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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.

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## On the Threshold of Peace

LONDON, June 23.—Admiral officials today considered measures to investigate and fix responsibility for the stroke by which the German fleet was wiped out. They claimed that looseness of the armistice terms, under which German crews remained on the vessels, made the coup possible. So far as the public is concerned, in many places the remark was heard, "Well, that's what we wanted done with them, wasn't it?" The impression seemed to prevail that the Germans had saved the allies the trouble. It was considered that the "high seas fleet" would remain at the bottom of the Scapa Flow, as the cost of salvaging would be tremendous.

LONDON, June 23.—Admiral von Reuter, in command of the German fleet sunk in the Scapa Flow, will be court martialled for having broken the armistice conditions. Details of the trial of the admiral will be arranged by the Allied council in Paris.

PARIS, June 23.—French newspapers openly accuse the British admiral in charge of the interned German fleet with neglect in permitting the sinking of the ships. France had laid claim to the battle cruisers and light cruisers of the interned fleet, and French papers assert that compensation is due to France because of the loss.

LONDON, June 24.—Three of the German warships at Scapa Flow, the cruisers Emden, Frankfurt and Nürnberg, have been beached, and the Baden is moored in readiness for beaching. There is every prospect of salvaging the ships in good condition if the necessary apparatus arrives before bad weather sets in. Two destroyers are afloat and eighteen have been beached.

PARIS, June 24.—The council today signed a document giving formal approval to priority for Belgium in reparations to be paid by Germany, to the amount of 2,500,000,000 francs. The council also confirmed the plan to wipe out the Belgian debt through the substitution of German bonds for the Belgian obligations, the four great powers to take over the German bonds, subject to the approval of their respective legislative bodies. The bonds the powers propose to take over are a special issue which the peace terms require Germany to make, to reimburse Belgium for all the sums she was obliged to borrow in consequence of the violation of the treaty of 1839.

PARIS, June 24.—The Turkish delegation which appeared before the council of ten on June 17, sent today the detailed memorandum which it promised that time. This memorandum gave at length the plea for the continuance of the old Turkish empire, stating that the Turkish government is prepared to recognize the independence of Armenia and to grant some form of autonomous government to Palestine and Arabia, under Turkish governors.

LONDON, June 25.—In a proclamation to the German people, President Ebert, Herr Bauer, and all the executives announced the conclusion of peace and urged as the first pressing need the bending of all efforts to its fulfillment. "As far as it is possible to carry it out, the treaty must be carried out," says the proclamation. It declares faithful loyalty to those threatened with separation from the empire, and promises to intercede in their behalf, "as we would intercede for ourselves." It concludes by exhorting the people to realize the need of work and faithfulness to duty for the redemption of the country.

PARIS, June 26.—The allied council has replied to the Turkish memorandum, saying that it could not accept the Turkish claim that its territories be restored undiminished.

Germany has been notified in a note sent today by the allies that they possess the right to punish the persons responsible for the destruction of the German ships and to collect reparation for the loss. The sinking of the fleet is denounced as a violation of the armistice and a deliberate breach in advance of the conditions of peace. A commission probably will be appointed to hear testimony and decide who was to blame for the sinking of the interned ships.

Disappointment over what is termed the apparent weakness of the present German government is not concealed in peace conference circles, and the feeling has been expressed that the signing of this peace treaty may mean little more than the signing by the Bolsheviks at Brest Litovsk.

The defiant tone of the German note, which grudgingly agreed to sign the treaty without reservations, created an unfavorable impression on members of the various delegations, according to statements made today, and this seemingly has been intensified by the delay of the Germans in arranging for the carrying out of their promise. The peace treaty contains no provision as to when they must ratify. Consequently delay in ratification may cause the peace conference additional annoyance, although it is generally agreed by the delegates that the enforcement of the reparations clause need not be delayed until there is ratification by the Germans. The insistence of the German government in its replies to the peace conference that it cannot check outbreaches due to dissatisfaction with the terms of the treaty, has made a bad impression upon delegates here, who generally regard it as an attempt to shield possible military movements.

PARIS, June 27.—The work of the peace conference will not be interrupted by the signing of the treaty with Germany, although Premier Lloyd George will return to London on Sunday, and President Wilson will leave Paris tomorrow night. Foreign Secretary Balfour and Secretary of State Lansing will replace them in the work yet to be done. The peace treaty with Austria will probably be taken up Monday.

