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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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**In The Wake
Of The War**

LONDON, May 10. — A Russian government wireless message received today says that an Afghan mission has arrived in Moscow to establish relations between Afghanistan and Russia. This is in violation of the treaty between Afghanistan and Great Britain, under which Afghanistan is not allowed to enter into relations with any foreign country except Great Britain.

LONDON, May 11. — A wireless dispatch from Christiana, says that the foreign minister has sent a request to the peace conference, at Paris, seeking an indemnity from Germany for Norwegian vessels sunk by Germany during the war.

PARIS, May 12. — The German plan for a League of Nations drawn by Prof. Schuecking and submitted by the German delegation at Versailles and now in the hands of the peace conference committee on the League of Nations to which it was referred, contains 66 articles, together with a supplement setting forth the charter for an international labor league. The special aims of the League of Nations devised by the Germans are set forth as follows:

- Prevention of international disputes.
- Disarmament.
- Securing freedom of traffic and general economic equality of rights.
- Protection of national minorities.
- Creation of an international worker's charter.
- Regulation of colonial questions.
- Unity of existing and future international institutions.
- The creation of a parliament.

Another provision of the draft reads: "The League of Nations will comprise (a) all belligerent states taking part in the present war; (b) all neutral states included in The Hague Arbitration League; (c) all others to be admitted by vote of two-thirds of the existing membership. Entrance is reserved to the Holy See."

LONDON, May 12. — In the House of Commons, Leslie Wilson stated that 22 German passenger ships of 168,889 tons, and 89 cargo ships of 663,210 tons, had been handed over to Great Britain. Right Hon. T. J. McNamara stated at the time of the armistice, 15 German liners of 249,754 tons and 649 cargo ships of 2,251,439 tons, were interned abroad. Besides these, 290 German vessels of a given tonnage of 91,231 had been captured by the Allies. The figures included ships operated by the Allies.

BRUSSELS, May 13. — Belgium's army at present numbers 210,000 men and 115,000 have been demobilised, the minister of war has informed parliament. The minister said he would do his utmost to reduce the Belgian forces to 100,000 men as soon as possible.

PARIS, May 13. — A wireless

message received here addressed to Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, head of the commission to feed Russia, from M. Tchitcherin, Bolshevik foreign minister, announces that the Bolsheviks refuse to cease hostilities as a condition of the provisioning of Russia by neutrals.

ZURICH, May 13. — The women's international conference for permanent peace unanimously passed a resolution today condemning the terms of peace and decided to telegraph the text of the resolution to the peace conference in Paris. This action was taken after an address by Mrs. Phillip Snowden of England.

PARIS, May 14. — Karl Renner, the Austrian chancellor, brought his peace delegation and their attendants to St. Germain, near Paris, today, and at a later date will appear before representatives of the Allied and Associated Powers to receive the conditions which spell peace for the former empire. A notable feature of the reception was the absence of Germans, who had requested permission to greet the Austrians, but had been denied the privilege.

PARIS, May 14. — A note on reparations, sent by the Germans, does not protest against the payment by Germany for the devastation wrought in Belgium and Northern France which it says, Germany is ready to do willingly. It is added, however, that Germany will not pay reparation for this damage on the principle that she was responsible for the war.

PARIS, May 14. — The council of foreign ministers is considering a plan prepared by the Allied military order in Schleswig after the evacuation of that territory by the Germans. The plan contemplates to use an Allied naval force stationed at Flensburg, in which Great Britain, the United States and France will join. Several battalions of infantry will also be employed for the policing of the territory.

VIENNA, May 14. — All the Allied representatives have left Budapest and Red Guards are digging trenches about the city.

PARIS, May 15. — The Council of foreign ministers today refused the Polish request for part of the German navy. The Poles claimed that warships were necessary for the defence of their country.

PARIS, May 15. — A British admiral not yet named will command the British, United States and French fleet which is going to Schleswig, with a small landing force to keep order and see fair play while the plebiscite is held to decide whether Schleswig will be German or Danish.

BERLIN, May 16. — Another note of the German delegation handed in on Tuesday, declared that the portion of the treaty dealing with territorial annexations was not in accordance with President Wilson's 14 points. Under the financial and economic conditions of the treaty it was further set forth, it seemed that it would be impossible for Germany to have enough gold on hand at the end of 15 years to repurchase the Saar Valley mines from France, and that if she did

the indemnity commission would not permit this gold to be used for such a purpose. The note suggested negotiations with the Entente with a view of effecting an alternative arrangement to meet France's just claims by the delivery of coal from both the Saar and the Ruhr regions.

