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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. 43 MUESTER, SASK., WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 11, 1918. WHOLE No. 771

St. Peters Bote
is published every Wednesday.

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

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

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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**

HOBOKEN, Dec. 1.—The U.S. transport Orizaba sailed for Brest today with nearly 500 newspaper correspondents on their way to "cover" the coming peace conferences at Versailles. The party included newspaper women, motion picture men and newspaper figure heads.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Gen. Pershing formally reported today the crossing of the American army of occupation into Germany.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—It is reported that an agreement has been reached by the Allied governments for the issue daily during the peace congress of an official communication regarding the deliberations.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Downing Street where the representatives of the Allies began discussions yesterday in connection with the approaching peace conference, again assumed a busy aspect today. Early today there was a meeting of the war cabinet with representatives of the Dominions in attendance. Then the conferences were joined by Premier Clemenceau and the Italian Premier Orlando.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 3. The frustration of a Bolshevik attempt to land at St. Joerkoe, east of Viborg, Finland, is reported from Helsingfors. The Bolsheviks were met with artillery fire and forced to retire.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—On the transport George Washington, one time German passenger liner, manned by a navy crew and with deck-guns ready for action, and accompanied by a naval convoy, the president left New York harbor today. It is expected that he will land at Brest on Dec. 11.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The Germans have begun restitutions. They have delivered to the Allies 300,000,000 francs gold which came from the Russian treasury.

ROME, Dec. 4.—The encyclical letter addressed by Pope Benedict to the Catholic Episcopate throughout the world exhorting it to offer public prayer for the guidance by providence of the approaching peace conference, is dated Dec. 1.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The world's total losses of merchant tonnage from the beginning of the war to the end of October, 1918, by enemy action was 15,053,786 gross tons, according to official announcement issued tonight: During the same period, vessels totaling 10,849,527 tons were constructed and enemy tonnage totaling 2,392,675 was captured, making a net loss of tonnage during the war of 1,811,584.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 5.—The Berlin government has ordered a search among the private documents of the former emperor for matter relating to the outbreak of the war.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 6.—The Dueseldorf Nachrichten say Gen. Nudant, president of the French armistice commission at Spa, has presented a note to the German commission demanding for the

month for the British army of occupation 40,000,000 marks and for the French 54,000,000 marks.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—David Lloyd George, the British Premier, tonight in the election campaign, gave a statement of his policy. In it he declares that the men responsible for the war cannot escape because their heads were crowned, but that they must be tried by an international court. Mr. Lloyd George also declared himself in favor of the expulsion and exclusion of all enemy aliens.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm has renounced his right to the German throne.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 6.—American troops on Wednesday entered Mainz, on the left bank of the Rhine, according to the Wolff bureau. Two Belgian detachments, 300 strong, today entered Dueseldorf, on the Rhine, 21 miles northwest of Cologne.

MUNICH, Dec. 6.—General election to the Bavarian landtag will be held Sunday, January 12, according to the government announcement today. All Bavarians over the age of 20 years, male and female, may vote. All men and women more than 25 years old are eligible for election.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The American navy will number a total of 1,291 vessels, including 40 battleships and 329 destroyers, on July 1, 1920, according to the statement prepared by Rear-Admiral Griffin, and made public today. This statement shows that when war was declared, there were 364 ships in the navy.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 7.—British soldiers entered Cologne at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon.

MUNICH, Dec. 7.—A crowd of armed soldiers last night went to the residence of the minister of the interior and after forcing an entrance demanded the minister's resignation at the point of a revolver, which he conceded.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The surrender of the 2,000 German airplanes required under the terms of the armistice convention has been proceeding during the past week.

MUNICH, Dec. 8.—The casualties in the fighting at Berlin Friday amounted to 180, according to the latest Berlin advices. The radical socialist group are reported to be defending with machine guns three sections of the suburbs of Berlin.

OTTAWA, Dec. 8.—The minister of finance has forwarded to Sir Robert Borden full particulars as to the war expenditure of Canada and as to the annual pension burden which will result from the war. The total expenditure of Canada is estimated at \$1,068,000,000 to November 30th. To March 31st next it is estimated at \$1,290,000,000.

