

Chapter 7 - Cultural, Religious, and Sporting Groups

The Theodore Community Club

The Underlying Ideal of Theodore's Community Club

Writing in 1947, J. S. Anderson, stated that in the early nineteen twenties strife was rampant in the village of Theodore. Both the village and the surrounding district was split into ethnic and cultural factions, and there was harmony or cooperation among them. "The Ukrainians were despised as "bohunks", the English were referred to, scornfully, as "green Englishmen," the Germans were reviled as followers of the Kaiser. . . Here in this village and district, was Europe on a small scale, with all its suspicion, animosity and strife."¹

According to Anderson one man, the Rev. E. R. May, the minister of the Union Church in the village had an idea that would, over time, change the situation. His idea which may have sounded extremely simple, was a club in which people of all ethnicities and cultures would come together and work on projects that would benefit the community as a whole. However, underneath the simplicity lay the high ideals that as people came together and, co-operating with one another on a common goal, they would gain a greater appreciation of the responsibilities of Canadian citizenship. He talked to all who would listen; business men, farmers, laborers and the people who hang out in the poolroom. By his enthusiasm and earnestness, he sold them on his idea, and the Club was born.²

Anderson goes on to state that the rules of membership were elastic to the extent that they were practically non-existent. Membership was open to all regardless of culture, religion, occupation, financial status, age or sex. There were no initiation or membership fees, and no

pledge of any sort was extracted from a member. Nothing more was asked of them than a willingness to work with other members on project undertaken by or one of its committees. Funds were to be raised by means of entertainments or, if necessary, by public subscription.³

In the years prior to the Second World war the Community Club took on many projects including the weekly showing of movies, the establishment of a library, the building of the sports grounds, the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation, the erection of two curling rinks, the erection of the village hall and the collection of food for the dried out parts of Southern Saskatchewan during the great depression. These projects are described in mre detail in other parts of this history.⁴

The extent to which the Community Club reached Rev. May's ideal can be judged by the success of an event Anderson calls an "Assembly of Nations." Representatives of each of the cultural or ethnic groups in the district were invited to prepare and serve a supper of their national dishes and to put on an item for the program which would follow the dinner. The program item was to show some phase of life in the land of their origin. According to Anderson the village hall was not large enough to hold the people who tried to crowd into it for the event.

As the evening passed and one group followed another on the stage it was evident that something had wrought a change in the packed hall of men and women still not far removed from Europe. Pride of race was there, but over and above that, and glowing far stronger, was a pride in being a part of this new country which they now called home. Never was the National Anthem sung with greater fervor than it was in th Theodore hall that night.⁵

It may be that Anderson confused the event he called an "Assembly of Nations" with an event sponsored by the Young People's group of the Theodore United Church in 1934 which they called a "Tea of Nations." In announcing the event the young people said that they planned to represent ten countries: Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, China. Ukraine, Denmark, America,

Iceland, and Germany. Each country would have a tea booth, decorated to depict the country represented. After tea was been served, each group would provide ten or fifteen minutes of entertainment characteristic of their own country. The announcement ended with the invitation "Come and enjoy an entertainment of many customs and we will all sing "O Canada" together."⁶

A year later the following item ppear4e in the Theodore news column.

A crowd of more than four hundred filled the large town hall to capacity from 5.30 p.m. to almost midnight last Friday evening, the occasion being the second annual tea and concert of nations - and was an even greater success than its predecessor.⁷

The Beginning

On 14 January, 1924 a group of men representing every organization in the village met in the office of Gus Trithart for the purpose of purchasing a Victor Safety Cinema that was to be owned and used by and for the community.^{8 9} Although they may not have realized it at the time, this meeting was the first of an organization, the Theodore Community Club, that would not only serve the Theodore district for more than forty years, but, according to J. S. Anderson was the first Community Club in the Province of Saskatchewan.¹⁰

In reporting the meeting the Theodore correspondent to *The Yorkton Enterprise* listed a number of projects that would be funded from the admission price of the movies, which was set at 25¢ for adults and 10¢ for children. These projects included a recreation centre, a library, a gymnasium, a community piano, and a good hockey rink. It was also thought that the movie projector would by used by the churches and in young people's work as well as an opportunity for educational lectures in science, history, biography, religion, and so on.¹¹

The newly formed organization wasted no time in planning its future. At its second meeting on 23 January, 1924 the possibility of a Community Hall for Theodore was raised and fund raising activities including plays and a minstrel show were proposed. At their third meeting they discussed the possibility of buying a hall for the community and purchasing a piano.¹²

By late February, 1924, just a few weeks after its organization the Theodore Community Club had attracted sufficient interest and attention in the village and surrounding district to prompt the following report outlining its purpose:

A number have been enquiring about Theodore Community Club. We are anxious that the whole community stand behind the work of this organization, are only too glad to inform of the plans and ideals of the organization. The first effort was made toward purchasing a community moving picture machine. The machine so far has not given satisfaction, but we are looking forward to the new machine which will be in Theodore on Saturday night. The following are some of the objectives of the Community Club; a community centre for recreation purposes; a library; a gymnasium; a community piano.

Thirty men have become members of the organization. They met and appointed the following executive: Presided - Chas. Bonnie; Secy-Treas, - E. R. May; Committee; L. L. Larson, G. S. Brown, Johnny Hanson, Thomas Drobot, and one member of the church board. The committee represents the whole community. Previously there have been a number of small organizations; it is the plan to the Community Club to centre all community efforts under the control of one organization. Baseball, hockey, athletics, concerts, and all community activities devote the proceeds to the one treasury. Committees will be appointed to supervise the different activities, and any branch of the organization that needs help financially or otherwise applies to the executive will receive what assistance it is thought advisable to give. If everybody works for the one organization there is no reason why Theodore cannot become a live energetic and up-to-date community.

