times to their children. There have been many sad examples brought to light during these months of war. Thoughtlessness may perhaps be pleaded by the child, but what of the parent?

Every Catholic father or mother knows the seriousness of parental responsibility. They know that God holds them accountable for the lives of their children. They are aware of the judgement that awaits them if they neglect or ignore their plain duty to their young. Yet in all too many cases the responsibility for the ruin of young

boys and girls has attached to them.

At present a general moral laxity is reported from all parts of the country. Thousands upon thousands of young people seem to have thrown off all restraints and are overstepping the bounds of decency and morality. A cursory glance at the daily journals suffices to show the enormous toll of innocence constantly being taken. This in itself is proof that too much attention cannot be paid to the child's actions and whereabouts.

Splendid work has been done by the pastors of our churches in warning fathers and mothers of the constant supervision and unremitting vigilance they must exercise over their children. Their words of wisdom and admonition saved many a one from spiritual and moral shipwreck. Now that the wartime restraints have been removed from society they will do well to continue their fine efforts for the salvation of their people and appraise them frequently of their high and sacred duties before God and man. They have in their power a mighty weapon that can conquer all worldliness of conduct, the preaching of public morality through individual sanctity. Plain words to simple minds carry a wonderful influence, and they are needed now as never before.

The Old-fashioned Home.

The old-fashioned home brings out the better qualities in a man; it makes the members of the family more careful about hurting the feelings of others; makes them more considerate of their fellow-men, and the people living in a community of homes are happy people. When sickness comes to one's neighbors there are plenty of volunteers. When hard luck and financial distress come there are plenty of friends, so that the sufferer is provided with the things that are needful to his existence.

Most of the people in the city live in cooped-up flats. They find their pleasure outside of their homes; they do not know their neighbors and do not care to know them. Their so-called "home" is merely a place to go when all the other places are closed. There is nothing in the majority of city homes to bind family ties and cultivate a neighborly feeling. Each one is selfish, looks out for himself; he pushes through the crowd tramples down the weak; he lives on his nerves; he seeks excitement and his home is home in name only.

About 80% of the people living in cities are within 30 days of actual want, and within ninety days of actual starvation. They live a hand-to-mouth existence, but the trouble is that the hands are always trying to catch up with the mouth.

The people in the country are known to their neighbors; their faults are frequently commented on and if they wish to be good citizens it is to their advantage to act on the square, to be kind and gentle, to help one another. They get their real pleasure in the home.

—Boyc's Hustler.

To avoid numberless evils, it is very important that the pastors of souls do not cease to remind the faithful that they should abstain from contracting marriage unions with persons who are strangers to the Catholic Faith, that they should understand well and keep before their minds that such marriages have always been reproved by the Church.

—LEO XIII.

The diminution of vocations does not arise because God does not give them; vocations are always and everywhere abundant. There is a lack of them because of want of care, culture and piety on the part of parents and teachers.

War Orphans of France Are Being Robbed Of Their Faith

American people generally and Catholics in particular, writes an Exchange, responded generously to every call of charity evoked by the war. This was especially true in those instances where the welfare of children orphaned by the war were the issue. Numerous organizations entered the field both here and in France and had for their purpose the alleviation of distress and want among the thousands of war orphans.

The work is deserving of all praise, and no one can question the disinterested love entertained by those Americans who have given generously of time and money in behalf of French War Orphans. But several thousands of piles of ocean separate this country from the shores of France, and within these shores exists a "condition of affairs scarcely understood and appreciated by generous liberty-loving Americans. The fact is that they may be generous in support, and active in soliciting funds for orphan societies that are engaged in anti-Christian propaganda and undeserving of the support of any lover of fair-play. Such a society is the one bearing the anglicized name of "The Fatherless Children of France."

The following excerpt is taken from a letter written by a correspondent who spent six months in France investigating conditions: "Early last December I went to France for six months, returning last June. On May 21st, the day before we left Paris, I went to see Cardinal Amette because he wished me to try to enlist the interest of the three American Cardinals in the *Oeuvre des Bons Enfants*, of which he is the honorary president. He assures me that it is the only important national association which guarantees a Catholic training, whether at home or at school, to the French War Orphans. The *Orphelinat des Armees*, now translated 'Fatherless Children of France', is a work of active perversion from religious faith. Cardinal Farley wrote me a letter in April 1916, saying that Cardinal Sevin (since dead) had written to him asking him to warn all American Catholics against him."

The evident truth is that "The Fatherless Children of France" movement is to be developed through the French Department of Education. The president of the society which is in charge of the movement in France on April, 1916, stated that "it (the society) is in entire agreement with the French Minister of Education." A certain Miss Schofield, one of the American promoters of the society, assures us that "the children will most certainly attend the public schools." M. Jean Guiraud, editor of *La Croix*, has gathered incontrovertible evidence that already the funds of this society have been used to the detriment of the children attending the Catholic free schools of France. Infamous "sales of children" are practised through various subterfuges, and the offer of assistance through "The Fatherless Children of France" or the threatened withdrawal of support is used as a club against widowed mothers who have been reduced to want by the death of their husbands, and who desire to preserve the Christian faith by sending them to the free, Catholic schools.

M. Viviani and his followers are not only anti-Catholic; they are anti-Christian. Viviani has admitted as much.

"All of us together" he stated publicly, "by our fathers, our elders, ourselves, have devoted ourselves in the past to a work of anti-clericalism, a work of irreligion.