## Germans Sign Peace.

VERSAILLES, June 28.—The world war was formally ended today by the signing of the peace treaty with Germany. The epochal meeting in the Hall of Mirrors began at 3.10 o'clock and the German delegates, Dr. H. Mueller and Dr. Joh. Bell, the first to sign, affixed their signatures at 3.13 o'clock. They were followed by the American delegates, headed by President Wilson, and then by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and the other nations in alphabetical order. China's delegates did not attend the session, declining to sign the treaty because they were not permitted to make reservations.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 30.—The news that Canada's representatives at Paris signed after the British ministers had attached their signatures, and the first among the British Dominions, is contained in an official message given out to the Canadian Press by the department of public information as follows: "Canada made a complete step toward nationhood within the Empire when her plenipotentiaries took full rank with those of the world powers in signing the treaty of peace at Versailles Saturday. The honor of representing Canada at this historic gathering fell to Hon. A. L. Sifton and Hon. C. J. Doherty, who signed immediately after the British ministers and were the first of the British Dominions to sign. They were followed by the representatives of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India. France followed the Dominions, and then came the representatives of Italy and the lesser powers."

PARIS, June 30 (Reuters).—Various peace celebrations were held today at the Basilica of the Sacred Heart, including Pontifical Mass, celebrated by Archbishop Bruchesi of Montreal at which Cardinal Amette presided.

## Foreign News

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—Sixty bodies now have been recovered from the ruins of a motion picture theatre at Mayaguez, destroyed by fire on June 19, according to latest reports. The injured number 150, many of whom may die. Many women and children were trampled or crushed to death in the panic that followed the alarm of fire. The frame theatre building was destroyed within 15 minutes.

BERLIN.—The streets of Berlin were scenes of rioting and plundering on June 24, and on the next day. Incited by speeches from agitators, in Alexander Platz, mobs attacked and robbed pedestrians and maltreated isolated soldiers. Troops sent to Alexander Platz were fired upon by crowds in the streets and from the roofs of buildings. They finally succeeded in clearing the streets. Elsewhere in the city, bands of marauders robbed shops, and attacked citizens, rifling their pockets. The neighborhood of the Stettin railway station, the Hoch-

strasse and the Badstrasse was notably disorderly. Street cars were held up, while rioters searched the passengers' pockets and stole women's rings. Here, also, soldiers were beaten and shots were fired from roofs and windows, and the soldiers returned the fire. After daylight on June 25th, the city was quieter, but at noon the police appealed for troops, as the crowds were gathering once more. 4,000 workers in the railroad shops of Grunewald had struck. Troops have occupied the Goerlitz and Stettin stations, which are still being used by the public.

LONDON.—The killed in the rioting at Hamburg numbered 85 according to an Exchange Telegraph Co.'s despatch from Copenhagen. Hamburg threatens to become a second Munich, with even greater bloodshed. The city is completely in the power of the Communists and Spartacans, who are utilizing food riots as an excuse for their attempts to gain control. In the rioting yesterday they stormed the city hall and overcame the government troops capturing quantities of ammunition, rifles and machine guns. They then swept over the city, plundering, killing and destroying. Many of Hamburg's finest buildings were badly damaged. The rioters held the railway station for a time, but it was re-captured by the civic guard. The police were utterly helpless, and government troops are under way to restore order. Jails have been stormed and criminals released. The Spartacans are conferring with the idea of establishing a soviet system. In addition to the buildings damaged, the streets are littered with all kinds of debris and clothing torn from citizens as they fled. Blood is noticeable in many places, indicating casualties. The Spartacans tried unsuccessfully to burn the public buildings and with particular vandalism burned all the automobiles they captured.

IRELAND.—The fliers Capt. Alcock and Lt. Brown left St. John's Newfoundland, Saturday afternoon, June 14th, and landed in Ireland the next morning making the flight in 16 hours and 12 minutes. This was the first non-stop flight across the Atlantic and much of it was through fog and drizzle; they flew at times at a height of 11,000 ft. and again only 10 ft. above the water. They landed near the Clifden wireless station where the staff at once came to their assistance. The shock of the landing had dazed Alcock.

ROME.—In Naples, Turin and Milan demonstrations have occurred in protest against the formation of the cabinet by Francesco Nitti, former minister of finance. It is reported these demonstrations were promoted by organizations of former soldiers who believe Signor Nitti's policy favors a renunciation of part of the claims to the eastern coast of the Adriatic, maintained at Paris by former Premier Orlando, and former Minister of foreign Affairs Sonnino.

