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After-the-War News

BERLIN, Dec. 6. — In a talk with a correspondent Gustav Noske, German minister of defence, said: "The limit has long been reached. Let the allies occupy the country if they like. The peace compromise to us is not peace but abrogation of the war. Were such a treaty accepted, the German nation would rise up and avenge themselves upon the men who signed it, and it would be right. Great Britain and France deliberately are planning the destruction of Germany. All the confidence I ever had in the pledges of the allies is gone forever. By deceit and trickery, the British and French governments are working opposition in their countries to cripple Germany still further beyond the crushing effect of the first treaty. We have yielded too often, and now must resist. Let the allies do what they please." Asked whether he would resign if the remainder of the government decided to accept the allied terms, Noske replied that he could not say what he would do a week hence, but that his present position had been deliberately adopted and was unchanged. The correspondent says that although Noske carefully emphasized that he was only defining his own position, his words agreed with the intentions ascribed to the other members of the cabinet. The two straws which Noske represents as having broken the back of German endurance are the demand for dock and harbor material and the protocol empowering the allies to enforce execution of the peace treaty. The correspondent suggested that if the Germans had not sunk the warships in the Scapa Flow, the demand of the allies for tugs and docks would not have been made. To this Noske replied: "Oh yes, they would. The British would have invented some pretext. Great Britain is out to cripple Germany and demands our last dredges and cranes so as to prevent the revival of our mercantile marine." VIENNA, Dec. 7. — Dr. Karl Renner, the chancellor, has been notified by the supreme council at Paris that it is willing to receive him personally to plead his country's dangerous plight. Dr. Renner will beg for immediate help, proposing as an alternative the retirement of the present government and the election by the allies of a neutral dictator and administrative staff to govern the country. WARSAW, Dec. 7. — Evacuation of the territory ceded to Poland by Germany, according to the terms of the German-Polish accord concluded recently, will start at 6 A. M. on the seventh day after the signature of ratification of the protocol of the peace treaty in Paris. Occupation by the Poles will begin at once. COPENHAGEN, Dec. 8. — Reports received here stated a ten-day armistice had been concluded between Poland and soviet Russia to enable the two governments to negotiate exchange of prisoners.

PARIS, Dec. 9. — Roumania is expected to become a party to the peace treaty with Austria and Bulgaria today. Her plenipotentiaries, it is stated, will sign the treaty in connection with the Austrian pact providing for the protection of racial minorities and will attach their signatures to the Bulgarian treaty. LONDON, Dec. 9. — An official statement issued by General Denikine reports fierce fighting in the Kamyschin, Kursk, Kiev and Tsarytsin regions, generally favorable to Denikine's forces, who captured 1200 prisoners at Tsarytsin, Dec. 4. The Bolsheviki statement received today reports success on the Don front and on the Persian border, where, after severe fighting, the Reds occupied Kazaudzhik, taking 1500 prisoners and much booty. The Bolsheviki admit the abandonment of Berdichev, southwest of Kiev, but declare that they have started another offensive, as a result of which heavy street fighting is proceeding in Berdichev. The Bolsheviki state further to have occupied Bielgorod, on the Donetz, 73 miles south of Kursk. PARIS, Dec. 9. — The Supreme Council's notes dealing with the peace treaty were delivered to Baron von Lersner, head of the German delegation, last evening. The first note denies the German demands for modification of the treaty on the surrender of Germans charged with crimes against international warfare and the return of prisoners. It agrees to consider the economic effects of the indemnities required for the sinking of the warships in the Scapa Flow in "a spirit of equity" after a hearing by the reparations commission. "In this spirit we await without delay the signature of the protocol and the exchange of ratifications." Regarding the coercion clause of the protocol, the Supreme Council considers that the signature of the protocol and ratification will make the treaty effective and that the protocol's execution will be gained by the general terms of the treaty and by ordinarily recognised methods. It rejects the German's "pretended right" to modification of the treaty clauses as compensation for the absence of United States citizens from the commission. It declares that it is in vain for Germany to seek to delay the treaty's effectiveness because of the position of the United States with regard to the commission. The second note deals entirely with the Scapa Flow incident. It places the responsibility on the Germans for the sinking and sees in the protest "only an attempt, difficult to explain, to delay the treaty." The note cites the secret message of the chief of the German admiralty to Admiral v. Reuter, in command of the ships in the Scapa Flow, telling him that the fleet's disposition "cannot be decided without us, it will be finished by us and delivery to the enemy avoided." MUNICH, Dec. 10. — In a letter addressed to the President of the Bavarian Red Cross, former Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, who commanded German armies in Belgium and France,