We have torn all religious belief from human consciences, we have extinguished in heaven the lights which it will never enkindle again. Such has been our work, our revolutionary work, and do you think that this work is finished? On the contrary, it is boiling up, it is overflowing. How are you going to respond, I ask you, to the child now grown to manhood, who has learned from your primary instruction—further completed, too, as it is, by the post-school works on the Republic—to contrast his own conscience, with that of other men? How are you going to respond to the man who, thanks to us, is no longer a Christian, whom we have deprived of his faith whom we have told that Heaven is devoid of justice, when he seeks for justice here below?"

These men boasted that they had cast Christ out of the schools, and now their blasphemous aim is to depose God from His Heaven. Their choice weapon is the communal school, and "The Fatherless Children of France" will render valuable assistance to their anti-Christian plans. It is for this reason that the Bishops of France have urged and commanded French parents not to send their children to schools where their faith would be endangered, and it is the same motive that urged the Bishops of France to warn their American confreres against "The Fatherless Children of France."

Famine Among Esquimaux

Famine stalked last winter among the Esquimaux of Chesterfield Inlet, Hudson Bay, according to word just received at Prince Albert, Sask., from Father Turquetil, O. M. I., and the mission at Chesterfield Inlet is much worried for lack of news of many of the Esquimaux who formerly visited the mission station. The caribou have failed, and there is no fish, writes Father Turquetil in a letter to friends in Prince Albert.

Father Turquetil is the Oplate Father who, about eight years ago, sent the report that the remains of Andre's balloon had been found and set the world agog with the news. He is at present at Chesterfield Inlet with Father Pigot, studying the Esquimaux language and carrying on the work of his mission.

The first inkling that hunger and want were approaching came last November when a famished Esquimaux, trying to reach the mission, fell in a faint on the ice of the lake nearby. It was not until the following day that he became conscious, when he gave word of his old squaw, whom the missionaries finally discovered under the remains of an old tent torn by the wind. She was stoically awaiting death.

Many Esquimaux died, for the Esquimaux who had put by no great store of food came to want early. When the Caribou failed and they tried for fish they were difficult to get. In February it was a day's work to chop a hole through the ice and even then the fish could only be found in the deep places. When a snowfall came, no one could venture out, and death stared them in the face. Last year from 40 to 60 Esquimaux perished in this way. A short time ago the missionaries heard of one family where five children died of hunger.

"We were able to get down to our studies in October," writes Father Turquetil, "our Christian converts having looked after the little books I had made for them in 1917. Instead of printing others we started in to work on the grammar. It is necessary to fix the language and to use the facts they have about it, especially if I were to pass out. Besides, it was necessary to teach my companion a complex grammar."

THE HUMBOLDT CREAMERIES, LTD.

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

The Bruno Creamery BRUNO, SASK.

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

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

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

L. Moritzer Humboldt, Sask.

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

Dead Moose Safe Store

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

Feed and Livery Stable

If you want QUICK SERVICE, whether with AUTO or otherwise, call on St. Gregor's dependable FEED AND LIVERY STABLE.
 I am also handling the John Deere and Cockshutt Machinery and I have the agency for all sizes of Farm Tractors.

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

All kinds of Meat can be had at Pitzel's Meat Market

The place where you get the best and at satisfactory prices.
 WE BUY Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Poultry. If you have them to sell, let us know, we pay highest prices.
 Pitzel's Meat Market
 Livingstone St., HUMBOLDT, Phone 52.

The Humboldt Central Meat Market

Fresh Meat always on hand. Delicious Sausages our Speciality. Best prices paid for live or butchered Cattle, Hogs, Poultry etc.
 The Humboldt Central Meat Market
 Schaeffer & Ecker, Humboldt, Sask.

WANTED
 a few young ladies to enter the training school for nurses at the Holy Family Hospital in Prince Albert. For particulars write to SISTER MARY BENEDICTA.

Dr. D. B. NEELY
 PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
 Office in Residence, (formerly Jan. Q. Brandon's residence), opposite Arlington Hotel.
 Phone No. 122 Humboldt, Sask.

Dr. R. H. McCutcheon
 Physician and Surgeon
 Office:
 Kefkey Block — Humboldt, Sask.

Dr. A. S. GARNETT
 HUMBOLDT
 Office: Main Street, Phone 88
 Residence: Livingstone St., Phone 78

Dr. Wilfrid J. Heringer,
 Physician and Surgeon
 MAIN STREET HUMBOLDT, SASK.

Veterinary Surgeon
 V. W. STEEVES, V. S., HUMBOLDT.
 Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College and Saskatchewan Veterinary Association. Office in Humboldt Realty Co. Building, Main St. Phone 90 day — 128 at night.

Dr. F. R. NICOLLE, B. A.
 Physician and Surgeon,
 QUILL LAKE, SASK.

E. S. WILSON
 LEGAL ADVISER, ATTORNEY,
 AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
 Money to Loan at Lowest Rates.
 Office: Main Str., Humboldt, Sask.

OTTO SCHOEN
 FARM LANDS — LOANS
 INSURANCE.
 BRUNO, SASK.

FOR
LIFE INSURANCE
 call on me for further particulars. I am agent for the
 GREAT WEST
 LIFE INSURANCE CO.
 L. J. Lindberg, Münster.

