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After the Signing of Peace

LONDON, Nov. 9. — The Russian Bolshevik communication of Saturday received here today, says that the Bolsheviks have captured a series of villages thirty versts southwest of Krasnai Gorka. They also have taken Kastovo and a number of villages 33 versts west of Gatchina.

HELSINGFORS, Nov. 9. — The forces of General Yudenitch have retreated to Weimarn station, according to a communication issued Saturday morning by the Russian northwest army.

BELGRADE, Nov. 9. — There has been a clash between the forces of the Italian government and D'Annunzio troops, in which casualties were suffered by both sides, according to a statement issued by the Serbian official press bureau. There is much dissatisfaction among D'Annunzio's soldiers because of scant food, and that there is little military discipline.

LONDON, Nov. 10. — Premier Lloyd George's hint in his Guildhall speech of an attempt to negotiate peace with the Bolshevik in Russia has created a stir here. The anti-Bolshevik press is indignant over the suggestion. The Daily News, which is antagonistic to the premier and strongly in favor of making peace with the Bolshevik, accuses Mr. Lloyd George of inconsistency and insincerity in all his dealings with Russia. The newspaper contends the terms which the soviet government is known to be willing to accept are essentially reasonable. It declares a sincere attempt at peace ought to be successful, though, "if the Bolshevik meet with military successes, they may be tempted to put the price of peace higher than they are putting it today." The determination of labor to oppose intervention in Russia has at last taught the premier that labor is more to be feared than a reactionary press, says the Herald, Labor organ. The newspaper calls upon labor to force the government to make peace on the soviet terms.

PARIS, Nov. 11. — Portugal's war cost amounted to 8,827 men killed of the 200,000 who fought during the war, while 4,810 are listed as missing. The 200,000 men mobilised forms four percent of the total population of Portugal.

PARIS, Nov. 11. — Field Marshal von Mackensen, one of Germany's most successful commanders on the eastern front, is to be permitted to return to Germany from Saloniki. The supreme council decided today to permit the return of the field marshal, taking into consideration his age and poor state of his health. Von Mackensen was in command of the German forces in Rumania when hostilities ended. He tried to force his way through Hungary to Germany, but was arrested at Budapest by French troops. He is nearly 70 years of age.

BERLIN, Nov. 11. — More than

225,000 German prisoners have been returned to Germany from English internment camps. It is expected that the 55,000 prisoners yet remaining in England will be sent home before the end of the month.

BERLIN, Nov. 11. — The German government has addressed to the supreme council at Paris a note protesting against the retention by France of German war prisoners. The note declares that the holding of the men creates a situation, which is not only dangerous to Germany's own existence, but is also a menace outside the German frontier.

ROME, Nov. 11. — The Tempo today publishes correspondence from Avlona, saying that Albania is in a state of revolution and being torn to pieces by struggles between Musselmans, Greeks and Serbians.

LONDON, Nov. 11. — The correspondent of the Daily Herald says he hears from reliable sources that Poland is about to issue a simultaneous invitation to all the belligerent parties in Russia, including Finland, Esthonia, and the other border states, to cease fighting November 25, and send delegates to Warsaw for a peace conference. December fifteenth is proposed as the date for the conference. Great Britain, France, United States, Italy and Japan also will be invited to send delegates.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11. — The first anniversary of Armistice day finds ten wars or veiled states of hostility continuing in Europe, while the supreme council has lost control of the near eastern situation and is unable to devise any active methods for ending the d'Annunzio rebellion in Fiume. The conditions of belligerency still existing are the Bolshevik against Kolchak; Denikine against the Ukrainians; the Roumanians against the Ukrainians; the Poles against the Bolsheviks; the Poles against the Czecho-Slovaks; the Poles against the Germans; the Germans against the Letts. An eleventh armistice war, which has just ended, was Roumania's invasion of Hungary and the occupation of Budapest. This was the most successful of all. Against the orders of the supreme council in Paris, the Roumanian army has spent the armistice year in stripping Hungary of its machinery, railway equipment and other materials for reconstruction.

BERLIN, Nov. 12. — The allies have taken energetic measures to solve the Hungarian political situation. Sir George Clark, the allied emissary, has delivered an ultimatum to Premier Friedrich, notifying him that a coalition cabinet must be formed within forty-eight hours, or that he must retire from the premiership.

