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In The Wake Of The War

GENEVA, May 3.—Rumanian forces have entered the city of Arad, 145 miles southeast of Budapest, and have occupied the Czapl bridgehead on the Theiss River, north of Arad, according to advices received here from Bucharest and Hermannstadt.

LONDON, May 4.—Bavarian Spartan forces have blown up a train crowded with republican troops near Munich, according to the Zurich correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company. Three hundred dead soldiers the message adds, have been taken from the wreckage.

ROME May 5.—Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino of Italy started for Paris today.

LONDON May 5.—A German wireless dispatch received here this evening says: "If the delay continues at Versailles, it is contemplated that Berlin will recall the German delegates, in which case they would only be sent to Versailles again when the allied governments are ready to negotiate."

LONDON May 6.—Four hundred persons were killed in Moscow last week when the Red Guards were called upon to disperse rioters, says a dispatch, quoting advices from East Germany. The casualties resulted when crowds assembled, demanding food and shouting, "Down with Lenin and Trotzky."

PARIS, May 7.—Serious trouble has broken out in China as a result of the decision of the council of three with regard to Shantung and Kiao-Chau, according to news received from authoritative circles here. In riots in Peking, the House of Tsao Yu Lin, minister of communications who was friendly to Japan, was burned.

COPENHAGEN, May 7.—The Austrian peace delegation has been named, according to dispatches from Vienna. It is composed of Dr. Franz Klein, president; Prof. Heinrich Lammasch, former Austrian premier; Professor Von Laun, who was Austrian delegate to the conference of the League of Nations Societies at Berne, Under-Secretary Pfuegal and Deputies Ludegman and Stegliger.

VERSAILLES, May 7.—The German Peace Delegation was called to a meeting with the allied delegates to-day, in which the Peace Terms of the allies were handed to them, with orders to accept or reject them in whole or in part within 15 days. (Our readers will find a resume of the peace terms on page 7.)

VERSAILLES, May 7.—A copy of the conditions handed yesterday to the German delegates is now on its way to Berlin, a courier having left Versailles late last night with the first report from Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau on the proceedings of the peace congress.

LONDON, May 8.—The press is divided on the peace terms, some papers consider them too onerous whilst for others they are not severe enough. The labor

press considers them a disgrace to the allies, calling them unnecessarily severe.

PARIS, May 8.—The French press in general is satisfied with the allied peace terms.

LONDON, May 8.—A dispatch from Berlin reports that hatred against the Jews has been displayed recently in the German capital, and that placards have been distributed asking the citizens to massacre Jews because, the notice asserts, the Jews killed 200 children at Easter.

BERLIN, May 8.—Wireless communication between Nauen and the Eiffel Tower in Paris has been resumed so that the German peace delegation can keep in close touch with Berlin. The foreign office here is connected with Nauen direct and the peace delegation has a direct wire from Versailles to the Eiffel Tower.

BERLIN, May 9.—Upon receipt of the peace terms, the German people seemed stunned at first at sight of the unexpectedly hard conditions. The papers, as soon as they had recovered sufficiently from their surprise, united in denouncing the terms as impossible to accept, unless greatly modified.

LONDON, May 9.—The most conservative to the most radical organs the cry goes out, that acceptance of the terms would mean slavery for generations.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—In response to an inquiry from Secretary Tumulty, President Wilson cabled today that he had promised France to propose to the senate in connection with the peace treaty "a supplement in which we shall agree, subject to the approval of the council of the league of nations, to come immediately to the assistance of France in case of unprovoked attack by Germany."

PARIS, May 10.—It seems unlikely that China will sign the treaty of peace unless she is given written assurance by the council of three that Japan will return Kiao-Chau to China.

BERLIN, May 10.—Germany's reply to the terms of peace presented at Versailles will be a proposal "for a peace of right on the basis of a lasting peace of the nations," according to a proclamation to the German people issued here yesterday by President Ebert. The proclamation says the treaty would "deliver German labor to foreign capitalists for the indignity of wage slavery and permanently fetter the young German republic."

BERLIN, May 10.—Mathias Erzberger, chairman of the German armistice commission, has presented a note to the British representatives at Spa, denying the charge that the Germans recently overthrew the Lettish government at Libau. The note said that the change in government was caused by the native inhabitants.

BERLIN, May 10.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, a dispatch from Versailles says, has presented to Premier Clemenceau, chairman of the peace congress, a note declaring that the draft of the peace treaty contains demands which could be borne by no people. Many of the demands, however, in the view of the German ex-

perts, are incapable of accomplishment.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Reports from Paris that President Wilson had committed himself to a proposal to settle the Fiume dispute by giving that port to Italy after 1923, are said in dispatches to the White House today to be "absolute fiction."

PARIS, May 11.—The German Delegation sent a letter to the allies, saying that the peace conditions have abandoned on several essential points the basis of the peace of right agreed upon by the belligerents, thereby making the promise made to the German people and to mankind illusory. It states that certain demands are such that no nation could endure them, and that many of them cannot possibly be carried out. It promises to substantiate its statements. The allies answered that they had formulated their terms, having constantly in view the principles on which the armistice and negotiations for peace were proposed. They insist on their right to insist substantially on the terms proposed by them, and will consider only practical suggestions from the Germans.

LONDON, May 11.—General Currie, speaking to the Canadian Associated Press, expressed his confidence that not many Canadian soldiers would remain on this side after the middle of July.

PARIS, May 12.—Prince Lichnowsky, former German ambassador at London, commenting on the peace terms to the correspondent of the Temps said: "Such a peace would be equivalent to the annihilation of Germany. It is only acceptable with serious modifications. I suppose it is meant as a basis for negotiations. After Napoleon, Europe did not hold the French people responsible. This peace is a peace of violence. It appears to me to have been dictated under the influence of Foch."

PARIS, May 12.—Among those close to President Wilson, the Temps says, it is believed that he will be back in the United States about June 15.

The Meeting of Delegates.

VERSAILLES, May 7.—Following is the address of M. Clemenceau to the German delegates at the peace congress today:

"Gentlemen; plenipotentiaries of German empire:

"It is neither the time nor the place for superfluous words. You have before you the accredited plenipotentiaries of all small and great powers united to fight together in the war that has been so cruelly imposed upon them.

"The time has come when we must settle our account.

"You have asked for peace. We are ready to give you peace. We shall present to you now a book which contains our conditions. You will be given every facility to examine these conditions and the time necessary for it. Everything will be done with the courtesy that is the privilege of civilized nations.

"To give you my thought completely, you will find us ready to give you any explanation you want, but we must say at the same time that this second treaty of Versailles has cost us too much not to take on our sides all the necessary precautions and guarantees that the peace shall be a lasting one.

"I will give you notice of the procedure that has been adopted by the conference for discussion, and if any one has any observations to offer he will have the right to do so. No oral discussion is to take place and the observations of the German delegation will have to be submitted in writing.

"The German plenipotentiaries will know that they have a maximum period of 15 days within which to present in English and French their written observations on the whole of the treaty. Before the expiration of the aforesaid period of 15 days the German delegates will be entitled to send their reply on particular headings of the treaty, or to ask questions in regard to them.

"After having examined the observations presented within the aforesaid period, the supreme council will send their answer in writing to the German delegation and determine the period within which the final global (world-wide) answer must be given by the delegation.

"The president wishes to add that when we receive, after two or three or four or five days any observation from the German delegation on any point of the treaty, we shall not wait until the end of 15 days to give our answer. We shall at once proceed in the way indicated by this document."

M. Clemenceau spoke in French.

Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German delegation, speaking in German said:

"Gentlemen, we are deeply impressed with the sublime task which has brought us hither to give a durable peace to the world. We are under no illusion as to the extent of our defeat and the degree of our want of power. We know that the power of the German arms is broken. We know the power of the hatred which we encounter here, and we have heard the passionate demand that the vanquishers make us pay as the vanquished, and shall punish those who are worthy of being punished.

"It is demanded of us that we shall confess ourselves to be the only ones guilty of the war. Such a confession in my mouth would be a lie. We are far from declining any responsibility that this great war of the world has come to pass and that it was made in the way in which it was made. The attitude of the former German government at the Hague peace conference, its action and omissions in the tragic twelve days of July have certainly contributed to the disaster. But we energetically deny that Germany and its people, who were convinced that they were making a war of defence, were alone guilty.

"Nobody will want to contend that the disaster took its course only in the disastrous moment when the successor to the throne of Austria-Hungary fell the victim of murderous hands. In the last fifty years the imperialism of all the European states has chronically poisoned the international situation. The policy of retaliation and the policy of expansion and the disregard of the rights of peoples to determine their own destinies have contributed to the illness of Europe, which saw its crisis in the world war.

"Russian mobilization took from the statesmen the possibility of healing and gave the decision into the hands of the military powers. Public opinion in all countries of our adversaries is resounding with the crimes which Germany is said to have committed during the war. Here also we are ready to confess wrong that may have been done.

"We have not come here to belittle the responsibility of the men who have waged the war politically and economically or deny any crimes which have been committed against the rights of peoples. We repeat the declaration which was made in the German reichstag at the beginning of the war, that is to say wrong has been done to Belgium and we are willing to repair it.

"But in the manner of making war, Germany is not the only guilty one. Every nation knows of deeds and of people, which the best nationals only remember with regret. I do not want to answer by reproaches to reproaches, but I ask them to remember when reparation is demanded, not to forget the armistice. It took you six weeks until we got it at last, and six more until we came to know your conditions of peace.

"Crimes in war may not be excusable, but they are committed in the struggle for victory and in the defence of national existence and passions are roused which make the conscience of peoples blunt.

"The hundreds of thousands of noncombatants who have perished since November 11, by reason of the blockade, were killed with cold deliberation after our adversaries had conquered and victory had been assured them. Think of that when you speak of guilt and of punishment.

"The measure of guilt of all those who have taken part can only be stated by an impartial inquiry before a neutral commission, before which all the principal persons of the tragedy were allowed to speak and to which all the archives are open. We demanded such inquiry and we repeat this demand.

"In this conference also, where we stand toward our adversaries, alone and without any allies, we are not quite without protection. You yourselves have brought us an ally, namely, the right which is guaranteed by the treaty and by the principles of peace.

"The Allied and Associated governments have foresworn in the time between October 5 and November 5, 1918, a peace of violence and have written a peace

of justice on their banner. On October 5, 1918, the German government proposed the principles of the president of the United States of North America as the basis of peace, and on November 5, their secretary of state, Mr. Lansing declared that the Allied and Associated Powers agreed to this basis, with two definite deviations.

"The principles of President Wilson have thus become binding on both parties to the war — for you as well as for us and also for our former allies. The various principles demand from us heavy national and economic sacrifices but the holy fundamental rights of all peoples are protected by this treaty. The conscience of the World is behind it. There is no nation which might violate it without punishment.

"You will find us ready to examine upon this basis the primary peace which you have proposed to us, with a firm intention of rebuilding in common work with you that which has been destroyed and repairing any wrong that may have been committed, principally the wrong to Belgium and to show to mankind new aims of political and social progress.

"Considering the tremendous quantity of problems which arise, we ought, as soon as possible, to make an examination of the principal tasks by special commissions of experts, on the basis of the treaty which you have proposed to us. In this it will be our chief task to re-establish the devastated vigor of mankind and of all the people who have taken part by international protection of the life, health and liberty of the working classes.

"As our next example, I consider the reconstruction of the territories of Belgium and northern France, which have been occupied by us and which have been destroyed by war. To do so we have taken upon ourselves the solemn obligation, and we are resolved to execute it to the extent which shall have been agreed upon between us. This task we cannot do without the co-operation of our former adversaries. We cannot accomplish the work without the technical and financial participation of the victorious peoples, and you cannot execute it without us.