Licensed Auctioneer
 I am ready to call AUCTION SALES anywhere in the Colony. Write or call on me for terms.
 A. H. PILLA, MÜNSTER

North Canada Lumber Co., Ltd.
 CUDWORTH, SASK.
 Come and see our new Stock before you build.
 We have the largest, the best, and the most complete Stock.
 JOHN ARNOLDY, Agent.

Land Market!
 Come to us for choice lands in the
Watson District
VOSSEN & SCHINDLER
 REAL ESTATE, LOANS
 AND INSURANCE
 Watson, Sask., Canada.

DELCO-LIGHT
 The complete Electric Light and Power Plant
 Will run an electric motor for two cents an hour. Cheaper than labor.

Let Us Do Your Job Printing!
 St. Peters Bote, Münster, Sask.

NEELY
DENT SURGEON
Office, (formerly Dr. J. J. Neely's), opposite
Hotel, Humboldt, Sask.

McCutcheon
DENT SURGEON
Office:
Humboldt, Sask.

GARNETT
GOLDT
Street, Phone 88
Stone St., Phone 78

Heringer,
DENT SURGEON
HUMBOLDT, SASK.

Surgeon
S., HUMBOLDT.
of
College and
Association.
Building,
128 at night.

OLLE, B.A.
DENT SURGEON,
SASK.

ALSON
ATTORNEY,
PUBLIC.
Lowest Rates.
Humboldt, Sask.

HOEN
— LOANS
SASK.

FRANCE
Further partic-
for the
WEST
SASK. CO.
Muenster.

ctioneer
AUCTION
the Colony.
for terms.
MUESTER

Canada
SASK.
new Stock
ould.
st, the best,
lete Stock.
Y, Agent.

ket!
us
s in the
istrict

HINDLER
LOANS
SASK.
Canada.

GHT
Light and
or for two
than labor.

INO, SASK.

Your
ting!
ster, Sask.

**To Excavate Roman Catacombs
An Appeal To American Catholics**

The Pontifical Commission of Sacred Archaeology is preparing to excavate more of the ancient Roman catacombs wherein so many thousands of the early martyrs were buried.

The Roman catacombs are truly the treasure ground of our holy Faith. They are filled with monuments and inscriptions and paintings which prove conclusively the antiquity of the holy doctrines which we profess today.

During three centuries of bloody persecution, our ancient brethren of the Faith assembled in these underground caverns to celebrate the sacred functions of Catholic worship. There on the tombs of martyrs the priests offered up the Sacrifice of the Mass. Around these tombs, deep under-ground, they hewed out of the soft sandstone their churches and chapels. Many of these churches and chapels have been re-excavated by the Pontifical Commission of Sacred Archaeology instituted by Pope Pius IX. There in most cases, the ancient altar still stands. There, too, are found many beautiful frescoes representing the Sacrifice of the Mass and the Holy Eucharist.

The Pontifical Commission has already explored, excavated and repaired many miles of the catacombs-galleries. They have yielded a rich harvest of ancient historical materials on the Sacraments and the teachings of the Catholic Church in general.

The outside world is already confused by the force of this unmistakable evidence for the antiquity of Catholic Faith and practice. But the vast extent of the catacombs remains still to be explored. It is supposed that the galleries of the catacombs, if put end to end, would be one hundred and fifty miles in length. These galleries contain a very large number of churches and chapels. Undoubtedly they will yield rich materials in further evidence of early Catholic teaching.

The Pontifical Commission of Sacred Archaeology has already done wondrous work in excavating the ancient catacombs. A score or more cemeteries have been excavated and repaired. Those of St. Callixtus, St. Sebastian, Domitilla, and St. Agnes are the most important. Here the Sacrifice of the Mass is celebrated again at certain times on the ancient altars. Hither great scholars and simple pilgrims flock to view and study the ancient testimonies of our holy Faith.

Before the war the devoted faithful of Europe contributed generously to this pious work of love. It is a work that appeals especially to the heart that is devoted to our holy Faith. It is a work of love for those great heroes and heroines of the Faith, the countless array of early martyrs.

Now the devoted ones of Europe are reduced to poverty; they are unable to continue their generosity. Hence the Pontifical Commission of Sacred Archaeology turns to great and generous America where sturdy Catholic Faith makes hearts strong and devoted. The honor and merit of furthering this work so dear to the heart of our Holy Father, Benedict XV., will belong to the noble hearts of Americans. It will be their pride and their joy to have brought to light the great monuments that prove so clearly the antiquity of our holy Faith.

We implore the hosts of holy martyrs to bless and prosper our generous and devoted brethren of America.

THE PONTIFICAL COMMISSION
OF SACRED ARCHAEOLOGY.

By its secretary,

MSGR. CARLO RESPIGHI.

Given at Rome, the Feast of St. Prudentiana, May 19, 1919.

Under Bolshevik Rule

Prominent among the horrors of peace is the case of the Russian manufacturer forced to run his factory under Bolshevik control. As P. L. Guercken, formerly a prominent Russian business man, summed up the troublesome situation before a recent meeting of the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce in New York City, "the workmen have all the rights, with no responsibilities. We have no rights whatever, except responsibility." Even responsibility is being taken away, it appears, as the Russian factories shut down for various reasons that are more or less rooted in Soviet control. It is Mr. Guercken's optimistic belief, however, that the Russian workmen are awakening to "the utter impracticability of their dream" of Communist control in production, and that they will soon welcome "in a new spirit the efforts and direction of brains and experience, and the domination of economic laws." He is quoted in the New York Journal of Commerce as to recent and present conditions in industrial Russia, to this effect:

"Generally speaking, on the eve of the first revolution in 1917, Russian industries were fairly well established and running at maximum capacity. Wages were high and there were few, if any, labor troubles. Immediately after the revolution, workmen committees were organized in all factories, sending delegates to the so-called Council of Workmen Deputies, demanding 100% increase in wages and the elimination of control on the part of employers, work managers, superintendents and foremen.

