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News

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

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After the Signing of Peace

PARIS, Aug. 24. — The peace conference recently has been discussing plans for the protection of the 30,000 anti-Bolshevik Russians in Archangel and along the northern coast of Russia, after the departure of the British forces, which are rapidly moving out. Thus far, however, no plan has been agreed upon, and the Russians who assisted the allied forces against the Bolsheviks apparently are doomed to massacre. The commander of the Archangel Russian forces has asked for 4000 volunteers to aid him. Peace conference delegates assert that it would be impossible to provide sufficient ships to remove the Archangel anti-Bolshevik population even if they desired to leave their homeland.

PARIS, August 25. — Prince Nikolai has been officially recognised as heir-apparent to the throne of Rumania, in place of Prince Charles, who renounced his rights.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 26. — The Belgian senate today unanimously approved the peace treaty with Germany. The Chamber of Deputies ratified the treaty August 8.

PARIS, Aug. 26. — The peace treaty with Germany and the other conventions simultaneously signed at Versailles, were presented for ratification to the chamber of deputies by Premier Clemenceau.

PARIS, Aug. 26. — A Warsaw dispatch announces the conclusion of a treaty between Poland and the leader of the Ukrainians, Gen. Petlura. The terms of the treaty provide for the indemnification of the Ukraine or Galicia and that Poland and Ukraine shall unite against the Bolsheviks.

PARIS, Aug. 26. — French officials are much exercised over a warning to Turkey that massacres of Armenians must cease which the United States is alleged to have acted alone in sending to the Turkish government. The subject has been under discussion in the supreme council in which it is reported that there was sharp criticism of United States interference in Turkey through missions and otherwise, despite the fact that the United States has shown no disposition to accept a mandate for the administration of any Turkish territory.

MUNICH, Aug. 26. — The Bavarian army officially ceased to exist today; it becomes part of the imperial defence army. President Ebert and Minister of Defence Noske were present at the ceremony. The Bavarian troops were officially turned over to the government forces. Bavaria was strongly opposed to losing its army and held it to the bitter end against the rest of Germany.

LONDON, Aug. 26. — Odessa, chief Russian port on the Black Sea, was occupied by allied forces after thirty vessels had bombarded the city for two days. Ukrainian troops entered the city and the Bolshevik retired in the direction of Balta, 120 miles northwest of Odessa. In the region of

Pskov the Bolshevik troops advanced to within three and one-half miles of that city.

BERLIN, Aug. 27. — Dr. Haniel v. Haimhausen, former counsellor of the German embassy at Washington, has been selected for appointment as German ambassador to the United States, according to authoritative information. Dr. Solf, secretary for the colonies, is the selection for the ambassadorship to Great Britain, and Herr Radowitz, former under secretary of state, for the ambassadorship to China. Fritz August Thiel, former German consular representative in Japan, has been picked for the post of ambassador at Tokio.

VIENNA, Aug. 27. — A new Hungarian cabinet, non-partisan in character, has been formed in Budapest. The new ministry is headed by Premier Heinrich, said to be a Liberal. Martin Lovassy retains the post of foreign minister. Allied approval of the new government is expected in Budapest.

LONDON, Aug. 27. — A communique issued by the war office states that General Denekine's advance on the western Russian front continues with great rapidity all along the line. Along both banks of the Dniepr the volunteer advance towards Kiev is progressing. It is stated on reliable authority that the Bolshevik forces throughout the whole of the Ukraine are completely demoralized.

PARIS, Aug. 27. — Gen. Denikine, the anti-Bolshevik leader in southern Russia, now dominates a territory larger than Germany and his forces are daily progressing into central Russia with comparatively slight opposition. His actual front two days ago extended from Odessa northward to Elizabetgrad, then northeast to a few miles south of Kursk, thence east to Novo-Khoparsk, continuing to a point on the Volga a few miles south of Saratov. He also occupies the Caucasus region from the Caspian to the Black Sea, and south to the Georgian border. He controls the traffic on the Volga river by occupying Tzaritzin and a stretch of 200 miles along the river.

PARIS, Aug. 27. — An agreement has been reached between the French, British and United States, by which German prisoners held by the British and Americans may be released immediately.

PARIS, Aug. 27. — The Spitzbergen treaty has virtually been completed and probably will be before the supreme council for approval this week. This treaty gives to Norway the entire Spitzbergen archipelago, which is celebrated chiefly for its coal mines. Russia, Sweden, Denmark and others claimed Spitzbergen, but Norway is closer to it than any other country, and it is expected that all the great powers will ratify the treaty, except Sweden, which the council will persuade to give up its claims.

