

St. Peters Bote,

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

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

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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.

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St. Peters Bote

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BLOODSHED COMES TO END

Armistice Signed Between Allies and Germany

Kaiser And Crown Prince Abdicate And Flee To Holland

Definite Peace Negotiations To Begin Soon.

Peace is in sight at last! This joyous thought flashed through every soul, as the telegraph spread the happy news throughout the world on Monday morning that the armistice had been signed at Marshal Foch's headquarters and that the bloodshed which had lasted for 224 weeks would finally end on that morning at 11 o'clock according to Paris time (4 a. m. our time).

Kaiser Wilhelm and the Crown Prince had resigned both the imperial throne of Germany and the royal throne of Prussia on Saturday and fled to Holland, where they arrived on Sunday. Prince Max of Baden, the Imperial Chancellor, had handed over the regency of Germany to the Socialist leader Friedrich Ebert, who formed a temporary Cabinet consisting of several members of the majority parties and Socialists. Ebert has issued a proclamation in very moderate terms, from which it appears that he intends to bring the constitutional changes in Germany to a peaceful and sensible conclusion without resorting to such violent means as those taken in Russia.

Undoubtedly the great Peace Conference will shortly be able to assemble in order to regulate all the momentous questions which await their solution now that the bloodshed has ended. It will be no easy matter to regulate all these questions on account of the numerous and in many instances conflicting interests of the thirty or more countries involved. Surely, the assistance of the Divine Spirit will be necessary to solve all these questions in a fair and just manner, so as to remove the seeds of future dissensions and wars.

A very disquieting feature of the situation is indicated by press dispatches coming from Copenhagen and Amsterdam, from which it appears that Red Socialism or Bolshevism is becoming rampant in the navy, in the large cities and in the industrial districts of Germany. These reports may be sensationally exaggerated, but the example of Russia shows that a real danger from this source may exist. It is to be sincerely hoped that all the orderly elements of Germany may stand solidly behind the new provisional government to resist such a danger. A "Red Terror" conflagration in Germany would certainly constitute a great danger for France, England and Italy also, and it might well be that allied troops may have to be ordered into Germany to fight down this menace which might otherwise endanger the whole civilized world.

PARIS, Nov. 4. — The first French army, attacking in conjunction with the British on the Sambre-Oise Canal, has captured several important villages and advanced nearly two miles, the war office announced tonight. Three thousand prisoners and fifty cannon were taken.

LONDON, Nov. 4. — Breaking deeply into the enemy positions on a 30-mile front today, the British captured more than 10,000 prisoners and 200 guns, Marshal Haig reports tonight. The line of the Sambre Canal was stormed and the British made an advance of more than three miles beyond it to the east.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4. — A dispatch received from Prague says the German consular-general there called upon the leaders of the national committee and announced that Germany recognized the independence of the Czechoslovak state.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4. — Three hundred thousand Austrian prisoners and not less than 5,000 guns have been captured by the victorious Italians before the armistice went into effect at three o'clock this afternoon, said an official dispatch tonight from Rome. This included all captures since the offensive began Oct. 24.

LONDON, Nov. 5. — The British armies in the sector between the Sambre and the Scheldt have defeated in the battle which began Monday, twenty-five German divisions, Field Marshal Haig reports tonight. In addition to capturing many more villages today, the British have pressed through the great Mormal forest.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 5. — The government today took possession of 84 German ships interned in Chilean ports. This action was taken to prevent the crews from sinking the vessels after having destroyed vital parts of the machinery.

LONDON, Nov. 6. — Preparations are being made for the transfer of British and French troops to occupy the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, says the Evening News today.

PARIS, Nov. 6. — The operations by the French today netted one of the greatest advances yet made, measuring more than six miles at various points. The important towns of Vervine, Mont Cornet and Rethel were occupied and progress was made far beyond these places, the war office announces tonight.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 6. — An official report from Berlin says: "The Russian diplomatic representatives will leave Berlin early today by special train for Russia."

The discovery of Russian revolutionary propaganda pamphlets, printed in German, in the baggage of the courier of the Russian embassy at Berlin, is probably the cause of the breaking off of diplomatic relations between Germany and the Russian Soviet government.

LONDON, Nov. 6. — The British are continuing their advance to the east of Mormal Forest, according to Field Marshal Haig's report tonight, and have occupied numerous villages and the important railway junction of Aulnoye.

LONDON, Nov. 6. — Speaking in the house of commons today, Right Hon. T. J. McNamara, secretary to the admiralty, stated that 8,946,000 tons of British merchant ships had been lost during the war up to Sept. 30, last by enemy action. Of this number 5,443,000 tons had been replaced by new construction and by the purchase of ships abroad and the utilisation of captured enemy ships.

LONDON, Nov. 6. — Mutinous German sailors at Kiel have seized the battleships Kaiser and Schleswig-Holstein and refused to return to their duties until a treaty of peace with the Allies is signed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7. — American troops entered the historic French city Sedan at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, General Pershing reported this morning. All that portion of the city west of the river was occupied.

PARIS, Nov. 7. — With ever-increasing speed, the French troops are forcing the Germans back north of the Aisne, and on all the rest of the front, which the French are fighting over, according to war office announcement tonight.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7. — Just before midnight the American government was informed by cable from Paris that the German armistice envoys had approached the French lines and were due to arrive for their meeting with Marshal Foch between 8 and 10 o'clock tonight, Paris time.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7. — False reports that Germany had accepted the terms of the armistice and that fighting had ended, threw the country into a delirium today and turned out to be the greatest hoax of recent years. Official assurance that the report was false failed to check the almost riotous demonstrations which swept over many American cities.

BERNE, Nov. 7. — The German Field Marshal Mackensen, on requesting permission for his army to pass through Hungary

from the Balkans to Germany, was informed by the Hungarian government that the request would be granted on the condition that the troops lay down arms on entering Hungarian soil. The arms are to be forwarded to Germany later.

LONDON, Nov. 8. — Prince Maximilian of Baden, Imperial German Chancellor, has resigned, according to a German wireless dispatch picked up here tonight. The wireless says that Prince Maximilian tendered his resignation in view of the parliamentary situation, but that acceptance of it is still outstanding.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8. — The question of whether Germany will surrender immediately or wait to be crushed between the advancing Allied and American armies on the west front and revolution at home, rested tonight with an extraordinary conference at German headquarters. Marshal Foch has given until 11 o'clock Monday morning, Paris time, for the answer. At the conference the Kaiser is reported to be present.

LONDON, Nov. 8. — The capture of the important towns of Avesnes and the occupation of the western portion of Tournai are reported in Field Marshal Haig's dispatch.

LONDON, Nov. 8. — Two hundred thousand prisoners were taken by the British on the western front from January 1 to November 5, inclusive, according to official announcement made in the house of commons last night. In the same period the French captured 140,000, the Americans 50,000 and the Belgians 15,000.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 8. — The latest figures on Australia's casualty show that the dead number 58,890 and the wounded 158,199. The significance of these figures will be realized when it is remembered that the whole population of Australia is only five millions.

LONDON, Nov. 9. — A German wireless message received in London Nov. 9, states: "The German imperial chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden, has issued the following decree: 'The kaiser and king has decided to renounce the throne. The imperial chancellor will remain in office until the questions connected with the abdication of the kaiser, the renouncing by the crown prince of the throne of the German empire and of Prussia and the setting up of a regency have been settled. For the regency he intends to appoint Deputy Ebert as imperial chancellor, and he proposes that a bill shall be brought in for the establishment of a law for the immediate promulgation of general suffrage and for a constitutional German national assembly, which will settle finally the future form of government of the German nation and of those peoples which might be desirous of coming within the empire. Berlin, Nov. 9, 1918. (Signed) The Imperial Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden.'"

LONDON, Nov. 9. — Both the former German emperor and his eldest son, Frederick William, crossed the Dutch frontier Sunday morning, according to advices from The Hague.

LONDON, Nov. 10. — In the new German government there will be majority parties namely Erzberger, Gothein, and Richt-hofen, says a dispatch from Copenhagen to the exchange telegraph company. The other posts will be occupied by socialists and independents.

BERNE, Nov. 10. — In his address to the people, the new German chancellor, Friedrich Ebert, says: "Citizens: The ex-chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden, in agreement with all secretaries of state, has handed over to me the task of liquidating his affairs as chancellor. I am on the point of forming a new government in accordance with the various parties and will keep public opinion freely informed of the course of events. The new government will be a government of the people. It must make every effort to secure in the quickest possible time peace for the German people and consolidate the liberty which they have won. The new government has taken charge of the administration to preserve the German people from civil war and famine and to accomplish their legitimate claim to autonomy. The government can solve this problem only if all the officials in town and country will help. I know it will be difficult for some to work with the new men who have taken charge of the empire, but I appeal to their love of the people. Lack of organisation would, in this heavy time, mean anarchy in Germany and the surrender of the country to tremendous misery. Therefore help your native country with timeless, indefatigable work for the future. Every one at his post. I demand every one's support in the hard task awaiting us. You know how seriously the war has menaced the provisioning of the people, which is the first condition of the people's existence. The poorest will suffer the most and the industrial workers will be affected hardest. All who illicitly lay hands on food supplies or other supplies of prime necessity or the means of transport necessary for their distribution will be guilty to the highest degree towards the community. I ask you immediately to leave the streets and remain orderly and calm."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11. — The war will end this morning at 6 o'clock, Washington, 11 o'clock Paris time. The armistice was signed by the German representatives. This announcement was made by the state department at 2.50 this morning. This announcement was made verbally by an official of the state department in this form: "The armistice has been signed; it was signed at five o'clock a. m., Paris time (midnight Washington time), and hostilities will cease at 11 o'clock this morning, Paris time (six o'clock Washington time)."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11. — President Wilson will read the terms of the armistice with Germany before a joint session of congress today.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11. — President Wilson published the

German armistice agreement in Congress to-day. It is similar to the conditions made for Austria and contains 35 points. It makes it impossible for Germany to again enter this war. Germany must hand over 5000 Cannons, 30,000 Machine guns, 3000 Mine throwers and 2000 aeroplanes. All occupied territory must be evacuated, as also the German territory west of the Rhine. The Allies will occupy Mayence, Coblenz and Cologne together with bridgeheads 30 Kilometers in radius on the east side of the Rhine. 160 submarines, 50 destroyers, 6 battle cruisers, 10 battleships; 8 light cruisers and other ships must be handed over to the allies. 5000 locomotives, 50,000 railway cars, and 10,000 motor lorries and the full equipment for the railways of Alsace-Lorraine must be handed over to the allies. The treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest must be cancelled and free access to the territories east of Germany given to the allies. The armistice is to be for 30 days, but may be prolonged.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11. — Fieldmarshal Hindenburg and Crown Prince Rupprecht are still at their posts and adhere to the new German government.

LONDON, Nov. 12. — A Copenhagen dispatch says that Emperor Charles of Austria has abdicated. The report is not confirmed.

The Influenza Situation

During the past week the situation has improved in general, although it is not yet certain whether the improvement is only temporary and due to the fine weather which has prevailed nearly everywhere. The number of new cases is decreasing in the cities, but the death rate in proportion to the number of cases is growing which indicates that complications are, on the increase proportionately. Following is a resume of the reports from the principal cities dated Nov. 8:

Regina: Decided improvement, only three deaths having occurred in the last 24 hours; Saskatoon: New cases greatly decreasing, 6 deaths during 24 hours; Calgary: 25 new cases in city and 4 taken off trains, 2 deaths; Edmonton: New cases decreasing, 13 deaths in 24 hours; Winnipeg: Total cases so far 5,405, total deaths 217, 112 new cases in 24 hours with 28 deaths, 100 new cases in rest of province in last 24 hours; Toronto: Only 38 deaths in 24 hours compared with 150 when disease was at its height; Ottawa: 33 new cases in 24 hours with only two deaths. Churches and public places will be reopened Monday; Brockville, Ont.: Public places reopened; Montreal: 53 new cases with 24 deaths, Churches reopen Sunday, 17,179 cases in city to date with 1997 deaths; for the province total cases to date were 211,402 with 4,127 deaths; Halifax: New cases again increasing, being 37 in last 24 hours with 2 deaths; whole province had 409 deaths so far.

Man and His Illusions

BY KONRAD KUEMML

(Continued)

The good priest could only surmise the reason for Agnes' resolve to go to the taverner.