The Workmen Committees were not in a position to enforce their own orders, as the workmen frequently dismissed the committees and organized new committees, and, during the period of the Provisional Government, Bolshevik propagandists were carrying on a systematic campaign to undermine the less radical Menshevik party. They based their plea for support on the promises of the immediate cessation of the war, the immediate summoning of the Constituent Assembly, which was afterward dissolved by the Bolsheviks, the abolition of private ownership, the control of all industrial enterprises by the workmen themselves, and the socialization and nationalization of banks, industries and trades.

This decree also applied to life-insurance policies. Private ownership of houses and estates was abolished, such houses and estates became municipal property without any indemnity to the owners or stockholders. All trading enterprises, domestic as well as foreign, with the exception of the co-operative societies, were decreed state monopolies. No private citizen or corporation was allowed any right to participate in trade transactions. To conduct all these monopolies, thousands of councils and committees were created with new officials at high salaries. Thus Russia was transformed into a socialistic and communistic state.

The company in which I am a director operates a large copper-rolling-mill, also a cable and wire factory. By the autumn of 1918 these factories were run at no more than 10% of their normal capacity. Markets did not exist, and the Workmen Factory Committee, seeing that the factory would be forced to close, urged the Government to place orders to keep the factory running...

The result of the Bolshevik decrees and their attempt to establish a complete communistic and socialistic organization can have only one end—the complete destruction of industry and transactions in Russia. These decrees, even before I left Russia, could not resist the natural laws of life and economics

which they violated. That the inevitable result of the Bolshevik experiment in Russia will be the gradual modification and elimination of their decrees is indicated by my own experience.

Our mill was employing about eight thousand men and women, located one hundred miles from Moscow and about fifteen miles from a town. The mill had been in existence for fifty years—the staff of workmen being largely made up of peasants from surrounding villages with 15% of professional workers coming from industrial centers. Under the Bolshevik decree of workmen control of the factory, the following labor organizations were formed: Local Soviet or Workmen and Soldier's Council, Professional Trade Union Factory Committee, Welfare Committee, Sanitary Committee, Union of Clerks and Foremen, Union of Engineers, Union of Workmen Employed More Than Fifteen Years, Food Supply Committees, and Staff of the Red Guard. None of the committees did any work but drew their full wages, thus creating heavy additional expenses. Frequently the entire day and evening were given up to committee meetings. There was no time left for the committee to carry on any business.

As the managers and owners of the plant we remained at the plant in a difficult position. The workmen had all the rights with no responsibility. They had the support of the physical force of the Government, the Bolshevik laws and the state machinery; we had no right whatever, except responsibility. Our arms were those of moral and intellectual force, experience, knowledge and education. Step by step we began to teach the elementary laws of economics. Our aim was first to reduce the staff of workmen and then shut down the mill. We finally received the consent of the workmen to dismiss 75% of the staff and then shut down the mill entirely. It took four months to bring the workmen to this point.

At the end of that time the workmen realized certain fundamental concepts:

1. That the mill could not be run unless there was a distribution of its products and an inflow of raw materials.
2. That a valueless paper currency could not be taken in exchange for valuable manufactured products.
3. That the workmen's committees could not operate the plant.

After they had realized these facts, the majority of the workmen insisted upon closing the plant. At the present time 75% of all plants in Russia have shut down. The number of idle workmen is enormous.

The interesting fact of this experience of eight months in Bolshevik Russia is that the workmen are turning away from Bolshevism to milder forms of socialism, and even away from socialistic ideas entirely. The great difficulty in working with them was their ignorance. Many of the members of the committees with whom we gradually became good friends were good-natured and intelligent, but without experience and training. The direct representatives of the Bolshevik Government were either crooks, if clever, or very stupid.

The economic failure of Bolshevism lies in its inability to carry out its promises and the fact that it did no constructive work. The greater part of the working classes are opposed to the Bolsheviks. The Bolshevik faction even became suspicious of the workmen themselves and deprived all workmen of arms of any character.

My conclusion is that the workmen in Russia have realized at last that executive officers are not only men having the privilege of sitting in good offices and drawing salaries,

but they are also men with managing ability, knowledge and experience, and the ability to foresee the effect of economic laws. I believe that in the future some form of collaboration between labor and capital will be necessary and practicable."

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

—Statistics show that Protestants are three times as parson-ridden as Catholics are priest-ridden. The very truth of the matter is that, as Longfellow once put it, this country is not priest-ridden, but press-ridden, — a condition much more deplorable than the suggested alternative.

—The apostate is seldom content with his own apostasy: he is, on the contrary, the most violent and unscrupulous of proselytizers. He has evil things on his side—strong and malignant powers. He is astute and plausible as only the lapsed can be. All his old knowledge of grace and holiness is perverted and used to new ends.

—Many a person chases after happiness like an absent-minded man, hunting for his hat when it is in his hand or on his head.

—Wise guidance in wishing means real accomplishment in willing and doing. An uncontrolled trend to self-centredness has made many a man of highly trained intellect a menace to his fellow-beings. Experience has shown again and again, that a man may be an intellectual giant, and yet fail as a member of society, because of personal trends and desires which he has not been taught to control and overcome.