"The German people in their hearts are ready to take upon themselves their heavy lot if the basis of peace which have been established are not any more shaken.

"The peace which may not be defended in the name of right before the world calls for new resistance against it. Nobody will be capable of subscribing to it with a good conscience, for it will not be possible of fulfilment. Nobody could be able to take upon himself the guarantee of its execution, which ought to lie in its signature.

"We shall examine the document handed to us with goodwill and in the hope that the final result of our interview may be subscribed to by all of us."

Rambles in Southern Bavaria

(By B., O.S.B.)

It was a disagreeable September afternoon in 1898. All day long the weather had been threatening and as my confrere and myself arrived at the station in Munich the first raindrops were falling. Undoubtedly we had selected a poor time to begin our journey to the famous Ammersee (Lake Ammer). A postponement of the trip was, however, not feasible as the Prior of Andechs had invited us to accompany him on his homeward way.

As our train slowly moved by Passing, Pfäfers and Gauting, the heavy rain effectually shut out the view of the landscape, which, however, did not mar our enjoyment of the trip, for we were engaged in conversation with our learned companion, who made no less an impression upon us by his venerable appearance than by his learning and unfeigned piety. Gigantic in stature, a worthy descendant of the old Alemanni, with a snow-white beard flowing down to his girdle, Father Magnus Sattler, presented a singularly venerable appearance, which has been deemed worthy by artists of serving as a model for their pictures of St. Benedict.

When the train passed through Muehlthal, the venerable Prior told us that here a beautiful view could be had of the picturesque valley of the Wuerm in clear weather, but of this view we could see nothing on account of the falling rain.

The next station was Starnberg, on the northern end of lake Wuerm, a favorite summer resort for the inhabitants of Munich. The lake forms a beautiful sheet of water about thirteen miles long and two or three miles wide, whose shores are covered with villas and gardens, gilding the region the appearance of an immense park. On the south a splendid background is formed by distant mountains which rise to a height of 3,000 to 4,000 feet.

The train now followed the western shore of the lake till we reached Feldafing. Here we, together with a few other passengers, were handed over to the tender mercies of an old-fashioned stage coach, which jolted us about for a couple of hours till we reached Erling. To make our position more uncomfortable, the windows had to be closed on account of the streaming rain. Not much later, this antiquated conveyance was superseded by the more up-to-date automobile.

When we arrived at Erling, the rain had ceased to fall. Here and there a lonely star peeped through a rift in the clouds, soon again to disappear behind a somber curtain. Under the guidance of Father Prior we wended our way through the dark streets of the village and ascended the summit of the "Holy Mount Andechs" which is crowned by the celebrated old monastery of Andechs with its much frequented pilgrims' shrine.

The clock had struck nine ere we arrived at the entrance of the monastery, and all were in bed. In response to the ring of the door-bell, the porter came after a short delay and we were admitted. Father Prior, upon entering, welcomed us as his dear confreres and offered us the hospitality of his monastery. None of us had as yet supped, whence he himself laid before us a frugal meal, the cook having already retired.

After partaking of the repast, we were shown to the cells we were to occupy for the night. On this first evening we noticed that Andechs, like many other European monasteries, was furnished with electric light, a fact which proves the absurdity of the oft-asserted allegation that monks are hostile to modern progress and consequently slow to utilize the benefits of modern inventions.

Being tired, I soon fell into a profound sleep. I dreamt that Andechs was still in its ancient splendor. Numerous were the monks that silently hurried along the dark corridors towards the church, for the sign for matins had just been given. I hastened after them, for I also wished to attend. Just as I wanted to enter the church, the door closed, and I heard a sonorous voice intone: "Deus in adiutorium meum intende." At this moment I felt someone touch my arm. I turned to see who it was and awoke.

The room was pitch dark but there was a rustling near my bed. My first thought was that the inhabitant of a neighboring room had entered my cell by mistake. Perhaps somebody was in the place who was subject to somnambulism. These thoughts shone through my brain as I lay there trying to penetrate the darkness with my sight. I coughed gently to give my casual visitor a sign that the room was occupied. Everything remained silent.

"Who is here?" I asked after a pause.
"No answer. I waited a few moments, thinking that my nocturnal visitor would either vouchsafe to give an explanation or to leave the room. Neither event took place.

Finally I reached over to turn on the electric light, wondering what sight would meet my gaze. In a moment light, gentle light, cast its illuminating rays through the room and revealed that there was not a soul there besides myself.

What should I think? Was it all but a dream? This could not be. I certainly was wide awake now, and had been touched, for I had awakened with a start. Furthermore, had I not heard a noise in the room after my awakening? What had become of my visitor? I was certain that he could not have left the room without being heard by me, for I should have heard him open and close the door. I got up and looked beneath the bed. There was nobody there.

The puzzle became more difficult to solve the longer I tried to solve it.

Suddenly a solemn sound pierced the stillness of the night. The clock on the church tower struck one. The midnight hour was past. Indeed, why did I not think of this before? It was the hour when the phantoms of the past return to visit their former haunts and to disturb those who have the temerity to invade their precincts.

Indeed, I must have been visited by a ghost! What an interesting adventure! Too bad that I had not got a glimpse of him in the darkness! Well, now the hour was past, and the chances were that, for this night at least, I need not expect to meet with another ghost. Hence I concluded that it was best to make up for lost sleep and, ere long, I was again in the land of Nod.

How long I slept, I am unable to say. Suddenly I was awakened by a great noise in the corridor. It was the hand-bell

which aroused the sleeping inmates of the old monastery and called them to the church for matins. It called to me in vain, for I was determined to indemnify myself for the midnight interruption of my slumbers. I turned my face towards the wall and soon again fell asleep.

After breakfast I told the good old Prior that I had been awakened during the night by being touched on the arm and that afterwards I had heard a noise near my bed, but that, upon turning on the light, I could discover nobody in the room.

"I regret very much," he answered, "that you were disturbed. We have tried everything to get rid of the mice, but in such old buildings they find so many hiding-places that it is next to impossible to exterminate them entirely."

Here was the explanation. My poetical adventure with a midnight phantom resolved itself into a most prosaic nocturnal visit of a mouse! Somewhat crestfallen, I resolved that I should take all future ghosts, who would honor me with a call, for mice until they would unmistakably prove their identity.

Early in the forenoon we began our wanderings in the old monastery buildings, accompanied by one of the good Fathers, who kindly gave us much information concerning the monastery and its history. From him we learned that Andechs is situated on one of the great highways which were built by the ancient Romans from the Roman Forum to their northern provinces. Various military posts of the Romans were situated near by, and the very site of the monastery was probably occupied by some Roman villa.

After the dismemberment of the old Roman Empire, the counts of Diessen, afterwards called counts of Andechs, built their castle on the summit of the mountain. We find that this family was already rich and powerful at the time of Charlemagne, and became more so in the course of time. The counts of Andechs were among the most influential nobles in the German empire, and were related by marriage even with kings. Thus the mother of St. Elizabeth of Thuringia was a daughter of a count of Andechs and wife of King Andrew of Hungary.

The male line of this powerful family became extinct with the death of Berchtold, Patriarch of Aquileia in 1251. Already previously the castle of Andechs had been converted into a monastery, and Berchtold, at his death, bequeathed to the new foundation all property which he possessed in the neighborhood; the remainder being inherited by his cousin the count of Tyrol. Not long afterwards, the monastery was destroyed in a war and lay in ruins for many years.

In the year 1438, both church and monastery were rebuilt by Duke Ernest of Bavaria, who gave them to the Canons Regular. Twenty years later, in 1458, Andechs was handed over to the Benedictines and soon became an Abbey, which was for a long time renowned for the learning and piety of its inhabitants. In 1803, Andechs, like all other Bavarian monasteries, was secularized by the state, i.e., the government drove away the monks and confiscated the property, which was sold to the highest bidder, the rightful owners receiving just enough of an annual life pension to keep them from starving.

King Louis I. of Bavaria, in 1856, purchased Andechs and presented it to the recently founded Benedictine abbey of St. Boniface in Munich, of which it was, at the time of our visit, still a dependent priory.

The buildings, as they now exist, are not as extensive as one would expect. Neither are they very ancient, for a great fire destroyed the old buildings entirely in 1669. The larger portion of them is occupied by a college and by an industrial school for homeless boys, which both are flourishing under the sole management of the Benedictine Fathers.

Quite a collection of antiquities, especially such as regard the history of Andechs, has been made during the last half century. A brewery is conducted by the Brothers, the product of which is regarded by connoisseurs as being superior even to that of the Munich breweries.

The pride of Andechs, however, is the church with the treasures it contains. On account of these, Andechs has received the appellation of the "Holy Mountain." During the warlike incursions of the Huns and Avars in the middle ages, important relics were brought to Andechs from all parts of Bavaria for safe keeping. The enemy, however, did not spare this place, and the relics had to be buried to prevent their abduction and desecration. For centuries their hiding-place was forgotten until it was accidentally discovered in 1388. Immediately, pilgrims flocked to the place in great numbers to venerate the holy relics. These pilgrimages are, even at the present time, very numerous, although many relics were dispersed during the time of the secularization in the first half of the nineteenth century.

The church is a beautiful edifice erected in the style of the Renaissance. Over the high altar there is a celebrated painting of the Madonna. The walls are ornamented by a series of medallion paintings which represent the history of St. Rasso, count of Andechs, and of the holy relics. Within the church are the tombs of several dukes of Bavaria and members of their families.

A magnificent view of the surrounding country can be had from the tower of the church. As was mentioned before, Andechs is situated on the summit of a good-sized mountain. The additional elevation gained by climbing the 200 steps which lead to the lookout on the tower enables the tourist to take in at a glance a large portion of the interesting and picturesque scenery of Upper Bavaria, a region remarkable for the great number of monasteries which flourished here before the violent secularization of 1803.

At the foot of Mount Andechs towards the west lies the large basin of the Ammersee, whose hilly sides are picturesquely studded with small villages, somber forests and verdant pastures. Beyond the basin of the lake is seen a romantic view for many miles, which extends from St. Ottilien on the north to the distant Alps on the south. The lake itself is about twelve miles long and from two to four miles wide. The basin of the lake, however, extends for many miles towards the south, forming a large expanse of lowlands which reach as far as Weilheim and Polling on the south. Evidently Lake Ammer formerly had nearly twice its present length, but its shallow southern portions have gradually been filled up by the silt carried down from the wildest parts of the Bavarian Alps by the turbulent waters of the Ammer, which enter this great basin near the former Augustinian monastery of Polling.

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An old Roman highway, coming from Partanum (now called Partenkirchen) through the Alps, struck the shores of this ancient lake near the town of Weilheim and, following the eastern shore, continued its course along the foot of Mount Andechs. Near the present southern extremity of the lake seems to have been a ferry to connect the principal Roman highway with another which followed the western shore of the lake. Many interesting remains from the times of the Romans are still found and large portions of these highways are still in use.

Looking towards the north, we saw two beautiful sheets of water surrounded by green forests, the Pilsen See and the Woerth See, besides several smaller bodies of water; whilst towards the east could be seen the beautiful scenery surrounding Lake Wuerm.

Having feasted our eyes for some time on the beautiful scenery of the neighborhood, we decided to visit some of the more important points on the lake upon taking our departure from Andechs.

Early on the following morning we bade adieu to the good Fathers at Andechs and set out on foot for Hersching on the east shore of Lake Ammer. Our path led us by the fountain of St. Elizabeth, where a shrine of that Saint has been erected. She is especially venerated at Andechs, where her bridal dress is still preserved among the principal relics of the Holy Mountain. The steep path then led us down the mountains in the wild romantic valley of the Kien, an immense chasm torn into the rocky soil of the mountain by the rushing waters of the little stream. Some portions of this valley vie in romantic scenery the famous valleys of Switzerland.

