

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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Muenster, Sask., Canada.



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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St. Peters Bote

is published every Wednesday.

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The World's War

The whole World has been anxiously watching the interchange of notes between President Wilson and Germany during the past week. Germany's Note of Oct. 20, was received in Washington and was followed on the next day by a very outspoken Note of Wilson in which he states that he will transmit Germany's peace request to the Allies, but that the terms of an armistice must be left to the allied military commanders. At the same time he frankly stated that he does not trust the old German regime, and that he doubts whether the democratization of Germany is as far advanced as Germany wished the world to believe. On Oct. 26, Germany sent a short note, acknowledging receipt of Wilson's communication, reaffirming the change of its form of government, and stating that it is waiting for the terms of the armistice. The Allies are now discussing these terms at Versailles. The texts of the notes of Oct. 20, and 23, will be found on page 7 of this paper, where also the notes exchanged between Austria and Washington will be found.

From present appearances it seems that an arrangement can be arrived at, to finally end the terrible conflict which has during fifty months devastated the continent of Europe and cost millions of precious lives. Germany evidently would not show itself so submissive if it were not dead tired of the war, and undoubtedly the Allies are also longing for peace.

In the mean time, fighting has not ceased by any means. In Belgium and northern France the Germans are bitterly contesting the ground which they are forced to relinquish. In northern Italy the Italians have flung a strong offensive against the Austrian positions. In Syria, the British forces are making considerable advances. Winter is however coming on, and even now the reports indicate that the weather is at times decidedly unfavorable for war operations. Hence we may soon look for a slowing down of operations, at least on the western and the Italian fronts, even if the time should not have yet arrived for the conclusion of an armistice.

LONDON, Oct. 19. — The British and American forces in the region of Le Cateau have successfully continued their advance, says Field Marshal Haig. South-east of Le Cateau they have penetrated to the high ground west of Catillon and have also reached the west bank of the Sambre and Oise Canal.

LONDON, Oct. 20. — The newspapers in Madrid say that Spain has received an official communication from the German government stating that the admiralty has ordered submarines to return immediately to their basis, a Reuter dispatch from Madrid says.

LONDON, Oct. 21. — The British forces fighting north of Le Cateau have captured Amerval, according to the official report.

The British are now two miles from Valenciennes.

PARIS, Oct. 21. — French troops have reached the Danube river in the region of Vidin, the war office announces tonight.

LONDON, Oct. 21. — British casualties reported for the week ending today numbered 37,150 compared to 35,710 the previous week. They are divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds 5,488, wounded or missing 31,662.

ARCHANGEL, Oct. 21. — The Americans and Russians yesterday advanced approximately seven miles along the Onega river, meeting with little resistance. The Dvina, Vaga and Vologda sectors have been comparatively quiet the past few days.

LONDON, Oct. 22. — British troops have entered the western suburbs of Valenciennes, Field Marshal Haig reports.

PARIS, Oct. 22. — French troops have captured Chalandry and Grandlup, north of Laon, according to the war office announcement. The Czecho-Slovak forces fighting with the French, captured the village of Terron, which had temporarily fallen into the hands of the enemy.

LONDON, Oct. 22. — Several counter-attacks by the Germans to retake the bridgehead established by the British yesterday east of the Lys river failed with severe losses to the Germans, says an official statement.

LONDON, Oct. 23. — Two thousand prisoners were taken by the British in today's attack. The British advanced from one to two miles, gaining the high ground overlooking the Harpies Valley.

LONDON, Oct. 24. — The British troops have overcome the enemy along the whole front between the Sambre canal and the Scheldt and their advance is being continued, Field Marshal Haig reports. Since yesterday morning the British have taken 7,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns.

PARIS, Oct. 24. — French troops have crossed the Oise canal opposite Longchamps, according to the war office announcement. They have also made an important advance between the Oise and the Serre rivers.

LONDON, Oct. 24. — Speaking in the house of commons, Lord Robert Cecil, assistant secretary for foreign affairs, stated that harmony existed between the United States and the other associated governments in regard to war aims.

BERLIN, Oct. 24. — Concerning operations in Serbia, German general headquarters say: "In violent mountain fighting our rearguards have safeguarded the occupation of new positions on both sides of Paracin on the Moravia, 40 miles northeast of Nish."

ARCHANGEL, Oct. 24. — British and American forces yesterday repulsed heavy attacks by the Bolsheviks against advanced Allied positions on the Dvina front. Bolshevik gunboats heavily shelled the British and Americans for six hours.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25. — The arrival in France of Col. House, President Wilson's personal representative and Admiral Benson, the highest ranking officer in the

American navy, has cleared the way for the beginning of deliberations by the Supreme War Council at Versailles.

PARIS, Oct. 25. — The French today advanced their line at all points despite the most stubborn resistance of the enemy. More than 2,000 prisoners, with cannon and machine guns were captured, according to the official statement.

LONDON, Oct. 25. — The revolt of Croatian soldiers of the 79th Regiment of Fiume has been suppressed by three Austro-Hungarian regiments arriving from Albania, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen. There was hard street fighting at Fiume in which hundreds of persons were killed.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 26. — In addressing the reichstag on Thursday, Dr. Solf, German Foreign Secretary, said: "As for Alsace-Lorraine, it is at once clear that, as these territories were expressly mentioned among President Wilson's 14 points, we agree to the regulation of these questions. Moreover, having accepted President Wilson's program as the basis of the entire peace work, we will loyally and in the sense of complete justice and fairness fulfill the program in all directions and at all points."

LONDON, Oct. 26. — The German armies should not be considered as definitely and finally beaten, military observers here say. Allied soldiers who are fighting their way forward in the face of great enemy resistance know that the enemy is not broken and that much heavy fighting probably will have to be faced.

ROME, Oct. 26. — In the successful assault against the Austrian defences along the Piave and west of that river, Italian troops have captured more than 2,000 prisoners in the last 24 hours, the war office announced. Heavy fighting continued all day Friday in the Monte Grappa region, but the Italian Fourth Army maintained its positions and extended them at some points. The strong position of Monte Pertica, northwest of Monte Grappa, was carried.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 26. — With few exceptions, the German press condemns President Wilson's latest note, saying it is an alteration of his former standpoint, and betrays lack of comprehension of recent events in Germany as well as misconception of what has happened there. It is also said the note represents a concession to the demands of the Allied nations.

LONDON, Oct. 26. — The Turkish minister to Switzerland has handed the British and French ministers to that country an offer of peace virtually amounting to surrender, according to a Berne dispatch to the Daily Mail.

LONDON, Oct. 26. — Influenza is increasing throughout Great Britain and Ireland. 255 persons have been buried in Dublin since last Monday. The authorities are sprinkling the streets with disinfectants. Two physicians who attended victims have died. 152 deaths have occurred at Leicester during the week. All public functions have been cancelled

and the council has requested the people to stay away from places of amusement. 1,000 cases are reported at Newry. The spinning mills are short-handed and the schools have been closed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26. — Summarizing the situation of the western battlefield today, Gen. March said the Germans have evacuated or been driven out of 7,000 square miles of Belgian and French territory since July 18; that 400 square miles have been freed during the past week, and that all the coal fields in northern France have been re-conquered except for a five-mile tract where the allied advance now is being pressed near the Belgian border.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 27. — Germany's answer to President Wilson's latest note says: "The German government has taken cognizance of the answer of the President of the United States. The President is aware of the far-reaching changes which have been carried out and are being carried out in the German constitutional structure and that peace negotiations are being conducted by a people's government in whose hands rests, both actual and constitutionally, the power to make the deciding conclusions. The military powers are subject to it. The German government now awaits proposals for an armistice which shall be the first step toward a just peace, as the President has described it in his proclamation. (Signed) SOLF."

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 27. — General Ludendorff, first quartermaster-general of the German army, has resigned, says a telegram from Berlin, which adds that the Emperor, in accepting the resignation, has decreed that the Lower Rhenish infantry regiment No. 39, of which General Ludendorff has long been commander, shall bear his name.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 27. — The Prussian upper house has passed en bloc the three electoral bills as amended by special committee, according to a Berlin dispatch. The reactionaries did not vote.

LONDON, Oct. 27. — The important city of Aleppo was occupied by British cavalry and armored cars Saturday morning, says a British official statement.

LONDON, Oct. 27. — The Germans launched heavy counter-attacks against the British south of Valenciennes today, but were repulsed with losses, Field-Marshal Haig reports.