—The things a man is going to do, put no money in his pocket.

—Poverty is the only luxury the rich can't afford.

For Farm and Garden

Winter Rye.

Winter Rye is a crop of growing importance in Western Canada. Last year the acreage seeded to this valuable crop was estimated at no less than 123,500 acres.

From a forage standpoint this crop has two advantages: It will provide green pasture in the spring long before any other crop is ready, and in years when drought and hot winds reduce other crops to a partial or total failure, winter rye will usually have made sufficient growth before the damage is done to provide a profitable crop of hay. In this way the feed situation for the farmer is often saved, and winter rye becomes a sort of emergency crop. Although rye hay is not as good quality as oat hay, it nevertheless makes a very satisfactory forage if cut at the proper time or just as the plants are heading out. If the year proves to be a moist one, two crops of hay may very often be taken off. If sufficient forage is in sight from other sources, the crop may be allowed to ripen seed.

Once in a while the rye crop will suffer from winter killing, but this is rarely the case if care is taken to obtain a northern grown seed of a hardy variety to sow early enough to prevent too close pasturing in the fall. North Dakota No. 959 and Saskatchewan are hardy varieties.

Rye should be seeded about the first ten days of September at about one bushel per acre on land that contains sufficient moisture for an even germination. The crop will stand some pasturing in the fall and spring if the soil is left to hold an ample covering of snow, the latter being an advisable precaution against winter killing.

FOR SALE
the N. W. 4 Sec. 1, Tp. 37, R. 22, W. 2nd, about 3 miles from Muenster. No improvements. Partly prairie land. For particulars apply to
P. Schmitz,
815 - 23. Ave. So.
Minneapolis, Minn.
U. S. A.

NOTICE.
I have taken over the Agency of the JOHN DEERE PLOW COMP. and handle all kinds of First Class Farm Implements from plowshare to farm tractor.
P. WEBER, MUESTER.

Subscribe to St. Peters Bote!

CAMPION COLLEGE
REGINA

Conducted by the JESUIT FATHERS. WILL RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 11th.
For further particulars address:
Rev. T. J. MacMahon, S. J.,
3136 - 13th. Ave., REGINA, SASK.

Campion College Drive
Sept. 21. - Oct. 5.

Contractor for Heating, Electric Lighting
Agent for the Quaker pipeless furnace and the famous Delco Light Farm Lighting Plants.
Ask for prices on your Hot Water Heating job.
Henry Koep, Engelfeld, Sask.
Wireman for A. STADELMAN, Contractor.

Banque d'Hochelega

Head Office Montreal. Established in 1874
Authorized Capital \$10,000,000.00 — Capital Paid up and Reserve \$7,800,000.00
Total Assets \$57,000,000.00.

General Banking Business transacted on most favorable terms. Special attention given to accounts of Congregations, Parishes, Municipalities, School Districts and Institutions patronized by Farmers. Joint Accounts opened in the name of husband and wife, or any two persons, so that either one can do the banking business. It saves a lot of trouble in case of the death of either one of the parties.

We encourage the purchase and keeping of stock.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT:— Interest paid at highest rate and computed semi-annually on all deposits of ONE Dollar up.
COLLECTION DEPARTMENT:— Special attention given to sale notes. Money transferred to any part of the world at current rates.
HUMBOLDT BRANCH J. E. BRODEUR, Manager
MUESTER BRANCH ED. M. BRUNING, Acting Mgr.
ST. BRIEUX BRANCH JOSEPH L. LAPOINTE, Mgr.
AGENCY AT LENORA LAKE

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, MUESTER, SASK.

for Groceries, Drygoods, Boots, Shoes,
Outfit for the whole family from head
to toe, and good prices for Produce
go to
A. D. Wolfe
General Store Humboldt, Sask.
We refund your money if you are not entirely satisfied!

Canadian News

Saskatchewan

REGINA.—Since 1913 a total of 17,261 animals have been supplied to 2,067 farmers by the Live Stock Branch of the Saskatchewan Dep't. of Agriculture under "The Live Stock Purchase and Sale Act." There were 587 pure bred bulls; 67 pure bred cows; 4,585 grade cows and heifers; 11,483 grade ewes; 218 pure bred rams; 321 pure bred boars and grade sows. One of the most interesting facts in connection with this distribution is the large number of pure bred sires. The Short-horns were in by far the greatest demand, in the other breeds, amongst the pure breeds the Angus comes second and Herefords third. With the grade cows a total of 3,361 were Shorthorns; 850 were Holsteins; 144 Herefords, 156 Ayrshires and 74 Angus. Amongst the pure bred rams Shropshires head the list of seven breeds represented. Last fall 36 pure bred Rambouillet rams were imported for the Southern Saskatchewan Wool Growers' Ass'n, and the sheep breeders in that district are exceedingly well pleased with this new breed.

—Much damage from hail is now being reported to the head office of the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Co. at Regina. 18,000 acres of wheat were practically wiped out at Sifton on Dominion Day, and damage at various other points was extensive. Claims have been received from Macklin, Salvador, Kelfield, Colonsay, Simpson, Liberty, Davidson, Craik, Loreburn, Outlook, Dunmer, Brownlee, Hazel, Indian Head (including the Dominion government experimental farm), Balcanes and Abernethy. The claims cover damage by storm on June 16 and 17 and June 26, 27 and 28.

