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VOLUME 16 No. 25

MUENSTER, SASK., WEDNESDAY AUGUST 6, 1919.

WHOLE No. 805

**St. Peters Bote**

is published every Wednesday.

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**After the Signing of Peace**

VIENNA, July 22.—Dr. Otto Bauer, the Austrian foreign minister, discussing the Austrian treaty today, said: "For thirty years we will be the slaves of the Allies economically. Austria loses her economic independence. Austria must cover 70 per cent. of the 68 billions war debt. This shameful peace can be destroyed only through the victory of international solidarity." Dr. Friedrich Adler, editor of Der Kampf, said: "Economically it is our death sentence. We are relegated to the role of a colony and forced to declare our bankruptcy immediately."

VIENNA, July 26.—The new terms of the Austrian peace treaty are making no special impression on the general public. The newspapers, however, remark that the world is still attempting to treat Austria as a great state, instead of one which has lost five-sixths of her territory and been reduced from a great empire of 55,000,000 to 6,000,000, who are facing a winter in which hundreds of thousands are sure to die of famine or cold." The Neue Freie Presse says: "The Allies wish to force Austria into bankruptcy and thereby get a prior claim on her income, which would be applied to damages and reparations." Chancellor Dr. Karl Renner in an interview says: "We are invited to an American duel, thus we have the option of shooting ourselves or being shot. Within the next ten days the Austrian delegates must furnish proofs that Austria is willing to pay with assets which are non-existent."

HELSINGFORS, Finland, July 26.—The Finnish diet today elected Professor K. J. Stahlberg president of the republic. Professor Stahlberg received 143 votes, while General Justus Mannerheim, who has been acting as regent, was given 50 votes.

VIENNA, July 26.—Reports have reached here of rioting at Trieste between Jugo-Slavs and Italians in which a few persons were injured. There also has been fighting at Marburg among the troops. The Jugo-Slavs continue to occupy Klagenfurt, notwithstanding the objections of the Italians. It is claimed that there are also differences between the Serbs and Jugo-Slavs.

ST. GERMAIN, July 27.—Dr. Karl Renner, head of the Austrian peace delegation, accompanied by Dr. Richard Schuller, another member of the delegation, arrived here today from Feldkirch, near the Swiss border, where they had been in consultation with the Austrian governmental representatives from Vienna. Dr. Renner immediately formulated a request to the peace conference for an extension of the time accorded Austria to reply to the second part of the peace terms.

BERLIN, July 27.—Count Karolyi, former Hungarian provisional president, with his wife and children and entire suite, have been arrested and are being de-

tained at Prague, according to the Vossische Zeitung.

BERLIN, July 27.—Peace overtures by Great Britain and France were made through the Vatican in August, 1917, according to the declaration of Mathias Erzberger, vice-premier and minister of finance, in the German National Assembly on Friday. These overtures, he added, were rejected by Germany. Msgr. Pacelli, Papal Nuncio to Munich, on August 13, 1917, addressed a note to the Imperial Chancellor Michaelis enclosing a telegram from the British minister to the Vatican to the Papal Secretary of State, to which the French government assented. The British note, Herr Erzberger explained, asked for a German declaration for Belgian independence and compensation, and inquired as to what guarantees Germany would need for herself. Chancellor Michaelis did not answer this note for four weeks. Then on Sept. 2 he wrote that the situation for giving such a declaration was not sufficiently clear.

COPENHAGEN, July 28.—Today's session of the national assembly at Weimar was one of the most exciting ever held by that body. In the course of the sitting Foreign Minister Mueller delivered an interesting speech into which he read the telegram from the British government mentioned in the letter from the Papal Nuncio at Munich. The British telegram, which was not dated, was read by Dr. Mueller as follows: "We have not yet had opportunity to consult the allies regarding the note received from your eminence and are unable to answer the proposal made by your eminence regarding the terms for a lasting peace. In our opinion there is no probability of reaching this aim as long as the central powers and their allies have not officially expressed their war aims and settled the indemnity they are ready to pay and what guarantees they will give for the future protection of the world against the terrors from which it is now suffering. As regards Belgium, they made no definite declaration regarding this nation, nor do they say whether they intend to restore to Belgium her full independence and make good the damage which she suffered. Your eminence doubtless knows the declarations made by the Allies in reply to President Wilson's note. Neither Austria nor Germany ever made such a declaration. Any attempt to bring the belligerents to an agreement seems vain so long as we do not know the points wherein their opinions differ."

