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After the Signing of Peace

COLOGNE, Sept. 6.—Serious disturbances between Germans and British troops at Euskirchen, 20 miles southwest of this city, resulted in a soldier being badly injured. The leader of the Germans, a man named Kupper, was court martialled and sentenced to death, and the town was fined 100,000 marks.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—The government has addressed a note to the Entente powers regretting that the evacuation by the Germans of the Baltic provinces, which has been ordered by the peace conference, is impossible, owing to the insubordination of the German troops still in Courland. "In consequence of the restrictions imposed by the Allied governments, Germany is not in a position to compel the obedience of its troops by military means," the note says. "There was nothing the German government could do but to try by persuasion to bring the troops to reason. Gen. Von der Goltz, solely on this ground, returned to Mitau. The desired object not having been achieved, his supporters immediately recalled him. As a result of the extremely excited feeling among the troops, it is impossible now to prepare a plan of evacuation and return the troops to the sea."

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—The cabinet has voted to withdraw the refractory "iron division," commanded by Gen. Von der Goltz from Courland immediately, declaring that the demands of these Baltic fighters for grants of land and Lettish citizenship cannot be fulfilled as such concessions would be discrimination against other troops. The cabinet demands the unconditional subordination of Gen. Von der Goltz' troops and threatens to withhold their rations and pay if the fighters refuse to yield. The German outposts who have been fighting the Bolshevik are now retreating to the defense of the east Prussian frontier.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Anti-Italian disturbances continue to spread in Albania, it being reported that a detachment of 300 Italians was annihilated at Kastrali recently. Advises say that the Albanians intend to send delegates to the peace conference to demand that the country be granted autonomy.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—German troops have completely evacuated Lithuania southward of the Memel river, according to a telegram from Koenigsberg.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The German peace delegation sent a note to the general secretariat of the peace conference this morning, complaining of disturbances in Upper Silesia alleged to have been incited by the Poles.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Upper Silesia, where serious conflicts are in progress between the Polish and German elements in anticipation of the proposed plebiscite will be occupied in the near future by allied troops, according to a statement by Gen. Dupont, who has, together with other allied officers,

visited the region and urged the necessity of this action.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Advices from Budapest indicate that the government headed by Dr. Stephan Friedrich will probably remain in office indefinitely. It is said that Franz Heinrich's effort to establish a coalition cabinet has been abandoned, and there is apparently a general support of the Friedrich government.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The Rumanian peace delegation announced today it would not sign the Austrian peace treaty, which is to be concluded tomorrow. Rumania's action was expected because of the council's flat refusal to grant Rumania the privilege of making reservations in connection with the rights of minorities in territories detached from the former Austrian Empire.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—In answer to the Rumanian note saying that the Rumanians would sign the Austrian treaty only with reservations, the British delegate Balfour declared that Rumania's signature will not be accepted unless given unreservedly. In reply Nicholas Misu, head of the Rumanian delegation, will hand to the council a letter saying that Rumania is unable to sign the treaty. The two principal reasons were, that Article 60 of the treaty held their hands commercially and economically at a time when they required absolute freedom of action in order to accomplish reconstruction; and that guarantees to minorities imposed by an outside power would take away Rumania's sovereignty over newly annexed territories.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Positive declarations whether they will sign the treaty could not be obtained last night from either the Greek or Serbian delegation. The Serbian delegates were still opposed to the signature, but the matter had been referred to the government at Belgrade for instructions. Unless orders are received to sign, the delegation will abstain. The Greek delegates said they had not yet time to consider the terms of the treaty. China, which did not sign the treaty with Germany because of the Shantung clause, announced that she would sign the treaty with Austria, so as to be eligible to the League of Nations.