INNSBRUCK, Nov. 12. — Austria has begun handing over to Italy the archives of Southern Tyrol, in conformity with the peace treaty requirements.

LONDON, Nov. 12. — A communication by General Denikine, reports the capture of Alexan-

drovsk and the abandonment by his forces of Dmitrievka, which a Bolshevik communication claims the Bolshevik captured after a severe defeat administered to the White troops. The Bolshevik assert that Denikine's front has been broken along a distance of 47 miles, that severe losses have been inflicted on Denikine's troops, and that the Bolshevik Cossack division has advanced 105 miles in three days.

HELSINGFORS, Nov. 12. — The Bolshevik have begun an offensive in the lake region near Narva. The fighting began yesterday, and the Estonians claim to have repulsed the attacks everywhere, inflicting severe losses on the Bolsheviks. General Yudenitch reports that he has recaptured Gdov. Riga is said to be under a poison gas bombardment by the forces of Col. Avaloff-Bermond.

LONDON, Nov. 12. — Between Nov. 3 and Nov. 10, according to a Bolshevik wireless message the Reds captured four entire regiments of Admiral Kolchak's troops and two divisional staffs. The message says that all officers who refused to surrender were shot by their own soldiers.

HELSINGFORS, Nov. 13. — G. Tchitcherin, Bolshevik foreign minister, has sent a wireless message to M. Piip, Estonian foreign minister, demanding guarantees of safety for the Bolshevik representatives to the Dorpat conference. The reply assured safe conduct and immunity from arrest for the delegates. It is expected the Bolshevik representatives will arrive at the Estonian lines Sunday where they will be met and escorted to Dorpat.

LONDON, Nov. 13. — Nicholas Lenine, Russian Bolshevik Premier, has sent a letter to Turkestan communists in which he says that the restoration of communications between Soviet Russia and Turkestan "opens the way for a struggle against universal imperialism, headed by Great Britain." The message is interpreted here as a hint at operations in the directions of British India.

PARIS, Nov. 13. — The supreme council decided to notify Germany that the elections in Upper Silesia are void. The council also decided to notify Rumania of the consequences in case she fails to comply with the allied demands regarding her occupation of parts of Hungary.

LONDON, Nov. 13. — Premier Lloyd George declared in the house of commons today that no person at any time, on his behalf or with his knowledge, had interviewed Bolshevik representatives in order to learn whether negotiations for peace might be opened and upon what terms. It was proposed to call at an early date an international conference at which the ministers of the allied and associated powers might consider the various problems which the peace conference as yet has found itself unable to settle, among which was the problem of Russia. The premier announced that John Mackinder, M.P., had gone as a special commissioner to open up trade and commerce with

Southern Russia. The settlement of the Russian problem, said the premier, was most essential to the reconstruction of the world. The conditions in that country were a contributing cause to the prevailing high prices.

BUDAPEST, Nov. 14. — Evacuation by the Rumanian troops of Budapest is going on without incident. The Hungarian national army, under Admiral Horthy, will enter the city this morning.

ANTWERP, Nov. 15. — The prize court has decided that the 53 German boats, aggregating 150,000 tons, seized by the Belgians in 1914 in the port of Antwerp, are lawful prizes.

LONDON, Nov. 15. — Omsk, capital of Admiral Kolchak's All-Russian Government, has been occupied by the Russian Bolshevik troops, a Moscow official communique received here today states. The Kolchak forces are retreating in an easterly direction.

LONDON, Nov. 15. — The Bolsheviks captured Yamburg, 68 miles southwest of Petrograd, according to a wireless despatch from Moscow.

LONDON, Nov. 15. — The insurgents in southeastern Ukraine captured Mariopol and Berdiansk on the Sea of Azof and Alexandrovsk, south of Yekaterinoslav. Gen. Denikine has sent troops to suppress the rising.

Canadian News

Saskatchewan

REGINA. — A total of 35,794 coyotes and ten timber wolves were killed in the province last year, according to figures compiled by the Live Stock Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.

SWIFT CURRENT. — A sale of certain effects of seven Mennonites who refused to send their children to school and who refused to pay fines under the School Attendance act, was held at Wymark under distress proceedings to satisfy the amounts of the respective penalties.

