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St. Peters Bote.

Ein Familienblatt zur Erbauung und Belehrung.

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

PARIS, July 7. — The Austrian government has given up, at least for the time being, the idea of a union with Germany. Dr. Otto Bauer, the secretary for foreign affairs, declared in a speech delivered last week at the congress held by the council of workers, according to the Vienna correspondent of the Temps. "Austria, small and ruined," the foreign secretary is quoted as declaring, "could only exist by the permission and assistance of the Entente, and that is why it was abandoning the idea of uniting with Germany at this time, as Austria was not powerful enough to bring about a union without the consent of the Entente." "The essential thing for the present," the secretary added, "was the maintenance of the unity of the proletarian front."

WASHINGTON, July 8. — Definite information that the Bolshevik authorities are planning to evacuate Petrograd has been received in official circles here. Decision to quit the capital was said to have been violently opposed by some elements of the government.

PARIS, July 7. — Approval of a plan for a concerted attack upon Petrograd by Finnish forces and the troops of the Kolchak government at Omsk, was given today by the council of five. A joint note has been sent the military attaches of Great Britain, France, United States and Italy at Helsingfors, instructing them to support the Finnish government, if it decides to accede to the request of Admiral Kolchak to assist him in the campaign. There is no indication that the allied and associated powers propose to go farther at the time in helping Kolchak's plan, but their action in supporting the Finns is regarded as equivalent to assurances that they will see the Kolchak movement carried through.

PARIS, July 7. — A despatch from Constantinople to the Agence Radio reported today that the Bolshevik forces have recaptured Tashkent (capital of Russian Turkestan), executing 6,000 of the inhabitants. A brother of Alexander Kerensky, former Russian premier, was among those executed, the despatch said.

ROME, July 7. — Clashes between the French and Italians at Fiume are reported in a despatch from that city. The casualties so far reported number six killed and 20 wounded.

LONDON, July 8. — Many Jews have lost their lives in the course of the operations between the Russian soviet forces and those of General Gregorieff, commander of the Ukrainian anti-Bolshevik army, which has been fighting its way northward from the Black sea. Cecil Harmsworth, undersecretary for foreign affairs, said in the house of commons today, in replying to a question. General Gregorieff, the under-secretary said, was stated

to be strongly anti-Jewish in his sympathies.

LONDON, July 8. — Strong opposition continues to develop in the British press against the project of trying the former German emperor in London, or trying him at all. Paris despatches saying that the United States and Japan are opposed to the trial and that Italy is luke-warm apparently have had an effect on sentiment here. Liberal newspapers, such as the Manchester Guardian, the Westminster Gazette and the Daily News, are leading the way with a part of the Conservative press taking the same view, that it would tend to make the kaiser a martyr among the Germans, prolong the passions of war and upset the life of London. It is also said that the former emperor's arrival here might cause unpleasant incidents. The Evening Standard (Conservative) opposes the plan because there are practical difficulties in arranging the quarters for the prisoners and the place of trial, and there is an unpleasant suggestion of pagan triumph in the project. If there must be a state trial, it should not take place in London or any other great business centre. The Westminster Gazette is one of those holding that the best punishment for the ex-emperor is to leave him in obscurity, and the Times gives prominence to a letter from Sir Valentine Cheroi, its former editor, expressing a fear that the trial might create a "Hohenzollern legend like the Napoleonic legend and bring upon Great Britain odium in Germany and some neutral countries and if the prosecution should fail, it would mean ridicule." The newspapers print numerous discussions by legal experts on the question of the former emperor's extradition from Holland. The trials of some minor offenders are expected to begin in August. These will include commanders guilty of violations of naval warfare by the operation of submarines, those who ordered the bombardment of open towns and officers of prison camps who mistreated captives in their charge.

PARIS, July 9. — The German national assembly in Weimar has passed a resolution ratifying the peace treaty, according to advices received here today. The resolution reads: "The peace treaty, signed on June 28, 1919, as well as the protocol annexed and special agreements on military occupation of the Rhineland, are hereby ratified. This law becomes effective from the date of its promulgation." The resolution ratifying the treaty was adopted by the assembly by a vote of 208 to 115. 99 deputies abstained from voting on the resolution. Most of the ministers were present at the meeting, and there was a full attendance of deputies. Dr. Herman Mueller, the foreign minister, in introducing the government bills, explained that hastening of the ratification would bring about the lifting of the blockade. "We are about to enter upon a forty years' march through dirt," he said; "I

