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St. Peters Bote,

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VOLUME 16 No. 26

MUNSTER, SASK., WEDNESDAY AUGUST 13, 1919.

WHOLE No. 806

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After the Signing of Peace

COBLENZ, Aug. 2.—A German wireless dispatch says that according to the Reval newspapers British supervision over that part of Estland (Estonia), near the province of Petrograd, has been decided upon. The system of supervision will be that followed in Egypt.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 3.—The former Prince Henry of Prussia, in a letter to King George, published today by the Hamburger Nachrichten, says the truth about the war may be had from the allied statesmen, and he suggests that if the former German emperor is placed on trial the statesmen also appear. The letter asks King George, "in the name of justice and his own interests," to desist from demanding the extradition and trial of the former emperor of Germany. The letter, which is signed "your humble cousin, Henry," charges that England plotted Germany's commercial downfall. If the allies want the truth, the leading statesmen of Great Britain and her allies should also be brought before the tribunal, "as primarily and urgently suspected of guilt in the world war." The letter continues: "Germany and her brave people have been hit severely; but they are not yet dead. The German spirit which now seems dead still lives, and will one day awake to full consciousness of the disgrace and shame which has been inflicted, and will one day demand a reckoning." The letter charges that it was solely the British government which for years prepared for the world war, in order to eliminate Germany as a troublesome competitor from the world's markets. Prince Henry continues: "Let me only remind Your Majesty of your meetings with M. Sazanoff (then Russian minister of foreign affairs) in September, 1912, at Balmoral, and the utterances of Your Majesty on that occasion, which leave no doubt of the fate planned for the German war and merchant navy." Germany was overcome, Prince Henry declares, not by the arms of the Entente, but by a "silver bullet" which lodged in the back of the German people. The latter refers to a hunger blockade which failed as little in its effects upon the German people as did formerly British measures against the women and children of the Boers.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The town of Omega, on the north Russian front, has been bombarded and captured by anti-bolshevik forces, according to a wireless bolshevik military report received here this evening. The town of Omega is situated on the Gulf of Omega, an arm of the White Sea, lying to the west of Archangel. Late in July, Major-General W.E. Ironsides, commander-in-chief on the Archangel front, reported to London that the Russian troops had mutinied, joined the Bolsheviks and handed the town of Omega and the Omega front to the Bolsheviks. No British troops

were on this front. The Bolsheviks also tried to take the railroad front, where a few British were stationed with the Russians, but were repulsed.

ARCHANGEL, Aug. 4.—500 Russian officers, who were trained in England, have arrived here en route to the front. There are indications that the front will soon be completely occupied by Russians. Many military experts believe the Bolsheviks will not attack until the British withdrawal is completed. Others believe the Bolsheviks will not be able to overrun North Russia as it is reported that thousands of Siberian prisoners from Germany are arriving within the next few weeks from England. The trouble which has occurred in two Russian regiments emphasized the almost insuperable difficulty of effectively combating the propaganda of Bolsheviks, whose agents are everywhere working among the illiterate Russians, though they are completely unsuccessful in districts which have experienced the terror of Bolshevik rule. Thousands in the Russian northern army are inexperienced and therefore believe the wonderful stories of the agitators who dribble across the lines in the guise of deserters.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Lieut.-Col. Romanelli, head of the Italian Military Mission, in a despatch from Budapest, in answer to one from Premier Clemenceau, says the new Hungarian government absolutely intends to carry out as quickly as possible the conditions of the armistice. Col. Romanelli asked that the Allied Powers each send a regiment to support the Hungarian government.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Allied forces that landed at Omega on the north Russian front, attempting to recapture it, were driven out after sixteen hours fierce fighting in the district. The Bolshevik statement said the Allied troops re-embarked under a hurricane of fire from their ships and that the warships steamed northward. One of the Allied vessels, it was reported, was set on fire by the Bolshevik artillery. — Ukrainian red troops have occupied Aleshky the message adds.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The supreme council of the peace conference have decided to send an inter-allied military mission immediately to Budapest to make a full investigation of conditions there, as a result of the entrance of the Rumanian army into the Hungarian capital. It was also decided to partly raise the blockade of Hungary so as to relieve the food situation and enable the new government to stabilise conditions. The French delegation appear to be greatly pleased by the entry of the Rumanians into Budapest. The French press voices its gratification. The council has not been advised whether the Rumanians received its request to halt before it actually entered Budapest.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—According to the time-honored custom, high titles and money grants were given by Great Britain to her victorious generals and admirals of the great war. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and Vice-Admiral