THAT CONTROVERSY.

The journalistic hydra of Saskatoon and Regina, which seems anxious to cover, by continued vile attacks on "foreigners", the fact that its proprietor is himself a German-speaking immigrant, is furious at the rebuke it got for its pains in attacking us. Its retort in its issue of Dec. 5th is worthy of a compatriot and disciple of Trotzky and Lenin, but it certainly is a disgrace to the reading public of this fair province of ours that such a tissue of calumny, veiled threats and incitement to violence can be foisted upon its gullibility without protest. We can not, and will not, lower ourselves to the level of editorial indecency which this journalistic Hydra has adopted. Our best answer consists in simply reprinting below, in full, the entire controversy to date, and letting the intelligent and fair minded reader draw his own conclusions.

FOREIGN ELEMENT AND THE SCHOOLS.

It may be assumed with some degree of confidence that seachange has come over the spirit of the dream of many of our more aggressive foreign-speaking communities. Yet it would be premature to say that the disastrous outcome of Germany's bid for world-power will have an entirely subduing effect upon those who would seek to impart their nationalistic aspirations to new countries of their adoption. A year ago the war on the language question in the public schools of this province was fought with an intensity which clearly was indicative of the fact that behind and beneath the specious demand for bilingualism in the public schools there was nurtured the Teutonic lust for dominance in the institutions of the country. Arrogance of this nature was being publicly flaunted abroad. If laws were obeyed it was strictly in the letter and not in the spirit. Defiance even was offered to the economic necessities through which Canada was passing, and exaction sought at the highest rate of the labor market. Anywhere the foreign element could get away with it—in the lonely lumber camp or construction gang—there was manifest this same truculent spirit towards the Anglo-Saxon.

But with the transformation wrought by the spectacle of a defeated, disgraced and humiliated Germany, it must not be imagined that an end has been made of propaganda on the language question. True, it takes the mild form of plausible and elementary looking argument of which the German Catholic newspaper, St. Peter's Bote, has lately been giving weekly sample. In this weekly catechism on "The Rights of our little ones" some strange doctrine is enunciated. It affirms, for instance: "Education is a parental right to the exclusion of all interference on the part of civil authority." "Parents have the indispensable duty to educate their offspring, and that according to their conscience; therefore, as every duty supposes a corresponding right they must have also the right of educating their children independently of all merely human authority." "Schools may make their own rules and regulations, but these must be in keeping with the reasonable wishes of parents, else the latter cannot and unless unjustly compelled will not patronize them." There is much more of this amusing and amazing argument, which culminates in affirmations like the following: "Parents are altogether free, despite all legislation to the contrary not only to choose teacher and school for their children, but also, if it seems good to them, to educate their own offspring themselves, either personally or with the aid of others." "The state cannot justly enforce compulsory education, even in the case of utter illiteracy as long as the essential physical and moral education is sufficiently provided."—Such doctrine reads the purest heterodoxy coming from a race which has almost defied State control and kultur in all departments of life. Its obvious intent is to instill the idea that even in this most democratic country there is "tyranny" and the unscrupulous use of majority rule. In the ideal republic which the visionary may sketch for himself the "right of our little ones" so naively expressed might find place, but in this hard matter-of-fact world of ours they are purely subservient of all good government, and as we have expressed it are merely printed in this German newspaper with provocative intent.

—SASKATOON DAILY STAR, Nov. 23th, 1918.

THE "STAR" AT ITS OLD TRICKS.

About a year ago, the orangemen and their allies raised a "Stop Thief" cry that an "alien enemy conspiracy" was discovered which aimed at nothing less than the conquest of the schools of this country by foisting upon us compulsory instruction in German and other foreign languages. They succeeded in duping many well-meaning but simpleminded people to such an extent, that the convention of the school trustees in Saskatoon resembled rather a Bolshevik congress than a convention of Canadian men assembled in the interest of better education. Those who were present at the convention will remember that a hero in uniform, who had recently returned from the battlefield in France, and a venerable veteran of the Boer War with a good Irish-Canadian name were howled down and nearly mobbed because they endeavored to say a word in behalf of reason and British fair play.