One of the great weaknesses of the community in the past has been the lack of community spirit. No centre for wholesome recreation and entertainment has been provided. Much has been done through the Boy Scouts and C.G.I.T., but setting ideals before boys and girls for one hour or so per week is not going to be as successful as it might be if they live the remainder of the time in an environment that is unwholesome and unhelpful. When boys and girls are not at home in Theodore, where can they go to spend a profitable hour? This condition of things must not be allowed to continue. Every worthwhile effort is discounted unless the whole community co-operates in a helpful way.

Considerable progress has been made up to present although our organization is just a month old. An outside speaker is to be invited to address the Community Club once

every six weeks. Two plays are being prepared for the very near future. "All of a Sudden Peggy" is being put on by the older people. "The New Co-ed," a college play, is being put on by the younger people. The men are putting on a Minstrel Show on March 17. An invitation has been extended to General Ross, C.M.G., D.S.O., of Yorkton to address us within the next two or three weeks. Arrangements have also been made for the purchasing of a community centre. A committee consisting of Dr. O. A. Turner, Joe Conn, K. M. Lewis, G. S. Brown, and T. Hayes have been appointed for this purpose. Committees have also been appointed for the purpose of securing a piano for community purposes, and to provide a musical programme for the evenings when special speakers will visit us. Our main efforts so far have been in assisting the boys' hockey team. The boys have been very loyally supported. They have never been so well supported any other season. It is a credit to Theodore that such interest has been shown in the boys' hockey league. The teams have never traveled alone. They have always had a few interested followers. The community organization is a splendid thing for Theodore. Let's get busy! Everybody work and boost the Theodore Community Club.¹³

The Community Club and Motion Picture Shows in Theodore

As mentioned elsewhere, motion picture shows in Theodore began as a form of traveling entertainment. In the early 1920's, however, it became clear that the people Theodore could and would support regularly scheduled motion picture shows.

In 1921 it was reported that the store on Railway Avenue that Nicoli Kitzul had purchased from A. Sant a year earlier was being converted to a moving picture theater, and that shows would be put on two nights a week.¹⁴ It is not clear that anything came of the venture because in May, 1922 it was again announced that the store on railway Avenue, now called Kitzul's Hall, was being renovated for the purpose of showing moving pictures and that projectors were being installed.¹⁵ This attempt at setting up a movie theatre in Theodore was successful, and it was later reported that the Friday and Saturday evening picture shows at the Princess Theatre were drawing good crowds.¹⁶

It seems, however, that there was a major problem with movies being shown in Kitzul's hall because the next mention of moving picture shows in Theodore occurs is a report that Oscar Swedburg had paid a fine of \$2.00 and costs for operating a cinematograph without a license and that N. Kitzul had also paid costs for allowing cinematograph to operate on his property without license.¹⁷ The news report does not say whether or not any movies were shown after the fines were paid.

In January 1924 it was announced that Theodore had secured the Thorsteinson Road Show who would put on a good moving picture at a very reasonable price every other week.¹⁸ However, about that time the Theodore Community Club bought its first movie projector, no further news items about the Thorsteinson Road Show or any other travelling company bringing movies to Theodore can be found in the Theodore news columns.

As part of its desire to serve the people of the whole Theodore district, the Theodore Community Club was soon showing movies at Beaverdale, Creekside; Crewkerne, and Rocky Dell, as well as at Theodore.¹⁹ No movies were shown in the summer of 1925, but in late November of that year it was announced that movies would be shown at Creekside on Thursday night, Beaverdale on Friday night, and Theodore on Saturday night, and that the admission would be 25¢ for adults and 10¢ for children.²⁰ While no venue for the Community Club's movies is mentioned, it is most likely that they were shown in Kitzul's Hall until the erection of Theodore's Village Hall in 1930. With the low prices of only 10 and 20 cents the Saturday night movies were a popular entertainments and drew large crowds.²¹

Part of the idea behind the movie venture was to entice farmers to come to Theodore rather than other centers.²² In 1935 the village council showed its appreciation for the support the

Community Club's movies were giving local business by raising the rent for the village hall from \$10.00 to \$25.00 per night in an attempt to keep outside concern from with the Community Club.²³

In 1935 the picture shows which had been a weekly in the town hall during the spring and summer months were discontinued in the late fall because roads conditions were so bad in most directions that attendance was extremely poor.²⁴ In 1937 the motion picture shows were again discontinued in December because poor road conditions made the shows unprofitable.²⁵

In the spring of 1937 the Community Club in conjunction with Theodore's village council made two significant improvement to the weekly movies. The first was the purchased a new up-to-date talking picture machine by the Community Club. The new machine was advertised as being able to produces shows that were equal the shows put on in Yorkton, Saskatoon, or elsewhere. The village council purchased a 1,500-watt diesel engin to provide power for the picture shows, as well as for lighting the hall, the street, and the entrance outside the hall.²⁶

The Community Club and Other Activities in the Mid 1920's

The issues of the piano and the Library were soon tackled and dealt with. By mid March 1924 the Community Club announced that it had purchased a piano to be used for concerts and dances.²⁷ The purchase was made possible by loans from twenty-two member of the Community Club who were finally repaid in April 1928.²⁸ At that time a new piano fund was started with the money received from renting the piano for dances and concert.²⁹ In 1927 the community club had received \$26 from piano rentals and spent \$13 for insuring the instrument and tuning it.³⁰ The

rental for the piano was fixed at \$3.00 for dances, a proportionate charge was made for concerts, and all church organizations had free use of it.³¹

In November, 1924, it was announced that the community Club had secured a library and that fifty books have been received from the government in Regina.³² The books were kept at the telephone office and could be kept for two weeks.³³ The Library appears to have been popular, as report from 1926 announcing a new set of books also stated that 330 books had been borrowed from the previous set and that the Community Club was charging a fee of 5¢ for each book borrowed.³⁴ In 1927 more than 600 books passed through Theodore's library.³⁵

Theodore's Community Club soon became the umbrella organization under which all of the sports teams operated and under which a great many concerts, dances and other events were co-ordinated. This meant that the club was in constant need of money, and in addition to the weekly movies the Community Club sponsored several types of fund raising events..

