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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

BERLIN, June 29. — (United Press.) — The German reactionary press was mostly silent today regarding the signing of the peace treaty. Several papers, however, were outspoken in their bitterness toward the terms. "The signing of treason," said the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten. "The next general election will show what the Germans think of the treaty." "It is a scrap of paper," declared the Tageblatt. The Vorwaerts hoped the war's official end at least will enable Germany to begin her work of rehabilitation. According to the National Zeitung, the treaty "reduces the cultured people of Germany to the level of the American creole states." The Lokal Anzeiger urges the German people to receive the treaty with stoicism. The most violent article appeared in the Deutsche Zeitung, which declared: "A peace of violence has been signed at Versailles. Germany's honor has been buried. Only incessant toil will enable us to regain our place among the nations of the world. Then will come revenge for the disgrace of 1919." The paper was suppressed by the government.

PARIS, June 29. — (Havas Agency.) — The Council of the Peace Conference, it is understood, will again, after President Wilson's departure take the form of an inter-allied supreme council, in which each of the great powers will be represented by two delegates. According to The Temps, the council will be formed as follows: Former Minister Balfour and Viscount Milner or Andrew Bonar Law, for Great Britain; Premier Clemenceau and Foreign Minister Pichon, for France; Foreign Minister Tittoni and Guglielmo Marconi, for Italy; Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda, for Japan; Secretary of State Lansing and Colonel Edward M. House, for the United States.

BERLIN, June 29. — The new budget is the subject of long conferences and discussions between government leaders. It is expected that the programme will be ready for the national assembly next month. As originally planned, the budget was to make confiscations to the amount of 40,000,000,000 marks to 50,000,000,000 marks. As more money is needed, however, the conferees decided to extend the confiscation list to bring in 70,000,000,000 marks to 90,000,000,000 marks. Payments will be made as easy as possible, but those who do not pay promptly will be taxed. The tax on war profits falls into two classes and hits individuals and corporations. Excess profits over peace earnings would be taxed in the case of individuals, on everything over 3,000 marks up to 10,000 marks at 5 per cent. Above 10,000 marks, the rate would increase proportionately as the profits increase until it reaches 50 per cent. Excess profits earned by corporations in 1919 will be

taxed up 80 per cent. instead of 60, as in 1918.

PARIS, June 30. — The treaty which the entente powers and the United States signed with Poland was made public today. Under this instrument, Poland agrees to protect the minorities against discrimination, assumes payment of such share of the Russian debt as shall be assigned to her by the inter-allied commission, and agrees to support important international postal, railway, telegraph and miscellaneous conventions and other undertakings incidental to the establishment of a national standing.

— The Montenegrin government has sent a note to the allied powers protesting against the peace conference's refusal to allow Montenegro representation in the peace conference with Germany. The Montenegrin government make the point that it was among the first to declare war on Germany.

— Serbian and Italian troops have clashed near Dizrai, according to unofficial reports received here.

WASHINGTON, June 30. — Eighteen American soldiers were killed, one officer and seven men severely wounded, and seventeen slightly wounded in an engagement with anti-Kolchak forces near Romanovka on June 25. Maj. Gen. Graves, commanding the American expedition in Siberia, informed the war department today that the engagement followed an attack by the bolsheviks on some railroad guards.

LONDON, June 30. — The allied governments have represented to the government of Holland the necessity of taking steps to prevent the departure of the former German emperor from Holland. C. B. Harmsworth, under-secretary for foreign affairs, announced in the house of commons this afternoon.

SALONIKI, July 1. — The following official statement was issued from Greek headquarters today: "The Allied Powers have authorised the Greek army to take the offensive in Asia Minor. The resistance organised by the Turkish officers, especially at Pergamos, Abmedli and Aldir, was easily broken. Among the prisoners captured by the Greeks at Abmedli were four officers and eight privates of the Turkish regular army."

BERNE, July 2. — Virtually all of Montenegro is in rebellion against the Serbian military occupation, according to private advices here. Bloody encounters, it is said, have occurred at many places and guerilla warfare is reviving in the mountains.

PARIS, July 2. — The Polish forces on Saturday started a counter-offensive along the whole Galician-Volhynian front, according to advices from Warsaw. The Poles claim that they have everywhere broken through the Ukrainian forces and that the Lemberg-Halicz-Stanislaw railway line is again in Polish hands. The enemy suffered several casualties.

