

## St. Peters Bote,

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

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

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**ST. PETERS BOTE,**  
Muenster, Sask., Canada.

# St. Peters Bote.

Ein Familienblatt zur Erbauung und Belehrung.

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

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## St. Peters Bote

is published every Wednesday.

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

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

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## After the Signing of Peace

PARIS, Sept. 20.—French military units will be sent to Bulgaria to supervise the execution of the provisions of the peace treaty with that country.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Swedish press reports from Petrograd by way of Helsingfors say deaths at Petrograd from cholera and dysentery have risen from 200 to 300 a day. Sanitary conditions are reported intolerable, and many of the hospitals have closed for scarcity of food and medicine. A band of Bolshevik robbers for the third time in a short period have sacked the Russian state bank, taking more than 2,000,000 roubles in cash and many valuables. According to another report from Helsingfors, Admiral Kolchak's headquarters have been moved from Omsk to Novo Nikolajevsk.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The German troops in the Baltic region intend to remain in Latvia all winter, making their headquarters in Mitau, according to a Central News despatch.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—There were indications that the supreme council might agree upon a settlement of the Dalmatian question on the basis of a formula making Fiume Italian, but neutral—that is not allowing Italy to keep troops there and internationalizing the docks and railways, thus safeguarding the Jugo-Slav and Central European interests. Great Britain and France have approved of the plan and the Jugo-Slavs are reported to be favorable to it, but are awaiting the United States decision before giving their reply.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—By unanimous vote of the six members present, the senate judiciary committee decided today that the proposed treaty guaranteeing immediate assistance of the United States to France, in event of an unprovoked attack by Germany, was unconstitutional. Twelve of the members were absent and their votes were not cast.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Roumanian and Serbian forces have met in battle near Versecz, according to reports received here today from Budapest. Artillery was employed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Treaty opponents today won the first test of strength in the senate voting on the peace treaty. By a vote of 42 to 40 the senate passed over for one week the third amendment to the treaty, one of the series proposed by Senator Fall of New Mexico. The amendment eliminates the United States from membership on the Belgian boundary commission.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Great Britain, France and Italy have decided to divide among themselves the eighteen German ships now at Hamburg, it was learned today.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—A proposed plan of government for the independent state of Danzig to be created by the treaty with Germany has been received from the municipality of Danzig by the allied commission having the

matter in charge. According to this plan the new state would be called the independent state of the Hansa and Danzig. The senate would be invested with supreme authority, and would comprise twelve members, with twelve substitutes, all to be elected by the people. A citizens' council of 72 members would be elected every four years by universal suffrage. German would be the official language.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A Bolshevik wireless despatch today reports the discovery of an anti-Bolshevik plot with ramifications throughout Russia which led to the capture and execution of 66 men on charges of conspiracy. The plot is said to have originated in Moscow.

BERNE, Sept. 24.—The Polish press bureau here announces that the army of General Denikine, operating in South Russia, has formed a junction with the Polish forces near Kerostene.

OTTAWA, Sept. 24.—In the commons, which did not meet until four o'clock today out of respect to the memory of the late Hon. Frank Cochrane, the third reading was given to the bill giving effect to the terms of the peace treaty.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The answer given by Premier Bratianu of Rumania, to the allied note delivered by Sir George Russell Clerk, who went to Bucharest as an emissary of the Peace Conference says: Rumania is ready to evacuate Budapest or to co-operate there with the allies in maintaining order, and is prepared to deliver to the allies a list of the war material and rolling stock seized. Rumania, however, expresses in the note the hope that as she had recovered only what was due from Hungary, the allies would not dispossess her of these acquisitions. One point upon which she insists, according to this version of the note, is the removal of the Hungarian blockade.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—In an explanation to the chamber of deputies today, Premier Clemenceau, after declaring that the league of nations could exist even though rejected by the United States senate, asserted that it was precisely because the French felt that the league of nations was an insufficient guarantee for some years to come, that the protective treaty of alliance between France, Great Britain and the United States was drawn up.

ROME, Sept. 25.—The situation throughout Italy, resulting from the uncertainty of the Fiume affair, has been complicated by a strike of metal workers which has affected all factories. A general nation-wide strike is threatened, which would not only tie up the industries of Italy, but also the means of transportation, including shipping. The postal and telegraph employes already have taken recourse, causing delay to letters and telegrams. The general non-delivery of many of the missives has caused serious inconvenience.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Apparently in emulation of Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio, whose dramatic seizure of Fiume centred the atten-

## The Rt. Rev. Michael Ott, O.S.B. Is Duly Confirmed by the Holy Father As the second Abbot of St. Peter's Monastery

The joyful news reached St. Peter's Abbey on Friday morning, Sept. 26th, that Pope Benedict XV. has graciously deigned to grant the petition of the capitulars of St. Peter's Abbey and confirmed their election of the Rt. Rev. Michael Ott, O. S. B., as second abbot of St. Peter's Monastery.

The election took place on July 23rd, and a cablegram from Rome stating that the election is confirmed arrived just about two months later. The date for the benediction of the new abbot has not yet been definitely decided upon, but will perhaps be announced in the next issue of St. Peters Bote. The arrival of Abbot Michael in Muenster is expected in the very near future.

tion of the world on the eastern littoral of the Adriatic, other Italian leaders are reported to be advancing on Spalato, Sebenico and Trau, important towns along the coast, which have been under the control of Jugo-Slav forces. Peace conference circles are plainly concerned over the situation, which seems to have become quite grave. Belgrade advices declare Italian soldiers have overpowered a small Jugo-Slav force at Toguire and have entered the town. It is probable that the place mentioned is Trogir, the Croatian section of the city of Trau, about 15 miles northwest of Spalato. Further south there appear also to be disorders, reports from Rome indicating there is a virtual reign of terror at Ragusa, a Dalmatian town close to the frontier of Montenegro. There are rumors that the Italians plan to restore King Nicholas to the Montenegrin throne, from which he was ousted by the action of the national assembly last April. King Nicholas is the father of Queen Helena of Italy.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Fierce fighting was in progress throughout the day yesterday in the region of Pskov, southwest of Petrograd, where the Estonians annihilated two Bolshevik regiments, according to Estonian despatches received here.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The supreme council of the peace conference at this morning's session approved the report of the commission on Spitzbergen granting to Norway political suzerainty over the Spitzbergen archipelago. The territory is chiefly valuable for its coal mines owned by Norwegians.

TOKIO, Sept. 25.—Japan is planning officially to invite China to confer on the Shantung situation, after Japan has ratified the peace treaty. This fact was communicated to the correspondent today by officials, who added that Japan naturally could not compel China to accept the invitation. "Japan," said one of them, "is

anxious to settle the question of restoration of Shantung as quickly as possible, but if China declines to negotiate, Japan will be obliged to allow the present conditions as to Shantung to remain unchanged."

PARIS, Sept. 26.—Marshal Foch, the allied commander-in-chief, obtained from the supreme council today a decision fixing the status of the body of military experts charged with determining at the end of each quarter the number of German effectives in the German army for the succeeding quarter. The marshal sent the council a note asking that this body be included among the missions of inter-allied control, and the council granted his request.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A war office statement details the progress of General Denikine's operations in the course of which he made important captures of towns men and material. Renewed Bolshevik attacks against General Wrangel's entrenched line near Tsaritzin have been defeated with the aid of tanks. The Bolsheviks crossed the Khoper on a 45 mile front, but Don troops opposing have the situation well in hand. General Denikine's captures at Kursk included 5000 prisoners, 30 guns, two armored trains and much material.

ROME, Sept. 26.—President Wilson's reply regarding the new proposals for the disposition of Fiume has been received, the newspapers announced today, and was found to insist upon his original view that the city should be internationalized and not annexed to Italy, becoming the center of a small buffer state between Italy and Jugo-Slavia. The president does not insist, according to the press, upon a plebiscite in the buffer state at the end of 15 years, as at first proposed, and he consents to the rectification of the eastern frontier of Istria in favor of Italy, in the district of Albona.

ROME, Sept. 26.—The crown council, meeting to consider the

crisis created at Fiume by Gabriele d'Annunzio, convened today. Tittoni is quoted as saying that the peace conference would hesitate to recognize Fiume as a part of Italy, especially after d'Annunzio's occupation of the city, for fear that Czecho-Slovakia would be inspired to take drastic steps in her demands for Teschen, that Jugo-Slavia would act similarly with regard to Klagenfurt and Radkersburg, that Greece would press her demands for Thrace and Rumania would insist on her claims to the Banat, and that such developments as these inevitably would disrupt the peace conference.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Premier Clemenceau conferred with Andre Tardieu and Rene Viviani, according to the Petit Parisien, concerning the resolution introduced in the chamber by M. Lefevre, which seeks to bring about new negotiations between the signatories of the treaty with a view to assuring the disarmament of Germany. The conferees recognized the impossibility of hoping to regather the negotiators of the Versailles treaty and it was pointed out that other means must be taken to arrive at the result desired.

ROME, Sept. 27.—Sides are being taken in the Fiume question. Several generals are credited with the intention of heading the militarist faction with a view to controlling the government. It being said that they believe that the weakness of those in power since the armistice caused the present deadlock. Some of these generals have already mentioned as being in league with Captain d'Annunzio before the Fiume raid, with the object of overthrowing the Nitti cabinet and replacing it with a military dictatorship. The navy is represented as being even more dissatisfied than the army, having, according to naval officers' statements, suffered more from "the lack of consideration of their Anglo-French colleagues who have just acted as if they were masters of the Adriatic and have favored Jugo-Slav claims."

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Great Britain today was involved in the most extensive strike in the country's memory. Stoppage of the entire railway system at midnight opened the first battle in English history directly between the government and organized labor. The government's first precautions today were to prepare against starvation. The food ministry sprang a big surprise when it revealed the existence of secret food reserves in London, sufficient to supply the city for six weeks. Stocks in the other parts of the kingdom, it was declared, will enable Britain to subsist for at least eight weeks. Motor lorries began operating between the seaports and food depots in the inland cities. The difficulty of Milk distribution offered the worst problem, but an attempt will be made to operate a few trains for this purpose and it was believed the nation's babies will be spared any suffering.

The government established a virtual food dictatorship, endowed with almost limitless powers.

The navy will be used to help feed the country. Old bicycles were dragged from storerooms and carried many to work. The scarcity and expensiveness of gasoline prevented a general use of private automobiles. The war office last night suspended soldiers' leave and stopped demobilization. The food ministry re-imposed the rationing of meat, bacon, sugar, butter, margarine.

## Latest News

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The railway system of the whole country with the exception of Ireland is almost at a complete standstill. Noteworthy is the absence of any disorder; the completeness of the tie-up seems to have rendered picketing needless, and this common source of friction, therefore, is lacking.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—The text of the note sent by the allied powers to the German government concerning the evacuation of the Baltic provinces was made public. The note says the evacuation must begin immediately and continue uninterrupted. German soldiers and officers who were demobilised from the German army and have enlisted in various Russian corps must be recalled and rigorous measures must be taken to prevent further enlistments in these corps.

