

## After the Signing of Peace

(Continued from page 1.)

says the summary, "German-Austria will make efforts to believe she can live independently and in peace in this territory. She expects the League of Nations will hear her in her hour of distress. On the other hand, German-Austria still is firmly convinced that economic burdens imposed upon her by the peace treaty cannot be really carried out, and that if they are not substantially lightened, she is bound to collapse." Dealing with the economic and financial clauses of the peace treaty, the note continues: "It will be impossible for the next few months to deliver milking cows and cattle, as German-Austria's children are perishing for the lack of meat and milk. German-Austria must allow herself to be placed under the entente powers' financial control, but she expects the reparation committee will act with the consideration demanded by her desperate position and grant her the necessary credits to obtain raw materials and foodstuffs." The note urges amendment, with a view to investing a commission, with plenary powers, regarding all economic and financial peace conditions. It then argues at length regarding "the unjust and unequal division of old Austria's debts among the states which succeed it and the justice of stipulations regarding war loans." The note continues: "It seems self-evident, that all states in what formerly was Austria-Hungary should divide the debts of the old monarchy. Apart from the bank note debt, clauses in the peace treaty show a burden of debt for German-Austria of some forty billion marks. Thus two-thirds of the entire debt of the Austrian states, without the note debt, is placed on the shoulders of one-fifth of the former population." The note proposes, as in the case of the pre-war debts, that all debts shall be divided by the reparations commission according to the ability of individual states to meet them. A similar proposal is made regarding Austro-Hungarian bank notes held abroad. The note concludes with a reference to settling accounts between German-Austria and other states of the former monarchy, declaring that stipulations, not capable of fulfillment, must be removed and these questions regulated by the reparations commission in order not to prolong the peace negotiations. The note is accompanied by extensive proposals on territorial and political questions, and adds: "It would be of undisputable value for all parties, if the members of the German-Austrian deputation were heard and called upon to give oral explanations before the committees."

PARIS, Aug. 8. — Despatches from Warsaw carry the announcement by the newspapers there that Polish troops have occupied the city of Minsk.

LONDON, Aug. 8. — Peace has been made between Great Britain and Afghanistan. A peace agreement was signed at 11 o'clock this morning, it was announced today.

LONDON, Aug. 8. — The surrender of Gen. Kruska, commander of the German prison camp Kaiser, has been demanded by the Allies as the first of the enemy officials to be tried for violations of international law during the war, according to a Copenhagen dispatch, quoting Berlin advices. Gen. Kruska is accused of having been responsible for an epidemic of typhus fever at the Kaiser camp which caused the death of 3,000 French prisoners.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 9. — The Chamber of Deputies today unanimously ratified the peace treaty with Germany. During the discussion of the treaty the foreign minister said: "The league of nations fails to offer immediate guarantees and compels us to look to our own defence. That is why

we are seeking at Paris a revision of the treaties of 1839. I wish to assure our delegates that the whole nation supports them. Revision of the treaties will provide the necessary guarantees." The speech was loudly applauded.

VIENNA, Aug. 9. — A state of siege has been proclaimed in Budapest, according to advices.

VIENNA, Aug. 9. — In view of the fact that the proclamation of Archduke Joseph, governor of state, calling on the people to help him win his right to establish order in Hungary is signed "Joseph, Archduke, field-marshal," it is taken here for granted, that an attempt is to be made to set up Joseph as King of Hungary. After the Communist outrages, it is believed the peasants would not oppose such a step. Already the peasants are touching their hats to those above them in caste. Archduke Joseph enjoys a certain popularity among the people for having shown courage in exposing himself to danger during the war. The social democrats are taking the setting up of another kingdom for granted and are much discouraged, declaring that their struggles for freedom during a period of 30 years will be nullified by such action. The monarchists, on the other hand, are enthusiastic over the prospects.

GENEVA, Aug. 9. — The inter-allied mission at Budapest, after a conference with Archduke Joseph and Premier Friedrich, has forwarded to M. Clemenceau a report to the effect that the entente representatives are in full accord with the new Hungarian government, according to a Vienna despatch received here.