PARIS.—Premier Clemenceau

has expressed his intention to resign from office as soon as the treaty is promulgated, feeling that he has accomplished the task for which he assumed the premiership, says Marcel Hutin in the "Echo de Paris." It is expected that parliament would ratify the treaty late in July.

SPAIN.—Spain has been passing through another crisis, and, though it is said in some circles that the fall of Romanones is due to the Germanophile syndicate of Barcelona, Catholics rejoice at the return of Maura, who will block the entrance of the anti-clerical reformers of Señor Alvarez. Catholics accept Señor Maura with sympathy, for he is the man more than any other, who can realize the program demanded by the Christian Democrats. There is nothing of the reactionary about him; he does not recoil before any necessity, however unpopular, if he feels the justice of it. The choice, which he has made of the Minister of Commerce, Señor Gallardo Assorio, is proof of this. This gentleman is a Catholic from outside, and is representative of all that is commonly called Marxism. Several times he has made striking declarations regarding social questions. The Ministry of Agriculture has been confided to Señor Monedero, the worthy president of the Catholic Agrarian Federation, whose admirable work is well known. Thanks to him, a great step has been taken already towards the solution of the serious agrarian conflicts in Andalusia. An official organization has been created, which harmonizes equitably the interests of the great landed proprietors and the workers by the establishment under State supervision, of contracts of work to cover the harvest, an idea which might be studied outside of Spain.

TOKIO.—Advices received here from China show that there has been a serious spread of anti-Japanese agitation, especially in Shanghai, Hangkow, Wankang and Canton, with indications that it may develop into a general anti-foreign movement. Several warships of the Japanese-China squadron have been hurried to Shanghai. Shipping at Chinese ports has virtually ceased, owing to a boycott, resulting in great monetary losses to steamship companies and exporters.

## The New Immigration Act

OTTAWA, June 19.—Deep interest at Ottawa centres round the impending trial of the strike leaders who were arrested in Winnipeg during the present week. In official circles confidence is expressed that the evidence which will be adduced will justify the action taken. The new amendment to the Immigration act are wide in their application, and deportation is provided for, for a variety of offenses against constituted authority.

In order that the force of the new amendments may be fully appreciated some account of the legislation is necessary.

On May 12, the house of commons passed a bill amending the Immigration act, Section 51 of which read as follows:

"Whenever any person other than a Canadian citizen advocates in Canada the overthrow by force or violence of the government of Great Britain or Canada, or other British dominion, colony, possession or dependency, or the overthrow by violence and force of constituted law and authority, or the assassination of any official of the government of Great Britain or Canada, or other British dominion, colony, possession or dependency, or of any foreign government, or advocates or teaches the unlawful destruction of property, or shall by word or act create or attempt to create riot or public disorder in Canada, or shall by common repute belong to or be suspected of belonging to any secret society or organization which extorts money from or in any way attempts to control any resident of Canada by force or threat of bodily harm, or by blackmail, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining or teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government; such person for the purpose of this act shall be considered as belonging to the prohibited or undesirable classes, and it shall be the duty of any officer becoming cognizant thereof, and the duty of the clerk, secretary or any other official of any municipality in Canada wherein such person may be, to forthwith send a written complaint thereof to the minister giving full particulars."

After the amendment had been passed it was found that it was workable only in connection with aliens in the strict sense of the word. On June 6 there was introduced in the senate a bill to amend the amending bill above mentioned. Under arrangement with the opposition and without debate, this bill secured passage through both houses, and received the royal assent within the space of a little more than half an hour. This amendment struck out the opening words of the above amendment and substituted the following:

"Every person who by word or act in Canada seeks to overthrow by force or violence, etc."

There is further added to the words "or by word or act creates or attempts to create any riot or public disorder in Canada" the words "or who without lawful authority assumes any powers of government in Canada."

At the conclusion it added the words: "Provided that this section shall not apply to any person who is a British subject, either by reason of birth in Canada or by reason of naturalization in Canada."

The following sub-section was also added: "Proof that any person belonged to or was within the description of any of the prohibited or undesirable classes within the meaning of this section at any time since the fourth of May, 1910, shall for all the purposes of this act be deemed to establish prima-facie that he still belongs to such prohibited class or classes."

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