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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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**ST. PETERS BOTE,**  
Muenster, Sask., Canada.

## In The Wake Of The War

**BERLIN, May 24.** — Downtown Berlin was thrown into a state of wild excitement at four o'clock this afternoon by machine gun firing in the Unter Den Linden. Some persons in the neighborhood fled for safety, but others swarmed to the scene. The shooting was due to a large group of wounded men insisting on parading despite the order of Gustav Noske, minister of national defence prohibiting processions during the period of martial law.

**VIENNA, May 24.** — German Austria is condemned to death if she is not permitted to join Germany, Dr. Karl Seitz, the president, declared in a statement today.

**PARIS, May 25.** — Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau's thirteenth note to the Allied Council was delivered this morning. This is a rejoinder to the Council's reply to the German note regarding responsibilities. Count v. Brockdorff's note insists that Germany's only responsibility is for the violation of the neutrality which she is ready to make reparation for, and declares that all the powers were responsible for the war and that the material damage done was the work of the Allied armies as well as the Germans.

**PARIS, May 25.** — The Croatian peasant party, claiming to represent one million Croats, has sent an appeal to the peace conference through Italian delegates demanding the creation of an independence of a Croatian Slovenian and Dalmatian republic. The appeal asks also that Italy take charge of their interests in Paris.

**LONDON, May 25.** — Polish troops have captured the important town of Lutsk, in Volhynia, northeast of Lemberg, from the Ukrainians, according to a dispatch from Berlin.

**WASHINGTON, May 26.** — Official advices reached Washington today that a full understanding had been reached by the council of four in Paris, by which the United States will keep all the German ships seized in United States ports when this country entered the war.

**PARIS, May 26.** — The Supreme Council announced today that the Allied and Associated Governments had decided to lift the blockade off Hungary as soon as a stable government is established there.

**PARIS, May 26.** — Premier Clemenceau, as president of the peace conference, today received a communication from Karl Renner, head of the Austrian delegation. The communication complains that the Austrian government is in financial straits, and that the heavy expense of maintaining the delegation at St. Germain is creating a regrettable strain.

**PARIS, May 26.** — The Italians have effected a further landing of troops in Soaki, in Asia Minor,

fifty miles southeast of Smyrna. The Turkish government has protested to the peace conference against the landing. It also has expressed regret that the Greeks were permitted to occupy Smyrna, saying the government felt it would have been wiser to have had a joint Allied occupation.

**PARIS, May 26.** — Advices reaching Paris are to the effect that the forces of Admiral Kolchak, the anti-Bolshevist leader have met with heavy opposition by the Bolsheviks near Samara, and had been compelled to fall back along the railroad to Ufa.

**BERLIN, May 26.** — The Germans will send another note to Premier Clemenceau in connection with the economic terms of the peace treaty, the Vossische Zeitung says it learns officially. The note will point out that the Allies claim that more than 12,000,000 tons of shipping were destroyed by German submarines, is not true because more than half the shipping was sunk by legal cruiser warfare.

**WASHINGTON, May 27.** — Capture of Peterhoff, 16 miles west of Petrograd on the Gulf of Finland by the army of the north Russian government, probably assisted by British naval forces, was reported to the state department today in Swedish press reports.

**BERLIN, May 27.** — The German reply to the Allied peace terms will agree that the German army shall be 100,000 men on a peace footing, but will urge that this limit to be not enforced until conditions are thoroughly stabilized.

**BERLIN, May 29.** — Germany is willing to agree to the proposed stipulations regarding her military, aerial and naval forces contained in the draft of the peace treaty provided that she is permitted to enter the league of nations on an equal footing immediately upon the signing of peace and particularly that she be permitted to share the complete equality and reciprocity of all nations in the economic domain. This declaration is contained in the second section of the German memorandum embodying the counter-proposals of the peace terms. At the same time, it is declared the German delegation holds to its idea of the superiority of its own draft for the league of nations. While the German government in agreeing to accept the stipulations referred to is thus ready to disarm before the other powers, the memorandum adds the government must, on the other hand demand a transitional period during which it may keep the troops necessary for the maintenance of internal order. The covering note presented to the peace conference by the German delegation says: "We came to Versailles expecting to receive a peace proposal framed according to the agreed basis. We had a firm resolve to do everything in our power to fulfil the heavy obligations assumed by us. We hoped for the right of peace which had been promised us. We were shocked when we read in that document the demands which the victorious might of our oppo-

