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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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In The Wake Of The War

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—The situation at Bromberg is rapidly growing worse, the correspondent of the Taegliche Rundschau telegraphs from the German-Polish frontier. The German troops there are said to be engaging in politics instead of in warfare. The Poles have won new successes, having captured within one day the towns of Schubin, Netzwalde and Gruenthal Station. The town of Nakel was being bombarded by the Poles.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Representatives of various powers taking part in the peace conference, it is declared, believe that the work of the body is being greatly hampered through unfriendly criticism by the French press of various leaders in the conference.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Japan has notified China that China must work in harmony with Japan at the peace conference and must undertake not to reveal to the conference secret Chino-Japanese agreements, according to a Reuter despatch from Peking.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—President Wilson has been designated as the one who shall issue the formal call to the nations of the world to join the society of nations after its ministry has been set up by the peace conference, it was stated today.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—President Wilson received tonight a note signed by N. P. Pachitch, the former Serbian premier, M. Trumbitch, president of the Jugoslav committee in Paris, and Dr. M. Veznich, Serbian minister to France, asking him to act as arbitrator in their differences with Italy regarding the frontier along Istria and the Adriatic.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Representatives of the German government have asked permission from the armistice commission at Spa, to be allowed to use warships against the Bolsheviks who are seizing towns on the Baltic coast, according to an Amsterdam despatch.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The Havas Agency gives out a statement by Viscount Chinda, the Japanese ambassador to Great Britain, who is now representing his country at the peace conference here, declaring the report to be untrue that Japan had exercised pressure on China to restrain the action of the Chinese delegates to the conference. He says that there has been no pressure exercised, no menace formulated, no bargaining done on the subject of the province of Shantung, or any other Chinese territory.

BASEL, Feb. 11.—The German national assembly today elected Frederick Ebert, president of the German state by 277 out of 379 votes, a majority of 102. Count von Posadowsky-Wehner received 49 votes.

ARCHANGEL, February 11.—Patrol activity continues on the Kadish sector, but the American, British and Russian troops maintain the gains made in the

offensive last week. On the Pinega sector, east southeast of Archangel, Russian partisan forces drove back the Bolsheviks yesterday.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The supreme war council, after two protracted sessions today, reached a complete agreement on the new terms of the armistice to be presented to Germany. The text of these terms will not be made known until presented.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—Twenty thousand store employees in Berlin have gone on strike for higher wages. Leipziger Strasse, where some of the big stores are closed, is occupied by troops, who are maintaining order. Spartacans are indulging in promiscuous firing in the newspaper quarter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Administration leaders in the house tonight won their fight for a declaration by congress of a policy of naval expansion unless limitation of world armament is agreed upon at the peace conference. After an all-day debate, the house voted 194 to 142 to approve the new three-year building program to ten battleships and ten scout cruisers, and immediately afterwards adopted the entire naval appropriation bill.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The official communique issued this evening on the work of the war council says: "The war council met this morning and resumed the sitting in the afternoon. The conditions of the renewal of the armistice were decided."

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The Bourgeois proposition for an interallied military force to enforce peace was defeated by an overwhelming vote at the meeting of the society of nations commission today. The French and Czecho-Slovaks were the only representatives voting in the affirmative. The draft of the society of nations plan was then unanimously adopted as a whole. The final draft consists of 26 articles.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—J. H. Thomas, general secretary of the national union of railwaymen, in the house of commons today said he had no hesitation in saying that the difficulties with the miners, railwaymen and transport workers were so serious that the country might at any moment be plunged into one of the greatest industrial upheavals ever known. He asserted that there were a million men and women unemployed.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The situation at Kadish, on the Archangel front is more satisfactory for the moment, according to an official statement issued today by the British war office. On Feb. 10th, it is added, the Allied forces drove 800 Bolshevik back six miles.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The British air ministry announces that a British service machine yesterday made a record flight between Paris and London, covering the distance in one hour and fifty minutes.

