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The World's War

PARIS, Oct. 5. — Fort Brimont has been captured by the French troops, the war office announces tonight. The massif of Moronvillers has been taken and the massif of Nogent l'Abbesse encircled.

PARIS, Oct. 6. — Unconditional surrender characterises the general comment in Paris on the demand for peace sent by the Central Powers to President Wilson. It is felt here that Germany and her allies have not gone far enough in their request for an armistice.

GENEVA, Oct. 6. — An undecipherable panic without precedent broke out on the Berlin stock exchange yesterday, according to the Neueste Nachrichten of Munich. Shipping and armament shares especially were affected.

PARIS, Oct. 7. — The French have captured Berry-au-Bac, the war office announces tonight.

LONDON, Oct. 7. — The British line has been advanced on a front of four miles north of the Scarpe. Field-Marshal Haig reports tonight. The villages of Biache St. Vaast and Oppy were captured.

PARIS, Oct. 7. — A French naval division operating off the coast of Syria entered Beirut. The enthusiasm of the town is indescribable.

A BRITISH PORT, Oct. 7. — The Japanese steamer Hirano Maru, of 7,935 tons gross, has been torpedoed and sunk. It is feared that 300 lives were lost.

LONDON, Oct. 8. — Gen. Allenby's cavalry occupied the towns of Zelah and Rayak, respectively 33 and 30 miles northwest of the Syrian capital of Damascus, according to an official statement.

LONDON, Oct. 8. — The British and Americans have advanced to a depth of about three miles along a 20-mile front in their great attack between St. Quentin and Cambrai, Field-Marshal Haig announces today.

LONDON, Oct. 8. — British casualties reported in the week ending today contain the names of 37,946 officers and men.

WINNIPEG, 8 Oct. — Sir Thos. White, minister of finance, opened the campaign for the second Canadian Victory loan in Winnipeg tonight. The minimum amount which the minister asks for is \$300,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8. — Following is the answer to Germany's peace offer, which President Wilson ordered Secretary Lansing to transmit through the Swiss Embassy today: "To the Imperial German Chancellor: Before making any reply to the request of the Imperial German Government, and in order that the reply shall be as candid and straightforward as the momentous interests involved require, the president of the United States deems it necessary to assure himself of the exact meaning of the note of the Imperial Chancellor. Does the Imperial German government accept the terms laid down by the president in his address to the congress of the United States

on the 8th of January last and in subsequent addresses and that its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon the practical details of their application? The president feels bound to say with regard to the suggestion of an armistice that he would not feel at liberty to propose a cessation of arms to the governments with which the government of the United States is associated against the Central Powers so long as the armies of these powers are upon their soil. The good faith of any discussion would manifestly depend upon the consent of the Central Powers immediately to withdraw their forces everywhere from invaded territory. The president also feels that he is justified in asking whether the imperial chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the empire who have so far conducted the war. He deems the answer to these questions vital from every point of view."

LONDON, Oct. 9. — Field-Marshal Haig's official report this afternoon says: "We inflicted a heavy defeat on the enemy yesterday between St. Quentin and Cambrai taking over 10,000 prisoners and between 100 and 200 guns. Since August 21, the British first, third and fourth armies have broken through the whole defence lines on a front of over 35 miles from St. Quentin to Arras. Having penetrated this battle area to a depth of between 30 and 40 miles, our troops are now operating far beyond and east of the Hindenburg defences."

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 9. — The German reichstag has been summoned to meet on Oct. 12, according to the Berliner Tageblatt.

LONDON, Oct. 10. — LeCateau has been captured by the British, Field-Marshal Haig announces tonight. The British have advanced rapidly along the whole battlefield. They now hold the line of the Selle River from St. Souplet to Solesmes.

LONDON, Oct. 11. — British troops pressing into the southeast of Douai toward Denain have captured the villages of Iwuy and Fressias, according to Field-Marshal Haig's report.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 11. — Lieut. Gen. Schuech, who recently was spoken of as the successor of Gen. von Stein, head of the German war ministry, today was appointed to that post, according to a dispatch received here from Berlin.

LONDON, Oct. 11. — Austria-Hungary and Turkey have informed Germany that they will accept President Wilson's peace terms, according to a dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam.

BUDAPESTH, Oct. 11. — Dr. Alexander Wekerle, Hungarian Premier, announced his resignation after an audience with King Charles today.