With the permission of her aunt and because she considered herself in a way responsible for what had happened to old Mrs. Sparr in the garden, she visited her, bringing her a gift of cake and wine. In this way she met the under-sacristan, to whom with uplifted hands she prayed to forestall in future the publication of articles such as had already appeared in the vicious leaflet against her Reverend Uncle.

"That is possible only upon one condition," the underling replied, flattered, full of conceit and self-esteem.

"Tell me, Jack, what is your condition?" inquired Agnes.

With gloating eyes and in an insolent manner he answered slowly: "That you marry me."

Agnes shuddered. Pausing a long while, she said: "Jack, had you made it a condition that I die for my uncle—I would not have hesitated. But this!"—and she shuddered again. Then finally and slowly—"No—perhaps—perhaps"—she clasped her hands appealingly.

Like a greedy tiger, Jack Sparr devoured this touching apparition with his big weird lustrous eyes. In a subdued voice he added: "Well then, leave the rectory and go to your guardian—and nothing more will appear in the paper against the pastor." With hardly a moment's hesitation she gave her "Yes." It was a heroic sacrifice of which no one knew. The secret remained hers. If she grieved, it was because she could not follow up her purpose immediately; for Jack Sparr had affirmed that only when this was done would the priest be let alone, and also that if she dared to inform him of the compromise, the baiting would grow worse than ever.

Weeks of agony intervened. The assistant worked day and night in prejudicing the people against the pastor. He told most awful stories about the priest which he was ready in a most detailed way and with solemn oaths to confirm if questioned; his earnest avowal that every word he spoke was true, else let him be cursed and damned to the lowest hell—if it shocked, it likewise convinced people, "that no one could invent such stories, they were too palpably true, and that their pastor must be a second Judas."

Even the best and most pious were gradually affected by this dementia; they argued that there must be some truth in what is talked all over the village. At the tavern in a rear room, the witnesses were already being chosen to serve when the trial of the priest should come on. The whole parish was in a feverish delirium. The priest was the pivotal point in their aberration with the one question uppermost: "How can we get him out the quickest?" But the intermediary of the plotters everywhere and at all times, the one chief aggressive spirit, evil, reprobate, satanic, was Jack Sparr.

No just appreciation prevailed within the rectory precincts of the violence of the passions, of the terrible fanaticism defying all restraints, which swayed the whole parish and which each day bred new sins and excesses among its members. The people having yielded abjectly to the plotters, having refused obedience and allegiance to their pastor and shepherd and constituted themselves his judges, having trodden the Fourth Commandment under foot,—the grace of God was taken from them, and they were left to themselves. Like a cloudburst, the devastat-

ing waves of which involve in a general ruin street and dwelling alike, did their disloyalty to the God-appointed priest, and their revolt against his authority, flood the parish, undermine its foundation, and carry it onward to destruction. No one, moreover, dared to interfere with the couple of conspirators who, in order to give free sweep to the raging floods, had tampered with the dams.

Four weeks had passed when a rumor swept the town that the pastor had been given a new charge. Fanatical rejoicings were heard everywhere; shooting and fireworks continued until midnight.

The day of parting had come. The aged priest, who for so many years had faithfully served the parish, was kneeling before the Blessed Sacrament in the quiet church alone and for the last time.

Not for himself so much as for his parishioners was he praying: "I will not be a weakling," he said to the Lord his God; "if it is Thy will, I will gladly be adjudged wrong, though my conscience does not witness against me; at best, my remaining earthly years are few. Yet for all that, Thou knowest, O Lord, that the Fourth Commandment holds a blessing for the obedient, a curse for those who disregard it; it is the curse I fear for my poor flock. It has been mislaid, punish it not for permitting itself to be separated from the shepherd Thou hast appointed. Spare my people the punishment of the revolt, the punishment for the loss of that faith and that good life which until now has been its heritage. Most of all do I fear, O Lord, that these people may forsake Thee entirely—let it not come to that, quiet their minds, give them the clear light of an unbiased understanding and introspection—then do with me as Thou wilt."

He arose, looked round the beautiful sanctuary once more, then genuflected before the Holy Sacrament, and slowly left the church. In front of the rectory the conveyance was waiting to carry him and his sister to the depot. On the lower floor within stood Agnes pale as death, in mourning attire. She had bidden the aunt good-by; in turn she now knelt before the uncle and sobbing thanked him a thousand times for his kindness to her and begged his blessing.

"May God protect you, Agnes; trust in Him; now is the time to prove your faithfulness to Him; be patient, humble and on your guard; I will assist you daily by my prayers." Thereupon he blessed the bitterly weeping child.

At this very moment the old game warden and the treasurer with his daughter Frances came in. The treasurer admitted that he had opposed the priest at first because the latter had spoken against his new altar plan, but that he was now out of sympathy with the intriguers. He begged the priest would harbor no hard feelings against him. The pastor was touched and gave him his hand. "Moreover, to please you," he said, "I will watch over Agnes as over my own child, while she stays at the Brook Inn. My daughter Frances visits there daily, for we and the proprietor are acquaintances; she will—"

Frances did not permit her father to finish, putting an arm around the neck of Agnes she said: "Your Reverence, truly and certainly, nothing shall happen to Agnes in your place; we will be close as two sisters; I am not afraid of the innkeeper, and Agnes can come to visit me when she pleases or whenever she has anything to complain about."

"And I, too, will be on hand," spoke out the old huntsman; "late-ly, on account of the depraved company here, I have not been at the taverner's, but now I will again resume my visits and if anyone

presume anything against Agnes, he'll deal with me."

"See, child, the friends God sends you," the priest said, deeply moved. To Agnes; then shaking the hands of all once more, he stepped out and entered the carriage for the train, whither the pawing horses were eager to bring him.

Another look at the rectory, the garden, the church, one audible heart-sob from poor, deserted Agnes, and all was over; the old priest had left the village never to return. There was no sign of life on the streets; but peeping cautiously from behind the window curtains many a head might be seen bobbing back and forth watching the departing vehicle.

As the carriage was crossing the bridge, there was a crowd at the tavern window drinking a farewell to the priest in mockery. "Now listen!" said the innkeeper, the while he put a music-box on the bar. He pressed a button, it sang: "Alas, must I leave thee, My village, my home!"

The song was received with rousing acclaim.

"This record I bought specially for the occasion, as a remembrance of this day!"

A few minutes later the taverner was called back to the kitchen where he remained a short time. Returning, he opened the door wide and quite elated, introduced to the guests the new waitress,—there like a marble statue, stood Agnes. Someone quickly slammed shut the kitchen-door. It was the treasurer's daughter, Frances. She had come with the girl. Agnes was weeping—she could not control herself; but Frances with her hand clenched, said: "Agnes, don't stand anything from those in there and if my uncle, the innkeeper, is rough to you, tell me. My mother was his sister; he was afraid of her and he is also somewhat afraid of me. We'll hold our own with him."

Back in that rear room, however, drinking and jubilation was growing more and more boisterous. "We've had music, we've had shooting, we've had drinking, now we ought to have fireworks for today's feast!" suggested someone.

"Sparr, it was up to you, to have looked out for that," reminded the landlord.

With eyes green-shimmering like those of a beast at bay, he launched forward somewhat as if intending to reply, but immediately fell back and with a sleepy look said: "I've had too many other things to do. Give me one of your cigars on the celebration." The tapster handed him one; Sparr lighted a match, watched with his uncanny eyes the blue and yellow flame, then feverishly cast it to the floor and stamped it out.

For to-day Agnes had nothing to do. She retired early to the little room provided for her and fell asleep weeping. Gradually the tumult below subsided; it was long past midnight when the last guest left and the lights were put out. Agnes awoke of a sudden, frightened; she heard the cry "Fire! Fire!"

Throwing open the blinds of her window, she was dazzled by the flames near-by. The mayor's house just across the way was ablaze from top to bottom. This was the promised illumination to celebrate the Reverend Pastor's farewell.

Part Second AN UNHALLOWED CROP

1. The Treasurer and His Daughter Frances

Many weeks had gone by since the departure of the pastor. There was loud quarreling between the treasurer and his daughter, which at night could be heard many houses away. Frances, who took charge of the house of her widowed father, was proving but rather loudly that she knew what was

what,—if this was a fault, it was her only one.

"I speak as I think," was her invariable answer, to which he as invariably replied: "If you spoke only when you thought, you would observe a silence stricter than the Trappists, who speak only once a year." When these disputatious colloquies took place, and that was six times a week not counting Sunday, their neighbor, the old game warden across the brook was amused. From her childhood up the redoubtable Frances had been his favorite and during her mother's lifetime she was oftener in the warden's house than in her own. A person could frolic there, race with the hounds, wrestle with the warden's boys, or recline on the soft grass. Within this hut were guns and cutlasses and powder flasks; a picture, also, of the old huntsman with sword and scabbard, proudly mounted on a prancing steed, hung on the wall. For a half-florin he had it taken years ago, when as infantry captain he was drilling his recruits on the race-course of Gmunden, between the State Prison and the portrait painter's house; even yet the recollection of those days filled him with honest pride.

If it happened that at times Frances was specially plucky, it delighted the old hunter royally—this all the more for the reason that he had three boys but no girl. Frances, on her part, thought much of her old friend, almost as much as of her father. And that she loved her father was certain, for she attended to the house and barn and with but one maid looked after field, garden and kitchen, to save him the hire and keep of a man.

Withal she was good and neat.—Excepting Agnes, Frances, with her brilliant eyes, clear-cut features and prominent aquiline nose, was the prettiest girl in the place; in appraising her reasoning power the warden differed radically with the treasurer. "The resourcefulness of six foxes and four gypsies can not match the sagacity of Frances," he asserted, and with him that was going the limit. Therefore was he so hugely pleased when from the distance he heard the maid disputing with her father quite in the manner of the gentlemen in the Reichstag, as she read and quoted from the Sunday Leaflet. Then would he raise his window and listen and laugh himself to tears, until not being able to stand it longer, he would go over and join in the debate. Moreover, he was lonesome: two of his sons were in the army, the other, a warden like himself, was married. The end of their argumentation was always the same and of a creditable character. When the father had exhausted his knowledge and had tired opposing the tried mouth-apparatus of his Frances, he took from the shelves an old Lives of the Saints or P. Cochem's Passion of Christ, out of which she would read and pray, and he would respond. Even then a little clash about who was right might spring up, but it was effectually hushed in their common night-prayer.

This particular night the devout consummation was not as yet in sight.

For the twenty-fifth time the treasurer had told his daughter about the teacher who at the Chapter-meeting without any right to do so, had spoken against him and the innkeeper; that he was the cause of his motion being lost; he can forgive the pastor, who is an honest man, but the schoolmaster—To which Frances reverted: "Would it have been right for the professor to have spoken against the priest?"

"He had no business to speak at all."

"But did you not invite him to the Chapter to have the benefit of his opinion?"

"How do you happen to dote so on the schoolteacher?" he asked

Hunters! Trappers!

On NOV. 1st the FUR SEASON opens again and everything points to a very profitable season for the trappers. All reports are that the Fur Markets are well cleaned up and there is a big demand for furs.

So it's up to you, Boys, to make a little Extra Money.

GET OUT AND HUSTLE, the bigger the bunch, so much more money you get!

To all those trappers and hunters, who have been selling their furs to me for the past three seasons, I don't need to say where to bring their furs, because they know that I try to treat everybody right, and give them all the fur is worth.

To trappers, who have never sold to me, I will say, that if you ask any of my old customers, they will tell you that PITZEL at Humboldt gives you more money for your furs, on the average, than you can get if you ship your furs to those big houses across the line.

If you will have some furs in a week or two and can't bring them, send them by express or parcel post. I will pay the charges.

Give me a trial, and I am sure you will be satisfied. No shipment too big and none too small. Write for tags and prices.

Herman B. Pitzel, Humboldt Fur Dealer
Headquarters in old Shoe Repair shop, in back of Merchants Bank.

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and other Medicines, Herbs and Chemicals
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Only German Druggist in St. Peter's Colony.

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

Land and Farms!

I have a number of Farms and Wild Lands for sale at low prices. Some will be sold on Crop Payment.

For further particulars apply in person or by letter to

Henry Bruning, MUENSTER, SASK.