ST. GERMAIN, Sept. 10.—The document, which seals the fate of the old Austria-Hungarian empire, was signed today by Dr. Karl Renner, the Austrian chancellor, who departed shortly afterwards to Vienna, to brace up the unstable government. This has caused a feeling of relief in conference circles, where there has been great uneasiness lest the Vienna government should fall before the completion of the treaty. Dr. Renner's cheerful acceptance of the treaty and the dignified good nature he displayed, when he alone faced the peace conference, excited the admiration of the allied delegates and spectators. The feeling of friendliness among Austria's former enemies augurs well for Austria and is generally commented upon as assurance that the Austrian republic may reasonably expect amelioration of the treaty terms in the near future, if they make an honest effort to live up to them. The representatives of the various powers, with the exception of Rumania and Jugo-Slavia, affixed their signatures to the treaty.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Reuter learns that preliminary organization of the league of nations is now proceeding. A committee representing all the adherents of the league will hold its first meeting in London immediately after the German peace treaty has been duly ratified. The first memo to come before the committee will be the appointment of a commission to govern the Saar Valley and a high commission for Danzig. It will prepare the agenda for the public inaugural meeting of the league at Washington, which is unlikely will be held before March.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—That Great Britain intends to insist upon having 2,250,000 tons of the 3,000,000 tons of German shipping to be divided among the allies by the repatriation commission after the ratification of the peace treaty is the statement made to the Daily Mail by an official of the ministry of shipping, who added that the position was delicate and complicated and that intricate international negotiations were yet to be completed. Nevertheless he was confident that Great Britain would obtain approximately what she demanded. Even then her loss in shipping during the war would exceed 5,000,000 tons.

CAPE TOWN, S. A., Sept. 11.—The House of Assembly has ratified the peace treaty.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The royal government of Montenegro has sent a protest to the peace conference because her representatives were not permitted to the Austrian treaty. "All the Allied and Associated powers signed the treaty with Austria, even those who did not spill a drop of blood," the protest says. "The royal government of Montenegro protests with the utmost energy against the attitude of the peace conference and asks the governments of the great powers to intervene to the end that such a flagrant violation of the honor and rights of Montenegro may be terminated."

PARIS, Sept. 12.—A Montenegro official communication issued at Paris says that fighting continues fiercely throughout Montenegro against the Serbian invaders, who have suffered severe losses. The Serbians have sent 15,000 reinforcements by way of Bosnia and Cattaro. The communication complains of atrocities upon Montenegrin men and women.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Advice of further requisitioning in Hungary by the Rumanian troops of occupation were received today by the supreme council of the peace conference. On Sept. 10, the reports stated, the Rumanians requisitioned 71,420 pair of shoes from the orphan asylum in Budapest. Many other cases of alleged looting were reported to the supreme council.

Canadian News

Saskatchewan

SASKATOON.—The brilliant warmth of this western summer day was not more inspiring than the welcome which the people of Saskatoon extended to the Prince of Wales when he began his visit to Saskatoon Sept. 11. From the steps of the train to the limits of University campus the royal party moved through a gay throng of cheering people. The first hour of visit was taken up with formal reception arrangements, presentation of addresses and decoration of war heroes. The novel event which Saskatoon had provided for the prince's entertainment, the stampede, was the feature of the celebration of the prince's visit, later in the day. While the Prince is a young man of a very democratic spirit he has a long and imposing list of titles. He is Prince of Wales, Prince of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Chester, Carrick and Dublin, Baron of Renfrew and Lord of the Isles, Great Steward of Scotland, Knight of the Garter, Knight of St. Patrick, Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath, Knight of the Elephant of Denmark, Knight of the Golden Fleece and Knight of the White Elephant of Siam, and Bailie Grand Cross of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Privy Councillor, Field Marshal, Colonel-in-Chief of three regiments of Household Cavalry, Colonel of the Tenth Hussars, Captain General and Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company, Military Aide-de-Camp to the King, Hon. Captain of the Royal Naval Reserve, Colonel of the Oxford, the Cambridge and the Middlesex Civil Service Corps and Rifle Volunteers, of the Royal Aberdeenshire Highlands and of the Sutherland Highland Rifle Volunteers; Elder Brother of Trinity House; Grand Master of the United Lodge of Free Masons of England, Barrister at Law and Benefactor of the Middle Temple, President of the Society of Arts, D. C. L. Oxford, LL. D. Cambridge, Trinity College, Dublin. While in France the Prince won a Military Cross for courageous action and actual meritorious service. He has also been decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor and the orders of the Golden Fleece of Spain, Elephant of Denmark, St. Olav of Norway (with chain), Italian Order of the Anunziata, the Russian Order of St. George, Military Order of St. George, Military Order of Savoy, Siamese Order of the House of Chakri and Rumanian Order of Michael the Brave. The Prince's full name is Edward, Albert, Christian, George, Andrew, Patrick, David. He is known officially as Prince Edward, but among his own family he is always known as "David". He was born on June 23rd, 1894.

The largest real estate transfer of the year in Saskatoon was completed on Sept. 6, when the Western Hotel was sold for \$115,

000, the purchasers being the Western Hotel Co. represented by Messrs. Haskamp & Vossberg.