OTTAWA, Feb. 13.—Canada's claims against Germany including war expenditure to date, now total over seventeen hundred and forty million dollars. War

expenditure alone from the beginning of the war to the end of last month totalled \$1,222,000,000.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—Ocean freight rates for general cargo moving from Pacific coast ports to Japan and China were fixed at \$12 per short ton by the shipping board today, effective March 1st. This makes a reduction since January 1st, from \$56 per short ton. New rates to Vladivostock were announced at \$25 per short ton.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Another anti-Bolshevik "conspiracy" has been discovered in Moscow, according to a Russian wireless despatch received here. The leaders, including Mlle. Maria Spiridinova, have been arrested.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 14.—There has been violent fighting at Breslau where the soldiers have been attempting to prevent strikers from releasing imprisoned Spartacans. Ten persons have been killed.

BELFAST, Ireland, Feb. 14.—The workers today by ballot, rejected the proposals of the employers by more than 2,000 majority.

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—The Canadian contingent to Siberia is coming home this spring. The movement this way will probably start towards the end of next month or in April. Intimation as to the probability of this course was given some weeks ago but it has now been decided definitely on.

COBLENZ, February 14.—The Allies have taken steps to gain possession of one of the long-range guns which the Germans used to fire upon Paris.

WEIMAR, Feb. 14.—There will be a sharp seizure of the fortunes of the wealthy, according to a pronouncement made before the German national assembly today by Dr. Heim, a Socialist, in discussing the Socialists' programme, especially concerning taxation.

ROME, Feb. 15.—On the occasion of the proclamation of the constitution of the society of nations, King Victor Emmanuel will sign a liberal decree of military and political amnesty, it is announced here.

BREST, Feb. 15.—President Wilson sailed for the United States aboard the liner George Washington at 11.15 a. m. today.

COPENHAGEN, Feb.—Rioting has broken out in Berlin, where more than 40,000 warehouse workers have gone on strike, it was reported in despatches received here today.

OTTAWA, February 15.—New regulations to offset any attempts at "staged" prosecutions of military service defaulters will be issued within a few days. The regulations will provide that the offence of desertion or absence without leave shall remain cognizable as a military offence by military tribunals. And any offender, instead of being taken before a court of summary jurisdiction, may be delivered into military custody by any competent police officer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—One hundred and seventy-nine billion dollars represent the total

cost of the war to both sides up to January 31st, according to official figures obtained here today. Of this amount the entente and the United States expended \$119,581,000,000, while the Germanic allies spent \$59,500,000,000. The United States expenditures—third in the list of the associates—were \$18,481,000,000, besides which the U.S. government loaned \$18,375,000,000.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Reports of a revolution at Bucharest are denied by the Rumanian press bureau here.

BERNE, Feb. 16.—It is announced that negotiations between Lithuania and Poland have resulted in an agreement by which the Tenth German Army will withdraw from Lithuania and the Polish army will occupy the territory thus evacuated.

STRASSBURG, Feb. 17.—The Alsatian Centre Party, the first political group to be reconstructed in Alsace since the release from German authority, met Saturday. The three hundred members present adopted a resolution favoring the teaching both French and German in the schools, the maintenance of the rights of the church and the adoption of special labor laws.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 17.—The German government on Sunday night accepted the Allied terms for the extension of the armistice, according to a despatch to the Politiken from Weimar.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Two notes were handed to Marshal Foch by Mathias Erzberger, when the renewal of the armistice was taken up at Treves. One note included the employment of the German mercantile marine for various purposes, while the other was longer and contained several requests including the release of German prisoners and the maintenance of economic intercourse between Germany and occupied German territories.

A League of Nations Constituted.

On February 14, President Wilson as chairman of the preliminary peace convention officially read, at a plenary session of the convention, the Covenants of the new League of Nations, which was unanimously adopted by the representatives of the 14 nations taking part in the conference. The chief features of this agreement are the following:

The League will be represented by a body of delegates which shall meet as occasion demands, an executive council which will meet at least once a year, and a permanent secretariat, which will be at the seat (not yet determined) of the League. The executive council will consist of representatives of the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, with delegates of four other states not yet determined. Besides the 14 states represented at the conference, which are members already certain other states are to be invited to join. States not invited may join only with

the consent of two thirds of the states represented in the body of delegates, and then only if they give efficacious guarantees of their intention to observe its international obligations and if they conform to the principles prescribed by the League regarding their naval and military forces and armaments.

