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In The Wake Of The War

GENEVA, May 3.—Rumanian forces have entered the city of Arad, 145 miles southeast of Budapest, and have occupied the Czaps bridgehead on the Theiss River, north of Arad, according to advices received here from Bucharest and Hermannstadt.

LONDON, May 4.—Bavarian Spartan forces have blown up a train crowded with republican troops near Munich, according to the Zurich correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company. Three hundred dead soldiers the message adds, have been taken from the wreckage.

ROME May 5.—Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino of Italy started for Paris today.

LONDON May 5.—A German wireless dispatch received here this evening says: "If the delay continues at Versailles, it is contemplated that Berlin will recall the German delegates, in which case they would only be sent to Versailles again when the allied governments are ready to negotiate."

LONDON May 6.—Four hundred persons were killed in Moscow last week when the Red Guards were called upon to disperse rioters, says a dispatch, quoting advices from East Germany. The casualties resulted when crowds assembled, demanding food and shouting, "Down with Lenin and Trotzky."

PARIS, May 7.—Serious trouble has broken out in China as a result of the decision of the council of three with regard to Shantung and Kiao-Chau, according to news received from authoritative circles here. In riots in Peking, the House of Tsao Yu Lin, minister of communications who was friendly to Japan, was burned.

COPENHAGEN, May 7.—The Austrian peace delegation has been named, according to dispatches from Vienna. It is composed of Dr. Franz Klein, president; Prof. Heinrich Lammasch, former Austrian premier; Professor Von Laun, who was Austrian delegate to the conference of the League of Nations Societies at Berne, Under-Secretary Pfuegal and Deputies Ludegman and Stegliger.

VERSAILLES, May 7.—The German Peace Delegation was called to a meeting with the allied delegates to-day, in which the Peace Terms of the allies were handed to them, with orders to accept or reject them in whole or in part within 15 days. (Our readers will find a resume of the peace terms on page 7.)

VERSAILLES, May 7.—A copy of the conditions handed yesterday to the German delegates is now on its way to Berlin, a courier having left Versailles late last night with the first report from Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau on the proceedings of the peace congress.

LONDON, May 8.—The press is divided on the peace terms, some papers consider them too onerous whilst for others they are not severe enough. The labor

press considers them a disgrace to the allies, calling them unnecessarily severe.

PARIS, May 8.—The French press in general is satisfied with the allied peace terms.

LONDON, May 8.—A dispatch from Berlin reports that hatred against the Jews has been displayed recently in the German capital, and that placards have been distributed asking the citizens to massacre Jews because, the notice asserts, the Jews killed 200 children at Easter.

BERLIN, May 8.—Wireless communication between Nauen and the Eiffel Tower in Paris has been resumed so that the German peace delegation can keep in close touch with Berlin. The foreign office here is connected with Nauen direct and the peace delegation has a direct wire from Versailles to the Eiffel Tower.

BERLIN, May 9.—Upon receipt of the peace terms, the German people seemed stunned at first at sight of the unexpectedly hard conditions. The papers, as soon as they had recovered sufficiently from their surprise, united in denouncing the terms as impossible to accept, unless greatly modified. From the most conservative to the most radical organs the cry goes out, that acceptance of the terms would mean slavery for generations.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—In response to an inquiry from Secretary Tumulty, President Wilson cabled today that he had promised France to propose to the senate in connection with the peace treaty "a supplement in which we shall agree, subject to the approval of the council of the league of nations, to come immediately to the assistance of France in case of unprovoked attack by Germany."

PARIS, May 10.—It seems unlikely that China will sign the treaty of peace unless she is given written assurance by the council of three that Japan will return Kiao-Chau to China.

BERLIN, May 10.—Germany's reply to the terms of peace presented at Versailles will be a proposal "for a peace of right on the basis of a lasting peace of the nations," according to a proclamation to the German people issued here yesterday by President Ebert. The proclamation says the treaty would "deliver German labor to foreign capitalists for the indignity of wage slavery and permanently fetter the young German republic."

BERLIN, May 10.—Mathias Erzberger, chairman of the German armistice commission, has presented a note to the British representatives at Spa, denying the charge that the Germans recently overthrew the Lettish government at Libau. The note said that the change in government was caused by the native inhabitants.