can find no other term for the path of suffering fulfilment of the treaty prescribed for us." Dr. Peter Spahn, leader of the Catholic Centre party, said: "We agree to the treaty under hard compulsion, to save ourselves from anarchy and to preserve the fatherland from internal ruin." Herr Kreizig, socialist; Professor Schuecking, democrat; Dr. Traub, national party, and Herr Kahl, people's party, all spoke, violently protesting against the injustice of the treaty, the impossibility of its fulfilment and declaring that the day of Germany's liberation would come. These speeches were greeted with such turbulent applause and handclapping that the president of the assembly, Herr Fehrenbach, called attention to the fact that handclapping was against the rules. The national party introduced an amendment in favor of ratifying the treaty with the reserve that the sanction of the international law experts of repute be first obtained concerning articles 227 to 230, and that a court be created to investigate the responsibility for the war. In the course of the debate President Fehrenbach protested against Alsace-Lorraine being torn from Germany. He said that the treaty of 1871 simply made good what had been taken from Germany 150 years before. He hoped that the people of Alsace-Lorraine would preserve their German character, customs, etc. Part seven of the peace treaty comprising articles 227 to 230 relates to penalties. Article 227 arraigns the former German emperor for "a supreme offence against international morality and the sanctity of treaties." The other articles relate to the bringing before military tribunals of persons accused of having committed acts in violation of the laws and customs of war; to the handing over of these persons by Germany, and to undertaking by the government to furnish all documents and information of every kind bearing on these offences, and violations. — Ratification of the peace treaty by the German national assembly removes all doubt of the acceptance of the terms by Germany. The national assembly, by ratifying the treaty, makes it possible for the allied and associated powers to raise the blockade. Official notification was sent Germany June 29, that the blockade would be raised when the treaty was ratified. Placing this condition on the raising of the blockade was looked upon in peace conference circles as a sure plan for securing speedy ratification. The council of five on Monday decided to lift the commercial censorship on communications with Germany simultaneously with the removal of the blockade. When three of the principal allied powers, in addition to Germany, have ratified the treaty, it becomes effective for those who have ratified it. After Germany and the three allied powers have ratified it, the treaty will come into force for each other power on the day when it notifies the peace conference secretariat of its ratification.

BERLIN, July 9. — Prince Henry, brother of the former kaiser, has telegraphed King George, it was learned today, begging "in the name of justice" that Britain desist in her preparations for the extradition of the ex-kaiser. Prince Henry declared he knows Wilhelm endeavored to avert war, and referred to the conversation he (Prince Henry) had with King George on July 7, 1914.

WASHINGTON, July 9. — Signing the peace treaty with Germany has resulted in a decision by the department of justice that the great majority of German and Austrian enemy alien now at large on parole, may safely be released from all parole obligations.

PARIS, July 9. — The Montenegro government has addressed a new note to the peace conference protesting against alleged excesses by Serbian troops in Montenegro. The note says that certain villages were attacked by a force of 5,000 Serbs, which was equipped with cannon, and houses were demolished and women and children killed.

LONDON, July 9. — The Crimea has been entirely cleared of Bolsheviks, as a result of the advance of General Denikine's troops west of the Dnieper river, according to a war office statement issued today. The advance was over a front of 70 miles and deprived the Bolsheviks of their sole line of communication between their main forces and those in Crimea. General Denikine's volunteers have met with great success on all parts of the front, the statement says. They have reached a point on the Caspian coast, 55 miles southwest of Astrakhan, and another column is on the banks of the Volga, northwest of Tchernoi-Iar. In capturing Tsaritzin, the Denikine forces took 10,000 prisoners and a number of guns, and pursuing their advantage, are now only 75 miles from Saratov. The volunteers have also pushed 40 miles beyond Kharkov, having captured Ekaterinoslav and Alexandrovsk.

WASHINGTON, July 10. — The United States has been offered the moral leadership of the world and dare not reject it without "breaking the world's heart," President Wilson declared today in the senate in presenting for ratification the treaty of peace. "Shall we . . . hesitate to accept this great duty?" the president asked. Rejection of the League of Nations, Wilson said, would be a rejection of the world's confidence. More than that, he declared, that without the league the peace treaty becomes but a scrap of paper. He asserted emphatically that the treaty is thoroughly consistent with the principles laid down in the 14 points and at the same time meets the practical needs of the situation. "We were welcomed as disinterested friends," said the president. "It was recognized that our material aid would be indispensable in the days to come when industry and credit must be brought back to their normal operation. And it was taken for granted, I am proud to

say, that we would play the helpful friend. In view of all this," the president said, "the question is put squarely up to the United States whether it will try to resume its old policy of isolation or will continue, through the League of Nations, the task of maintaining 'the new order set up in the world, the world of civilized men.'" The president announced that he will later present the treaty of defence, under which American aid is pledged to France against unprovoked German aggression.