LONDON, May 16. — Secretary of State Lansing, talking with United States correspondents today with regard to Germany's ships, said: "There has been no agreement in Paris on the allocation of the German ships but I do not think there is any doubt that we will keep our German ships."

SUEZ, May 16. — The general strike on the Suez Canal continues but steamer service through the waterway has not been interrupted. The strike affects only the isthmus employees. The employees in the canal services are remaining at their posts.

BERLIN, May 16. — The German government has arranged for a plebiscite if the allies refuse to make concessions in the treaty of peace, according to the Zeitung am Mittag.

PARIS, May 16. — Negotiations pending for the adjustment of the Adriatic controversy contemplate a direct settlement between Italy and Jugo-Slavia through United States mediation. By this plan, the Austrian treaty would not specify the disposition to be made of Dalmatia, Istria or Fiume, beyond detaching them from Austria.

PARIS, May 16. — President Wilson's message to be read at the approaching session of Congress will make approximately 3,000 words. It is being sent forward to Washington tonight. The message deals entirely with democratic questions. Some space in it is devoted to woman suffrage.

LONDON, May 16. — It is learned that General Barret's troops occupied Dakka fort in Afghanistan on May 13. This is a most important operation and is regarded as a most serious blow to the Afghans. It has definitely stopped the menace to Lundi Kotal.

PARIS, May 17. — The indemnity clause of the Austrian peace treaty provides for a payment one-twentieth as large as that demanded from Germany. The sum asked for is 5,000,000,000 gold marks without bond.

ROME, May 17. — In response to a petition from the entire German episcopate begging his good offices in securing a mitigation of the terms of peace, Pope Benedict has taken steps to communicate with the head of one of the most important delegations at the peace conference with a view to getting conditions modified. (This report like all reports concerning action of the Pope in connection with the peace negotiations must be taken with great reserve. — Editor.)

PARIS, May 17. — The Havas Agency says it understands the big four has decided to postpone for the present publication of the terms of the peace treaty with Germany.

PARIS, May 17. — German war losses up to April 30 last were: dead, 2,050,460; wounded 4,207,028 and 615,922 missing, a total of 6,873,410, according to figures published in Berlin.

VERSAILLES, May 17. — Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German delegation, forwarded today to Premier Clemenceau a new note dealing with the Saar coal district.

PARIS, May 17. — Conferences during the past two days on the Italian issue have not succeeded in reaching an accord as was expected. The Italians made a number of concessions including recognition of Fiume as a free city and the giving up of considerable portions of Istria, including the important quicksilver district. The Italians, however, are unwilling to yield Zara or Sebenico on the Dalmatian coast. The Jugo-Slavs are not disposed to accept the Italian concessions as sufficient, and there are prospects of a further extended period of negotiations.

PARIS, May 17. — Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation has started for Berlin. He left Paris at 11 o'clock tonight for the German capital. Accompanying von Brockdorff-Rantzau were eleven of the eighteen advisors attached to the economic and financial commissions, and other responsible members of the German delegation.

BERLIN, May 18. — President Ebert, in addressing a demonstration here today, said that Germany would "never sign the peace terms."

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 18. — In the fighting which took place after the landing of Greek troops at Smyrna Thursday, 300 Turks and 100 Greeks were killed.

VERSAILLES, May 19. — Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace mission, who left for Spa on Saturday night, returned to Versailles this morning. He was accompanied by Herr Landsberg and Herr Giesberts, two other members of the delegation who had been to Berlin.

Foreign News

DUBLIN. — The Irish-American delegates, Messrs. Walsh, Dunne and Ryan, left for London. They refused to comment on their experiences at Westport, where armored cars and soldiers refused, "in the name of the crown," to allow them to enter. Mr. Walsh showed the officers in charge of the troops passports issued at the request of President Wilson and the British Premier. But the officer said he knew of their coming for several days and had orders not to allow them to pass.

KNOCKLONG, Ireland. — Four police officers who were taking a Sinn Fein prisoner to Cork were attacked by an armed band at the Knocklong station. The armed men rescued the prisoner and killed one of the policemen and seriously injured another. A third policeman is missing. Knocklong is a small town in County Limerick about 18 miles southeast of the city of Limerick.

THE HAGUE. — The Second Chamber of parliament adopted the woman suffrage bill by a large majority.

