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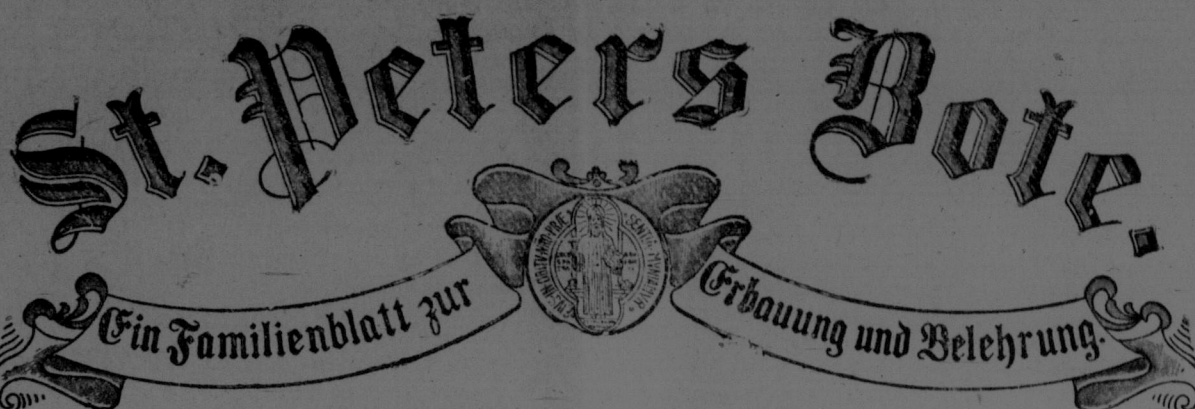
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VOLUME 15 No. 38

MUENSTER, SASK., WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 6, 1918.

WHOLE No. 766

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.

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The World's War

The war seems to be nearing its end. In Bulgaria the new king Boris, who had governed only a month, had to resign and a republic was proclaimed. In Turkey anarchy is reigning. Austria-Hungary is going to pieces. The reports have it, that Hungary has declared itself a republic. The Austrian navy has been handed over to the Jugo-slavs, and the Skoda munition works are in the hands of the Czechoslovaks, according to recent reports.

It is not quite clear how, under such circumstances, an armistice could be concluded between Austria-Hungary and the Italians. One would think that the entire breaking up of the monarchy had destroyed all government power with which an armistice could be concluded and its terms carried out. The next few days will probably bring further enlightenment on this subject.

The German army is still unbroken, although the Allies are making very heavy assaults upon its front and have gained considerable advantages during the past week. The civil population of Germany seems to be divided however, and this must soon have a serious effect on the army also.

In the mean time, the representatives of the Allies have been conferring for the last ten days at Versailles on the terms on which the armistice for which Germany asked should be granted. Apparently a full accord has not yet been reached.

Much will undoubtedly depend on the terms of the armistice which the Allies will propose. If they are too severe, the German people may once more rally and determine to fight through to the bitter end. The next week or so will very probably decide whether the time for the long desired peace has at last arrived.

LONDON, Oct. 27. — Premier Lloyd George and Secretary Balfour, accompanied by naval and military officers, have gone to France.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 27. — A great demonstration in favor of an independent Hungary occurred in Budapest Friday. Thousands of people assembled outside the parliament buildings and demonstrated in favor of peace and a Karolyi cabinet. Two hundred officers took part in this manifestation.

LONDON, Oct. 28. — The British troops, overcoming stiff opposition, advanced their line today south of Valenciennes, according to Field Marshal Haig's report.

PARIS, Oct. 28. — Still further progress has been made by the French northwest of Guise and they have moved forward to the east of the Peron river beyond the Pargny Wood, the war office announces tonight.

ROME, Oct. 28. — More than 9,000 Austrians were taken prisoners in the operations on the Italian front yesterday, according to the war office announcement today. 51 guns were also captured.

LONDON, Oct. 29. — For the time being, there has been a cessation of U-boat attacks on passenger steamers, Andrew Bonar Law announced today. But, he added, there have been attacks on other steamers during the past week.

LONDON, Oct. 29. — Serious rioting took place at Budapest on Monday evening, according to a Budapest dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin. Many lives are said to have been lost.

VIENNA, Oct. 29. — Austria-Hungary through her foreign minister, Count Andrássy, has sent a note to Secretary of State Lansing, requesting the secretary's intervention with President Wilson for an immediate armistice on all fronts and for the commencement of peace negotiations.

LONDON, Oct. 30. — Apart from outpost and artillery activity, there is nothing to report, says Field Marshal Haig's communication tonight.

LONDON, Oct. 30. — The Turks were heavily engaged by the British Tuesday north of Kaleh herghat, the official report of the Mesopotamian operations says. The British captured one thousand Turks.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 30. — "The German people shall be the most free people in the world." This declaration was made by Emperor William in addressing the new state secretary, Oct. 21, according to a Berlin dispatch printed in the Rheinische Westphaelische Zeitung of Essen.