REGINA.—The government of Saskatchewan will send out buyers at once into drought stricken areas to save slaughter by the farmers of high grade breeding stock for lack of feed. The government will buy all good stock and resell it to those who are able to feed it.

A sudden storm of intense violence but short in duration struck Regina on Sept. 12. A particularly vivid flash of lightning scared the whole city and a bolt hit the parliament buildings on the roof of the east wing. Little material damage ensued there but a farm house just over the lake was set on fire and destroyed with a loss of \$6,000. The shock stunned the inhabitants, E. Snelgrove and wife, but they recovered just in time to escape the flames.

ROSTHERN.—Threshing has been commenced on the farm of Seager Wheeler. As a result of the operations on the "Wheat Wizard's" farm this year, some excellent yields are being recorded. A field of Marquis wheat has threshed out 28 bu. to the acre, and from a field of Red Bobs, the new wheat bred by Mr. Wheeler, no less than 42 bu. per acre has been secured. Red Bobs this year matured 10 days earlier than other varieties and the use of this grain will push the wheat zone another 100 miles north, in Seager Wheeler's opinion.

Manitoba

WINNIPEG.—The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire and party arrived here Sept. 9th. The governor general was present at the reception tendered the Prince of Wales by the provincial government. On Sept. 11th the party left for Winnipegosis. The Pas, Prince Albert, Saskatoon, and Edmonton. The village of Moose Horn, 119 miles northwest of Winnipeg, was nearly destroyed by fire, with an estimated loss of \$100,000. The cause of the conflagration is said to have been the explosion of a gasoline lamp in the local creamery.

Ontario

OTTAWA.—It is the opinion of the Justice department that the War Measures act remains valid until peace is proclaimed, and that peace cannot be proclaimed until such time as a state of war has ceased to exist between Canada and all the countries with which Canada is in common with Great Britain has been at war. That will mean not only Germany and Austria but Turkey and Bulgaria. If this theory is adhered to then all orders in council, including the prohibition and race track orders, passed under the War Measures act, shall have effect until such time as peace is ratified with all the nations. Peace is officially proclaimed by Great Britain, and thereafter by the governor-general-in-council in Canada. It is scarcely probable that the present year will witness that consummation.

Quebec

MONTREAL.—After a series of meetings with about eighty leading newspaper men of Montreal and Quebec province, Sir Henry Drayton, minister of finance, launched the final Canadian domestic loan, Sept. 8th, characterised as the last sweep of the broom in cleaning up the war. Both the French and English speaking journalists promised the full support of their papers in making the 1919 loan a complete success.

Latest News

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A Bolshevik despatch from Moscow today claims the capture of nearly 12,000 prisoners from Admiral Kolchak's All-Russian forces in the region of Aktubinsk-Orsk. It is declared the surrender of the remainder of Kolchak's southern army is expected.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The whole Amur territory from Khabarovsk to Hoengyred in Eastern Siberia has been cleared by the Bolsheviks, according to a wireless report from Moscow. It is said that the Bolshevik forces aided by 200,000 Chinese troops attacked the White Guard.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 14.—The senate, by a vote of 35 to 5 passed a motion ratifying the peace treaty similarly to that adopted by the assembly.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—Rear Admiral Adolph von Trotha will assume charge of the naval forces under the ministry of national defence, which becomes operative Oct. 1. Col. Reinhardt, the Prussian minister of war, as previously announced, will be chief of the land forces. Admiral von Trotha was formerly chief of the admiralty.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The war office announces a decisive victory over the Bolshevik forces at Tsaritsyn by Gen. Denikine, in which 9,000 prisoners, 11 guns and 100 machine guns were taken. Three Bolshevik regiments surrendered and two others were destroyed.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The government of Latvia has accepted the offer of the Russia Soviet government to begin peace negotiations, according to a Russian wireless despatch received from Moscow.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—With more than 50 persons injured and the damage already done estimated from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 weary fighters tonight still were fighting a threat of further explosions of oil tanks at the scene of the fire which practically wiped out the Stone and Fleming Oil Co.'s Oil Plant in Long Island City yesterday. Five tanks of crude oil were burning today. Should there be a sudden shift of the wind from north to northeast many additional tanks in plants nearby would be threatened, as well as thousands of tons of coal. Firemen are now working in short shifts. So exhausted had they become that when relieved for a brief rest they lay in the streets near the fire zone and went fast asleep.