PARIS, Oct. 27. — Marked advance by the French in the sector between the Oise and Serre rivers is recorded in the official communication issued by the war office tonight. Many villages have been captured and at certain points the advance amounted to about five miles.

ROME, Oct. 27. — Heavy fighting took place in the Monte Grappa area, the Italians repulsing Austrian attacks, the war office reports. The Italians captured 514 prisoners in this region.

LONDON, Oct. 28. — British troops Sunday repulsed a determined German effort to drive them from Eamars, south of Valenciennes, Field-Marshal Haig reports.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 28. — Austria, in her reply to President Wilson accepts all the views expressed by the President in his note of Oct. 18. Austria says she is willing and ready, without awaiting the result of other negotiations, to negotiate a peace and an immediate armistice on all Austro-Hungarian fronts.

Canadian News

Saskatchewan

REGINA. — All the telephone operators in the principal cities and towns in Saskatchewan went on strike last Wednesday. They were dissatisfied with the wages received from the government and demanded from Premier Martin a board of arbitration, which he refused.

— Snow fell at several points in Saskatchewan. On Wednesday four inches fell between Chamberlain and Craik, while Gowan, Strassburg, and other towns in central Saskatchewan received a share.

— Hon. George Langley, minister of municipal affairs, states that the distribution of seed grain in Saskatchewan will be handled entirely by provincial government agreements this year. The distribution of the seed will be done through the Rural Municipalities.

— Investigations by the department of agriculture into the potato situation have been going on for weeks, and the results now appear to be that the province will even need some importing to meet market requirements. Dry weather and early frosts are the reason.

— A survey of the province is to be made by the Dominion Seed Purchasing Commission, to ascertain the exact amounts of wheat, oats, barley and rye required by each municipality for seeding purposes.

— Owing to the epidemic of influenza the criminal sittings of the Court of King's Bench at Regina, Moose Jaw, and Saskatoon, have been postponed to January 28.

— L. E. Mutton, secretary for Saskatchewan for the Canada food board, has been notified by wire from the fish section of the Canada food board, Ottawa, that Thursday, October 31, has been set aside as Canada's National Fish Day.

— J. T. L. Anderson, school inspector for the Yorkton district, has been promoted to a new position in the department of education as director of education among the New Canadians. He will have charge of the schools in the mixed language districts in co-operation with the regular school inspectors.

PENSE. — Samuel Bruno will face a charge of horse stealing in the police court. In the arrest of Bruno the provincial police have a man with a record of ten convictions against him.

SWIFT CURRENT. — Three residents of Gouverneur, Sask., were arrested and charged with bringing liquor into prohibited territory. The men, T. G. S. and C. E. Cloutier, were each fined \$200 and costs and T. Cloutier was fined an-

other \$25 and costs for being drunk while in charge of an auto.

ROSTHERN. — Five first prizes, five second and four thirds have been captured by Senger Wheeler, of Rosthern, Sask., at the soil products exposition at Kansas City. Among these prizes is the big C. P. R. award of a trophy cup valued at \$500, the sweepstakes cup for Red Spring wheat, firsts for bromegrass, wheat, oats and barley, and second for wheat in dry farming section, in addition to four seconds and three of lesser importance.

PRINCE ALBERT. — Captain Allison Day and his staff have taken over the Armory at Prince Albert and preparations are almost completed for the occupation of between six and eight hundred men who are to be stationed there during the winter.

ESTEVAN. — Robert Dunbar, Liberal, defeated T. Bryce, Unionist, in the provincial bye-election for the Estevan Seat by a majority of 525. Little interest was taken in the election.

Alberta

EDMONTON. — Hon. A. G. MacKay, minister of public health, has empowered the provincial board of health to issue an order immediately forbidding any persons to travel on street cars or trains in Alberta without the protection of a gauze mask to be worn continuously.

— There is a shortage of potatoes in Alberta, to the extent of about 500,000 bushels less than will be needed for home consumption. There will not be more than 1,500,000 bushels, and Alberta needs 2,000,000 bushels for its own eating.

LETHBRIDGE. — Lethbridge was placed under quarantine for Spanish Influenza by the provincial board of health and no person is allowed to enter or leave the city. All trains are locked on approaching the city.

British Columbia

NANAIMO. — Miners on Vancouver Island are to get an increase in wages of 75 cents a day. The wage scale henceforth is to be adjusted every three months in accordance with the cost of living.

Manitoba

WINNIPEG. — Furiously attacked by a bull in one of the pens at the Union stockyards, Abraham Berg, a member of the firm of Finn and Berg, wholesale butchers, is in a local hospital in a grave condition. His injuries include several smashed ribs, a crushed foot and severe internal injuries.

— There will be no cheap rates either to the Pacific Coast or eastern Canada this year, on any railway, it was announced.

— Spanish Influenza will make public meetings in Winnipeg unsafe all winter. In the above terse manner a medical officer, a captain just returned from the battle area in France, sums up the epidemic situation. He added: Paris, where the malady has raged since last

(Continued on page 5.)

Man and His Illusions

BY KONRAD KUEMMEL

(Continued)

Somewhat surprised and abashed the treasurer listened to these final instructions of the stranger: he had not reckoned that the intrigues planned against his own pastor would be of a kind so contemptible and criminal. Nevertheless he said nothing. The innkeeper, however, felt not the least scruple at what was said, and least of all Sparr, whose eyes glowed with a greenish light and an unhallowed joy. "The whole world's friend, the parson's enemy," he repeated to himself on his way home.

The substance of the stranger's soliloquy on his return to the city that night, might be readily surmised. "The simple expedient will again approve himself: Given two or three unscrupulous fellows who in season and out of season will continue for a few months to flatter the people, and who at the same time under the guise of religious zeal, with glib, fine-spun words will tell them the priest is no good—and the result will be, that with this or any other such telling phrase, they will put the best parish at outs with its 'parson' in a few weeks, and no power on earth will be able to heal the breach. It will be our concern, moreover, to have appear regularly in the papers especially on the so-called holy-days, short, spicy articles against the 'parson'; these items, which will be scattered broadcast through the place, will report that it is general talk the bishop must remove the priest, that otherwise the people of Ortingen will never have peace, nor the parish which is going to pieces, be saved.

The people will read these articles, believe them and imagine they were written by themselves. If the dupes succeed in drawing an episcopal commission, they will swear the 'parson' guilty of every thing and affirm that if he is not soon removed, bloodshed and murder will follow; finally the pastor is forced to leave amid the jeers and shouts of the people. It is not the first time we, who profit by it, have accomplished this. If a successor is appointed we instruct the villagers how to appraise him. They will praise or criticize or oppose him exactly as we direct. What was it my old grandfather repented time and again: 'The world is full of deceit and misery, and upon the very brink of despair, because people will not use their common sense.' So it is.

Thinking requires patience and some headstrain, whereas tale-bearing and gossip is so easy, and the scrutiny and judging of others so sweet. Three cheers and long life to Stupidity, to Credulity; these are the allies that help us to success! May our sowing in Ortingen thrive! ha ha,—ha, ha, ha, ha!" Dismally sounded the laughter of the finch fellow as he disappeared in the fog of the night.

5. The Bad Seed Spreads

The decree of the Chapter was put into execution. A delegation of two bought the house and garden in the district-city, and on the afternoon of Corpus Christi Day, a deputation headed by the Rev. Pastor, visited the place unannounced, and met one hundred fifty or more of the mission Catholics at an outing in a pleasure garden where they were innocently enjoying themselves. They were in a depressed mood, for they had just learned that the place they had in view for a church had been purchased by some stranger.

But when the pastor of Ortingen informed them of the resolution the Chapter had passed, and when the senior of the council handed them the deed of purchase and when, moreover, they had heard

the priest's words: "Now in remembrance of your neighboring Catholic parish, accept the place from its hands and work that you have a little church and school soon,"—their happiness was unbounded. They thanked the delegation with tears; old and young surrounded the visitors, wished them and the Ortingen parish the blessing of God a thousand, thousand times and promised never to forget their signal benefactors.

"Not even in heaven can one feel happier," remarked the delegates one to another on their homeward journey. "That was, indeed, a deed more meritorious than we supposed; God be praised to have granted us the pleasure to do it."

The old Ortingen forest warden, who went along, tapping the teacher on the shoulder, said: "Professor, I will remember you for the fine words you spoke at the council. You may always depend upon me and upon my married son in the city; my grandchildren will now be brought up Catholics without doubt!"

It would have been wholesome for all Ortingen to have witnessed the happy scene.

The day after the octave of Corpus Christi, the priest, though the Mass was over, remained an unusually long time in the church. He was very serious and lost in thought upon returning to his house. His sister inquired: "Are you ailing, perhaps?" To his no, she added, laughing: "Or is it with you as with Agnes? She, too, of late is much troubled with melancholia."

"The girl?" he asked surprised, "what's the matter with her?"

"If she only knew herself; she was generally happy and awake, she could eat and drink—now all of a sudden it seems as if a blight had struck her. Night before last a sound awoke me: I listened. Agnes in her room was speaking to herself and sobbing loudly. I knocked on the wall and called; she did not hear. I got up then to look after her. The girl was asleep in bed, loudly grieving about something, her face bathed in tears. I shook her and asked: 'What is the matter, my child?' She stared at me, then closed her eyes again and continued to whimper: 'Something is going to happen, they are going to kill the Reverend Uncle.' It took me half an hour to console and quiet the girl. Last night the same thing happened. Nor is it different in daytime; she glides through the house and says she feels oppressed, oppressed unto death—as she would feel, for example if you were found dead, or she were obliged to leave your house. Do you say a few words to her; it is getting on my nerves."

The pastor listened attentively; once his lips moved with a tremor of pity as if he would speak; but he remained silent and with a few words reassured his sister and dismissed her. He got up and before the large picture of the Crucifixion above his bed, he prayed: "Divine Master, if Thou wishest to impose upon me Thy cross, just so Thy grace accompany it. Thy will be done; but do not let me become a scandal to anyone." Then he sat down and wrote a letter, and for a while was busy figuring. The foolscap upon which the net results of explanation was forwarded to the notary of the city that he verify and stamp it. After his great work of charity for the scattered Catholics of the district, what could possibly grieve or overshadow the soul of the good priest? Did God wish to save his humility against yielding to self-praise in what he had accomplished? Or did the spirits of hell mean to revenge themselves on the pastor, the true victim of Christ, because he had provided one place more on earth

for Divine Service and where salvation might be found?

Of the machination in the village developing against him he had as yet no intimation. Sparr the sacristan was a changed man—humble and obliging. He was constantly in the rectory to ask—was there anything he might do in the garden or elsewhere, he consulted the priest about every trifling thing in the church,—he was wonderfully changed. The priest's sister and Agnes loathed his obsequiousness, but the priest begged them to make allowance for his good will. "Give him something to do now and then, and let him lunch with you. In this way he may rid himself of his inquisitiveness." Towards the people he was so accommodating and well-mannered that they were astonished. So much so that an opinion in his favor was begotten among the villagers: "He keeps a careful eye on the rectory and the schoolhouse; he could tell many a thing others do not even suspect," they said.

At the same time the question began to be agitated whether, after all, it was not gross stupidity to have given 5,000 marks to strangers who were no concern of the parish, when the money might have come so handy to the village. With reiteration the fact was emphasized that the taverner and the treasurer had manfully opposed the suggestion, but that the priest and the teacher who had not even a right in the Chapter, backed by the other subservient voters, had forcibly carried the resolution to give the money away. The gossip spread; in every house the subject was broached and the defenders of the pastor grew fewer and fewer. Even some of the councillors denied the assent they had given and put the blame wholly on the priest and the schoolmaster.

An evil intimation of another kind began to spread: "It is plain why the 'parson' and the pedagogue are so friendly, Agnes and the professor are as good as engaged. The girl, who by this time is spoiled for common life, was forced upon the latter—and with so many well-to-do girls of good families in the village who might have suited the teacher better,—all kinds of liberties are permitted him in the garden, all of which is so contrary to good manners and morals."

The reader knows the originator of this gossip: it was the mother of the sub-sacristan. Other scandalous things which she fabricated were told under the seal of secrecy the only, and where of a nature to rob the priest, his sister and the unsuspecting Agnes of their very honor and good name.

So it came to pass that by the diffusion of this secret, insinuating poison of lies, the whole parish became as if paralyzed. Not a man was found publicly to oppose with energy the disseminator of trouble, to halt him, to bring him to the priest and in his presence make him prove or disown his words. Even those who refused to believe the worst doubted and allowed the baiting to go on. Without a step toward self-protection, without reflection, without proof, forgetting all the good their priest had ever done, his faithfulness, his tempered sternness, his sacrifices—the parish suffered itself to be disrupted, suffered itself to be torn from its shepherd, by a couple of irresponsible, criminal fellows. Oh, the sad mystery of sin! that such a change in a whole congregation which, but shortly before boasted of its love for the church and its pastor, could be possible.

Had the mind of the priest been less unsuspecting, he would have noticed many a sinister word and act from those plotting against him. The very look and greeting and behavior of his people towards him had changed. Still, he observed nothing. A premonition,

however, weighed him down and this morning kept him in the church at the foot of the cross; it was this foreboding that urged him to make his Will.

6. His Testament

One afternoon, a few days later, the city notary, the mayor, Mr. Obermiller, Senior, and the head teacher met at the rectory. The Rev. Pastor had asked them to witness and sign the Will; he was reticent, however, as to its provisions. "You will learn the details," he said with a smile, "when I am dead." All having signed, he secured the document with a triple seal; then he said seriously: "When this is broken, I will be no longer among the living."

"God grant that may be far off," the mayor prayed, seconded by all. The pastor next took the sealed document and putting it in an envelope laid it on a table in his bedroom. "Now then," said he, "let me treat you to a sip of wine downstairs for your trouble in my behalf."

The invitation was hardly spoken, when a loud noise was heard outside. The priest hurried to the door. He found standing there the inquisitive sexton with an armful of wood, several sticks of which had fallen to the floor.

"I—I am carrying up wood," the fellow unmasked, with lowered eyes excused himself.

"No, no, you were eavesdropping; the way from the lower floor does not pass my door. Are you not ashamed of such vulgarity?"

Grinding his teeth, the convicted listener looked at the priest but immediately dropped his head and said: "I beg your pardon, I will never do it again!" Thereupon Sparr crossed the hall to its other side, going a story higher. The priest, however, let his guests precede him to the lower room, then with an "excuse me a minute, I will return soon," returned to his study. He took from his desk a Hundred-Mark bill and placed it in a second envelope unsealed, beside the first, after which he went down to the men.

To be continued.

CORRESPONDENCES.

St. Peter's Mission,
Reindeer Lake,
Sept. 9, 1918.

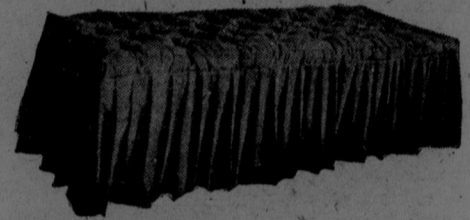
Rev. Dear Father Prior:—

In beginning this letter I must beg of you a little forbearance. The lines I write you today should, under ordinary circumstances, have been in your hands long ago. The reason for my begging your indulgence has been want of a suitable opportunity for writing. For two months I have been keeping most of my Red Children here at the mission, and only he who comes into constant contact with them knows what this means. A handful of our Indians give the missionary more to do than one has an idea of. Then there came the Government Commission, consisting of a Commissary and a Secretary, to arrange the compact between the government and the Indians. You know, Father, that the government allows each Indian the annual sum of \$5.00 besides a few other necessities. Now, it is the Commissary's duty to tend this business, and now and then he requires more time to it than suits me. Furthermore, one week I preached a mission to my Indians. Under such circumstances was the summer, short as it is, cut still shorter. It is now quieted down somewhat and I hasten to answer your several letters. I have received all the generous aims from the St. Peter's Colony and have read the masses according to the intention of the giver. Kindly extend again at first opportunity, to all my dear benefac-

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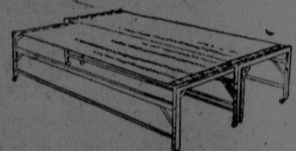
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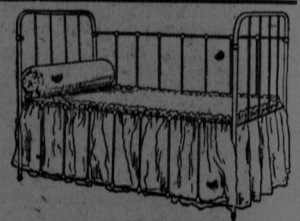
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Pathophones

tors of the St. Peter's Colony my heartiest thanks for the generous gifts. If ever the poor missionary of the North stands in need of the support of kind souls, that time is the present time. The fury of the world war has at last brought us also very acute suffering. Fish-nets and lead, which have formed our main means of support, are not to be had except at fabulous prices. Only unshaken confidence in the wise and kind providence of God gives me the courage to look with a steady gaze into the dark shadows of the future. The panum nostrum quotidianum da nobis hodie assumes a concrete form. The dear bread basket hangs high above us now and it requires considerable effort on our part to reach the indispensable. Every alms given us out of love of God brings us closer to it. Had not my charitable friends of the St. Peter's Colony, acquaintances and non-acquaintances, already done too much for us at St. Peter's Mission, I would be tempted this time to stretch forth my beggar's hand and plead: "Please, pretty please, an alms." In order not to become tedious I will not enter into details.

Since I last wrote to you, nothing of importance has happened. A great surprise for our Indians was the arrival of an inspector of the French fur trading company, Revillon Freres, in a two horse-power motor boat. I had the opportunity of taking a short trip in it. In calm weather riding is fast and pleasant. If the water is somewhat ruffled, however, one has the pleasure of sitting in the water, as each single wave throws part of the wet element into the boat; there one must cease calling riding in that canoe a pleasure. It is to be hoped, that the future will bring practical improvements to this new travelling system. This would be so much the more desirable as our exceedingly long trips on the lakes and rivers in summer would be shortened considerably and rendered more pleasant. In such an improved vessel I could make my summer trip to my next mission station, 350-400 miles, in 8-10 days instead of 20 days.

There was no end to the Indian's wonder at the arrival of this little power boat. Most of them know of no other vessel than their bark canoe in the summer, and their dog sled in the winter. After an unusually cold and stormy winter, we had this year also a bad spring and summer. Old Boreas claimed his own against King Sol even in the milder season. Quite naturally our little mission garden suffered considerably under these conditions. Hardly had the potato shoots peeped their tender tops to daylight when they were laid flat. There is little hope for a good crop, but we shall accept with joyous thanksgiving what the Lord may bestow upon us.

Nor was the catch of fish as plentiful as the summer before. This scarcity of fish is felt keenly by our sled dogs. Many of them seem to consist merely of skin and bones. Some seek to stay their hunger by breaking into the huts of the Indians and seizing there what they can. Many a pair of leather shoes has thus disappeared forever down the dogs' abdomen. Articles of clothing made of reindeer skin have taken the same course. One could write a whole chapter on the mischief created this summer by these hungry domestics of the North. We hope and pray that the fall catch of fish will be greater than the summer catch, for usually there is more to suffer from hunger in winter than in summer.

But I must close for this time. Begging a pious memento of the Holy Sacrifice.

I remain
Yours sincerely in Christ,
P. Jos. Egenolf, O. M. I.

St. Peter's Mission,
Reindeer Lake,
Sept. 20, 1918.

Rev. Dear Father:—
I am in immediate receipt of your kind letter of Aug. 24, containing a gift of \$5.00 from N. N. I am really at a loss how to thank you and my charitable benefactors of the beautiful St. Peter's Colony in a befitting manner. The frequent and valuable gifts from my beloved countrymen have spared me many a sacrifice of privation, or have at least made my burdens lighter. God alone knows all and He knows too what grateful remembrances I cherish toward all. Often I commend to God in my poor and feeble prayers my kind benefactors of the St. Peter's Colony, with their temporal and eternal concerns. Since these are the only means I have of outwardly showing my gratefulness, I make use of them with genuine joy. I beg you again, extend them all my sincere thanks for all their gifts.

Today is the 20th of September and we have already had several snow storms. Outside of this there are other signs of approaching winter. The several species of small birds that make our hermitage somewhat musical in summer have flown southward, and all nature has donned her winter costume. This is a warning for us to prepare for the approaching winter. The gathering in of the few sacks of potatoes which good and kind Providence has deigned to bestow upon us, then the renewal of the coat of clay plaster about our log cabin, and finally, the fall fishing, will be our main occupations before the advent of winter. Year in year out the same thing repeats itself, excepting here and there a slight change in the time of the work. One might be inclined to think that the repetition over and over again of the different duties are apt to render the life of the missionary a monotonous one, but this is a false impression. Every year almost everything appears new to me and I perform these duties with the same delight and love with which I performed them 13 years ago. The missionary life with all its duties becomes ever dearer and dearer to me. Soon will come the missionary journeys with their many vicissitudes. Every year I get to see new scenery, for our Indians, like the reindeer, wander along all possible paths. Should time permit next winter between stops, I shall relate more to you.

Again, with sincere thanks and hearty greetings, etc. . . .
I remain
Yours sincerely in Christ,
P. Jos. Egenolf, O. M. I.

INFLUENZA

Some Interesting Facts about its History, Prevention and Treatment

Influenza, which is now sweeping over Canada from one end to the other, is a very old disease. It was known in ancient times, and as early as 1510 it over-ran the whole civilized world. For centuries it has periodically swept over various parts of the world. The last great world epidemic was in 1889-1890 when it was generally known by the French name of la grippe. The disease has always travelled from east to west.

SYMPTOMS

The symptoms are similar to those of a heavy cold: more or less severe headache, cold in the head and throat, fits of sneezing, flushed face, chills, aches and pains in the back and limbs, pains in the eyeballs and behind the eyes, general physical depression, and temperature rising to between 101 and 104 degrees.

HOW TO PREVENT IT

As it is such an old disease, doctors have naturally learned a great deal about its prevention and treatment. The first principle of prevention is to keep away from those infected, and the second, to build up the germ-resisting parts of the body by eating nourishing foods, dressing comfortably, getting lots of sleep, and by living in the open air and in bright, well-ventilated rooms as much as possible. The mouth, throat and nose should be systematically and frequently disinfected by antiseptic inhalations, sprays and washes. Such preparations as chlorotone and listerine are well adapted for this purpose.

In fighting previous epidemics, doctors found quinine a useful preventive. One grain of sulphate of quinine mixed with (but not dissolved in) a wineglassfull of cold water makes an excellent antiseptic gargle. The anti-microbial properties of quinine are well known and its use as described above at once relieves the symptoms of sore throat, which result from the strain of the fight between the white blood corpuscles and the invading germs in the tonsils—the body's first line of defence. Quinine is also given internally with success as a preventive. In one of the more recent outbreaks in Europe, an experiment was tried in which the men of one squadron of a regiment of cavalry were each given 7½ grains of quinine in ½ ounce of whisky daily for 22 days, whilst those of the other squadrons were given none. The latter squadrons had from 22 to 44 cases each of influenza, whilst the squadron treated with quinine developed only 4 cases. Inhalations of oil of eucalyptus, thymol, oil of mountain pine and the like are also valuable as preventives.

HOW TO TREAT IT

When a person is struck by influenza, only one course lies open. That is to take to bed with the least possible delay, and call a doctor. Rest, warmth and quiet are three sovereign remedies of the primary disease, and the best preventive of its more deadly complications, of which pneumonia is the most frequent. While there is no specific for influenza, yet there are many drugs which play a useful part in relieving it, such as quinine, aspirin and various tonics, anti-neuralgic, antiseptic and heart medicines, to be prescribed by the physician in charge.

WHAT TO EAT

The dietetic rules which apply to any fever apply equally to influenza. Liquid foods at first, solids a little later on in a gradually ascending scale from lightly boiled fresh eggs to chicken, roast joints, etc. Water, cold or hot, may be sipped or "egg water" may be given. This excellent dish is prepared by blending with a pint of water, the whites of from 2 to 4 eggs, flavored with salt or cinnamon. Then the animal broths may be given. There are many cases in which even the lightest foods are spurned with loathing and common sense must be used in adapting diet to the particular case in hand.

PRECAUTIONS

AGAINST INFLUENZA

- (1) The sick should be separated from the healthy. This is especially important in the case of first attacks in the household.
- (2) Discharges from the nose and mouth should not be allowed to get dry on a pocket handkerchief or inside the house, office or factory. They should at once be collected in paper or clean rags and burned. If this cannot be done, they should be dropped into a vessel containing water.
- (3) Infected articles and rooms should be cleansed and disinfected. Use disinfectants everywhere. Wash the hands frequently.

(4) Those attacked should not, on any account, mingle with other people for at least a period of ten days from the commencement of the attack. In severe cases, they should remain away from work for a longer period.

(5) Special attention should be given to cleanliness and ventilation. Warm clothing should be worn, the feet should be kept dry and all unnecessary exposure avoided.—Commission of Conservation, Ottawa.

The Awful Scourge of Influenza

A vivid picture of the havoc wrought by the Spanish Influenza is conveyed in a letter recently received from one of the monasteries in the United States. The letter was dated on Tuesday, Oct. 15th, and says:

"The Spanish Influenza has a firm grip on this section. Both Monastery and College are one great Hospital with 85 Students, 9 Fathers, 11 Brothers and 7 Clerics and Novices as patients. Sunday we lost one Cleric from pneumonia following influenza. We have two more serious cases. All the others are out of danger, barring complications. It is an awful scourge. I never saw anything like it.

Sunday was our worst day with three pneumonia cases on hand and the few men who were up and around, worn out and exhausted by want of rest day and night for over a week. We tried to get help from the outside, but failed. To-day the situation is decidedly better and we feel that the worst is over."

A similar picture is unveiled by the following description in the Ontario Journal of Kitchener, Ont., in its issue of Oct. 16:

"The horror of the dreadful visitation which has hovered over this community since the beginning of the month overshadows everything else. Grip, the malady, at which we were accustomed to laugh, is the ruthless ruler, before whom all must bow their heads."

Six to eight deaths every day for the best part of a week, hundreds and thousands stricken, whole families bedridden and none able to help them, schools and churches closed, several large factories forced to shut down,—that is exactly what the grip, under its new name, Spanish influenza, has accomplished in our city.

The few of us that have so far escaped, stand aghast at the havoc wrought. What help can be given is willingly rendered. But what little can be done! Dozens of physicians, hundreds of nurses would have been necessary to make a successful fight against the malady and its companion, a most virulent type of pneumonia.

Priests and ministers labored all day long, and often for the greater part of the night, giving assistance to the sick and consolation to the dying. Never has this community experienced anything like this visitation, and it is to be hoped that Providence may soon bring brighter days."

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DEATH.
(John Henry Cardinal Newman.)

When'er goes forth
Thy dread command
And my last hour is nigh,
Lord, grant me in a Christian land,
As I was born, to die.

I pray not, Lord, that friends may be,
Or kindred, standing by;
Choice blessing which I leave to Thee
To give me, or deny.

But let my failing limbs beneath
My Mother's*) smile recline;
My name in sickness and in death
Heard in her sacred shrine.

And may the Cross beside my bed
In its meet**) emblems rest;
And may the absolving words she said
To ease a laden breast.

Thou, Lord! where'er we lie,
Canst aid;
But He, who taught His own
To live as one, will not upbraid
Thee dread to die alone.

*) "Mother," used here to signify the Catholic Church.
**) "meet," appropriate; suitable.

THE HOLY SOULS.

There is no peace to be compared with that of the souls in Purgatory, save that of the saints in Paradise; and this peace is ever augmented by the inflowing of God into these souls, which increases in proportion as the impediments to it are removed. The rust of sin is the impediment, and this the fire continually consumes, so that the soul in this state is continually opening itself to admit the Divine communication. As a covered surface can never reflect the sun, not through any defect in that orb, but simply from the resistance offered by the covering, so, if the covering be gradually removed, the surface will by little and little be opened to the sun, and will more and more reflect his rays.

So is it with the rust of sin, which is the covering of the soul. In Purgatory the flames incessantly consume it, and, as it disappears, the soul reflects more and more perfectly the true sun, who is God. Its contentment increases as this rust wears away, and the soul is laid bare to the Divine ray, and thus one increases and the other decreases until the time is accomplished. The pain never diminishes, although the time does; but as to the will, so united is it to God by pure charity, and so satisfied to be under His Divine appointment, that these souls can never say their pains are pains.

On the other hand, it is true that they suffer torments which no tongue can describe nor any intelligence comprehend, unless it be revealed by such a special grace as that which God has vouchsafed to me, but which I am unable to explain. And this vision which God revealed to me has never departed from my memory. I will describe it as far as I am able, and they whose intellects our Lord will deign to open will understand me.

The source of all suffering is either original or actual sin. God created the soul pure, simple, free from every stain, and with a certain beatific instinct toward Himself. It is drawn aside from Him by original sin, and when actual sin is afterwards added, this withdraws it still farther, and ever as it removes from Him its sinfulness increases, because its communication with God grows less and less.

And because there is no good except by participation with God, who to the irrational creatures imparts Himself as He wills, and in accordance with His Divine decree, and never withdraws from them, but to the rational soul imparts Himself more or less, according as He finds her more or less freed from the hindrances of sin, it follows that, when he finds a soul returning to the purity and simplici-

ty in which she was created, He increases in her the beatific instinct, and kindles in her a fire of charity so powerful and vehement, that it is insupportable to the soul to find any obstacle between her and her final end; and the clearer vision she has of these obstacles the greater is her pain.

Since the souls in Purgatory are freed from the guilt of sin, there is no barrier between them and God save only the pains they suffer, which delay the satisfaction of their desire. And when they see how serious is even the slightest hindrance which the necessity of justice causes to check them, a vehement flame kindles within them which is like that of hell. They feel no guilt, however, and it is guilt which is the cause of the malignant will of the condemned in hell, to whom God does not communicate His goodness—so that they remain in despair, and with a will forever opposed to the good will of God.

It is evident that the revolt of man's will from that of God constitutes sin, and so long as that revolt continues, man's guilt remains. Those, therefore, that are in hell have passed from this life with perverse wills, and their guilt is not remitted, nor can it be, since they are not longer capable of change. When this life is ended, the soul remains forever confirmed either in good or evil, according as she has here determined. As it is written: *Where I shall find thee, that is, at the hour of death, with the will either fixed on sin or repenting of it, there I will judge thee.*

From this judgment there is no appeal, for after death the freedom of the will can never return, but the will is confirmed in that state in which it is found at death. The souls in hell, having been found at that hour with the will to sin, have the guilt and the punishment always with them, and although this punishment is not so great as they deserve, yet it is eternal. Those in Purgatory, on the other hand, suffer the penalty only, for their guilt was canceled at death, when they were found hating their sins and penitent for having offended the Divine goodness. And this penalty has an end, and the term of it is ever approaching. O misery beyond all misery, and the greater because man in his blindness regards it not!

The punishment of the damned is not, it is true, infinite in degree, for the all-lovely goodness of God shines even into hell. He who dies in mortal sin merits infinite woe for an infinite duration; but the mercy of God has made only the time infinite, and mitigated the intensity of the pain. In justice He might have inflicted much greater punishment than He has done. Oh, what peril attaches to sin wilfully committed! For it is very difficult for man to bring himself to penance, and without penance guilt remains and will ever remain, so long as man retains unchanged the will to sin, or is intent upon committing it.

The souls in Purgatory are entirely conformed to the will of God; therefore they correspond with His goodness, are contented with all that He ordains, and are entirely purified from the guilt of their sins. They are pure from sins, because they have in this life abhorred them and confessed them with true contrition, and for this reason God remits their guilt, so that only the stains of sin remain, and these must be devoured by fire. Thus freed from guilt, and united to the will of God, they see Him clearly according to that degree of light which He allows them, and comprehend how great a good is the fruition of God for which all souls were created. Moreover, these souls are in such close conformity to God, and are drawn so

powerfully toward Him by reason of the natural attraction between Him and the soul, that no illustration or comparison could make this impetuosity understood in the way my spirit conceives it by its interior sense. Nevertheless, I will use one which occurs to me.

Let us suppose that in the whole world there were but one loaf to appease the hunger of every creature, and that the bare sight of it would satisfy them. Now man, when in health, has by nature the instinct for food; but if we can suppose him to abstain from it, and neither die nor yet lose health and strength, his hunger would clearly become increasingly urgent. In this case, if he knew that nothing but this loaf would satisfy him, and that until he reached it his hunger could not be appeased, he would suffer intolerable pains, which would increase as his distance from the loaf diminished; but if he were sure that he would never see it, his hell would be as complete as that of the lost souls, who, hungering after God, have no hope of ever seeing the Bread of Life. But the souls in Purgatory have an assured hope of seeing Him and of being entirely satisfied; and therefore they endure all hunger and suffer all pain until that moment when they enter into eternal possession of this Bread, which is Jesus Christ, our Lord, our Saviour, and our Love.

St. Catharine of Genoa.

THE RIGHTS OF OUR LITTLE ONES
(CONTINUED.)

PARENTS AND EDUCATION

14. *Whence arises the obligation on the part of parents to educate their offspring?*

a) From the natural law; for by the very fact of procreation they incur the responsibility for the education of their children.

b) From the positive law of God, who in the Old Dispensation established marriage as a sacred institution, and in the New raised it to the dignity of a sacrament of His Church, thus instituting the domestic society, or family, to secure the education of the human race. Whence by the indissoluble alliance of marriage parents incur the obligation of educating the offspring with which God may please to bless them.

15. *How far does this obligation of parents extend?*

a) To the necessary physical education—i.e., parents are bound to watch over the infancy of their children; to provide them with sufficient food, clothing, and housing; and to give them such bodily training as may fit them, under ordinary circumstances, to earn their own living.

b) To such a degree of mental education, at least, as to enable the child to fulfil the ordinary duties of civilized social life.

c) To that moral education which may effectually preserve the child from vicious habits, shield his innocence, and, as far as possible, secure him against moral contagion.

d) And, above all, to a religious education which will impart to the child a thorough knowledge of God and His holy law, direct him on the way of Christian virtue, and facilitate for him the attainment of his last end.

16. *Are all parents bound to give the same amount of education to their children?*

No; while all without exception are bound to give their children the essential education, that is, what is barely sufficient to enable them to succeed in the ordinary pursuits of this life, and to gain their last end; those whom God has blessed with sufficient means

have the further obligation to give their children an education suited to their station in life.

17. *Are all parents without exception bound to have their children taught to read, write, and reckon?*

Though the general obligation is not so evident, yet such is the inconvenience of illiteracy in our day that the parent who, under ordinary circumstances, brought up his children illiterate, though he taught them all things else needful for this life and the life to come, could hardly be pronounced free from grave neglect of duty.

18. *Are parents bound personally to superintend the early physical, moral, and religious training of their children?*

They certainly are, under ordinary circumstances, since this is the will of the Creator, declared by the natural law as well as by the positive law of God; consequently, they cannot without very grave reasons wholly abandon this duty to others.

19. *How does the natural law declare the divine will in regard to this obligation on the part of parents?*

By the intense love for their offspring, which the Creator has infused into the hearts of all parents who are not deprived by vice, and by the filial love and reverence towards their parents implanted in the hearts of children; both of which manifestly show that the parent is the God intended tutor of the child, and the child the God-given pupil of the parent.

20. *What does the positive law of God prescribe on this point?*

The positive law of God sanctions the dictates of the natural law, and ordains that parents should love their children, and that children should honor and obey their parents; and this love of parents principally consists in the fulfilment of the duties of education, as the honor due to them from their children consists chiefly in the docility of the latter in submitting to that discipline which Christian education requires.

To be continued.

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Vol. 15
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Exchange of Notes between U.S. and Germany

Wilson's Answer to Germany's Communications of Oct. 8th and 12th, 1918

"Sir, in reply to the communication of the German government dated the 12th instant which you handed me today, I have the honor to request you to transmit the following answer:

The unqualified acceptance by the present Government and by a large majority of the reichstag of the terms laid down by the President of the United States of America in his address to the Congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and in his subsequent addresses, justifies the President in making a frank and direct statement of his decisions with regard to the communications of the German government of the 8th and 12th of October, 1918.

It must be thoroughly understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment of the military advisers of the government of the United States and the Allied governments, and the President feels it his duty to say no armistice can be accepted by the government of the United States which does not provide absolute satisfactory safeguards and guaranties of the maintenance of the present supremacy of the armies of the United States and the Allies in the field.

He feels confident that he can safely assume that nothing but this will also be the judgment and decision of the Allied governments.

The President feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the government of the United States, nor, he is quite sure, the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent will consent to consider an armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhuman practices which they still persist in.

At the very time the German government approached the government of the United States with a proposal of peace its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea, and not ships alone, but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety; and in their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France the German armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which has always been regarded as indirect violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare. Cities and villages, if not destroyed, are being stripped of all they contain not only, but often of their very inhabitants. The nations associated against Germany cannot be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoliation and desolation are being continued which they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts.

It is necessary also, in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding, that the President should very solemnly call the attention of the government of Germany to the language and plain intent of one of the terms of peace which the German government has now accepted. It is contained in the address of the President delivered at Mount Vernon on the fourth of July, last. It is as follows:

"The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world or, if it cannot presently be destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotency." The power which has hitherto controlled the German nation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German nation to alter it.

The President's words just quoted constitute a condition precedent to peace, if peace is to come by the actions of the German people themselves. The President feels bound to say that the whole process of peace will, in his judgment, depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of the guaranties which can be given in this fundamental matter. It is indispensable that the governments associated against Germany should know beyond a peradventure with whom they are dealing.

The President will make a separate reply to the Royal and Imperial government of Austria-Hungary. Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration. (Signed) ROBERT LANSING. (This answer was dated Oct. 13th.)

Germany's Note of October 20.

"In accepting the proposal for an evacuation of occupied territories the German government has started from the assumption that the procedure of this evacuation and of the conditions of an armistice should be left to the military advisers and that the actual standard of power on both sides in the field has to form the basis for arrangements safeguarding and guaranteeing this standard.

The German government suggests to the president that an opportunity should be brought about for fixing the details. It trusts that the president of the United States will approve of no demand which would be irreconcilable with the honor of the German people and with opening a way to a peace of justice.

The German government protests against the reproach of illegal and inhuman actions made against the German land and sea forces and thereby against the German people. For the covering of a retreat destruction is carried out insofar as is permitted by international law. The German troops are under the most strict instructions to spare property and to exercise care for the population for the best of their ability. Where transgressions occur in spite of these instructions the guilty are being punished.

The German government further denies that the German navy in sinking ships has ever purposely destroyed lifeboats with their passengers. The German government proposes with regard to all those charges that the facts be cleared up by neutral commissions.

In order to avoid anything that might hamper the work of peace, the German government has caused orders to be despatched to all submarine commanders precluding the torpedoing of passenger ships, without, however, for technical reasons, being able to guarantee that these orders will reach every single submarine at sea before its return.

As a fundamental condition for peace, the president prescribes the destruction of every arbitrary power that can separately, secretly and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world. To this the German government replies:

"Hitherto the representation of the people in the German Empire has not been endowed with an influence on the formation of the government.

The constitution did not provide for a concurrence of representation of the people in decisions of peace and war. These conditions have just now undergone a fundamental change. A new government has been formed in complete accordance with the wishes (principle) of the representation of the people, based on equal, universal, secret, direct franchise.

The leaders of the great parties of the reichstag are members of this government. In future no government can take or continue in office without possessing the con-

fidence of a majority of the reichstag.

The responsibility of chancellor of the empire to the representation of the people is being legally developed and safeguarded. The first act of the new government has been to lay before the reichstag a bill to alter the constitution of the empire so that the consent of the representation of the people is required for decisions on war and peace.

The permanence of the new system is, however, guaranteed, not only by constitutional safeguards, but also by the unshakable determination of the German people, whose vast majority stands behind these reforms and demands their energetic continuance.

The question of the president— with whom he and the governments associated against Germany are dealing—is, therefore, answered in a clear, unequivocal manner by the statement that the offer of peace and an armistice has come from a government which is free from any arbitrary and irresponsible influence, and is supported by the approval of an overwhelming majority of the German people. (Signed) SOLF.

Wilson's Answer of Oct. 23rd.

"Department of State, Oct. 23, 1918. Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 22nd, transmitting a communication under date of the 20th from the German government and to advise you that the president has instructed me to reply thereto as follows:

Having received the solemn and explicit assurance of the German government that it unreservedly accepts the terms of peace laid down in his address to the Congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses, particularly the address of the 27th of September, and that it desires to discuss the details of their application and that this wish and purpose emanated not from those who have hitherto dictated German policy and conducted the present war on Germany's behalf, but from ministers who speak for the majority of the German peoples; and having received also the explicit promise of the present German government that the humane rules of civilized warfare will be observed, both on land and sea, by the German forces, the president of the United States feels that he cannot decline to take up with the governments with which the government of the United States is associated the questions of an armistice.

He deems it his duty to say again, however, that the only armistice he would feel justified in submitting for consideration would be one which would leave the United States and the Powers associated with her in a position to enforce any arrangements that may be entered into and to make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible.

The president has therefore transmitted his correspondence with the present German authorities to the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent with the suggestion that if those governments are disposed to effect peace upon the terms and principles indicated their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armistice as will fully protect the interests of the peoples involved and insure to the associated governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German government has agreed, provided they deem such

an armistice possible from the military point of view. Such terms of armistice being suggested their acceptance by Germany will afford the best concrete evidence of her unequivocal acceptance of the terms and principles of peace from which the whole action proceeds.

The president would deem himself lacking in candor did he not point out in the frankest possible terms the reason why extraordinary safeguards must be demanded. Significant and important as the constitutional changes seem to be which are spoken of by the German foreign secretary in his note of the 20th of October, it does not appear that the principle of a government responsible to the German people has yet been fully worked out, or that any guarantees either exist or are in contemplation that the alterations of principle and of practice now partially agreed upon will be permanent. Moreover, it does not appear that the heart of the present difficulty has been reached. It may be that future wars have been brought under the control of the German people but the present war has not been; and it is with the present war that we are dealing. It is evident that the German people have no means of commanding the acquiescence of the military authorities of the empire in the popular will; that the power of the King of Prussia to control the policy of the empire is unimpaired; that the determining initiative still remains with those who have hitherto been the masters of Germany. Feeling that the whole peace of the world depends now on plain speaking and straightforward action, the president deems it his duty to say, without any attempt to soften what may seem harsh words, that the nations of the world do not and cannot trust the word of those who have hitherto been the masters of German policy, and to point out once more that in concluding peace and attempting to undo the infinite injuries and injustices of this war, the government of the United States cannot deal with any but veritable representatives of the German people who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulers of Germany. As it must deal with the military masters and the monarchial autocrats of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regards to the international obligations of the German Empire, it must demand not peace negotiations but surrender. Nothing can be gained by leaving this essential thing unsaid.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration. (Signed) ROBERT LANSING.

Correspondence between Austria and Wilson

On Oct. 19, Secretary Lansing published Austria's recent peace note and Wilson's answer. The former reads as follows:

"Legation of Sweden, Washington, Oct. 7. (Translation.)

Excellency: By order of my government, I have the honor confidentially to transmit herewith to you the following communication of the Imperial and Royal government of Austria-Hungary to the president of the United States of America: The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, which has waged war always and solely as a defensive war and repeatedly given documentary evidence of its readiness to stop the shedding of blood and to arrive at a just and honorable peace, hereby addresses itself to his lordship, the president of the United States of America, and offers to conclude with him and his Allies an armistice on every front of land, at sea and in the air, and to enter immediately upon negotiations for a

peace for which the fourteen points in the message of President Wilson to congress on Jan. 8, 1918, and the four points contained in President Wilson's address of Feb. 12, 1918, should serve as a foundation and in which the viewpoints declared by President Wilson on Sept. 27, 1918, will also be taken into account.

Be pleased to accept, etc. (Signed) W. A. F. EKENGREN, His Excellency, Mr. Robert Lansing.

Following is Wilson's answer: "Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the seventh in which you transmit a communication of the imperial and royal government of Austria-Hungary to the president. I am now instructed by the president to request you to be good enough, through your government, to convey to the imperial and royal government, the following reply:

The president deems it his duty to say to the Austro-Hungarian government that he cannot entertain the present suggestions of that government because of certain events of utmost importance, which, occurring since the delivery of his address of the eighth of January last, have necessarily altered the attitude and responsibility of the government of the United States.

Among the 14 terms of peace, which the president formulated at that time, occurred the following:

"The people of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development."

Since that sentence was written and uttered, the congress of the United States government has recognized that a state of belligerency exists between the Czech-Slovaks and the German and Austro-Hungarian empires and that the Czech-Slovak council is a de facto belligerent of the government clothed with proper authority to direct the military and political affairs of the Czech-Slovaks. It has also recognized in the fullest manner the justice of the nationalistic aspirations of the Jugo-Slavs for freedom.

The president is, therefore, no longer at liberty to accept the mere 'autonomy' of these peoples as a basis of peace, but is obliged to insist that they and not he shall be the judges of what action on the part of the Austro-Hungarian government will satisfy their aspirations and their conceptions of their rights and destiny as members of the family of nations.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration. (Signed) ROBERT LANSING.

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BRUNO, SASK.

Keep cool, Gentlemen!

Some people seem to lose their heads entirely over the Influenza. Although this disease is much less dangerous than almost any other epidemic, if ordinary common sense precautions are taken, civic officials and health officers, as well as the public in general, actually seem to be in a complete state of panic in many places.

It is remarkable that when the authorities lose their heads in their fear of the Influenza, their first thought seems to turn to the closing of the churches. They do not even stop for a moment to consider whether the law gives them a right to do so. We know of one rural municipality in Saskatchewan where, upon the appearance of the first case of Influenza, the Health Officer immediately authorized the closing "of all churches and schools." He never thought of forbidding dances or of closing places of amusement. In a certain town of the same province the Health Officer got so "rattled" that he ordered all churches to be closed, but considered it unnecessary to close the schools. We have no definite information as to his closing places of amusement, but would not be surprised if he had also considered it unnecessary to close them.

By what right do these men attempt to close churches? The Health Act gives them the right to close schools at times of epidemics, if they consider their closing necessary. It gives them the right to disinfect churches if they have been infected by a disease. It does NOT give them the right to close them. At most, they may counsel their closing, and we are certain, that the church authorities will nowhere object to closing the churches, if there is a real necessity for it.

Places of amusement, especially dancing halls, are ever so much more dangerous for spreading the influenza than churches. Even they could not be closed in our province up to Oct. 16th, when a special order of the government was issued, authorizing cities, towns and villages to close places of amusement. Churches were not even mentioned in this order.

Never before, not even during the worst visitations of Cholera and other plagues, has it happened in Canada, that attempts were made to oblige the churches to close. The authorities always thought, and rightly so, that the afflicted populace must not be deprived of the consolations of religion if it should not despair, thus making matters worse. And surely, everyone must admit that there is less danger of a disease like influenza being spread in a church than in any other place of public gathering. Why, then, close up the churches and thereby increase the unnecessary and dangerous panic which is unfortunately prevailing already?

Don't lose your heads, gentlemen! If, however, you do lose them, at least don't get hysterical. And if you have lost confidence in God, at least do not try to destroy that confidence in others.

United States News

WASHINGTON. — Congress has been asked by the navy department to authorize a second three-year naval building program to provide ten additional super-dreadnoughts, six battle cruisers and 140 smaller vessels, at a cost of \$600,000,000.

The Military Deficiency Appropriation Bill, carrying a total of \$6,345,755,000 was passed by the House of Representatives by a unanimous vote. The estimates submitted by the war and navy departments and by the civil services called for outright appropri-

tions of \$8,886,000. The committee cut off \$2,540,000.

At the same time that the President's reply to Germany was made public the White House gave out correspondences between Secretary Baker and President Wilson showing that more than 2,000,000 American soldiers have embarked to participate in the war overseas.

With the addition of \$9,000,000 credit established by the treasury department for Belgium, that nation's total loans from the United States now amount to \$180,020,000.

President Wilson, as commander-in-chief of the United States Army, awarded the Distinguished Service Medal to Marshals Foch, Joffre and Haig; and Generals S. Petain, Diaz, Gillian and Pershing.

A dispatch from Holland says, Austrian newspapers declare it will be difficult to supply Vienna with food now that imports from Poland are shut off on account of the Hungarian situation and the closing of the Bohemian and Moravian frontiers.

NEW YORK. — An order prohibiting crews of neutral ships going ashore at this port was put into effect by immigration authorities. Officials declared that the regulations designed to prevent the "leaking" of information to enemy countries would apply to all American ports under a ruling promulgated by the state department. The prohibition is laid upon the entire personnel of neutral crews, except the masters of ships.

Immediately following the announcement of an investigation by the Federal Board for alleged profiteering in oranges and lemons, the price of the former dropped from three to four dollars per box at public auction here.

W. G. Muschenheim, proprietor of the Hotel Astor, in this city and one of the most widely known hotelmen in the United States, died in a hospital here of pneumonia.

CHICAGO. — John A. Sterling, a member of the national house of representatives from the Seventeenth Congressional District, was killed in an automobile accident two miles south of Pontiac.

Executive Committee — Mayor Teller, Dr. D. B. Neely, J. G. Yoerger, L. G. Calder, A. M. McGlashan, P. J. Kepkey, Fred Heidgerken, Archie Power, John Schaeffer, C. Bruser.

Canvassers—Hugh Green, W. T. Smart, Frank Vossen, Ezra Strone, Joseph Nordick, Ed. Ries, Ed. Brunning, W. F. Brundell, Albert Smith, R. H. Cash, Frank Hamu, Thos. L. Young, F. W. Schramm, Geo. A. Schierholtz, J. A. Davies, August Moeller, Frank Doetzel, Arn. Dauk, Walter Haggerty, M. H. Foulse, J. W. Hutchison, C. W. Stewart, Thos. Erwin, Anton Kurtenbach, Jacob Eull, Henry Grunding, W. H. Baker, B. J. Reynolds, Herbert Hall, James Kellington, W. L. Goodman,

Martin Haglund, C. H. Person, John Waldbillig, Mrs. Mary E. Wallace, John Adams, W. H. Stiles, J. A. Stirling, Thos. Betts, Fred McKinon, R. J. Kepkey, E. Thornberg, Jos. Hopfner, Geo. Bolster, Thos. S. French, Stanley J. Pappenfus, J. P. Freyling, Robt. Pierce, John Brinkmeier, John A. Brandon, Frank Phillips, Mike Dohn, W. V. Marshall, James Wicken, A. E. Pike, O. W. Andreason, E. T. Wallace, Robt. Burns, Wm. G. Currie, John Barty, James Patterson, E. D. LeLacheur, J. M. Crerar, H. J. Foik, F. J. Hauser, A. J. Borget, F. G. Bailley, Anton Nettel, A. J. Kruiise, A. J. Hoffman, J. H. Brown, Mr. Kelly, James Bain, Henry Therres, W. J. Jenkins, Wm. E. Tobin, P. E. Devoet, Sam Jordan, Albert Kienlen.

(This space donated by St. Peters Bote)

MINNEAPOLIS. — William J. Murphy, publisher and sole owner of the Minneapolis Tribune, died in Chicago.

FT. SMITH, Ark. — Several persons were killed and a dozen injured in a fire caused by an explosion of an ammonia tank in the building of the Ft. Smith Commission Co. The material loss is about \$250,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — The St. Louis police experienced a severe shake-up, when on Oct. 18, chief Young, captains Pickel and Hess and several sergeants were suspended by the police commission. The reasons for the suspension are not made public.

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SPANISH INFLUENZA

Regina, October 16, 1918.

By Order of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor the following regulations dealing with Epidemic Influenza (Spanish Influenza) in Cities, Towns and Villages must be observed.

REGULATIONS Dealing with the Epidemic Influenza (Spanish Influenza) in Cities, Towns and Villages.

The board of health in all cities, towns and villages in the province shall have power to apply and enforce the following regulations:

1. The above disease is a communicable disease which must be reported to the local Medical Health Officer.

2. Any place of amusement or entertainment such as theatres, picture theatres, pool rooms, bowling alleys and dance halls may be closed for such period of time as the board of health may consider necessary.

3. Epidemic Influenza (Spanish Influenza) must be isolated from the onset for a period of at least one week, and until all symptoms of the disease or complications following have disappeared. The house in which the patient is being treated must be placarded, according to the regulations.

4. Any person failing, neglecting or refusing to observe the provisions of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence and liable, upon summary conviction thereof before a justice of the peace or magistrate, for each offence to a penalty of not more than fifty dollars and costs of court.

M. M. SEYMOUR, M. D., Commissioner of Public Health.

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Martin Haglund, C. H. Person, John Waldbillig, Mrs. Mary E. Wallace, John Adams, W. H. Stiles, J. A. Stirling, Thos. Betts, Fred McKinon, R. J. Kepkey, E. Thornberg, Jos. Hopfner, Geo. Bolster, Thos. S. French, Stanley J. Pappenfus, J. P. Freyling, Robt. Pierce, John Brinkmeier, John A. Brandon, Frank Phillips, Mike Dohn, W. V. Marshall, James Wicken, A. E. Pike, O. W. Andreason, E. T. Wallace, Robt. Burns, Wm. G. Currie, John Barty, James Patterson, E. D. LeLacheur, J. M. Crerar, H. J. Foik, F. J. Hauser, A. J. Borget, F. G. Bailley, Anton Nettel, A. J. Kruiise, A. J. Hoffman, J. H. Brown, Mr. Kelly, James Bain, Henry Therres, W. J. Jenkins, Wm. E. Tobin, P. E. Devoet, Sam Jordan, Albert Kienlen.

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Shawl collar, cotton and wool mixed, in all shades and colours, plain and fancy stitch.
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Coat style, shawl and military collar. Fancy stitch. Plain colours and Fancy trimmed. Wool yarn with a mixture of cotton.
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Pure Wool. Worth easily \$2.00 more! A real snap. Do not miss this!
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Heavy Jumbo knit, Pure wool, coat style, shawl collar. Can not be matched in this town

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Just like Dads! Nothing but ALL WOOL cloth is used in the making of these mackinaws, and made every bit as carefully as men's. Your money can not buy a better kind anywhere.

Bruser's Special Value **8.95** and **9.95**

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Knitted from finest of yarn these little suits are the ideal thing for the Little Ones. In plain or brushed wool. Some come in 2 pieces and some as many as 4 pieces. Price from **3.25** to **4.50**

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At Bruser's

You are Saving Money when you buy your Underwear at Bruser's

Real Underwear! Stanfield's and Hewson's Best Values! The names of these 2 makers is enough to give you an idea of the quality we handle, and you have our PERSONAL GUARANTEE that we are selling you underwear AT TO-DAYS WHOLESALE PRICES!

- Stanfield's heavy ribbed Combinations, close croch style. Bruser's Price **4.50**
- Fine Quality Combinations of a lighter weight, Stanfield's make. Extra Special **5.50**
- Fine Quality Hewson make Combination underwear. Bruser Value **6.95**
- EXTRA SPECIAL! "Lambsdown" Combination, Best procurable. Bruser's Special **3.25**
- Men's Fleece lined Underwear 1.00**
Good Quality Underwear with a heavy fleece lining. Will give satisfactory wear. Bruser's Price, per Garment **1.00**

Men's Military Flannel Shirt at Last year's Prices!

Yes! We have carried them over from last year, and they are not a bit the worse of it. The only difference is: They are just about a dollar cheaper than this year's of the same quality. Bruser's Price, same as last year, **2.25**

Special in Women's white Flannelette Gown 1.95

High neck, long sleeves, yoke trimmed with cluster of pin tucks and embroidery. Made of heavy quality Flannelette. Worth 2.50. Bruser's Price **1.95**

Ladies' Fleece lined Hose

Very best quality, made of heavy long fibered cotton with a thick fleece lining. Double heel and toes, double garter elastic top. Very Special, per pair **65c**

Finest Selection of Petticoats

Assortment comprises Satins, Silks, Taffetas, Heatherbloom, Silversheen, Brocated Satins. Prices range from **1.25** to **6.50**

4 ply Fingering Yarn

Finest Quality Scotch fingering yarn in 4 ply, in black and grey. Our stock is limited. Buy now! Bruser's Price, per lb. **2.95**

Pearl Buttons, 2 cards for 5c

750 Doz. only of these Pearl Buttons to sell at this ridiculously low price. So don't miss the chance. 2 cards for **5c**

St. Peter's Bote, Muenster, Sask. The oldest Saskatchewan newspaper. Published Wednesday and Saturday. An excellent medium for advertising. Single copies 2c. Per year \$2.00 per year. Address: St. Peter's Bote, Muenster, Sask.

The War

The war is at its end. In the month of November, public was p... anarchy is Hungary is reports hav... has declare... The Austr... handed ove... and the Sk... are in the... slovaks, ac... ports.

It is not o... such circum... could be con... tria-Hungar... One would... breaking up... destroyed a... with which... concluded a... out. The... probably br... ment on thi... The Germ... broken, alt... making ver... its front a... siderable a... past week... of German... however, a... a serious et... In the n... sentatives... conferring... at Versail... which the... Germany a... Apparently... yet been r... Much wi... on the te... which the... they are t... people ma... determine... bitter end... will ver y... the time... peace has...

LONDON. Lloyd Geo... four, acco... military c... France. COPEN... great dem... an independ... in Budape... of people... parliamen... strated in... Karolyi c... officers to... tation. LOND... ish troop... sition, ac... south of... to Field... PARIS... progress... French m... they hav... east of... the Parg... announce... ROME... 9,000 Au... oners in... Italian f... ing to t... ment to... captured