LUXEMBOURG, Sept. 29.—The plebiscite held today resulted in a majority in favor of the retention of Grand Duchess Charlotte as ruler, and for a customs union with France.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—An official return just issued shows that British warships lost during the war numbered 254, including 13 battleships, 3 battle cruisers, 13 cruisers, 6 light cruisers, 64 destroyers, and 54 submarines. The auxiliaries lost during the war totalled 815, including 244 colliers and 246 trawlers.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 29.—After a night of mob rule, during which a negro was lynched, an attempt was made to hang the mayor of Omaha, Edw. P. Smith, the county court house burned, one man shot and killed and some forty others injured. The city is quiet today under patrol of federal troops. Mayor Smith, who advised against the lynching of a negro held in the county jail, was severely injured by the mob which attempted to hang him to a trolley pole.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—A resolution demanding that Fiume be made an Italian city has been passed by the Italian chamber of deputies according to information received by the Italian delegation here. A prolonged, heated discussion took place, which was interrupted by a free fight, lasting ten minutes, in which about 100 deputies participated. The opinion is expressed in some quarters that the cabinet, as a result of the riotous incident, may decide to resign rather than plunge the country into a struggle during the general election. It is asserted the fight in the chamber indicates what would occur in the country.

## Picking up Bargains.

By V. S. THOMPSON.

As a matter of fact, I am afraid I ought not to have shown that catalogue to Elizabeth at all. Yet it looked harmless enough. "The household furniture and effects of the late William Westinghouse, Esq., at eleven precisely."

William Westinghouse — probably an elderly bachelor. Lots 1 to 93 consisted mainly of pipe racks and liquor stands. Lots 94 to 567 of—but here, in a weak, unselfish moment, I tossed the catalogue across to Elizabeth, asking with assumed carelessness: "Anything there you care about?"

With feminine ease Elizabeth passed right over Lots 1 to 93 and settled in the best bedroom. From there she descended to the drawing room, ticking off various items with a blunt pencil.

"The things genuine enough," said Elizabeth about tea-time, "and we do want a new hall-stand."

"Do we?" I said; then, "I suppose we do."

"If we get there early—about Lot 94—we shall have plenty of time to see how things are going before we bid."

"Plenty," I agreed. "Er—about bidding?"

"Of course, if you'd rather," she said.

"Not at all. Still, I fancy it would look better for a man—"

"Perhaps," conceded Elizabeth; "though I do think a woman's intuition..."

"Yes," I murmured, and I knew I had been miserably beaten.

That was Monday. Unfortunately it was four days before the sale took place. On Tuesday we wanted with that new hall-stand a coal-vase and an alarm clock; Wednesday, an overmantel; Thursday, a pair of curtains. Then I wished I had burned that catalogue.

Now, there are two ways of bidding at an auction. One is to beat the other party at all costs. That is unscientific and expensive. The second is the way Elizabeth had discovered in a little book, "Secrets of Success in the Auction Room". You mark the highest price you are prepared to give on the margin of your catalogue. You start the bidding at exactly half this figure. You advance your bids by easy stages until your outside price is reached. Then—you remember method No. 1.

When we arrived at the residence of the late William Westinghouse, Esq., a mahogany sideboard was being offered.

"It's too large," said Elizabeth.

"Much."

"And in shocking bad repair."

"Shocking."

"And it — — four pounds ten!" cried Elizabeth.

"But, my dear," I remonstrated "we have one."

"I'm only practising," explained Elizabeth. "To acquire confidence in the auction room, the beginner should make one or two trial bids before actually buying. That's what the author of 'Secrets of Success' recommends."

A few lots further on a grand piano was put up.

"I'm safe up to thirty pounds," said Elizabeth. "I'll help the bidding on a bit, then drop out just before—"

But either that crowd was not musical or else Elizabeth had over-estimated the value of early Victorian pianos. Anyway, she—we—I bought it for twenty-nine pounds.

"Of course, it's absurdly cheap," said Elizabeth, as I paid the deposit.

"Of course; but do you really think you need more practice? I'm no judge, you know, still—"

"Then I shall bid in real earnest next time."

Then the duel commenced—Elizabeth versus the Field. The auc-

tioneer played for the Field. He was a host in himself.

"Thirty-two and six for this lovely pair of cutglass celery glasses," he cried. "Thirty-five," came a voice from an empty corner. (Did I mention that the auctioneer was an accomplished ventriloquist, and could make bids from all parts of the room?)

"Thirty-seven and six." This from a lady who had just left the room. "Thirty-seven and six," said the auctioneer, very deliberately. "May I say two pounds? May—I—" Then he looked at Elizabeth.

I really don't know what we shall do with another pair of celery glasses though. There were three sets given at the wedding. We had now bought a grand piano, a hall-stand (it came on earlier than Elizabeth expected) and a pair of celery glasses. The hall-stand could be made useful and cost no more than a new one—which is what a bargain means when buying furniture. But the celery-glasses, and the grand piano!—Really, something must be done. Should I rush out to the nearest postoffice and wire to Elizabeth: "Mother dying. Come at once.—Clara?" The post-office was three quarters of a mile away—phew! and the curtains were just beginning. No, I must stay by Elizabeth. That was my place.

There was one pair of curtains—real lace—against which Elizabeth had written thirty-five shillings. And there was another bidder, a lady, who also had written her outside figure (she must have read "Secrets of Success", too). And there was the auctioneer.

I fancy that auctioneer knew all about a woman's intuition. (Perhaps he had been married several times.) At five guineas he paused and smiled encouragingly at Elizabeth. But, of course, he did not mean to let that pair of curtains go for five guineas. In the depth of his soul he had said: "At seven guineas I shall part with them. It will be a hard struggle, but ——" Elizabeth was the lucky bidder. Real lace, too!

After this the spell of the auction room quite possessed Elizabeth. From room to room she—followed the auctioneer, now bidding for packets of stair-ropes, now a footbath, now a set of carvers. At half-past four I suggested lunch.

"There's nothing to prevent you from going out," said Elizabeth, coldly, "as I expect I shall be pretty busy for the next half-hour. There are one or two mixed lots, and—"

Of course it was absurd to leave Elizabeth to wrestle with those mixed lots unaided. Now, a mixed lot is a bird-cage, a length of Brussels carpet, and a cracked water-jug. In theory, one purchases the three for the price of the bird-cage, and has the carpet and the water-jug presented as consolation prizes. In practice, Elizabeth bought a really good all-wool hearth-rug for two and a half guineas, and left a 1905 calendar and a clothes horse in the van that brought our bargain home.

At half-past six Elizabeth began to show signs of fatigue. In a distant manner she remembered two or three friends with whom she had promised to take tea.

"Supposing," I suggested it as the merest possibility, "we were to miss the servants' bedroom."

"I think," said Elizabeth, "it would be more manly to admit you want your tea."

"Lunch," I corrected.

"Perhaps we'd better, then—if you're very keen."

At the door Elizabeth turned. The auctioneer was holding up a pair of Worcester vases. For a moment everything hung in the balance. I nerved myself for a big effort.

"Those vases are imitation," I said, speaking very quickly, "and

the one on left is cracked, and—and I heard a dealer say—"

I think I should have done it but for the auctioneer. We were exactly two and a half inches from the door.

"What shall I say for this pair of real Worcester vases?" he cried.

Elizabeth turned her head—two and a quarter inches from the door.

"Will some lady or gentleman kindly — we were two inches—"

"Twenty-five shillings, thank you, sir"—one and three quarters—"for the last time"—one and a quarter inches, phew, that last sprint!—"twenty... and I think there is also a cutglass butter—"

"Seven!" rang out Elizabeth's voice strong and clear.

It was exactly thirty-eight minutes past nine when the last lot was knocked down.

There is another sale in the neighborhood to-morrow. It is to take place in—our dining-room. Lots 1 to 20 consists mainly of bedroom furniture; thirty-seven is a pair of Worcester vases; ninety-two, three and four, are real lace curtains. Later on a grand piano will be offered. And Elizabeth!

Elizabeth is staying with some friends in Belfast.

## Fifteen Years Ago

From No. 33 of St. Peters Bote

In this issue of the paper Father Prior Alfred announces that the St. Peters Bote will be published at Münster from New Year on. The change is made possible by the C. N. R. coming through the Colony this fall and thus enabling the publishers to mail the paper from Münster. Their contract with "Der Nordwesten Publishing Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, expires, Dec. 31. Owing apparently to the fact that strangers have handling the mail department, many complaints came in from people who did not get their papers regularly. Perfect satisfaction in this respect can be guaranteed after the paper is published at Münster. Any one able and willing to do type-setting should apply at once.

The correspondent writes from Münster on the 24th of Sept. that Father Alfred returned last Friday from his trip to Winnipeg via Rosthern. Father Dominic, who had taken a drive to Rosthern with his ponies, came out with Father Prior.

—Work on the bridge across the Wolverine was begun last Monday. Rails are laid to within only a short distance of the Monastery and the whistle of the locomotive can easily be heard.—Last Thursday Stephan McIsaac died in Robinson's Camp, T. 37, R. 19. Father Mathias administered to him the last sacraments and held the funeral services. Interment took place Friday near the camp.—Mr. Arnold Dauk, the new storekeeper in Annaheim, called at the Monastery and then boarded a construction train en route to Winnipeg to purchase the necessary goods for his store.—Albert Nenzel and John Mamer have erected two large buildings in Münster, the former a store, the latter a blacksmith's shop.—Last Saturday Father Peter, Fr. Leo, F. Reissmann and Joseph Windschiel returned from Fish Creek where they had been busy taking apart the old Saskatoon bridge that the spring floods had swept away. All the iron, bolt anchors etc., were brought to Rosthern and the lumber, about 41,000 ft., will be hauled out to the Colony.

—Ogilvie, Lake of the Woods and other mills have raised the best flour 15 cts. per sack of 98 lbs.—On Sept. 1st eighteen new Post-offices were opened in the Northwest Territories.

## For Her Children's Sake OR A MOTHER BRAVING A WILDERNESS

Told by her son OTTO G. LUTZ of CARMEL, Sask.

### CHAPTER I.

#### THE DECISION

It was on a December day, A.D. 1902. Mother had been reading the "Excelsior", a German newspaper which our brother Anthony, a priest, had sent her as usually without any particular motive, unless it was intended to provide the family with a weekly reminder that he had thought of them. Sister Mary and I had come home from school and found mother so absorbed with thoughts of her own that she had failed to notice us, when we came into her room.

To begin with: Mother and we two younger children lived in a modest house on Kearney Hill at Nebraska City, Neb. Brother Anthony and sisters Rosa and Anna were the other members of our then, family, for our father—God rest his soul!—had died in Ballenberg, Baden, Germany, 1894, whence we five others subsequently emigrated to America, where Brother Anthony had already preceded us in 1893. At the time of which I am writing brother Anthony labored in his fifth year as priest in the diocese of Lincoln, sister Rosa was married, living with her husband and baby girl a few blocks from our house, while sister Anna had a position in the city, coming home only once or twice a week.

The particular page of reading in mother's "Excelsior" which had proved so interesting to her was an unusual display advertisement in behalf of a Settlement Society with offices at St. Paul, Minn. This advertisement described very interestingly a grandiose plan for the settlement of a wide stretch of uninhabited prairie land in the Northwest Territories of Canada, the settlers to be German Catholics.