BERLIN, May 10.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, a dispatch from Versailles says, has presented to Premier Clemenceau, chairman of the peace congress, a note declaring that the draft of the peace treaty contains demands which could be borne by no people. Many of the demands, however, in the view of the German ex-

perts, are incapable of accomplishment.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Reports from Paris that President Wilson had committed himself to a proposal to settle the Fiume dispute by giving that port to Italy after 1923, are said in dispatches to the White House today to be "absolute fiction."

PARIS, May 11.—The German Delegation sent a letter to the allies, saying that the peace conditions have abandoned on several essential points the basis of the peace of right agreed upon by the belligerents, thereby making the promise made to the German people and to mankind illusory. It states that certain demands are such that no nation could endure them, and that many of them cannot possibly be carried out. It promises to substantiate its statements. The allies answered that they had formulated their terms, having constantly in view the principles on which the armistice and negotiations for peace were proposed. They insist on their right to insist substantially on the terms proposed by them, and will consider only practical suggestions from the Germans.

LONDON, May 11.—General Currie, speaking to the Canadian Associated Press, expressed his confidence that not many Canadian soldiers would remain on this side after the middle of July.

PARIS, May 12.—Prince Lichnowsky, former German ambassador at London, commenting on the peace terms to the correspondent of the Temps said: "Such a peace would be equivalent to the annihilation of Germany. It is only acceptable with serious modifications. I suppose it is meant as a basis for negotiations. After Napoleon, Europe did not hold the French people responsible. This peace is a peace of violence. It appears to me to have been dictated under the influence of Foch."

PARIS, May 12.—Among those close to President Wilson, the Temps says, it is believed that he will be back in the United States about June 15.

The Meeting of Delegates.

VERSAILLES, May 7.—Following is the address of M. Clemenceau to the German delegates at the peace congress today:

"Gentlemen; plenipotentiaries of German empire:

"It is neither the time nor the place for superfluous words. You have before you the accredited plenipotentiaries of all small and great powers united to fight together in the war that has been so cruelly imposed upon them.

"The time has come when we must settle our account.

"You have asked for peace. We are ready to give you peace. We shall present to you now a book which contains our conditions. You will be given every facility to examine these conditions and the time necessary for it. Everything will be done with the courtesy that is the privilege of civilized nations.

"To give you my thought completely, you will find us ready to give you any explanation you want, but we must say at the same time that this second treaty of Versailles has cost us too much not to take on our sides all the necessary precautions and guarantees that the peace shall be a lasting one.

"I will give you notice of the procedure that has been adopted by the conference for discussion, and if any one has any observations to offer he will have the right to do so. No oral discussion is to take place and the observations of the German delegation will have to be submitted in writing.

"The German plenipotentiaries will know that they have a maximum period of 15 days within which to present in English and French their written observations on the whole of the treaty. Before the expiration of the aforesaid period of 15 days the German delegates will be entitled to send their reply on particular headings of the treaty, or to ask questions in regard to them.

"After having examined the observations presented within the aforesaid period, the supreme council will send their answer in writing to the German delegation and determine the period within which the final global (world-wide) answer must be given by the delegation.

"The president wishes to add that when we receive, after two or three or four or five days any observation from the German delegation on any point of the treaty, we shall not wait until the end of 15 days to give our answer. We shall at once proceed in the way indicated by this document."

M. Clemenceau spoke in French.

Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German delegation, speaking in German said:

"Gentlemen, we are deeply impressed with the sublime task which has brought us hither to give a durable peace to the world. We are under no illusion as to the extent of our defeat and the degree of our want of power. We know that the power of the German arms is broken. We know the power of the hatred which we encounter here, and we have heard the passionate demand that the vanquishers make us pay as the vanquished, and shall punish those who are worthy of being punished.

"It is demanded of us that we shall confess ourselves to be the only ones guilty of the war. Such a confession in my mouth would be a lie. We are far from declining any responsibility that this great war of the world has come to pass and that it was made in the way in which it was made. The attitude of the former German government at the Hague peace conference, its action and omissions in the tragic twelve days of July have certainly contributed to the disaster. But we energetically deny that Germany and its people, who were convinced that they were making a war of defence, were alone guilty.

