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VOLUME 16 No. 3 MUESTER, SASK., WEDNESDAY MARCH 5, 1919. WHOLE No. 783

St. Peters Bote
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In The Wake Of The War

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has returned to British headquarters in France. He came during the discussions concerning the renewal of the armistice, which was signed by the Germans last Sunday.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 23.—The federal government is taking measures to prevent the landing of Bolsheviks and other undesirable. The government has dismissed 500 building employees on Cockatoo Island, owing to the men's "go slow" policy.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The United Kingdom is faced with the prospects of civil strife, and the house of commons is doing everything in its power to avert it. Premier Lloyd George declared today in introducing a bill to constitute a commission to inquire into conditions prevailing in the coal industry.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Following a meeting at Mannheim, called in honor of Kurt Eisner, the republic of Baden was proclaimed. The people opened the gates of the military prison and liberated imprisoned men and then raided the castle and burned the archives.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—Spartan are in possession of the telegraph offices in Baden and the railway service in that state has been suspended, according to a dispatch from Karlsruhe.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—A dispatch from Basel today says perfect calm prevails in Munich and that order has been assured by the proletariat of all shades. Tomorrow a congress of the federation meets which, under the auspices of the general council, is to form a new government purely of Socialists.

GENEVA, Feb. 24.—Prince Leopold, former commander-in-chief of the German army on the Russian front, has been imprisoned at Munich on suspicion of being one of the instigators of the murder of Premier Kurt Eisner.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—Large numbers of the members of the Bavarian aristocracy have been arrested on suspicion of having been connected with Count Arovalley, who killed Premier Eisner, according to advices from Munich. The socialist government continues to search the residences of members of the former royal house and of the nobility.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 25.—A dispatch received here from Dresden says that the Soldiers' and Workmen's Committee of 20 Saxons garrisons have decided to remove their officers from the military service. The war minister said the dissolution of the old army would be fully carried out. The dispatch says that at Halle the railway men and metal workers have proclaimed a general strike.

BERNE, Feb. 25.—Quiet has been restored in Budapest after the Communist disorders of Friday and Saturday, according to a telegram from the Hungarian Capital dated Sunday. All the

Communists who started the trouble are in prison.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The German Legation at Libau reports that Bolshevik forces have occupied the Island of Oesel and assassinated the secretary of the German Legation, his wife and a courier.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Stocks and bonds taken by Germans from branches of the Credit Lyonnaise at St. Quentin, Douai and other towns during the war, were returned to the owners who could identify them at an unusual meeting in the vaults of the bank in Paris yesterday.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The question of the destruction of the surrendered German warships is a matter for the peace conference to decide, according to announcement made in the house of lords today by the Earl of Lytton.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The prospects for postponing or averting the miners' strike are much improved. The house of commons today passed the third reading of the bill for a commission of inquiry. Premier Lloyd George gave a provisional undertaking that, provided the miners' representatives would consent to enter the commission, thus insuring the presence of the mine workers and owners, the work would be greatly facilitated.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—Premier Clemenceau left his residence at 10.55 o'clock this morning for the first time since he was shot last Wednesday.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The Allied representatives, at their meeting at the Quai D'Orsay today, discussed the allotting to commissions for consideration of frontier questions affecting enemy states, according to an official announcement this evening. The conditions under which Belgian claims and the problems thereof shall be considered, were laid down. The representatives of the supreme war council at Versailles, the announcement adds, reported the council's conclusions as to the establishment of an intermediate zone in Transylvania between the Rumanian and Hungarian troops and the conclusions were adopted by the conference.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Russian government, says a wireless dispatch, is instituting a system of registration, preparatory to enforcing the principle of compulsory work for all.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Replying to Lieut.-Col. Burgerine, Rt. Hon. Walter Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated in the house of commons today that the Imperial government had offered the Australian government 6 modern destroyers and 6 modern submarines.