PARIS, Aug. 9. — At today's session of the supreme council of the peace conference, a communication was received from Archduke Joseph, head of the new Hungarian government, announcing the intention of his regime to execute the terms of the armistice and asking recognition and authorization to send delegates to Paris. The message outlines the policy of the new government and says that it will call a properly selected constituent assembly to re-organise labor with a view to increasing production.

LONDON, Aug. 9. — Germany is a broken nation, both in body and spirit, and a long time will elapse before the efficiency of her people is restored, it is declared in a report of British scientists on food. The war time semi-starvation of the people is responsible for the slowness with which recovery will be affected, according to these authorities.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 10. — Famine in Petrograd has attained terrifying proportions and an epidemic of dysentery is beginning to rage throughout the city. Food prices in Petrograd became fantastic when the rations were reduced; a small lump of sugar costing from 10 to 12 roubles and a pound of white bread selling at 120 roubles.

## German White Book Publishes Interesting Documents

BERLIN, Aug. 2. — The White Book published at Weimar on Thursday contains all the documents relating to the period from August 13 to November 11, 1918, dealing with the peace offer of the German government and the armistice.

One of the most important negotiations dealt with by the White Book is the conference in which Emperor William took part at August 13, 1918, at which it was decided that Gen. Ludendorff's declaration that the war could be won was wrong and that an understanding between Germany and the enemy must be reached. Field Marshall von Hindenburg and Dr. Michaelis, the imperial chancellor, thought it would be possible for the Germans to remain in French territory and thus retain a pledge for the peace negotiations, the documents show. The previous belief that the attempt to start negotiations must

be made through a neutral was altered by this conference. Field Marshall von Hindenburg was still opposed to a direct appeal to the enemy, while sanctioning the idea of working through a neutral power. Meanwhile, Austria had to be consulted because of the special plans she was making.

September 21 developed a decision to appeal directly to the United States. Admiral von Hintze, who was the foreign secretary, is quoted as replying to a question on peace as follows: "On order of His Majesty and by agreement with chancellors at Vienna and Constantinople, I advise an offer of peace be made on the basis of President Wilson's fourteen points and that he be invited to call a peace conference in Washington after demanding an immediate armistice. If our allies agree the forming, the German government will find a proper way to get the offer of President Wilson." Plans on the subject were sent to Vienna and Constantinople the same day.

The affair entered a new phase at this point, for the army leaders, who had previously insisted upon their own strength, now demanded that the military situation be relieved instantly by peace.

On October 1 several telephone messages and telegrams arrived from Great Headquarters, saying it was uncertain what might happen at the front from moment to moment and that a break was imminent. Gen. Ludendorff advised that the peace offer be dispatched instantly, while he held up the army's retreat for 48 hours. On the same day Field Marshall von Hindenburg telegraphed to Vice-Chancellor Friedrich von Payer, stating that if Prince Max of Baden would form a government he would agree to the peace offer being delayed until the next morning, but he advised that the peace offer be sent immediately if there were any doubts about the formation of the Max government. Gen. Groener then reported, on the same day, that Gen. Ludendorff had declared that delay would be fatal, that the formation of a new government should not be awaited and that a break in the military line was possible at any minute and that then any peace offer obtained would be unfavorable. Gen. Groener said it was his impression that Gen. Ludendorff has lost his nerve completely. Prince Max immediately inquired if von Hindenburg were unable to hold the front. He received an answer that the army stood by its demand for an immediate peace offer.

On October 2 Prince Max appeared before the party leaders of the Reichstag and opposed any action towards peace by that body, saying the military situation was created and feared that such an action would affect the developments unfavorably. He said he thought Gen. Ludendorff had been effected by a case of nerves and that the situation was not so serious as the general painted it. He (Prince Max) had been offered the chancellorship on Oct. 1 on condition that he would make peace immediately. Prince Max held the matter of peace was premature but other members of the cabinet sided with Gen. Ludendorff and maintained that the military verdict must be adhered to because if the situation should be made worse by President Wilson's answer, the army would seek to dodge responsibility. Prince Max inquired of military headquarters if they were aware that peace action under the pressure of military distress would mean the loss of the German colonies, Alsace-Lorraine and part of Poland. Von Hindenburg replied that he insisted upon an immediate offer of peace being made.

On October 3 Gen. Ludendorff asked for a summary of the proposed peace note and telephoned his suggestions regarding it.