After a brisk walk of about 1 1/2 hours, we arrived at the interesting village of Hersching, the site of an ancient Roman castle. The village is situated half a mile from the landing place of the steamboat which we intended to take for Diessen. About two miles east of the shore of Lake Ammer lies the Pilsensee, a considerable body of water whose overflow meanders through a wide expanse of marshy soil until it enters Lake Ammer near Hersching.

Shortly after our arrival at the landing-place, the steamer arrived and soon we were on board. Five minutes later we passed Muehlfeld, a small village formerly under the jurisdiction of the monastery of Andechs. From here the steamer headed directly for Diessen, across the lake, where we arrived half an hour later. During the entire trip we could see Andechs towering high above the heavily timbered sides of the mountain. The greater part of the land now covered by this immense forest once belonged to the monastery, but came into possession of the government after the secularization. When our boat was about midway between Muehlfeld and Diessen, we were shown a spot in the forest where a large village, having a parish church, flourished under the regime of the monastery. Now all is forest. The last building and the church were torn down by order of the government about the year 1860.

Similar occurrences are not uncommon in Europe. The monks in the "dark" Middle Ages taught the savage inhabitants of the forests to convert the wilderness into fertile fields and to lead a life worthy of man. Modern civilization converts the fields into forests, filled with wild beasts, and forces the former inhabitants to seek their means of existence in the cities, where they, but too often, become the slaves of capital and sink to the level of the brute creation.

As our steamer neared the landing at Diessen, the beautiful park at the lake shore, furnished sufficient evidence that the inhabitants of the town believe in making the place as pleasant a summer resort as possible. The number of tourists annually visiting the place is, consequently, very great.

Our time available for the visit of this interesting town was very limited, hence we had to be content with the inspection of the most important sights. The town itself is very old, being the ancient Damasia of the Romans. After the fall of the old Roman empire, we find the courts of Diessen, of whom those of Andechs were a branch, ruling this region.

Shortly after the death of Charlemagne, St. Rasso of Diessen founded a monastery near the town, which he named in honor of St. George, but which was destroyed a hundred years later by the incursions of the barbarous Hungarians. In the beginning of the twelfth century, Countess Kunigunde of Andechs rebuilt the monastery and gave it to the Augustinians. About the same time a convent for Sisters was founded in the town itself. After the death of the last count of Diessen (1127) Count Berchtold II. of Andechs, his heir, converted his castle at Diessen into a monastery, whither he removed the monks of St. George, donating to them all his possessions in the neighborhood, including the whole town of Diessen, which at that time was quite a large city. Up to the time of the secularization (1803) the monastery was always among the most important ones in Bavaria, as is still shown by the immense buildings which have survived the ruin. A small portion of the buildings is now converted into a convent for Sisters. The magnificent monastery church is now used as a parish church and the pastor with his assistants lives in an immediately adjoining portion of the old monastery, another portion being used as a school. A large part of the old buildings has been torn down and the rest is converted into hotels and shops.

St. Stephens, the former monastery church, is an exquisitely beautiful, harmoniously executed building in rococo style, which was erected between 1733 and 1739. The tower, which was destroyed by fire a century later, has been rebuilt in a different style, thus injuring greatly the harmony of the whole. The interior is decorated with choice fresco painting representing the Saints who belonged to the families of Diessen and Andechs. The bodies of several of these Saints are also preserved in the church. A magnificent proof of the flourishing of the mechanic arts in Bavaria two centuries ago is the really artistic iron chancel which separates the nave of the church from the presbytery.

After leaving the church, we visited the monastery garden, situated immediately south of the buildings, which now forms a beautiful park with shady walks and a romantic waterfall. A short walk up the heights towards the original site of the monastery of St. George, with a beautiful view of the lake and its surroundings, completed our tour of inspection. Having returned to the town, we partook of a substantial meal, which was relished the more on account of the forenoon's exercise, and sought the landing, where we awaited the arrival of the steamer which was to bring us to the northern end of the lake.

To be continued.

Fifteen Years Ago

From No. 13 of St. Peters Bote

Under date of May 24, the editor tells us that in the past year 33,000 homesteads were taken up in Western Canada. Daily new settlers are arriving; all trains are filled with them. Whoever desires to take up a homestead should not delay; in a short time there will not be any good homesteads available.

At the blessing of St. Boniface church in Loefeld, his Lordship Bishop Pascal gave a most interesting and instructive discourse. He expressed himself sincerely gratified at the wonderful progress observable in the Colony. It was just 30 years ago that he had passed through the heart of the present Colony in an ox-cart on his way from Winnipeg to Prince Albert. At that time he had not the faintest idea that he ever would become bishop of this district nor that it would ever be so thickly populated, and with Catholics at that. He bids them all welcome, whether German or French, as children of the one true church. Nationality should not influence him in the treatment to be accorded the new-comers. — An eye-witness describing the blessing of the church on May 4th tells us that the following clergymen were present at the solemnities: The Very Rev. Alfred Mayer, O.S.B., Prior of St. Peter's Monastery, Fr. Dominic O.S.B., Father Paille, O.M.I., and Fr. Krist, O.M.I. At ten o'clock Bishop Pascal sang Pontifical High Mass, with Fr. Prior Alfred as presbyter-assistant, Fr. Dominic as deacon, Fr. Krist as subdeacon, Father Paille first Master of ceremonies, and Father Meinrad, the pastor as second master of ceremonies. Fr. Prior Alfred preached the sermon, in which he congratulated the parishioners to the possession of such a beautiful church, fine rectory and roomy school. He gave well-merited praise to the zealous pastor, Father Meinrad, who showed his people not only how to pray but also how to work. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock 36 persons were confirmed. Among these were the 15 First-communicants, who had approached the table of their Saviour for the first time the Sunday previous.

In this issue is also a description of the Colony's three largest lakes, Basin Lake, Middle Lake, and Lake Lenore. They are in the northern part of the Colony, and Lake Lenore is the largest of the three being about twelve miles from north to south and 3 to 4 miles east and west. The water appears to be of a dark blue, is fresh and good to drink, and contains fish. In the southern part of the lake is a woody island comprising about 80 acres. Many kinds of berries grow on the island.

In this issue are given the names of the settlers from Minnesota. About 195 settlers are given as having settled in the Colony during the past year from that state. Every county is represented. The same holds good for nearly every State of the Union as regards the other homesteaders of the Colony.

Fr. Jaun O.M.I. gives an instructive description of a missionary's life among the Montagnais.

Frank Revering writes from St. Anna that he and his relatives have 4 homesteads which were secured to them through the agency of the Catholic Settlement Society. Their land is S.24, T.39, R. 21. He is 65 years of age, 31 years married and has six boys and one girl. He had come to Canada to take up land Nov. 25 (1902). On the 25 of May (1903) he came up again, moving out to the Colony on the 26th, and bringing with him 12 strong horses. On the 31st just in time for Pentecost, he reached his homestead. There being plenty of poplars, building a house was easy. His wife likes her new home.

Bernard Haas writes from St. Benedict that they had a fine warm rain on the 4th of May. Mr. Dielerichs has built a house on S.36 T. 40, R.25; Mr. Hessdorfer has built a house 18x22 and a stable 24x28 on land S.16, T.41, R.24. John Huhnstock has erected a building on S.12, T.41, R.25, and Jos. Hackl is also building. Pius Mutter who has spent the winter in our neighborhood, moved to Long Lake. Vincent Herzog is cutting fence-posts. — Peter Schwinghammer having completed his term as a teacher in the Loefeld school, moved on his homestead and is "batching" like myself.

TROUBLE IN THE SANCTUM

The foreman entered the editorial Sanctum. He was surprised to find the editor's face badly bruised.

"Had a fall downstairs?" asked the foreman.

"No. It's our account of the Jones-Smith wedding, which ought to read, 'Miss Smith's dimpled, shining face formed a pleasant contrast with Mr. Jones' strong, bold physiognomy.'"

"And this is how it reads, 'Miss Smith's pimply, skinny face formed a pleasant contrast with Mr. Jones' stony, bald physiognomy.'"

"Send that proofreader to me at once," he continued, throwing one blood-stained hankerchief in the waste-basket and searching for a clean one. "There's fight left in me yet!"

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE SURREGATE COURT JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT

In the estate of Peter Funtke, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE that all persons having claims against the estate of Peter Funtke late of the Post Office of Muenster, in the Province of Saskatchewan, Farmer, deceased, who died on or about the 28th day of November, 1918, at Muenster aforesaid, are required to send same to E.S. Wilson of Humboldt, Saskatchewan, solicitor for the administrator of the said estate, duly verified by Statutory Declaration, together with a statement of the securities, if any, held by them, on or before the 30th day of May, 1919.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that after the said 30th day of May, 1919, the administrator shall distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which such administrator has then notice, and shall not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim such administrator shall not have had notice at the time of the distribution of the said assets or any part thereof.

DATED at Humboldt, Saskatchewan, this 26th day of April, 1919.

Joseph Scheider, Administrator of the said estate by his solicitor E.S. Wilson, Humboldt, Sask.

FOR SALE

Geo. White & Sons threshing outfit. Engine a rear mounted plowing, 25H.P. simple, with extension rims, coal bunker, supply tank. Has done 80 days threshing, no plowing. A 36-60 separator complete. Will guarantee outfit in excellent condition. Address best cash offer to Box 111, Watson, Sask.

Farm for Sale

Quarter Sec., 3 miles from Bruno, 140acr. cultivated, one crop taken from last summerfallow, 25 acr. ready for crop. Buildings worth over \$3000.00. Good watersupply, 20 acres pasture. For details call or write to Otto Schoen, BRUNO, Sask.

Impounded

on April 29th A BAY HORSE with a star on the forehead, 9 or 10 years old, with a rope halter on, weight 1050-1100 lbs. Jos. Hofmann, Poundkeeper, N.W. 1/4 S. 4, T. 37, R. 21, Muenster, Sask.

FOR SALE the S. E. Quarter of Sec. 18-40-22-2, located 1/2 mile from Pilger church, post office and store, at a reasonable price. Must act quickly. Apply for prices and terms to F. J. WIRTZ, BRUNO, Sask.

WANTED a good Catholic lady with the view of marrying her. I am 50 years of age, farming a 1/2 Sec. of land at Glenbush, Sask., have horses and cattle, farm is in good condition; have also business education. Jos. S., c/o St. Peters Bote, Muenster, Sask.

A Sure Cure for the Sick are the wonderworking EXANTHEMATIC REMEDIES (also called BAUNSCHEIDTISM) — Explanatory circulars free by mail. Can be obtained pure only from JOHN LINDEN, Specialist and sole Compounder of the only genuine and pure Exanthematic Remedy. Office and Residence: 2606 Prospect Ave., S.E., CLEVELAND, OHIO. Letter Drawer 956. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND DECEPTIONS!

NOTICE.

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

P. WEBER, MUESTER.

FOR SALE.

A Fine Pure Bred Berkshire Boar three years old, for sale. Must dispose of him to avoid in-breeding.

Apply at the Monastery, MUESTER, SASK.

Banque d'Hochelaga

Head Office Montreal. Established in 1874

Authorized Capital \$10,000,000.00 — Capital Paid up and Reserve \$7,800,000.00

Total Assets \$57,000,000.00

General Banking Business transacted on most favorable terms. Special attention given to accounts of Congregations, Parishes, Municipalities, School Districts and Institutions patronized by Farmers

Joint Accounts opened in the name of husband and wife, or any two persons, so that either one can do the banking business. It saves a lot of trouble in case of the death of either one of the parties.

