

St. Peters Bote, the oldest Catholic newspaper in Saskatchewan, is published every Wednesday at Muenster, Sask. It is an excellent advertising medium. SUBSCRIPTION: \$2.00 per year, payable in advance. Single numbers 5 cents. ADVERTISING RATES: Transient advertising 50 cents per inch for first insertion, 25 cents per inch for subsequent insertions. Reading notices 10 cents per line. Display advertising \$1.00 per inch for 4 insertions, \$10.00 per inch for one year. Discount on large contracts. Legal Notices 12 cts. per line nonpareil 1st insertion, 8 cts. later ones. No advertisement admitted at any price, which the publishers consider unsuited to a Catholic family paper. Address all communications to 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. VOLUME 15 No. 41 MUESTER, SASK., WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 27, 1918. WHOLE No. 769

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. SUBSCRIPTION: \$2.00 per year, payable in advance. Single numbers 5 cents. Remittances should be made only by Registered Letter, Postal Note or by Money Order, payable at Muenster, Sask. Address all communications: ST. PETERS BOTE, Muenster, Sask., Canada.

In The Wake Of The War

No important new developments have taken place during the past week, everything having gone forward according to the previously made arrangements. Belgium, the occupied parts of France, and Alsace-Lorraine have been evacuated by the German troops, and Strassburg has been occupied by the French. The German fleet, as far as it was to be surrendered according to the armistice conditions, has been turned over to the allies, and an English squadron left for Wilhelmshaven on Monday to disarm the rest of the German fleet, which according to the armistice terms is to be interned in German ports. Internal conditions in Germany seem to be clearing gradually. Practically all the princes and kings of the country have abdicated or been deposed and their countries declared republics. These republics seem to be of the moderate kind, and there seems to be little danger of the red Socialists or Bolsheviks getting the upper hand, though not all danger is yet past. German Austria will very likely join a confederation of German republics. A strong movement was taking place in allied countries, demanding the extradition of the German Ex-Emperor. The Dutch government has, however, declared that since his abdication Count Wilhelm of Hohenzollern is only a private individual and therefore has the right of an asylum in Holland as long as he is law-abiding, like any other foreign person whose extradition is demanded for political reasons. Representatives of the larger allied countries and the United States are in Paris, discussing the general terms of the coming peace treaty. After they have agreed on these, it is probably that their smaller co-belligerents will be admitted to the deliberations for the purpose of requesting any modifications which they deem desirable. Only after an agreement has been reached by all the allies, will the peace convention proper be convened, at which the defeated countries will have an opportunity of requesting modifications before the treaty is put into its definite form and signed by all the belligerents. President Wilson will leave for Paris during the first part of the coming week, to take part in the deliberations in Paris and to explain fully to the allies his standpoint regarding the terms to be imposed upon the Central Powers. It is expected that the peace convention will begin in January, and if all goes well, we may expect the peace treaty to be signed by February 1st. This will, however, not yet end the state of war, as the treaty will have to be ratified by the parliaments of all the countries at war, after which the copies of the treaty will have to be formally exchanged. Only after all these formalities, which

may drag on for a number of months, are complied with, will peace be fully restored and the most terrible war in the history of the world definitely ended. AMSTERDAM, Nov. 16.—The red flag is gradually disappearing from the streets of Berlin, as are most other external indications of the revolution, according to a dispatch received here from Berlin. Black red and gold, which were the colors of the German revolution of 1848 and insignias of classical German republicanism have replaced them in large measures. BRUSSELS, Nov. 17.—Huge crowds thronged the streets of Brussels this morning, the last detachment of German troops having left the capital during the night. LONDON, Nov. 18.—The first American troops to depart homeward as a result of the signing of the armistice will be 18,000 men stationed in England. The American army expects to start the first shipload of these soldiers homeward within a week. LONDON, Nov. 18.—A long wireless dispatch, signed by Dr. Solf, German foreign secretary, addressed to the American, British, French and Italian governments, has been picked up here. The dispatch asks for elucidation "in a mollifying sense" of the conditions of the armistice concerning the left bank of the Rhine, without which "we shall inevitably advance towards more or less Bolshevik conditions which might become dangerous to neighboring states." PARIS, Nov. 18.—It is officially announced that French troops, led by General Petain, will enter Metz tomorrow. Subsequently General Castelnau and General Mangin will follow with their armies. WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—President Wilson will attend the opening session of the peace conference. This was announced tonight officially. He will go immediately after the convening of the regular sessions of congress on December 2nd. VIENNA, Nov. 18.—The situation in Vienna appears to be that there is more talk than disorder, with urgent need for bread, especially for the poor of Austria. LONDON, Nov. 18.—In the house of commons today, in answer to question, Right Hon. T. J. MacNamara stated that it had not been possible to save or examine the wreck of the cruiser Hampshire on which Lord Kitchener was lost. The ship had been sunk by a mine. TORONTO, Nov. 18.—None of the most sanguine estimates of the success of the 1918 Victory Loan came anywhere near the realization, as expressed in the official figures announced tonight. In the three weeks' drive, Canada subscribed the great sum of \$676,027,217, which means that the loan is oversubscribed by more than 35%. The Dominion total for the whole campaign last year was \$420,000,000. COPENHAGEN, Nov. 19.—Soldiers returning from the front committed riots in Baden and

