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

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In The Wake Of The War

The orderly elements in Germany seem to have gained the upper hand after the first disorders had passed. Probably one reason for this is the reassurance afforded by the fact that Hindenburg still has the army under control. The fear of bloody retribution probably served to check disorders. If the present government can keep the upper hand, till the new year, conditions will probably be so far stabilized that no fear of Bolshevism need be entertained.

In the mean time, nearly all the kings and princes in Germany had to make way for democracy, according to the reports. The Germans are evacuating the occupied territory in France and Belgium, as well as Alsace-Lorraine with surprising rapidity, which shows that good discipline is maintained under Hindenburg. The allied troops are following up the Germans and occupying the evacuated towns and cities. Within a very short time they will be stationed all along the Rhine.

Emperor Charles has abdicated the throne, even of German Austria. His Monarchy is gone to pieces entirely. The Rumanians have declared war on Hungary and are ready to force the evacuation of Transylvania by the Hungarians.

Whilst it is certain that ex-emperor William has settled in Holland, where his presence is embarrassing the Dutch government, the whereabouts of the Crown Prince is a mystery. Like in the autumn of 1914, the most contradictory rumors about him are in circulation. At one time it is stated that he is in Holland, then he is still at the head of his army, then he is murdered by German revolutionists. Next he is wounded etc. The German empress is said to have died on the day after the signing of the armistice. What has become of the younger sons of the ex-emperor (who now calls himself Count Hohenzollern) is not stated. King Ludwig of Bavaria is said to be in Switzerland.

One of the greatest dangers for an orderly reconstruction of Germany is starvation, the fruitful source of disorder and anarchy. As we stated last week, anarchy in Germany would not only be a terrible danger for Germany, but also for France, England and Italy, and mediately for the whole civilized world. We greet with a deep sense of relief, therefore, the news that Great Britain has consented to a partial lifting of the blockade of Germany, in as far as it is necessary to enable Germany to import sufficient food-stuffs to ward off danger of starvation.

A good omen that the peace settlement will be a lasting and permanent one is contained in a speech held by Premier Lloyd George on the day when the armistice was signed, but only cabled over several days later. He said in effect: "No settlement that

controvenses the principles of international justice will be a permanent one. . . We must not allow any spirit of revenge, any spirit of greed, any grasping desire to over-ride the fundamental principles of righteousness. Vigorous attempts will be made to heckle and bully the government in an endeavor to make them depart from the strict principles of right and to satisfy some base, sordid, squalid spirit of vengeance and avarice. We must relentlessly set our faces against that." This golden utterance together with similar ones repeatedly made by President Wilson gives us the assurance that sane counsels will prevail around the table at which the peace terms will be signed, and that these will be of such a nature that lasting peace and good will shall be insured.

BASEL, November 10.—Hesse-Darmstadt declares itself a republic.

Zurich, Nov. 10.—The disorder has subsided in Munich according to latest reports. The whereabouts of the king is unknown. The casualties in the rioting are few, being confined, for the most part, to officers who resisted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, president of the Czecho-Slovak National Council, has been elected president of the Czecho-Slovak republic.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The British battleship Britannia was torpedoed near the west entrance to the Straits of Gibraltar on Nov. 9, and sank three and a half hours later, according to an admiralty announcement. Thirty-nine officers and 673 men were saved.

— Dr. Solf, German foreign secretary has addressed a message to secretary of state Lansing requesting that President Wilson intervene to mitigate "the fearful conditions." He says that the enforcement of the conditions of the armistice, especially the surrender of transports, means the starvation of millions and requests that the president's influence be directed to overcoming this danger.

— Field Marshal Haig reports tonight: "At the cessation of hostilities this morning we had reached the general line of the Franco-Belgian frontier, east of Avesnes, Jumont, Sivry, four miles east of Mons, Chievres, Lessines and Grammont."

— Tonight London will be better lighted than at any time since the first air raid by the Germans. Coast towns, at the request of the admiralty, will remain in darkness for a short time.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Germany loses her entire fleet of submarines under the armistice terms as amended by Marshal Foch before he signed them with the German envoys. Instead of 160 vessels, everyone of the undersea craft must be surrendered to the Allies and the United States within 14 days.

Eighteen articles as originally prepared by the supreme war council, and as read by President Wilson to Congress were changed under the authority given the supreme commander in dealing

with the envoys. The state department today received and made public the amended articles.