One popular fund raiser was whist drives. Whist was a popular card game of the time and a number of organization in Theodore had used whist drives to raise money. Evidence that the people of Theodore enjoyed it can be seen in a report from 1928 which stated that 150 people had attended a recent whist drive.³⁶ Prizes were given out for the top men's and women's scores, and consolation prizes for the lowest scores in both categories. After the prizes were awarded and the cards put away, a lunch, provided by the ladies present would be served. The evening usually ended with a community dance following the lunch. Local musicians would often provide the dance music for free or for a very low rate.

One of the more unique entertainments and fund raisers that was sponsored by the local Community Club was a jig saw puzzle contest, which is described below.

Jig saw puzzles have been ruining the sleep of many a good citizen for weeks now, and some of our citizens have become quite expert at sticking together pieces of ladies noses, eyes, feet and the other parts and accessories that are included in the general make-up of the adorable creatures. Is it little wonder, then, that the said experts should harbor a desire to get together and settle the supremacy of jig-saw puzzling, which they did and the champions, as announced at the gathering were: First prize quartet: Miss Ivy Tindale, Miss Jenny Hockman, Mr. W. Mickelson, and Irwin McCrea. Second prize went to Mrs. I. A. Joudrey, Miss Eva Youchezin, John Hart and Harry Peterson. A very pleasant dance followed the contest which was much enjoyed by all present. This will probably be the last entertainment of the Community Club for this season.³⁷

Finally, it sometimes happened that another community organization would hold a fund raising event and donate the proceeds to the Community Club. The Union Church Ladies' Aid for example, decided to charge admission for their play, "Strictly Business," and divide the profits between themselves and the Community Club.³⁸

The Skating Rink

One of the earliest projects taken on by the newly formed Community Club was the construction of a shack for the outdoor skating rink. Because the Community Club had no funds in its coffers, the local lumber dealer was more than a little dubious about the club's credit rating. He finally agreed to supply the lumber on the condition that the shack, was to be built on skids so it could be hauled back to the lumber yard if not paid for. His fears proved groundless because a minstrel show was staged during the winter and bill for the construction material was paid.³⁹

In 1924 the skating rink was located on the tennis grounds east of the Anglican church.⁴⁰ Because the new rink was further from the village well that was previously used to obtain water, a long hose was procured from the Yorkton fire department and the water from the CPR water tank was used to flood the rink.⁴¹ A comfortable room was erected beside the rink to be used as an

office and cloak room for the skaters.⁴² The committees in charge of the rink also engaged Mr. C. B. Ungar's well-boring machine to sink a supply well alongside the grounds for the purpose of providing a supply of water for flooding the rink.⁴³ Mr. Ungar drilled down more than sixty feet, but did not find a sufficient flow of water to provide a reliable reservoir for the rink.⁴⁴

When the CPR water tank was blown down in a wind storm in 1926, it created a major problem for the skating rink because with no well nearby scores of tanks of water had to be hauled on horse-drawn sleighs to flood the rink.⁴⁵ It was estimated that the cost of hauling water to the rink would add about \$300 to the cost of maintaining it for the 1927-1928 season, and a number of fund raising events were planned.⁴⁶ Fortunately for the rink committee, there were still funds available from the minstrel show of 1927, and only by using these funds was it possible able to pay the rink expenses of about \$250.⁴⁷

In 1928 the Theodore Community Club built a new curling and skating rink on a corner of the sports ground. This site became the permanent home for future curling and skating rinks and later for the recreation complex.

Theodore's Sports Grounds

A second major project undertaken by the Community club was the enlargement of the sports grounds. New space was required for baseball and softball fields and a dirt track for horse. According to J. S. Anderson, the only property of sufficient size and suitable location carried a price tag of \$1,100. Member of the Community Club set about raising the money by public subscription, and in two days time the property was paid for. The newly acquired property was contained several little hills and a few sloughs making a great deal of leveling the high places and

filling the low places necessary. This was when many farmers from the district took arrived with their horses and equipment borrowed from the municipalities and completed the leveling.⁴⁸

Theodore's Diamond Jubilee of Confederation

In August 1927 the *Toronto Globe* ran an article that began with the words, "When it comes to celebrating Dominion Day we can all bow to the zeal and enthusiasm of the Prairies. Take the case of Theodore, Sask."⁴⁹ What the article goes on to talk about was Theodore's celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation.

The year 1917 had been the Golden Anniversary of Canadian Confederation, but because the country was engaged in the Great War, the event passed without much formal notice except that a three-cent commemorative stamp was issued by the Post Office. In 1927 conditions were much different and Canada was more than ready to celebrate its sixtieth birthday. Theodore, of course, was no exception and a great deal of time and effort went into planning and preparing for a grand event to held on the first of July. Many of the plans for the anniversary celebration began during the previous winter, and were well advanced by early May when The Associated Teachers Club, which was made up of teachers from Theodore, Insinger, and Sheho met at Theodore and appointed committees for the event.⁵⁰ Also in May o19127 the Theodore Correspondent to *The Yorkton Enterprise* stated that the village council was considering the purchase of six acres of land to enlarge the sports grounds and baseball park.⁵¹

At a meeting held in early June, 1927, it was reported that the reports of the various committees that had previously been appointed had done a great deal of work, that the entire Theodore district was enthusiastically looking forward to the celebration. It was also reported that

funding for the event was coming from the RM of Insinger, which was providing a grant of \$50, the Village of Theodore, which was contributing \$75, and that several of the rural school boards were making gifts of \$10 or more each.⁵²

Later in the month it was reported that Forest Nook School District was planning to pay the cost of the transportation to Theodore for those children who otherwise would not get there, and would give each child a little spending money. Forest Nook School District was located about sixteen miles south and west of Theodore, just east of the Beaver Hills Forest Reserve. This was in addition to the \$10 they were giving to the Jubilee committee. Garry Municipality, located southwest of Theodore, was reported to be giving \$10 to each of its schools so that students could attend the event. It was hoped that children from all the surrounding School Districts would be able to attend the celebration.⁵³

While the amounts of money mentioned above seem to be very low by any standard in the twenty-first century, it must be remembered that the purchasing power of a dollar was much higher in 1927 than it is today. According to the bank of Canada's Inflation Calculator "a 'basket' of goods and services that cost \$100.00 in 1927 would cost \$1,427.47 in 2017."⁵⁴ The \$10 that each School provided to the committee would have had the purchasing power of about \$142.75 ninety years later.