LONDON, Oct. 11. — According to the latest estimate 490 persons perished when the passenger liner Leinster was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. The vessel carried 687 passengers and a crew of about 70 men.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11. — 10 Officers and 106 enlisted men of the American steamer Ticonderoga, sunk by an enemy submarine Sept. 30, were reported missing today by the navy department.

A BRITISH PORT, Oct. 11. — Probably 372 American troops have been lost as the result of the sinking of the transport Otranto in the North Channel, between the Scottish and Irish coast in a collision with the steamer Kashmir. The Otranto after the collision was dashed to pieces on the rocks off the south Scottish coast.

ZURICH, Oct. 12. — Emperor Charles of Austria has issued a manifesto announcing his decision to unite Croatia, Slavonia, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Dalmatia in one state, according to advices from Vienna.

BERLIN, Oct. 12. — South of Laon the German troops have evacuated the Chemin des Dames, the general staff announces.

LONDON, Oct. 12. — South of Laon the Germans are continuing their retirement from the famous Chemin des Dames under the pressure of attacks from the west and south and it is confidently expected that the whole of the famous highway will be entirely evacuated very soon. The Germans are falling back very rapidly in the Champagne, and this morning the French had advanced for a distance of from three to four miles. After capturing Vouziers, on the Aisne river, the French have gone some distance beyond that town. So swiftly is the line changing that it is difficult to follow the French advance from point to point.

BERLIN, Oct. 13. — Nish, the capital city of Serbia, has been occupied by Entente efforts, the war office statement announced today.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 13. — Laon was entered by the French troops today.

LONDON, Oct. 13. — The following is a text of Germany's reply to President Wilson's peace note: "In reply to question put by the President of the United States, the German government hereby declares that the German government has accepted the terms laid down by President Wilson in his address of January 8 last, and in his subsequent addresses, on foundation of a permanent peace of justice. Consequently its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon the practicable details of the application of these terms. The German government believes that governments of powers associated with the government of the United States also take the position taken by President Wilson in his address. The German government suggests that the President may occasion a meeting of a mixed commission for making necessary arrangements concerning evacuation. The present German government which has undertaken the responsibility for this step toward peace has been formed by conferences and in a great deal with the great majority of the Reichstag. The Chancellor is supported in all of

his actions by the will of this majority and speaks for the German government and the German people. Dated Berlin, October 12, 1918, and signed by Solff, Secretary of State of the Foreign Office."

PARIS, Oct. 13. — Sixty-five hundred civilians were liberated when the French troops entered the city of Laon, it was officially stated tonight.

LISBON, Oct. 14. — The Portuguese government has declared a state of siege for all Portugal. The president, as commander-in-chief of the military and naval units, has taken direct command of the forces. Tranquility reigns in the country.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14. — Turkey today besought the president to take upon himself the task of reestablishing peace and accepted Wilson's fourteen terms as a basis for negotiations, and requested an immediate general armistice.

LONDON, Oct. 14. — While certain developments are taking place, the Central News Agency says it learns, it can be said that the British government will resolutely oppose granting of any armistice to Germany unless absolute guarantees, both military and naval, are forthcoming.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15. — Unconditional surrender by Germany was the interpretation put on President Wilson's answer to the German plea for peace by both American and Allied military officials here today. Only by absolute surrender, they said, can the enemy now prevent the terminating evidence of his defeat— invasion of Germany. There is no doubt among officers that sooner or later the enemy will be compelled to accept these uncompromising terms. The German army is being pounded to death in the field, they declared, and the only way Germany can hope to save herself from the wreckage is to prevent the war from being carried across her border. And that can be accomplished only at the price of putting herself as utterly at the mercy of the victors as did Bulgaria.

Official Crop Estimate for Saskatchewan

The Bureau of Statistics of the Provincial Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics have now completed their final estimates of crop acreage and live stock in Saskatchewan. The method adopted to obtain these returns was the same as followed last year, viz: Cards containing questions relating to grain crops and live stock were sent to teachers in rural school districts, who in turn handed them to the scholars, with the request that they ask their parents to answer the questions. In all 100,000 cards were distributed and about 50 per cent were returned to the Bureau of Statistics. These cards were then arranged into crop districts and forwarded to Ottawa for compilation, and the foregoing

estimates, after having been checked from the census returns of 1916 and by the Provincial Bureau of Statistics are believed to be as nearly correct as it is possible to obtain by voluntary co-operation of the farmers of the province.