Mother, at once, made up her mind to venture into this strange, wild country alone with her children and for their sake only. Even now after a lapse of sixteen years, it is only with horror that one can think of this daring, rash and adventurous plan and its consequences. Maybe, these lives no other woman who ever attempted, under the same circumstances as our mother did, a similar feat and finally succeeded in reaching the goal as our mother did, though handicapped in every way and bearing tremendous hardships and suffering. Surely, it must have been Divine Providence that suggested the undertaking to mother and led her onward and fortified her against the dark days which were to come so soon; and to remember that she was no longer in the prime of life, for she had passed her fiftieth birthday!

Having made up her mind, mother broached, without losing much time, her plans to my brother, to Rosa and her husband, and to Anna. All their efforts at dissuading her were of no avail. No argument could induce her to abandon the plan. Mother stood firm as a rock in her determination. Her only desire was to take her children away from the lure and temptations of the city and to transplant them to a virgin country, where the two minor children could grow up and all could live secure in the holy Faith and among good country folk.

In the week after New Year's brother Anton came from his western parish on a few days' visit and, of course, our conversation had to do mostly with questions that bore on our moving to the new country. Finally it was decided that the best time for moving would be in April. In the mean-time mother was to sell her property, while all mov-

## SUITS DRY CLEANED

HAVE YOUR SUITS DRY CLEANED. We Dry-Clean Ladies' and Gents' Garments, sent per parcel post. First Class Workmanship. HUMBOLDT TAILORING CO.

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

## 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. FARMERS! I have a Portable Granary on exhibit at my ware house in Humboldt. Double ply lumber and metal roof. Get my price before buying elsewhere.

## E. D. LELACHEUR

THE HUMBOLDT MACHINE MAN Main Street HUMBOLDT, SASK.

## We Have A Full Line Of PAINT

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

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

School Books and School Supplies in any Quantity.

Large Assortment of Gramophones & Records

Send us a trial order. Mail orders a speciality.

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## MELOTONE

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

M. J. MEYERS Jeweller and Optician HUMBOLDT

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

G. R. WATSON, HUMBOLDT, SASK. DRUGGIST The Retailer STATIONER

Advertise in the St. Peters Bote.

ables, such as mother's, and Rosa's household furniture, implements, tools, mother's cow and chickens, together with a team of horses (which had to be bought first) were to be loaded into a R. R. car for shipment to our far off and future homesteads by slowly moving freight. We, of course, would go by passenger trains.

At last the time arrived, when we were to say "Fare well" to home and friends in Nebraska and to leave for a very uncertain future. What would it bring, or have in store for us? No one could, or dared answer this question. We were bound for a new land in a new country of which we had scarcely even heard the name before. Through the Settlement Society we had made entry for two claims, or homesteads: one for mother who as a widow with dependent children enjoyed the Canadian right to homestead, the other for our brother-in-law Henry Ansay, Rosa's husband. About the middle of April, 1903, all preparations had been made. Our property had been sold at a rather low figure, but the proceeds of this sale were all the capital with which mother could finance the venture. The freight car was loaded with our effects and Henry left with it via the Missouri Pacific R. R., to give our live-stock the necessary care during the long journey. My brother had come down to see us started and accompanied us to Omaha. Often have I thought of these last hours and what must have been in his mind, when the last "Farewells" and his "God be with you, Mother, and help you all" were spoken in that train at Omaha! His priestly duties called him back to his field of labor, but there remained yet the untangling of a money transaction which mother had with a Nebraska City banker and which had been handled so unsatisfactory that the bank refused to refund to mother a deposit which constituted almost her entire resources. When mother wanted to draw this money the banker was out of town and we had to leave on that same afternoon, trusting to the honesty of this man and our brother's efforts to have the money forwarded to us. Brother Anton was the only one of the family who had to stay in Nebraska. Oh, cruel world! was it for this that we were born and grew up to love one another, only to be parted again? It seemed to me as if we were saying "Good Bye" for all times in this world to him. How sad I felt for a while as the fast train carried us away, farther and farther towards the North. At a siding, a little way out of Omaha, we passed Henry and his car. Little did we dream then that this car would be more than three weeks on the road, while we reached our destination in a little over three days.

CHAPTER 2.  
THE JOURNEY  
AND EPISODES OF TRAVEL

We left our home town in the afternoon of a Wednesday, arriving at Omaha about an hour and a half later, where we had to change trains for the Twin Cities' Flyer. Our next stop was St. Paul, Minn. As the train sped on, and night was approaching, we all settled down in our seats, making ourselves as comfortable as possible. We had provided ourselves with a big basket full of sandwiches, cookies, etc., but, alas, when we wanted to take our first meal on the trip we discovered that all our eatables were ruined. It happened like this: Rosa had taken a small alcohol stove along, so that she might boil on it the milk for her little baby, and the bottle with the alcohol was in the food basket. This bottle unfortunately had become broken, spilling its poisonous contents over our provisions. There was no way out of this difficulty,

except to restock our larder at the first opportunity. I remember that Anna bought a book on the train, in order to be able to pass the time easier which dragged heavily on us all during the evening and night. If I remember rightly the book was entitled: "Die betrogene Braut".

At break of a new day Mary and I watched with great interest the ever changing and fleeting landscape. Towards noon we came in sight of the Mississippi river and following its course for a few miles, crossed it. Here we got our first view of St. Paul, a fine city crowning the cliffs and hills on both banks of the mighty river. At St. Paul we had to make about an hour's stop and change trains again. Anna thought of going during this short interval to the office of the Settlement Society to see about some matters connected with our land claims. However, she had not reckoned with the difficulties that confronted her, when hunting up the street and number of the address in this strange city. While she was gone on this errand we others were sitting, as it were, on pins and needles for fear that she would be left behind without money and friends, since the train caller had twice already cried out our train. But just at the very last moment, when we had already gathered up our luggage and were standing at the gates with anxious hearts and troubled looks, she came running through the street entrance toward us. After we were once more settled in the train, she told us that it had been almost impossible to find the office in the tangle of streets, though the distance was only a few blocks from the depot. At last she took a cab and was driven there and back again.

On this train, now moving towards the international line and Canada, we met a man and his two sons, one being about my age, or eleven years old, and the other a year or two younger. This man had left the remainder of his family behind. This was a very good plan, as things turned out afterwards. From this time on we had at least some one to talk with, as his plans were similar to mother's. There was quite a contrast between the Omaha-St. Paul Flyer and this emigrant train, gotten up quite cheaply, and yet, it was a much better train than the one that took us to our journey's end.

While we were riding across the seemingly endless prairies of North Dakota, we got our first glimpse of pioneer life and activity. Here and there, with long intervening distances, we caught sight of rudely built board shacks. Their roofs and walls were covered with weather-beaten tar paper which had faded into a brown color. There were also seen sod houses and mere dugouts for human dwellings. Strong, hardy men were breaking up the tough prairie sod and even little boys helped with discing and harrowing to get the new land in shape for its first cultivated crop. At Portal, the last American station, we were changed to another train and Canadian custom officials searched our baggage for dutiable ware. Then, our train passed on again.

We passed, later on, a large herd of antelopes which, frightened by the train, raced westward across the barren prairie. Where the ground had been scooped out for the roadbed, the holes were full of snow water. Our first impression of Canada was anything but favorable. Ever northward the train carried us over endless stretches of raw prairie. The eye did not behold a single tree or bush, settlers were scarce and the little hamlets were far apart, the dead grass of the prairie was a dull gray and once in a while we saw banks of belated snow. There was no sign of spring here yet, while back in Nebraska our cow had already

munched green grass. This backwardness of the season was enough to give all of us the "blues." We felt, as if mother and all of us were fated to spend the rest of our lives far away from friends in a country as frigid as Siberia. On Friday about noon we reached Pasqua, where we connected with the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This was then the only transcontinental railroad in Canada. Our train took us over this main line as far west as Moose Jaw. At Moose Jaw we went aboard another train which took us east again through Pasqua and onward to Regina.

Night had fallen, when we arrived in this town. As we had to stop over in this place, Rosa and Anna left us at the depot and went in search of suitable quarters for spending the night. After a short time they were back, reporting that they could not find any shelter for us in the overcrowded town. Together we left the station then and landed at last in the outskirts of the town in front of a rough board shanty. The inside was partitioned off like stalls in a barn. It had no flooring save the bare ground, but there were to be found rough cots with very little covering in place of beds. I think it was Anna who, after another long search, found an open shop, where she bought some food for us. We all spent a miserable night in this place, rose early almost chilled to death, and after some breakfast returned to the station, where we boarded the most rickety train in existence for our destination, Rosthern, a small town only a few stations south of Prince Albert which city was then the most northern railway point on the American continent. This last train was a slow-moving freight with a passenger coach hung on to the rear. The seats were made of slats and looked like lawn or park seats. The train moved with the speed of a snail.

After some hours we crossed the Saskatchewan river on a pile trestle. This same trestle was washed away by an ice jam during the following spring, whereby the towns and settlers were cut off from the outside world for many weeks. On the river bank was a small village, composed only of a few lumber shacks and many tents. Who would have then thought that this little village of Saskatoon would grow in 10-15 years into the mighty "up-to-the-minute" metropolis of Saskatchewan? After another score of miles we came at last to the end of our journey by railroad. We arrived in Rosthern on a Saturday evening.

To be continued.

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St. Peters Bote

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1919 Church Calendar 1919

Table with 3 columns: August, September, October. Lists feast days and their corresponding dates for each month.

Table with 2 columns: FEASTS OF OBLIGATION, FASTS OF OBLIGATION. Lists specific feast days and their dates.

Chinaman Reproaches Christian Nations. — Moo Foo, a New York Chinaman, recently sent a letter to the papers, in which he criticized the "Christian" nations and peoples as follows: "If a Chinaman may be permitted to suggest, would it not be possible to found a better and more lasting peace upon the Ten Commandments than upon the Fourteen Points? . . . Why does not the West now, after 1900 years, try the experiment of founding a state upon the teachings of its Christ. We Chinamen believe that trade restrictions beget war. The West has been at war for and because of its markets ever since modern civilization was created. When the guns of Germany worked destruction to the cathedrals of France, we heard you weeping aloud in your market-places because of the loss of the architectural beauties of Rheims and Louvain. Not one voice was raised in honest protest because of the desecration of the Inner Tabernacle. I attack not your Christian Religion, nor would I compare it unfavorably with our Confucianism. You, however, do not practice your religion. With you a commercial relation comes first in all things; the moral relation is forgotten. Lasting peace will come only when you accept honestly the teachings of the Christ whom you now only pretend to worship."

this connection to the returned soldiers was met by many saucy remarks from returned men, but none more so than from a New York private:—"Why don't the men who were in the trenches get a chance of saying whether they would be willing to go back again under a League of Nations? The fellows who do the fighting ought to have the say. Where do we come in in the new scheme?" These words are those of a plain soldier, but they bring out a very important question: When will the making of war become a question that can only be decided by those who have to do the fighting?