GUERNSEY.—During Friday night and Saturday morning, June 27th-28th, a severe electric storm and cyclone visited this district. Buildings of all descriptions were severely damaged; but fortunately there was no loss of life. The large pool room was totally wrecked and the contents damaged; a half-dozen garages were wrecked, J. A. Hurley's implement shed, the Co-operative Association's roof and upper storey were wrecked, four elevators more or less damaged, and only a very few chimneys left standing. The drug store, printing office, harness store, general stores, implement warehouse, and several residences were damaged as the result of water and wind. The west section of J. A. Hawes' livery barn was blown to smithereens. The curling rink was totally wrecked.

PRINCE ALBERT.—After deliberating on what their verdict should be for more than 12 hours in a case which occupied nearly three weeks time a jury in the Court of Kings' Bench here on July 4th found Mike Syroishka guilty of arson alleged to have been committed at Wakaw, Sask., three years ago following the death of six persons. Judge Mackay sentenced Syroishka to six years hard labor in the Prince Albert penitentiary. The defence tried to show that the police, resorted to third degree tactics in an effort to persuade witnesses to testify against the accused. This was indicated by the testimony of four of the witnesses who gave evidence in the case. Jos. Selinek, one of the 53 witnesses who were called stated that an officer assaulted him by striking him on the face and after pummeling him in the stomach with his knee said to him: "You've got to say that you saw the accused at the fire whether you did or not." Three other witnesses swore that an officer threatened them with jail unless they said that the accused was guilty whether he was guilty or not. H. A. Ebbles of this city who represented the de-

pendant, in an effort to convince the jurymen that the accused was innocent, addressed them for a four hour period. The Crown was represented by W. H. Halliday. In rendering its verdict the jury recommended that all foreigners found guilty of crime should be deported as soon as their term of imprisonment had expired.

Manitoba

WINNIPEG. Acknowledged to have the right of hearing matrimonial cases and of granting absolute decrees of divorce, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta courts will in the near future experience a rush of this kind of litigation, local barristers assert. Cabled advice announced on July 3rd that the privy council at London had sustained the ruling of the Manitoba Court of Appeal that the courts of this province had, by inherent right in English law, the power to decide divorce cases. The decision has created a considerable stir in local legal circles. An enormous mass of cases is expected to materialize right away. According to Major Augustus Mills, of the prothonotary's office, more than 40 petitions have already been filed, many of them months ago, and have been held up awaiting the privy council's decision. The test case upon which the principle was carried to the highest tribunal in the British empire was that of Mrs. Katherine Walker vs. E. Stanley Walker, a Winnipeg engineer. The petition, originally brought before Judge Galt, was dismissed owing to doubt as to jurisdiction. The Manitoba court of appeals reversed this decision. The privy council on July 3rd, the cabled message states, dismissed the appeal, affirming the decision of the high court here.

—Manitoba's Direct Legislation act, passed at the 1916 session of the provincial legislature, in implementation of a pre-election pledge made in 1915 by Hon. T. C. Norris and the Liberal party, is unconstitutional. A decision declaring the statute to be "ultra vires" was handed down in London last week by the Imperial Privy Council, to which supreme tribunal the matter was referred for constitutional interpretation. The decision means that the statute lies on the statute books, moribund, and incapable of being utilized for the purposes intended. Before Manitoba citizens can avail themselves of the principles it contains—those of initiation of legislation, and compulsory referendums—the act will have to be remodelled to suit constitutional requirements, and again passed by the legislature. Advocates of direct legislation in Manitoba will begin at once preparations for the drafting of a new initiative and referendum bill which will go as far as possible while not overstepping the constitution. D. W. Buchanan, a director of the Direct Legislation league, intimated today.

—Revolutionary literature from labor centres throughout Western Canada where raids have been made recently by the Royal North West Mounted Police under the direction of the federal authorities is being forwarded to Winnipeg. Consignments of documents and pamphlets have arrived already and are stored in fireproof vaults along with the literature seized at the labor temple and the homes of thirty strike leaders which were raided and searched here July 1st. A. J. Andrews, K. C., government prosecutor, asserted today that some of the seizures revealed propaganda material of a very radical type. All the literature is being digested carefully and classified and a report will be submitted to the federal government, and it will depend on this report as to whether any further arrests will be made. An immigration court of inquiry

will sit next week to hear the cases of the five aliens, now in custody on charges of sedition and conspiracy.

—Metal and building trades strikers resumed work on July 2nd on employers' terms. Consideration of new wage schedules will begin at once. Metal contract shop managers will deal directly with their own men through shop councils. Building contractors will deal with individual craft unions. Neither the metal trades nor the building trades councils will be recognized. Several divisions of building tradesmen have accepted increase of five to fifteen cents an hour. These rates were rejected by the union council prior to the strike.

Ontario

OTTAWA.—In view of His Majesty's recent proclamation, and having regard to the desire expressed as to a general celebration of peace throughout the Empire, the Government has appointed, Sunday July 6, as a day of general thanksgiving for the blessing of peace and has also concurred and is appointing Saturday, July 19 for peace celebration in all parts of the Dominion.

