

St. Peters Bote,

the oldest Catholic newspaper in Saskatchewan, is published every Wednesday at Muenster, Sask. It is an excellent advertising medium.

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Single numbers 5 cents.

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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.

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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.

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A WORD TO OUR READERS

With this issue, "St. Peters Bote" enters upon a new phase in its career. Nearly fifteen years ago, when the German speaking Catholics of Canada had no organ of their own, "St. Peters Bote" was founded to supply their needs in this respect. It immediately became the organ of the large German speaking Catholic settlement in the Humboldt District. The settlers looked upon the paper as their friend and adviser, and the paper used its great influence with them to help them in becoming good, true and loyal citizens of Canada. It pursued this policy not only in times of peace, but also ever after the outbreak of the present war. To the everlasting honor of the German speaking Catholics in the Humboldt District, where "St. Peters Bote" has its widest dissemination, be it said that, during the fifty months since the outbreak of the war, not only no German speaking Catholic has been interned or condemned for illloyalty, but also that the District was always found to be at the very head when the results of an appeal to assist financially some patriotic work were published.

In view of these incontrovertible facts, we had fondly hoped, as we stated in last week's issue, that the Dominion Government at Ottawa would grant our application for a license to continue as heretofore. Alas! these hopes were in vain. Last Friday evening we received a telegraphic answer from the Government saying that the subject had been discussed in Privy Council, and that the Secretary of State had issued instructions that no license was to be granted to any newspapers or other periodicals published in German or any other of the languages mentioned in the Order in Council, and that this was final and positive.

This answer settled the matter. For us there was no other choice but to follow the example of the gallant lads of the Light Brigade, of whom Tennyson so beautifully wrote that it was

"Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to do and die."

Yes, we have resolved to DO our duty, as heretofore, towards the Church of our Fathers and towards the country of our adoption, and since it is denied to us to do it in the mothertongue of our readers, we shall do it in that language which to them, after their mothertongue, is most familiar. We hope that if it is decreed that we must DIE in the attempt, it will not be for lack of support on the part of them, who have, during all these years, been our staunch friends and supporters.

The World's War

The outstanding event of the week is Germany's offer of peace. Immediately upon taking office as Chancellor, Prince Max called together the Reichstag and stated his policy as favoring peace and a closer approach to popular and representative government. He also sent officially to President Wilson notice that he was ready to negotiate peace on the basis of Wilson's conditions, as announced by the President on January 8, and September 27, of this year, requesting that the President inform the Allies of this offer, and that an armistice be made immediately. This offer of Germany seems to bring the end of bloodshed into sight, for Wilson can hardly refuse to negotiate on his own terms, and if he wishes to negotiate, the Allies will not refuse to do likewise. Austria, it is understood, will at once make an identical offer to President Wilson, and Turkey likewise.

Bulgaria is out of the war. By the terms of the armistice, she demobilizes her army and gives control of her railways to the Allies, who may use them for military purposes. Political questions, such as determination of her boundaries etc., will be left over for the general peace conference to solve.

Bloody fighting has continued in Northern France during the week, and the Allies have again made some headway, though the progress has necessarily been slow.

LONDON, Sept. 30. — The armistice concluded with Bulgaria by the Entente Allies is a purely military convention and contains no provisions of a political character. Bulgaria agrees to evacuate all the territory she now occupies in Greece and Serbia, to demobilize her army immediately and surrender all means of transport to the Allies.

LONDON, Sept. 30. — A Turkish force of 10,000 men has surrendered to the British in Palestine, according to an official announcement made this evening.

LONDON, Sept. 30. — The British troops in the St. Quentin-Cambrai sector continued to advance today despite heavy resistance, according to Field Marshal Haig in his report from British headquarters tonight. Among other villages they captured Thorigny, Le Tronquoy, Villers-Guislain and Gonnelleu, taking many prisoners.

LONDON, Oct. 1. — Casualties among the British forces reported during the month of September totalled 94,937 officers and men. Killed or died of wounds: Officers 1,899, men 14,914. Wounded or

missing: Officers 5,573, men 72,551.

PARIS, Oct. 1. — Attacks conducted by the first army in conjunction with the British in the region of St. Quentin, says the war office announcement tonight, have obtained important results. French troops have penetrated St. Quentin as far as the canal. North of the Aisne Meurival, Ventalay, Bouvenecourt and St. Thierry have been occupied, while north of Boucenville Autry Wood and Vaux-les-Mauron have been captured.