LONDON, Aug. 28. — Disorders broke out in Montenegro against the Serbian military occupation of that country and guerilla warfare revived in the mountain re-

gions. The Montenegrins have cut the railway between Virpazar and Antivari on the coast. The Serbians are receiving reinforcements, but are not meeting with success in their efforts to put down the revolutionary movement. The Montenegrin national spirit is thoroughly aroused and the animosity of the people against the Serbians increasing. King Nicholas has never recognized the act of the Montenegrin assembly last winter in deposing him and has continued to maintain the old royal government in a suburb of Paris. Serbia is insistent upon the incorporation of Montenegro in the Jugo-Slav state and claims that a majority of the Montenegrins favor the union.

LONDON, Aug. 28. — The Cosacks, under General Kamontov, succeeded in breaking through the Red army, capturing 13,000 Bolsheviks and dispersing 20,000 mobilised but untrained men. A Red regiment with forty officers deserted to Gen. Kamontov, who is forming a division made up of former Bolsheviks. He has evacuated Tambov and is proceeding towards Koslov, headquarters of the Bolshevik southern front. Gen. Denikine is now within ten miles of Kiev and twelve miles from Petlura's Ukrainian forces. If a junction occurs, the Bolshevik forces remaining in the pocket 250 miles deep on a 50-mile width to the south of Kiev will be cut off. Denikine's cavalry and armored trains are leading the advance and are not meeting with any opposition along the whole western front. The Bolsheviks, however, are massing on his centre and right. The plan of Denikine is to clear the left flank, preparatory to a general advance. To the north the Poles are advancing on Dvinsk, and to the eastward have forced the Bolsheviks back to the Dvina near Polotsk, imperilling their line. South of the Pripet marshes, the Poles have been checked. Heavy fighting is going on at Novgorod Volinsk. Further eastward, the Bolsheviks have retaken Jitomir. This success has been counterbalanced by the capture of Fastov by the Ukrainians.

WARSAW, Aug. 29. — The Polish foreign minister has decided to send representatives to all the Russian governments except the Soviet at Moscow.

PARIS, Aug. 29. — A modernly equipped army of 40,000 men has assembled in Lithuania and is preparing to march into Russia. They called themselves Kolehaks and pretended that their immediate object was to reach and co-operate with Admiral Kolehak. The Germans serving in this army call themselves volunteers and claim allegiance to the All-Russian government, thus pretending to be exempt from orders issued by Marshall Foch or the inter-allied council. They are under the ostensible leadership of the Russian General Bergmann, but their real commander is said to be the German general, Von der Goltz. They control the railway lines in the occupied territory, and have established a base at Shavli. There are 37,000 Germans and 3000 Russians, all wearing Ger-

man uniforms. Numerous Russian prisoners from Germany join the army, while on equipment the Germans had brought 380 airplanes, 100 automobiles and one armored train into the territory. Although the Lithuanian government at Kovno demanded the withdrawal of these troops and the allied officials had ordered them out, they paid no attention to the demand. It was declared the Germans talked freely of a coming understanding between Germany, Russia and Japan.

PARIS, Aug. 30. — The supreme council this morning decided to hand the peace treaty with Austria to the Austrian delegation next Tuesday. Five day's delay will be granted the Austrians before signature of the treaty.

LONDON, Aug. 30. — Bolshevik wireless communication received here says: "Thirty miles southwest of Ust Medvedizkaya, our cavalry defeated an enemy division, capturing 2,000 prisoners, including the staff. Our troops are in pursuit. We have advanced thirty miles from Kamyshin south. We have occupied Saharnaia, on the right bank of the Urals river, capturing ammunition and rifles and one aeroplane. Our advance on Aktubinsk and Orsk continues."

The New German Constitution.
"The German people have the freest constitution in the world," said Dr. Eduard David, member of the German cabinet, who piloted the draft through the national assembly, secured its adoption by the latter, and had President Ebert sign it. Dr. David points with particular pride to the paragraph which reads:
"The German commonwealth is a republic. Official power is derived from the people."
There was opposition to the name "Deutsches Reich". The independent Socialists preferred the name "German republic," saying the term "reich" had confused the foreign world, as it was generally translated to mean "empire". But the advocates of "reich" were in an overwhelming majority when it came to a vote, and the traditional name was retained.
"We do not care the snap of our fingers for foreign peoples who do not know enough to properly translate a German word," said Dr. David, leader of the majority in the Weimar assembly. The new constitution, Dr. David pointed out, creates a State which is partly federated and partly centralized in its character. The German commonwealth is to be a United States of Germany, in which the separate states existing before the revolution have their individual rights, the tendency, however, being one of the power gravitating toward the central seat of government.
Right to vote is extended to all male and females above the age of 20.
The President of the republic, when he does not like a law passed by the parliament has the right to appeal to the people directly. This is, as Dr. David declared, "democracy as opposed

to parliamentarianism," otherwise known as the representative system.
A considerable portion of the constitution deals with the rights of women and children. It says: "The state of married life is to be protected by the State. Motherhood is entitled to the protection and guardianship of the nation."
The constitution, furthermore, takes a stand against race suicide, by imposing upon the separate states the duty of lightening the burdens of parents bringing up large families.