—The Amsterdam 'Handelsblad' says: "Holland cannot possibly regard a tribunal exclusively composed of the Kaiser's enemies as impartial. We equally are unable to agree to prosecution for a deed for which no legal punishment has been apportioned, while so far no single description of the nature or the extent of the punishment is given."

STOCKHOLM. — Considerable gains made by the Socialist Party in the county councils elections, held in Sweden recently, are attributed by some Swedish newspapers to the fact that the party dropped its former prohibition platform. Under the new franchise law the number of voters was virtually doubled. The Socialist gains were mostly at the expense of the Liberal Party. In Stockholm the Socialists polled 72,000 votes; the Conservatives 45,000 and the Liberals 20,000.

PARIS. — President Wilson announced that he hopes to return to the United States by June 1st.

—Senator Humbert, who has been on trial by court martial on a charge of having had dealings with the enemy, was acquitted. Captain Georges Ladoux, former chief of the intelligence bureau of the ministry of war, a co-defendant, with Humbert was also acquitted. Pierre Lenoire was sentenced to death, while William Desouches was sentenced to five years in prison. Lenoire formally appealed from the decision of the court.

—The Chinese cabinet has resigned but the president has refused to accept the resignation, according to a telegram from Peking to the peace conference. The conference at Shantung between representatives of northern and southern China, the telegram adds, has been broken up.

—Dr. A. L. E. Destuere, Dutch minister at Paris since 1885, died 79 years old.

—Cupid was nearly as busy as Mars with the members of the American expeditionary forces. The majority of the 6,000 French girls who have become Americans through marrying men and officers of the American expeditionary force are stenographers, salesgirls or teachers with a sprinkling of peasant girls.

The budget committee of the chamber of deputies listened to a statement by M. Pichon, the foreign minister, who outlined the political reasons which demand the government to ask for authorisation to make Austria a loan of \$15,000,000 in order to promote the revictualing of that country.

A petition from the Korean people and nation asking for liberation from Japan was submitted to the peace conference by representatives of Korea. The petition also asks for recognition of Korea as an independent state and for nullification of the treaty of August, 1910. The treaty signed Aug. 23, 1910, by Japan and Korea, formally annexed the Korean territory to the empire of Japan.

BERLIN. — A rebellion against the Coburg dynasty at Sofia is reported in a dispatch. Sanguinary fighting has been going on between government troops and revolutionists, who demand a soviet government.

MUNICH. — The military authorities have arrested Herr Levine, editor of 'Die Rote Fahne,' who was found hidden in the house of an architect, where he had received asylum at the solicitation of Professor Salz, of Heidelberg University. Levine was posing as a student.

COBLENZ. — Gen. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, arrived in Coblenz for what may be his last official visit to the American occupation area. During his visit he will arrange with Lieut.-Gen. Hunter-Liggett final plans for the complete withdrawal of the American forces as decided upon some three weeks ago at general headquarters.

—On May 11, the troops of Gustav Noske, secretary for military affairs in the German government, made their entry into Leipzig, the last remaining stronghold of the Spartacans. This was the first time since the signing of the armistice that any military operations had been conducted secretly by the German government forces. The appearance of Noske's soldiers was such a surprise to the Spartacan leaders that the resulting casualties amounted to only two men wounded.

MELBOURNE, Australia. — The federal council of the Australian Workers' Union has issued a manifesto to its members stating the council had unanimously rejected the scheme for the fusion of all labor organisations into the One Big Union, which is described as "camouflaged I. W. W."

PERTH, Australia. — Serious riots broke out on the wharves at Fremantle, a large crowd preventing the authorities from erecting barricades to protect the workers. There were 33 casualties, including 24 among the police. The riot act was read. The trouble resulted from a shortage of butter, meat and potatoes.

BRISBANE, Australia. — Pneumonia and influenza have broken out here and the government is closing the theatres, cinemas and stadiums. Queensland has hitherto been free from this disease.

Vorarlberg To Join Switzerland

Vorarlberg, the Austrian province adjoining Switzerland, is reported to have held a plebiscite on Sunday, May 11, on the question of incorporation with Switzerland. The vote in favor of a union with Switzerland was 45,000 compared with 11,000 against. Overtures to Switzerland will begin now, but the Swiss Cantons themselves are to have a plebiscite on the question of taking the Crownland into the republic.

Vorarlberg is bounded on the north by Bavaria, on the east by Tirol, on the south by the Swiss Canton of Gisons, and on the west by Liechtenstein and the Swiss Canton of St. Gall. The Crownland has an area of 1,004 square miles, and a population of approximately 130,000 German-speaking Catholics.