

St. Peters Bote,

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

SUBSCRIPTION:

\$2.00 per year, payable in advance. Single numbers 5 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Transient advertising 50 cents per inch for first insertion, 25 cents per inch for subsequent insertions. Reading notices 10 cents per line. Display advertising \$1.00 per inch for 4 insertions, \$10.00 per inch for one year. Discount on large contracts. Legal Notices 12 cts. per line nonpareil 1st insertion, 8 cts. later ones.

No advertisement admitted at any price, which the publishers consider unsuited to a Catholic family paper.

Address all communications to
ST. PETERS BOTE,
Muenster, Sask., Canada.

St. Peters Bote.

Ein Familienblatt zur Erbauung und Belehrung.

The oldest Catholic newspaper of Saskatchewan, recommended by Rt. Rev. Bishop Pascal of Prince Albert and † Most Rev. Archbishop Langevin of St. Boniface, and published by the Benedictine Fathers of St. Peter's Abbey at Muenster, Saskatchewan, Canada.

VOLUME 16 No. 30

MUENSTER, SASK., WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 10, 1919.

WHOLE No. 810

St. Peters Bote

is published every Wednesday.

Contributions, Advertisements or changes in advertisements should reach us not later than the preceding Saturday in order to be inserted in the next following issue.

Notices of change of address should contain not only the new address, but also the old one.

SUBSCRIPTION:

\$2.00 per year, payable in advance. Single numbers 5 cents.

Remittances should be made only by Registered Letter, Postal Note or by Money Order, payable at Muenster, Sask.

Address all communications:
ST. PETERS BOTE,
Muenster, Sask., Canada.

After the Signing of Peace

TOKYO, Aug. 30.—The Japanese government has granted representatives of Kolchak permission to mobilize all able-bodied Russian subjects in Japan between the ages of 18 and 45 to fight for the all-Russian government. A committee has arrived from Vladivostok to oversee the mobilization.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 31.—In an official proclamation "The Peoples of the World," the "Republic of Korea" tonight renounced the sovereignty of Japan and called on the world to accept Korea as an independent government, founded on the principles expressed in the American declaration of independence. The proclamation was signed by Dr. Syngman Rhee, president of the Republic of Korea, and by J. Klusie S. Kimm, chairman of the official Korea commission at the peace conference at Paris. They speak as "the duly elected and accredited executive officers of the Republic of Korea, representing and acting in behalf of 19,000,000 Koreans, now held in bondage" by Japan. They state that their country was an independent state for four thousand years before Japan annexed it some years ago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The allied blockade against Hungary was lifted today. Restrictions remain, however, on dyes and certain other commodities which will be under the control of the reparations commission, as was the case when the German blockade was lifted.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The first contingent of German prisoners have arrived at Cologne and Deutz, from the British camp at Calais. The men appear to have been well fed, and they wore good clothing.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—A despatch to the Local Anzeiger from Mannheim asserts that Frenchmen, in the garb of civilians, promoted an insurrection at Ludwigshafen. They demanded entrance to the main post office at midnight for the purpose of telegraphing abroad news of the proclamation of a republic but were forced to retire.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—John Leckie and officers and men of the North Russian expedition are now in Buxton Camp awaiting repatriation to Canada. It is hoped that arrangements may be completed to enable them to sail for home soon, as many of the men have been away for nearly five years. No more Canadians remain in North Russia.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The British destroyer Victorian was torpedoed and sunk in the Baltic Sea on Saturday, Aug. 30, the admiralty announced. Eight of her complement are missing.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The supreme council of the peace conference decided today to send a note in forcible terms to the German government pointing out the contradiction with the Versailles treaty of the provision in the

new German constitution providing for the representation of Austria in the German reichstag. The council demands the suppression of the article within a fortnight declaring that otherwise the Allies will be compelled to undertake a further occupation of the left bank of the Rhine.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The Aegean seaport, access to which the allies have decided to give Bulgaria under the peace treaty, is Dedeagatch, together with the railway leading to that port. A Havas despatch from Paris on Sept. 1 said the supreme council had decided to hand the Bulgarian delegation the text of a treaty which would provide for a port of Bulgaria on the Aegean sea, but would not name the port, Bulgaria being merely asked to renounce her claims to certain territory, the distribution of which would be made later.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The Fiume problem will be solved by an agreement that the city will become a buffer state, with an extended hinterland, according to an interview with a prominent Italian which is printed in the Journal today. The article declares Fiume will be under a regime which will assure the Italian character of the city, being governed by a council composed of two Italians, two Jugo-Slavs and one citizen of Fiume. The city of Zara, it is said, will be made free. Italy, according to the interview, will renounce her sovereignty over the territory of Tibesti, in the central part of the Sahara desert, but will receive concessions from the French in Heraklia, Asia Minor, where there is a coal field, and in Anatolia.