Latest News.
ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 1. — Father Conrad Glatzmaier, O.S.B. of Saint Mary's German Catholic Church, and Father Jules Perigord, pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, both of Stillwater, Minn., were instantly killed today when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by the Soo Line Limited, near Bald Eagle, Minn., near here. The train, which was more than two hours late, was going sixty miles an hour when it struck the auto, carrying it for a half mile. A house and trees obscured their view of the train. Practically every bone in their bodies was broken. Father Perigord won fame in the world war through which he served as a chaplain with the French troops. During one charge, after all the officers had fallen, Father Perigord took command and led the troops to victory. For this he was decorated and made a captain. The authorities are conducting an investigation into the accident. (Father Conrad, O.S.B. may, to some extent, be called a co-founder of St. Peter's Colony since it was he who gave the first impetus to the great undertaking in 1902. He was along with Rev. Father Hermann Bergmann, O.S.B., in 1902 when they in company with Father Bruno Doerfler, O.S.B., who was then a simple priest, traversed a vast stretch of Western Canada, until they finally inspected and picked the land for colonization which is now called St. Peter's Colony. —Ed.)
LONDON, Sept. 1. — According to communiques of the war office Russian troops, supported by British and Australian forces, attacked the Bolshevik on the Archangel-Vologda railway south of Obozerskaya on Aug. 29. All objectives were gained and the enemy's gun positions as well as the village of Emptsa fell into our hands. So far 10 guns, including a six-inch howitzer, many machine guns and 500 prisoners have been captured. The Bolshevik counter-attacked and regained Emptsa, but the Royal Fusiliers recaptured it again. Russian troops captured Medish, 15 miles east of Emptsa. Fighting continued all day Aug. 30 for the possession of Emptsa, which changed hands several times. No British forces were engaged.
OTTAWA, Sept. 2. — Parliament opened in special session yesterday afternoon. The speech from the throne was brief.

The Wheat Board.

The following very important regulations as to prices on commercial grades and other matters have been issued:

Regulation No. 13. — Cash payment on Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta wheat: It is ordered by the Canadian Wheat board that the cash payment to be paid to the producer from Aug. 16, 1919, until July 31, 1920, or such later date as may be subsequently ordered by the board, shall be:

Special 4	\$2.02
" 5	1.91
" 6	1.81

These cash payments are basis in store public terminal elevators Fort William or Port Arthur.

Regulation No. 14. — Cash payment on Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta wheat to be paid to the producer from Aug. 16, 1919, until July 31, 1920, or such later date as may be ordered by the board:

Rejected 1 Northern	\$2.04
" 2 "	2.01
" 3 "	1.96
Smutty 1 "	2.06
" 2 "	2.03
" 3 "	1.99

These cash payments are basis in store public terminal elevators Fort William or Port Arthur.

Regulation No. 15. — Cash payment (except street wheat in flour mill bins or mill elevators) owned by country elevators as at Sept. 1, 1919, or purchased thereafter and carried by such elevators, there shall be paid out of the funds of the board, the following carrying charges from Sept. 1, 1919, viz:

(a) In areas embargoed by the board at the rate of one-thirtieth of one cent (1-30c) per bushel per day.

(b) In all other areas at the rate of one-fiftieth of one cent (1-50c) per bushel per day.

Regulation No. 16. — Minimum street prices, Man., Sask. and Alta.: 1. That the cash payment to be paid for street wheat in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, shall be the cash payment heretofore determined by the board under Regulation No. 13, basis public terminal elevators Fort William or Port Arthur, after deducting:

(a) The proper freight charges,
(b) The sum not to exceed on

Special No. 4	8c per bushel
" 5	8c "
" 6	8c "

plus whatever fraction of a cent per bushel may arise when deducting the freight rate per bushel from the cash payment as determined per bushel.

When Effective
That on and after Aug. 16, 1919, all the above have legal authority and any deviations from them will be regarded and treated as violations of the orders and regulations of the Canadian Wheat board.