—By a vote of 30 to 22, the senate adhered to its former decisions, that the government's orders-in-council, in regard to the manufacture, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors shall expire with peace and not continue for 12 months after the signing of peace. The matter came before the senate in the form of a measure from the commons announcing that the house did not agree to the amendment of the senate to the government's prohibition bill striking the 12-months post-war prohibition. Sir James Loughheed government leader in the senate, moved that the senate should not insist on its amendment. It was on this motion that the vote was recorded. In support of his position, Sir James stated that the commons had affirmed its position by a vote of 105 to 34. It was true that the action of the commons did not control the senate, but the commons was an elected house and could be said to represent popular sentiment in the country. Senator Michener held that the question which faced the senate was not so much one of temperance, as of provincial rights. If the senate adhered to its amendment and the bill did not pass, the provincial rights of Quebec were interfered with. If the bill passed the provincial rights of Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia were interfered with. He thought the bill should be amended so that provincial legislatures could adopt it or decline to do so.

Election Act Is Amended.

OTTAWA, July 7.—Parliament was prorogued this afternoon. A great deal of business was disposed of during the last day of the session, but the most important matter under consideration was the bill to amend the Election Act by making provision for the holding of by-elections, a number of which will be held in the autumn.

Sir Robert Borden, in moving the second reading of the bill, made the statement the War Times Election Act will cease to be operative after August 1. For the purposes of the by-elections the bill passed by parliament on Saturday makes provision for the adding of the names of women to the lists and for the making of new lists in Ontario and Manitoba, where the existing lists are old. Tribunals will be established for the making of lists, and courts of revision established. In rural districts the lists will be prepared by enumerators.

There was considerable opposition to the bill, more particularly to a clause limiting the franchise

of women, it being proposed to exclude women who claimed naturalisation other than personal naturalisation. Dr. Clark, Red Deer, and J. H. Maharg, Maple Creek, were among the members who objected to this proposal, the former describing it as "paltry".

Sir Robert Borden explained that the clause was designed to cover cases where alien women came to Canada and within a few weeks acquired naturalisation by marriage. At the session he moved an amendment making naturalisation permissible if in the opinion of a judge a certificate should be issued.

United States News

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The league of nations means peace time conscription and the maintenance of the largest army in the world by the United States, Senator Borah, Idaho, declared in the senate on June 25th, in opposing the proposed army of 400,000 men. The senator quoted former President Taft, head of the league to enforce peace, Gen. March, chief of staff, and Admiral Badger to support his statements. He declared that the plea of disarmament, the chief argument by which support to the league of nations is won, had been tossed into the discard by the powers, and that an era of the greatest armaments the world has ever seen was about to begin. Senator Borah denounced the peace conference for not incorporating in the treaty a provision to make disarmament compulsory. He said it was not done because such a plan would have interfered with the militaristic ideas of the European nations. He also criticized the failure to have the treaty contain a prohibition against conscription and said that by reason of this failure the nations are left to apply conscription whenever they choose. England has now resorted to conscription, Senator Borah said, "for raising an army of 1,000,000 with which she proposes to enforce her orders under the league of nations arrangement." Senator Borah also took occasion to criticize former President Taft for telling the people that unless there will be large expenditure for armaments and that there will be disarmament if the league is established. He said: "There is no greater seduction presented to the people of the United States than this doctrine, but it is time that the people were learning that it is not true. It is up to the ex-President to tell the people how there can be any disarmament when it is left to the discretion of every nation in the league."

—Senate and House conferees on the army appropriation bill reached an agreement to fix the average size of the 1920 army at 325,000 officers and men. This total is 75,000 less than that proposed by the Senate and 25,000 more than the strength originally authorized by the House.

—As wartime prohibition took effect after midnight on June 30th the department of justice announced that its agents throughout the country would not attempt to stop the sale of two and three-quarters per cent. beer. This eleventh hour development, a flat reversal of an earlier ruling by the department was due to the uncertainty as to how the federal district court of New York might rule on a pending claim by brewers that beer containing that much alcohol was not intoxicating.

BALTIMORE, Md.—The big dirigible, C-8, commanded by Lt. N. J. Learned, with a crew of six men and two passengers bound from Cape May, N. J., to Washington, exploded with terrific force, just after landing at Camp Holabard, near this city, on July 1st. The great balloon instantly became

a mass of flames and menaced the crowd. 75 persons, mostly women and children, were burned or otherwise injured. None of the officers or crew of the C-8 were hurt, though several suffered a severe shock.

MINEOLA, N. Y.—The great British airship, the giant dirigible R-34, which started on a trans-Atlantic flight from East Fortune, Scotland, last Wednesday morning, July 2nd, landed safely in Roosevelt Field, here, Sunday, July 6.

MINOT, N.D.—Four deaths are reported and great damage to crops and buildings in rural districts from a wind storm that had almost the force of a tornado, which swept over Northeastern Montana and Western North Dakota June 30th. Williston, Appam, Corinth, McGregor, White Earth and Paschall, all North Dakota towns reported more or less serious damage to stores and residences.

—Mrs. C. J. Fisk, wife of the former chief justice of the N. D. supreme court, was instantly killed and Ruth Stahl, of Minot, aged 14 received fatal injuries when an airplane, driven by Lt. Chester Jacobson, crashed into a crowd. A farmer, named Denker, of Drake, received a fractured skull and may die. The Stahl girl died in the hospital. Jacobson, who was not injured, said he tried to rise again when he saw the crowd had surged over his landing place but the people and automobiles were too close. The airplane swept against the tops of several cars. The exhibition was part of the home coming celebration.

From the Mission Fields.