"Nobody will want to contend that the disaster took its course only in the disastrous moment when the successor to the throne of Austria-Hungary fell the victim of murderous hands. In the last fifty years the imperialism of all the European states has chronically poisoned the international situation. The policy of retaliation and the policy of expansion and the disregard of the rights of peoples to determine their own destinies have contributed to the illness of Europe, which saw its crisis in the world war.

"Russian mobilization took from the statesmen the possibility of healing and gave the decision into the hands of the military powers. Public opinion in all countries of our adversaries is resounding with the crimes which Germany is said to have committed during the war. Here also we are ready to confess wrong that may have been done.

"We have not come here to belittle the responsibility of the men who have waged the war politically and economically or deny any crimes which have been committed against the rights of peoples. We repeat the declaration which was made in the German reichstag at the beginning of the war, that is to say wrong has been done to Belgium and we are willing to repair it.

"But in the manner of making war, Germany is not the only guilty one. Every nation knows of deeds and of people, which the best nationals only remember with regret. I do not want to answer by reproaches to reproaches, but I ask them to remember when reparation is demanded, not to forget the armistice. It took you six weeks until we got it at last, and six more until we came to know your conditions of peace.

"Crimes in war may not be excusable, but they are committed in the struggle for victory and in the defence of national existence and passions are roused which make the conscience of peoples blunt.

"The hundreds of thousands of noncombatants who have perished since November 11, by reason of the blockade, were killed with cold deliberation after our adversaries had conquered and victory had been assured them. Think of that when you speak of guilt and of punishment.

"The measure of guilt of all those who have taken part can only be stated by an impartial inquiry before a neutral commission, before which all the principal persons of the tragedy were allowed to speak and to which all the archives are open. We demanded such inquiry and we repeat this demand.

"In this conference also, where we stand toward our adversaries, alone and without any allies, we are not quite without protection. You yourselves have brought us an ally, namely, the right which is guaranteed by the treaty and by the principles of peace.

"The Allied and Associated governments have foresworn in the time between October 5 and November 5, 1918, a peace of violence and have written a peace

of justice on their banner. On October 5, 1918, the German government proposed the principles of the president of the United States of North America as the basis of peace, and on November 5, their secretary of state, Mr. Lansing declared that the Allied and Associated Powers agreed to this basis, with two definite deviations.

"The principles of President Wilson have thus become binding on both parties to the war—for you as well as for us and also for our former allies. The various principles demand from us heavy national and economic sacrifices but the holy fundamental rights of all peoples are protected by this treaty. The conscience of the World is behind it. There is no nation which might violate it without punishment.

"You will find us ready to examine upon this basis the primary peace which you have proposed to us, with a firm intention of rebuilding in common work with you that which has been destroyed and repairing any wrong that may have been committed, principally the wrong to Belgium and to show to mankind new aims of political and social progress.

"Considering the tremendous quantity of problems which arise, we ought, as soon as possible, to make an examination of the principal tasks by special commissions of experts, on the basis of the treaty which you have proposed to us. In this it will be our chief task to re-establish the devastated vigor of mankind and of all the people who have taken part by international protection of the life, health and liberty of the working classes.

"As our next example, I consider the reconstruction of the territories of Belgium and northern France, which have been occupied by us and which have been destroyed by war. To do so we have taken upon ourselves the solemn obligation, and we are resolved to execute it to the extent which shall have been agreed upon between us. This task we cannot do without the co-operation of our former adversaries. We cannot accomplish the work without the technical and financial participation of the victorious peoples, and you cannot execute it without us.

"The German people in their hearts are ready to take upon themselves their heavy lot if the basis of peace which have been established are not any more shaken.

"The peace which may not be defended in the name of right before the world calls for new resistance against it. Nobody will be capable of subscribing to it with a good conscience, for it will not be possible of fulfilment. Nobody could be able to take upon himself the guarantee of its execution, which ought to lie in its signature.

"We shall examine the document handed to us with goodwill and in the hope that the final result of our interview may be subscribed to by all of us."