We encourage the purchase and keeping of stock.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT:— Interest paid at highest rate and computed semi-annually on all deposits of ONE Dollar up.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT:— Special attention given to sale notes.

Money transferred to any part of the world at current rates.

HUMBOLDT BRANCH J. E. BRÉDEUR, Manager

MUESTER BRANCH ED. M. BRUNING, Acting Mgr.

ST. BRIEUX BRANCH JOSEPH L. LAPOINTE, Mgr.

AGENCY AT LENORA LAKE

CALL IN TO MY SHOWROOM and look over the New

BRISCOE Special

the Car with the Half Million Dollar Motor.

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

I WILL GIVE YOU A DEMONSTRATION ANY TIME

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

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

E. D. LELACHEUR

THE HUMBOLDT MACHINE MAN

Main Street HUMBOLDT, SASK.

for Groceries, Drygoods, Boots, Shoes, Outfit for the whole family from head to toe, and good prices for Produce

at the

Shapack & Wolfe Co.

General Store Humboldt, Sask.

We refund your money if you are not entirely satisfied!

Land and Farms!

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

For further particulars apply in person or by letter to

Henry Bruning, MUESTER, SASK.

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

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

1919 Church Calendar 1919

Table with columns for April, May, and June, listing various feast days and saints. Includes entries like 'April 1st Hugh, B., Ingeniana', 'May 1st Philip and James, Ap.', and 'June 1st Eneco, Ab., Novella'.

Table with two columns: 'FEASTS OF OBLIGATION' and 'FASTS OF OBLIGATION'. Lists dates for events like 'New Year, Wednesday, 1. Jan.', 'Easter Sunday, 20. April', and 'Ember Days, 12, 14, 15. March'.

A Word To Our Readers.

Ever since we were obliged by Order-in-Council last October to change the language of "St. Peter's Bote" from German to English, we have been hoping to obtain permission to print at least part of our paper in the German language, so as to give those of our readers who are not very familiar with the English language, or who never had an opportunity to learn to read it, the consolation of being enabled to get at least some reading matter that they could understand. With this object in view, we applied on several occasions to the authorities at Ottawa for permission to publish our paper in whole or in part in the German language, but could not get our request granted. For some reason unknown to us, the government at Ottawa seemed determined to keep the German-speaking citizens of Canada in an enforced state of illiteracy. When recently the Order-in-Council was again modified, (without, however, removing the ban on German language newspapers,) and the censorship on English and French language newspapers was withdrawn, we again made an application to be permitted to issue at least a German language supplement of a strictly religious, scientific and literary character. We must now inform our readers

regretfully that it was impossible for us to obtain this permission. We can only counsel them now to wait in patience until a further amendment of the Order-in-Council or its abolishment, or the declaration of peace, will restore normal conditions again in this respect.

Religious News

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.—The Rev. Father Bourdel of Howell has left for Rochester, Minn., on Tuesday of this week, to consult the Doctors Mayo on account of his health, and expects to be absent a month or six weeks. Rev. J.E. Ouellette, of the archdiocese of Edmonton will have charge of Father Bourdel's work during the latter's absence. REGINA, Sask.—Archbishop Mathieu expects to return from the east during the coming week. WINNIPEG, Man.—Bishop Budka of the Ruthenian Rite, who has been persecuted in a shameful manner by evil-minded persons among the Ukrainians in this country ever since the war began, and whose loyalty has been impugned even by the daily press, either through ignorance or malice, has demanded a legal investigation of the charges brought against him. It is understood that the investigation will take place within the next week. The Bishop expects to prove

his loyalty beyond all possibility of cavil or doubt.

BISMARCK, N. D.—The parish at the Abbey of Richardson intends to erect a new up-to-date parochial school at an early date.

SIoux CITY, Ia.—St. Joseph's Parish, Le Mars, purchased the John Trauffel property opposite the parochial school and will enlarge it for a Sisters' residence.

PEORIA, Ill.—The St. James Hospital at Pontiac, destroyed by lightning, was built at a cost of \$70,000. The insurance covers \$30,000 of the loss.

DETROIT, Mich.—The Cathedral school burned recently. All the children were taken out in safety. Nearly 600 children attended the school.

TRENTON, N. J.—The falling of a ventilating window and sash, weighing three or four hundred pounds, from the roof of St. Mary's Roman Catholic cathedral, a distance of 75 feet, into the crowded church at a women's mission, killed one woman, injured more than a score of others, and started a near-panic among the worshippers.

AUGSBURG, Bavaria.—The Benedictine Abbey of St. Ottilien, in the beginning of the war started the largest private war hospital in the country. From Nov. 1914 to Jan. 1, 1919, they received 4,817 wounded men, of whom only 25 died in all this time. The total number of patient-days was 173,685.

ROME.—The Pope has appointed Rev. Juan Navaretta Bishop of Sonora, Mexico, and commanded him under holy obedience to accept the position. The new Bishop, who is only 35 years old, is a former student of the Latin-American College in Rome. Having been banished from his native country Mexico for several years during the prosecution, he labored successfully in the United States during the time. Two years ago, he was enabled to return to Mexico again.

Pope Benedict has appointed Msgr. Dennis O'Connor of New York, the Rev. James A. Griffin of Salix, Iowa, and the Rev. George J. Waring, army chaplain, as domestic prelates.

The Pope has appointed Mgr. Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal and Mgr. Laroque, Bishop of Sherbrooke, assistant to the pontifical throne.

St. Peter's Colony

WATSON.—The Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways for the Province of Saskatchewan, received a wire from D. C. Coleman, manager of western lines of the C. P. R., on May 8th, to the effect that the railway committee of the house of commons has granted, on the same day (May 8th), the C. P. R. a charter for a railway line from Lanigan via Watson and Melfort on to Tp. 48, Rg. 17, west of the second meridian. Though there is, as a rule, a long way between the granting of a charter and the actual construction of a railway line, still the first step has now been made, and the people of Watson and vicinity entertain good hopes that at some future date, not too far distant, the fertile plains south and north of Watson will be traversed by the C. P. R.

Watson will soon have a new postoffice. Carpenters are already at work on the new building.

E. Humeston and H. Latta of Govan are new settlers in this district. They brought in two cars of cattle and settler's effects.

BEAUCHAMP.—Last Sunday services were again held in St. Martin's Church by Father Chrysostom. The attendance was good and nearly all went to Holy Communion. That the congregation is growing was evidenced by the fact that there were two baptisms after the

services. Michael Founse took the Rev. Father back to Münster in the afternoon in his auto.

ST. GREGOR.—Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Flack left on Tuesday, May 6th, on a visit to relatives at Sanborn, N. D.

The St. Gregor and Invernay Grain Grower's Assns shipped a car of cattle and hogs on the 6th of May, among which was one three year old grade Shorthorn steer which brought \$329.00. Does cattle raising pay?

MÜNSTER.—Two Sisters, the superioress at Howell and the superioress at St. Louis, were at Münster on a visit last Friday to see the Rt. Rev. Abbot Bruno in his capacity as Vicar General and Administrator of the diocese of Prince Albert.

On May 5th the Rt. Rev. Abbot Bruno, and the Rev. Fathers Dominic, Leo and Mathias made an auto trip to Prince Albert and Duck Lake. On their way back home they took with them some small pine-trees which are intended to become, in due time, an ornament to the Abbey grounds.

The Rev. Father S. Hard of Balgonie, Sask., arrived on May 9th at the Abbey, where he is now making his annual retreat.

Automobiles are now as common as horses used to be six, seven years ago. Nearly every farmer in the land is now-a-days the happy owner of an auto. Great, indeed, are the advantages derived from this kind of conveyance. Every owner, however, of an auto should handle his car with reasonableness. The law allows only a speed of 25 miles an hour. Unreasonable, excessive speed may not only ruin the car in a very short time, especially on rugged, rough roads, but it will also endanger the lives of the occupants of the auto, and of men and animals that happen to be on the road, on which the auto speeds along. Be, therefore, careful, while there is time, and avoid serious consequences to yourself and your fellow-men.

The weather of the past week was more or less changeable. At times the sun was obscured by ordinary clouds, at times by clouds of smoke that had their origin from prairie-fires, which were started by some reckless persons. The early morning hours of May 10th brought us a very nice little rain which was most acceptable to the farmers. A slight rain also fell on May 12th. The prairie is putting on more verdure day by day and the poplar groves and shrubbery are developing their buds into beautiful green leaves.

It is claimed that the prairie fire last Friday which originated on or somewhere near Sec. 3, south-east of Münster, and which spread with great rapidity towards the north, east and west, resulted in damage done to farmers equal to \$400.

Two gentlemen and a lady of Dead Moose Lake have each contributed \$5.00 towards the orphanage at Prince Albert. A generous reader at Münster has given \$5.00 for the same good purpose and \$1.00 for the Negro missions. God bless you!

The Rev. Father A. Forner, O. M. I., of Scott, Sask., who is well known to the pioneers of St. Peter's Colony on account of his having been the pastor of the Catholic Church at Fish Creek at the time when St. Peter's Colony was in its first stages, has, through the mediation of Cook & Son, Montreal, received the sad news from his native country Silesia that his father has passed away to a better life at the ripe age of 80 years. The same letter contained the sorrowful tidings that two of his nephews died, the one as a soldier in France, the other owing to a serious illness.

Prof. Berthold Linhoff, an artist of renown, of St. Walburg, Sask., arrived on May 11th and took up his quarters at the Abbey. On

Monday morning he started work at decorating the sanctuary of St. Peter's Abbey Church. We may rest assured that, when his work is completed, St. Peter's Church will be a gem among the churches in St. Peter's Colony.

LENORA LAKE.—At the regular monthly meeting of the council of the R. M. of Lake Lenore held in the secretary's office at St. Brieux on Saturday, May 3rd, among others the following resolutions were passed: That the automobile grant be expended on the road north and east of Sec. 31 and east of Sec. 30 and 19, T. 41, R. 19; that Councillors Schmidt and Quaid inspect the road north of Sec. 36-40-20 and north of Sec. 12-41-20 to see if it will be possible to fix either of these, and estimate the cost; that the roadwork be paid for as follows: man \$4.00, man and team \$7.00 and foremen \$5.50 per 10 hours day; that the C. N. R. crossings in Tps. 40 and 41, Rg. 21 be approved; that two dollars bounty on coyotes be paid as before; Councillor Van Camp was appointed Deputy Reeve for the ensuing quarter; Councillors Gaetz and Quaid along with the assessor were appointed the assessment committee; J.J. Quaid made the motion that the matter of making a grant to Dr. Duval be left over till next meeting; C. E. VanCamp moved that the resolution re Hospital District be passed as amended; O. J. Bedard moved that the representative of the municipality be paid the same for attending the hospital meetings as for the council meetings.

HUMBOLDT.—Among the motions passed at the meeting of the Councillors of the R. M. of Humboldt held May 3rd, the following may be read with interest: The council voted a sum of \$100.00 to be divided equally between Returned Soldiers' Welcome and Aid Leagues of Humboldt and Saskatoon. The court of revision will sit at the secretary's office on June 7th, at 1. p. m. Secretary was instructed to notify Murphy & Underwood to commence in week of May 12th on work necessary for preparing a map of the municipality. Following road foremen were appointed; Div. 1 I. G. Schmidt, H. Washkosky, John Schreiner; Div. 2 Henry Weikers, Peter Lux, Peter Poss; Div. 3 Otto Lutz, Elias Gosma, Nic. Cyuchrowsky; Div. 4 Names to be given later; Div. 5 Jos. Duerr, John Huss, Chas. Lueke; Div. 6 Jos. Doetzel, Henry Theissing, Lawrence Keller. Each road foreman shall be paid \$5.00 per day, man and team \$6.00, each additional team \$2.50, one man \$3.50 per day. Arranging for hire of engines to run graders will be left to each councillor. The sum of \$15,000.00 was put in the estimates for road improvement for 1919. A communication was read from R. M. St. Peter requesting council of R.M. Humboldt to recommend to Dept. of Highways opening up of road between Münster and St. Gregor. Motion was passed instructing secretary to write to department to this effect.