Wurttemberg. They are plundering shops and farms. The peasantry is organizing parties to protect property. BERNE, Nov. 19.—Special trains, each with eight hundred Italian prisoners of war, released from Germany and Austria, have passed through on their way to Italy. Arrangements have been made for the transportation of 100,000 such prisoners by way of Switzerland. OTTAWA, Nov. 19.—It is expected that some ten thousand soldiers will sail within a few days from England for Canada. OTTAWA, Nov. 19.—Sir Robt. Borden has cabled that for the last two weeks Sir Edward Kemp, minister of the overseas forces, has been seriously ill. The condition of Sir Edward is now reported, however, to be considerably improved. LONDON, Nov. 20.—"A white paper" on the treatment of British prisoners in Turkey, issued today says that of 16,583 prisoners taken by the Turks, 3,290 are reported to be dead, while no trace can be found of 2,222 others, and it is believed they have perished. These latter prisoners were all captured at Kut-el-Amara. PARIS, Nov. 20.—The city of Versailles is preparing to receive the delegates to the peace conference. The deliberations are expected to be held in the Grand Trianon, part of the chateau of Versailles, once occupied by Marie Antoinette. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, in a statement tonight said the signing of the armistice does not change his function or affect his policy in any way. LONDON, Nov. 20.—Since the capture of Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, by the Ukrainians fighting has continued there between the Ukrainians and the Poles without cessation, according to Austrian newspapers. AMSTERDAM, Nov. 20.—The elections in Germany for a constituent assembly have been fixed for February 2nd, according to a Berlin dispatch. EDINBURGH, November 21.—Germany's high seas fleet, after its surrender to the Allied navies, was brought to the Firth of Forth today. The British grand fleet and five American battleships and three French warships, in two long columns, escorted the seventy-one German vessels to their anchorage. LONDON, November 21.—The steamer Campania, once queen of the seas, has been sunk in the Firth of Forth, off the coast of Scotland, during a gale. All on board the ship were saved. PARIS, Nov. 21.—Victor Beret, French minister of provisions, in an interview today, said it would be impossible at present to increase the rations to civilians in effect during the war, because of the necessity of supplying food to the Central Powers and neutral countries. PARIS, Nov. 21.—Col. E. M. House, special representative of the United States government, is

confined to his home here with influenza. COPENHAGEN, Nov. 21.—The Politiken's Helsingfors correspondent reports a three hours' bombardment of Vitikkala, Finland, by three Russian warships, flying the red flag of Kronstadt. AMSTERDAM, Nov. 21.—The town of Posen and a great part of the province of Posen, Prussia, are in Polish hands, according to the Berlin Vorwaerts. The Poles in the soldiers' and workmen's organizations have seized the reins of power and are forming a legion. They are in possession of the munitions and provisions. LONDON, Nov. 22.—Field Marshal Haig's communication tonight says: "Yesterday evening our advanced detachment occupied Namur and crossed the Meuse south of the town." BERLIN, Nov. 22.—The movement to withdraw from Germany and create a separate republic is gaining ground rapidly in the Rhineland, according to reports from Cologne to the socialist paper Vorwaerts. The movement finds strong support on the part of the Clericals, as a result of the Prussian government's announcement of its intention to re-establish the church. Recent events in Berlin also apparently have increased the fears of the Rhinelanders regarding Bolshevism. PARIS, Nov. 22.—The Dutch legation today published a note containing a declaration by the president of the Netherlands council of ministers to the chamber of deputies saying that the former German emperor entered Dutch territory after his abdication as a private personage. The note says the kind of refuge granted to him is similar to that given all foreign refugees and that the government could not make any exception on account of his former position when he asked to be admitted to Dutch territory. This does not prevent the government from carrying out the duty of watching that the former emperor does not commit any abuse of asylum which would render hospitality detrimental to the interests of the country. PARIS, Nov. 23.—Premier Clemenceau went to London today, the Matin says. The premier will return shortly before King George and Queen Mary make their intended visit to Paris at the end of the month. HARWICH, Nov. 23.—In the presence of Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, twenty-eight more German U-boats surrendered today. This flotilla included several very large submarines and four of the cruiser type, one being nearly 350 feet in length. The noted cruiser submarine Deutschland (U-153), was among the number. LONDON, Nov. 23.—A British squadron is going to Wilhelmshaven, the Daily Mail says, to take over the German ships which have not left there to be surrendered to the Allies. The German ships which surrendered already sailed from the Firth of Forth for Scapa Flow, northern Scotland. WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Plans for the war department,