Religious News

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.—The Rev. Mother Superior and Sister M. Oswald of the Sisters of Zion returned last week from a visit to Paris, France, where they attended the General Chapter of their order. SASKATOON, Sask.—A two weeks' mission will be held in St. Paul's Church here, commencing on Sunday, Oct. 10. This was announced by the Very Rev. Father A. Jan, O. M. I. The mission will be preached by two brothers of His Lordship Bishop Fallon of London, Ont. Both the reverend gentlemen have seen years of service at the front as Canadian Army chaplains. HUMBOLDT, S. D.—The Catholics at Humboldt are building a new school costing \$50,000. The building will be of brick and will have two stories and basement, fire-proof throughout. Work will begin this fall so as to have the school ready by September 1920. The Presentation Sisters of Aberdeen will have charge of it. ST. PAUL, Minn.—The annual convention of the Minnesota Staatsverband of the Central-Verein was held at Minneapolis on Sept. 28 and 29. Mayor Hodgson gave the address of welcome to the delegates. —Archbishop Dowling has announced the following changes: Rev. Thos. Welch, former secretary of the archbishop, has been named chancellor; Rev. Cyril Farrell, secretary; Revs. Joseph O'Neil, Chas. Morgan and J. Guinney, professors at St. Thomas College; Rev. John M. Wolfe, S.F.D., professor St. Paul Seminary; Rev. Peter Rinaldi appointed to St. Joseph's Church, Stillwater; Rev. F. Rakowski from Wilno to St. Philip's in Minneapolis; Rev. V. Rany from St. Philip's to St. Joseph's at Delano; Rev. S. Zdechlik from Delano to Wilno; Rev. A. Szczukowsky, pastor of SS. Cyril and Methodius at Taunton; and Msgr. Joseph Guillot, chaplain of St. Joseph's Novitiate at St. Paul. WINONA, Minn.—Bishop Heffron of Winona has inaugurated a campaign to raise \$1,000,000 for St. Mary's College for boys, a diocesan institution. The college, of which Very Rev. J. H. Peschges is rector, is to be enlarged. —St. Theresa College, Winona, has acquired an adjoining tract of ground with a large house, which will be moved to the college to house students. The enrollment exceeds 400 girls. CHICAGO, Ill.—On Sept. 20, at the Holy Name Cathedral, His Grace Archbishop Mundelein ordained a class of 26 young men to the holy priesthood. —A full-blooded Chippewa Indian priest, Rev. Philip Gordon, was introduced by former judge M. F. Girtan at the meeting of the Central-Verein on Sept. 16, as "the only un-hyphenated American". Father Gordon was loudly cheered when he lauded the missionary priests who labor among his people, 90% of whom are German. "The Indians feel that all the sentiments of hatred toward the Germans and other foreigners, were artificial," said Father Gordon. "I have yet to hear an Indian who has a word of hate against the German nation." He said that German-Americans

would always be welcomed in his "old country". He blamed the Anglo-American methods of colonization for the extermination of the Indian races, and thanked the German missionaries for their work in redeeming the humanity of the Indians. "80% of the Indians in northern Wisconsin and the Dakotas are Catholic because of the good, hard working German priests. You Germans have been put in a cruel and unjust position. You have been subjected to the most damnable misrepresentation. We 'real Americans do not believe all that rot.'" PLAIN, Wis.—The cornerstone of the new school of St. Luke's parish was laid on Sept. 21. Msgr. A. Ph. Kremer, vicar general of the La Crosse diocese, officiated. The cost of the new building will be about \$70,000. On May 21, 1918, the church, school and parsonage, valued at \$150,000, were completely wrecked by a cyclone. Rev. Carl Surges is the pastor. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Rt. Rev. Msgr. Francis H. Gavisk, V. G., pastor of St. John's Church, who was recently made Prothonotary Apostolic by the Holy Father, was solemnly invested with the purple of the Prelacy on Sept. 21, by Bishop Joseph Chartrand of Indianapolis. ROCKWELL, Iowa.—On Sept. 10, the handsome new parish school here — the splendidly remodeled former court house of Calhoun County — was blessed and dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Edmond Heelan, Auxiliary Bishop of Sioux City. The project of providing a Catholic school in a small parish amid difficult surroundings must be credited principally to the labor and sacrifices of the pastor, Father Marx. After the blessing the Sacrament of Confirmation was administered by Bishop Heelan. CARROLL, Iowa.—Rev. Joseph Kuemper is very ill, and prayers are requested for his recovery. BURLINGTON, Vt.—On Sept. 29 it was 25 years since Rt. Rev. Joseph J. Rice, Bishop of Burlington was ordained to the priesthood. NEW YORK.—According to reports from diocesan chancellors, as given in Kennedy's Official Catholic Directory, 23,625 non-Catholics were received into the Catholic Church last year.

St. Peter's Colony

WATSON.—Two of the Ven. Ursuline Sisters of Bruno spent the week-end in Watson in the interest of their new convent. —Rev. Father Bernard of Annaheim spent Thursday afternoon with Rev. Father Dominic at Watson. Father Bernard is always a very welcome visitor in Watson. On this occasion the Rev. Father was accompanied by Mr. Martin Reynolds who has just returned home from Ireland, the land of his birth. —A class of first communicants, thirteen in all, approached Holy Communion for the first time Sunday, Sept. 28th. Rev. Father Dominic, although suffering from the effects of a severe cold, did not spare himself in instructing and preparing these children during the past week in order that their little hearts might be a fitting receptacle for their Divine Lord and Master. Father Dominic as usual exhorted the parents to prepare themselves to receive Holy Communion with their children and so leave a beautiful memory in their lives. —Mr. Wm. Smith is wearing a broad smile these days; he is feeling quite proud over the arrival of his young daughter. Congratulations! —The West End Livery Barn has again changed hands. The new owners are Messrs. Irvine & Compton of Govan. —Dr. Nicolle of Quill Lake is a frequent visitor in and about town in his professional capacity. Dr.

Nicolle rendered untold services last winter during the "Flu" epidemic and people remember his skill with gratitude and appreciation. —The Ladies' Aid of Sacred Heart Church met at the home of Mrs. Jos. Vossen on Thursday afternoon. A few enjoyable hours were spent chatting, working and planning for the bazaar. Last but not least a dainty 5 o'clock tea was set for the guests. —The C. P. R. station grounds and side tracks are staked out at Watson. The station grounds are about 100 feet wider than those of the C. N. R., so there is ample room for future development. The land adjoining the Watson Townsite on the north is off the market, so it is evident that the C. P. Townsite Co. have secured this land for town lots. —Mr. H. A. Green is getting a larger engine for his electric light plant. Several business places required more lights and the old engine was unable to meet the demand. The plant will supply 50% more lights now. —Mr. Clarence Nabseth, south of town, had the misfortune to break his arm last week. He was working around a threshing machine when his sleeve caught in a cog wheel. —The fast time by-law at Watson expired yesterday, Sept. 30th, and the people have reverted to standard time. —Mr. M. P. Halverson of Spalding has sold his farm there for a townsite and purchased the farm of Mr. T. Fitzgerald, the East half of Section 22, T. 35, R. 18, south of Watson. The latter deal was arranged by Vossen & Schindler. MUENSTER.—It is reported that Mr. A. Niemann, a farmer aged about 58 years, died last week in his home south of Muenster. —The Ven. Fr. Marcellus, O.S.B., went on a short visit to Annaheim on Tuesday of last week in company with Father Dominic. —The weather of the past week was more or less disagreeable. Slight rains interfered to some extent with threshing on Thursday and Friday. Slight frosts during the night are becoming more regular. The sun was hidden from our view by thick clouds on Saturday, Sunday and Monday. The leaves of the poplar trees and shrubbery turned quite yellow during the last week and are beginning to fall off. The days are shortening considerably and nature is preparing for its winter-sleep. A goodly number of migratory birds that used to be our musical companions during the summer have already betaken themselves to the more congenial climates in the south. The ducks and wild geese, however, are expected to stay with us yet for some time, until the sloughs and lakes begin to be covered with ice. —On page two of this issue of St. Peters Bote the kind reader will find the first instalment of a highly interesting description of the hardships, trials and difficulties experienced by one of the bravest families of St. Peter's Colony in the pioneer days. The writer who is to be congratulated for his pluck and diligence in recounting so graphically, minutely and faithfully the events of those memorable days is Mr. Otto Lutz, a sturdy and youthful farmer residing near Carmel. We feel certain that his memoirs will prove most acceptable reading to all our good friends. At the same time we wish to emphasize the fact that Otto received his schooling in the parochial school at Muenster at a time, when there was no public school in existence within a radius of more than a hundred miles. Moreover, Otto's filial devotion to his mother and the public tribute he pays her in his memoirs is commendable.

HUMBOLDT

—In addition to two thousand railway messages over one thousand commercial telegrams were received at the Humboldt telegraph office during the month of August. Many complaints from business men were made of late owing to the fact that the telegraph company has removed the messenger boys from the Humboldt office. —Lieut. Harold Rose, accompanied by his wife and little one-year old son, arrived home on Tuesday of last week from overseas. Lieut. Rose left Humboldt as a private with the first Canadian contingent in August 1914, and served throughout the whole war, and although he came through safe and sound, he had many very narrow escapes and of course considers himself extremely fortunate. He served in the trenches during the early stages of the war, when the soldiers had to stand in mud and water up to their waists, and when the allies were handicapped by lack of ammunition. He secured his commission in April, 1917, and during the last two years has been officer in charge of accounts for his battalion, a very responsible position. Lieut. Rose made an effort, during the war, to keep in touch, as much as it was possible for him, with the other Humboldt boys who signed up with the first contingent, and who went to France, and he says that Humboldt has indeed reason to be proud of these boys, as practically everyone made good in the service, and displayed every quality of a soldier with courage and resource. —A force of over forty are now engaged on the construction of the new stalls and machine shop for the C. N. R. here and good progress is being made. The machine shop is practically completed with the exception of the roof. The brick walls for the new addition at the south end are well under way and the concrete engine pits are finished. The contractor states that one of the most difficult parts of the whole work was the removing of the old concrete pits at the north end where five new stalls will be erected. A good deal of dynamiting was found necessary in this work and the noise of the explosions could be heard for long distances. —H. J. DEAD MOOSE LAKE.—The Rev. Father Panhaleux, O. M. I., of Prince Albert was a visitor at the parsonage of Father Casimir last Thursday. —The Rev. Father Casimir took a trip to Prince Albert on Monday of this week, having been called thither by the Rev. Father Brueck, O. M. I., for some important transaction. FULDA.—On Sept. 23rd the Rev. Father Lawrence received the sad news that his mother had died at her home in Pierz, Minn., at the ripe old age of 85 years. The funeral took place on Wednesday last. Father Lawrence hastened to the United States, as soon as the news had reached him, to console his aged father and other near relatives. The readers of St. Peters Bote will recollect that barely seven weeks ago Father Lawrence lost his brother-priest, the Very Rev. Father Wolfgang, Prior of St. Martin's Abbey, Lacey, Wash., who died in front of the altar during the distribution of Holy Communion. We extend our most sincere sympathy to Father Lawrence in his bereavement! In consequence of the pastor's absence there were no Sunday services neither in Fulda nor in Willmont on Sept. 28th. —The support of the Catholic press is, especially in these days, a matter which lies upon our consciences. A thoughtful Catholic must see that here is a singularly effective way of showing his practical devotion to his religion. —Poverty is the only luxury the rich can't afford.