Sir David Beatty were made Earls and each was given a grant of £100,000. Field Marshal Viscount French of Ypres, and Admiral Viscount Jellicoe of Scape, were given grants of £50,000 each. A number of other commanding officers were given money grants, making a total for all of £600,000. Sir Douglas Haig, it was announced, will take the title Earl Haig of Bemersyde.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—King George to-day conferred upon Premier David Lloyd George the Order of Merit as a sign of his appreciation of Lloyd George's war services. In a letter to the Premier, announcing the award, the King says: "My dear Prime Minister:

"Honors and rewards to officers of the army, navy, and air forces having been submitted to parliament, I feel that my people will share with me regret that it is not possible to express the nation's grateful recognition of the persistent services rendered by the Prime Minister, both in carrying the war to a victorious end, and in securing an honorable peace. To rectify somewhat this omission and personally to mark my high appreciation of these services, it gives me great pleasure to confer upon you the Order of Merit. Believe me, Yours very sincerely, (Signed) GEORGE, R.I."

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 6.—The Social Demokraten reports that Archangel is in the hands of the Bolsheviks, who, it says, have succeeded in cutting connection between the Murmansk and Archangel coasts.

ROME, Aug. 6.—The settlement of the Adriatic question affecting Italy and Jugo-Slavia is imminent, according to the Popolo Romano. In accordance with the settlement, it said, Fiume will be an independent state with the port internationalised. Sebenico, on the Dalmatian coast to the south, it is added, will be a free city.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The Austrian counter proposals to the peace terms were handed to the allies' mission at St. Germain. They were at once brought to Paris and delivered to the supreme council of the peace conference.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The Rumanians have served an ultimatum on the Hungarian government, according to messages reaching the peace conference. The ultimatum, it is stated, makes demands far in excess of the armistice terms and gives the Hungarians until 8 p.m. today to comply with them. It is greatly feared in conference circles that the Rumanian action will result in the overthrow of the new Hungarian government. French circles state that the Rumanian army is not under the command of Marshal Foch, the Rumanian generals refusing to accept him. The Rumanians have not been actively participating in the peace conference since Premier Bratianu some time ago took exception to the decision of the conference upon the principle guaranteeing the rights of minorities within national borders. In their ultimatum the Rumanians demand the reduction of the Hungarian army to 150,000 men and the surrender of fifty percent of

the harvest, animals and farm machinery and fifty percent of the railway supplies. The ultimatum also demands a large proportion of the Danube shipping and equipment and supplies for an army of 300,000 men, together with rations for the Rumanian force pending a peace settlement.

BUDAPEST, Aug. 6.—Archduke Joseph, who took over the control of the Hungarian government to-day, has been invested temporarily with supreme powers in the government.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—An official statement regarding the change in the government of Hungary was made by the French government this afternoon. The statement reads: "Hungarian gendarmes surrounded the palace in Budapest and arrested the government. Archduke Joseph assumed power with the title of Governor of the state, and announced he would organise a coalition cabinet. Authority was delegated by the entente mission to Archduke Joseph, who appointed Stephen Friedrich to be premier. The foreign ministry was transferred to Gen. Parozos and the war ministry to Gen. Schneider Wolkenbers."

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Herb Hoover, head of the inter-allied relief commission, has stopped all relief supplies on their way to Budapest, taking the position that he would be unwarranted in letting supplies reach Hungary, while the Rumanians are now depriving the people of foodstuffs.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A dispatch from Vienna by way of Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph company says that the United States has sent an ultimatum to Rumania demanding withdrawal of the armistice terms presented to Hungary, on pain of a cession of shipment of food to Rumania.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A Bolshevik official communication says: "After our capture of Tscheliabinsk the enemy concentrated his forces and made a fierce attack. After five days of fighting, in which Admiral Kolchak personally directed his men, the enemy was obliged to assume the defensive. Our troops made a decisive advance, which proved successful. We captured over 4000 prisoners, 50 machine guns, and an armored train. Our troops already are 27 miles eastward of Tscheliabinsk and are advancing unopposed. In the region of Minsk fighting is proceeding. In the direction of Poltava our troops were forced to retire ten miles. During the fighting around Kamyshin, August 2 and 3, we captured 16 machine guns and large quantities of military stores."

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A Bolshevik submarine has been sunk in the Baltic sea by the British torpedo boat destroyers Valorous and Vancouver.