The contract for the construction of the Humboldt-Melfort line, according to a recent Winnipeg dispatch, has been awarded by the Canadian Government Railways to the John Stewart Company.

Professor McKay, of the Saskatchewan University, Saskatoon, and Mr. A. E. Puts, who has recently been appointed inspector of creameries for the province, paid a visit to the Humboldt Creameries Ltd. plant last week.

Mr. John Schaeffer is having an addition made to his building on Main street, occupied by E. Thornberg, jeweler, and E. S. Wilson, barrister. The new addition will be occupied by D. McKenzie, photographer.

Dr. D. B. Neely and Mrs. Neely left on Monday, May 5th, for the east, going first to Rochester,

Minn., where the Doctor will seek special medical treatment.

Mr. F. A. McGilvray, who has been chief engineer at the power house here for the past two years, has resigned and has taken a position as engineer with the Bruno Clay works.

Mr. A. M. Kelly, Humboldt agent for the Gray Dort and Dodge automobiles, reports that he has had, during this spring, an extraordinary success in his business, having sold no less than 22 automobiles within a couple of weeks. He rejoices at the fact that, after having tried for a long time, he has finally succeeded in getting a first class automobile painter who by his skill is able to so re-shape the appearance of a car that it will look like a new one. Mr. Kelly unequivocally admits that advertising in the St. Peter's Bote has been highly instrumental in bringing about such good results in his business.

Humboldt and district has contributed between \$1000 and \$1500 towards the National Institute for the Blind, this sum being collected by the canvassing committee on May 5th, when Mr. W. Cowan, the Canadian representative of this institute, was visiting Humboldt.

BURR.—At the regular meeting of the councillors of the R. M. of Wolverine, held May 5th, among others the following resolutions were passed: That a grant of \$100 be made to the St. Dunstan's and Canadian National Blind Institute, for the blinded war heroes; that after appropriation of the 50% for main roads as provided for in resolution 1124, and the amount required for general municipal expenses, the balance and revenue raised this current year be apportioned equally to each of the six divisions for general roadwork; that the following persons be appointed road overseers for general roadwork purposes: Div. 1 G. O. Anderson; Div. 2 Jos. Evans; Div. 3 A. Henry for south portion, H. Schrell for north portion; Div. 4 C. Ernst for west portion, no appointment for east portion; Div. 5 R. Fraser, Div. 6 A. G. Schmidt; that H. Seipel be appointed to act as road foreman for the road grader demonstration work, and he be authorized to secure a gang of several men to cut and pile the brush on range road east of 36-35-24 going southward from the northeast corner of said section for a distance of about two miles; the rate of pay for said work to be: Road boss \$5.00 per day and hand labor 45 cts. per hour; the work to be completed not later than May 24th, ready for the engine and grader demonstration on May 26th; that H. Seipel be appointed as Chief Engineer for grader work, at a rate of \$10.00 per day of 10 hours, and the second grader man when he shall be appointed be paid \$5.00 per day of 10 hours; that a grant of \$15.00 be made to the Guernsey Educational Association; that the 1918 taxes paid on N.W. 32-34-22 be refunded to James Carswell, returned soldier.

BRUNO.—On Saturday, May 24th, Victoria Day, the congregation of Bruno will hold its annual bazaar for the benefit of the Church. Many beautiful articles, especially embroidery, will be offered for sale. The celebration promises to be a big event. Do not miss it.

The excavation work, cement basement and foundation are finished on W. F. Hargarten's new up to date house and the carpenters are busy getting ready for the bricklayers.

The new restaurant has received a coat of paint. Likewise Mr. Roy Mervin, Mr. Kellermann, Tony Fischer and Mr. Haas followed suit. Wm. Smith is renovating his pool room with a coat of whitewash, which it needed very

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—Joseph Karles has moved his family to his new house in Bruno.

—Wm. Leisen is again in our midst. It is rumored that he is going to start up in business of some kind.

—Mr. Wm. Dickhoff has built an addition to his house, 12x24, which contains two rooms.

—Mrs. Peter Kisting was very sick and had to be taken to the hospital at Humboldt, but is getting along very nicely now.

—Mr. Sam Wall, our general merchant, has installed a gasoline tank and pump on Main Street, for auto use.

—There is quite a rush in the barber business, as we have two barbers here at present, but we do not know how long they will stay.

—It is rumored that the creamery changed hands here, but nothing definite is known as yet.

—The ratepayers of Bruno have decided to adopt daylight saving and called a meeting to put their time one hour ahead, which change was made at 10 o'clock on Saturday night.

—Mr. James Foos, our hay dealer, is still baling and shipping hay to Mr. Spears of Saskatoon, at a good figure.

—The Bruno Clay works have started to make brick and tile to supply the great demand for 1919.

—Mr. John Van Berger's new house is almost completed now.

FULDA. Clara Susanna Neumayer, a girl of eight years, died in the Hospital at Humboldt, April 30th, and was buried at Fulda, May 1st.

CUDWORTH, May 7th, 1919

Dear St. Peters Bote:—

Mr. Sheve wishes to express his sincerest thanks to all who during the sickness of his dear wife, and at the time of his bereavement so kindly stood at his side with help and consolation. He wishes to thank especially the Society of Christian Mothers for their numerous attendance at the Requiem and funeral.

Mr. Schmidt's Store seems to try to beat Mr. C. E. Reid's which was so far the greatest. But whether it will succeed in every detail, future must show. —Corr.

United States News

WASHINGTON. — Winter wheat production this year will be 899,915,000 bushels, the department of agriculture announced in its forecast.

— It is President Wilson's intention to call the new Congress into extraordinary session about June 1st, or immediately upon his return from Paris.

— Two officers and fourteen men of the crew of the naval tug Gypsum Queen were drowned when that vessel struck a rock and sank near Armen Light, off the coast of France, on April 28.

— The War Department has announced that more than half of the American army has been released. The total discharged up to April 24th amounted to 1,836,883.

GREENSBORO, N. C. — The child labor section of the war Revenue Bill, placing a prohibitive tax on products of child labor entering interstate commerce, was declared unconstitutional by Federal Judge James E. Boyd.

TRENTON, N. J. — Persons afflicted with venereal diseases will find great difficulty securing marriage licenses in New Jersey under the terms of a bill just passed by the house of representatives, and which very probably will be approved by the senate. The measure requires the representation of a certificate from a reputable physician before a marriage license can be granted.

NEW YORK. — Sales of worthless oil stocks running into millions of dollars are believed to have been

made on the New York curb market since Jan. 1, and an investigation into the activities of brokers dealing in these "wildcat" securities will be started by the county district attorney's office.

— British government in Ireland is declared to be an "invasion of our national right", and the evacuation of Ireland "by the English garrison" is demanded in the declaration of independence adopted by the Irish Parliament. The first copy of the declaration has been received here by Justice Cohalan.

ALBANY, N. Y. — Edward Lawton, of this city, was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment after having been convicted of first degree manslaughter. Lawton confessed that he shook his six-months old baby until its neck was broken because the little ones cries disturbed his sleep.

BOSTON, Mass. — Over 20,000 persons attended the great Mass Meeting on the ball field on Boston Common and demanded recognition of the republic of Ireland.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Legislation which would tend to stabilize prices of food products and eliminate the gambling element in fixing their prices is demanded of the next session of Congress by the Indiana Federation of Farmers' Associations.

LINTON, Ind. — Troops are being held in quarters pending the arrival of a commission appointed by Governor Goodrich to investigate labor troubles here resulting in martial law. Eight strike-breaking telephone girls were taken from their jobs and the telephone exchange closed until the investigation ended.

COLUMBUS, O. — Seventy five persons were trapped in a burning business and apartment building here at midnight. Five are reported dead and twenty injured.

CADILLAC, Mich. — The first potato flour mill in Michigan has begun operations here. It will use 800 cars of potatoes and mill 7,000,000 pounds of flour annually, running the year round.

CHICAGO. — After July 1 the coffee consumer will have to pay about double. This prediction was made by John W. Olson, president of the Retail Tea and Coffee Dealers' association. Olson said the increased demand due to prohibition and frosts destructive to coffee in Brazil will force the better grade coffee up 100%.

— Seven men and three women judges and clerks of election were indicted, an indictment was drawn and later withdrawn against a well-known politician, bitter criticism was voiced against the county judge and the election commissioners, and drastic changes demanded in the election laws by the March grand jury. The Jury had just completed an inquiry into the primary election last February.

MADISON, Wis. — The lower house of the Wis. Legislature advanced the Coe Bill, making it compulsory upon the country boards of the state to establish public health nurses. The measure becomes effective July 1, 1921.

— Congress was asked to repeal the "Daylight Savings Law", by an unanimous vote in the Wisconsin Assembly. The resolution has already passed the senate.

MONROE, Wis. — A mob of 2,000 citizens of Green County are besieging the county jail here in an effort to lynch J. K. Sagley, a farm hand. Sheriff Salbraa of Green County is dying as a result of bullets fired at him by Sagley, and A. Spencer Morton, discharged soldier and a member of his posse, was dangerously wounded by the prisoner. Sagley murdered his employer, a farmer living four miles south of Monticello.

DES MOINES, Ia. — The 38th general assembly enacted a number of food laws which will serve to check dishonest practices on the part of crooked dealers and help to protect the honest man in the food business. The assembly enacted a food standard law, giving the state food and dairy commissioner authority to fix food standards which dealers must meet on certain products.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — The Missouri Senate concurred in an amendment by the lower house to the sixty-billion dollar good road bill. It also passed the Wilkinson Bill repealing that part of the election law which requires that notices of elections for Kansas City be printed in a German daily.

Foreign News

LONDON. — It is understood that the Duke of Devonshire will shortly retire as governor-general of Canada, and the office will be offered to the Earl of Athlone, brother of Queen Mary, who would have succeeded the Duke of Connaught had it not been for his duties with the British army.

— The executive committee of the navy league has adopted a resolution calling attention to what it describes as "the necessity of preserving in imperial and allied interests, both in peace and war, absolute control over Irish ports, harbors and communications and for maintaining inviolate the 'freedom of the seas' in the British sense of the term."

— Cheers greeted the announcement made in the House of Commons by Right Hon. Cecil Harmsworth, parliamentary secretary for foreign affairs, that the British government now recognizes the independence of Finland and the de facto Finnish government.

Strayed

on to my farm a yearling bull calf, light brown color, white forehead. Owner call for it and pay for this 'ad'. Peter Langhammerer, Muenster.

Watch This Space.

In our last week's letter we showed why your Ass'n. is able to get the BEST POSSIBLE price for your stock. This week we will point out some of the difficulties, hoping you will help us to overcome them.

If you will watch you will find that when the market is HIGH private buyers will come from far and near to buy your stock. Why? Because they are able to pay a high price and still make a big profit, but they will be very careful not to state the TRUE CAUSE of the high price. When the market is low people will list their stock with their Ass'n. and compare the returns with the price obtained from the private buyer and, of course, are disappointed.

Remember we can not dictate when you should sell but are simple at your service

AT ALL TIMES

The St. Gregor G. G. Ass'n., Ltd.
E. A. MUNKLER, MGR.

ST. GREGOR MERCANTILE CO.