PARIS, July 28.—A strong arraignment of the present Hungarian government is contained in the allied statement issued today in which it was made known to the Hungarian people that they could only secure a removal of the blockade and receive food supplies if they ousted Bela Kun and set up a truly representative government.

COPENHAGEN.—The Polish advance into Galicia, which the Polish press announced yesterday had resulted in the occupation of all Galicia up to the river Zbrucz,

was made, according to further advices, so rapidly that the Ukrainians had no time to destroy the railways or bridges as they retired.

BERLIN, July 28.—Socialist motions to hasten the bill establishing a state tribunal to investigate the causes of the war and the guilt for it, passed the national assembly at Weimar today by a large majority.

PARIS, July 28.—Alexandre Ribot, who was French premier and foreign minister at the time in question, characterized Erzberger's statement regarding the peace overtures to Germany in 1917, as a distortion of the truth. The former premier explained in the Echo De Paris the occurrence as follows: Pope Benedict in August, 1917, suggested proposals to serve as a basis for overtures to Germany. France and Great Britain both decided to decline the proposals. The politest acknowledgement was made to the Pope, but nothing more. The British minister to the Vatican in his own name pointed out that the proposals did not contain sufficient guarantees for Belgium. Cardinal Gasparri, the papal secretary of state, seized upon this to telegraph Germany for explanations for the subject of Belgium. It was an attempt to start a conversation, but the British government cut it off short and the British minister went no further. "I simply said to the British government," added M. Ribot, "do not let yourself be involved in an indirect conversation like that and that was the end of the matter."

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A proposed amendment to the constitution providing that the president cannot send American soldiers out of this country to execute the orders of any international tribunal or court, such as the league of nations, was introduced in the house today by Representative James, Michigan.

PARIS, July 29.—A German delegation went to Russia recently and returned with elaborate and alluring economic offers, the Echo de Paris stated today. Russia, the paper said, is conducting a campaign to effect an alliance with Germany.

PARIS, July 29.—Austria has been granted seven additional days for consideration of the peace terms. August 6 will be the final day on which the Austrian representatives may submit inquiries.

BERLIN, July 29.—The Hungarian people's commissaries visited Col. Cunningham, the Allied representative at Budapest today, according to the Berlin Local Anzeiger, and proposed negotiations for the resignation of the Soviet and the formation of a new government. The proposal was said to have been forwarded to the supreme council at Paris.

BERLIN, July 29.—What is described as the "truth" about the Armenian massacres is revealed to the German public by the Tageblatt, which prints extracts of a book based upon diplomatic documents which the foreign ministry commissioned Johann Lepsius to write. The writer shows that the Turkish committee

of Union and Progress deliberately tried to realize national ideals by assimilating or destroying the Armenians who in Turkey number about 1,850,000. He describes the arrest and massacre of 600 Armenian leaders in April, 1915, and how the previous so-called Armenian rising was provoked as a pretext for Young Turk schemes. Lepsius repudiates the charge that Germany favored the crimes or that German officials incited the Turks to commit them, saying the German embassy was impotent.

PARIS, July 30.—The Bulgarian delegation this afternoon sent its first note to the conference. The document claims Macedonia, Dobrudja and Thrace as purely Bulgarian territory.

PARIS, July 30.—Baron Kurt von Lersner, chief of the German peace delegation, has sent a note to the peace conference accepting the procedure proposed by the Allies for the transfer by Germany to Poland of the districts attributed to Poland by the peace treaty.

PARIS, July 31.—Gen. Pershing said today that in his opinion the 48,000 German prisoners held by the United States army may be released as soon as the German peace treaty is ratified by the five great powers. He said he believed it would not be necessary to await American ratification of the treaty. The permanent locations to be assigned allied troops on the Rhine are being discussed by Great Britain, France and the United States. General Pershing announced here today. In his opinion, he said, the United States forces in Europe would be demobilized by the end of September, except the Rhine contingent, which would number less than 7,000 men.

BERLIN, July 31.—The former German emperor's statement on Oct. 27, 1918, that he had reached an unalterable determination to sue for a separate peace within 24 hours, and to demand an immediate armistice, is one of the many interesting revelations of German war diplomacy contained in the "White Book," published at Weimar today. The book, which contains official documents relating to the negotiations from Aug. 13, 1918, to the signing of the armistice on November 11, is issued by the government, it is announced in the preface, because the people want to know the truth. The former emperor's decision to seek peace immediately, according to documents in the "White Book," he considered necessary because he believed the people both unable and unwilling to continue the war. The former German ruler's conscience was said to forbid him to permit further bloodshed. More than a month earlier, in September, according to the documents, Gen. Ludendorff heard that Bulgaria had offered to sign a separate peace. In the official discussion of a direct appeal to the United States, it was agreed that Washington should be designated as the centre of peace negotiations as a matter of politeness. Austria was consulted by telephone regarding the proposed appeal.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Revolutionary demonstrations were reported today to have occurred at Strassburg. Several French officers and soldiers were reported to have been killed in the disorders and some of them thrown in the River Ill. Martial law was threatened today. Strassburg, two miles west of the Rhine, is the capital of lower Alsace. French troops have been quartered there since the armistice.