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 Renall Store* STATIONER

not knowing what else to say; "do you imagine perhaps—"

"I imagine nothing, father," said Frances, getting up in a hurry to hide the blush suffusing her face. "It was you who first mentioned his name."

"All the same, you visit the inn-kitchen too often, where he also is quite frequently found," the father rejoined.

"Father, you are well aware that I go to the Brook Inn only to meet Agnes. I've promised the priest and his sister to look after her."

"Why is it that now of a sudden the teacher drops in so often at the inn; he never did it before?" he insisted.

"On behalf of Agnes," Frances replied; "the warden had asked him to visit the inn at least once a week, so that the presence of a decent man might restrain the company when Agnes is around. This the professor promised to do."

"Bosh! the huntsman is simply playing the pedagogue's game," the old man sneered.

"Is it your wish that I tell him?" bitingly queried Frances. At that very moment the door opened and some furry object was thrown in, which struck the dozing cat squarely amid ribs. With a loud meow the cat jumped and landed upon the knees of the treasurer, who in his turn gave a yell of pain, because the claws of the frightened feline were scratching his legs.

Upon the threshold stood the hunter bursting with laughter, while pointing to the floor. It was a rabbit just bagged.

"The first of the season," he said, "which according to established custom belongs to Frances."

She already had him by the lobes, holding him aloft. "A fine specimen," admiringly, "where did you get him?"

"Not by any means in the inn-kitchen," he teased; "in fact, the whole gathering there, the teacher excepted, is not worth a shot of powder."

"Excepting Agnes too, you understand!" Frances remarked, taking in the huntsman with defiant eyes.

"As a matter of course," the man agreed; "that teacher, however, is a man; all respect to him. He is fearless. Awhile ago, back from my hunting trip, I stopped at the inn for a glass. Heading the table sat the sacristan-help lording it over all with brag and bluster to split one's ears. When Agnes appeared, he sat more erect and put on more airs than ever. She did not look at him. He ordered a bottle of wine, then with glass in hand he followed her into a corner and pressing close demanded that she take a sip. Despite her avowal that she did not drink and her plea that he leave her, he barred her way, insisting he would keep her there until she drank. The simpletons round the table were so contemptible as to laugh and to second: 'Good for you! I was just getting ready to interfere, when the professor got up, took the glass from the underling, turned him round like a jackass and cleared the way for Agnes, who immediately left the room and bolted the door. Sparr was mad as an incarnate devil, but the teacher stared him in the eye and cowed him. 'Whom do you take me for?' he bellowed. 'Out of sheer pity I consider you nothing worse than a fool,' said the teacher; 'bring an action against me and I'll prove it! And do you know what Sparr did next? He burst out a-laughing, saying: 'There are wise fools too.' That ended the affair. All respect for the schoolmaster, he's a man!'"

Such was the episode the hunter related with eyes laughingly blinking at Frances, who heard it all with delight.

"Sparr is really going too far," ventured the treasurer inaudibly; "he was allowed to rise too high."

"When you come to think of it, that impudent fellow rules the whole village. In every place he is at the head, everywhere the most loud-mouthed, the one who knows it all, and everyone is afraid of him," the warden summarized.

"Only that I am bound to the village. I would get out of this rat-hole in a minute. How pleasant things were here a few years ago! Peace prevailed among all, between pastor and mayor, teacher and chapter-members; there was order in the parish and in the church, and happy faces were to be seen everywhere; it was beautiful. Today it seems as if the devil had poisoned and soured water and air. No one any longer believes his neighbor, people are divided and distrustful. The new Parish Administrator does not visit the people,—who can blame him,—and prays daily that he be released from the position; priests of the vicinity who in the past used to assemble here, avoid the place; the bishop on his Confirmation tour this summer, passed Ortigen by and stayed in Kleinheim; we have become the scorn of the people near and far."

"Add to this the many fires," confirmed the treasurer, "it is unprecedented. Since the departure of the priest there is a house burning every now and then; I can't sleep peacefully anymore. For fifteen years we had no fire—as soon as the priest was gone, it started. Three times during a storm there was a conflagration; yet there was no lightning stroke—an incendiary is at work. So the other day again, and always by coincidence, the misfortune happens to some special friend of the late pastor. 'He has prayed too much,' the superstitious remark, or 'We have seen a ghost who sets the houses afire.' Incendiary letters are left, anonymous dodgers distributed containing curses on crops and cattle—it seems as if the whole village were handed over by Our Lord to Satan. Oftentimes I'm sorry to shedding tears of blood for having at all antagonized our priest."

"Incendiarism would soon cease," the huntsman argued, "if the young people were otherwise. Thirty, forty years ago, the unmarried lads would have gotten together and would very soon have stopped the work of the firebrands. To-day the idiots congregate in the taverns and laugh like simpletons at the heroism of a Sparr brow-beating a defenseless girl. Were I sergeant still and had these chaps to drill on the race-course, I'd bring them to their senses!" With reminiscent regret, he blew from his pipe a large tobacco cloud and followed it till it had vanished.

"If I had but four weeks to give Jack Sparr riding lessons!" he mused—the wish implied a great deal.

"Did you hear the latest, warden?" Frances inquired. "All the sextons of the vicinity and their assistants are furious at Sparr for having degraded their calling, they assert: they intend appearing against him in the paper."

"They're perfectly right, but they would do better still if they came here banded and seized him by his ears and by his wool, this swelling, superficial fellow and that defamatory newsman who blackens every name which Jack Sparr hands in." Thus spoke the enraged huntsman.

He got up and, wishing "Good Night" to all, left.

"I will light you a ways," said Frances, fixing the lantern. At the threshold she took the arm of her old friend suddenly and said insinuatingly: "Neighbor—warden!"

"What is it, Wild One?" he asked.

"Oh, I'm terrible anxious—about—about—our dear schoolmaster," she whispered, "it is so dark and

Sparr and his crowd may harm him on his way home."

"So you wish me to be his Guardian Angel. I would think you would provide him a better one than me, an old fellow."

"Agnes overheard their talk about smashing somebody's windows to-night because no one would see it. This is aimed at the teacher, I'm sure."

"Yes, yes, it is possible," he admitted; "I will take in the schoolhouse in my round; but let me provide against all contingencies." By lantern-light he loaded his double-shooter. "It is only bird-shot," he sniggled; "it will no more than pierce the skin, that's all."

"Shall I mix peas with the shot?" Frances suggested seriously. The hunter laughed. "You blood-thirsty thing; this proves how much you value the teacher." He went.

Carefully he approached the schoolhouse; light was still burning at two windows. Sure enough, yonder in the dark his huntsman's eye descried figures in hiding. "I see, you are come to smash windows," he muttered, taking aim. He heard the command; "One—two"—but before the "three" was given, Bang! went the gun starting the night, followed by a stentorian call: "Halt, you scamps!" A smothered command: "Run!" and the cowards disappeared in the dark.

"You owe that to Frances, professor," the hunter said to himself on his return. Upon entering his house, he heard from across the brook the father and daughter at their night prayers.

To be continued.

The Prisoner's Flower

BY F. X. BONIFACE

The Count, who is in prison for a political cause, and is not allowed books or paper to beguile his solitude, has found one little green plant growing up between the paving-stones of the prison-yard in which he is allowed to walk. He watches it from day to day, marks the opening of the leaves and buds, and soon loves it as a friend. In dread lest the jailer, who seems a rough man, should crush it with his foot, he resolves to ask him to be careful of it; and this is the conversation they have on the subject:—

"As to your gillyflower?"

"Is it a gillyflower?" asked the Count.

"Upon my word," said the jailer, "I know nothing about it, Sir Count; all flowers are gillyflowers to me. But as you mention the subject, I must tell you, you are rather late in recommending it to my mercy. I should have trodden upon it long ago, without any ill-will to you or to it, had I not remarked the tender interest you take in it, the little beauty!"

"Oh, my interest," said the Count, "is nothing out of the common."

"Oh! it's all very well; I know all about it," replied the jailer, trying to wink with a knowing look; "a man must have occupation—he must take to something—and poor prisoners have not much choice. You see, Sir Count, we have amongst our inmates men who doubtless were formerly important people; men who had brains—for it is not small-fry that they bring here: well, now, they occupy and amuse themselves at very little cost. I assure you. One catches flies—there's no harm in that; another carves figures on his deal-table, without remembering that I am responsible for the furniture of the place."

The Count would have spoken, but he went on. "Some breed canaries and goldfinches, others little white mice. For my part, I respect their tastes to such a point, that I am happy to gratify them. I had a beautiful large Angora cat

with long white fur. He would leap and gambol in the prettiest way in the world, and when he rolled himself up to go to sleep, you would have said it was a sleeping muff. My wife made a great pet of him, so did I. Well, I gave him away, for the birds and mice might have tempted him, and all the cats in the world are not worth a poor prisoner's mouse."

"That was very kind of you, Mr. Jailer," replied the Count, feeling uneasy that he should be thought capable of caring for such trifles; "but this plant is for me more than an amusement."

"Never mind, if it only recalls the green boughs under which your mother nursed you in your infancy, it may overshadow half the court. Beside, my orders say nothing about it, so I shall be blind on that side. If it should grow to a tree, and be capable of assisting you in sealing the wall, that would be quite another thing. But we have time enough to think of that; have we not?" added he with a loud laugh. "Oh, if you tried to escape from the fortress!"

"What would you do?"

"What would I do! I would stop you, though you might kill me; or I would have you fired at by the sentinel, with as little pity as if you were a rabbit! That is the order. But touch a leaf of your gillyflower! no, no; or put my foot on it, never! I always thought that man a perfect rascal, unworthy to be a jailer, who wickedly crushed the spider of a poor prisoner; that was a wicked action—it was a crime!"

The Count was touched and surprised. "My dear jailer," said he, "I thank you for your kindness. Yes, I confess it, this plant is to me a source of much interesting study."

"Well, then, Sir Count, if your plant has done you such good service," said the jailer, preparing to leave the cell, "you ought to be more grateful, and water it sometimes; for if I had not taken care, when bringing you your allowance of water, to moisten it from time to time, the poor little flower would have died of thirst."

"One moment, my good friend," cried the Count, more and more struck at discovering so much natural delicacy under so rough an outside; "what, have you been so thoughtful of my pleasures, and yet you never said a word about it? Pray, accept this little present, in remembrance of my gratitude; and he held out his silver drinking-cup.

The jailer took the cup in his hand, looking at it with a sort of curiosity. "Plants only want water, Sir Count," he said; "and one can treat them to a drink without ruining one's self. If this one amuses you, if it does you good in any way, that is quite enough," and he went and put back the cup in its place.

The Count advanced towards the jailer, and held out his hand. "Oh! no, no," said the latter, moving back respectfully as he spoke; "hands are only given to equals or to friends."

"Well, then, be my friend!"

"No, no, that can not be, sir. One must look ahead, so as to do always to-morrow as well as to-day one's duty conscientiously. If you were my friend, and you attempted to escape, should I then have the courage to call out to the sentinel 'Fire! No; I am only your keeper, your jailer, and your humble servant."

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1918 Church Calendar 1918

Table with 3 columns: October, November, December. Lists various feast days and saints for each month, including All Saints, All Souls, and Christmas.

Religious News

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.—The Rev. Father Tessier, O.M.I., who has been pastor of the parish of Duck Lake for nearly two years, has been transferred by his superiors to St. Paul des Metis, Alberta. He is succeeded by the Rev. Father Husson, O.M.I., formerly director of the Indian School at Saddle Lake.

The community of Grey Nuns at St. Paul's Hospital, Saskatoon, suffers a severe loss through the death of Sister St. Leone, who succumbed to a severe attack of Influenza on Monday morning. She contracted the disease in the exercise of her duties as nurse and was called to her heavenly reward at the early age of 28 years.

On the feast of All Saints, the first holy Mass was celebrated in the new Church of the German Russian settlement northeast of Viscount by the new pastor, Rev. Father Nicolet. A large number of the faithful received the holy Sacraments on the occasion, so that the pastor was busy from 8 to 11 o'clock in the morning, hearing confessions. The church is a fine frame structure costing about \$3000, and there is not a cent of debt encumbering it.

On Oct. 24th, the Rev. Father Soyer of Prince Albert, who had been delegated for this purpose by the Bishop, solemnly blessed a new bell which had been donated to the church at Richard by Mr. E. Richard.