The note to the United States

was formulated at Great Headquarters on the night of Oct. 3-4. President Wilson's second note on the peace terms, however, brought a general protest from the supreme army command which wanted to break off negotiations. Gen. Ludendorff looked at the matter more hopefully.

After President Wilson's third note, on Oct. 23, Generals Gallwitz and Mueer asked for a last opportunity to show that Germany's position was not so bad as it was described, but their attempts in this way to prevent Austria making a separate peace failed.

Conflicts of opinion continued between Berlin and the army commander, according to the documents, up to October 26.

On October 27 the German emperor stated that he had reached an unalterable determination to sue for a separate peace within 24 hours and to demand an immediate armistice. This decision he considered necessary because the people were both unable and unwilling to continue the war. The former German ruler's conscience was said to forbid him to permit further bloodshed.

News of the Austrian and Turkish armistice followed and since the Allies agreed to President Wilson's fourteen points, the German people regarded the war as ended.

The White Book points out that wherever an attempt to delay the armistice was suspected troops rose in protest and all differences between Berlin and the supreme army command were dropped.

## Canadian News

### Nova Scotia

SYDNEY. — The steamer War Witch, which was in collision with the schooner Gallia, near St. Pierre on Aug. 6, arrived at North Sydney on Aug. 8, and was immediately visited by J. G. Cooke, representing the company in which the steamer is insured, and Mr. Isnor, local representative of the Furness Withy Co., who are handling her. From statements of the officers of the War Witch it appears that the collision occurred about 1.30 A. M., in the vicinity of St. Pierre, while the steamer was running through a dense fog. At the time she was on her way from Newfoundland to North Sydney. The Gallia was bound for St. Pierre from France carrying a crew of nine and seventeen passengers. The captain of the War Witch cruised around in vicinity of the collision for over an hour, but after the first crash nothing more was seen of the ill-fated schooner. She must have sunk immediately, taking with her six of her crew and thirteen passengers. The remainder were picked up by the War Witch. The damage to the War Witch is slight.

### Liberals Favor Lower Tariff.

Convention Hall, Ottawa, Aug. 6. The following are the tariff resolutions issued today: "That the best interests of Canada demand that at an early date substantial reductions of the guardians of customs taxation be made with a view to the accomplishing of two purposes of the highest importance: "First—Diminishing the very high cost of living, which presses so severely on the masses of the people.

"Second—Reducing the cost of instruments of production in the industries based on the natural resources of the Dominion, the vigorous development of which is essential to the progress and prosperity of our country.

"That in order to bring about the above objects the Liberal party pledges itself on receiving the endorsement of elections to enact legislation:

"(1)—Placing on the free list wheat, wheat flour and all products

of wheat, the principal articles of food, farm implements and machinery, farm tractors, mining, repair parts thereof, rough and partly dressed lumber, illuminating lubricating and fuel oils, nets, net twines and fishermen's equipments, cements and fertilizers.

"(2)—Diminishing the tariff in order to effect a reduction of at least 50% on the duties on wearing apparel and footwear and raw materials entering into the production thereof.

"(3)—Increasing the British preference to 50% of the general tariff."

### No Fixed Price Set on Wheat.

OTTAWA, Aug. 6. — An official statement issued today says:

"Sir Robert Borden is in receipt of many telegrams from Western Canada protesting against the fixing of a minimum price for this year's wheat crop, and urging that the farmers of the west be entitled to the full benefit of the best price in the world's market. The course which these gentlemen desire is that which the government has taken. The price of wheat has not been fixed, but in order to avoid inconvenience to farmers who must, of necessity, have an advance in ready money on account of their crop, the government proposes that the Canadian Wheat Board shall make to such producer a reasonable and substantial payment on account. The amount of this payment will be recommended by the Canadian Wheat Board, and the government will provide the necessary funds for the purpose. The Canadian Wheat Board will dispose of the entire Canadian surplus at the best price obtainable in the wheat markets of the world. After this has been done, each farmer shall be entitled to receive the balance of the price obtained, less actual costs and charges. The proposals of the government were formulated and announced before they had the advantage of knowing the recommendations of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. They are very glad to find that those recommendations are in substance, and indeed complete accordance, on all material points with the proposals which have been announced and which are now being carried out by the government."