The Big Store — St. Gregor, Sask.

How about that New Kitchen Range

you wanted and needed for some time already? We carry three lines in them and can suit every pocketbook. Before deciding on your New Range it will be to your interest to inspect our lines of them and find out how good you can buy right at home. **OUR ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE** goes with every one of them, both as to **QUALITY** and **PRICE**.

Your **PRODUCE** is the same as **CASH** to us and we are always paying the Highest Price. Until further notice we are allowing

44c per Doz. for Eggs.

Our Policy is always to see **HOW MUCH** we can pay you for your produce and **NOT** how **CHEAP** we can get it from you.

A. J. RIES & SON.

We never conduct **FAKE SALES**. Your money cheerfully refunded if your purchase is not satisfactory and **YOU ARE THE JUDGE**.



The Quality Goes Clear Through

Satisfaction

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

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

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

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

KELLY BROS., HUMBOLDT

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

At Your Service Day or Night
WE GUARANTEE OUR GOODS



Agents For Dominion Life Insurance.

The "Angelus" Bell

(Lines suggested by Millet's Picture.)

Against the sunset glow they stand, Two humble toilers of the land, Rugged of speech and rough of hand, Bowed down by tillage;

The day's slow path from dawn to rest, Has left them, soul-betained, distressed, No thought beyond the nightly rest, — New toil to-morrow;

O lowly pair! you dream it not, Yet on your hard unlovely lot That evening gleam of life has shot A glorious presage;

What The Angelus Means.

"I was walking along the street one day with a Protestant acquaintance, and when the Angelus rang he said: 'Why does that bell ring so often, disturbing people all the time?' I told him that it was the Angelus. He inquired: 'What is the Angelus?' I said: 'It is a reminder of the fundamental basis of the Christian religion, the Incarnation of our Divine Lord. In the Protestant Bible you have it: 'Hail Thou that art highly favored.' In the Catholic Bible it is: 'Hail Full of grace. The Lord is with thee. The Church has added the beautiful petition: Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners, now and at the hour of our death. Amen.' Then we recite the second part of the Annunciation. 'Behold the hand maid of the Lord. Be it done unto me according to Thy word.' Then follow the 'Hail Mary' and 'Holy Mary'... And the third part of the Annunciation then comes. 'And the Word was made flesh and dwelt among us, followed again by the beautiful 'Hail Mary' etc. He said: 'I think that is perfectly beautiful, and I shall never hear that bell again without remembering why it rang.'"

"RÉVÉREND" OR "ABBÉ?"

From one of our French Canadian exchanges we learn that Pierre Homier in the "Action Française" roundly denounces the title of "Révérend," as applied to priests in the French language, claiming that it is an anglicism pure and simple. He says that in France one would never say: "Révérend Thellier de Poncheville," for instance. M. Homier contends that in the French language "Révérend" is a title which is admissible only for Religious, as, for instance: "Révérend Père Janvier," and quotes Larousse to the effect that "Révérend" is a title given by Protestants to their pastors. In conclusion he makes the appeal: "Let us call our priests by the good French title of abbé."

If M. Homier objects to the use of "Reverend" as a noun, we are in perfect agreement with him as to its inadmissibility, and we even go so far as to say that, in this use it is an abomination in English also. When a priest receives a letter beginning with: "Dear Reverend," he gains the impression at once that the writer is an ignorant, uneducated person. The fact is, that there is no noun "Reverend" in the English language any more than in the French language.

If, however, M. Homier means to condemn the use of "Révérend" as an adjective, except as a title for Religious, we emphatically disagree with him. The adjective "Reverend," according to Webster, means in English: "Worthy of reverence; entitled to respect mingled with fear and affection; venerable." In the French language, the word has the same meaning in such a combination as "Révérend Père Delmas" or "Révérend Père Jan," which

constructions are perfectly good French according to M. Homier. Why, therefore, should it be faulty to address a secular priest as "Révérend M. Myre" or "Révérend M. Bérubé"? Besides, we have, even in the French language, the custom of using the adjective "Révérend" in the superlative form when addressing Cardinals ("Eminence Révérendissime"). Why should it not be in good form to address an ordinary priest in the positive form as "Révérend"?

As to the contention that "Reverend" is an anglicism pure and simple, we must deny it absolutely. In the language of the Catholic Church, Latin, "Reverendus" is used in the same way as the English "Reverend." Thus we have not only the expressions "Reverendus Pater" for Religious, but also "Reverendus Dominus" for the secular clergy, with the superlative of the adjective for dignitaries. In Italian, likewise, we have not only the superlative "Eminenza Reverendissima" for Cardinals and "Eccellenza Reverendissima" for bishops, but also the positive for the lower clergy ("Reverendo Signor Paroco") for parish priests, "Reverendo Signor Curato" for Curates, "Reverendo Padre" for Religious priests, etc. Even in Spanish the superlative "Reverendísimo" of the same word is used in addressing Cardinals and bishops.

The rejection of the adjective "Révérend," as applied to the secular clergy, because it properly is applied to Religious, does not seem consistent in a writer who advocates the use of the title "abbé" instead, on the ground that the latter "is a good French word." If the title applied to a priest of a Religious Order is not appropriate for a secular priest, certainly the proper title of a dignitary of a Religious Order is not appropriate for him. The title of "abbé" is, however, strictly speaking the title of certain dignitaries in certain Religious Orders, namely Abbots. It was not proper usage, but rather a most grave abuse, by which this title had gradually, since the sixteenth century come to be applied to secular ecclesiastics and even to seminarians who are not in Major Orders. The fact is, that the title of "abbé" crept in the French language only through the intolerable abuse, prevalent in Catholic countries about the time of the Reformation, of making secular clerics abbots of religious houses "in commendam." The fact that in the French language the title of "abbot" for every secular ecclesiastic could come into ordinary usage, would seem to furnish prima facie evidence that this abuse was more universal in France than in any other country, and a continuation of this usage can not redound to the honor of either France or the Catholic Church, whose authorities for a time had countenanced the abuse of commendatory abbots. It would seem, therefore, that Catholics, and especially the Catholic clergy, should, instead of promoting the use of the title "abbé" for the secular clergy, rather try to stamp it out in the French language.

It is true, that the French language has not in use a word corresponding to the Latin adjective "reverendus," or the Italian adjective "reverendo" for secular priests. Hence, unless a secular priest holds some ecclesiastical office, whose title can be prefixed to his name (as for instance "M. le Curé Beaudry"), he is entitled only to the appellation of "Monsieur," to which his shoemaker or his tailor has the same right. To call such an ecclesiastic "abbé," now that commendatory abbots have long been abolished, is even more illogical than to call him "monseigneur," and especially here in Canada, where commendatory abbots have never flourished, this abuse should be abolished.

Since, therefore, the French language has no other appropriate word which could be used as a title for every secular priest, why should not the usage of the Latin, Italian and English languages be followed, which is already customary with regard to Religious in the French language, of indicating a priest's sacerdotal dignity by the adjective "Révérend"?

American Soldiers in Germany

(CHAPLAIN JAMES CAREY in N. Y. "America")

Marching with a soldier's pack on your back is not the best way to enjoy the scenery of the Moselle Valley (Mosital). The hills are many, and steep, and long, and the pack grows heavier at every step, and, thus accoutered, one is in no mood to admire even the beautiful scenery that is lavish along the historic valley. Some of the soldiers of other divisions told us of their regrets at their lack of ease and leisure in passing through this lovely land. But, as one of them remarked, it was no "Cook's Tour." If I had my choice I would make the trip from Treves (Trier) to Coblenz in a canoe, but in the army there is but little choice. Our regiment received the order, a most welcome one, to proceed to Coblenz by train. But as it was a troop train, one had time to see and admire the panorama.

After we left the plains of Treves, the valley narrowed, and we entered a succession of defiles between mountains of high hills, or passed under them through tunnels. The Moselle valley is a region of vineyards, and it would seem, from a superficial view from the train, that nothing else is cultivated here. The vine-clad mountain sides, with series of retaining walls, like giant stairways built up their steep slopes, or here and there some outstanding conical-shaped hill, with these retaining walls built to the very summit, giving them the appearance of mammoth beehives, made our soldiers shout for joy like little children, and cry in their newly acquired vocabulary, "Wunderbar!" Every soldier in this man's army has enriched his linguistic treasury with certain nuggets such as *kaput* and *viel* in German; *beau coup* and *tout sweet* etc in French, and he now dares to use the equivalent in English. The army when it invades America will see to it that these imported words and phrases take root and flourish in the American soil.

But if the scenery excited admiration, the toil of the people, especially of the boys, from twelve to fifteen years of age, excited wonder if not pity. Here and there a turn in the road would reveal to us some beautiful loop-like winding of the river, or bring us under the sheer precipitous wall of a mountain side, or set out before our view some quaint old village, with its quaintly built houses, all huddled together on the bank of the river, as if in danger of tumbling into the water. Some of these towns still retain the strong towers and walls of other days suggestive of feudal times.

It was the castles that made the men shout with wonder and delight. High on some eminence, always dominating the surrounding hills, drop-curtains of their respective village theatres, were now picturesque realities. I know not what it is in ruined castles that causes their charm. Perhaps it is human element about them, that speaks of romance, but to these young citizens of the young democracy of the western world, passing

down one of the highways of antiquity, they were a source of keen delight. In the memories of the soldiers will remain beautiful pictures, about which they will discourse, in recounting their tales of wonder of the old world. What distances here meet? These old ruined castles are milestones of the long, slow, laboring march of civilization, taking us back to the days when the marauding tribes of barbarians were succeeded by the barons or lords of feudalism, a short step, but withal, a step, and a necessary one in the slow progress of man in building up the modern States of Europe. And the old young Church was here then, as she is now, trying to tame and civilize the barbarian tribes, softening slavery into serfdom, in the process producing chivalry, finally leading up to liberty.

All along the route there was manifested what to the folk at home may seem incredible, and a subject, too, of bitter discussion. I refer to the friendliness between the American troops and the German civilian population. At different places on the way, our men were cheered, and greeted with welcome by the Germans, men, women and children. Was this sincere? Well, the soldiers believed it was, and reciprocated. Indeed I have seen troop trains passing in certain parts of the U. S. A. evoking less enthusiasm than that manifested by our enemy. The Germans were beaten by our boys, and our boys had just come from the scenes of German desolation and destruction. How explain it? It is difficult to explain. Of course some answer German guile, trickery and propaganda, but our boys do not accept the explanation. I think perhaps both parties find each other better than was anticipated. In the first place our troops came in here as America would expect them to come, not as marauders, not with the pomp and arrogance of barbaric conquerors, not with slaves chained to their chariots, or if you wish, to their "flivvers," not riding down people, or with flourish of guns, striking terror, but just going about their business American fashion, with something to do, and doing it, some destination to reach, and reaching it. So entered the first American troops on German soil, and into all the towns and cities on their route.

Thus went the first American troops to Coblenz, which was to be the headquarters of the American Army of Occupation, a lone battalion marching in on a wet morning without heralds, or fanfare, or trumpets, but just tramping in as they had marched over so many, many miles of quiet roads, finding the billets assigned to them, and taking up their dwelling there. So the first American troops crossed the Rhine. They were not unconscious of the momentousness of their act, of the history they were making in coming into possession and control of this river that had been an object of strife between tribes and states adown the ages. I was not with the first American troops that crossed the Rhine, and I do not know if they sang as they crossed the old bridge of boats from shore to shore, but it is safe to say that they did sing; nor would they need any prompting to do so. There are times when these soldiers cannot help singing, and you could wager that the song would be no historic one, but some ditty that would strike the fancy of any one in the crowd such as, "We don't want the Bacon" or "Tipperary" or, mayhap, "Way Back Home in Indiana." So the different units, spread over the different parts of the area they were to occupy, and took up their abode in German families where they were treated, not with surliness, but with every manifestation

THE HUMBOLDT CREAMERIES, LTD.