REGINA, Sask.—From the daily papers we learn that Rev. Father Boivin, assistant secretary of the Archbishop, who had been sent to Ponteix to help the pastor of that place, who was confined to bed with the influenza, contracted the disease and succumbed to its attacks.

Sister Margaret, one of the Dominican Nuns of the community at the Archbishop's residence, also died of the prevalent epidemic last week.

ST. CLOUD, Minn.—The Benedictine Abbey of St. John's at Collegeville suffered the loss of two promising young members by influenza and pneumonia last week. Fr. Godfrey Gans, born March 31st 1889 and professed July 13th 1914, a subdeacon, died on November 4th and the deacon, Fr. Fabian Ethen, born June 3rd 1890 and professed on July 19th 1913 followed him in death on November 7th.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—On Nov. 28th the diocese of Milwaukee will celebrate the 75th anniversary of its erection, which took place on that day in 1843. The first bishop Rt. Rev. John M. Henni, who had, some years previously founded the Cincinnati "Wahrheitsfreund", the first German Catholic newspaper in America, was consecrated in 1844, and made archbishop in 1875. After his death in 1881, he was succeeded by archbishop Michael Heiss. He again was followed by archbishop F. X. Krautbauer. On the 60th anniversary of the erection of the diocese, Nov. 28th the present incumbent, archbishop Sebastian Messmer was made archbishop.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—On Oct. 29th archbishop Glennon solemnly blessed the new building of Arcadia College, the institution of the Ursulines at Arcadia, Mo.

FRIBOURG, Switzerland.—Father Francis Jordan, founder and superior general of the Salvatorian Fathers died at the age of 70 years at Tanvel near this city on Sept. 8th. He was born at Gurtweil in Baden and was ordained priest at the age of 30. Three years later he founded the congregation of Salvatorians, which furnishes missionaries for Assam (India) and South America. It also has a province in the United States, with 33 priests and numerous scholastics, novices and brothers.

EINSIEDELN, Switzerland.

A great sensation was caused by the alleged miraculous cure of a young man who had been suffering for a long time and who was suddenly and completely cured from lameness in the Holy Chapel at Einsiedeln on Sept. 16th. A thorough examination of his case is being made by the physicians who had been treating him for months previous to the cure. The result of the investigation is to be published later.

POITIERS, France.—Msgr. Louis Humbrecht, bishop of Poitiers has been appointed archbishop of Besancon. He was born on Aug. 28th 1853 at Gebweiler in Alsace and has been bishop of Poitiers since 1911.

Rom.—The Pope has appointed Msgr. Henry Prządziecki bishop of Podlachia in Poland and Msgr. Margan Fulman Bishop of Lublin, also in Poland. Both these Sees have been without bishops for years. Two ancient bishoprics within the former territory of Russia are again to be revived, namely the archbishopric of Riga and the bishopric of Kamieniec in Podolia. Msgr. Count Edward O'Rourke, vicar general of Minsk, is to be Archbishop of Riga, and Msgr. Peter Nankowski Bishop of Kamieniec.

Msgr. Ratti, Visitor Apostolic for Poland, is also to be appointed Visitor Apostolic for Russia.

A Decree of the Sacred Consistorial Congregation in virtue of which an Ordinary for refugee priests, seminarists and laymen dispersed in the various dioceses of Italy is appointed has been issued. The decree refers to the difficulties that subjects experience in communicating with their respective Bishops, and also to the insufficient authority of the Bishops of the dioceses in which the refugees have found a place of residence. Consequently, a Bishop resident in Rome, having full jurisdiction, is appointed by the Holy Father. This prelate is the Most Rev. Paolo Pierpaoli, Archbishop of Chalcedi, late Delegate Apostolic to Venezuela, now Canon of St. Peter's.

Death of Father Vachon, O.M.I.

The Catholic Church has suffered a great loss by the unexpected death of Father Leander Vachon, O.M.I., Pastor of the parish of North Battleford, who was taken away by pneumonia following influenza on the evening of Nov. 4.

Father Vachon died a martyr of duty. He had been unwell for several days with influenza, but his pastoral zeal did not permit him to spare himself. Whilst ill himself, he drove out to the Asylum to administer the Sacraments to a sick member of his flock. On this trip he caught a cold, which brought on pneumonia, to which he succumbed within a short time. His superior, Father Grandin, provincial of the Oblates, who had at once come to visit the sick Father, arrived in time to administer to him the consolations of our holy religion. The dying Father retained consciousness to the last. The funeral took place on the morning of Nov. 6, Very Rev. Father Grandin officiating.

The deceased Father was born at Beaulharnais, Prov. Quebec, in 1864. At an early age he decided to become a priest in the Congregation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. After completing his studies at the Oblate University in Ottawa, he was sent to the Indian Missions of the west. In 1889 he was ordained priest at St. Albert by the late Bishop Grandin, after which he labored for many years in the Indian and Halfbreed Missions, being stationed first at the Sweet Grass Reserve, near Delmas, and then at St. Laurent. When the influx of white settlers to Sas-

katchewan began in the beginning of this century, he was stationed at Prince Albert with the task of bringing in Catholic settlers from Quebec. Later on, he was made pastor of the parish at Saskatoon, where he built the present fine church. His last post was that of pastor at North Battleford, where he has labored for a number of years.

Father Vachon was a man of exceptional ability and was highly respected and beloved by every one. His loss will be keenly felt not only by the Oblate Fathers, one of whose most prominent members he was, and by the whole diocese of Prince Albert, but far beyond the boundaries of our province. May God reward him a hundredfold the labors which this faithful servant has performed during nearly a lifetime in His vineyard!

St. Peter's Colony

MÜNSTER.—During the past week the following moneys poured into the office of St. Peters Bote to be used for the following pious causes: \$10.00 from a good lady at Dead Moose Lake for the orphanage at Prince Albert; \$5.00 from a kind reader at Humboldt for the same purpose; from a good lady in Humboldt \$1.00 for Father Egenolf, O.M.I., and \$2.00 for the Ursuline Sisters for their new convent at Bruno. God bless the supporters of the Church and its beneficent institutions!

St. Peters Bote is in receipt of a neat correspondence from St. Benedict, which we would have published gladly, had the writer but given his or her full name. We cannot publish correspondences, unless we know exactly who is their author. If the correspondent, however, prefers to use as signature to his correspondences or articles a pseudonym or his initials, he is at liberty to do so, but he must give, in every single case, to the editor of St. Peters Bote his full name.

The Ven. Fr. Philip, O.S.B., returned to Münster from Bruno last week. Dr. Duval found it necessary to cut off the first joint of his injured thumb, but this amputation will not render him unfit to receive Holy Orders in due time. Happily also, the injured thumb is on his left hand.

"The Saskatoon Daily Star" was asked by one of its readers: "Please tell me which states are known as the New England States." Without hesitation the "erudite" organ of Saskatoon in its editorial page, in its issue of November 6th, answered: "Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware." This answer is only partially correct. Had the editor of the "Saskatoon Daily Star" taken a course in one of the parochial schools of St. Peter's Colony, which in the past he was ever so ready with a bunch of howlers to attack and malign, he could have answered with one of the pupils in these schools correctly: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.—The above mentioned erroneous answer of the "Star" is only again proof of the superficiality of our daily papers; and, of course, our big dailies "need not" correct the mistakes they make.

On Nov. 8th the Rev. Fathers Casimir of Dead Moose Lake and Bernard of Annaheim paid a short visit to their confreres at the Abbey.

The weather of the past week was again exceptionally fine, the nights being somewhat cold—the government thermometer at the Abbey registered 1 degree above Zero in the night of Nov. 8th—but the days were beautiful and comparatively warm. Undoubtedly, the beautiful weather is a godsend for this perilous time of the epide-

mic. Thus far there have been very few cases of influenza at Münster and the surrounding country. Ed. Bruning had quite a severe attack of the malady last week, but is much improved now. At Annaheim the disease has rapidly spread since last week. Entire families have been attacked and some cases are reported serious. At Watson, Engelfeld and Humboldt conditions seem to be even worse. Despite the fact that the churches at Watson were closed at the time when the epidemic was in its incipient stage, its spread could not be checked. In its recent issue the Watson paper says: "Influenza made rapid strides in Watson this week. Nearly every house is affected, stores are short of help and business nearly at a standstill. The King George hotel is practically a local hospital." Humboldt has the same experience, though the churches there were closed since Oct. 20th. If people believe in an Almighty God, His attributes and His promises made to mankind, surely, Almighty God who loves every creature endowed with an immortal soul with infinite love, should be invoked and besought in times of a universal calamity. Be it also remembered that visitations like the present one are a sign of God's infinite goodness towards men, His beloved children. Death, for a good Christian and Catholic is not a misfortune. Death is the most powerful preacher and teaches man to be ever prepared to meet it and the eternal Judge. Man is not created for this life but for the life to come. And in order to convince man of this truth, death singles out, as it were, in the present epidemic the most powerful among men and claims the most robust among them, so as to drive home this truth in the most forcible manner. Let, therefore, everyone heed the warning of Our Lord: "Be ye prepared."

Francisca Xaveria Ollerich, a baby girl of Mr. and Mrs. John Ollerich, was buried in St. Peter's cemetery Nov. 11th. The child was born about 10 days before its death.

Mr. John Mainzer had the misfortune to break his right leg again, this time right below the hip. This is the third time he is having a fractured leg.

The grippe has still a grip on the Pilla family. All are in bed, excepting Mr. A. H. Pilla and his son Leo. They are, however, not seriously ill. Mr. K. Stollenwerk and Miss Elizabeth Ehrenreich have also been attacked. The latter was taken to the hospital at Humboldt, Sunday, for adequate treatment.

STRAYED from my place near Münster about 3 weeks ago: three Berkshire pigs, each weighing about 80 lbs. Finder please inform Fred Wedewer, Münster.

The report has reached Münster that Mr. Vincent Barry, a brother of the deceased Dr. J. I. Barry, has died Monday of this week of pneumonia following an attack of influenza.

HUMBOLDT.—Recent casualty lists contained the name of Lieut. J. W. Lowes, of Saskatoon, as having been killed in action. He enlisted in the spring of 1915. Lieut. Jack Lowes was one of the first residents of Humboldt, coming here in the year 1904, and establishing a business in partnership with R.J. Kepkey. Soon after Mr. Kepkey retired from the firm, and Mr. Lowes conducted the business for several years on his own behalf. He was elected overseer the second year after Humboldt was incorporated into a village and successfully conducted municipal affairs until 1906, when the corporation took on the status of a town. In 1908 he disposed of his interests here and moved to Saskatoon, where he conducted a successful gent's furnish-

A Suggestion

We are informed by a letter from Bishop Budka that the government has at last granted him permission to publish his Ruthenian Catholic paper again, under condition that it be made bi-lingual, namely that, aside of the Ruthenian text, the English translation must be printed.

Whoever is at all conversant with the conditions among the Ruthenians, knows that a Catholic paper for them is absolutely necessary in order to help keep these people in the Church. The lack of priests for them is so great that it is impossible for all of them to be attended properly, there being only about 25 priests for a Ruthenian Catholic population of a quarter of a million in this country.

We know in a general way of the great trials and sacrifices the devoted Bishop Budka and his heroic priests are undergoing. We know that they are not only slandered and persecuted by enemies of the Catholic Church who are trying to do away with the shepherds in order that the unguided flock may fall an easy prey to their depredations, but we also know that there are among the Ruthenians themselves bad men, who do everything possible to put obstacles in the way of the zealous Bishop and who try to slander him in the eyes of the world. We have been handicapped, however, until now in our attempts to get a real insight into the conditions under which this zealous bishop is laboring with his devoted missionaries, because of our inability to understand the language of the Ruthenians and thus to realize their mentality and the dangers of perversion with which they are threatened.

Now there is a splendid chance for us to gain this knowledge. The fact that all which is published in their newspaper is accessible to us, because its translation into English must accompany the Ruthenian text, gives us the opportunity of studying these our Catholic Brethren who are living in such large numbers among us and are nevertheless strangers to us on account of the barrier of language. Every priest, every Catholic teacher, every educated lay person should use this opportunity, which will pass away after the conclusion of the war, to become acquainted with our Ruthenian brethren, with their ways of thinking, with their good qualities and with their defects. Thus we shall be enabled to take a sympathetic brotherly interest in them, to help them overcome the difficulties with which they are contending, and to defend them against the slanders of their and our enemies of the Faith.