MONTREAL, Feb. 26.—Orders have been received here from headquarters at Ottawa, providing for the re-organization of the Canadian permanent force on a peace basis, with a force of 5,000 of all ranks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—President Wilson told members of the congressional foreign relations committee tonight that unless the United States entered the league of nations, the league would fall and chaos and turmoil beyond de-

scription would result in Europe. Views of Republican members opposing the league constitution as reported to the peace conference apparently were not changed by the conference.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The president was said to have told the senators and representatives that the league constitution adopted was proposed by Great Britain, but was not the one drawn by Gen. Smuts, one of the British authorities on the league proposal. Drafts presented by the United States, France and Italy were rejected. One senator pressed inquiries relating to the Irish question, and the president was said to have answered that Ireland would have no vote in the league of nations at present and that the Irish question was one for later solution between Ireland and England.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The relations of Italy and Jugo-Slavia are viewed as serious in peace conference circles, possibly as requiring action by the powers to prevent drifting into conflict. Differences have been growing until both sides are taking a threatening attitude.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The Jugo-Slav delegation to the peace conference has presented to the conference their territorial claims, Italy, through Foreign Minister Sonnino, having notified the conference that she cannot adhere to the Jugo-Slav proposal to submit the delimitation of the frontier between the two countries to the arbitration of President Wilson. The Jugo-Slavs ask that the Isonzo River be made the boundary between them and Italy. The Jugo-Slav claims involve the annexation of the whole of Istria, with Trieste and Fiume, and the whole of the Dalmatian Islands with the exception of Pelagosa, which is left to Italy.

PARIS, Feb. 27. The budget committee of the chamber of deputies has drawn up a record fixing the damages caused by the war in France, the total reaching 119,801,000,000 francs. Of this amount, 96,999,000 is entailed by direct damages and 23,242,000,000 by indirect damages through loss of income or the impossibility of carrying on work.

PARIS, March 2.—Marshal Foch presented to the Council of the Great Powers the military terms to be incorporated into the peace treaty. These provide for the disarmament of Germany down to 20 divisions of 10,000 men each. Severe restrictions are placed on the manufacture of all war materials and the use of the airplane is limited to the minimum. The naval terms provide for the termination of all submarine warfare by all nations throughout the world.

A Catholic Ukrainian Convention.

An important gathering of Ukrainian (Ruthenian) Catholics took place on Wednesday and Thursday of last week in Saskatoon. Under the auspices of Bishop Budka, some three hundred delegates from the various Catholic Ukrain-

ian settlements convened for the purpose of discussing the numerous problems which concern both the religious and the civic life of the Ukrainian Canadians.

His Lordship, Bishop Budka, opened the Convention with a solemn pontifical Mass on Wednesday morning. Around him was gathered the Ruthenian clergy of the province, which took an active and prominent part in the Convention. Several prominent Canadian speakers, upon invitation, discoursed in a helpful manner on various subjects of importance by presenting to the audience the ideals of Canadian citizenship to be attained.

An important result of the Convention was the formation of a permanent organization whose object is the education of the masses of the people to a higher level of religious and civic activity.

The great and serious interest shown by the 300 delegates present shows that the Ukrainian Canadians of the west are very much alive to these questions, and augurs well for the beneficent influence which the new association will exert.

The success of the Convention can best be gauged by the frantic effort of the gang of double-dealing tricksters, who have in the past thrived on dissension sown by them among the Ukrainians, to retrieve the ground which is fast slipping away under their feet. On the day after the close of the Convention they caused to be published in one of the Saskatoon dailies a set of fake "resolutions" belittling the Convention, which is introduced by the misleading phrase: "The following resolutions were passed at the Ukrainian convention yesterday": whilst in the other Saskatoon daily they caused a denial that their Convention in December had passed a resolution censuring the Saskatchewan government for appointing Dr. Anderson a director of education—a resolution which had appeared in the English and Ukrainian papers two months ago and had never been disavowed.

This dishonest procedure is in line with the whole past conduct of these "gents." Before the Canadian public they have posed as the most zealous supporters of the Canadianization of their countrymen, whilst among these they have most actively promoted a spirit of Ukrainian Nationalism. From the Presbyterians they have accepted money galore for the purpose of protestantizing their countrymen in this country, whilst among these, under the pretext of advocating an Ukrainian National Church, they have spread atheism, the most fruitful source of Bolshevism for Slavs. Because Bishop Budka, the truest friend Canada ever had, stood in the way of these machinations, they instituted against him one of the vilest campaigns of public slander and brutal persecution ever hatched in the shades of hell. Their latest desperate move can prove but a boomerang for them.