On Monday, June 13, volunteers arrived on the sports grounds, where, under the direction of A. E. Gregory, they began levelling the ground inside the race track for a new football field. It took eleven teams of horses and John Nordin's big tractor to get the work done in one day.⁵⁵ Next day, there were eighteen teams, a large tractor, and a grader working on the horse track.⁵⁶ Wednesday saw the finishing touches on the previous work.⁵⁷

As a token of its appreciation for all the hard work the volunteers provided, the committee in charge of the celebration had arranged for the men to have dinner at the hotel. After the first day the committee decided that the men should also be given a four o'clock lunch and asked some of the local ladies to send out coffee, tea, sandwiches and cake. According to J. S. Anderson, Theodore's correspondent to *The Yorkton Enterprise*, "The splendid weather and optimistic crop conditions and a growing spirit of co-operation among the citizens of the district have made the whole effort of the committees getting up Theodore's Diamond Jubilee a very pleasant task."⁵⁸ At the annual meeting of The Theodore Community Club in April, 1928, It was reported that the value of the free labour provided by the local men, their teams and tractors was worth an estimated \$500.⁵⁹

Unfortunately, after all the work and excitement leading up to the event, Theodore's Diamond Jubilee celebrations could not be held on the first of July as planned and had to be postponed. The newspaper account of the celebration does not say why it was postponed, but it is most likely that the weather had something to do with it, It is also likely that the weather was also the reason the event was postponed two more time as well. It was reported that these three postponements almost broke the morale of those responsible for the big event, However, on Friday, July 8th the big celebration finally took place.⁶⁰

As it turned out, all those postponements actually worked in favour of the celebration because there was no other event to conflict with it, people came other centres including Springside, Yorkton, Willowbrook, Buchanan, Insinger, and Sheho. Although not mentioned in the news report it is very likely that people from other surrounding points such as Parkerview, Jedburgh, and Orcadia also attended. From the report of the day's events, it also appears that just

about every Rural School district around Theodore was represented.⁶¹ The weather was reported to have been perfect making it possible for almost 100% of the farmers around the village for many miles be present. Although there was no count of those attending, it was estimated that about 1,500 people attended the event because the gate admission indicated that about 700 adults were in attendance.⁶²

The program for the day began as originally planned when 330 children and their teachers from all the schools in the district lined up for a parade at 11:30 a.m. and each child received a commemoration medal. Then, carrying flags, and led by the Theodore band and Mr. P. R. Pollock, the school principal at Theodore who acted as Parade Marshal, they marched from the school down Henry Street to Railway Avenue, and then west to Christopher Street where they made a right turn. Another right turn at Yorkton Avenue took them to Main Street where they turned east again and proceeded to the judge's stand on the sports ground. The parade was described in *The Yorkton Enterprise* as a truly colourful event as those taking part in it were "literally loaded with flags, bunting, variegated hats, and beautiful banners."⁶³

As planned, prizes were awarded to the schools with best appearance and best attendance. Westbrook School took first prize for attendance with 100% of its students in attendance. The second prize went to Caldervale with 95% attendance. Theodore's Senior Public School room took 1st place in appearance, and a special prize went to Caldervale.⁶⁴

The original plans were that following the parade, everyone would listen to a broadcast of the King's speech, the bells from the parliament buildings in Ottawa, and other Dominion Day ceremonies. A special committee had made the necessary arrangements for this to occur.⁶⁵ Since it was no longer possible to do this, the program continued with opening prayers, the reading of

messages from the King, the Governor-general, and the House of Commons. Mr. G. W. McPhee, the local Member of Parliament also spoke.⁶⁶ As planned this part of the program was concluded by serving hot cocoa to the children who were expected to provide their own lunches.⁶⁷

After lunch there was a long list of sporting events for everyone. Each school had run its own elimination contests and only two entries were accepted from each school for each event.⁶⁸ Along with the children's program there were men's and ladies' races, relay races, a half mile race, and jumping events.⁶⁹ Six football teams from Creekside, Caldervale, Springside, Rocky Dell, and two from Theodore (one rural and one village team) made use of the new football field while baseball teams from Buchanan, War End, Theodore, Westbrook, and Sheho used the baseball field.⁷⁰ The new football field meant that the football teams would not have to share space with the baseball teams as they had on previous occasions.⁷¹ A tug-of-war, a slow automobile race, and a cocoanut throw were also part of the entertainment.⁷²

Horse racing was a very popular sport at Theodore and about \$75 was available as prize money on this occasion. In addition to the usual horse racing events, there were special horse races for school children and for farmers. Some of the farmers' races involved the harnessing, hitching, and driving the horses, while others required the rider to first saddle the horse before riding it.⁷³

Food, of course, is always an important consideration at events such as this and it was reported that The United Church Ladies Aid sold more 200 lunches on the grounds.⁷⁴ Two of Theodore's local merchants L. L. Larson and J. C. McCrae each did a great business in fruits, drinks and ice cream.⁷⁵ And, if that was not enough there was also a hot dog concession.⁷⁶