REINDEER LAKE, April 28, 1919
Dear Rev. Father Prior:—

This time the mail carrier wore his seven mile boots and lost no time on the journey. To my great surprise, I received your letters of February and March already in the middle of April. That's what I call good fortune. I received the generous charitable gifts as well as the mass stipends, of which fact I hasten to inform you and thank you and all the dear benefactors. It seems good St. Peter, the Patron of this mission, has opened in the St. Peter's Colony a rich source of support to his poor northern mission. The good donors have nothing to lose: the great St. Peter will surely keep correct account. May our benefactors be generously recompensed in this, and especially in the life to come.

The pernicious Spanish Influenza has, thanks be to God, as yet spared us. Nor have we any fatalities to record. A milder form of grippe confined a number of persons to the sick-bed for a short time, without, however, fatal results. We are very grateful to the good God for His protection. May He also in future extend His protecting hand over us.

During the past winter, we were obliged to live through many uncomfortable days. Again the capricious caribou had changed their course; the commonly large herds were nowhere to be found and were as though disappeared underground without having left a single trace. Only smaller groups were to be found a respectable distance from here and it was only with the greatest difficulty that a few could be killed. Shortage of meat provisions, which form the main source of nourishment in this part of the country, was the inevitable result. Many Indians and Metis, pressed by necessity, were obliged to cut down the wonted number as well as the quantity of their meals. I also had my portion of misery to swallow, and that especially on my mission journeys. The great distances between the mission stations and the Indian settlements make it impossible for me to carry along

sufficient provisions for the whole journey. Since the Indians themselves were pressed by hunger, I also had to suffer my share and assure you it was a rather unpleasant experience. After a famine tour one indeed resolves to make better arrangements for his next journey, but the Indians often overturn all precautions on the part of the missionary. Often while he is engaged in hearing confessions or giving instruction to the children or in tending the sick, his provision chest is inspected by hungry stomachs and relieved of a part of its contents.

Though the past winter was not extraordinarily severe, nevertheless we experienced some very cold weeks, especially in January and February. As it is during these months that I must make my longest and most severe journeys, the cold has often nipped me, and that not only while on my journey and out in the open, but also and especially in the tents of the Indians. In spite of the fact that almost every Indian family possesses a little tent stove, still, this does not suffice to radiate a sufficient amount of heat through the whole tent. Only in the closest proximity of the stove can the heat be felt on that side of the body turned toward the stove, while the other remains uncomfortably cold. During the day it is not so bad, but during the night, when the fire is allowed to cool down, it approaches freezing. It cannot be worse in a real ice-house. The margin of the covers is usually covered with a strata of frost and the hair of one's head with a thin layer of snow, a sort of hoarfrost. Only at short intervals does one enjoy a short sleep, more fatiguing than refreshing, and one is glad when it is morning. The Indian is not badly fixed, for he disappears entirely under his warm covers of reindeer furs, where he remains almost immovable through the whole night. A large number of holes in the tent, caused by the glowing sparks which issue forth from the pipe of our little stove, allow the cold to enter by day and by night, as it pleases. The Indian is an extremely careless man and will laugh when half his tent burns down, which, alas, happens but too often. Only in certain exceptional cases does the Indian's tent, which has cost him many skins, serve him longer than one winter and summer.

Such and similar experiences go toward making the daily bread of the missionary. Thanks be to God! in such cases I am often not conscious of my condition, as the exercise of my priestly functions occupies my undivided attention. It appears to me the life of the missionary resembles closely that of a soldier under violent fire, where the latter is hardly aware of the great danger. When I return to my poor mission house after a missionary journey of three or four weeks, my own poor dwelling appeals to me as a palace, and as I review for a few moments the days of my absence, I thank God and the Blessed Queen of Heaven for the evident protection. Although, in comparison with the heroic gray-haired missionaries, I have spent only the short period of 16 years, 14 of which I have spent at this mission among the Montagnese, still, to myself I appear as an old veteran. Our Indians are a class of people, who, though unconsciously, occasion their missionary great cares and cause his hair to fade too soon. I beg your prayers, Rev. Father, that I may be a worthy laborer in this uncultivated part of the Lord's vineyard and that I may persevere to the end.

With heartiest greetings to you, the Rt. Rev. Abbot Bruno, and to all the Fathers of the Colony. I remain
Yours sincerely in Christ
FATHER JOS. EGENOLF, O.M.I.

St.
the oldest
Saskatch
Wednesd
an excel
\$2.00 per
Sin
At
Transl
inch for
inch for
ding no
play adv
4 insertio
year. D
Legal No
rail 1st ir
No adv
price, wh
unsuited
Address
S. T.
Muenster

On t
PARIS
governm
for the t
union wi
Bauer, t
affairs, d
livered la
held by
according
spand
small an
secretary
"could o
sion and
tente, an
abandoni
with Ger
Austria v
to bring
the cons
"The ess
sent," th
the main
the prole
WASH
finite inf
shevik a
to evacu
received
Decision
said to
posed by
governm
PARIS
a plan fi
upon Pet
and the
governm
today by
joint not
tary att
France,
at Helsin
to suppo
ment, if
the requ
to assist
There is
allied an
pose to
helping
action in
regarded
ances th
chak mo
PARIS
from C
Agence
that the
recaptur
Russian
6,000 of
brother
former
among t
patch sai
ROME
tween th
Fiume an
from the
so far re
and 20 w
LOND
Jews ha
course o
the Rus
those of
mander
Bolshivi
fighting
the Blac
undersee
fairs, sa
mons to
questio
under-se