VERSAILLES, July 10. — Official notification of the ratification of the peace treaty by the German National Assembly was given the peace conference this morning. The notification was presented by Baron von Lersner, head of the German peace mission, at 11 a. m., to Col. Henry, French liaison officer at Versailles, who immediately conveyed it to the French foreign office.

PARIS, July 10. — Hopeful indications of Germany's intention speedily to carry out the terms affecting the surrender of territory in Poland were seen today in the receipt of a note by the peace conference from Foreign Minister Mueller proposing the establishment of a joint German-Polish commission to attend to the transfer of affairs in the territory to be surrendered.

PARIS, July 10. — Marshal Foch was today instructed by the council of five to send notification to the Polish troops to cease action in Lithuania. The Bulgarian treaty, it is announced, will come up for consideration on July 25.

PARIS, July 10. — High tension between the Austrian and the Hungarian governments is indicated in despatches received here today from Vienna and Budapest. The Austrian minister, Otto Bauer, has demanded the recall from Vienna of the Hungarian minister. Bela Kun, head of the Hungarian Soviet government, in return, has demanded that the campaign against the Hungarian legation at Vienna be stopped. The despatches report that supporters of Bela Kun are entering Austrian territory.

BASEL, July 10. — Detachments of Hungarian Bolsheviks are penetrating Lower Austria, according to despatches from Vienna. Nearly 5,000 Bolsheviks are concentrated in the region of Altenburg and Neustadt, supposedly with the intention of moving against Vienna Neustadt.

BUCHAREST, July 10. — Hungarian Bolshevik forces, which were withdrawn from the Czechoslovak frontier, on orders from the peace conference, have attacked Rumanian forces on the Theiss River, according to reports from Transylvania, which says the fighting continues.

VIENNA, July 10. — A great battle is reported to have been in progress for several days in eastern Galicia, between Ukrainians under Gen. Grekow and two Polish armies, according to the Ukrainian press bureau. The Ukrainians, after beating off Polish attacks along the Zlota Lipa and Narayuvka rivers, are reported now to be forcing the Polish for-

ces to retire from Brody, Tarnopol and Stanislau. The Polish armies are said to contain large contingents withdrawn from the Bolshevik front. Polish and Rumanian divisions under Gen. Zeligowski, advancing from Kolomea and Czernowitz, are reported to be attacking in the direction of Stanislau.

PARIS, July 11. — The council of five has decided to raise the blockade against Germany tomorrow, it was announced tonight; so far as the action of the council concerns France, the measure will be effective after publication in the Journal Officiel of a decree annulling the preceding decree regarding the blockade.

PARIS, July 11. — The supreme council of the Allies this afternoon settled the question of the Austro-Czecho-Slovakia frontiers in accordance with the recommendations of the commission which investigated the frontier questions. Under the settlement the Czecho-Slovakia are given the benefit of the changes. The regions of Gmunden and Feldsberg and the Austria-Hungarian frontiers are still under consideration. The council tomorrow will take up the question of raising the blockade on Russia.

PARIS, July 11. — Whatever remaining interest the French and others in Paris had in the proposed trial of Wilhelm Hohenzollern was practically ended today, following receipt of a note from Holland. This communication declared that, regardless of the allies' warning, the Dutch would insist on exercising their sovereign rights as they saw fit. In many quarters the tone of the reply was believed to be a clear indication of the non-surrender position Holland would take if a formal demand was made for the ex-kaiser. None of the allied leaders appear to be interested in the staging of the trial except Lloyd George. It is believed an actual plan to try Wilhelm is certain to have an effect in the minds of thousands of Germans and others which would establish him as another Napoleon. The first obstacle to the trial, was seen in Prince Henry's telegram to King George, in the relationship of the King to the former emperor.

SALONIKI, July 12. — The Greek army operating south of Smyrna is driving the Turkish forces rapidly backward, forcing them to abandon guns in their flight, according to a statement issued by Greek army headquarters. The Turks left the bodies of more than eighty Greek women and children in a mutilated condition behind them, the communique declares.

SYDNEY, N.S.W., July 12. — The steamer Treasonomets sailed yesterday with 1,400 deported Germans.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 11. — Enver Pasha, Talaat Bey and Djemal Pasha, leaders of the Turkish government during the war, were condemned to death today by a Turkish court-martial investigating the conduct of Turkish government during the war period.