WASHINGTON, October 30. — Thirty-three thousand Austrian troops, hundreds of guns and innumerable machine guns have been captured by Italian and Allied forces on the Italian front, says an official dispatch today from Rome. The 332nd American infantry regiment has gone into action and the fighting now extends practically all along the course of the Piave river. The Austrians are resisting stubbornly, throwing in many new divisions, but have not been able to stop the advance of the Allied forces.

LONDON, Oct. 31. — The entire Turkish force which has been opposing the British on the Tigris has been captured, it was officially announced today. It is estimated that the prisoners number approximately 7,000.

LONDON, Oct. 31. — In the region east of Courtrai, the British delivered an attack today against the Germans, gained all their objectives and took a thousand prisoners, according to Field Marshal Haig's communication tonight.

LONDON, Oct. 31. — "If the moment comes when the interests of Germany demand it, I should abdicate without hesitation. But the moment does not seem to have come," Emperor William is quoted as having said this in an address to a number of members of the German Reichstag, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 1. — According to Hungarian reports, sailors at Pola, the Austrian naval base on the Adriatic, have

mutinied and seized the warships there.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 1. — The Berlin Tageblatt's Vienna correspondent says a German-Austrian cabinet has been formed with Victor Adler, socialist, as foreign secretary; Cavalry Capt. Meyer, minister of war; Dr. Mabeja, social democrat, minister of interior; and Dr. Steinwender, German nationalist, minister of finance.

LONDON, Nov. 1. — An official statement issued tonight says: The eleventh Italian corps has reached the Livenza river at Motta di Livenza. The tenth army holds the Livenza river from this place to north of Sacile. Further prisoners have been taken.

LONDON, Nov. 1. — Attacking on a front of six miles south of Valenciennes this morning, English and Canadian troops captured between two and three thousand prisoners and inflicted extremely heavy losses on the enemy. This announcement is made in the official report from Field Marshal Haig.

BERLIN, Nov. 1. — German troops who have been operating in northern Serbia have been withdrawn to the north bank of the river Danube in the region of Belgrade, the German war office announced today.

PARIS, Nov. 1. — The fourth French army in conjunction with the Americans on their right, launched an attack this morning on the Aisne front to the north and south of Vouziers, according to an official statement. The attack was on a front of about 12 miles from the region east of Attigny to the north of Olizy.

LONDON, Nov. 1. — A large fleet of the latest type of British mine-sweepers today began the tedious task of clearing the Dardanelles of mines and other obstructions. This work, together with other safeguards which the Allies consider to be necessary before the Allied fleet enters the waterway leading past Constantinople and through the Bosphorus to the Black Sea will take several days, in the opinion of the British admiralty.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 2. — The Navy Department of the Austro-Hungarian ministry of war has published an imperial decree permitting all men who are not of south Slav nationality to return home on permanent leave, according to Vienna advices received here. The decree orders the fleet, naval works and other naval property transferred to the south Slav national council sitting at Agram and Pola.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 2. — A state of anarchy prevails throughout Turkey, according to information received by the Armenian Correspondence bureau. Hundreds of thousands of deserters are subsisting by means of robbery of the mass of the population. Constantinople is declared to be literally famished and impatiently awaiting the arrival of Allied forces.

VIENNA, Nov. 2. — The Austro-Hungarian Navy department issues today the following: "On Friday morning after the fleet had been surrendered to the Jugo-Slav na-

tional committee, several Italian navy officers penetrated Pola, placed a mine near the Viribus Unitis and sank her. A majority of the officers and crew were saved."

ROME, Nov. 2. — Eighty thousand prisoners and 1,600 guns have been captured in the Italian offensive, the war office announced.

HAVRE, Nov. 3. — Marked progress by the Belgian army is indicated by the latest report from Belgian headquarters. The Belgians have reached the west bank of the canal, which runs between Ghent and Neusen, in a northerly direction.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 3. — On the occasion of the constitutional amendment coming into force, says an official telegram from Berlin, Emperor William addressed to the chancellor Prince Maximilian a decree endorsing the decisions of the reichstag and avowing his firm determination to co-operate in their full development.

PARIS, Nov. 3. — The Serbian army has re-occupied Belgrade, the Serbian capital, the war office announced tonight.

BERNE, Nov. 3. — Count Karolyi, after obtaining a release from his oath of fealty to the emperor, proclaimed a republic in Hungary, according to a dispatch from Vienna.

LONDON, Nov. 3. — The Germans are retreating to the east and southeast of Valenciennes, Field Marshal Haig reports tonight.

ROME, Nov. 3. — Italian and allied forces in northern Italy have captured 100,000 Austro-Hungarians and taken more than 2,200 guns, the Italian war office announced today.