During the day the Theodore band provided all the music on the sports grounds which was greatly appreciated, and in the evening the Frederickson orchestra supplied music for the dance. The day ended with a great bonfire that could be seen for miles.⁷⁷ This was the Community Club's first really big project and after paying all expenses, including the prizes, it reported that it had about \$100 on hand.⁷⁸

Theodore's First Curling Rink

The idea of building a curling rink in Theodore first arose in the early 1920's, but the post-war recession prevented its construction at that time. By the end of 1927, however, conditions had changed and the Community Club held a meeting open to all interested parties to discuss the erection of a building suitable for both a curling rink and the display of agricultural exhibits. The club had done some preliminary work by gathering information on the cost of the project, but made it clear that those present would have to make the first decisions in the matter. It was estimated that a building having two sheets of curling ice and waiting room would cost between \$800 and \$900 for the lumber, and that the total cost would be about \$1,500. It was hoped that much of the labour would be given free in building bees. Several speakers presented information on the advantages such a building gave other communities, and the success of the celebrations for the Diamond Jubilee the previous summer was used as an example of what the Theodore could accomplish. The result was that those attending the meeting were almost unanimous in their decision to go ahead with the curling rink project.⁷⁹

During 1928 the community club held a number of fund raising events and was able to construct the curling rink and an open-air skating rink on a corner of the sports grounds which

had been donated to the project by the village council. The curling rink opened on New Year's Day 1929. Although the original intention was that the building could be used as a venue for agricultural events, there is nothing in the Theodore news to suggest that any agricultural events were held in it.



Hunter Rink 1941 Margaret Hunter, Marjorie Hunter, Emma Larson, Bertha Archer

In July, 1932 the Theodore district was hit with a wind storm described as being of “cyclonic proportions” that was accompanied by a cloudburst of rain and heavy hail. Damage to Farmers’ crops and building was widespread, and in Theodore the curling and skating rink were completely demolished. Large sections of the curling rink, weighing hundreds of pounds, were simply picked up by the wind and carried over a barbed wire fence, into a nearby field. All that was left standing was the barbed wire fence, together with dressing and waiting rooms on one end of the skating rink.⁸⁰ The people of Theodore, however, were not about to let a little thing like a wind storm keep them from their curling and hockey and set about building new facilities. While there are no reports on the construction of the new facilities, they must have been completed very quickly as a new item from December, 1932 stated that:

Every night the rink is found to be the busiest place in town, Skaters on the skating rink and curlers on the curling rink keep the fun going until near midnight. Several games of excellent curling have been played lately, showing that we have local talent that will likely be heard from this winter.⁸¹

Theodore’s Town Hall

Like the curling rink, the idea of building a town hall for the Village of Theodore was first presented several years before construction could actually begin. Theodore’s Village Council recognized the need for a town hall as early as 1911 when tenders were called for the erection of such a building.⁸² Nothing, however, was done about it at that time, and in 1916 that an attempt was made to finance a stock company that would build and operate a hall in the village.⁸³ Again, nothing happened. In the spring of 1925 there was a third attempt to build a hall in the village. A general meeting of all those who were interested in community affairs was called to discuss ways and means of erecting a community hall in the village.⁸⁴



Theodore Town Hall at the time of the first school reunion 1977 - Courtesy Colleen Bilokreli

Finally, in 1928 the matter of a town hall for the village arose again when a petition in support of a hall was presented to the village council.⁸⁵ The matter was well received by the council and it was proposed that Theodore sell debentures in order to pay for the construction.⁸⁶

By late October 1929 there was an acute need for a new hall in Theodore as there was no hall in the village large enough to meet the requirements of the village and surrounding district for concerts, dances and social events. The prospects for a new hall in Theodore depended on the necessity of receiving permission to borrow the money needed for construction.⁸⁷ However, Theodore's hopes for a new unity hall were soon dashed when the government of Saskatchewan, refused to grant Theodore's request to issue debentures for the sum of \$4,000 to build the hall.⁸⁸ The government also stated that it would not grant permission for the village to issue debentures unless the hall also included space for village offices, gaol, and so on.⁸⁹

The people of Theodore were not prepared to accept "No," as an answer to their request for a new village hall, and continued to petition the village council to erect one. As a meeting of the Community Club in early November, 1929, the overseer of the village stated that the council was trying to meet the request, that money from the Community Club would probably be needed if a suitable hall were to be built. As it happened the Community Club actually had some money and was considering using it to dig a well for flooding the curling and skating rinks. Since there was not enough money to build a new hall and dig a well a choice had to be made between the two. The general feeling among the members of the Community Club was that the money should be used to build the hall, and that the digging of the well could be put over for at least another year.⁹⁰

At the end of May, 1930, plans and specifications for Theodore's proposed new village hall were sent to Regina, for approval by the Local Government Board, which was again asked to grant permission to borrow money by debenture to construct the building.⁹¹ This time permission

to build the hall was granted and on 20 June, 1930, the residents of Theodore voted 3 to 1 in favour of borrowing \$4,000 for the construction of the hall.^{92 93}

The location chosen for the new hall was between Austin's butcher shop and the pool hall on Main Street. The site had formerly been occupied by A. D. Eckhardt's general store which had burned down a number of years previously and the property left vacant. Construction began in July, 1930.⁹⁴ Because the government had only approval of funding the cost that part of the building that was to be used by the village council the residents of Theodore and district pitched in, giving freely of their labour, time, and money to see that the construction was completed in a timely manner.⁹⁵

The plans for the new Village Hall called for a two-story frame structure measuring 30 by 80 feet. The lower floor was to contain the council chamber, the secretary's office, a fire hall, and the jail cell while the upper floor was used for concerts, dances, picture shows, and so on.⁹⁶ There was also a kitchen and banqueting facilities on the lower floor. There was a small balcony at the back of the upper floor from which motion pictures were projected onto a large screen which hung in front of the stage.