PARIS, Oct. 1. — An official report states: "During the month of September the British forces captured 66,300 prisoners, including 1,500 officers and also 700 guns of all calibres and some thousands of machine guns. During the months of August and September the total captures by the British amounted to 123,618 prisoners, including 2,783 officers, and about 1,400 guns."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2. — Gen. Pershing's communication today says that a partial count of the material captured during the past week by the American troops advancing between the Meuse and Argonne Rivers shows 120 guns of all calibre, 750 trench mortars, 300 guns, 100 heavy tank guns, thousands of artillery shells and hundreds of thousands of rounds of small ammunition.

LONDON, Oct. 2. — The Germans are in retreat over a wide front north and south of La Bassée Canal, with the British closely following them, according to Field Marshal Haig's report from headquarters tonight. The Germans have lost further ground to the British in the outskirts of Cambrai and northwest of that city, but northeast of St. Quentin the British under a violent counter-attack have been forced from the village of Sequehart.

PARIS, Oct. 2. — Many towns and villages were carried today by the French troops on the various fronts, according to war office announcement tonight. Especial progress was made north of the Vesle.

LONDON, Oct. 3. — The attack by the British infantry and tanks along an eight-mile front from Sequehart to the canal north of Bony, in the St. Quentin sector was completely successful, according to Field Marshal Haig's report from British headquarters tonight. British troops have reached the outskirts of Mont Brehain (about five miles east of Bellicourt) and further north have captured Gouy and Le Catelet.

LISBON, Oct. 4. — Two enemy submarines today shelled the port of Cezimbra, 18 miles south of Lisbon. Shore guns immediately replied, whereupon the submarines fled.

LONDON, Oct. 4. — The British have driven their lines within six miles of Lille at Wavrin and Erquingham, according to Field Marshal Haig's communication issued tonight. Between Lens and Armentieres, the Germans are continuing their retreat.

PARIS, Oct. 4. — American and French forces in their victorious advance on the crest of Mont

Blanc in the Champagne, captured 3,000 prisoners, according to the Echo de Paris.

ROME, Oct. 4. — American, British and Italian warships have destroyed the Austrian naval base at Durazzo and the warships anchored there, according to an announcement made by Premier Orlando. The attack on Durazzo occurred at noon on Wednesday.

LONDON, Oct. 5. — Baron von Hussarek, the Austrian premier, handed his resignation in the name of the entire cabinet to the emperor on Friday. It will be officially announced, the dispatch says, after a successor to von Hussarek has been found. The new premier, it is added, possibly will be Professor Lammash, with whom negotiations are under way to bring about a great pacifist manifestation.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 5. — The new peace note of Baron Burian will declare that all of President Wilson's terms have been accepted, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Frankfort Zeitung, which is quoted in the press of Holland. The note will be published immediately.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 5. — The Berlin Tageblatt gives the text of the program of the majority parties in the reichstag which will form the basis of the new German policy, under the new Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden: The first clause provides for adherence to the government's reply to the papal note of Aug. 1, 1917. The second clause declares readiness to join in a league of nations based on equality and free economic development. The fourth clause says that peace treaties hitherto concluded must form no hindrance to the conclusion of a general peace. In the Baltic provinces, Lithuania and Poland, popular assemblies are to be created at the earliest possible moment. Clause five provides for the establishment of an independent federal state of Alsace-Lorraine corresponding to the demand of Alsace-Lorraine for a popular assembly. Clause six demands the carrying out without delay of electoral reforms in Prussia and reform in those states which are still without it. Clause seven aims at the coordination of the imperial government and the government representatives from parliament to carry out a uniform imperial policy. Strict observance of all constitutional responsibility is demanded, as well as the abolition of all military institutions that might serve to exercise political influence.

LONDON, Oct. 6. — British troops advancing in the region northeast of St. Quentin have captured the towns of Mont Brehain and Beaurevoir, Field Marshal Haig announced today. North-east of Le Catelet the British took possession of Aubencheul-aux-Bois. More than 1,000 Germans were captured by Haig's men in the operations yesterday north of St. Quentin. Pushing north of Aubencheul-aux-Bois the British have established themselves on the high ground towards Lesdain. Lesdain is nearly five miles south-east of Cambrai.