Let us all, therefore, send good Bishop Budka AT ONCE a subscription of two dollars for his Catholic Ruthenian newspaper and let us regularly and carefully read each issue of that paper. In doing so, we shall derive great advantages ourselves, by opening up for ourselves a wealthy mine of knowledge, and at the same time we shall perform a most meritorious deed by assisting this St. Paul of the Ruthenians in the arduous and expensive work of preaching by the printed word to those of his flock whom he cannot reach by the spoken word. Surely, God will look upon every dollar we spend for this purpose with as much pleasure as if we had donated it for the heathen missions in Africa or Asia.

Let us not delay, but send to the good bishop at once the following Order Form with our name and address and accompanied with \$2.00:

Order form with fields for Name, Street and Number, Post Office and Province, and a date line for 1918.

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—The emerg the council rec local health a should be requ prepared and for use if public school however, inste auditorium, being consider The health and the council m on Nov. 5th, unanimous the be placed t health author Epidemic, how the wane now, of Humboldt. timony of reli sent epidemic cular locality i weeks. Spora may develop

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—FOUND. Peterson wer Humboldt o Nov. 10th, v pocket-book sum of money for it at Brus

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During this Father Sch hospital, wa administer the poor man he died. K his parents ted on Sund which was t death of Fil of age, whil of 56 years.

LEOFEL called Span its way into of the first. was that of the children

ings business until the time when he enlisted in the army.

—The emergency hospital which the council recently offered to the local health authorities, if such should be required, will now be prepared and placed in readiness for use if necessity arises. The public school building will be used, however, instead of the town hall auditorium, the school building being considered the most suitable. The health and relief committee of the council met the school board on Nov. 5th, and the board was unanimous that the school should be placed at the disposal of the health authorities, if required. The epidemic, however, seems to be on the wane now, at least in the town of Humboldt. According to the testimony of reliable doctors the present epidemic stays in one particular locality from between 6 to 8 weeks. Sporadic cases, however may develop even after that period.

—On Monday evening, Nov. 4th, Mr. Anton J. Lutter passed away following an illness with Spanish influenza, which developed into pneumonia, death taking place at his farm home, one mile south of town. He was 39 years of age and is survived by a widow and a family of nine children, the youngest of which is an infant of only three weeks. Deceased came here from North Dakota in 1903, and later on took up the homestead upon which he has since resided. He was well known amongst the townspeople, having conducted a dairy business for several years. The funeral was held on Wednesday morning, the remains being interred in the Catholic cemetery.

—FOUND. Mr. Bruser and Mr. Peterson were motoring north of Humboldt on Sunday morning, Nov. 10th, where they found a pocket-book containing a large sum of money. Loser, please, call for it at Bruser's Store, Humboldt.

—A quarrel which took place in a general store at Bruno on Nov. 1st between Wasyl Nicolai Fil, a Galician farmer from Carmel, and John Krentz, and which later developed into a fight, has resulted in the death of the former, while the latter, after being given his preliminary hearing in Humboldt was sent up for trial, and will be tried for murder at the next sittings of the supreme court. From the evidence given by witnesses it appears that Fil and Krentz were at Bruno on Nov. 1st, and getting into an argument in a store where they happened to meet they quarrelled for some time. On being asked to leave the store they went out through the back door, when Fil picked up a club or piece of board with which he threatened Krentz, who thereupon picked up a piece of iron pipe, and after, as is claimed, Fil had struck him with the board, he hit him on the head with the iron pipe. It is said that Krentz then walked away and left his victim lying unconscious on the ground. He was brought to the hospital at Humboldt, when he was found to be suffering from a fracture of the skull over the right eye. An operation was performed in an endeavor to save the man's life, but he passed away the following evening, having regained consciousness for only a few minutes. During this lucid interval the Rev. Father Schmid, chaplain at the hospital, was fortunate enough to administer the last sacraments to the poor man. Shortly afterwards he died. Krentz, who resides with his parents near Bruno, was arrested on Sunday by Const. Genereux, which was the first he knew of the death of Fil. He is only 18 years of age, while his victim was a man of 56 years.

—LEOFELD.—The dread malady called Spanish influenza has found its way into our congregation. One of the first families to be attacked was that of Waldbillig. Three of the children are in bed and the

oldest boy, John, has contracted pneumonia.

LENORA LAKE.—At the meeting of the councillors of the R. M. of Lake Lenora the following were appointed Deputy Returning Officers with the respective polling places, for the December elections: Div. 1 A. Bayler Byng school house; Div. 2 L. Heber SW 133-40-20; Div. 3 M. Gaetz NW 1-14-40-21; Div. 4 W. B. Smith NE 1-17-42-19; Div. 5 F. Leberre SE 1-17-42-90; Div. 6 A. Archibald Municipal office.

Place for receiving nominations, Municipal office St. Brieux, Date Dec. 2nd.

BRUNO.—Last week Mike Prey died of influenza and was buried at the Bruno cemetery.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Greul are suffering from an attack of influenza as also Henry Greul.

—Joseph Schlosser of Leofeld and Margarethe Lummerding of Bruno were married on Nov. 12th, Father Leo officiating.

DANA.—Wm. Heny is seriously ill with influenza.

ANNAHEIM.—The Ven. Fr. Philip, O. S. B., of Münster was a visitor over Sunday at the parish house of Rev. Father Bernard.

—The first victim that influenza with subsequent pneumonia claimed in our district is Emil Lachmuth, Jr., a man of 32 years, who died in the night from Nov. 9th to 10th. The Rev. Father Bernard was called, before the end came, to administer to him the consolations of the Church. He leaves a sorrowing wife and two or three children to mourn his premature demise. Interment took place, Nov. 11th, in St. Ann's cemetery. The wife of the deceased is likewise suffering from the sickness, but her case is not deemed serious. Mrs. Paul Lachmuth, however, who was very seriously attacked by the malady, is not yet out of danger.

—On Nov. 9th Father Bernard visited the Schueller family, south-east of St. Gregor, a number of whose members are sick with influenza.

—At the meeting of the councillors of the R. M. of St. Peter held Oct. 24th, among others the following motions were made and passed: On the motion of J. B. Steinke a by-law was drawn up making it compulsory for persons losing cattle from Black-leg to burn the carcasses or bury same to a depth of at least 5 feet and have graves disinfected. Motion by John Raab that Mr. H. R. Hone, V. S., be sent out to investigate re loss of cattle from Black-leg in the Engelfeld district and in cases where proper measures have not been taken by the owners to prevent the spread of the disease that he do what is required in cases coming under his notice. Motion by S. J. Pappenfus that C. A. Pappenfus be appointed Returning Officer for the coming Municipal elections. Nominations to be held at Annenheim. The following have been named as Polling centres and Deputy Returning Officers:

Div. 1 Engelfeld Hall Jos. Nordick
Div. 2 St. Gregor Hall A. V. Leuz
Div. 3 Münster Village A. W. Loehr
Div. 4 Residence of

A. Bouehard 4-39-19 R. Morin
Div. 5 Annenheim School A. Dauk
Div. 6 Schuler School Wm. Gerwing

ENGELFELD.—The Rev. Father Joseph who had suffered an attack of influenza and took treatment a few days in the hospital at Humboldt, motored down to Engelfeld, Nov. 8th. Within a few days he expects to recuperate entirely from the unpleasant effects of his illness.

—The Rev. Father Joseph was called to the bedside of a seriously sick man on Sunday, just at the time when the services of the parish should have been held. On that account the sacrifice of Holy Mass for the congregation had to drop out, because the pastor could not return in due time. The next Sunday services are due Nov. 24th.

Next Sunday, Nov. 17th, the services will be held at St. Gregor.

WATSON.—Miss Mary Muench, one of the teachers at the local separate school, who suffered a slight attack of the Spanish influenza, is on her feet again and awaiting the reopening of the school, which will take place as soon as the epidemic is past.

—Pte. E. Bruneau, a Watson soldier, is reported killed in action.

—The Rev. Father Dominic who was confined to his bed during the past week owing to a slight attack of influenza, is rapidly recuperating.

—Miss A. Holderness of Watson who went to Prince Albert about three weeks ago to assist in caring for the influenza patients, was herself attacked by the malady, after being engaged there as nurse for two weeks.

WATSON, Nov. 9th, 1918.
Dear St. Peters Bote:—

On Nov. 7th Mrs. L. Walters left for Seattle, Wash., to rejoin her mother and brother there. Mrs. Walters, after the death of her husband, stayed for some time with her relatives at Watson.

Mr. Peterman, the local agent for the Chevrolet, in company with Leo Hamers, left for Regina to bring 1919 models of the Chevrolet cars. This might be a bit of old news but we won't give the "Flu" the satisfaction to forget to mention that the 1919 model of the Chevrolet has a decidedly improved appearance over past models; and no amount of frost and Spanish "Flu" can keep this wonderful model away from Watson and surroundings.

I could tell you a lot about the Spanish "Flu", for all we don't know about it isn't worth telling; it ceases to be of interest. We here in Watson aren't any better off than people anywhere else, and let it suffice to tell you that everybody is doing fine.

Ruth Ida Vossen, one of the twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. John Vossen, aged three months, died Nov. 6th of influenza. She was buried Nov. 8th.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith on Sunday, Nov. 3rd. Mrs. Gilroy fell a victim to the Spanish "Flu" on Nov. 9th.—Corr.

HUMBOLDT, Sask., Nov. 11th, 1918.
Dear St. Peters Bote:—

Since my last correspondence death has claimed the following influenza victims who died of subsequent pneumonia: Mr. Anthony Lutter, 39 years of age, who died Nov. 4th and was buried in the Catholic cemetery Nov. 6th. His loss is mourned by a sorrowing wife and 9 small children. On Nov. 7th Mrs. Mary Saretzky died at the age of 28 years. She is survived by her husband. The interment took place in the Catholic cemetery Nov. 9th. The third victim was John Miller who was employed as fireman by the C. N. R. He was a young man of but 20 years of age. He died on Nov. 10th and was interred on Monday of this week in the Catholic cemetery. The Rev. Father T. Schmid, chaplain at the hospital, who was stricken by the malady a week ago has thus far recovered his health that he is again able to discharge his priestly functions at the institution. In like manner the five or six Ven. Sisters of St. Elizabeth Hospital that had fallen a prey to the scourge of influenza have been again released from the grip of the plague. Miss Anna Hinz of Münster, teacher, is assisting the Ven. Sisters at the hospital during the present epidemic.

It is claimed on good authority that, at present, there are about 200 influenza patients in town, and in the country the epidemic is reported to be on the increase. Let us hope and pray that God may speedily avert all danger from the community! Corr.

Winter Comforts

Now is the time to prepare for the cold winter.

If you have not already bought everything you require for the winter, come in and see us before buying elsewhere. Our merchandise is of the best quality, and the prices are right.

Bedsteads, Springs, and Mattresses

There is no furniture for the home that should be given quite so much consideration as the Bedstead, Spring and Mattress.

ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS, with "None-Chip" porcelain finish. This bed is made with two inch continuous posts and well proportioned head and foot end. Widths: four feet and four feet six inches.

BED SPRINGS, with hardwood frame, bolted at corners, strong woven wire fabric, reinforced with heavy cable, and finished at edges with heavy spring coppered wire. This is a very serviceable bedspring.

MATRESSES, filled with seasoned curled wood fibre, both sides and edges with heavy layer of soft sanitary filling; rounding corners, well stitched roll edges. Come and see this mattress before buying elsewhere.

Underwear for Men, Women and Children

Our showing will surely please you. PRICES RIGHT.

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Special!

FELT SHOES

We have a few hundred pair of Felt Shoes and we are selling them out at a very low price. Come in and get a few pair before all are gone.

We have a very nice line of

Mackinaw Coats, Overcoats, Sweaters, Moccasins, Rubbers, Overshoes, Caps, Mittens (woolen and leather), Pullovers, Socks, Overalls, etc.

Come in and see our new LINOLEUM

An assortment of FRESH GROCERIES always on hand

Highest Price paid for Butter and Eggs.

Woell=Mainzer Co. Ltd.

Münster, Sask.