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

The Bruno Creamery BRUNO, SASK.

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

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

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

L. Moritzer Humboldt, Sask.

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

Dead Moose Safe Store Carl Lindberg, Proprietor

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

Feed and Livery Stable

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

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

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

The place where you get the best and at satisfactory prices. WE BUY Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Poultry. If you have them to sell, let us know, we pay highest prices.

Pitzel's Meat Market Livingstone St., HUMBOLDT, Phone 62.

Fish—Fish—Fish

Now is the time to put in a Stock of Fish! Fresh-frozen and spiced herrings, Russian sardines 'Table-talk', Lunch Style herring, etc. Whitefish, round, 50-100 lb lot, 12c " " cleaned, 50-100 lb, 12c Lake trout, cleaned, 25-50 lb, 14c Jack fish, round, 50-100 lb lot, 9c Pickerel, W. eyed pike, 25-50 lb, 14c Black cod, 25-50 lb lot, 16c Brills, 10-20 lb lot, 10c Lake Superior herring, fresh-frozen, 10c Salt water herring, " 8c

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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of friendliness, and readiness to be of service to them. The friendliest enemy an invader ever encountered. Then there were the children again. Acting? Well, just as you know children do act, but unconsciously overcoming the suspicions of the soldiers.

Our men implicitly, or explicitly distinguished between the German people and the German military machine, whose synonym is Prussianism, and in this they were following the implicit example of their President. Moreover, here in the Rhineland Prussianism is less welcome than in any other part of Germany. The people are nearly all Catholics, and as Catholics they have felt the iron hand of Prussia in the prosecution of the Church. They are Germans, and in fact claim to be more truly German than the Prussians, but before the war and since the armistice, they have ever entertained the aspiration to be delivered from Prussian domination, and already the voice of the people has spoken for a republic, made up of the Rhineland and Westphalia. The people here repudiate the atrocities of the German soldiers. They refuse to believe them. Our men talking with the people cannot get them to admit to them. Their answer is a familiar one, propaganda. I found only one priest who would admit that these atrocities were practised. He said that with shame he had to confess that some Saxon divisions in the beginning of the war were worse than barbarous. Our soldiers may be too unsuspecting, they may be wrong in finding the Germans not unlikable. Perhaps they should be sterner and more unrelenting with the enemy, but these are your own boys from your own homes, and you know it is not in them to wreak their vengeance on women and children, or be irresponsible to what they believe to be a bit of motherly kindness. There are other contributing causes of which we may not here speak, but the American soldier in Germany has rubbed his eyes to see if he is awake, has told himself and his "bunkie" that some change has come over him.

Of course this friendliness is not unknown to the military authorities. In fact it has become a matter of international concern, and M. Clemenceau has made it the subject of a discourse. Our military authorities from the beginning issued strict laws against fraternizing with the enemy, but the friendliness exists as a fact. It is an astonishing fact that the American soldier, who came over with a strong man's hatred against German militarism, and an undying determination to crush it, and in doing so left his many comrades back there in thickly populated cemeteries on the hills of France, is now friendly with the German people. It may be a dangerous friendship. It may be the result of German trickery and propaganda as is asserted, but it is a fact, the outstanding fact of the American Army of Occupation.

Over here the American soldier thinks that the war is over, and he has forgotten about it. He is now on a sight-seeing trip which offers much to interest him. But as much as is offered, there is one sight he would give the world to see just now: home. In lieu of this the vine-clad hills and the castle-topped mountains of the Moselle and the Rhine have taken his fancy.

At one place on our way, Cochem, with antiquity and modernity entwined, we got a view of a castle not in ruins, but, it seems, now inhabited. It was truly an imposing pile, breathing vastness, might, majesty. We were told that it was an ancient imperial castle, restored according to original designs, and occupied by some German Captain of industry.

Nightfall brought us into a railway yard with lights of a large city near by: it was Coblenz, our destination. Detraining was accomplished in the orderly and soldierly fashion of the army, and after our life of luxury, we had a little bit of soldier life again. Instead of feather beds, in a clean house, we found planks in a railway warehouse. Most regiments in the march to the Rhine came all the way on foot, about 200 miles, in parallel lines crossing the western border of Germany, and streaming into the land like flowing rivers of men, a quarter of a million in all, eddying in every town and city in the American area of occupation. Morning found us at Coblenz at the confluence of the Moselle and the Rhine, whence the city gets its name (Latin: *Confluentes*) with Ehrenbreitstein towering above us, dominating the two valleys.

The multiplicity of military barracks and forts that confronted us recalled the saying of I know not whom, "Germany is not a nation, but an army." The forts are antiquities, but the barracks efficiencies. Coblenz is both old and new, the modern city with its wide streets, up-to-date dwellings and stores, being much like an American city. Here again there are no ravages of war to disfigure the city, business as usual, stylishly dressed people on the streets, theaters open, stores filled with people. The soldiers were not long on leave before they were flooding the stores, buying souvenirs to be sent to the U. S. A. The old adage is changed to-day to "A soldier and his money is soon parted." This lavish spending of money on the part of the "doughboy" soon exploded one particular notion with which the German people were indoctrinated. It seems that when America entered the war the people were taught that Americans were money-worshippers: they came into the war for gold. The people had to be given some explanation; this was supposed to be a strong one. But never again will this go down with the thrifty German who sees with wonder and glee the American soldier toss off packs of the German paper money, which he calls "soap wrappers" and, indeed, seems to value as only such. Incidentally, the lavish American soldier is tiding the hungry Germans of these parts over some lean days.

In this region, as in the other parts of Germany touched on our march, there never was any danger of starvation. Young and old seem to be robust and healthy. War's toll of young men is not strikingly manifest. Nor does one meet as many wounded as our men had anticipated. German soldiers in uniform there are a plenty; seemingly going to and from their work, or engaged in work. Perhaps their inability to purchase civilian clothes at the present high cost with their present lean purse, accounts for the retention of the uniform. There seems to be plenty of work for the returned soldiers and no sign of idleness. The German soldiers show no sign of hostility to our men, they seem to have learned to respect them in the late little encounter. They are always quick to salute American officers in the precise, rigid German manner of salute, and nothing but their soldiers' uniform distinguishes them from the civilian population in the attitude towards our soldiers which here, as in other parts of the Rhineland, is one of friendliness. They do not consort with our soldiers as much as do their mothers and sisters, and the reason is obvious.

Opposite and above the city of Coblenz looms the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein. It is a long, high ridge of rock like some mighty monster rising out of the Rhine. It seems less a fort than a multiplicity of forts, for on its crest and brow and sides, are many and mighty forts,

towers, and barracks. It is said that there is accommodation in these barracks for 100,000 soldiers. But in modern warfare as a fortress it is obsolete, a relic. The stone buildings strewn over it are yellow with age, and against the verdure of the hill, gleam golden in the morning sunlight. No life, no activity appears there to disturb the scene. Though a thing of war it presents a scene of peace, beautiful, obsolete, more beautiful, because obsolete. What a charming picture if all the armaments of the world were obsolete. Is it only a golden dream?

Resume of the Peace Terms

Last Wednesday, May 7th, the terms of the allies were handed to the German plenipotentiaries in Versailles. They were told at the same time that, if they intended to make any objections or observations, they have to do so within 15 days. The document is a very long one, containing 80,000 words. A resume of the document in 10,000 words was published in this country by the Canadian Government. Our space does not permit us to print the whole text of it, so that we can bring only a short summing up of the principal points, omitting all details.

Allied occupation of parts of Germany to continue until reparation made.

Any German violation of conditions pertaining to the Rhine zone constitute an act of war.

German navy to be reduced to six battle ships, six light cruisers and 12 torpedo boats, with no submarines.

Other war vessels must be surrendered or destroyed.

German warships must be replaced only at expiration of 20 years for battleships and 15 for destroyers.

German navy personnel to consist of not over 15,000 men.

Germany forbidden to build forts controlling the Baltic.

All Heligoland fortifications must be demolished.

Kiel canal to be open to all nations.

Germany must surrender her 14 submarine cables.

Details of disposition of German fleet and cables left to allies.

Germany's naval and military air forces abolished after Oct. 1st.

German army reduced to 100,000 men, including officers.

Conscription within German territories abolished.

All German forts for 50 kilometres east of the Rhine razed.

Left bank of the Rhine. As provided in the military clauses, Germany will not maintain any fortifications or armed forces less than 50 kilometres to the east of the Rhine, hold any manoeuvres nor maintain any works to facilitate mobilization. In case of violation she shall be regarded as committing a hostile act against the powers who sign the present treaty and as intending to disturb the peace of the world.

All importation, exportation and nearly all production of war materials stopped.

Germany to accept full responsibility for all damages to allied and associated governments and nationals.

Germany must reimburse all civilian damages, beginning with an initial payment of 20,000,000,000 marks in gold and ships.

Subsequent payments in reparation to be secured by a bond issue approved by the reparation commission.

Germany must pay shipping damages, ton for ton.

Germany must devote her economic resources to rebuilding devastated regions.

Germany must apply to all the allies her pre-war "most favored nations" tariffs without discrimination.

Germany must allow freedom of transit through her territories to allied nationals.

Germany must accept highly detailed provisions as to pre-war debts, unfair competition, and economic and financial matters.

Germany must accept highly detailed provisions for internationalization of her roads and rivers.

Germany renounces all her colonial, territorial and political rights outside of Europe.

Disposition of former German colonies left to allies.

Germany recognizes total independence of German-Austria, Czech-Slovakia and Poland.

Germany agrees to territorial losses towards Belgium and Denmark and in East Prussia.

Germany cedes to Belgium 382 square miles of territory between Luxembourg and Holland; to France 5,600 square miles (Alsace-Lorraine) and to Poland 27,686 square miles.

Germany cedes most of Upper Silesia as well as the greater part of Posen and West Prussia to Poland. Germany's cession to Poland isolates East Prussia from the remainder of Prussia.

Danzig permanently internationalized.

Free use of Danzig waterways and port facilities are assured to Poland.

Germany cedes Memel to the associated powers.

Germany consents to the abolition of the treaty establishing Belgium and Luxembourg as neutral states.

Germany ceases to be a member of the German tariff union.

All government property in Alsace-Lorraine goes to France without payment.

Germany accepts internationalization of the Saar basin for 15 years.

Commission created to govern the Saar basin pending a plebiscite fifteen years hence.

France gains permanent possession of Saar coal mines regardless of result of Saar plebiscite.

Commissions created for plebiscites in Malmédy, Schleswig and parts of East Prussia.

Commissions to supervise the Saar Valley, Danzig and overseas plebiscite will act under direction of the League of Nations.

Germany to accept the League of Nations in principle but without membership.

Promulgates the League of Nations.

International labor body created.

International labor office to be established in Geneva as part of League of Nations organization.

First meeting of the international labor body will be held in October at Washington (simultaneously with first League of Nations meeting) to discuss international eight-hour day.

Various international bodies to execute provisions of the treaty.

Germany shall be bound to accept any agreement reached by the allies with her former allies.

The ex-kaiser to be tried by an international high court.

Holland to be asked to extradite the ex-kaiser.

Other violators of laws of war to be tried.

Germany is responsible for delivering other violators of international law.

Germany accepts abrogation of the Brest Litovsk treaty.

Allies reserve the right for Russia to obtain reparation from Germany.

Germany renounces to China remainder of Boxer indemnities.

Germany cedes to Japan all rights in Shantung peninsula.