REGINA. — of the Normal Class certified Regina and S to May 7 be open to or First Class who have e Class Normal equivalent to at least one teaching. Al at least eig Special Thir Normal Scho following po from Jan. 5 a class of at bled at each toon, Moose Yorkton, M Weyburn. A sion to this s Class acaden least sevenee forms for m be forwarded of Education. —Hon. V nominated Assiniboia held the by-electi vacated by. —In an in has stated th erment has legislation a be introduce of the hous the taking o the governm ered. He finite action the Domini was announ week seven been fined for illegal are out of appeals. —The S ment is dete visions of t Act shall be nonites, an of passive r Old Colony school distr Premier M tions to the sue a sumu mily in the accorded charge of t government one. He h hish comm ple in that refuse to He was un evidence a of children district, a not fortho stable was tions to m gle pupil schoolhou —SAS ports of a at Howell provincial last week. stable Me tachment aged 16, h and killed decided n —Whil rife, the s of Church district, killed him received the provi SWIFT red remai to be tho Frank W ers, were their sha at Battru were labo

### Canadian News

#### Saskatchewan

**REGINA.**—The second sessions of the Normal School for the training of teachers for First and Second Class certificates will be held at Regina and Saskatoon from Jan. 3 to May 7, 1920. The sessions will be open to teachers holding Second or First Class academic standing, who have completed the Third Class Normal School course or equivalent training and have had at least one year's experience in teaching. All applicants must be at least eighteen years of age. Special Third Class sessions of the Normal School will be held at the following points in the province from Jan. 5 to March 12, provided a class of at least 25 can be assembled at each point: Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Yorkton, Moosomin, Estevan and Weyburn. Applicants for admission to this session must hold Third Class academic standing and be at least seventeen years of age. Blank forms for making application will be forwarded from the Department of Education on request.

—Hon. W. R. Motherwell was nominated by the Liberals of the Assiniboia constituency at a convention held in Arcola to contest the by-election for the Federal seat vacated by J. F. Turritt.

—In an interview Premier Martin has stated that the provincial government had under advisement legislation affecting liquor sales to be introduced at the next sitting of the house. Price control and the taking over of the business by the government were being considered. He believed that no definite action would be taken before the Dominion government's plan was announced. During the past week several city druggists have been fined and sentenced to jail for illegal sales. The druggists are out on bail awaiting the result of appeals.

—The Saskatchewan government is determined that the provisions of the School Attendance Act shall be observed by the Menonites, and in view of the policy of passive resistance adopted by the Old Colony Menonites in the Flora school district, near Swift Current, Premier Martin has issued instructions to the provincial police to issue a summons against every family in the district. The reception accorded the teacher placed in charge of the Flora district by the government was hardly a cordial one. He has been unable to establish communication with the people in that district, and they even refuse to supply him with water. He was unable to secure sufficient evidence as to the number and age of children in the families in his district, and this information was not forthcoming until a special constable was sent down with instructions to make a census. Not a single pupil has showed up at the schoolhouse to date.

—SASKATOON. — Meagre reports of a fatal shooting accident at Howell, Sask., were received at provincial police headquarters here last week. A telegram from Constable McCann of the Vonda detachment said Louis Normandain, aged 16, had been accidentally shot and killed. The local coroner has decided no inquest is necessary.

—While cleaning a .22 calibre rifle, the small son of Steve Sedler, of Churchside, in the Shellbrook district, accidentally shot and killed himself, according to reports received by local headquarters of the provincial police.

**SWIFT CURRENT.**—The charred remains of two men, supposed to be those of Frk. Wakoiriki and Frank Womiariski, Galician laborers, were found in the ashes of their shack on the C.P.R. property at Batrum last week. The men were laborers on the railway.

#### Alberta

**LETHBRIDGE.** — Two new Southern Alberta weather records were set up Thursday night last, when frost was reported for the first time this season, the latest first frost for over ten years, and rain fell, bringing the month's precipitation to 2.01 inches, the first month since Aug., 1917, that over two inches of rain have fallen. The rain turned into snow on Sept. 26.

—Farmers north of Lethbridge representing 208,000 acres, voted 284 to 8 for the erection of the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation project and elected the first board of trustees. This is the first step in the erection of any of the large irrigation projects under the Alberta Irrigation District Act, but will be followed by the erection of a number of other large districts east and south of the city. The water for the project will be taken from the Old Man River west of McLeod.

#### British Columbia

**VICTORIA.** — A prize of \$50,000 for the first non-stop flight across the Pacific Ocean from Vancouver Island to Japan, has been offered by N. A. Yarrow, of Victoria, head of Yarrow's, Limited, Esquimalt, with the assistance of friends. The conditions attached to the prize are as follows: The airship, lighter than air, shall be manufactured in Canada, including all parts and materials. Any parts and materials that are not being made in Canada at the time the airship is constructed may be imported. The airship shall be navigated and manned by Canadians only during the trans-Pacific flight. The flight shall be non-stop from Vancouver Island, B. C., to Japan. The flight shall be performed prior to December 31, 1921. Mr. Yarrow's object in offering the prize is to commemorate the visit to Victoria of the Prince of Wales, to encourage in Canada the development of a new industry which has a great future before it, and to promote good feeling between Canada and Japan.

—Fire did considerable damage to the residence of Hon. Walter Scott at Victoria, B. C., recently. The residence, which is located on Woodland crescent, was purchased by Mr. Scott shortly after his return from his recent eventful trip to the United States.

#### Manitoba

**WINNIPEG.** — M. Charitonoff, convicted on a charge of breach of the Immigration Act, and ordered deported to Russia, his home by a special immigration board, was ordered released by the federal department of immigration. Of the five men arrested on deportation charges, three are now entirely free. Instructions were received to immediately deport Oscar Schoppelrei. He will be sent to the United States.

#### Ontario

**OTTAWA.** — The railway dept was officially advised by the detective services of the C.N.R. that all the money stolen in the recent train robbery near Levis has been recovered. No details of the recovery accompanied the official notification.

—Canada is at present paying war pensions to nearly 90,000 at an annual amount of \$24,000,000 and under the Pensions Act, which became effective on Sept. 1st, the majority of these will receive bonuses and increases, which, in the aggregate will create an additional annual expenditure of roughly \$4,000,000, says an official statement issued by the board of pensions commissioners.

—The new parliament buildings were the scene of a fire Sept. 23rd, and but for the fire-proof construction, a conflagration such as that of Feb., 1916, might have ensued. The blaze occurred in an inside room in the basement among some boxes

containing asbestos. The damage to property was about \$2,000, but whether the dense smoke which resulted will injure any of the new paintings or plaster is problematical.

—A committee is demanded by the opposition for the purpose of enquiring into "the matters expressed or implied" in a certain telegram purporting to have been sent from Winnipeg by Hon. Arthur Meighen to Sir. Robt. Borden in Ottawa on Nov. 30, 1917. The demand is embodied in a resolution moved in the house by D. D. McKenzie, opposition leader, and seconded by Hon. W. S. Fielding, M. P., for Queens-Shellburne. The telegram reads: "Would like 1,000 soldier votes at large for Manitoba of which 300 for Selkirk, balance divided between Provencher, MacDonald and Springfield or same proportion of division no matter what our allotment may be." The telegram, Mr. McKenzie contended, indicated the existence of a widespread system of manipulation of votes under the direction and with the approval of ministers of the crown for the purpose of defeating the will of the people as expressed at the polls. Such a scheme involved not only the honor of the ministers concerned but the constitutional rights of the people. The prime minister didn't "care a rap" about the accusation, and that he didn't receive the telegram, to his recollection, was the statement of Mr. Meighen with regard to Sir Robert Borden's part in the transaction. For his own part he didn't remember sending the telegram, didn't think he had sent it, but if he had was not ashamed of it. The only turpitude about the whole matter was the stealing of the telegram. The first premise laid down by the minister was that the act provided for the "voting at large" of British subjects with the Canadian expeditionary forces who had never been resident in Canada prior to enlistment. Such men could "indicate" where they wished to have their votes placed. It was estimated that such votes at large totalled about 12,000 in the whole force.

**PARRY SOUND.** — One of the captured German guns loaned by the Dominion government, which was among the attractions at the fair here, was the cause of the death of James Alves, of Carling, 64 years of age. He was reeve of the township of Carling, and a director of the Agricultural Society, under whose auspices the fair was being held. The death-dealing souvenir, a small machine with a grenade, was supposed to be harmless.

#### Sheep and Swine Sales.

At a joint meeting of the executives of the Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Breeders' Ass'n it was decided to hold two sheep and swine sales this fall, one at Regina during the last week of November at the time of the Winter Fair, probably on the 27 and 28th, and another at Saskatoon in the first week of December at the time of the Winter Fair there, probably on the 4th and 5th. These sales will be well advertised and it is expected that a large number of buyers will attend them. An entry fee of 50 cts. per animal entered for the sale will be charged and all entries must be in the hands of the Sec'y. on or before Oct. 1, 1919. So, if you are contemplating entering any animals, send in your entries in plenty of time. It is expected that upwards of one hundred and fifty purebred sheep and seventy-five purebred swine will be offered for sale.

In addition to a great number of the best sheep that Saskatchewan has to offer for sale, the Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Ass'n is importing about 25 very high class

ewes and five extra choice purebred rams. These importations will be made in conjunction with the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture, and will afford an opportunity for Saskatchewan sheep men to purchase the very finest imported stock that can be secured. The majority of these importations will be Shropshire, but other breeds will also be included.

Please keep these dates in mind and make it a point to attend the sales. You can attend the Winter Fair at the same time. Further information, rules and regulations can be had on application to Mr. Robertson, Department of Agriculture, Regina.

#### Destroying Locust Eggs In Sod

Of the grasshoppers at present infesting Saskatchewan and Manitoba, fully 75% are of the Pelucid, or Clear-Winged Locust variety, according to Norman Criddle, in charge of the Dominion Laboratory at Treesbank, Manitoba, and this variety of grasshopper avoids the cultivated fields for egg laying and selects instead the grass lands around about. It also deposits its eggs in the clumps of grass rather than around them.

The Lesser Migratory Locust deposits its eggs largely in stubble fields or in moderately soft situations elsewhere. Deep plowing of stubble will destroy these but to turn down sod to the same depth is frequently impossible, and other means must be employed for destroying the locust eggs of the Pelucid Locust, known to be present in large numbers wherever the grasshoppers were observed in July and August.

Recent experiments conducted at the Dominion Laboratory at Treesbank, Man., have shown that locust eggs cannot survive exposure to the sun for more than a few days, even when encased in the usual pod or sack. Any method that will expose the egg masses to the sun will destroy them. Disking, cultivating or harrowing, will all be useful means of killing locust or grasshopper eggs, and Mr. Criddle strongly urges every farmer to employ one of those methods on all the drier sodded areas on his farm or roadside. The eggs of the Pelucid Locust are but half an inch below the surface, and can therefore be easily exposed.

#### WIT AND HUMOR.

"How's your son getting on in the army, Mrs. Birks?"