Tickets for the grand opening which was to be held on 24 October, 1930 went on sale early that month. Each ticket provided admittance to the opening ceremony and the dance which was to follow, as well as a chance to win a pair of raccoons that had been donated by Charles Essar, the owner of the Theodore Fur Farms.⁹⁷ It is interesting to note that the United Church Ladies' Aid held their annual fowl supper in the basement of the Village Hall on 4 October, 1930, almost three weeks prior to the official opening of the hall.⁹⁸ As a final note, it should be mentioned that the Ladies' Aid raised \$70 at their supper, \$320 was raised at the opening dance

which was spent on further interior work on the building, and the two raccoons were won by Mr. Sam Sawchuk of Insinger.^{99 100}

Helping Others

One of the characteristics shared by many residents of Theodore was a willingness to help others whenever the need arose. The Theodore Community Club became the vehicle by which the people of Theodore could help people in other parts of the province. One occasion when Theodore had the opportunity to help other people in Saskatchewan occurred in 1933. Writing in 1947, J. S. Anderson recalled the conditions of the times.

1933 was one of the years in which southern Saskatchewan was stricken by drought. By some quirk of nature, the northern part of the province was blessed with good crops and exceptionally heavy yields of vegetables. The shipment of the surplus vegetables to the drought areas was the obvious move, but the summer months passed without any apparent effort toward organization of the province along this line. As they had often done before, the members of the Community Club saw the need and acted. In order to crystallize public attention, they collected a truck load of vegetables and shipped it to a hard-hit village. Another one followed a few days later. Through the co-operation of a number of newspapers, these shipments received considerable publicity.¹⁰¹

While Anderson gives full credit to the Community Club, the first truckload of fruits and vegetable was actually gathered together and sent by the Theodore Homemakers' Club. Local farmers and gardeners had only twenty-four hours notice, but were able to fill the truck in just a few hours time. A few sacks of potatoes had to be left behind because there was not room for them in the truck.¹⁰²

The Theodore news column does not say who organized and sent the second truckload of produce from Theodore, but it did say that a committee has been organized to collect and forward offerings of grains and vegetables to the needy in the south, and that it was hoped they could fill a

box car. Because the Community Club was connected to most of the other clubs and organizations in Theodore it seems likely that it organized this committee. It is, after-all, one thing to fill a farm truck with produce, but it is quite a different undertaking to fill a forty-foot-long box car with produce. There is some confusion as to how many carloads of vegetables left Theodore for southern Saskatchewan in the fall of 1933. The Theodore news column clearly identifies three different shipments, but Anderson says there were five.

According to Anderson both the CNR and the CPR agreed to transport carloads of garden produce to southern Saskatchewan free of charge, and during the next few months hundreds of tons of vegetables were shipped from northern and central Saskatchewan to the south. Finally, Anderson's assertion that Theodore was the first community to ship vegetable south may very well be correct as neither *The Leader-Post* nor *The Star-Phoenix* carry stories about food deliveries dated prior to September 5, the date they carried the story about Theodore's first truckload.

Another opportunity for Theodore to help others occurred in the fall of 1934 when the Red Cross made a Saskatchewan wide appeal for funds and in Theodore the Community Club coordinated the fund raising. Receptacles for donations were placed in all businesses, a monster whist drive and dance was held in the town hall.¹⁰³ As a result of Theodore's efforts a total of \$96.27 was sent to the Red Cross Society in Regina.¹⁰⁴ In mid December, 1934 a story in *The Yorkton Enterprise* announced that Theodore's contribution to the Red Cross was larger than that of any other village in Province.

Word has been received from W. F. Marshall, Red Cross Commissioner, to the effect that the recent drive for funds staged by members of the Theodore Community Club was so successful as to place Theodore above that of any other village in the province

during 1934. Though the citizens of Theodore and district are proud of this record, they would gladly see it shattered by any other centre and would urge that every village which has not made a contribution to this most worthy cause seek to better the record.

All monies received were in small sums only. A whist drive and dance was, planned and printed admission tickets to this were obtained from the Red Cross Commissioner in Regina. These tickets were sold by Community Club members for a week prior to the whist drive and dance. All men, young and old, residents and strangers, were canvassed. Collection receptacle were placed in all business, establishments and the drive was well advertised locally. A crowd that taxed the capacity of the hall was on hand for the whist drive and dance. Lunch was served and sold in the basement of the hall by the girls of the CGIT who donated their services and the proceeds to the Red Cross. A total of over \$100 was realized, which left \$95 00 to be forwarded to the Red Cross after payment of necessary expenses. It is planned to make the drive an annual undertaking on the part of the Theodore 'Community Club'.¹⁰⁵

In 1935 the Community Club sponsored a picture show and dance, the proceeds of which were donated to the Red Cross.¹⁰⁶ More than \$50 was raised on this occasion.¹⁰⁷ Similar entertainments were sponsored by the Community Club 1936 and 1937.

At a regular monthly meeting of the Community Club early in 1935 the idea of forming a local Agricultural Society was discussed. Correspondence from the Department of Agriculture in Regina pointed out that junior clubs that took in boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 21 years were very successful in smaller centres. Consequently, the Community Club decided to sponsor a baby beef club, and a special committee consisting of L. Peterson, Ed Leonhardt, and Andy Simpson, Jr. was set up. Two members of the club attended the annual baby beef show at Foam Lake and a public meeting was held at which the formation of junior clubs and the general care of baby beef stock was explained.¹⁰⁸

Mr. Brocklebank of the University of Saskatchewan addressed an enthusiastic crowd at the public meeting held in the town hall, and those who driven to Foam Lake spoke highly of the success of this Baby Beef Club there. Theodore's Baby Beef Club was formed that evening.¹⁰⁹

It appears that the Baby Beef Club held its first show in May 1937. Eighteen entries including some from Springside and Stoney Coulee were paraded down Main St. From the old bank building to the sports grounds where they were judged. Following the judging all the young exhibitors were treated to a banquet at the Theodore Hotel.¹¹⁰