Secretary Baker said today, call for the reduction of the American Expeditionary Forces to a point where they will constitute approximately thirty divisions, or about half the present strength. Further reductions will be made beyond that point if it is found that the situation warrants. STRASSBURG, Nov. 24.—General Gouraud entered this city today at the head of the Fourth French Army, amid the tremendous enthusiasm of 300,000 people. COPENHAGEN, Nov. 24.—Polish troops yesterday captured Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, and its environs, according to a Polish telegraph bureau. BASEL, Nov. 24.—In a proclamation issued Friday in Karlsruhe, Grand Duke Friedrich, of Baden, says that he relieves officials and soldiers from their oath of fidelity and renounces the throne for himself and his cousin and heir, Prince Max, the former German Chancellor. ARCHANGEL, Nov. 24.—The American and Entente forces have encountered strong opposition both on the Vologda-Archangel railway and on the Dvina river. Owing to the swampy condition of the terrain, it has been necessary to confine operations to the waterway and the railway. As the upper part of the river is deeper than on its mouth, the Bolshevik craft equipped with large guns have been better able to manoeuvre than the entente ships and have prevented the occupation of Kotlas by the entente. PARIS, Nov. 25.—The conference on the preliminaries of peace probably will be held in Paris instead of Versailles. Only the formal sessions at concluding stages will be held at Versailles. The only active sittings now going on are those of the joint armistice committee which holds daily sessions at Spa, the former German headquarters, which is now held by the French. British and German delegates attend the meetings. Gen. Nudant represents Marshal Foch with Commandant Sisleron as his assistant. General von Winterfeldt is the German military representative and Mathias Erzberger also assists. BASEL, Nov. 25.—The Bosnian National government has addressed a note to Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia, asking for an immediate union of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the Serbian dominion.

Canadian News

Saskatchewan REGINA.—Saskatchewan has gone over the top. In spite of the influenza, the province has raised about \$7,000,000 over its allotment of \$15,000,000 for the "Victory Loan." The public accounts of the province of Saskatchewan for the fiscal year ending April 30th, 1918 show that the total liabilities of the province are \$29,645,836. Assets are \$53,444,165, and the

surplus of assets over liabilities is \$23,798,329. Companies writing hail insurance business in Saskatchewan, exclusive of the Saskatchewan Hail Insurance Association, enjoyed a premium income of \$2,116,330 this year, with losses of \$772,767, the loss ratio being reported as 36.51%, according to a statement by A. E. Fisher, superintendent of insurance for Saskatchewan. Plans have now been practically completed for the holding of the Saskatchewan school trustees' convention in Regina, Jan. 22nd, according to a letter which is being sent out by James F. Bryant, president of the association, to all school districts of the province. Saskatchewan soldiers will remain on harvest leave until ordered to demobilisation centres for discharge, it was announced. Leave which was to have expired Dec. 1st has been extended indefinitely, and notices to this effect are being sent to all men concerned. Reductions in the staff of the registrar M. S. A., are being made with the view to reducing the staff to the minimum and closing the office shortly. The provincial police headquarters office in Regina was notified of the destruction by fire of the Alberta Pacific elevator at Abbey. FRANCIS.—Roy Hobbs, who escaped from the Regina jail, Oct. 24th, was captured by J. C. Anderson of the provincial police, near Francis. MOOSE JAW.—Percy L. Haycraft, a well to do farmer near Crestwynd, committed suicide by shooting himself. He had been an inmate of Selkirk and Battleford asylums on three separate occasions. SASKATOON.—The ban is lifted. All the city churches opened on Sunday morning with the usual services. On Monday afternoon the movies opened, closing between 5.15 and 7 p.m. each afternoon until further notice. The public schools, the separate schools and the Collegiate Institute will not open until December 2nd. Lectures in the University of Saskatchewan for all students except associate students in agriculture, will resume on December 2nd unless notification to the contrary is given. KAMSACK.—Magnus Amstland, Liberal member of the legislative assembly for the Pelly district, died in the hospital at Kamsack from pneumonia following influenza. CUDWORTH.—Bill Boychuk, accused of the murder of Nicolai Hryniuk, at Cudworth on July 8th last, will face his trial in the court of King's Bench at Humboldt early in January. Boychuk, who was given the preliminary hearing at Cudworth, was committed for trial after the provincial police had adduced evidence from five witnesses. PRINCE ALBERT.—James McKay, Jr., of Prince Albert, was shot and killed while trying to put into execution a writ for \$150 for (Continued on page 4.)

temperature: 7 lowest 27.35. h of Oct. 1917