The Saskatoon "Star" and its Regina offshoot, the "Post," did their full share in bringing about this disgraceful result by their rav-

TRAVESTY AND INSULT.

St. Peter's Bote, the German Catholic newspaper published in this province, attacks The Star for venturing to quote samples of the doctrine of "The State and Education" which it is serving up to its readers in catechetical form weekly under the caption "The Rights of Our Little Ones," and for The Star's comment thereupon. This newspaper, which till lately was printed fully in the German language, is not the innocent ecclesiastical organ which it would have the public imagine, but is as virulent and abusive of the vast majority of the people of this province as it possibly can be with safety to itself. Whatever may be thought of the method of representation or the conduct of the memorable School Trustees' Convention held in this city in January last, it was at any rate unmistakable demonstration of the will of the people that English and English only shall be the language of instruction in the schools of Saskatchewan.

Whether it be for purely religious sectarian ends or deeper political nationalistic ends, this propaganda directed among the more rabid foreign communities in our midst is distinctly subversive of the best interests of the State. The Star will continue "its old tricks" of exposing this harmful propaganda under whatever guise it may appear. It is mere subterfuge to call this a bilingual question in the educational sense, and an evasion of the issue which is fundamental to the good government of Canada and the assimilation of its peoples in one commonwealth.

This German Catholic newspaper, while printing its innocent looking idealism upon the relations of the State and the Church and parents to education, has not hesitated in its same issues to call those who will uphold the principles of democracy to the bitter death, "raving spouters," "windjammers," "Bolsheviks." St. Peter's Bote is taking a risk.

Canada or Saskatchewan is as good a Utopia as any German Catholic need hope for or deserve. Instead of thwarting the institutions of the country, those Catholic clergy might be guided by the good sense of their English-speaking brethren who find under existing laws the amplest freedom for the profession and practice of their faith, and who in the church and in the home realise their best method of reaching and retaining the young of their communion. To liken the educational principles and policy of this province to State absolutism as St. Peter's Bote does, is sheer travesty and untruth.

—SASKATOON DAILY STAR, Dec. 5th, 1918.

ST. PETERS BOTE, NOV. 27th, 1918.

In order to put the "Star's" readers into a proper receptive mood, our paper has to be set up as a "Bogey Man" first. This is done by calling it a "German Catholic newspaper" and a "German newspaper." The principles laid down in the treatise on "The Rights of Our Little Ones" are called "a strange doctrine." Next some quotations are made from the treatise, and although the editor must acknowledge that "Its obvious intent is to instill the idea that even in this most democratic country there is 'tyranny' and the unscrupulous use of majority rule." In conclusion he makes the gratuitous assertion that we merely printed these principles "with provocative intent."

Was it ignorance, or was it malice that prompted the editor of the "Star" to write this editorial? If the educational principles advocated in our paper are fit to have a place in an ideal democracy, as the "Star" admits, why does it try to discredit them by sneers and unwarranted abuse of our paper?

The principles laid down in "The Rights of Our Little Ones" are the principles laid down by popes and councils of the Catholic Church and are as old as the hills. They were arranged in catechetical form by one of the foremost Catholic educators in the United States many years ago, and were published in our paper as far back as the Spring of 1909, more than five years before the outbreak of the World's War. With what right can it be claimed that we now reprint them "with provocative intent?" They are the identical principles which were upheld by the immortal Windthorst and the Catholic Centralists in their battle against Bismarck, the incarnation of Prussianism. They are the identical principles which Catholics in France, Italy and other countries are upholding in opposition to state absolutism. If the "Star" really wishes to be a truly Canadian newspaper, then, in the name of justice and common sense, why does it not advocate these principles which it admits to be suitable for an ideal democracy, instead of promoting the evil of state absolutism, which is, after all, the same evil whether it exists in an absolute monarchy or in a republic or in a Bolshevik mobocracy?

—ST. PETERS BOTE, NOV. 27th, 1918.