"Oh, it's very hard for him. You see, he's so thin, poor fellow, that every time he right-turns they mark him absent."

### Watch This Space.

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

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

### Bargains in Boots and Overalls

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

Yours for mutual benefit

The St. Gregor Grain Growers' Ass'n. Ltd.  
E. A. Munkler, Mgr. ST. GREGOR, Sask.

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Envelopes, Letterheads, Noteheads, Posters, Circulars, etc.  
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**Help Wanted** Z. VON RAJCS, AUDITOR.  
3 waitresses and one dish washer. The highest wages paid. Apply  
Arlington Hotel Humboldt, Sask. P.O. Box 264 Humboldt, Sask. Phone 62

**HENRY KOEP, ENGELFELD.**  
Contractor in Heating & Electric Lighting

Agent for the Quaker pipeless furnace and the famous Delco Light Farm Lighting Plants.  
Ask for prices on your Steam or Hot Water Heating job.  
I now have a first class man to do my plumbing.  
HENRY KOEP, ENGELFELD, SASK.  
Wireman for A. STADLEMAN, Contractor & Builder

**TO AUTO OWNERS**

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

**Coombs Tire and Vulcanizing Co.**  
HUMBOLDT

Consult us about your Tire Troubles.  
All work guaranteed.

**Donaldson Bros. Garage**  
MUENSTER, SASK.

**CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS**

**DAILY TRAIN SERVICE**

COMMENCING SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5  
BETWEEN  
**WINNIPEG-VANCOUVER AND WINNIPEG-TORONTO**

<b>WEST BOUND</b>	<b>EAST BOUND</b>
LEAVE WINNIPEG—Daily 10.10 P.M.	LEAVE WINNIPEG—Daily 3.30 P.M.
ARRIVE VANCOUVER—Daily 7.00 P.M.	ARRIVE TORONTO—Daily 4.30 P.M.

**BEST IN** Day Coaches, Tourist and Standard Sleeping Cars. Observation Cars  
**EQUIPMENT** between Winnipeg and Toronto and between Edmonton Vancouver.

**ENQUIRE ABOUT CHOICE OF ROUTES** between WINNIPEG and TORONTO

Local Agent Will Be Glad To Give You All Information or write to Passenger Depts.  
Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Vancouver

**CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS**  
"The Line Of Transportation That Binds And Builds The Nation"

A Little Help.

There's help in seeming cheerful
When a body's feeling blue,
In looking calm and pleasant,

When troubles march to meet you,
Salute them at the door,
Extend both hands to greet them,

Be Of Good Cheer.

Of all things that tend to bring
friends and keep them together,
cheerfulness is one of the best,
for who is it that doesn't like to be with

Some people never seem cheerful
and happy. They are always complain-
ing of their hard lot, always
looking on the dark side,

Be as cheerful as you can, there-
fore, under all circumstances. Your
troubles and cares will fade into in-
significance and you and those a-
bout you will find life less hard and
more endurable.

The Cradle of Society.

The family is the cradle of civil
society, and it is for the most part
in the surroundings of the home
that the destiny of States is pre-
pared.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

(Special for St. Peter's Bote.)

Do you know any "ought-to-
be" Catholics in your vicinity? If
so, have you ever tried to bring
them back to the fold?

There is nothing quite so easy
to find as a grievance. It can be
made to order in a second's time,

By being on the watch for in-
sults and injuries, one has little
time for the sweet enjoyments of
life.

Plenty of work is the best
remedy for sensitive individuals—
work and self-control—determina-
tion and will.

Time is the most precious gift,
and yet how little we think of
flinging away hours and days.

An instant's beauty may mean
lasting happiness," confidently de-
clares the manufacturer of a widely
advertised cosmetic.

So the credulous readers of
such advertisements, in the hope
that "an instant of flashing beauty,

Girls who are so intent upon
adorning the outside of their heads
that the inside is left quite bare
of furniture will be unable to keep
for long the love of any sensible
man

The higher you lift a little
man, the more he shrinks.

If you want to rise in the
world you must raise something
else. If you want to rise in busi-
ness, raise the business you are in.

Let us calmly, gracefully,
sweetly, joyously go forth, says
Cardinal Newman, to fulfill our
various offices; and in a subdued,
peaceful and happy temper to en-
counter our trials.

Some Points to Remember
When Looking for a Job.

The following is an extract from
an article in "The American" Ma-
gazine, by George H. Cushing:

The first rule of the game is
that the man must have learned to
manage his own money before he
will be trusted to manage any busi-
ness that makes money.

MORAL—Get a firm grip on the
Way of Successful Saving.
Buy War Savings Stamps Regularly.

CORRESPONDENCES.

BREMEN, SASK., Sept. 21, 1919.

Dear St. Peter's Bote:—

Quite a space of time has elapsed
since my last writing, so you and
your readers will undoubtedly ap-
preciate some information from
this part of St. Peter's Colony.

This year's crop was consider-
able lessened by the drouth during
the first part of this summer. When
later on abundant rains set in the
plants could no more recuperate
and produce a so-called bumper
crop.

As to the progress of the small
hamlet of Bremen and the busy
town of Cudworth lying 8 miles
north of here, the following items
may be of interest:

While Bremen cannot boast of
any great business houses, mills,
and factories, it can justly claim
to possess those facilities which a
growing farming-centre requires,

Very Rev. Father A. Jan, O.M.I.,
Administrator of the diocese, had
been invited to present the Diplomas.
However at the last hour he was
prevented to be present and was re-
placed by Rev. Father Panhaleux,

The Grand Trunk R. has build
a three-quarter mile spur from
Maskakee Springs, a siding 3 miles
south of here, to the near-by
Houghton Lake, where a large
Canadian syndicate has build a re-
fining factory for the purpose of
condensing the water of the lake

Cudworth, the busy "burg," is
experiencing a rapid increase in
buildings. The new Bank of Com-
merce building of solid brick will,
when completed, no doubt be the
envy of many better situated towns,

In anticipation of visiting you
in your sanctum from time to time
by means of a correspondence,

I am sincerely

P. J. BOXLER.

PRINCE ALBERT, Sept. 19, 1919.

Graduation Exercise at
The Holy Family Training School

Dear Rev. Editor:—

Last Monday, Sept. 15, the Holy
Family Hospital, or rather the an-
nex known as the Nurses' Home,
presented an unusually gay ap-
pearance. The Home had been nice-
ly and tastefully decorated with a
profusion of flowers, both natural
and artificial.

Very Rev. Father A. Jan, O.M.I.,
Administrator of the diocese, had
been invited to present the Diplomas.
However at the last hour he was
prevented to be present and was re-
placed by Rev. Father Panhaleux,

During the interruption that fol-
lowed, the dining room, appropri-
ately decorated for the occasion,
presented a busy scene. The guests
were served a tasty luncheon and
all agreed that the latter certainly
deserved an honorable mention,

After the lower cravings of the
human being had been well satis-
fied, the guests and many friends
of the graduates and the Hospital
returned to the hall where various
amusements kept all in good spirits

feature of the evening-entertain-

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CREAMERIES, LTD.

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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 Butter-
fat 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.

Dead Moose Lake 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?

Feed and Livery Stable

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

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

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

All kinds of Meat

can be had at
Pitzel's Meat Market.

The place where you get the best
and at satisfactory prices.

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

Pitzel's Meat Market

Livingstone St., HUMBOLDT, Phone 52.

The Humboldt
Central Meat Market



Fresh Meat always on hand.
Delicious Sausages our Speciality.
Best prices paid for live or but-
chered Cattle, Hogs, Poultry etc.

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Central Meat Market
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Dr. F. R. NICOLLE, B. A.

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INSURANCE.

BRUNO, SASK.

Z. VON RAJCS, AUDITOR.

Municipal, Commercial, etc.

Books Balanced and Audited.

Did you make out your Income Tax
Declaration? If not, see me about it.

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Licensed Auctioneer

I am ready to call AUCTION
SALES anywhere in the Colony.

Write or call on me for terms.

A. H. PILLA, MÜNSTER

North Canada
Lumber Co., Ltd.

CUDWORTH, SASK.

Come and see our new Stock
before you build.

We have the largest, the best,
and the most complete Stock.

JOHN ARNOLDY, Agent.

Land
Market!

Come to us
for choice lands in the
Watson District

VOSSEN & SCHINDLER
REAL ESTATE, LOANS
AND INSURANCE

Watson, Sask., Canada.

Louis Schober
General Blacksmith
ANNAHEIM, SASK.

I WELD

cast iron or any kind of metal
by Oxygen-Acetylene Process.

No job too big — none too small

All work guaranteed and done
promptly. Telephone in Shop.

Watson Meat Market

Having taken over Peterman's
old stand, I am prepared to serve
the public in:

FIRST CLASS MEATS

HOMEMADE SAUSAGES

WIENERS AND BOLOGNA

FISH AND GAME IN SEASON

Best prices paid for cattle, hogs-
and hides. Herman Brcher.

**Sheep For Sale**

1 pure bred Suffolk Down ram, 2 years old, registered; 1 grade lamb ram; also a few ewes and lambs. S. I. Pappenfus, Anaheim, Sask.

**For Sale**

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

**Banque d'Hochelega**

Head Office Montreal.

Established in 1874

Authorized Capital \$10,000,000.00 — Capital Paid up and Reserve \$7,800,000.00  
Total Assets \$57,000,000.00

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

We encourage the purchase and keeping of stock.

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

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT:— Special attention given to sale notes. Money transferred to any part of the world at current rates.

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AGENCY AT LENORA LAKE

**You Are Invited**

to come in and see us in our new Store and office premises in the old Vulcanizing shop half way between Post Office and Brusser's Store. It doesn't matter whether you intend to use or do use Electric Light and Power on your Farm; you will be interested to hear how much Money, time, labour and Trouble you can save by installing a Light Plant on your Farm or in your Residence. Furthermore, we like to think of our office as an information bureau for all questions arising about the use of electric appliances and apparatus, cost of installation and repairs and maintenance of existing Light Systems. Come in and make use of it.

We sell the "Phelps" Light Plant, just the size for your Farm, twice the size of the best known other plants, and comparatively half the price. Ask us about it when next in Town.

**Humboldt's Electrical Shop**

**Land and Farms!**

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

For further particulars apply in person or by letter to

Henry Bruning, MUENSTER, SASK.

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**The Shapack & Wolfe Co.**

Departmental Store  HUMBOLDT, SASK.

**Mr. and Mrs. Farmer and Children:**

We want your Produce and you want our goods. We wish to trade with you and you will be satisfied to trade with us. We have a very nice assortment of

Ladies', Men's and Children's Fall and Winter Coats, High and Medium Price Fur Coats, Ladies' and Children's Dresses, Men's and Boys' Shirts, Gloves, Overalls, Underwear and Combinations, and all other Ready-to-Wear, Dry Goods, Dress Goods and Prints, Groceries, Flour, Hardware and Crockery.

**SHOES** A Fine Assortment of **SHOES**

Ladies', Men's and Children's  
Boots; Shoes and Rubbers at Prices that were Never Heard of in Humboldt.

**A TRIAL WITHOUT A RISK**

We positively refund your money if you are not perfectly satisfied. Your friends and neighbors Will Tell You How Nice it is To Deal at

**The Shapack & Wolfe Co.**

The Right Name for Any Trading.