ST. ANTONY OF PADUA

A is Antony of Padua, a friar wise and kind;
 He never had a penny and he never seemed to mind;
 He was very fond of reading, but the book he read the most
 Was the book that tells of God, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost;
 He was very fond of children, but the Child he loved the best
 Was the little Infant Jesus, as He lay on Mary's breast;
 And once when he was reading with the Gospel on a stand
 Little Jesus stood upon it and caressed him with His hand.
 Now that Antony's in heaven, if you ever lose your toys,
 I advise you to invoke him, for he's good to girls and boys.
 —Father Robert Hugh Benson.

THE RIGHTS OF OUR LITTLE ONES
 (CONTINUED.)

THE STATE AND EDUCATION

34. What do you understand by the State, or civil society?

By the State, or civil society, I understand the union of the individuals and families of a certain country, or nation, under a certain form of government for the purpose of securing those temporal advantages and facilities which individual and domestic efforts alone are unable to secure.

35. Is civil society a natural, or only an arbitrary institution?

Civil society is a natural and necessary institution, independent of the free choice of men, which must needs arise for the mutual aid and protection of the individual and the family circle, wherever a large number of men are thrown together.

36. What is, therefore, the end of civil society?

The end of civil society is twofold: first, to promote the temporal welfare of the individuals and families of which it is composed, and secondly, to protect their natural and acquired rights.

37. Can civil society exist without civil authority?

Civil society cannot exist without civil authority, the latter being as essential to it as the soul is essential to man.

38. What is civil authority?

Civil authority is the power of efficaciously directing the members of civil society or citizens, to their temporal prosperity, and of protecting their rights against unjust aggressors.

39. Has civil authority definite limits assigned to it?

Civil authority, like every other human power, has its limits which it cannot transgress without violating the rights of individuals or of families, which, on the contrary, it is its duty to defend.

40. Does education lie within the scope of civil authority?

Education does not lie within the scope of civil authority, wherefore the State cannot, without violating higher and holier rights, usurp the right and discharge the duty of educating the young.

41. What rights does the State violate by usurping the work of education?

By usurping the work of education, the State not only thwarts the intent of the Creator, but also violates—

a) The personal right of the child to enjoy the education intended by the Creator;

b) The domestic right of the parents to educate their offspring in the way it seems best to them;

c) As we shall see, the divine right of the Church to discharge the educational mission intrusted to her by her Divine Founder.

42. What gave rise to the State monopoly of education so common in modern times?

This modern policy of State education, that has recently grown

into favor, had its origin in those countries where the ecclesiastical institutions were robbed of their temporalities by Protestant governments. Such a decadence of education followed this wholesale plunder of the Church that the governments gradually found it necessary to erect schools at the public expense; which institutions they considered themselves justified in exclusively controlling.

43. What are the results of this system of State or public education?

This system of State or public education naturally results in the most serious moral, social, and religious evils.

44. Is this statement borne out by experience?

This statement is confirmed by experience wherever the system has prevailed for any length of time.

a) The introduction of State education has been everywhere attended by an enormous increase of crime, which cannot be attributed to any other cause. In our own country proportionally by far the greater share of crime is committed not by the illiterate, or by foreigners, but by those who enjoyed all the blessings of a public school education; and, what is most surprising of all, as has been statistically proved, the increase of crime has kept even pace with the efforts and expenditure made for public education.

b) The leaders of anarchists, communists, socialists, nihilists, and, in short, all those who endanger the social order and disturb the peace of nations, are for the most part the outgrowth of State or public school education.

c) The same might easily be shown of the luke-warm in religion, of agnostics, and professed infidels of the school of Ingersoll.

45. What are the effects of State education on civilization in general?

While State education removes illiteracy and puts a limited amount of knowledge within the reach of all, it cannot be said to have a beneficial influence on civilization in general.

46. Why is State education not beneficial to civilization?

a) Because it cannot give a harmonious development to the faculties of man, since it can mould neither the heart nor the religious sensibilities of a people.

b) Dispensing, as it must, with the light of revealed religion, it cannot but fall into manifold and grave errors, and gradually lead mankind away from the path of truth.

c) Like every other form of monopoly, monopoly in education stifles all healthy competition, which is the life of education, as well as of trade.

d) By making the teacher a State official it destroys the mutual relation which ought to exist between teacher and pupil—interest on the part of the former, and love and confidence on the part of the latter, which are essential conditions for a true education.

To be continued.

INFLUENCE OF NEWS

Daniel O'Connell or some other Irish leader, is reported to have said: "Let me write a people's songs and I care not who makes its laws." According to Frk. Parker Stockbridge, former editor of the New York Evening Mail, the modern version of this maxim might run thus: "Let me control a nation's news and I care not who writes its editorials, preaches to it, or conducts its schools." This view no doubt ignores the guiding influence of genuine religion and truly Christian schools. But Mr. Stockbridge's confession contains a les-

son for us Catholics. In a series of articles he exposes his former colleague, Dr. Rumely, manager of the Evening Mail, stating that he, when he engaged to work on this paper, demanded absolute liberty of action in handling news, saying in substance:

"It is all the same to me what you put on the editorial page. That does not influence any one. The place where the poison works are the news columns, and you can have my service only on condition that I have complete control of the news section and no one tells me what is news and what is not news."

Juvenile delinquents who have frequented moving picture shows sometimes tell the judges that they were merely trying to imitate some "movie hero" or "heroine" when they committed their offense. What objectionable photoplays are to children that sensational newspapers are to vast numbers of people who had never had the goods fortune to be grounded in Christian principles, sound views of life, and some knowledge of history and the world in general.

Catholic Tribune, Dubuque.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION

Fast on the adoption by our Government of the Church's plan of placing certain books on the prohibitory Index, comes a decision by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin affirming the right of ecclesiastical superiors to warn their spiritual subjects against certain newspapers. Some time ago, it appears, the hierarchy of the Milwaukee Province published a pastoral letter, in which a specified journal was declared to be one against which Catholics needed to be warned. The journals publishers instituted a suit for damages; the case was carried through several courts, and was finally settled in favor of the defendants, by the highest judicial body in the State. The pith of the decision is contained in this extract:

"This letter does not require the breach of any contract or the withholding of any advertising patronage, but warns against the newspaper in question, and forbids those who would continue good church members to keep it or read it. The only result of their refusal is to lose their standing as members of the Church. This was within the scope of church discipline; and if incidental pecuniary loss accrues to the plaintiff, it is *damnum absque injuria*. By maintaining their church discipline and declaring the paper improper to be read by church members they have violated no legal right of the plaintiff. . . . Recommending to the members what they should read under pain of expulsion from the church communion is within the jurisdiction of every pastor and prelate of every church which professes to leave such matters to the determination of its clergymen."

The foregoing is not only good law but good sense, and it is to be hoped that the Wisconsin decision will serve as a guide for other Courts in other States. Ave Maria.

THE ATHEIST

It has been said that a real atheist is a thing that never existed except in the imagination. The idea of a God existing and sustaining and watching over us is one of the innate ideas of the human mind. It is a part of the make-up of man himself as created by God. We know that there have been and that there are many persons who from reading infidel books have taught themselves to say "There is no God," as the Bible tells us the fool said in his heart. But in great crises, in times of deadly fear and anguish they for-

get their new-found atheistic doctrines and come back again to the idea of an all-powerful Ruler of the universe. It is seldom, however, that we get a man candid enough to admit his sensations and his feelings in moments of extreme terror. He is ashamed of it afterwards and has not the manliness to confess. A real manly writer, the American official reporter at the Front, George Patullo, thus speaks of his emotions in a bombardment to which he was subjected lately:

"How many times I threw myself flat I don't know. Now I was furiously tearing myself free from the barbs; next I was down on the ground, dumbly praying to the Creator for protection, while in front, behind and all round the shells were lashing the earth. Twice the mud they threw covered me from head to foot. I'm not ashamed to admit that I prayed. What I am ashamed of is that I hadn't done such a thing before in fifteen years; and now, like a yellow dog, I turned to my Maker for help. But who doesn't? I don't care who the man is or what his belief may be; I don't care what his pluck or what his past, or how atheistic his leanings—when all else fails him, in the agony of pain or fear of death, he will cry to a higher Power; he will make some sort of prayer to his God."

Thus it is; a time comes when the proud spirit of the boldest of atheists is broken and crushed, and he feels the necessity of a power outside himself to sustain and comfort him. And God is always ready for the return of the Prodigal. He never repulses a sincere and humble and contrite heart. "An humble and a contrite heart, Oh Lord, Thou wilt not despise," says the Scripture. God knows the weakness of our nature and He is ever ready to meet us half-way if we only sincerely desire to believe in Him, and be united to Him.

Queries and Answers

If a person goes to confession and has no mortal sin to confess, is it sufficient to include all the sins of one's past life, or should you mention one or more of these sins?

A person with no mortal sin on his soul usually confesses his venial sins. In order to make this definite it is customary to mention explicitly a sin of one's past life.

Is it better to have high Masses than low Masses for the dead?

Follow your own inclination in the matter. All Masses are intrinsically the same, and the merits of each Mass are infinite. There is, however, a secondary honor or glory given to God which consists in the external solemnity of the Mass. The solemnity is increased by the ceremonies of a high Mass.

Who was the apostle of the English Church?

Gregory the Great, while still a monk, passed through the Roman forum one day and his attention was attracted by the fair complexion and the comely appearance of some Anglo-Saxon youths who were being sold into slavery. The future Pope made inquiries concerning their nationality and their people and when he learned that they were pagans he grieved to know that a people as intelligent as this should be idolaters. He immediately conceived the idea of going to this benighted nation to spread the light of the gospel, but the people and his superiors checked his worthy ambition; but the desire to help the Anglo-Saxon nation never faded from his heart. Later on he was elevated to the highest dignity of his Church and he now resolved to assist the people that had made such a lasting impression upon him at first sight. In the year 596 he determined to send some missionaries to England, and he selected the holy Augustine who was the Abbot of the great Roman monastery of St. Gregory. Augustine set out for his destination with forty companions, but they visited the island of Lerins on the way and there they were persuaded that their mission would be a failure and so they returned to their native city. Pope Gregory refused to abandon the project and with renewed blessings Augustine again started for England and resolved to perform the difficult task assigned to him. He and his companions landed in England during the earlier days of 597.

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 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.

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

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 Come to us for choice lands in the
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 REAL ESTATE, LOANS AND INSURANCE
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 The complete Electric Light and Power Plant
 Operates a vacuum cleaner—the modern and sanitary way to sweep.
 A. N. Puivermacher, BRUNO, SASK.

They now for How You Save Lend you are all try's prepar abilities need ar pare by clogs of Don't Be read

Just now is waging, sonal thri something the prove no mistak will be a able. WH perity ind expeditu when hun returned of labor, sands of land, thos urged to will then perative r. We don are more and impro adians; b there is a ment. Th forebear under whi premium and indust to the sou renting la shillings a tenant. Th not somet and habit down to u pier enviro The youn has faild frugality thrifty ho of life wi ment for t Improvin ing to lea near futu

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HEELY
SURGEON
formerly Jno. Heely, opposite Hotel. Humboldt, Sask.

Cutcheon
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Bruno, Sask.

YOUR PART

They are fighting desperately now for Victory. How can I help? You may help best by saving. Save that you may be able to lend when Canada calls. We are all parents in our country's business. We must all be prepared to accept our responsibilities as partners when the need arises. If we do not prepare by saving, we shall be clogs on the wheel of Victory. Don't spend all your money. Be ready to help! Save!

THRIFT

Just now the press of Canada is waging a campaign for personal thrift habits in order that something may be set aside for the proverbial rainy day. Make no mistake about the rain. There will be a deluge. That is inevitable. When the factitious prosperity induced by prodigious war expenditure comes to an end, when hundreds of thousands of returned men enter every field of labor, and hundreds of thousands of emigrants flock to our land, those habits which we are urged to adopt voluntarily now will then become a stern and imperative necessity.

We don't know that Catholics are more extravagant, wasteful and improvident than other Canadians; but we do know that there is ample room for improvement. Time was with our Irish forebears when the land system under which they lived placed a premium on thriftlessness. Thrift and industry gave the opportunity to the soulless agent of the rack-renting landlord to squeeze some shillings more from the hapless tenant. Thrift was penalized. Has not something of the traditions and habits of that time come down to us in our new and happier environment. Think it over. The young man or woman who has failed to learn the lessons of frugality and self-denial in a thrifty home goes into the battle of life without essential equipment for the fight.

