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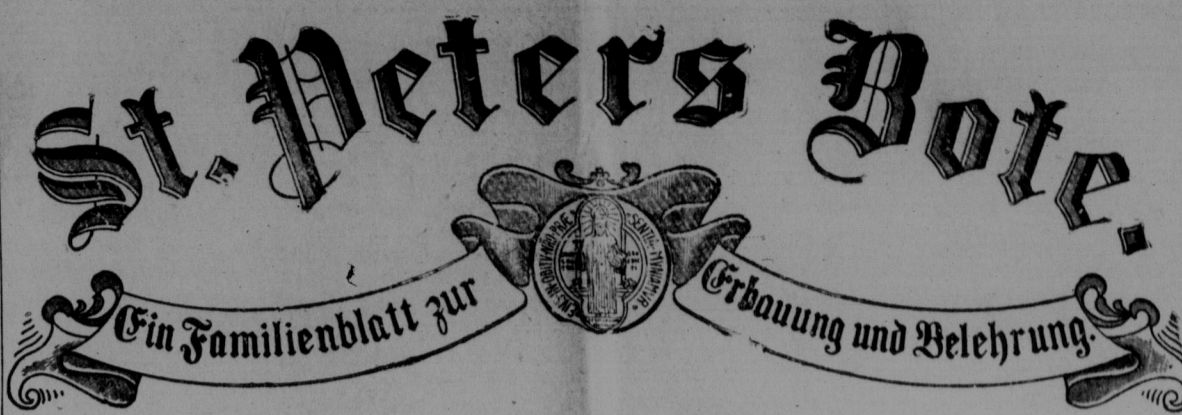
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Address all communications to ST. PETERS BOTE, Muenster, Sask., Canada.



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.

VOLUME 16 No. 46

MUENSTER, SASK., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1919.

WHOLE No. 826

St. Peters Bote

is published every Wednesday.

Contributions, Advertisements or changes in advertisements should reach us not later than the preceding Saturday in order to be inserted in the next following issue.

Notices of change of address should contain not only the new address, but also the old one.

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After-the-War News

BERLIN, Dec. 21. — Mathias Erzberger, vice-premier and minister of finance, stated at the meeting of the national assembly that a great part of the 20,000,000,000 marks in gold, payable to the allies under the terms of the peace treaty, had already been delivered. Theentente, therefore, was morally bound to supply Germany with raw materials and foodstuffs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21. — A re-drafted resolution by Senator Knox, Republican, Pennsylvania, to declare a state of peace with Germany and to retain to the United States all material benefits that would be gained under the unratified treaty of Versailles, was approved by the senate foreign relations committee by a vote of 7 to 3. Senate action on the measure will be sought after the holiday.

PARIS, Dec. 22. — The peace conference has reached an agreement on the compensation to be demanded of Germany for sinking of the Scapa Flow fleet. A final note will be handed to the German representative, which, it was believed, will permit signing the protocol and declaring the treaty of peace effective before Dec. 31. Very few details now remain to be disposed of by the council to clean up all the work of the peace conference, with the exception of the Hungarian and Turkish treaties and the Russian situation. It was thought that all else might be disposed of in time to permit the celebration of Christmas in a state of effective peace with Germany, unless that nation maintains certain of her objections to the final terms, after receiving the council's note.

VIENNA, Dec. 22. — The visit paid to Paris by Dr. Karl Renner, the Austrian chancellor, was productive of extremely valuable results, he declared to the assembly here, in reporting the outcome of his mission to seek aid for Austria from the Allies.

LONDON, Dec. 23. — A Bolshevik communication received from the region of Bakhmul, 125 miles east of Yekaterinoslav, says: After fierce fighting with the troops of General Mamontoff and General Shkuro, our cavalry flung the enemy back to the south and the Reds occupied Starobielisk. From Nov. 20 to Dec. 20 the Reds occupied 125,000 square versts of territory, together with Kiev, Kharkov, Pottawa, and 39 small towns, and captured 5,289 soldiers and officers. On the Turkestan front the Reds occupied Balaishem and captured 500 prisoners.

LONDON, Dec. 23. — According to a wireless message received here from Moscow, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, Tchitcherin, addressed an offer to the Polish government to begin immediate negotiations to conclude peace. The Polish government was requested to indicate the time and place it would like the negotiations to open.

IRKUTSK, Dec. 23. — The city of Tomsk, Western Siberia, has been evacuated by the Siberian

troops of the All-Russian government.

PARIS, Dec. 24. — Members of the Jugo-Slav parliament from Adriatic regions—Goriza, Trieste, Istria, Carniola, Fiume and Dalmatia—have protested to Premier Clemenceau against the reported projects of Gabriele d'Annunzio to occupy regions of Jugo-Slavia, and against what they term as "the abuse of Italy of power confided to it by the allies." They also demanded in the name of the rights of humanity that the Italians release Jugo-Slav prisoners of war and send them home, as Italy already has done, they declare, with the Germans and Magyars.