BELGRADE, Sept. 2.—Numbers of Italian soldiers have been massacred in several attacks by Albanian clansmen, according to the Politiken of this city. The remainder of the Italian troops retired toward Durazzo and other strong points.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—President Wilson, in a final conference today with Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, before his departure on his speech-making tour to the Pacific coast, expressed confidence that the treaty finally would be ratified without amendments or "destructive reservations."

WELLINGTON, N.Z., Sept. 3.—Both houses of the legislature have unanimously passed the resolution introduced by Premier Massey for ratification of the peace treaty.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Rumania will not sign the peace treaty with Austria, according to Intransigent, because of a clause introduced at the formal request of the United States delegates concerning ethnical minorities.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Franz Heinrichs, minister of commerce under Stephen Friedrich in the ministry which followed Archduke Joseph's regime, has formed a new cabinet in Budapest, according to a news agency despatch received from Vienna today.

OTTAWA, Sept. 4.—The senate tonight, taking the lead in the

matter of ratification of the peace treaty between the allied nations and Germany, the treaty of peace between the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan and Belgium, and the agreement between the United States, Belgium, the British Empire, France and Germany with respect to the military occupation of the Rhine lands, adopted the three resolutions which the government had placed on the order paper. A request for further time to consider the documents placed before the senators was not acceded to.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—The Taegliche Rundschau declared today that the demand by the entente that the German constitution be altered is hardly calculated to induce the German people to respect their new charter and warns the supreme council of the danger of precipitating a new civil disruption. The Vossische Zeitung says a flat refusal is the only possible answer to the demand of the entente, while the Kreuz Zeitung remarks that "the amateurs of Weimar must now put up with the constant intervention by the entente in Germany's civil affairs."

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A News Agency despatch from Berlin reported today that the German government has forwarded a note to Premier Clemenceau stating that Germany will not maintain her present attitude with regard to Austrian representations in the reichstag and that she will alter her constitution to conform to the allied demands.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The Austrian delegation has asked the peace conference to extend the time allowed for an answer to the terms of peace by two days. It is probable the conference will grant this request. The answer, according to the covering letter, was to be in the hands of the conference on September 7, but if the request is granted the answer will not be required before Tuesday of next week.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Serbia seems likely to adopt the same attitude as Roumania towards the Austrian peace treaty, says the Petit Parisien today. According to information from a most authoritative source, the newspaper says the Belgrade government feels it cannot accept the treaty unless there is modification of certain clauses concerning the protection of racial minorities, which Serbia considers as infringing upon her sovereignty.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The Bulgarian peace treaty has been virtually completed. Apparently the problem concerning Thrace will be left unsolved, except that a commission will be named to study means for granting Bulgaria access to the Aegean Sea. The question of giving Bulgaria the southern section of Dobrudja, which is populated largely by Bulgarians, probably will not be mentioned in the treaty, because of the opposition of Rumania to giving up the territory. The United States delegation favors the return of Dobrudja to Bulgaria, but in this they are virtu-

ally unsupported, as is the case with regard to Thrace.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Commander Colonel John Ward arrived in London yesterday having been summoned from Russia by the war office for consultation. In an interview he stated that the horrors of Bolshevik rule had been far from exaggerated. It was, he said, indeed doubtful as to whether the story of half the atrocities in Russia had yet been told. The secret of the prolonged regime of the Bolsheviks was simply terrorism. Every one in Russia acted under fear of denunciation and of a horrible death. Besides there was no food, clothing or other necessities of life for those refusing to profess Bolshevik views. Again the Bolsheviks, controlled the rich manufacturing districts and all attacks on them had to be made from sparsely populated areas, hence it was important that General Denikine should be supplied with munitions, as should Kolchak. The Bolshevik forces, states Commander Ward, have practically unlimited supplies of munitions as only a small portion of the munitions supplied Russia by the allies before the revolution fell into the hands of the Germans. Colonel Ward said he believed that the Bolsheviks had sufficient munitions for ten years.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Admiral Kolchak, head of the all-Russian government at Omsk, has issued a stirring appeal to all Russians capable of bearing arms to join the ranks, declaring that the destiny of Russia is at stake. He declares that his government will not lay down its arms until victory has been won.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik military and naval commissary, addressing the Petrograd soviet on Sept. 1, declared that the Bolshevik must stand proudly and impreguably in the defence of Petrograd, according to a Soviet government wireless message from Moscow.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Bolshevik have occupied the town of Dubovka on the Volga, 180 miles southwest of Saratov, according to an official statement issued by the Soviet government at Moscow and received here by wireless. The text of the statement follows: "We have occupied Dubovka. The enemy is evacuating Tsaritsin (government of Saratov, 110 miles south-southwest of Kamishin), and we have taken Zareff. During the capture of Orsk (115 miles east-southeast of Orenburg), we captured 3,000 prisoners."