## United States News

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Telegrams received by the American Federation of Labor, indicated that railway shopmen who struck without authority have already started going back to work in response to pres. Wilson's letter, in which he asserted the government would not consider higher wages for them until all men were back on their jobs. Strikers were reported to have returned to all shops on the Lackawanna and on the Norfolk and Western railroads. — More than 110 separate strikes are in progress in New York City, according to a statement made by Chief Inspector John Daly of the police department.

—The day-light saving bill was repealed by the Senate in passing a bill which has been passed by the House. The measure goes to the President, and it is generally believed that it will be vetoed, as was the agricultural appropriation bill, which carried a similar repeal measure. The vote in the Senate on the question of repeal was 41 to 12.

—Passports to Germany, Austria and Hungary are as yet not available. This pertains to naturalized citizens of German, Austrian or Hungarian descent, as well as those who are not naturalized. At this time it cannot be determined when this ban will be removed. As soon as it is possible to obtain passports the officers of the Leo House will

make this fact known through the Catholic papers.

—Two gigantic ocean liners, larger than any ships now afloat, are to be built by the shipping board. They will be 1,000 ft. long, 50 ft. longer than the Leviathan, and of 30 knots speed and will be equipped for use as commerce destroyers in the event of war. The crew will number 1,000 officers and men. The ships will each be driven by four propellers, upon which will be thrown the strength of 110,000 horsepower. The vessels will be of the oil-burning type, with a steaming radius of 7,000 miles.

RARITAN, N.J. — At least 12 men were killed and many injured by the explosion of several of the magazine's of the United States arsenal here on Aug. 4th. One of the soldiers who were engaged in the work of transferring shells from the box car, dropped one of them and it exploded.

BUFFALO, N. Y. — Canadian silver coins were worth 8 cents less than a dollar as a circulating medium in Buffalo. Notices were posted in banks and business houses, fixing a discount of one cent on a dime, two cents on a quarter and four cents on a half dollar.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Regret at the race riots in Chicago and Washington was expressed in a joint resolution passed by the Alabama Legislature. (The Alabama Legislature is apparently "getting even" with a Chicago newspaper which has violently condemned the south for lynchings in past years.)

### Grt. Britain's Financial Condition

LONDON. — "If we continue spending at the rate we are now, it will lead straight to national bankruptcy," was the strong warning given by J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons. "If we cannot increase production," he continued, "we shall go straight to national bankruptcy. Neither increased production nor reduced expenses alone will be sufficient. We have got to do both if we are to pull through and turn the corner."

The balance between expenditure and revenue is definitely and seriously less favorable than when I made my budget statement. Both sides of the account are failing to realize expectations. The delay in the conclusion of peace involves greater naval and military expenditures, and one or two new blocks of expenditure have been sanctioned. Mr. Chamberlain cites an additional £20,000,000 for pensions and increased naval pay and £4,500,000 for the police. On the receipts side, the speaker continued, the decision to continue control of food meant delay in realizing on the vast trading in stocks of the food ministry and therefore £70,000,000 from that source will not reach the exchequer this year.

### GIRL WANTED.

Girl wanted for light house-work; wages \$40 per month.

Apply to  
E. B. HASKAMP, HUMBOLDT.

### For Sale

the S.E. quarter of Sec. 24-40-23 1/2 one mile North of Pilger Church.

For particulars apply

Henry Wirtz, BRUNO, SASK.

### S. W. & N. E. 22-41-24, W. 2.

Having moved from Western Canada, I will sell the above land on half crop terms, no cash payment required, to a good man who will improve the property. Interested parties please write the owner, stating price prepared to pay.

G. A. Campbell,  
Manager, Union Bank of Canada,  
Peterborough, Ont.

### Strayed Bay Mare,

two yrs. old, white star on forehead, weight 1200 lbs., height 5 ft. 10 in., strayed since July 14th. Finder \$20 reward. Notify owner Martin Schneider, P. O. Reynaud, Sask.

## St. Pe

the oldest C  
Saskatchewan  
Wednesday at  
an excellent

Sum

\$2.00 per year

Single n

ADVER

Transient ac

inch for fir

ding notices

play advert

4 insertions

year. Discou

Legal Notices

reil 1st insert

No advertis

price, which

unsuited to a

Address all

St. Pe

Muenster,