nents set forth. The more we studied the spirit of the treaty, the more we were convinced of the impossibility of carrying it out. The demands in this treaty go beyond the strength of the German people. In accordance with President Wilson's fourteen points no territory ought to be severed from Germany without a plebiscite of all male and female subjects of over twenty years of age, voting secretly, and no plebiscite taken until all troops are removed from the disputed territory which should be placed under the authority of the neutral subjects. The note declares that people must not be transferred from one sovereignty to another for the sake of timber and zinc, and offers to supply Belgium with timber instead of giving up Eupen. It also repeats the offer previously made regarding the Saar Valley and points out of which the French mines will be completely restored in ten years while the transference of the mines as the Entente proposes will give a hundred times the French production."

**VERSAILLES, May 30.** — Two notes were delivered to the secretary of the peace conference by the German delegates today. At the same time the Germans handed over French and English translations of the first section of the counter-proposals which were delivered yesterday in German only. The first of the two notes concerned German property in Allied countries. The second has to do with the Turkish public debt and the Sao Paulo question.

**VERSAILLES, May 30.** — When Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau learned that the text of the counter-proposals submitted today by the Germans had been cabled to United States newspapers he immediately telegraphed a protest to Berlin, declaring it to be a most discourteous act toward the Entente chancelleries. He received a reply explaining that there had been a misunderstanding.

**PARIS, May 30.** — Greek forces were landed yesterday at Avial, on the coast of Asia Minor, 66 miles northwest of Smyrna. The Turkish troops there offered only slight opposition which was overcome.

**PARIS, May 30.** — With the exception of France, all the major powers would undoubtedly agree to the admission of Germany to the League of Nations, but France is unalterably opposed, and, in consequence, there is no possibility of this being done, according to a member of the peace delegation, who discussed the situation with the correspondent today. Strangely enough, the sum of \$25,000,000,000 fixed by the Germans for reparations corresponds exactly with the amount upon which several British and American delegates had agreed that the Germans could reasonably expect to pay, and it is not impossible that some changes will be granted in the financial terms of the treaty.

**PARIS, May 30.** — June 14th is the earliest possible date on which the German treaty can be signed, if no obstructions are encountered,

but June 20th is the more probably date for its signature, according to a member of the peace delegation who discussed the situation with the correspondent today.

**WASHINGTON, May 31.** — Execution of the peace treaty as framed by the Versailles conference declared to be "more than the German people can bear" by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, in a note to the associated governments outlining the German counter proposals.

**BERNE, May 31.** — The Federal Council has handed to the French ambassador for the transmission to the Allied governments a note stating that the Entente request that Switzerland prohibit all exports to Germany, if the Germans refuse to sign the peace treaty, would require the complete breaking off of economic relations with Germany. The note says that the action requested by the Entente would go beyond all restrictions imposed during the war. The Federal Council again asserts the neutrality of Switzerland and says it does not consider itself able to comply with the Allied requests.

**HELSINGFORS, May 31.** — A fifty-minute battle occurred this morning between a Bolshevik fleet comprising the battleship Petropavlovsk and three other warships which had been bombarding the coast west of Krasnia Gorka, 15 miles west of Kronstadt, and seven British warships. The Russian eventually fled to Kronstadt.

**PARIS, June 1.** — Marshal Foch and his assistant, Major General Weygand, conferred twice Saturday with Louis Loucher, minister of reconstruction; Major-General Sir Henry Wilson, chief of British staff; General Diaz, the Italian commander-in-chief; Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, on details of the military occupation of the Rhine region after the signing of peace.

**LONDON, June 1.** — London's threatened police strike, for which the members of the force voted by a big majority, has been called off for the present. At a demonstration in Hyde Park which had been arranged for today by the policemen, it was announced that the executive committee of their organization had decided to postpone the strike until after peace was signed or at least until the return of Premier Lloyd George from Paris.

**PARIS, June 2.** — The terms of peace will be presented to the Austrians today with the problem of the Adriatic claims of Italy unsolved. The council of four held a brief meeting before going to St. Germain this morning, Premier Orlando of Italy being present.