Food Control in Middle Ages

The system of food control, put into practice throughout a large part of Europe, parts of Asia and in some of the American countries, have for their purpose the observance of a mandate observed in many places during the Middle Ages, providing "the common first food of poor and rich alike."

The control of the essential requisites for the physical well-being of the people, was considered not only a right but even a duty by society, and its chief administrative organ, the State. A highly instructive illustration is offered from the history of Ireland by a contributor to the 'Irish Theological Quarterly.'

Sean Gall tells us, in the article mentioned, that in the Ages of Faith the primary duty of the Irish Corporation was, "to control all corn coming into the town, whether by sea or land, to provide daily bread for all inhabitants alike." Not merely food-stuffs but practically all imports were put beyond the power of traders not satisfied with 'an honest penny.' The Mayor of Kilkenny (1202) ordained "that no assize of victuals (fixing their market price) be made in the borough except by the common assent of the burgesses and the consideration of the bailiffs." Inistioige (1206) and Kells (1210) issued similar regulations.

Attempt at fraud by those who wished to make unjust gains out of the common need was a dangerous game. Every ship entering Cork (1339), we are told, after paying customs, had to enroll, with the bailiff of the town, the master's name and the names of the consignees of all corn and

other merchandise. Every buyer had to transact business by daylight, "before dinner;" he was bound to grant "lot" to all citizens who demanded "lot" of him, before sunset on the day the corn was bought. To prevent deception in the purchase, all buyers and sellers were urged to record their names, the quantity involved and the purchase price at the Gild Hall. To prevent secret buying of, say a shipload of corn, it was ruled that before the cargo was unloaded all the various parties were to be enrolled at the Gild Hall, "on pain of forfeiture of the corn." In the event of proven deception or improper collusion the buyer's goods were to be seized and their value given to the foreign seller (importer), the forfeited corn was divided among the citizens and the price obtained paid to the bailiff.

The price for communal purchases, "an honest price," "a just price," was fixed by the Corporation or the Gild Merchant. In Waterford (1433-34) the Corporation were common buyers for all imports into the city and distributed them to all "citizens and communalty of the same as they shall see behouffull." Anyone who offered a higher price for corn, victuals, or other goods than the Mayor and Council of Galway (1524) had offered, was heavily fined.

The question of profiteering, hoarding, the "shortening" of flour by miller or baker, were dealt with in perfectly clear and unquestionable rulings. The composition of the daily bread, the mode of baking it, and the price to the consumer were set down for the guidance of the baker. In fact, all foodstuffs were regulated according to the standard for corn, to which we have briefly referred. Punishment for the selling of tainted meat was provided, as well as for the sale of spoiled fish and of ale which did not measure up to standard.

What About Onions?

The malodorous onion seems to be in as little favor with most moderns as it was with their forebears of old. That "cunning clerk," Brother Bozon (fourteenth century), writes: "The nature of the onion is such that it begets thirst in the mouth, . . . ache in the head, tears to the eyes, horrible dreams when sleeping, sweat in waking, and little nourishment to him who eats thereof." A New Jersey physician, however, ascribes curative powers to the onion, and declares that it is especially effective in the treatment of pneumonia, etc. His advice seems worth offering, and it would probably be no harm to give the onion a trial in cases of "Spanish influenza." Here is what the doctor says: "As soon as there is a chill, with pain in the lungs and difficulty in breathing, slice raw onions quite thin, place them in a muslin bag large enough to cover the chest, warm the bag over a hot stove until heated thoroughly, then apply over the chest next to the skin. Two bags should be made, so as to have two poultices; and change them every hour, or as soon as they lose their heat. This poultice will always relieve the pain and difficulty of breathing. If it is used as directed, it can be depended on not only in pneumonia, but in congestion of the lungs and croup or sudden colds in young children."

In bad odor though onions red and white are, we can assert from personal knowledge, that they constitute a powerful absorbent of certain kinds of poison; and we have somewhere seen the statement that during a cholera epidemic one house in an infected district which mysteri-

ously escaped infection was found to be provided with a "string of onions." They had become decayed and were at once destroyed by order of sanitary inspectors, who pronounced them 'diseased.'

— Ave Maria.

The German Language Boycott

So spontaneous and universal has been the movement to drop the German language from our studies that a concerted movement in the opposite direction is being undertaken by those who see in this a danger, not to the Germans, but to the rest of us. It is pointed out that much of the commercial progress of the Germans before the war was due to their willingness to learn other languages—the young German working in London to perfect his English and in Paris to perfect his French was a commonplace. As a consequence of this, innumerable Germans found employment in all the mercantile centres of the world, where they handled the German correspondence for their firms. Now at the end of the war there will be a tremendous task in simply settling up the loose ends of business suddenly interrupted by the war, and if English speaking houses can find no clerks able to undertake the German correspondence, the German clerk will perform better brought back to his old duties.

This is just one little practical detail of business that is being used to illustrate the foolishness of prohibiting the study of this language in the schools of English speaking nations. Cutting off one's nose to spite one's face is an error into which we are prone to fall under great exasperation, but it were a pity if we carelessly and in the heat of battle made the enemy a present of certain advantages in which we might just as well share.

But while we may recognize that practical wisdom counsels an increase rather than a decrease in our study of German, sentiment is strongly against wisdom. It is evident that for governments to take steps to ban this study in their schools is a superfluous action, since the students themselves have voluntarily deserted the German class-room. If it develops that we are really handicapped in practical ways by a lack of German students among us, it may come about that governments will find it necessary to offer inducements to those who will take this study, in order to overcome the prejudice that now undoubtedly exists.

In a recent number of the "Atlantic" there is an article by a former teacher of German, who gives us a glimpse of the sadness of heart of the teachers who have devoted their lives to this subject and now find their class-rooms empty. While they have been studying the beautiful classical literature of Germany and taking a pride in inculcating the ideals of that literature, modern Germany has been drifting towards the doctrines of Bernhardt and Nietzsche. One senses great weariness and disillusionment in the heart of the middle-aged professor planning to go to work on a bit of a farm, since his means of livelihood have been destroyed in the general destruction of Prussianism.

It is quite evident that the sentiment of the students is unanimously opposed to any time being given to learning German. If we admit that it is necessary or desirable that at least a small proportion of our people should acquire a knowledge of this language, it will be necessary for educational authorities to put before the pupils a very strong case for the practical advantages that accrue to the people who have the greatest proficiency in language—language of friend and enemy alike.

— Farmer's Advocate.

The Value of Milk as a Food

Don't economize on milk—you can't afford to.

Milk is the most nearly perfect food in existence. It contains protein to build strength and repair body waste; it contains fat and sugar to make energy and heat; it contains minerals to stimulate growth and preserve health—and all in the most perfectly balanced form and proportion for human food. Milk is the most essential food for children because it is ONE food which does the body-building work of MANY foods.

Because child-bodies grow faster than adult bodies they need more of the growth-producing milk than grown-ups. Physicians and food experts estimate that every child should have at least one quart of whole milk each day to keep it in full health and growing as it should. A pint of milk is essential to mere preservation of life for children. Adults should drink at least one-third of a quart of milk each day to supplement other foods.

Milk is both meat and drink for child and adult. A quart of whole milk contains as much food value as 8 ounces of beef, 4 eggs, 4 ounces of cheese, 6 ounces of navy beans, or a 12 ounce loaf of bread.

Every well-balanced and healthful meal must contain some animal food—either meat, fish, poultry, eggs, milk or cheese. Good health and working energy demands it. Of animal food milk is the cheapest. Grain is needed to produce all the animal foods except fish and the food which requires the least grain to produce the most nourishment is milk. The substitution of milk for meat is a saving of both grain and meat. And because milk, cheese, butter and cream are cheaper than meat their use means saving money as well as food.

Milk is more expensive than vegetable foods—but it is more valuable to the body—and besides it is ready for use without preparation, it has no waste, and it is more thoroughly digested, than most vegetable foods.

Cereals and vegetables cooked in milk or served in milk are double in food value to foods cooked in water. Use skim milk in cooking. Never throw it away. When meat is too expensive buy skim milk for soups and for cereal and vegetable dishes.

Milk is the only food with no waste parts. It has no bone and gristle like meat, no shells like eggs or nuts, no skins, seeds, or leaves like vegetables. Milk is all pure food and requires no time, and no fuel expense to prepare it for food use.

The department of agriculture in its bulletin on "The Use of Milk as Food" furnishes the following estimate to show the relative cost of a bread and milk lunch and an ordinary restaurant lunch:

Eight ounces of bread and a pint of whole milk at a total cost of eight cents furnish the body with 1080 calories of heat units.

A restaurant lunch including soup, beef, potatoes, turnips, bread, butter and coffee, at an estimated cost of 25 cents would furnish but 865 calories, or energy units. The restaurant lunch would cost three times as much as bread and milk and furnish the body with less food.

HIS FORTUNE.

The young man consulted a fortune teller.

"Did he say that you were going to be married?" asked a friend.

"No; he didn't mention a word about marriage."

"That's queer—they usually do. Well, what did he say about you?"

"He said I was born to command."

"Well, that means you will never be married," announced the friend. "Congratulations!"

Prayer against Epidemic Diseases.

(Approved for the Diocese of Prince Albert by Bishop Pascal, O. M. I., on August 30, 1918, and endowed with an Indulgence of 50 days, which can be gained once a day by the Faithful within the said diocese.)

Antiphon. Remember, O Lord, thy covenant and say to the destroying angel: Now hold thy hand, that the earth may not be desolated, and do not destroy every living soul.

Lord have mercy on us. Christ have mercy on us. Lord have mercy on us.

Our Father (silently).

V. And lead us not into temptation.
R. But deliver us from evil.
V. The Lord sent his word and healed them.
R. And delivered them from their death.
V. Let the mercies of the Lord give glory to him.
R. And his wonderful works to the children of men.
V. Lord, remember not our former iniquities.
R. Let thy mercies speedily prevent us.
V. Help us, O God, our saviour.
R. And for the glory of thy name, O Lord, deliver us.
V. Forgive us, O Lord, our sins.
R. And deliver us for thy name's sake.
V. Hear, O Lord, my prayer.
R. And let my cry come to thee.
V. The Lord be with you. R. And with thy spirit.

LET US PRAY.

O God who dost not desire the death, but the repentance of sinners, through the intercession of the blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God, look propitiously upon thy people returning to thee, that thou, whilst it remains attached to thee, mayest graciously remove from it the scourge of thy wrath. Through the same Christ our Lord.

ORATIO CONTRA PESTILENTIAM.

Antiph. Recordare, Domine, testamenti tui, et dic Angelo percutienti: Cesset jam manus tua, et non desoletur terra, et ne perdas omnem animam viventem.

Kyrie eleison. Christe eleison. Kyrie eleison.

Pater noster (secreto).

V. Et ne nos inducas in tentationem.
R. Sed libera nos a malo.
V. Misit Dominus verbum suum, et sanavit eos.
R. Et eripuit eos de morte eorum.
V. Confiteatur Domino misericordiae ejus.
R. Et mirabilia ejus filiis hominum.
V. Domine, ne memineris iniquitatum nostrarum antiquarum.
R. Cito anticipent nos misericordiae tuae.
V. Adjuva nos, Deus salutaris noster.
R. Et propter gloriam nominis tui, Domine, libera nos.
V. Propitius esto peccatis nostris, Domine.
R. Et libera nos propter nomen tuum.
V. Domine, exaudi orationem meam.
R. Et clamor meus ad te veniat.
V. Dominus vobiscum. R. Et cum spiritu tuo.

Oremus.

Deus, qui non mortem, sed penitentiam desideras peccatorum: per intercessionem beatae Dei genitricis, virginis Mariae, populum tuum ad te revertentem propitius respice: ut, dum tibi devotus existit, iracundiae tuae flagella ab eo clementer amoveas. Per eundem Christum Dominum nostrum.

Approbatur pro nostra diocesi. Concedimus indulgentiam 50 dierum semel in die lucrandam fidelibus has preces infra lines nostrae dioceseos pie recitantibus.

IMPRIMATUR. ALBERTUS, O. M. I.,
Die 30 Augusti, 1918. Episcopus Principis Albert.

Gebet gegen epidemische Krankheiten.