VIENNA, July 2. — Forty students in the military college

at Budapest have been executed by order of the Hungarian communist government, according to advices received here. Bela Kun has issued a proclamation declaring that since proper appreciation had not been shown of "the mild treatment of the past three months, blood shall flow henceforth if necessary to ensure the protection of the proletariat."

PARIS, July 2. — The Germans expect to ratify the peace treaty the first part of next week, according to a note sent to the allies. The note was one acknowledging the allies' stipulation that the blockade will be raised when the treaty is ratified. The Germans also expressed the hope that German war prisoners would be released at the same time.

PARIS, July 3. — The texts of the agreements between France and Great Britain and France and the United States were given out by the foreign office late last night. The agreement between Great Britain and France corresponds with that between the United States and France with an additional provision that the treaty imposes no obligation upon any of the dominions of the British empire unless and until it is approved by the parliament of each dominion interested. This agreement is signed by M. Clemenceau, M. Pichon, David Lloyd George, British premier, and A. J. Balfour, British secretary for foreign affairs.

LONDON, July 3. — The prime minister, Mr. Lloyd George, delivered in the House of Commons this afternoon an explanation of the peace treaty, which he described as "the most momentous document to which the British Empire ever affixed its seal." Though showing the effect of his long labors at Paris, and lacking his usual fire, the premier at times made impassioned utterances, and was loudly cheered. His announcement that the former German emperor would soon be placed on trial before a tribunal sitting in London was cheered most of all, while his presentation of the Anglo-French convention, providing for British aid if Germany should attack France unprovoked, as analogous to one between the United States and France, was greeted with unrestrained approval. The scene recalled some of the great speeches of the war. All the seats were taken and every inch of standing room was occupied. The Prince of Wales, the Japanese, Italian and United States ambassadors, and many other noted persons were in the distinguished visitors' gallery. The gallery behind them was unusually bright because under the recent rules women were permitted to this section and nearly monopolised the space. The premier had a good reception from all sections of the House. His speech was largely impromptu and discursive. He told of the peace conference's efforts to prevent wars in the future, and reviewed some of the striking restrictions put upon Germany in the treaty signed at Versailles. Discussing the determination of the Allied

and Associated Powers to place on trial William Hohenzollern, the former German emperor, as the man chiefly responsible for the war, he declared that if such a course had been followed after other wars, "there would have been fewer wars." It was the intention to make such an example of Germany as to discourage others from "ever again attempting to repeat this infamy." There was a significant passage when the premier first mentioned the League of Nations. Many of the members cheered, but seemingly nearly an equal number burst into laughter. "I beg of you to try it. I beg of you to take it seriously," the premier protested. Proceeding, he declared: "If it saved only one generation from the horrors of war, it would be a great achievement." One member shouted, "Nobody wants it." The premier's reference to the United States and England agreeing to aid France if she should be attacked, was loudly cheered. After referring to guarantees in the treaty such as disarmament, which he declared should not be a "scrap of paper," the premier spoke on the bill dealing with the U.S. and British guarantee in the event of an unprovoked attack on France, saying he did not suppose any section of the house would oppose that.

LONDON, July 3. — The note to Holland requesting the extradition of the former German Emperor, it is understood, will be signed by twenty-three or twenty-four of the powers.

PARIS, July 3. — The officers corps of the Prussian army and German navy, according to a Berne dispatch to the Havas agency, have sent a lengthy appeal to the Queen of Holland not to permit the extradition of the former German Emperor.

LONDON, July 4. — William Hohenzollern, the former German Emperor, will be brought to England in a British ship and imprisoned in the Tower of London, according to the Daily Mail. The death penalty will not be sought, the newspaper points out, but if he is found guilty, the Allies will ask his banishment for life to a remote island, following the precedent of Napoleon's exile on St. Helena. The international trial court had intended to try the former Emperor alone, the Daily Mail says, but it is possible that the former Crown Prince, Frederick William, will also be arraigned before it.

BERLIN, July 4. — It is expected that all German prisoners of war will be on their way home within a few days. The Germans held prisoner by France will be turned over to the German authorities at Cologne, Mayence, and Coblenz, those held in England will be sent by way of Holland or direct by steamer to Germany. It is said that 20,000 German prisoners are remaining voluntarily in Siberia.