PARIS, Oct. 6. — French troops have smashed through the German positions in the Champagne over a wide front. The official statement issued today by the war office says the French have crossed the Aisne Canal and have reached the outskirts of Aguilcourt and approaching Aumenancourt-le-Petit, eight miles north of Rheims. Further east the French are advancing on a line north of the towns of Pomacle, Lavannes and Epoye, and have captured Faverges, on the Suipe River.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 6. — Prince Maximilian, the new German Imperial Chancellor, has made an offer of peace to the Allies. The text of a note forwarded by the Chancellor to President Wilson through the Swiss Government, is as follows: "The German Government requests the President of the United States to take in hand the restoration of peace, acquaint all the belligerent states of this request and invite them to send plenipotentiaries for the purpose of opening negotiations. It accepts the program set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress on January 8, and his latest pronouncements, especially his speech of September 27, as a basis for peace negotiations. With a view to avoiding further bloodshed the German government requests the immediate conclusion of an armistice on land and water and in the air." It was announced that Turkey will take a similar step.

BERLIN, Oct. 6 (via Basel). — Emperor William issued a proclamation to the German army and navy, dated October 6, saying: "In the midst of this severe struggle the Macedonian front has crumbled. Our front has not been broken, and will not be. I have decided, in accord with my allies, to once again offer peace to the enemy, but it will only be an honorable peace for which we extend our hand. We owe a duty to our heroes who have given their lives for the country, and to our children."

LONDON, Oct. 7. — Field-Marshal von Hindenburg has resigned as chief of the German general staff after a heated interview with the emperor in which the field-marshal declared that a retreat on a large scale was impossible to avoid, according to a Central News despatch from Amsterdam today. The correspondent based his despatch on reports from the frontier.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7. — Germany's peace note was delivered to President Wilson personally today by Frederick Oederlin, an attaché of the Swiss legation. This gave rise to suggestions that it came from Emperor William himself. Minister Ekengren of Sweden presented the note from Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, to Secretary Lansing at 10 o'clock.

Religious News

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask. — The state of health of Bishop Pascal is improving most satisfactorily, considering the very dangerous

illness undergone by him last winter. A convincing proof is furnished by the fact that he has announced that he will raise the Rev. Deacon, Father Morneau, to the priesthood in the Cathedral next Sunday.

His Lordship desires, that in all churches of the Diocese, the prayer against epidemic diseases recently approved by him for the diocese and endowed with an indulgence, be recited regularly in future. At the request of his Lordship, this prayer is published in English, Latin and German in our paper.

REGINA. — At the beginning of this month, five sisters of the congregation of Missionary Oblates of St. Boniface arrived at Gravelbourg, where they will take charge of the kitchen arrangements in the new College and, at the same time, conduct a kinder-garden.

His Grace, Archbishop Mathieu, recently administered the Sacrament of Confirmation at Kennedy, Dumas, and Riverhurst.

The Rev. J. B. Neron, C.S.S.R., who had been ordained according to the Latin rite five years ago, passed over to the Rutenian rite on Sept. 20. He is a French Canadian and stationed at Yorkton.

WINNIPEG. — On October 13th, the Rev. Father Schweers, O.M.I., of Allan, Sask., will begin to preach a Mission in St. Joseph's Church, Winnipeg, which will last eight days, concluding on Oct. 20.

ST. BONIFACE. — Rt. Rev. Bishop La Roque of Sherbrooke, at the invitation of Archbishop Beliveau, solemnly blessed the enclosure of the new Convent of the Precious Blood in St. Boniface last Sunday.

ST. CLOUD, Minn. — Ven. Fr. Jerome Fleissner, O. S. B., died of pulmonary tuberculosis at St. John's Abbey, Collegeville. He was born in St. Paul, Minn., July 17, 1893, and had made his solemn profession on the 13th of last July.

ST. PAUL, Minn. — The funeral of the late Archbishop Ireland was held in the St. Paul Cathedral on Oct. 2nd. Cardinal Gibbons and several other high dignitaries of the church who participated in the funeral of Cardinal Farley were present at the obsequies.

Not our Fault!

We crave the indulgence of our friends for offering only four pages this week, thus being obliged to cut out over half our usual reading matter. The great amount of extra work inevitably connected with the change from one language to another and the short time available — less than three days — have made this unavoidable. Next week we hope to again issue a full sized paper.