We have Everything to suit Your Taste and Pocketbook

ment was the splendid violin rendition by Miss Chora Brennan, a pupil from St. Angela's College, London, Ont., who happened to be on a visit in Prince Albert.

The training school was opened in 1913. Since then several young ladies have qualified as nurses and it must be said, have always lived up to their chosen motto: "Semper Fidelis."

The Holy Family Hospital has at present a nursing staff of five graduate Sisters assisted by three graduate lay nurses. Doctors and patients agree that the Hospital staff is all that could be expected, efficient and unreservedly devoted to the care and welfare of the patients. Last year the hospital took care of nearly 1200 patients. 241 operations were performed during 1918. The hospital has a most modern equipment and the Sisters ever anxious to keep the institution in every way really up-to-date. The hospital accommodates 80 beds but it often happens that more beds have to be put up to accommodate the ever increasing number of patients who come from every direction. This naturally requires an ever increasing staff of nurses, hence it is that the Sisters are most anxious to keep the training school well filled. At present there are still a few vacancies and any young lady that feels any inclination to devote herself to such noble work is invited to communicate with the Sister in charge of the training school at the Holy Family Hospital, Prince Albert, Sask. Catholic patients are afforded all the spiritual help their condition may require. R. W. B.

**Warns America of Influenza.**

Dr. Rupert Blue, surgeon general of the United States public health service, wants the public and authorities to be on guard against recurrence this fall of the influenza epidemic. In a statement he says that the most promising way to deal with the probability is expressed in the single word "preparedness", and that now is the time to prepare.

The report is summed up as follows: Probably, but by no means certainly, there will be a recurrence of the influenza epidemic this year. Influenza is spread by direct and indirect contact. It is not yet certain that the germs have been isolated, or discovered, and as a consequence there is yet no positive preventive, except the enforcement of rigid rules of sanitation and the avoidance of personal contact.

A close relation between the influenza and the constantly increasing pneumonia mortality rate to the fall of 1918 is recognized. It is believed that the disease was pretty widely disseminated throughout the country before it was recognized in its epidemic state.

Anti-prohibition organizations issued the following statement: "Government physicians are aghast at the action of congress in passing the prohibition enforcement act with its provision limiting the amount of alcohol that physicians may prescribe to one pint for any one person in ten days. With the probable return of the influenza this fall, they say thousands of medical men in the United States are up against the proposition of choosing whether they will go to jail or sacrifice the lives of their patients."

"While the medical advocates of the use of alcohol say that they will have greater difficulties in controlling the influenza this year if the law is strictly enforced, there is yet another side. This has to do with prevention. They point out that were families were accustomed to keep a flask or bottle of whisky in the house for emergency in the past, a great many cases of incipient "flu" never got beyond the first stages. What otherwise might have been a serious, perhaps a fatal case of "flu", passed only as a light cold."

**Take Care of your Eyes.**

Although eyeshades are much worn by people engaged at near work by artificial light, the truth is that if the lighting of the room and the work is intelligently managed an eyeshade is very rarely advisable. Of course if a glaring lamp is so placed that its rays fall directly upon the eyes as you sit or stand at work, the result is undue eye-strain or fatigue and injury to the eyes. But instead of wearing an eyeshade it is always better to move the lamp so that the light will fall on the work from above a little to one side and a little behind the plane of the face. Or the lamp may be covered with a frosted globe which diffuses the light and diminishes the glare. One sitting at a desk, for example, should not have the light directly in front of his face, as is often the case; the light should stand or hang slightly to the left (of a right-handed person) slightly above the level of the eyes and not in front of the plane of the face. It is always desirable when using the eyes for reading or other near work in artificial light to keep the eyes in shadow; as you sit at work the source of the light itself should be invisible. It is not invisible unless the light is placed somewhat behind the plane of the face. The common advice, to have the light on the left is not quite sufficient.

If an eyeshade must be worn, it should have a black or dark-green lining, not a light colored lining.

Plain goggles are a valuable protection to the eyes of persons engaged at work in which fragments of steel or iron are likely to injure the eyes. Although the glasses are often broken by such blows, the eyes are rarely, if ever, injured by broken glass, as might seem possible. Glass of special tensile strength is made for such goggles.

Amber and other colored glasses are sometimes useful in goggles. Yellow-green tinted glasses protect against snow-blindness. Smoked glasses protect against exposure to intense sunlight. Ordinary daylight and ordinary artificial light are not harmful to normal eyes, and the habit of wearing tinted glasses is condemned by oculists, who attribute any comfort derived therefrom to the suggestion of the person who prescribes them. For diseased eyes it is sometimes a relief to wear what are called London smoke glasses, which diminish the amount of light entering the eyes.

**Over 52,000 Motor Cars in Saskatchewan.**

The number of motor cars licensed in Saskatchewan was 52,210 in the last week of July, as against 46,880 in the entire year 1918. The record of last year, although it was considered extraordinary, is going to be thrown entirely into the shade by the end of this year. There would have been far more cars in this province had it not been for the fact that at the beginning of the season, when the demand was greatest, dealers had considerable trouble in securing cars to meet their orders. The uncertainty regarding this year's crop has had its effect in slowing down sales, but in spite of this there will probably be at least 60,000 cars licensed before the end of the year, as new applications are being received at the rate of from 70 to 80 daily.

At present there is a car for every 14 people in this province. As regards number of motor cars, Saskatchewan ranks second among the provinces of the Dominion. Motor liveries, numbering 1,429, already show an increase over last year of 179, and there are now 720 chauffeurs, 393 motor cycles, and 165 public garages.

For the

**Winter Evenings**

you need something to read for yourself and your family. Keep the young folks out of questionable company, by accustoming them to stay at home in the family circle. To do so, you must provide them with innocent enjoyments at home, and one of the best and most useful of such enjoyments is the reading of

**Good Stories.**

If you have a parish library, do not fail to take out books regularly during the winter months. If there is no parish library in your vicinity, do not dread the expense of buying some good Catholic books. It is a good investment, better in fact than almost any other investment you can make for the comfort and pleasure of your family. Other articles, even the most expensive ones bought for the pleasure of the members of your family will soon grow old and will no longer cause the former enjoyment, but a good and interesting book is

**A Joy forever.**

It will be read and reread by all the members of the family and will cause new pleasure each time.

One of the best series of good Catholic stories is collected in the four volumes of

**The Ebb and Flow of Life**

They contain about forty good stories written by the famous Catholic author Monsignore Konrad Kummel. They were first published in the German language in 1912 and soon the call for them was so great that four editions were sold within a couple of years. These stories are now available also in the English language, having been translated by a father of St. Bede Abbey, Peru, Ill.

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# CITIZENS AWAKEN!

Men and women throughout the whole Dominion are awakening to a realization of their duty as citizens. For years a few have been proclaiming this need of awakening and denouncing the tardiness of their fellows. But it required a great upheaval of all normal conditions such as we have experienced during the past five years to awaken our people. Their eyes are opening, not only to the corruption of the system of government which they have so long silently endured and blindly supported, but also to the great privilege which is theirs—through all the years has been theirs—the power to right the wrongs, cleanse the corruption and repudiate the false system.

Men see today in the ballot a power which they have for years by partisan habits permitted themselves to degrade. Women, with this implement of citizenship, the ballot, now offered to them for the first time, are amazed at the possibilities and are perhaps a little fearful of the responsibility it places upon them.

But men and women alike are facing the situation with a determination to evolve something better in the form of government. They have entered upon an era of reconstruction not alone in industrial enterprises but also in political systems and methods.

They have very generally expressed the sentiment that political parties as they have been constituted, have failed to serve the best interests of those whom they supposedly represented and served. Seeking for the cause of this evil these awakened citizens have with marked unanimity condemned the methods practised in the election of their representatives to parliament. They see these representatives chosen by party leaders instead of by themselves, elected by methods and with funds over which they have no control. They find men appealing to their prejudices, their inherited party affiliations or unreasonable party loyalty, as influences to guide the marking of their ballots. After election they find these representatives serving the interests that had controlled the funds for it and disregarded the interests of their constituents.

To the awakened citizen this very analysis of the evil system pointed out the remedy. But the system has through years of expansion grown to formidable dimensions. It envelops Canada from coast to coast and in the broader sphere of Federal Politics it is most obnoxious.

Criticism was a useless weapon with which to attack such a force. It demanded courage, deep conviction of right, singleness of purpose and united action on the part of a great number of these awakened citizens.

Such a united body has been found. It is not strange that in Canada where agricultural interests so greatly predominate, the organized farmers should stand together and take the initiative in this reform movement.

First a definite policy was required. The most broadly representative body of the organized farmers, viz. The Canadian Council of Agriculture, submitted to the various bodies of organized farmers in the prairie provinces and Ontario, for their approval, a NEW NATIONAL POLICY. This became known as the "Farmer's Platform." It has been so thoroughly studied and discussed in our farmer's organizations, and printed and commented upon by local and national press that a great many electors have become familiar with its contents. The hearty approval and endorsement which it received

from those who first realized the possible reformation it encircled, drew it to the attention of many others equally desirous of giving their support to a movement with such aims in view. In short time it has been endorsed by remarkable numbers of men and women, not only members of the organizations which first fostered it, but of all that great class we have designated awakened citizens.

As has been stated the old system is formidable. It is deeply entrenched and those interests that have profited by it so many years are not standing idly by to see it discarded now. In the face of determined opposition offered, the new forces must gain a considerable weight and have a certain momentum before they could be felt as a positive factor. That status has been reached. In Ontario and Alberta organization of the forces is well advanced and the pressure felt. In Saskatchewan the organization has been undertaken. The supporters of THE NEW NATIONAL POLICY have selected a committee in each federal constituency, and through these have perfected a provincial organization.

Ready now to go into action, this new organization is preparing to number its forces. As yet no general call has gone out to the electors to align themselves, but that call is soon to be heard.

On October the 15th thousands of canvassers will be at work over the whole Province. Every elector, man and woman will be given an opportunity to definitely place his or her support with the movement.

Not only will they be asked to become a factor morally responsible but also to contribute financially. The fund so raised will be used solely for one purpose, and that the purpose of the organization, to provide for the nomination of a candidate on purely democratic principles and to bear the expenses of that candidate to parliament as a representative of the people.

No "big-interest" contributions will be sought and none are expected. This is the opportunity for the electors to assume the responsibility and take control of the machinery used in electing their representative. Only by doing this can they expect their representative to be responsible to them and wholly their servant.

Those citizens who are awake to this opportunity will not let it pass. They are the people who will make October 15th a notable day in the history of Canada. Be prepared to do your part. Accept the responsibilities offered to you, assured of the advantages to be gained.

Citizens awaken! Opportunity is knocking at your door.

—A Communication.

## United States News

PITTSBURG, Pa.—The United States are again in throes of a mighty strike. On Sept. 22nd, thousands of steel workers quit their jobs. Cause of the strike is refusal to recognize the unions, which demand the right to bargain for the workers as to hours, wages and working conditions. The strike territory covers Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Colorado and Alabama. 145 plants are involved in the strike, including the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiaries, American Steel and Wire company, American Bridge company, American Sheet and Tinplate Co. Latest figures claimed 279,000 men out on strike in all sections. Taking the position that their strike is a success and that further crippling of industry and violence should be avoided, the steel workers' committee at its meeting here addressed a final letter to President Wilson or the steel

corporation in a renewed effort to obtain a conference with Judge Gary.