Instead of 50,000 railroad cars to be surrendered in evacuated territory the number is made 150,000. On the other hand the number of machine guns to be delivered by the Germans is reduced from 30,000 to 25,000. The German troops in East Africa are permitted to evacuate instead of being required to surrender; provision is made for considering food needs in Germany in the taking of means of transportation and a specific reference to the regulation of repatriation of the German prisoners of war at the conclusion of peace is added. In response to the German fear of anarchy in occupied Russian provinces after evacuation the time of evacuation is changed from immediately to "as soon as the Allies, taking into account the internal situation of these territories, shall decide that the time for this has come." Territories which belonged to Austria-Hungary before the war are added to these which must be evacuated.

OTTAWA, Nov. 12.—Up to and including Oct. 31, the total Canadian casualties were 211,358, divided as follows: Killed in action 34,877; Died of wounds or disease, 15,457; Wounded, 152,779; Presumed dead, missing and prisoners of war, 8,245. Total 211,358.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Lord Northcliffe, the foremost newspaper publisher in Great Britain, has resigned from the ministry of propaganda. He was appointed to the post of director of propaganda in enemy countries early in 1917.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 12.—The provisional government of all parties formed at Karlsruhe for the Grand Duchy of Baden has issued a proclamation announcing that Baden will remain part of the German Empire, according to advices from Berlin.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Allied Fleet arrived off Constantinople today, having passed through the Dardanelles Tuesday, the admiralty announces.

BASEL, Nov. 13.—A dispatch from Berlin says Grand Duke William Ernest of Saxe-Weimar has abdicated in order to prevent civil war. The dispatch adds that republics have been proclaimed in Wurttemberg and Hesse. The new government in Baden has been constituted under the presidency of the socialist Jesse.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 13.—Russian Bolshevik forces are marching on Finland. They are now threatening the Finnish seaport of Viborg, 72 miles northeast of Petrograd.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Regulations requiring householders and bakers to purchase 20 per cent of substitutes with each purchase of wheat flour, were withdrawn today by the food administration, effective immediately.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—A dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung from Budapest says the new Rumanian government has declared war on Germany.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 13.—The abdication of Emperor Char-

les of Austria is officially announced at Vienna.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—All warships now under construction or contracted for will be completed, Navy Secretary Daniels said today after the weekly meeting of the war cabinet. He also announced that the navy yards at Mare Island, California, Norfolk and New York will be enlarged.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Leon Sibean, advocate general of the Paris court of appeals, has been appointed director of justice for the provinces of Alsace-Lorraine.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—President Wilson sent a reassuring message to the people of Germany in reply to the appeal from Chancellor Ebert. He promises to aid Germany in the matter of food supplies and in relieving distressing want. The reply was sent today by Secretary Lansing.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Vienna newspapers announce that the German-Austrian republic will be proclaimed tomorrow and that Emperor Charles' request to be permitted to reside in Vienna as a private citizen has been refused.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Five German submarines arrived at Landskrona, southern Sweden, Wednesday, and requested the naval authorities to intern them, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen. The submarine commanders said they did not dare to return to Germany.

OTTAWA, Nov. 14.—Following the action of the Allied food controllers, all orders and rulings requiring the sale, purchase, use or consumption of substitutes for wheat flour, are repealed from Thursday, whether in the trade or in private homes. Wheat substitutes only are affected by the new order. The present milling extraction of standard flour will be retained.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Norway lost during the war 831 vessels, aggregating close on to one and a quarter million tons, according to official statistics. In addition, 33 vessels of approximately 69,000 tons were damaged by German submarines. 1,120 lives were lost in these disasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Officials here estimate that the total casualties of the American Expeditionary Forces in the war will not exceed 100,000.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The admiralty last night makes its first official announcement of the loss of the battleship Audacious, which sank after striking a mine off the North Irish coast on Oct. 27th, 1914. The loss of the battleship officially was kept a secret at the urgent request of the commander-in-chief of the Grand fleet.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—Germany's troops began to evacuate France and Belgium on Tuesday. The allied troops then moved forward, the Americans advancing in the direction of Metz and Strassburg.