(Von Bischof Pascal, O. M. I., am 30. August 1918 aufgegeben für die Diözese Prince Albert und mit einem Ablass von 50 Tagen versehen, der täglich einmal innerhalb der genannten Diözese von den Gläubigen genossen werden kann.)

Antiphon. Gedente, o Herr, deines Bundes und befehl deinem strafenden Engel: Halte jetzt ein deine Hand, auf daß die Erde nicht verödet werde, und töte nicht jede lebende Seele.

Herr erbarme dich unser! Christus erbarme dich unser! Herr erbarme dich unser!

Vater Unser (leise).

V. Und führe uns nicht in Versuchung.
R. Sondern erlöse uns von dem Uebel.
V. Der Herr sandte uns sein Wort und heilte sie.
R. Und entriß sie ihrem Tode.
V. Sie sollen danken dem Herrn für seine Barmherzigkeit.
R. Und für seine Wunder unter den Menschenknochen.
V. O Herr, gedente nicht unserer alten Missetaten.
R. Laß eilends uns zuvorkommen deine Barmherzigkeit.
V. Hilf uns, Gott, unser Heiland.
R. Und um der Ehre deines Namens willen erlöse uns.
V. Sei gnädig unsern Sünden, o Herr.
R. Und befreie uns um deines Namens willen.
V. Herr, erhöre mein Gebet.
R. Und laß mein Klagen zu dir kommen.
V. Der Herr sei mit euch.
R. Und mit deinem Geiste.

Lasset uns beten!

O Gott, der du nicht den Tod, sondern die Bußfertigkeit des Sünders willst: durch die Fürbitte der allerbarmlichsten Gottesgebärerin und Jungfrau Maria befähigt, blicke herab auf dein Volk, welches sich wieder zu dir wendet, auf daß du, während es dir getreu bleibt, die Weisheit deines Hornes barmherzig von ihm abwendest. Durch denselben Christum unsern Herrn.

Wilson's Latest Note to Germany.

Washington, Nov. 5. — I have the honor to request you to transmit the following communication to the German government:

In my note of October 23, 1918, I advised you that the president had transmitted his communication with the German authorities to the governments with which the government of the U. States is associated as a belligerent, with the suggestion that, if those governments were disposed to accept peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armistice as would fully protect the interests of the people involved and insure to the associated governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German government had agreed, provided they deem such an armistice possible from the military point of view.

The president is now in receipt of a memorandum of observation by the Allied governments of this correspondence, which is as follows:

The Allied governments have given careful consideration to the correspondence which has passed between the President of the United States and the German government. Subject to the qualifications which follow, they declare their willingness to make peace with the government of Germany on the terms of peace laid down in the president's address to congress on Jan. 8, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses. They must point out, however, that clause two, relating to what is usually described as the freedom of the seas, is open to various interpretations, some of which they could not accept. They must, therefore, reserve to themselves complete freedom on this subject when they enter the peace conference.

Further in the conditions of peace laid down in his address to congress of January 8, 1918, the president declared that invaded territories must be restored as well as evacuated and freed; that the Allied governments consider that no doubt ought to be allowed to exist as to what this provision implies. By it they understand that compensation will be made by Germany for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allies and their property by the aggression of Germany by land, by sea and from the air.

I am instructed by the president to say that he is in agreement with the interpretation set forth in the last paragraph of the memorandum above quoted. I am further instructed by the president to request you to notify the German government that Marshal Foch has been authorized by the government of the United States and the Allied governments to receive properly accredited representatives of the German government and to communicate to them terms of an armistice.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration. (Signed) ROBERT LANSING.

Foreign News

LONDON.—The house of commons without division passed the second reading of the bill giving women the right to sit in the house of commons.

The city council of the Irish capital has passed a resolution, with only one dissentient voice, calling the attention of "the free nations" of the world to the fact that "From this nation of Ireland nearly a hundred leaders of national public opinion have been taken and cast into prison without charges being preferred against them and

without being given an opportunity of explaining their position to Ireland and to the world." Bishop Fogarty of Killaloe and Timothy M. Healy, M. P., have written letters supporting the resolution, the latter offering to give up his parliamentary seat in East Cork to a Sinn Feiner as a mark of protest.

The Irish Nationalist party is sending to President Wilson a manifesto appealing for his assistance in settling the Irish question. The document quotes at length from President Wilson's great utterances on this war which "justify us to enforce the demand we have made for our nation on the British government."

Col. Stanton has been named governor of northern Palestine. He was formerly military secretary of the Duke of Connaught.

MADRID.—King Alfonso has asked Count De Romanones to form a ministry.

CHICAGO.—One million citizens of Illinois have suffered from attacks of influenza and 18,000 have died since the disease began to sweep the state, according to an estimate by Dr. C. St. Clair Drake, state health chief. Fully one-half of the deaths were Chicagoans.

John Hackl of Warman Dead

With deep sorrow the undersigned wish to inform their many friends of the untimely death of Mr. John Hackl, storekeeper at Warman. Nine years ago, he came from Austria and took up a homestead north of Humboldt. Being a well experienced businessman, he was quite successful in his enterprises. Suffering a severe attack of pneumonia his rather weak constitution was unable to withstand. He died the first part of November, after having received the sacraments of the Church, and was buried at Saskatoon, there being no Catholic Church at Warman.

Mrs. ANNA HACKL, wife of deceased. ALPHONSE HACKL, son.

Wanted

position as CLERK in town or country store. I am able to speak English and German. For further particulars write to Box 54, WARMAN, Sask.

FOR QUICK SALE

Sawing and Grinding Outfit in first class shape, consisting of a 7 H.P. Sta. Rite Engine, 8 in. Fleury Grinder, 26 in. Saw, Steel Frame, Caboose, all mounted on sleigh, guaranteed to run satisfactorily. For price apply to Frank Hackl, S.W. 13-39-22, DEAD MOOSE LAKE, Sask.

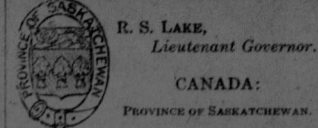
Strayed

on Oct. 20th from Sec. 21-37-25, 5 miles south of BRUNO, Sask.: one dark brown gelding, 1200 lbs. with star on forehead; one bay gelding, 1200 lbs. with small mark on forehead. A reward of \$15.00 for information leading to their recovery.

Nic. Mitetuk, BRUNO, Sask.

STRAYED

about Oct. 25th, from my farm at ST. BENEDICT, Sec. 34-41-24, the following horses: One dark gray gelding, 10 yrs. old, 1500 lbs.; One bay gelding with small star, Clydesdale, 8 years old, 1600 lbs. Suitable reward for information. IMRE GOEBOELOS.



R. S. LAKE, Lieutenant Governor.

CANADA: PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come. GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

T. A. COLCLOUGH, Deputy Attorney General, Executive Council, dated November 13, 1918, states that in view of the serious nature of the influenza epidemic now prevailing in all parts of the province and the extreme difficulty which is being encountered in endeavouring to locate and keep track of cases of illness it is essential that all citizens of the Province should assist by every means in their power to prevent the further spread of this dangerous disease and render such aid as they can to persons already afflicted. Instances have been reported from many points in Saskatchewan of horses where the inmates have been down with influenza for days before their neighbours called, and in some cases death had taken place days before the fact became known. The serious situation disclosed by reports such as the foregoing suggests the necessity of all persons making it their business to call upon their neighbours as frequently as possible all in well with them, and to arrange for the giving of assistance and relief should such be found necessary. It is apparent that cases already discovered that a little neighbourly forethought may be the means of averting much suffering and in some instances real tragedy.

Now Know YE, that by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, We do by this, Our Proclamation, call upon the people of Our Province of Saskatchewan:

- (1) To call upon their neighbours frequently while the epidemic lasts;
- (2) To render such assistance as they may be able to.

To report to the proper authorities in their districts cases of illness discovered;

(4) And in general to co-operate in every way possible to combat the ravages of the epidemic which has already caused such widespread suffering and sorrow in our province.

And Further, that all municipal Reeves, Overseers, councillors and persons holding public office of any kind should make it their duty to interest the people of their districts in seeing that every effort be made to bring about the hearty co-operation necessary if the desired results are to be obtained.

OF WHICH PRESENTS ALL Our loving subjects of Our said Province and all others whom they may concern are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused the Great Seal of the Province of Saskatchewan to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS HIS HONOUR SIR RICHARD STUART LAKE, Knight Commander of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Lieutenant Governor of Our Province of Saskatchewan, in Our City of Regina, in Our said Province, this fifth day of November, in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Eighteen and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command, W. W. AMOS, Deputy Provincial Secretary.

Sheep for Sale

50 three year old Ewes, 40 Ewe lambs.

Prices right. Call or write to Jos. Dietemann, ANNAHEIM, SASK.

Dehorning!

Now is the best time to dehorn cattle! I will do it in the best manner at a low price. Castrating of animals of all kinds also done. Write Postal Card or call on Kil. P. Stollenwerk, MUESTER, SASK.

No. 5-611 License No. 810111

Chas. Schulz, BAKERY

Wheat Bread, Rye Bread, Cakes and other Products. Fresh every day.

All kinds of Cider, Beer, and Soda Waters always cool and delicious.

All Candies and Chocolades, Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes.

ICE CREAM

Apple, Cherry, Strawberry, and Raspberry JUICES.

Try these for making an excellent drink.

Open on Sundays! CHAS. SCHULZ, MAIN ST., HUMBOLDT

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: 2808 Prospect Ave., S.E., CLEVELAND, OHIO. Letter Drawer 296. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS!

Drygoods, Boots and Shoes, Felts, Moccasins, Real fur Coats for farmers, at the Shapack & Wolfe Co. General Store Humboldt, Sask. We refund your money if you are not entirely satisfied!

BRUSER'S

The Store with the Guarantee

No matter what you buy from Bruser's, be it small or big, low priced or high priced, Our unreserved, unqualified Guarantee goes with it. WE ALWAYS MAKE GOOD!

No just, fair complaint is left unsatisfied. We have the Goods! We stand behind the Goods!

OUR STORE

The most beautiful store of its size in Northern Saskatchewan! No money nor effort was spared to make it a credit to you and the town. A well lighted, well heated and well furnished waiting room at your disposal. Make use of it when in town. You need not buy a cent worth in order to use it at all times. You are always welcome!

OUR SERVICE

It is nice to have a store at your very doors that does MORE than just sell you goods. We go out of our way to serve you, and to make your shopping a pleasure! A staff of trained salespeople is always on the "Jump" to fulfill your slightest wish. Trade at Bruser's!

Men's Fur Coats

The Biggest Stock of Fur Coats in the district is offering you the best choice now from a No. 1 Coon down to an everyday Goatskin Coat. And what is more important: We handle nothing but No. 1 Furs! If our coats fail to give satisfaction we always make good.

Quality "A" Coon Coat made from well furred Raccoon skins, beautifully matched. Has a big shawl collar and is lined with best quality quilted lining. Will give best of wear. Easily worth 225.00, Bruser's Price 200.00	A Large Assortment of Selected No. 1 Silver Wombat Fur Coats, Dogskin Coats, Manchurian Goat Coats, Sitka Beaver Coats, and Natural Goat.
Other Qualities in Coon Coats @ 120.00 and 165.00	All Priced at very Special Prices.

Men's Overshoes

Men's medium weight Overshoes, guaranteed No. 1, made of water-resisting Jersey cloth, fleece-lined, will give excellent wear. Bruser's Price 2.65

A new Pair for every one that does not wear!

First Quality Overshoe, especially constructed to EXCLUDE THE SNOW, heavy rolled edge, soles and heels, 2.95

Women's Box Calf Boot 4.25

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In Th The on many see upper har orders ha reason fo affordd for burg still trol. The tion proba orders. I ment can till the ne probably l no fear o entertaine In the the kings had to ma according Germans cupied te Belgium, raine wit which sho is maintai The allied the Germ evacuated in a very statione Empero the throne tria. His pieces ent have decla and are re ation of Hungaria Whilst i peror Will land, who barrassing the wher Prince is a autumn of dictory ru circulation stated tha he is still my, then i man revol wounded e press is sa day after istic. W younger s (who now Hohenzoll Ludwig o in Switzer One of t an orderl many is s source of As we sta in German terrible da also for Italy, and civilized w a deep ser the news consented the blocka far as it Germany stuffs to vation. A good settlement permanen speech be George on ittee was over seven in effect: