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After-the-War News

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—An armistice stipulating the immediate evacuation of Lithuania by the Germans has been signed by Germany and Lithuania through the medium of the inter-allied military commission.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The forces of Admiral Kolchak, head of the All-Russian government, are retreating with such rapidity that they are unable to construct defensive works, of which there are none west of Irkutsk, says a wireless dispatch from Moscow today. Partisan bands continually harass Kolchak, who has formed a body-guard of 3,000 to protect him, the dispatch adds.

BELGRADE, Dec. 1.—A frontier clash between Serbians and a Hungarian detachment is announced in advices received today from the vicinity of Prekomury. A Hungarian force, comprising civilians, it is stated, attacked frontier guards and raided the township of Lenova. The garrison of Lenova inflicted losses upon the Hungarians, who were forced to retire over the line of demarcation. The Serbian casualties were declared to have been slight.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—An attempt to make a peace treaty with Hungary through the new Hungarian government was decided upon by the supreme council today, after listening to the report of Sir George Clark, the peace conference emissary who recently returned from Budapest. It was resolved to ask the government of Premier Huszar to send to Neuilly, near Paris, as soon as possible a Hungarian delegation empowered to negotiate peace.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The occupation of the Crimea by the Bolsheviks is claimed in a Moscow wireless message received here today. Gen. Makhnos's troops carried out the movement. During the taking of Theodosia two steamers containing explosives blew up. The capture of many prisoners by the Bolsheviks is claimed, in the course of heavy fighting in the Kiev region. An additional 800 prisoners were taken by them on the left bank of the Volga. In the Astrakhan region the soviet troops captured the town of Bolshoi-Konushkino, with its entire garrison. On the eastern front the Reds occupied Pavlodar, Russian Turkestan.

ROME, Dec. 2.—Through intervention by the Vatican, the Bolshevik government of Russia has agreed to an exchange of prisoners of war, with Poland. Among the prisoners affected by this agreement is Archbishop Ropp of Mohilev, who has already returned to Warsaw.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The supreme council today notified Germany that her present armed force exceeds that permitted by the terms of the peace treaty and that it must be reduced before the treaty can be declared effective. The council also sent a note to Germany regarding war prisoners. The council decided to extend the time allowed Rumania in which to remit a reply to the latest allied

note by six days. This will give Rumania time until Dec. 9 to answer the council's note.

PARIS, Dec. 3. Germany has decided not to sign the protocol presented by the allies as a condition for putting the peace treaty into effect. It was learned only today that Baron von Lersner, head of the German delegation here, told Secretary Dutasta of the conference on Monday, that Germany had made such a decision. This attitude is taken as confirming the reports of a sharp reaction in Germany within the last fortnight. Observers have expressed the view that there has been a complete transformation of the situation in Germany, brought about, in their opinion, by the failure of the United States senate to ratify the peace treaty. It is declared that, while the vast majority of the Germans, before the senate's adjournment, desired the peace treaty ratified as soon as possible, they are now supporting the government's attitude in resisting the demands of the allies for indemnity for the sinking of the German fleet at Scapa Flow, recompense for which was provided for in the protocol. The question upon which the German representatives here, however, appear most sensitive is the insistence upon the trial of the German officers accused of the commission of crimes in France and Belgium. Thus far, it is stated, no indications have reached Paris, of any disposition on the part of the Germans to modify their attitude.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Germany is willing to sign the protocol putting the peace treaty into effect the moment certain clauses objectionable to her in the protocol are eliminated, Baron von Lersner told the Associated Press today.

LONDON, Dec. 4. An agreement which it is hoped will solve the Adriatic question has been prepared in Paris by the British, French and United States representatives for submission to Italy, according to private despatches today. Premier Clemenceau and United States delegate Polk are declared already to have signed the agreement, and is understood Great Britain is prepared to sign, upon which the agreement will be handed over to the Italian plenipotentiaries in Paris. The nature of the proposals is not stated, but they are said to have been framed with a view to satisfying the Italian people. Captain D'Annunzio's volunteers will withdraw from Fiume, it is said, under the terms of the agreement between London and Paris, and Italian regulars will occupy Fiume and the territory included in the Treaty of London signed in 1915 by Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—In view of the German government's denial of the responsibility of the sinking of the German warships in Scapa Flow, the British admiralty has published a number of documents, including all the secret instructions of the German admiral, Von Reuter, to his officers on the preparations for and the method of scuttling of vessels

wherever the signal to do so was given from his ship, the Emden, his intention being to send the vessels to the bottom should the British attempt to seize them without the consent of the German government. Referring to the possibility of Germany agreeing to surrendering the ships, Admiral von Reuter said in one of the documents: "Then the ships will be handed over to the lasting disgrace of those who placed us in this position." The weightiest document, however, is a letter from Rear-Admiral Trotha, chief of the German admiralty, written to von Reuter, dated Berlin, May 9, and marked "most secret;" it was found in the safe of the Emden at the time of salvaging the cruiser. This letter discussed at considerable length the negotiations then proceeding at Paris, regarding the fate of the German ships. It gives no actual instruction for the scuttling of the vessels, though one sentence runs: "Their surrender to enemy remains out of the question." The admiralty does not claim this as proof that the German government ordered the scuttling of the warships but it claims that the letter proves the German government was able to communicate with von Reuter. Moreover, it says, opportunities were available for such communication, notably in the arrival of two German transports, the Badenia and the Schleswig, on June 17, bringing provisions for the German ships and taking away the surplus crews. "Indeed," says the admiralty, "June 17 was the date of von Reuter's secret orders to his officers concerning the projected scuttling."

LONDON, Dec. 5.—An official communication received from Gen. Denikine, the anti-Bolshevik commander in southern Russia, says that on Nov. 27 his cavalry defeated four Red regiments east of Duturlinovka, and that 4,000 prisoners were taken.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Bolshevik forces are making a general advance along the entire Denikine front and have captured the towns of Koseletz, Romny, and Barenlia, while fierce fighting is proceeding for the possession of Bielgorod, according to a Bolshevik official statement received here. These towns are in the governments of Tchernigov, Poltava and Kursk, northeast and east of Kiev. On the eastern front the Bolshevik captured on Dec. 1 the city of Kainsk, 160 miles east of Omsk, with many prisoners. Southwest of Omsk the Bolshevik are said to have repaired the Siberian railroad near Akmolinsk and are advancing toward Slavgorod.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A decisive defeat has been inflicted by the Armenian troops upon a Tartar force commanded by Turkish officers, which invaded the neutral zone, established in the southern Caucasus, according to a cablegram received by the U.S. committee for the independence of Armenia.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—The peace treaty between the allied and associated powers and Hungary is ready for signatures, the supreme

council having adopted economic, financial and reparation clauses today. The supreme council also approved treaty provisions regulating the frontier between Poland and Czechoslovakia, which places Western Galicia within the boundaries of Poland. Plenipotentiaries, including Count Albert Appony, recently were appointed by the Hungarian government to sign the treaty when completed by the council.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—Jugo-Slavia became a party to the peace treaties with Austria and Bulgaria by the act of her plenipotentiaries today. The Jugo-Slav delegates signed the Bulgarian treaty at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at 5 o'clock this afternoon. At the same time they signed the financial annexes to the Austrian peace treaty and the clauses providing for the protection of racial minorities.

VIENNA, Dec. 6.—Rumania is experiencing troubles in the occupied region of Transylvania, according to dispatches from Bucharest. These messages declare the situation in Transylvania is serious, particularly in the vicinity of Hermannstadt. It is reported that 50,000 troops have been recalled from the Bessarabian front and thrown into the Hermannstadt district. It appears that in Hermannstadt an independent government has been set up. All the members of this government were arrested by the Rumanian reinforcements, it is said, 268 arrests in all being made.

Canadian News

Saskatchewan

REGINA.—Two more cases of sleeping sickness have been reported. The location of both cases is Biggar. One of them, a girl of 12, is in a well advanced stage, while the other, a young girl of eight, has only just contracted the disease. Dr. Seymour, commissioner of public health, sent assistant Dr. Middleton up to Biggar, to ascertain that all proper precautions are being taken.

—The first divorce action tried in the courts of Saskatchewan was decided today, when the court of appeal sitting here handed down judgment in the case of Walter D. Fletcher, petitioner appellant, against Jean Catherine Fletcher, respondent, and Daniel La Volette, co-respondent.

Alberta

CALGARY.—With four new cases of the so-called "sleeping sickness" and another death, Dec. 4th, the outbreak of the dread malady has reached epidemic proportions here. There have been four deaths out of ten cases. All patients in the general hospital are exhibiting the primary symptoms, such as pains in the arms and legs, severe headaches, and trouble with the eyes, generally double vision. The first symptoms of the attack appear somewhat as an ordinary cold, but rapidly develop worse stages.

Manitoba

WINNIPEG.—It is estimated that not more than two-thirds of the season's grain has been shipped out from the west. 70,000,000 bushels have passed over the C.P.R. lines, and it is expected that between 30 and 35,000,000 bushels will yet be shipped. The early cold spell is partly responsible for the slow movement, as all available cars had to be used for the transportation of coal.

Ontario

KITCHENER.—Riotous scenes were enacted here Dec. 1st, when a mob of infuriated citizens roughly handled prominent men, believed to have had something to do with the agitation to have the name "Kitchener" changed back to "Berlin," as the town was called before the war. Alderman Bitzer was compelled by the crowd to kiss the Union Jack and was then ducked in the lake. W. D. Euler, M. P., was taken from the Lancaster club and, refusing to kiss the flag and apologise to returned soldiers, was beaten into insensibility. Alderman H. M. Bowman and Assn. M. L. A. elect, were also roughly handled by the mob. The News-Record printing office was smashed up by the mob, who wrecked the business offices, destroyed the type setting machines and smashed the forms. The printing press is believed to be still intact. The animosity against the News-Record was occasioned by the recent editorial in connection with the Prince of Wales, which was considered as an insult to His Royal Highness by the Great War Veterans and other organizations. The mob was the worst in the history of the city.

OTTAWA.—The fuel situation in Canada was never as grave as it is at the present, declares C. A. Magrath, Dominion fuel commissioner, in an appeal to the public for fuel conservation. All that can be expected is to keep the public utilities and institutions supplied with fuel, in addition to meeting the domestic needs, he says. Many industries may have to close down. He believes, however, that an appeal to the public, setting forth the gravity of the situation, will result in limiting the use of fuel.

Saskatchewan Again Victorious

Saskatchewan scored another great victory when the first six prizes for spring wheat, and fourteen prizes in all for spring wheat out of a total of twenty-five, were won by Saskatchewan exhibitors at the International Hay and Grain Show at Chicago. In addition, Saskatchewan farmers won 1, 4, 7, 9, 10, and 11th prizes for oats, and second prize for white wheat.

This is the second International Exhibition where Saskatchewan has won signal triumphs this year. At the big International Soil Products Exposition at Kansas City, Mo., the first prizes and championships for both wheat and oats were won by J. S. Fields of Regina, who took first and sweepstakes and

the C.P.R. \$500 silver trophy for white oats.

In the past eight years, Saskatchewan has won the world's prize for wheat every year but one, Seager Wheeler of Rosthern winning the world's championship five times, Paul Gerlach of Allan once, and Mr. Fields of Regina once.

J. C. Mitchell of Ogema, a new exhibitor, won the world's prize at the Chicago Exhibition. Other prizes won by Saskatchewan farmers were:

- Spring Wheat.
- Second prize, J. S. Fields, of Regina;
- third, Seager Wheeler, Rosthern;
- fourth, Kjellander Bros., Wilcox;
- fifth, Robert W. Clark, Speers;
- sixth, J. F. Cadore, South Fork;
- ninth, A. E. Dowling, Luseland;
- 11th, P. S. Murphy, Imperial;
- 12th, Mrs. G. A. Cameron, Milestone;
- 14th, A. Tait, Semans;
- 16th, Richard Warren, Belbeck;
- 20th, Michael Reynolds, Welwyn;
- 23rd, Smith Bros., Prince Albert;
- 25th, F. J. Dash, Broadview.

The Oats Competition:
With only a few exhibits from this province, Saskatchewan had an equally high percentage. J. S. Fields of Regina again won first prize for oats, duplicating his victory at Kansas city.

- 4th, R. H. Carter, Fort Qu'Appelle;
 - 7th, Seager Wheeler, Rosthern;
 - 9th, A. E. Dowling, Luseland;
 - 10th, Robert W. Clark, Speers;
 - 11th, F. J. Dash, Broadview.
- Stephens of Balcarres won 2nd prize for white wheat.

United States News

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson's annual message to Congress was read in both houses, Dec. 2nd.

BALTIMORE, Md.—The most disastrous fire in Baltimore since that of 1904, broke out in McCoy's hall, one of Johns Hopkins' university buildings. It spread so rapidly that every building in one of the squares had either been wrecked or damaged. Estimates place the damage as high as \$1,000,000. Among the more important buildings burned were McCoy hall, topographical survey building, old biological laboratory, Levering hall and chemical laboratory.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Among the approximately 150 persons taken into custody as a result of the crime wave that swept Chicago in which hold-ups, automobile thefts and safe blowings followed in rapid sequence, 16 men and a woman were in city jails charged with implication in four murders, 100 saloon, pool room and street hold-ups and 150 lease burglaries. Members of that band confessed to the more than 250 crimes the police assert. (What else can be at the bottom of such depravity but godless education? Teach religion to the young generation and you will bring up God fearing and law-abiding men and women.—EDITOR.