Vienna, Aug. 1.—Hungary's soviet government experiment ended today, according to reports from Budapest, when Bela Kun and the entire Red cabinet resigned. The move followed a conference of several hours, during which the commissaries decided that the capitulation of the Bolshevik government was the only means of saving Hungary, due to the recent military defeats.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The all-Russian government of Admiral Kolchak is preparing to move from Omsk to Irkutsk, and the morale of the Kolchok army is becoming so bad that there is little hope of its regaining the territory recently lost to the Bolsheviks, according to despatches received in Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Ratification of the German peace treaty was recommended to the chamber of deputies today by its peace committee by a vote of 34 to 1. Two members were absent.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 2.—The strictest martial law is being enforced in Budapest by the war minister in the new government, Joseph Haubrich, advices from the Hungarian capital today state. The city is reported quiet.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—It is officially stated that altogether 994 policemen went on strike out of 22,000 in London, 700 of 2,200 in Liverpool, 60 out of 100 at Bootle, and 68 out of 1,450 at Birmingham. The strikers' places are being filled by new recruits. A national strike of bakers began yesterday, but is not expected to last beyond Tuesday. Enough bread has been baked to last till then. The men want £4 for a 44-hour week and the abolition of night baking.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The supreme inter-Allied Council sent a message yesterday to the Rumanian government requesting that the Rumanian army along the Theiss river cease its advance upon Budapest immediately.

ROME, Aug. 3.—A Caproni airplane, flying from Venice to Milan yesterday with fourteen persons on board fell to the ground from a height of 1,000 metres, near Verona. All on board were killed.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Former Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria has written to the president of the Bavarian diet, saying he is unwilling to recognize a court of justice in which the prosecutor is also the judge. "I will not, under any circumstances," he says, "voluntarily appear before a non-German court of state, but declare myself ready to go before a Bavarian court of state."

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The Rumanian official statement, which de-

clared that the people of Budapest "greeted Rumanian forces with enthusiasm," fails to agree with special to Berlin newspapers which say that the approach of the Rumanians caused terror in the city. The National Zeitung quotes the Hungarian legation at Vienna to the effect that the Rumanians are plundering Budapest suburbs where they are quartered. Joseph Haubrich, Hungarian minister of war, is reported to have notified the Rumanian commander that he cannot guarantee the maintenance of order in the city if vandalism by the Rumanian soldiers continues.

**Gov't. Gives Details of Plans for Disposing of This Year's Wheat**

OTTAWA, July 30.—The government this afternoon finally determined its policy in regard to this year's wheat crop. The main features of the plan are:

- 1) A board to buy and market the crop of 1919.
- 2) A cash payment on account to be made to the farmer at the time he sells his wheat.
- 3) The wheat crop of Canada to be sold by the board at the prevailing world prices, and the surplus proceeds, after expenses are deducted, to be distributed to the original sellers of the wheat in proportion to grade and quantity.
- 4) No speculation on exchanges or profiteering by handlers to be allowed in disposing of the wheat crop of 1919 to the disadvantage of either producer or consumer.
- 5) A direct and immediate cash sale by the farmer and a speedy movement of the crop along the usual channels of transport.

The official statement reads: "The particular conditions of the wheat market in Europe and the United States, where government agencies are almost exclusively employed in, and where government credits have to be provided for the purchase of wheat, rendered it necessary to provide a similar agency in Canada, or to run the risk of being faced with an absence of adequate cash markets for Canadian wheat and a speedy and uniform movement of the same."

The government, after very careful enquiry and consideration, has therefore decided to appoint a board of experienced men invested with adequate powers to conduct the purchase and sale of the Canadian wheat crop of 1919, both for export and domestic purposes.

An initial cash payment by way of advance will be made by the board to the farmers for each bushel sold, based on the price of No. 2 Northern at Fort William. At the conclusion of the season's sales, after the deduction of necessary expenses, the total excess realized over and above the first payment made to the farmers will be divided

(Continued on page 5.)