WASHINGTON.—Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, declared in the senate that President Wilson and his party brought back from the peace conference jewels and other gifts from "crowned heads," which he had been told were worth more than one million dollars.

WICHITA, Kas.—Under orders from Admiral C.T. Grayson, his physician, President Wilson cancelled the remainder of his tour and returned to Washington direct from here. Illness and physical exhaustion are given as the reason.

KANSAS CITY, Kas.—At the big soil products exhibition here Western Canada again cleaned up in the open classes for wheat. The sweepstakes went to J. Fields of Regina, whose magnificent Marquis grain is one of the sensations of the show. Collander Bros., of Wilcox, Sask., were awarded second honors with P. Kuzyk of Oakland, Man., third and E.E. Young of Oakland, Man., fourth. The latter also won third place in the beardless barley class.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Senator H. W. Johnson of California, in an address delivered to a special session of the Minnesota Legislature Sept. 19th, said: "Public sentiment against the league is growing every day and is fast assuming the proportions of a revolution. Its friends realize that if it is not rushed through now before the people have an opportunity to understand it, their cause is hopeless. That explains the haste to have it ratified without amendment. The statement that immediate action is necessary to stabilize business is absurd. The diplomacy and intrigue, the wars and counter wars of which we catch a glimpse through a rigorous censorship, are slowly presenting it in its true aspect. As our people become nearer normal and see again with clearer vision, they begin to understand the iniquity of the thing that is sought to be fastened upon America. The treaty was made in accordance with the contracts secretly sealed and delivered among England, France, Italy and Japan. We talked of what the treaty should contain, but the treaty when written contained what the other nations wanted and followed their secret bargains. The President got just what every man gets who plays another man's game. I do not question Mr. Wilson's intentions. There is a certain place paved with good intentions and this country does not want to go there."

NEW YORK.—Bringing the first cargo from Germany since the war ended, the 1,500 ton steamer Jason, formerly the Virginia, of the Hamburg-American-Atlas line, arrived here Sept. 19th. The ship left Hamburg Sept. 5th, bringing 350 tons of sugar beet seed, plate glass, artificial flowers and beaded handbags. The port of Hamburg is practically stripped of shipping, the captain said. He saw only six steamers in the harbor there, and said three more were being constructed, including the Bismarck, which will be the largest vessel afloat. Food is plentiful in Hamburg, he asserted.

—There will be no recurrence of influenza for many years is the opinion of Dr. W. H. Park of New York, who spoke before the international conference of women physicians. There might be certain infections, but not an epidemic, Dr. Park said. We have not yet discovered a specific vaccine to protect against influenza, but observations against pneumonia, bronchitis, and respiratory diseases in general.

—John D. Rockefeller has contributed \$2,000,000 to the ministers and missionary board of the Northern Baptist convention. No restrictions are made as to the use

of the principal and income which will be expended to take care of the indigent Baptist ministers of the northern states.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—To try to re-enlist in Uncle Sam's army and then be told that you are dead is the experience of J. Q. O'Malley of Plymouth, Cal. He was an honorable discharge given here in April, after having served overseas with the 111th engineers. His mother, despite her repeated letters informing the war department that her son is alive, is receiving death compensation every month from the government. O'Malley has been trying to re-enlist for weeks. He learned for the fourteenth time that he was dead when he applied to the recruiting officer.

## Foreign News

BERLIN, Germany.—Minister of Finance Erzberger a week ago made public a report on the expenditures of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils from the time of the revolution in Germany to the 31st of March, 1919. It is shown that the councils spent 92,000,000 marks (the garrison councils 88,000,000 and the field councils 4,000,000 marks), of which only 18,000,000 were spent legally. The other 74,000,000 were squandered, and it is doubtful if they can be recovered. The report shows that 37,000,000 marks were spent for the pay of the councils. The navy got 2,172,000 marks, of which 1,340,000 marks were spent "justifiably." Erzberger says that this was not the navy's total, and estimates it at 10,000,000 marks. The post councils spent only 100,000 marks. The empire suffered greatly and was mulcted of sums for which it is difficult to account, to say nothing of recovering.

—On Sept. 16 the American dollar on the Berlin bourse was sold for 28½ marks, and nobody knows where the mark will be in October. What little chance there seemed to be for American business is going glimmering fast. Credit on an immense scale is the only solution. Individual credits arranged by individual American banks for specific German customers will not be a drop in the bucket. (That means that 3½ cents American money is able to buy a German mark.—The Ed.)

—The 'Franconian Courier' reports the following occurrences from Trier: It is an old custom in Trier for the servant girls to attend first Mass on Sunday mornings. On a recent Sunday at six o'clock in the morning a great many French soldiers were on hand to accompany the young ladies to church. Suddenly cries for help were heard, but the citizens were afraid to come to the rescue of the girls. On Monday morning three of the girls were found dead in the woods, and six were taken to the hospital in a precarious condition, the unwilling victims of the French soldiers' lust. The girls are not safe on the streets and the people are afraid to interfere, so Bishop Dr. Korum appealed to the commanding officer of the French military for redress. He was answered that the people of Trier should not be so over-virtuous. One day recently four French soldiers violently assaulted a farm servant girl. On Aug. 1 a young lady was kneeling in church saying her prayers at six in the morning when two soldiers entered and assaulted her.

PARIS.—On Aug. 31, the Rt. Rev. Willibrord Benzler, O. S. B., until recently bishop of Metz, departed for Germany followed by every expression of good will from the people. He was seen off at the station by the whole Cathedral Chapter; and his Vicar General, Magr. Pelt, who succeeds him, accompanied him as far as the frontier. He was greeted on the platform by representatives of the civil and military authorities of France. The bishop has known how to be faithful to Alsace since the day he ascended her episcopal throne, and he leaves with regret. He receives a pension of 1000 francs. It is possible he may take up his residence in Rome.

—King Alfonso of Spain, who has not visited France since 1914, arrived at Bordeaux on Sept. 24 incognito by automobile from San Sebastian.

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The five leading Sinn Fein organs and transport workers' newspaper, as well as several provincial weeklies were suspended Sept. 21 by the police because they had published advertisements for the Irish republican loan.

LONDON, England.—The big railway strike has caused a situation of extreme gravity. The Government is apparently determined to allow the transportation workers to tie up the whole economic life of the country. It has been found impossible to arrive at a conciliatory settlement of the dispute. The country now goes back to war conditions; food is rationed, coal is rationed and other arrangements are being made to reduce the distress that must inevitably follow in the wake of the industrial dislocation. Part of the blame for this state of things has to be laid at the door of the Lloyd George Government. The Government is anything but representative of the people and it is doubtful if the Coalition would have been as successful as it was at the polls had it not been for the generous promises made by the premier. How he expected to carry out his promises with the incongruous majority he was trying to get is a mystery. It does not appear that the iron and steel workers in Great Britain have had their grievances adjusted and the addition of the transportation workers, numbering 600,000 to the already numerous body of strikers, makes the outlook very dark. The unrest of labor the world over has become far too serious to be ignored or lightly passed over, and there is urgent need at the present time for a careful study by all thinking people of the ultimate ideals in this after-the-war war. One other move of the Government has a serious aspect. All demobilisation has been stopped and the Government has announced its intention of using armed force, if necessary. To fire upon their own flesh and blood was not what Britain's young men were trained to the use of arms for, and while resort to violence on the part of the strikers cannot be tolerated, outbreaks are the more likely to occur when it is felt that the army is being used to facilitate strike-breaking. It is sincerely to be hoped that there will be no serious disorder or rioting but the wisdom of practically putting the country under martial law is open to grave doubt.

HONOLULU, Sept. 30.—Mount Mauna Loa, on Hilo Island, burst into a new eruption late last night and a wide stream of lava began pouring down the Kona side, destroying many homes. The residents of the Kona side are reported fleeing to the sea, which is thirty miles distant.

### Real Dry.

Before the onward sweep of prohibition many places have become so devoid of liquor that they are described as "bone-dry" but apparently there is none drier now than Montana; the prohibition law makes the state so arid, so far as alcoholic beverages are concerned, that some of the big breweries were converted into plants for drying vegetables.

## The Peace Treaty and Canada.

The Parliament of Canada has passed the Treaty of Peace with Germany. In a few days, the King will probably proclaim it, and then war will be over, in an official sense, although the fighting stopped ten months ago.

Canada also becomes a member of the League of Nations, which consists of 32 nations, all pledged to help in case one of them starts a war. That is the meaning of the famous Clause 10. The Liberals argued that Canada should not bind herself to help in future wars that may break out in Europe as the result of quarrels between some of the dinky little scrapping nations, or the big ones, for that matter, that form the league. But Borden said Parliament must take the treaty just as it stands. The Liberals moved a resolution that in future not a Canadian soldier should go overseas except by consent of the Canadian Parliament. The Unionists voted it down. So now we are in the proud position of belonging to the League of Nations and of having our boys conscripted for foreign wars. All that our Parliament will be expected to do will be to raise the money while you raise the boys. How do you like it? We have surely travelled at a fast pace since 1914. Has it really been in the direction of democracy? If so, we still have a long way to go. —Ont. Journal.

## The Jesuit Novitiate Trial.

The Novitiate raid and trial have ended in failure and disaster for the haters and persecutors of the Catholic Church. The raid was conceived in bigotry and carried out in malice and bitterness. There was just as much reason for raiding a dozen Protestant institutions, yet this one Catholic institution in the midst of a dense anti-Catholic population was the one that was selected. In this institution was a son of a Catholic Minister of Justice and at him the blow was principally aimed. It made no difference to these bigots that Hon. Mr. Doherty had already given up one son, who died in Flanders bravely fighting for the Flag. Some of those who thus persecuted the worthy Minister of Justice would not go themselves to the Front or send their sons there. And yet to the clamour of "such persons the Tory Government bowed down in cowardly fear and granted them the satisfaction of an official investigation, as if Mr. Doherty and his son and the Novitiate authorities were under suspicion of sedition and disloyalty! It was certainly a small mean exhibition of malice on the part of the Protestant majority in Ontario. They talk about "British fair play" and a "square deal for all," and that "minorities must be protected," but they know nothing whatever about the meaning of these terms. The famous, or rather infamous, "Novitiate Raid" will remain forever as a choice sample of the narrow-mindedness and intolerance of Protestant Ontario. —Cath. Register.

## Intolerance in Guelph.

The G.W.V.A. in Guelph are demanding that Lt. Steffen of the fire brigade, be discharged on the ground that he is an alien enemy. Chief Smith stated to the fire committee that he would not stand for interference from any quarter. He was perfectly satisfied with the services and the loyalty of Lieut. Steffen and he would not dispense with his services. Steffen is a German by birth, but came to Canada when less than two years of age. He thought that when his father took out naturalization papers many years ago this covered his case also. On Sept. 15th Steffen handed in his resignation which was promptly accepted.

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