LONDON, Nov. 3. — An armistice with Austria was signed this afternoon by General Diaz, the Italian commander-in-chief.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4. — The armistice terms accepted by Austria, which have ended the fighting on the Italian front, include the following:

Cessation of hostilities; Demobilization of Austrian army; Delivery to Allies of half of the enemy artillery and equipment; Evacuation of all invaded territories; Use by Allies of roads, rail and water ways in Austria-Hungary; Immediate return of all Allied prisoners; Surrender of stipulated number of submarines and other war vessels; Opening of the Adriatic and Danube to the Allies; Allied occupation of Danube ports and Pola naval base; Concentration of aircraft at designated points; Allied supervision of the balance of the Austrian fleet; The terms of the armistice are to be carried out under the direction of Marshal Foch; All German troops in Austria-Hungary, Italy or the Balkans must be out, or interned within fifteen days; Destruction of any property by retreating forces is specifically forbidden; Ships to be surrendered include 15 modern Austrian submarines, three battleships, three light cruisers, nine destroyers, 12 torpedo boats, one mine layer, and six

Danube monitors, to be designated by the Allies. All other war craft are to be concentrated and disarmed under Allied direction; Free navigation of all Austrian waters by both the war and commercial fleets of the Allies is provided for; Immediate removal of all Austria-Hungarian troops from the west front in France.

LONDON, Nov. 4. — Chancellor Bonar Law announced in the house of commons today that there will be no early statement on the result of the Versailles conference, as it must first be communicated to the United States.

Important Regulations

A dispatch from Ottawa says that several orders-in-council having for their object the improvement of the operation of the Military Service act have been approved by the government.

One provides that in future every employer shall notify the proper registrar by separate notice of every person exempted or having a claim for exemption pending, who shall hereafter be taken into his employ. Such notice shall be given within three days, and every employer who fails to comply with the requirements of this regulation shall be liable under summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding \$100, or to imprisonment for a term of three months, or to both fine and imprisonment for each failure to make the report called for.

Another order-in-council provides that a registrar who has issued a certificate of exemption may revise or extend the same if in his opinion it is desirable that the person concerned should continue the work in which he is habitually engaged. Renewal or extension of exemptions by registrars will be subject to review by the central appeal judge upon application by a chief public representative or other offices exercising like duties. Nothing in this new regulations affects the powers of any tribunal to determine an application for removal, for renewal or extension of an exemption which may be assigned to it by the registrar.

The Influenza Situation

The Influenza is still the all-absorbing topic in Canada. Apparently the number of cases is still increasing, so that the tide is not yet past. The following resume of press dispatches dated Nov. 1st will show the situation in our country on that date:

Regina: 1977 persons now ill, deaths so far 144. — Winnipeg: cases since beginning of the epidemic 2715, with 77 deaths. — Edmonton: estimated total cases at present 2500, with 81 deaths so far. — Calgary: 75 new cases today with 4 or 5 deaths. — Toronto: 43 deaths to-day from influenza and pneumonia. — Ottawa: about 1500 cases now in city, with 4 deaths in last 24 hours. — Mont-

real: total number of cases during October 16,566, with 2811 deaths, 161 new cases and 43 deaths during past 24 hours. — Vancouver, B. C.: 68 new cases during day. 28 discharged and 22 deaths, total number of deaths so far 241.

These figures show that the disease is worst and most dangerous in cities lying closest to the sea and consequently having a damp climate. In the drier climate of the prairie provinces the number of cases is indeed large, especially now that it is spreading also over the rural districts, but the number of deaths is comparatively small, showing that the disease is not appearing in so malignant a form.

In the United States the disease has not yet run its course. Recently it was reported from Washington that it had been officially stated that more American soldiers have already died from the influenza than from German bullets. It is a remarkable fact that the disease seems to attack men more violently than women, and that men within the military age (20 to 35 years) are suffering most, whilst old people and young children incur least danger from the malady.

Canadian News

Saskatchewan

REGINA. — As an emergency epidemic measure, the provincial government for the time being has withdrawn the provisions of Section 20 of the Saskatchewan Temperance Act, which prohibits the sale by druggists of alcohol as medicine unless on a doctor's prescription.

Saskatchewan's legislature will not open until the latter part of November. This assurance was given by Premier Martin, who declared that while the exact date of the opening of the house was not definitely decided upon, everything pointed to the provincial parliament being convened before Dec. 1st.

Deficits up to \$61,331.89 have resulted in the operation of the three public utilities operated by the city of Regina, during the past nine months ending September 30th. Of this amount property sales contribute \$15,431.06 leaving a balance of \$45,900.83 to be provided from ordinary revenue.

Joseph Chartrand was sent down for trial when appearing before N. R. Parkos, justice of the peace at Willow Bunch, on a charge of forgery.

Summonses have been issued for three German farmers of the Chaplain district on charges of hoarding flour and sugar. According to reports reaching provincial headquarters here, a stock of 3400 pounds of flour was seized from two men and 280 pounds of sugar.

ESTEVAN. — Complete but unofficial returns show that Robert Dunbar, Liberal candidate for the electoral division of Estevan, has beaten his opponent, Thomas Bryce, by 525 votes in the by-election held there.

(Continued on page 5.)