VENN. — Police investigation of the fire that destroyed a general store at Venn and cost the life of James D'Arcy, has established that the fire was due to accidental overturning of an oil lamp.

Manitoba

WINNIPEG. — Five new cases of lethargic cephalitis (sleeping sickness), including two fatal ones, were reported to the city health officers. This brings the total number of deaths to four and the total number of cases to ten. All the victims are adults.

—Definite plans for the holding of an inter-provincial conference embracing Manitoba, Saskatchewan Alberta and Ontario, with the idea of eventually making the organized farmers' political movement Dominion-wide, were approved in a resolution passed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture last week and the conference will take place some time in January.

—That the Farmers' party was as much an outcome of the defeat of reciprocity eight years ago as of

anything else, was the statement of Premier W. M. Martin of Saskatchewan, who was in Winnipeg. "It has its place in politics in Canada which it can use to an advantage," he said, and added that, generally speaking, the organization in Saskatchewan was hostile to his government. "And yet," he commented, "we have done more for the farmers than any previous government." Asked his opinion regarding the platform adopted by the farmers, he stated that, generally speaking, he approved of it. "They have a fine start and the only question now is will they continue to advance," he said. "I think," he added, "they are shaping towards a really influential party in federal as well as provincial politics."

Ontario

TORONTO. — Official announcement of the new Ontario cabinet follows: E. C. Drury, premier; W. E. Raney, K. C., attorney-general; Manning Doherty, minister of agriculture; B. Bowman, lands and forests; Harry Mills, minister of mines; Walter Rollo, health and labor; R. H. Grant, minister of education; H. C. Nixon, provincial secretary; Peter Smith, provincial treasurer; F. C. Biggs and Col. Carmichael, without portfolio.

OTTAWA. — Parliament prorogued at 5 o'clock Nov. 10, in the afternoon. The ceremony, which was scheduled to take place at half past four, was delayed half an hour by a last minute amendment to one of the government prohibition bills. Finally at 3:30 the prohibition bill received its third reading in the senate.

—Inquiries received at the capital indicate that there is some confusion in the public mind as to the effect of the prohibition legislation passed in the closing days of the session. This is doubtless due to the fact that the proposal made by the government to introduce a bill extending the wartime prohibition orders - in - council for a period of twelve months after the war was not proceeded with, on account of the opposition expressed at a government caucus called specially to consider the matter. It will be recalled that at the regular session of parliament last winter legislation on these lines was passed by the commons but rejected by the senate. There is nothing in the legislation passed by parliament Nov. 10th relating to the war-time prohibition orders - in - council. When these cease to be effective on the formal proclamation of peace, conditions which existed in regard to the transportation of liquor from one province to another before these orders became effective will be at once restored. The amendment to the Canada Temperance act is in the nature of enabling legislation providing, as the minister of justice explained, for local option areas enlarged to provinces. The plebiscite will be taken by the Dominion government at the request of a provincial legislature,

Foreign News

BERLIN, Germany. — Field Marshal von Hindenburg arrived in the capital Nov. 12th and was received with military honors. He was met at the station by General Ludendorff, once his chief of staff, and Dr. Karl Helfferich, the former chancellor. The field marshal had an enthusiastic popular reception, the people singing "Deutschland ueber Alles".

LONDON, Engd. — President Poincare was heartily welcomed by the city at Guildhall, where the city corporation presented an address to the French executive. At the ceremony were the French foreign minister Pichon, Premier Lloyd George with most of the members of the British cabinet, members of the royal family and numerous prominent citizens.

DUBLIN, Ireland. — The Sinn Fein parliament was raided by the authorities and nine members of it arrested. Many documents were seized in the raid.

BRUSSELS, Belgium. — King Albert and Queen Elizabeth arrived in the capital shortly before noon, Nov. 13th, completing their American trip.

ROME, Italy. — A decree has been issued granting a constitution to Cyrenaica, which will now have its own parliament. — Cyrenaica is one of the independent districts of Tripoli, which was formerly under the domination of the Turks, in 1911 invaded by Italy and later formally annexed by this country. In Oct. 1912 the Treaty of Cuchy was signed by which the sovereignty of Italy in Tripoli was established.