The League will require reduction of armament to the lowest point of safety for each member. The naval and military program of the members are to be made known to the other members. The League will preserve and protect the territorial integrity and political independence of its members against aggression. Disputes between the members which cannot be adjusted by diplomacy must be submitted to arbitration or enquiry by the executive council, and even then members may not begin war against each other before the award of the arbitrators or the recommendation by the executive council has been made for three months. The recommendation must be made by the council within six months after the matter was submitted to it. If the matter was submitted to arbitration, the parties must accept the award. If the matter is brought to the executive council and the council unanimously makes a recommendation, both parties must stand by recommendation, which must then be published. An appeal may be taken to the body of delegates within 14 days after the recommendation is made by the executive council.

If any member declares war on another member without submitting the matter to arbitration or to the executive council, it is to be boycotted by all members, and the League will also cause it to be boycotted by non-members, besides taking naval and military measures against it. In disputes between a member and a non-member, the non-members will be invited to submit to arbitration or enquiry by the executive council like a member. If they do not accept the invitation, they will be boycotted in the same manner as if they were members.

The League assumes the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with countries "in which the control of this traffic is in the common interest." The colonies and territories formerly belonging to the central empires, which are not yet in condition to govern themselves, are to be given in trust under a mandate to members of the League, who will be responsible for them, and must render account for their administration every year.

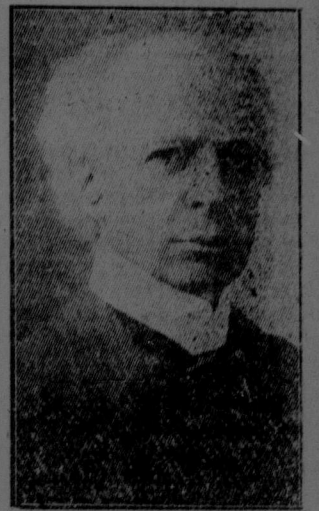
The members of the League will endeavor to maintain fair and humane labor conditions in their own lands and in those countries with which they trade. They will secure and maintain freedom of transit and fair treatment of commerce of all the members. All treaties made by members must be at once registered with the secretary general and published by him as soon as possible, otherwise they will not be binding. Treaties no longer applicable or endangering the peace of the world, are to be recon-

sidered from time to time. Members present or prospective, who have made treaties which are inconsistent with the objects of the League, must abolish them and promise not to make such treaties in future. Amendments can only be effective if they are ratified by three fourths of the states which are represented in the body of delegates, including the United States, France, Italy, the British Empire and Japan.

Of course, the above Covenants will have to be ratified by the parliaments of the countries joining the League before becoming effective.

Sir Wilfrid Dead

Last Sunday morning, whilst he was dressing at his home to go to Mass, the last one of Canada's great statesmen, "Canada's Grand Old Man," Sir Wilfrid Laurier, suffered a stroke of paralysis, the left side being affected. After a few hours he seemed to rally, so that some hopes for his recovery were entertained, but shortly after midnight on Monday morning a second stroke occurred, so that all hopes were soon abandoned. Death came at 2.30 o'clock on Monday afternoon.



Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was born at St. Lin, in the province of Quebec, on Nov. 20th, 1841, of French Canadian parents. He received his education in the primary schools of his home town. After graduating from Assumption College, he studied law at McGill University and was called to the bar in 1864. In 1871 he was elected member of the provincial legislature and three years later member of the Dominion Parliament, of which he has been a member ever since. In 1877 he became Minister of Inland Revenue in the Mackenzie Cabinet. Since 1887 he was leader of the liberal party in the Dominion Parliament. In 1896 he became Prime Minister, which post he held until the defeat of the Liberals in 1911 on the Reciprocity Question.