QUEBEC, Que., Sept. 5.—Three hundred alien enemies who had been interned in Canada, during the war embarked from Quebec under guard yesterday on a trans-Atlantic vessel en route to the old country.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The senate foreign relations committee late last night finished its work on the peace treaty with Germany and after adopting four reservations to the League of Nations covenant, ordered the treaty reported to the senate with about two score amendments

previously incorporated. The treaty signed at Versailles June 28, and submitted by President Wilson to the senate and referred to the committee July 10, will pass so far as the United States is concerned, into its final stages—that of open consideration by the senate. The committee's action was deferred on the special treaty to protect France and on other treaties submitted. Weeks of debate, before the final vote, are expected. After the vote on the resolution of ratifications and the reservations, the treaty as amended was ordered reported without a record vote.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—The German reply to the note of the Allies with regard to representation of Austria in the German Reichrath says the German peace delegation informed the Allies on May 27th that Germany had no intention to modify the Austro-German boundaries by violence, but could not undertake to oppose a German-Austrian desire for union with Germany.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The peace treaty with Bulgaria was completed by the allied delegates this afternoon. It will be presented to the Bulgarians Monday.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Montenegrin situation, which a week ago was viewed with alarm by government officials here, remains obscure. It is authoritatively stated that, notwithstanding denials from the Serbians, the country is in a state of general revolt. The war office believes that something of a serious nature has occurred or is occurring and it is strongly suspected that a rigid censorship was clamped down after the first reports of the uprising.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 5.—Bolshevik newspapers in Petrograd assert that the Young Turk committees of union and progress have been transformed into Bolshevik branches, and are carrying out propaganda on a large scale in Asia Minor.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 5.—The Russian Bolshevik government has nominated three commissioners—Vilenski, Vladimirovsky and Lohoff—to administer the territory recaptured from Admiral Kolchak's forces. The government also has appropriated 2,500,000,000 rubles for propaganda in Siberia.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—"Germany, defeated on the west, has turned a battle with the hope of achieving the victory she could not win on the other fronts," Ignace Jan Paderewski declared today to the Associated Press, while discussing Polish conditions. M. Paderewski will appear before the supreme council of the peace conference to discuss the critical situation in Teschen and Silesia. He will ask for armed assistance. "In upper Silesia, east Prussia, Lithuania, along the Bolshevik front in the vicinity of Minsk and along the Ukrainian front, Polish armies are forced to face armed enemies," he continued. "Where these enemies are not Germans, they are aided by Germans, who are urging the Bolshevik forward in every way to

embarrass Poland. Our new government, with limited supplies and little clothing for its army, finds the situation desperate. "In the Baltic states of Russia the Germans are fomenting disorders and lending assistance to the Bolshevik. On all sides we are forced to face this new war that Germany is waging against the allied cause. She is determined to conquer Russia at any cost and is making every effort to hamper us in our battle against disorder. German propagandists are twisting every clash between our troops and the Bolshevik into Jewish pogroms."

LONDON, Sept. 6.—President Masaryk, of Czecho-Slovakia, interviewed here, emphasized the utter impossibility of any union with the Austrians or Magyars, but the new states, however, he declared, must come to an economic agreement. The best relations existed with Poland, Roumania and Jugo-Slavia, and friendly relations were hoped for with the Austrians and Magyars, but depended entirely on them.

VIENNA, via London, Sept. 6.—Dr. Karl Renner, head of the Austrian peace delegation, has informed the newspaper correspondents here that he would return to St. Germain on Sunday and sign the peace treaty handed to Austria this week.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—Finance Minister Klotz announced in the chamber of deputies today that the war expenses of the allies had been estimated at \$200,000,000,000. According to Klotz, Germany will pay France \$18,500,000,000 within the next 36 years.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—According to the Petit Parisien, Sir George R. Clerk of the British foreign office is carrying a note from the supreme council to Bucharest, couched in firm but cordial language. The note declares the peace conference considers Rumania as a faithful friend, expresses the wish that its government will not detach itself from the body of the allies, requests explanations on various points, asks that Rumania evacuate Hungary speedily and meanwhile cease requisitioning supplies, while putting the material already requisitioned at the disposal of the allies for the purpose of making a just division of it or its equivalent among the various nations having claims against Hungary. The communication recalls to the Rumanian cabinet the engagements it had entered into, and sets forth the necessity of their being kept. It ends by asking Rumania to cooperate with the allies in re-establishing order in Hungary. It is said by the Journal that Sir George is taking with him the 75 radiograms which the Rumanian delegation declared were sent from Paris to the Rumanian government within the last two weeks, but none of which reached its destination. Rumania claims a similar failure of the various allied notes to reach her.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Admiral Kolchak, head of the all-Russian government, began a counter offensive against the Bolsheviks on Sept. 1, says an official message from Omsk.