OTTAWA, Nov. 14.—Orders have been issued by the department of militia and defence to disband forthwith the civil section of the military police. These men were employed to apprehend defaulters and deserters and

perform special duties on connection with the military service act.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—Meetings of representatives of the associated governments beginning today will be largely informal, consisting chiefly of conferences of foreign ministers with a view to reaching common understanding on international questions and definitely arranging the program of the peace congress. One of the first conferences held today was at the residence of Col. House.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A dispatch from Copenhagen quotes a message from Berlin saying that three civilian politicians will enter the German cabinet—Herr Waldstein and Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former secretary of state for the colonies, to represent the progressive popular party, and Mathias Erzberger, who will represent the centrists.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The state councils of Esthonia, Livonia, Courland and Oesel Island have decided to form a joint Baltic state, according to a Riga dispatch to Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 15.—Major General Zejn, former governor-general of Finland, has been taken from a hospital at Kronstadt and either drowned or shot, according to a Helsingfors dispatch.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 15.—All reports reaching here from Germany are of a more hopeful tone. A good impression has been made by the socialist government's pronouncement concerning the constituent assembly. The Berlin correspondent of the Hamburg Fremdenblatt reports that a large part of the members of the soldiers' councils have removed the red bands from their sleeves.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—In his message to Secretary of State Lansing today, Dr. W. S. Solf, after appealing to him to intercede with President Wilson to send peace delegates to the Hague as soon as possible, "in order to save the German people from perishing from starvation and anarchy," suggested that Herbert C. Hoover, the American food administrator, be assigned to the task of assisting the German people.

BERNE, Nov. 16.—The German warship Wiesbaden refused to surrender to the revolutionists and tried to escape to neutral waters. It was pursued and torpedoed by revolutionary battleships and the entire crew of 330 men, including many cadets, perished. The Wiesbaden, which is mentioned in the foregoing dispatch was supposed by the allies to have been sunk during the Jutland battle, May 31st—June 1st, 1916. She was a light cruiser of 4,900 tons, and was built in 1914.

BERNE, Nov. 16.—If the new German government can carry out its work for six or eight weeks the future of new Germany is assured, declared Friederich Ebert, the chancellor, in a speech in Berlin on Thursday.

LONDON, November 16.—In compliance with the terms of the armistice, the German forces in East Africa, under General von

Lettow Vorbeck, surrendered on November 14th on the Chambesi River, south of Kazama, northern Rhodesia. This official announcement is made tonight.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—General von der Goltz, German commander in Finland, has informed the Finnish government, says a Copenhagen dispatch, that German troops are being withdrawn from Finland, in order to avoid conflict with British forces which are expected there soon.

LONDON, November 17.—The British government is arranging for the departure to the United States of a number of German vessels for the purpose of bringing to Germany foodstuffs which the Allies will permit Germany to receive.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 17.—Friday afternoon's edition of the Vorwaerts of Berlin declared that the report was true that the German fleet was ordered out on Oct. 28th for a final battle, which was to be fought until the last ship was sunk. The pan-Germans believed that such a battle would reanimate the German people with the spirit of 1914. It is said that the order to the fleet spoke merely of a "manoeuvr cruise" but the report that a sacrificial battle was intended, spread like wildfire. A general mutiny followed. "This," says the Vorwaerts, was the real spark that kindled the revolution." The number of persons killed in Berlin since the revolution broke out is said to be about 100.

PARIS, November 17.—French troops have occupied Mulhausen, Sedan, the Gravelotte Forest, south of Metz, Munster and Altkirch, according to the French official communication issued this evening.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The American Third Army has been designated as "the army of occupation." It will be under the immediate direction of General Pershing.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 18.—Reports from Helsingfors are to the effect that bread flour has become exhausted. There is none for distribution this week and the situation is said to be desperate.

The Influenza Situation

The epidemic is now under control in the cities to a great extent. The number of new cases is gradually decreasing from day to day, and there is a proportionate falling off in the number of deaths. In Montreal, where the malady seems to have been worst, it has now nearly vanished. The western cities are getting ready to reopen churches, schools and other public places.

The country districts of the west are, however, by no means over the worst of the outbreak. The disease seems to be spreading more and more in them. The malady has now reached the arctic country and is making great havoc among the Indians and Eskimos. If reports from the northern districts are not exaggerated, the mortality there threatens to become as great as it was in the northern countries of Europe at the time of the "Black Death".