COPENHAGEN, August 7.—A summary of the Austrian note presented to the allied peace mission at St. Germain yesterday, has been received from Vienna. "If German-Austria's territorial demands are fulfilled to the minimum extent maintained for in the appendix to the note," (Continued on page 8.)

The National Liberal Convention at Ottawa

Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King Unanimously Chosen as Liberal Leader and Successor to Sir Wilfrid Laurier

OTTAWA, Aug. 7.—On the eve of the close of the National Liberal Convention Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, minister of labor in the Laurier administration, was acclaimed leader of the Liberal party, when his most formidable rival, Hon. W. S. Fielding, moved that his election be unanimous.

Mr. King was elected on what is officially the fourth ballot, but as a matter of fact, only three votes were taken. Mr. King led in the race from the first ballot, when with the four candidates in the field the vote stood: King, 344; Fielding, 297; Graham, 153; McKen- 153. Balloting had been in progress over four hours and it was almost eight o'clock when the final vote was announced by Hon. George H. Murray, chairman of the convention, giving the result as follows: Mr. King, 476; Mr. Fielding, 438, a majority for the former of 38. When the returns announcing Mr. King's success were read by the chairman, Mr. Fielding amidst great applause, moved that the report of the returning officer be made unanimous. This was seconded by Mr. Graham, and supported by D. D. McKenzie.

The enthusiasm was renewed as Mr. King rose to express his thanks to the convention, saying he was sure all would appreciate his feelings when he said that words could not express the gratitude he felt for the greatest honor which could be given to any man. He was conscious of the vast responsibility and obligations which had been placed so quickly upon his shoulders that were young and inexperienced. But if there were words necessary or sufficient to express his thanks, they would be inadequate to convey what he felt in the additional confidence expressed by his friends and late colleagues in the cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He could not express too deeply his thanks for the noble spirited way in which Mr. Fielding had been the first to come and say he was ready to give his great experience in helping to press forward those common things in which Liberals were so splendidly united. He also expressed his thanks to Mr. Graham and to Mr. McKenzie.

"I would fail to convey to my friends what I recognise most of all in the great honor you have conferred, if I did not say that first and foremost and above all else I recognise in it a tribute to the memory of our great leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He showed his confidence by inviting me into his government when I was a very young man. I was proud of the training, the opportunity of training, which I had through association with him. If I have anything to be grateful for above all things, it is that it fell to me early in the

time to gain a knowledge of political precepts, political methods, and political ideals from the great and noble elevated character which was his. I shall, I am sure, be carrying out your wish if I seek to the utmost of my ability in those great responsibilities to carry on the principles which he sought to make prevail throughout this vast dominion, and which I think can all be expressed in the maxim of an illustrious English statesman, Pym, who said, 'The form of government is best which doth actuate and dispose every part and every member of the state to the common good.'

"I would be unworthy in any measure of the confidence which you have bestowed upon me," declared Mr. King, "were I not fully conscious of my own lack of experience and my own limitations for the great duty and great honor which you have conferred upon me, and I should despair of ever being able to discharge the obligations attached to the position, were it not that I realise that the one called upon to accept the position of a great national party like this must first be the servant of all the members of that party and of all the people whom he represents. And in being so, I know I can count for guidance on the great forces of able parliamentarians, these great leaders with me on the platform, and on all the people I see before me in this great audience.

"If more guidance is needed it can be found in the platform adopted by this gathering, which will be a chart by which one can be able to see the course desired by the people of this great country. "So, putting behind us all those things which are of the past, and looking forward only to those things which are before us, we must start this moment, a great and mighty force, making for greater freedom for all and greater righteousness in public affairs, and press on till we reach the goal which has been laid down in the platform adopted by you on this occasion."

At the close of Mr. King's address the delegates rose cheering and dispersed after the singing of the national anthem and "O Canada."

Hon. William Lyon MacKenzie King, C.M.G., M.P., M.A., Ph.D., LL.B., P.C., was born at Berlin, Ont., Dec. 17, 1874, as son of John King, K.C., Professor of Law, and Isabella Grace Mackenzie, daughter of William Lyon Mackenzie, M.P. He received his education at the universities of Toronto, Chicago, and the Harvard, and was elected to the House of Commons as member for North Waterloo in Oct. 1908. In 1909 he was appointed Minister of Labour and was re-elected by acclamation. From 1909 to 1907 he acted as Government conciliator in over 40 important industrial strikes in Canada and was author of important reports to the government.