PARIS, July 4. — Presentation of the completed peace treaty to the Austrian delegates will suffer a few days' delay, as the drafting of the document has not yet been finished, La Liberté says.

The clauses concerning Italy remain to be inserted in the treaty.

PARIS, July 5. — Germany has indicated her desire to begin immediately her compliance with the terms of the peace treaty regarding reparations. Her request for oral conferences of German economic experts with allied experts has been granted by the Allies. The conferences will begin early next week, according to present indications.

LONDON, July 5. — The German Conservative party have issued a proclamation signed by Ernst von Heydebrand, the party's leader in the Reichstag, stating that the party "declares war on the government and intends to use its whole strength to re-establish the monarchy," according to a Copenhagen despatch from the Exchange Telegraph Company.

BERLIN, July 6. — Prince Eitel Frederick of Prussia, second son of the former kaiser, has sent the following telegram to King George: "To His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland: In fulfilment of the natural duty of son and officer, I with my four younger brothers place myself at Your Majesty's disposal in place of my imperial father, in the event of his extradition, in order by our sacrifice to spare him such degradation. In the name of Princes Adalbert, August William, Oscar and Joachim,

(Signed) Eitel Frederick."

PARIS, July 6. — The proposed Austrian peace treaty will be ready for presentation to the Austrian delegation on Tuesday. The full text of the document is now in the hands of the printer. The presentation of the terms to the Austrians probably will not be accompanied by impressive ceremonies such as were held for the signing of the German treaty, and at the first meeting with the Austrians. An extension of a week is expected to be given the Austrians to examine the new articles, and also certain boundary terms, which were not covered in the first draft given them. The peace commissioners remaining to carry on the work of the conference took the day off today.

LONDON, July 7. — Gen. Cretion, commander of the Allied forces in Bulgaria, has informed the Bulgarian premier that peace delegates from that country would be called to Paris soon and that the Bulgarian government is invited to nominate a delegation, according to a Sofia despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co.

ROME, Italy. — The earthquake which shook northern Italy Sunday and Monday, June 29 and 30, continued until early July 1. Scores of persons were dead and hundreds injured. With the resumption of communication, it was expected the casualty list would increase. A number of villages were razed and at least 20 were partially in ruins. 40 persons were dead at Vicchio,

which was almost wiped out. At Miralona a large part of the population was buried under the ruins, but no accurate estimate of the casualties is possible yet. At Olmi scores of houses were destroyed and many casualties occurred. Destruction was great at Rabatta and Casaglia, a number of persons being buried in the latter town. The newspaper Tempo said that besides these the following villages were almost destroyed: Sappinate, Carpeto, Padulo and Casole. The entire Tuscany region has been affected. Florence, where the early quake was first felt, was among the cities reporting casualties. The buildings in the old quarter include many historic edifices, including Santa Maria Delcarmine Church, a Carmelite monastery, St. Mark's Church, and also the famous Florence Cathedral. The total damage is unknown. The church at Borgo Lorenzo and also a church at Maradi collapsed, the railway station at Rufina was destroyed. Trains bringing assistance and relief supplies are coming from Bologna, Perugia and surrounding cities.

— Four persons were killed, on July 4, when troops fired on a crowd at Inola, 22 miles from Bologna, as a result of demonstration against the high cost of living. Newspaper dispatches report the agitation to be particularly strong at Bologna, Ravenna, Florence and Forli. Stores have been pillaged.

BREST, France. — Several French marines were wounded and a number of American marines injured in a riot which took place here June 29. The French marines were ordered from the streets. The riot followed a brawl between French and Americans. American military police were called out to restore order. The crowd armed with missiles marched through the streets and attempted to stone the Americans. Another mob searched the hotels and private homes looking for Americans.

— President Wilson sailed from Brest, June 29, on his return to the United States. The "George Washington", carrying the presidential party, steamed from the harbor at 2.20 o'clock in the afternoon. The departure of the president caused little excitement. There was little cheering and applause from the several thousands who had gathered at the embarkation pier. A procession of Socialists, singing the "Internationale", debouched from the Rue Siam as the president walked across the pier. The president waved his silk hat to the paraders.

PARIS, France. — A vast reconstruction program for the whole of France, at an estimated cost of 40,000,000,000 francs was announced last week in the chamber of deputies during the debate on public works. The plan includes reconstruction of railroads, some of which will be electrified, and large projects for building canals and improving harbors.

(Continued on page 5.)

Foreign News

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