PASTORAL LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP, MSGR. A. PASCAL, O. M. I., D. D., BISHOP OF PRINCE ALBERT FOR LENT 1919.

Albert, by the Grace of God and the Authority of the Holy Apostolic See, Bishop of Prince Albert.

To the Clergy and the Faithful of our diocese, greeting and benediction in the Lord.

Our Very Dear Brethren:

At the end of the conflicts which have thrown the world into confusion, and in which nations have risen one against the other, and at the moment when the powers of the earth endeavor to re-establish peace and concord among the peoples, it seems opportune to us on our part, to let you hear the truly Christian theme, reminding you of what the evangelical law teaches us in regard to the beautiful and divine virtue of Charity.

When the Lord Jesus, came down amongst us, fraternal charity hardly existed upon earth. Paganism had lost the last vestiges of it; the Synagogue had preserved but a few feeble traces. Hardly had the Holy Spirit made His Apparition in the Infant Church, when all was changed, and the reign of love was inaugurated; discordant and alienated spirits were reconciled; Jews and Gentiles, Greeks and Barbarians, forgot their mutual animosity and the Church gathered together in its Unity all peoples, and made but one holy family of the human race, whose members had but one heart and one soul (Acts, IV, 32), thus realizing the prayer of our Lord, after the Last Supper. "I pray for all them who believe in me; that they may all be one." (St. John XVII, 20-21). This charity of the first Christians was so striking that they are distinguished from the rest of men by this mark, and it drew forth the pagans themselves, this cry of admiration: "See how thee Christians love one another" (Tertullian). It was the realization of the prophecy of Our Lord, and the proof, as it were, of His doctrine: "By this shall all men know that you are My disciples, if you have love for one another." (St. John XIII, 35). It is this great subject of paternal Charity, dear Brethren, which will be the subject of our pastoral letter this year.

In the terrible conflict of ideas, opinions and interests in which the whole world is struggling at this time, we believe in accomplishing our duty by causing the word to be heard which will calm agitation and restore peace and happiness to souls.

I.

The precept of Charity, Our Very dear Brethren, is imposed on us on every page of Holy Scripture. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart, and with thy whole soul and with thy whole mind," said Jesus Christ, in St. Matthew. "This is the greatest and the first commandment, and the second is like to this: thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments dependeth the whole law and the Prophets." (Matthew XXIII, 37-40). Jesus Christ said in the Gospel according to St. John: "This is my Commandment, that you love one another as I have loved you." (XV, 12). "For all the law is fulfilled in one word: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," says St. Paul to the Galatians (V, 14). "Let the charity of the brotherhood abide in you," writes this Apostle to the Hebrews, (XIII, 1).

"But before all things have a constant mutual charity among yourselves, for charity covereth a multitude of sins," say the Apostle St. Paul (I, IV, 8).

The obligation of loving our neighbor already existed under the law of fear, and it is in this sense that St. John says in his Epistle: "Dearly beloved, I write not a new Commandment to you, but an old commandment." (II, 7). This commandment was given to Adam and to all men in the law of nature, and we see it recommended in the Old Testament: "Every one shall help his neighbor." We read in Ecclesiasticus: "Every living thing loves his like." (XIII, 19), and in another place he adds: "And he gave to every one of them commandment concerning his neighbor." (XVII, 12).

But the Old Testament being one of fear, is made for servants; the New is one of love, and made for children. Therefore Jesus Christ calls it a new commandment. (John XIII, 34). St. John also says: "Again a new commandment I write unto you." (I, 11, 8), a new commandment indeed, on account of the new weight attached to it by the new Legislator, Jesus Christ, on account of the new people that is called to a higher plane; on account of the new model of charity offered to the world; we mean Jesus Christ, who gave His blood, His life, and His whole Being for the salvation of His own, according to His own testimony: "Love one another as I have loved you." (St. John XIII, 34).

Thus, the Apostle St. John wishing both to show the excellence of this precept, and to urge its accomplishment, adds these

(Continued on page 6.)