LONDON, Dec. 24. — The Bolsheviks captured fifteen guns, 1000 horses and 3000 men, after defeating the forces of Generals Mamontoff and Chelnokoff, in the region of Starobielisk, according to a wireless dispatch received from Moscow. The dispatch adds: Over a thousand Cossacks were killed, including Gen. Chelnokoff.

DORPAT, Dec. 25. — Some indications that an agreement might be reached in the negotiations for peace between Esthonia and Soviet Russia were observable here tonight. The Bolsheviks were said to be showing a willingness to make further concessions in the matter of territorial adjustments which it is believed would obviate the necessity of the Esthonian army falling back from the Narva front, to which the Esthonian government has been offering strong objections for strategic reasons. According to the Esthonians, the Bolshevik forces on the Narva and Pskov front combined now total 100,000 men. It is assumed that the question of General Yudenitch's troops, which fell back to Esthonia after the unsuccessful offensive last fall against Petrograd, will be satisfactorily settled and assurances given that there will be no further operations against the Bolsheviks from Esthonia. The possibility of an agreement began to develop yesterday when the conferees decided to submit to a joint committee the work of drafting a final proposal that would be acceptable to both sides after the question of frontiers and military terms had, it was understood, been decided upon in principle.

PARIS, Dec. 25. — The final date of the repeatedly postponed exchange of ratifications of the treaty of Versailles now depends upon the speed with which the allied missions in Germany can verify the German figures of available afloat dockages demanded by the allies as compensation for Scapa Flow. Baron von Lersner, head of the German representatives, said he thought this would take at least a fortnight, in view of the difficulty of transportation in Germany and detail involved in verifying the figures.

PARIS, Dec. 25. — Conferences will begin here early next week between the allied and German delegates on measures preparatory to putting the peace treaty into effect, it was announced here today. The sessions will be held under the presidency of General Lerond, a member of the French delegation. Herr von Simson will head the German delegation, and British and Italian delegates will arrive here Monday to take part in the deliberations.

PARIS, Dec. 26. — The Turkish grand vizier has requested Tewfik Pasha, head of the commission appointed to prepare a defence of Turkey's interests before the peace conference, to hasten the work of the commission because the Turkish delegation may be summoned to Paris next week, according to advices from Constantinople. The high commissioners of the allies in Constantinople are reported to have hinted that peace with Turkey may be concluded in the near future.

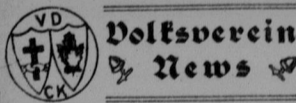
BUDAPEST, Dec. 26. — Herr Huszar, Hungarian premier, stated to a deputation representing those crippled during the war, that communism had cost Hungary eighteen billion kronen (nominally about \$3,600,000,000). The premier said that the Rumanian inroad had taken thirty-six billion kronen more. The national assembly had to restore Hungary's finances from a desperate condition.

VLADIVOSTOK, Dec. 26. — A common ground on which to base joint action in Siberia, has been reached by the United States and Japan, according to an announcement given out here by the Japanese official publicity bureau office.

LONDON, Dec. 26. — The Bolsheviks have captured Tomsk, the capital of the Siberian government of Tomsk, then advanced to the main line of the Trans-Siberian railroad—and occupied the station of Tama, taking an enormous amount of booty and a number of prisoners. The dispatch adds: The road to Krasnoyarsk and Irkutsk is now open, and Admiral Kolchak's army in this region has ended its existence. In Southern Russia the Bolsheviks have captured the towns of Fastoff, Vassilkov, Kremenchug, Izium, Bielovodsk and several others.

PARIS, Dec. 27. — Revolutionary Socialists have formed a committee government in Irkutsk, where the all-Russian government of Admiral Kolchak established its headquarters after being driven from Omsk, according to news received in French official circles today. Premier Peleljev, of the Kolchak government, is absent from Irkutsk, being on his way west to meet Admiral Kolchak for a conference regarding the formation of a new minist-

try. M. Tretikoff, the minister of foreign affairs, also left Irkutsk to meet Gen. Semenoff, the Cossack leader, in the Baikal region. Taking advantage of the absence of the principal members of the government, the Socialists organized an insurrection, and took possession of the railway station. It is considered doubtful whether Kolchak will find anything left of his government when he finally gets to Irkutsk. His present whereabouts is not definitely known. He is reported as having encountered great difficulties with detachments of Czecho-Slovak troops, which are enroute to Vladivostok by the trans-Siberian railway. These troops have been guarding sections of the line and have not succeeded in getting along well with Kolchak. Bands of Bolsheviks are now not far from the Baikal district, which is raising the question in diplomatic circles here how Japan will look upon the prospect of the presence of the Red forces in immediate proximity to the Japanese sphere of influence. It is supposed here that conversations are already in progress between Tokio and Washington, regarding the Siberian question, as affected by the advance of the Bolsheviks, and the weakening of the Kolchak government.