**ST. GERMAIN, June 2.** — Austria was today given fifteen days to reply to the terms of the peace presented by the Allied nations. The Austrian representatives were addressed by Premier Clemenceau immediately upon their arrival. The entire peace treaty was not presented today, and the 15 days given for answer refer only to the portion of the terms handed over today. Austria is left by the

treaty about 6,000,000 people and between 50,000 and 60,000 sq. mls.

## Germany's Counter Proposals

**PARIS, May 27.** — A Berlin dispatch received in Paris gives in some detail the counter proposals to the peace treaty of the Associated Powers which were agreed on at the last conference of the Germans at Spa. The counter proposals will make a volume of respectable dimensions.

Concerning the Saar region, Germany will ask France to give up her territorial pretensions to this region and permit economic control over all the coal output there. It is proposed that the German fleet be transferred to an international trust, managed by the United States and controlled by the league of nations. The trust would be given the mercantile fleets of all the other maritime nations, and every nation would be represented in the central administration in a manner corresponding to the nations tonnage. Germany announces her readiness to deliver up 50 per cent. of her mercantile fleet.

Besides, in conformity with the proposition made by the former director of the Hamburg-America line, Germany will pledge herself to build at her own expense, in her own dockyards, and by her own workmen, the number of ships necessary to compensate for the diminutions in the world's tonnage due to Germany's submarine warfare.

In return, Germany will ask to be allowed large credits for the payment for raw materials required to carry out the undertaking and to be allowed to give in payment some of her own raw or manufactured goods.

As regards the cable lines, Germany will suggest a system of internationalisation which would not prevent Germany from participating in the general traffic of the nations.

Concerning territorial questions in the east of Europe, the counter-proposals simply call the attention of the Entente to the state of mind of the German population in the contested territories of upper Silesia and West Prussia and Danzig. These populations, it says, would be sure to take up arms in their own defence if they were annexed to Poland.

## Peace Terms for Austria.

**PARIS, May 30.** — A summary of the Austrian treaty submitted to the smaller nations Thursday for examination is remarkable, chiefly for its omissions and reservations.

Subject heading after subject heading is followed either by a non-committal display of blank paper, or by the statement, "this clause is reserved." This applies particularly to definition of the southern frontier, the reparation clauses and the question of Italian rights under the political clauses.

The greater part of the summary in fact is devoted to these clauses, which are practically identical with the German treaty.

The new clauses are chiefly those dealing with frontiers, finance and the internal affairs of the new states and of Austria itself.

Under the latter heading, came the disputed provisions for the protection of racial minorities in the new states against which it is understood the representatives of the new states may address a protest to the Council of Four and also ask for revisions of the financial clauses, particularly that part requiring the new states to compensate Austria for public property. Austria also is bound by the treaty to respect the rights and privileges of racial minorities, of which what is left to her ancient domains, including the right to use their own languages although Austria is expressly authorised to make the teaching of German obligatory.

The treaty will consist of a preamble and fourteen parts; the preamble and section one embodying the covenant of the League of Nations as in the treaty with Germany.

Part two deals with frontiers. That with Czecho-Slovakia following practically the old Bohemian frontier, although with the reservation of a possibility of making minor changes later. Austria retains on the west her old frontier with Switzerland, the question of the union of Voralberg with Switzerland having been dropped, despite the plebiscites already undertaken in the province of Switzerland.

The southern frontier is not determined in the treaty.

Part three contains political clauses including also some of the reserved geographical provisions clauses establishing mixed commissions to determine them later. The sections referring to Italy are all omitted.

Others deal with the future relations of Austria with Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Poland, Hungary and Russia. Here are found the stipulations for the protection of racial minorities which so far as the minorities in Austria are concerned, are to be embodied by "a bill of rights" as part of the Austrian constitution.

Then comes parts dealing with Austria's renunciation of all rights outside of Europe, military naval and aerial armaments, which hereafter will entail virtually no expense for Austria and the return of prisoners of war.

Part eight on reparations is blank.

Part nine dealing with finance may be changed as a result of the representations of the new states. The economic clauses and aerial navigation regulations are identical with those in the German treaty.

Part twelve, on ports, waterways and railways provides for commercial outlets southward both water and rail. These details have already been covered in the Inter-Allied reports on waterways and railway commissions.

Part thirteen contains the international labor convention and part fourteen various miscellaneous provisions of minor importance.