Several interesting comparisons are to be noted in these returns. The acreage under wheat has been increased from 8,273,253 acres in 1917 to 9,249,260 acres seeded this year, an increase of almost 1,000,000. In view of the fact that labour shortage has been most acute for the last two years this large increase speaks well for the way in which the farmers responded to the call for greater production. Nor have their efforts stopped during this year as the figures for new breaking testify, a total of 614,980 acres of prairie having been broken during the past season as against 431,698 acres in 1917, and had the season been more favourably for plowing doubtless this amount would have been greatly increased. Unfortunately, the unusually dry weather experienced in June (the month that breaking is done) prevented many farmers doing as much as they intended.

It will be observed that rye is becoming more and more a standard crop each year. A few years ago the acreage sown was so small that the amount could hardly be estimated, but this year it is estimated no less than 123,500 acres have been seeded to this valuable cereal.

The total acreage under wheat in Saskatchewan in 1918 was 9,249,260; oats 4,988,499; barley 699,296; flax 840,957; rye 123,500; peas 4,251; beans 861; buckwheat 1,207; mixed grains 23,449; other grains 27,347. In root crops there were: Potatoes 59,793; turnips 5,622; mangolds 1,806; other roots 2,332. In feed crops there were in corn 11,186 acres; hay 315,117 acres, and pasture 933,862; alfalfa 6,943 and other crops 40,504. The total summerfallow was 4,060,801 and new breaking 614,980. This gives a total acreage under cultivation of 22,016,139.

The Spread of Spanish Influenza

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11. — The total number of influenza cases at camps has reached 223,000; pneumonia cases, 27,907 and deaths 8,335.

Pottsville, Pa., Oct. 12. — The influenza situation at Minersville, near here, is appalling. Application has been made to the state authorities for troops and it is expected that the town will be under military control by tonight. The local authorities say the situation is entirely beyond them. Dead are being found in houses, who have been dead for several days without any attention. It is impossible to give proper treatment to the sick.

New York, Oct. 11. — The state of New York adopted a rule making it a misdemeanor for any person to cough or sneeze in a public place anywhere in the state

without covering the mouth or nose. Violators will be rigidly prosecuted. Punishment will be \$500 fine or one year in prison or both.

Montreal, Oct. 12. — Fifty deaths from Spanish influenza were reported here today. 202 fresh cases have been reported.

Toronto, Oct. 11. — At the General Hospital here, thirty nurses are now suffering from Spanish influenza. Dispatches from thickly populated districts in Ontario show considerably increase in the number of deaths. 2,500 cases are reported in Brantford, and the Board of Health has been requested to close all places of assembly. Kitchener reports a large number of serious cases, and six deaths occurred today.

Winnipeg, Oct. 12. — Eight new cases were reported this morning, bringing the total number in the city up to almost hundred.

Regina, Sask., Oct. 11. — Fifteen more Spanish influenza cases are reported here today. The death total is three.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 11. — Fifty-six more cases of Spanish influenza were reported today, bringing the total to 183. There are now 80 cases in Vancouver.

SOUTH AFRICA. — The epidemic of influenza is described as "The worst plague that has ever visited South Africa." At Capetown 140 burials were held at the cemetery in one day. Johannesburg is badly hit and 8000 cases are being cared for at Durban. Several of the mines at Natal have been closed down. Inoculation is now being used to a good advantage there.

BIG FOREST FIRE IN UNITED STATES

Over 500 Deaths reported

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 13. — With probably 500 persons dead, at least 12,000 homeless and without clothing, and with property damage mounting far into millions of dollars, whole sections of northern Wisconsin and Minnesota timberland tonight are smouldering, fire stricken areas, with only the charred ruins of abandoned, depopulated towns to accentuate the general dissolution. The bodies of seventy-five victims lie in Duluth morgues. Hundreds more along the roads leading to Duluth and Superior lay where they fell when overtaken by fire. Thousands of homeless and penniless refugees, all in need, more or less, of medical attention, are quartered in hospitals, churches, schools, private homes and in the armory here, while doctors and nurses sent from surrounding communities attend them, and nearly every able-bodied man in the city has been conscripted to fight the flames. The towns Cloquet, Brookston, Brevator, Corona, Adolph, Thompson, Arnold, Moose Lake and Wright have been wiped out, according to refugees. Scores of hamlets and hundreds of settlers' homes have been destroyed.