Germany renounces all rights in Morocco.

Germany recognizes British protectorate over Egypt.

Germany to confirm renunciation of the treaty of Bucharest.

All German concessions in Turkey, Russia, Brazil, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria to be transferred to allied reparations commission and credited to Germany.

Germany must demobilize within two months after peace is signed.

All German munitions establishments must be closed within three months after peace is signed except where otherwise specified by allies.

No militaristic societies shall be permitted in Germany.

Allies will retain German hostages until persons accused of war crimes are surrendered.

Reciprocal exchange of information regarding dead prisoners and places of burial provided for.

Germany must restore French flags taken in Franco-Prussian war of 1870.

Germany must pay entire cost of armies of occupation from date of armistice.

To discharge her indemnity obligations, Germany's domestic taxation system must be proportionately as great as that in any allied country.

Germany must agree to build 200,000 tons of shipping annually for the account of the allies for five years.

Clearing houses to be established in all belligerent countries to handle adjustment of pre-war debts and contracts.

Allies liquidate German private property in Allied territory as compensation for property of their nationals not recompensed by Germany and for debts owed their nationals by German nationals.

Total of German indemnities to be determined by the inter-allied commission before May 1, 1921, after a fair hearing.

Schedule will be fixed for discharge of Germany's indemnity obligations within 30 years.

Germany irrevocably recognizes full authority of inter-allied reparation commission.

Fire insurance contracts not dissolved by the war.

All signatories agree to international control of opium traffic.

All German ports, free before the war, must continue in that status.

Parts of Elbe, Oder, Danube and Niemen rivers are internationalized.

The Rhine is placed under control of an Allied-German commission. Belgium to be permitted to build a canal connecting the Rhine and the Meuse. France may take water from the Rhine for canals in Alsace, but Germany may take none for canals on her side.

Germany must lease Czechoslovakia wharfage in Hamburg and Stettin for 99 years.

Czechoslovakia to have rail rights into France and Trieste.

Germany to accept all decrees as to German ships by allied prize courts, but allies need not recognize decisions of German prize courts.

Germany must pay civilians for acts of cruelty ordered by her representatives.

Germany must pay for maltreatment of prisoners.

Germany must pay damages for enforced labor by civilians, for levies or fines imposed.

The treaty becomes effective for each nation as that nation formally ratifies it.

Long-faced, sanctimonious people are generally avoided, and very justly so, for who wishes to partake of their malady? Whereas, those accustomed to look on the sunny side of life, are ever courted for the genial spirit they diffuse about them.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

(Special for St. Peters Bote.)

In all ages the church has raised up saints, putting their example before the world that men may not forget the things of highest value or spend themselves in vain ambition.

The immediate successors of the apostles were known chiefly as teachers. Polycarp of Smyrna, Ignatius of Antioch, Clement of Rome, are looked up to as the great teachers of the first century. When the ship of the Church had safely emerged from the narrows of Judaism and reached the high seas of Greek and Roman civilization, it was her Bishops who piloted her through the fierce storms of rationalism that beat upon her from the East and from the West.

Theirs (the Bishops') were the schools and colleges and universities of the Middle Ages, where the twin lights of faith and science were kept brightly burning.

Ignorance has never been accounted a virtue by the Catholic Church.

The very nature of man demands an infallible guide, and this infallible guide God has given to man in the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church.

The saints are conspicuous for habitual cheerfulness, because they have an upright conscience, and cheerfulness is the fruition of a good conscience, or of a soul at peace with God and men.

What then is a saint? A saint is one who keeps the commandments of God and the precepts of the Church, and discharges with fidelity the duties of his state of life. He bears with Christian fortitude and patience the trials of life.

Alas! what will it profit us to have steered our course majestically and with flying colors through the ocean of life, if we bring to the harbor of eternity nothing but a soul shipwrecked by sin.

The loss of the good opinion of one's friends is to be regretted, but the loss of self-respect is the only true beggary.

No one becomes great except by identification with a great cause.

It is better to reconcile an enemy than conquer him. Your victory may deprive him of his power to hurt for the present, but reconciliation disarms him even of his will to injure.

Many a friendship, long loyal, and self-sacrificing, rested at first on no thicker foundation than a kind word. A kind word, perhaps a mere report of a kind word, has been enough to be the commencement of an enduring friendship.

The villages with which the Papacy is allied are a proof of its utility, as well as of its divine institution, and should make it as dear to the statesman as to the Catholic. This secret hostility, which for so many ages has been manifested against it, proves that it stands in the way of tyrants and of lawless passion; that it is, in fact, a shield interposed between the many and the ambitious few, between the masses and their oppressors.

When will parents realize that instead of shielding and protecting their children by indulging their every wish, they are doing their utmost to sow the seeds of selfishness, laziness and discontent in their hearts and minds, from which later on they will reap a harvest of misery.

Taxes are unjust when demanded for the special benefit of a privileged class within the state, be that class rich or poor.

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Canadian News

Saskatchewan

REGINA. — Countess Reventlow, wife of Count Reventlow, former minister in the German government, will lose her three sections of land near Pelly and her lots in Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, if the application made by P. H. Gordon, is granted. The property is well worth \$30,000.

— A prairie fire that did property damage amounting to nearly \$2,000 in Peterson, Sask., district, east A. Garden, a farmer, \$50 and costs before he left the court. The fire caused loss of \$1,200 on the farm of C. Zacherl and also destroyed a stable, seven sets of harness and some hay in stack on the place of E. Jameson.

— H. Beauchamp was asphyxiated, and Fred Brown badly gassed while boring a well near Leader.

— After 49 hours on the bald prairie, Albert Jones, less than two years old, was found alive. The child had wandered three miles and a half from home.

— Up to May 1, 40,000 auto licenses were issued in the province.

— The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creamery at Melville was burned and is a total loss. The building and equipment was valued at \$12,000.

STRASSBURG. — A disastrous fire occurred here. The residence of A.S. Barby was almost destroyed, and his furniture consumed. His only child, a baby of 12 months, was alone in the house and inhaled so much of the smoke that it died next morning.

SASKATOON. — Earl H. Brown, C. P. R. brakeman, is dead as a result of a motor car accident on the University bridge here. He lived for 12 hours, but then succumbed. Four men were in the car, which went on the bridge at a high rate of speed, struck the concrete balustrade and was skidded around by the impact, throwing Brown out on the roadway. He sustained a fractured skull.

RADISSON. — A. H. Clark, druggist of Radisson, Sask., has been fined \$110 and costs on each of two charges of violating the Saskatchewan Temperance Act.

PRINCE ALBERT. — Alfred Roberts was found guilty of the murder of Sadie Mae Mulvihill and sentenced to be hanged on Aug. 6, next.

— A sensational incident, which may have a bearing on the murder trial of Mrs. Annie Boldis, accused of the murder of Baila Nagy, a Wakaw district farmer, occurred here, when John Agostin, the chief witness against Mrs. Boldis, was found dead in a clump of trees in the east-end of the city, near the armory. Agostin had bled to death from a wound in the throat. Apparently he had suicided, but later

developments seem to point to murder.

Alberta

EDMONTON. — Explosion of a dynamite cap caused a boy's thumb and two forefingers to be blown off. William Bolonuk, ten years old, was the victim.

CALGARY. — Union for the purpose of political action is practically accomplished fact between the Non-partisan league of Alberta and the United Farmers. The executives of the two organizations have come to an agreement in the matter.

LETHBRIDGE. — Arthur W. Fletcher, aged 30, general merchant of Burdett, was burned to death in a vain attempt to save his burning store.

British Columbia

VANCOUVER. — Three women workers in a local laundry were seriously burned, one of them, Mrs. Joseph Phillips, dying after several hours' suffering, when a mangle exploded, throwing scalding steam among the trio.

— Fire broke out in the Connaught Tunnel of C. P. R. in the Selkirk, B. C., supposedly amongst a large collection of drums of gasoline and kerosene. August Olson, the watchman, instead of taking to his heels and making for safety, preferred to do his duty and accept the risk. He succeeded in reaching the nearest telephone box, and in notifying a number of workmen who must otherwise have perished, so that all escaped — all excepting himself. Olson was found charred to a crisp just outside the telephone booth. Olson was a "foreigner!"

Manitoba

WINNIPEG. — Last Tuesday the "Little Black Devils," the famous 90th regiment, which had left for the war in August 1914, was received here with great enthusiasm.

— Demanding the immediate internment of the alien enemy population of Manitoba, their deportation and the confiscation of their money and property over \$75, in favor of the widows and orphans of the soldiers, a delegation of between two and three hundred members of the G.W.V.A., appeared before Premier T. C. Norris.

— The Manitoba Department of Agriculture is offering a bounty for the destruction of crows. The rate is ten cents for each pair of crows' legs and five cents for each crow's egg. These may be turned in to the secretary of the municipality.

— The total revenue for the Manitoba telephone department for April was \$193,091, and the operation for the past four months, after all charges have been deducted, was \$32,729.

— Sheep owners of Manitoba, of whom it is estimated there are at present about 1,700, are being notified by the department of agricul-

OFFICIAL WEATHER REPORT FOR MUENSTER, SASK.

DATE	1919		1918		1917	
	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
1. April	36	30	39	18	20	2
2. "	45	30	30	10	24	- 5
3. "	47	25	44	15	25	- 8
4. "	46	25	51	26	31	6
5. "	40	30	54	25	24	13
6. "	45	25	30	20	33	9
7. "	39	19	50	10	37	15
8. "	37	18	56	22	36	24
9. "	47	25	73	35	39	30
10. "	48	27	64	32	33	23
11. "	54	27	53	26	36	18
12. "	54	27	63	33	37	25
13. "	49	44	67	33	39	30
14. "	54	24	73	40	39	29
15. "	53	29	67	37	38	26
16. "	49	24	44	34	36	16
17. "	65	25	36	31	38	25
18. "	63	24	37	31	36	29
19. "	62	25	51	24	36	30
20. "	70	32	69	31	41	22
21. "	54	22	67	31	42	22
22. "	55	23	61	22	40	29
23. "	48	6	47	16	36	29
24. "	50	8	61	30	44	29
25. "	59	10	60	25	46	27
26. "	60	26	49	18	45	23
27. "	70	33	58	24	48	28
28. "	71	40	58	33	45	23
29. "	70	8	59	20	46	23
30. "	71	23	73	33	46	25

Remarks for the Month of April 1919. Highest temperature: 71 (on Apr. 28); lowest temperature: 6 (on Apr. 23). Average temperature: Highest 52.6, lowest 30.7. Snow .50 inch. Rain .79 in. The highest average temperature during the Month of April 1918 was 54.8, the lowest 26.3.

ture that the co-operative scheme of wool marketing will again be carried out this year.

— Joseph E. Baker and Otto Rotch were given four year sentences in police court. There were four charges of housebreaking and theft and nine charges of warehouse breaking and theft against each of them.

— During April, 327 new buildings costing \$226,700 were erected in Winnipeg, according to the report issued by the building inspector's department. The total since Jan. 1 is \$389,450. In the corresponding four months last year 341 buildings costing \$405,300 were erected.

— Pickpockets have obtained more than \$1,500 from five men in Winnipeg within the last eight days, police announced. Four of the men were robbed in the theatre, and one reported being robbed of \$500 while boarding a car.

— Cerebro spinal meningitis has broken out in Elmwood. City health department records revealed that three families were effected. Four persons in one family are ill, while two other persons are receiving treatment.

BRANDON. — Two hundred and seventy-five aliens out of the 585, whose applications are now before the alien investigation board expressed a desire to return to their native lands. The reason given is because their families are there.

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The New Model Ford Car equipped with Electric self starter and storage battery are now on the market since May 1st.

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