Royal Events 1935 - 1939

In 1935 King George V celebrated his silver anniversary as King of England and Emperor of India. Theodore, like many other communities in Canada was caught up in the festivities, and a day devoted to children's sports was organized. For the children the day ended with a free picture show in the village Hall compliments of the Community Club. For the adults the day ended with a big dance sponsored by the Community Club. The proceeds from the dance were given to the Jubilee Cancer Fund, and those who could not attend the dance were urged to make donation to the fund.¹¹¹

The second Royal Event and one of the last celebrations in Theodore before World War II was for the coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, later known as the Queen Mother. The occasion was planned to be a day for children and five rural schools visited Theodore. The day opened with the usual addresses by community leaders and a loud speaker erected in the hall brought the voice of the King clearly to all the listeners. Following the opening program in the hall the schools formed in parade and after marching to the sports grounds where they spent a couple of hours in sports. The day concluded with a free picture show followed by distribution of various prizes.¹¹²

The final Royal Event was the Royal visit to Canada in the spring of 1939 which generated a great deal of interest across the country and many of Theodore's residents made plans to travel to Melville, Saskatoon or Regina to see the King and Queen. The village council declared a half-day civic holiday on the Saturday that the Royal train was scheduled to stop in Melville so that residents could see the Royal couple, and stores remained open later on the Friday evening to accommodate those who usually did their shopping on Saturday night.¹¹³ It was later reported that Theodore was practically deserted on the day of the Royal visit, and that the crowd in Melville was so dense, that some were unable to get close enough to see anything and were left with little more than the impressions obtained from newspaper pictures.¹¹⁴

Theodore Celebrates its Golden Anniversary

The idea for Theodore's Pioneer Day originated on Monday, 8 July, 1940 when the Community Club called a meeting to arrange for a one-day event to raise money for War Services. At the meeting representatives from following schools: Theodore, Creekside, Westbrook, Caldervale, Lysenko, Poplar Leaf, White Sand, Chernowitz, Good Luck, War End, Beaverdale and Clear Creek, together with people who represented: Village Council, Legion, Masonic Lodge, Community Club, IODE, Ukrainian Ladies' Aid, Theodore, Ukrainian Ladies' Aid Westbrook, Theodore Homemaker, Beaverdale Homemakers and the United Church Ladies' Aid. Mr. John Harasymiuk, a local merchant presented a for a pioneer day be held in Theodore, on August 2. The proposal was accepted and committees were formed. Because they only had three weeks in which to make arrangement began working immediately¹¹⁵

On 1 August it was announced in *The Yorkton Enterprise* that everyone and everything was ready for the bid day.¹¹⁶ Speakers including Brigadier General Alex Ross, of Yorkton, H. G. Castleden, MP, A. C. Stewart, MLA, Inspector Binning of the RCMP, a representative of the University of Saskatchewan, and His Worship Mayor Chas. A. Peaker of Yorkton addressed the crowd. An evening ball game between Willowbrook and Yorkton had been arranged. Softball and children's sports were scheduled throughout the day. A public address system had been rented. Supper was served on the sports grounds at 25¢ per plate and pioneers over the age of 47 were admitted to the grounds free of charge. The pioneers were also given a free ticket for the supper. General admission to the grounds for everyone else was 25¢ for adults and 10¢ for children. A large parade had also been organized and the day ended with a picture show and dance in the evening.¹¹⁷

The parade got underway at two o'clock and was led by the Yorkton Civic Service Club band followed by two members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Then came a team of oxen followed by a Ukrainian float depicting some of the arts and costumes of the early Ukrainian settlers. Then a team of mules with a prairie schooner depicting the arrival of the early settlers. Boy Scouts from Foam Lake, Sheho, and Theodore were next in line, followed by children from the ten schools in the district. Floats by the Red Cross IODE, a steam engine, and an ancient thresher were next found in the parade, followed by the oldest cars in the district, after which came the 1940 models. An old tractor of very early vintage was followed by a 1940 model tractor and finally a comedy float.¹¹⁸

The day was generally considered to have been a success. It was reported that about 2,200 people from a variety of communities in north eastern Saskatchewan attended the celebration.¹¹⁹ A total of \$420.11 was raised and dispersed as follows: the Red Cross Society, \$200.00; the YMCA, \$100.00; Salvation Army, \$100.00.¹²⁰ Apparently the remaining \$20.00 was used to pay any outstanding accounts and also as a nucleus towards the Red Cross drive in the following September.

Notes:

1. Anderson, J. Stewart. "Theodore is a Pattern for Nations," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. " 11 December, 1947.
2. Anderson, J. Stewart. "Theodore is a Pattern for Nations," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. " 11 December, 1947.
3. Anderson, J. Stewart. "Theodore is a Pattern for Nations," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. " 11 December, 1947.
4. Anderson, J. Stewart. "Theodore is a Pattern for Nations," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. " 11 December, 1947.
5. Anderson, J. Stewart. "Theodore is a Pattern for Nations," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. " 11 December, 1947.
6. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. Theodore, 18 January, 1934.
7. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 28 February, 1935.
8. Matkowski, Marelyn. "Theodore Community Club." *Theodore and District History*. p.80
9. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 18 January, 1924.
10. Anderson, J. S. "The Theodore Pioneers," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 25 July, 1940.
11. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 18 January, 1924.
12. Matkowski, Marelyn. "Theodore Community Club." *Theodore and District History*. p.80
13. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 22 February, 1924.
14. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 21 July, 1921.
15. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 18 May, 1922.
16. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 1 June, 1922. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 1 June, 1922.
17. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 17 November, 1922.
18. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 22 January, 1924.
19. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 7 March, 1927.

20. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 28 November, 1924.
21. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 9 May, 1935.
22. Anderson, J. Stewart., "Theodore is a Pattern for Nations" *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 11 December, 1947.
23. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 13 June, 1935.
24. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 28 November, 1935.
25. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 9 December, 1937.
26. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 24 June, 1937.
27. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 14 March, 1924.
28. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 6 April, 1928.
29. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 6 April, 1928.
30. "Public Spirit Of Citizens Of Theodore Good," *The Yorkton Enterprise* 6 April, 1928.
31. "Theodore Community Club Discuss Many Matters at Meeting" *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 1 November, 1929.
32. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 28 November, 1924.
33. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 28 November, 1924.
34. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 3 December, 1926.
35. "Public Spirit Of Citizens Of Theodore Good," *The Yorkton Enterprise* 6 April, 1928.
36. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 10 February, 1928.
37. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 23 April, 1933.
38. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 27 January, 1925.
39. Anderson, J. Stewart., "Theodore is a Pattern for Nations" *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 11 December, 1947.
40. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 28 October, 1924.
41. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 14 November, 1924.

42. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 25 November, 1924.
43. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 25 November, 1924.
44. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 25 November, 1924.
45. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 3 December, 1926.
46. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 3 December, 1926.
47. "Public Spirit Of Citizens Of Theodore Good," *The Yorkton Enterprise* 6 April, 1928.
48. Anderson, J. Stewart., "Theodore is a Pattern for Nations" *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 11 December, 1947.
49. "The Day at Theodore," *Toronto Globe*. Reprinted in *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 12 August, 1927.
50. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 17 May 1927.
51. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 17 May 1927.
52. "Theodore To Hold Sports On Dominion Day," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 10 June, 1927.
53. "Theodore Is Preparing For Big Holiday," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 17 June, 1927.
54. "Inflation Calculator," *Bank of Canada*. Retrieved 28 April, 2017 from:
<http://www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/related/inflation-calculator>
55. "Theodore Is Preparing For Big Holiday," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 17 June, 1927.
56. "Theodore Is Preparing For Big Holiday," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 17 June, 1927.
57. "Theodore Is Preparing For Big Holiday," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 17 June, 1927.
58. "Theodore Is Preparing For Big Holiday," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 17 June, 1927.
59. "Public Spirit Of Citizens Of Theodore Good," *The Yorkton Enterprise* 6 April, 1928.
60. "Theodore Observes Diamond Jubilee of Confederation," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 15 July, 1927.
61. "Theodore Observes Diamond Jubilee of Confederation," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 15 July, 1927.

62. "Theodore Observes Diamond Jubilee of Confederation," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 15 July, 1927.
63. "Theodore Observes Diamond Jubilee of Confederation," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 15 July, 1927.
64. "Theodore Observes Diamond Jubilee of Confederation," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 15 July, 1927.
65. "Theodore To Hold Sports On Dominion Day," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 10 June, 1927.
66. "Theodore Observes Diamond Jubilee of Confederation," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 15 July, 1927.
67. "Theodore To Hold Sports On Dominion Day," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 10 June, 1927.
68. "Theodore To Hold Sports On Dominion Day," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 10 June, 1927.
69. "Theodore Observes Diamond Jubilee of Confederation," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 15 July, 1927.
70. "Theodore Observes Diamond Jubilee of Confederation," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 15 July, 1927.
71. "Theodore To Hold Sports On Dominion Day," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 10 June, 1927.
72. "Theodore To Hold Sports On Dominion Day," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 10 June, 1927.
73. "Theodore To Hold Sports On Dominion Day," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 10 June, 1927.
74. "Theodore Observes Diamond Jubilee of Confederation," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 15 July, 1927.
75. "Theodore Observes Diamond Jubilee of Confederation," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 15 July, 1927.
76. "Theodore To Hold Sports On Dominion Day," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 10 June, 1927.
77. "Theodore Observes Diamond Jubilee of Confederation," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 15 July, 1927.
78. "Theodore Observes Diamond Jubilee of Confederation," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 15 July, 1927.
79. "Community Affairs At Theodore Given Big Boost At Meeting," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 2 December, 1927

80. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 26 July, 1932.
81. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 9 December, 1932.
82. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Times*. 1 June, 1911.
83. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise* 14 December, 1916.
84. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 12 March, 1925.
85. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 10 February, 1928.
86. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 28 February, 1928.
87. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 22 October, 1929.
88. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 1 November, 1929.
89. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 1 November, 1929.
90. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 8 November, 1929.
91. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 30 May, 1930.
92. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 6 June, 1930.
93. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 24 June, 1930.
94. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 22 July, 1930.
95. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 8 August, 1930.
96. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 24 June, 1930.
97. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 2 October, 1930.
98. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 2 October, 1930.
99. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 10 October, 1930.
100. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 28 October, 1930.
101. Anderson, J. Stewart., "Theodore is a Pattern for Nations" *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 11 December, 1947.
102. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 7 September, 1933.

103. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 22 November, 1934.
104. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 6 December, 1934.
105. "Theodore Community Club Establishes Record For Canadian Red Cross," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 13 December, 1934.
106. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 14 November, 1935.
107. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 28 November, 1935.
108. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 9 April, 1936.
109. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 23 April, 1936.
110. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 13 May, 1937.
111. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 2 May, 1935.
112. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 20 May, 1937.
113. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 1 June, 1939.
114. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 8 June, 1939.
115. "Pioneer Day to Be Held At Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 11 July, 1940.
116. "Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 1 August, 1940.
117. "3,000 Expected To Attend Pioneer Day Friday At Theodore," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 1 August, 1940.
118. "2,200 People Attend Pioneer Celebration At Theodore on Friday," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 8 August, 1940.
119. "2,200 People Attend Pioneer Celebration At Theodore on Friday," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 8 August, 1940.
120. "Financial Report Theodore Pioneer Day," *The Yorkton Enterprise*. 22 August, 1940.