At the threshold of a new lease of life brother shakes the hand of his brother, wishing "God speed for the coming year." "A happy New Year." We also on the morning of the year 1920 grasp cordially your hands, brothers, officials and members of our society, shake them heartily and with the characteristic sincerity of our race wish you *Ein glückseliges Neues Jahr!*

One year again passed in the annals of our Society. Prudently but constantly your Directorate has worked for you last year more than ever, though the days of trial were not yet over. There was a time when every one of us was proud to consider himself a free citizen of this in its foundation, free country of Canada. Like one nationhood crowned with the freedom in union with all the different elements of population we sang with one heart and soul: "The Maple Leaf forever!"

But times have changed! We are no more styled as brother-citizen, we are styled "Foreigners," as if we were more foreigners than any other settlers, we were made to feel that we were the outcasts of that land to which we had sworn to be faithful as the bridegroom to the bride.

Sacred soil of Canada! You have received the tears we shed for love of you, you have heard the sighs of our heart, when hate was at work to make us part. Thankful soil of Canada, witness of our labors, our wants, our constancy, speak loud! Who has loved you with more generosity than we? Who with more right deserved the rights of free citizenship? We are one with you, dear soil of Canada! Let not hate prolong the days of bitter feeling: "The Maple Leaf forever!"

The good old western spirit of brotherhood and justice knew well that freedom is the best gift and the most vital factor of the country; hence our lawgivers of old so framed the laws that upbuilding a new nation of diverse elements, freedom could bring happiness and contentment to every citizen, prosperity to the nation. Times changed again: the era of servitude—fruit of protestantism—has come. The golden middle way of the ancient philosopher is no more the rule of conduct, not even the basis of laws: excesses everywhere—excesses of fanaticism—excesses always creating opposite results. There lies the cause of the terrible hold which unrest has over the world today. We also had to make a sacrifice to this god of fanaticism; we had to sacrifice half an-hour of teaching the mother tongue to our little ones. Our conviction was right; our intention honest. We wanted, at all price, to have our children acquire a complete knowledge of the English language, the language of the country of our adoption, but we wanted them also to read and to write their mother tongue so that, should they find themselves some day far from father and mother they could read from their heart and write to their heart. We do not mention the immense benefit the commercial world would have from a type of men mastering several languages.

Another sacrifice to which we had to submit with resignation to God's Holy Will, was the loss of the late Generalleiter of our society, the Rt. Rev. Abbot Bruno Doerfler, O.S.B., of Muenster. "Peace to men of good will" runs the angels' song through the centuries of Christendom. He was really a man of good will; peace to him in the heavenly bliss!

So the past year had its trials for us; it had also its consolations. War conditions had changed to the better and a message from our dear ones brought hope of less trying days. We pray God, the heavenly father, that with peace on earth, real brotherhood of mankind may destroy the reign of all hate and let us rejoice again in the freedom

of our citizenship enjoying the fruits of peace.

Divine Providence has given us another friend, a man of confidence and hope, in the person of the new Abbot of St. Peter's Colony, the Right Rev. Michael Ott, O.S.B., of Muenster. May God give him health, many years, and His choicest blessings for all his undertakings for the glory of God and His church. As one sent by God in the time of despair he is the realization of our most cherished hopes. God be blessed!

Let us now look ahead! You have heard our Christmas greeting. A New Year shall mean new life to us, more life than ever. We stand on solid ground: on order, justice, truth, charity and right! No fanaticism can gain a foothold amongst us, but neither shall fanaticism gain ground against us. Let us unmask the falsehood of fanaticism. United—as one man—let us show our marks of Catholicity and citizenship: "best possible moral life; sound education; most productive labor." We do not believe in mouth institutions; we believe in God's institutions; so we save ourselves and our country: God's institutions in the church; God's institutions in the state; God's institutions in society; God's institutions in the family; God's institutions in our daily life. And so let us show that we are equal to all; yes, even better than others.

Good friend, "St. Peter's Bote," to you especially we wish a prosperous New Year. You are loved and esteemed by us all. God give you many thousands of good new friends in the coming year. May our mothers and grandmothers hear you again in your natural voice as they liked to hear you years ago. O what a joyful, what a happy New Year it would be for them, if such were the case.

DIE GENERALLEITUNG, VIBANK, SASK., Dec. 25, 1919.

ODESSA, SASK., Dec. 27, 1919.

Rev. Father Schelbert, our Director General, gave a most instructive conference to our local society of the Volksverein on the Feast of St. Stephen. He congratulated us that so many members by their presence showed their appreciation of the importance of Catholic action and felt proud that his confidence in our loyalty was more than justified by the spirit of the members. The officials of the society who have always shown their true Catholic spirit in the past, resolved to make our local Catholic group one of the healthiest and most numerous of the province. Mr. Jos. Wild was asked to be so kind as to take the agency for the "St. Peter's Bote" in the parish. Rev. Father Schorr, ever a good friend of a good cause, gave us a most encouraging instruction on Catholic manhood. All present have shown themselves most generous for the good work of our society.

Ein Glückseliges Neues Jahr! —J. J.