and who is in Switzerland, offers to surrender himself in response to the demands of the entente for the extradition of German army leaders, provided that his action will bring about the release of German prisoners in France. The former crown prince says the demand for extradition, in view of the fact that the judge and prosecutor are one, "is a mockery of every sense of justice." He volunteers, however, that if the entente insists upon the fulfillment of the extradition clause in the peace treaty before the German prisoners are released, that he will present himself for extradition. BERLIN, Dec. 11. — Germany's reply to the last note from the supreme council of the peace conference has been sent to Versailles. Nothing has been given out relative to its contents aside from a hint that its general tenor reciprocates the conciliatory tone of the last communication from the entente. LONDON, Dec. 11. — Andrew Bonar Law, the government leader, answering several questions in the House of Commons today, hinted that the Adriatic trouble was a subject of discussion between Premier Clemenceau of France, Foreign Minister Scialoja of Italy and Premier Lloyd George, as was the Russian situation and Turkey. He gave no indication of the course of the conference, however. LONDON, Dec. 11. — In the House of Commons today, Leslie Orme Wilson announced that up to Dec. 7 there had been delivered to the allies 355 vessels of a gross tonnage of 1,788,913, of which 203 vessels of 1,200,000 tons were in British hands. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11. — Fresh Japanese troops are being sent into Siberia say official dispatches from Vladivostok. Two transports now are unloading at Vladivostok, and others are reported en route. IRKUTSK, Dec. 12. — The retirement of the Siberian army continues and the Bolsheviki are within fifty miles of Nova Nikolavsk, the evacuation of which has been greatly hampered by a lack of fuel. Little fighting is reported, the Bolsheviki apparently being content to follow up the retreating Poles who replaced the Czechs on the western extremity of the railway. LONDON, Dec. 12. — The capture of Kharkov, in Southern Russia, one of the bases of General Denikine, is announced in a Moscow official dispatch received by wireless today. The occupation of Valki, about 20 miles southwest of Kharkov, also is claimed by the Bolsheviki. An official statement issued by the war office says volunteers of General Denikine's army, 80 miles east of Kiev, have been driven out of Piryatin, in the government of Poltava. The statement says the Denikine forces have fallen back to a defensive line along the Poltava-Kiev railway, but are defending themselves successfully in positions encircling Kiev on a 20-mile radius. PARIS, Dec. 12. — Austria must have help from the Allies in order

to save her from famine and bankruptcy, Chancellor Renner, of the Austrian Republic, told the Associated Press today, in explaining his presence in Paris where he came to present to the supreme council the situation, which, he declared, faces the country. "When I left Vienna, we had only 9,000 tons of flour for 6,700,000 people, a supply of six days only," said Dr. Renner. "Children are dying of hunger and cold in Vienna, and 85 percent of those between 9 months and three years old are suffering with rickets. The loss of weight on the part of the nursing mothers is serious, resulting in the diminution of the nursing capacity. For this reason it is of the utmost importance that supplies go forward at once, even while we are in Paris awaiting the result of negotiations for credits, because weeks must pass before supplies ordered now can reach Austria. By help, I mean such assistance as will facilitate our task of keeping the nation alive, and at the same time fulfilling our obligations to the allied powers. We are now paying thirty prices for everything we buy. That is to say, the crown has depreciated to one-thirtieth of its normal value. At the same time we have exhausted our reserves in securities and we have nothing left but the resources which, according to article 197 of the treaty of St. Germain, are mortgages to the Allies for payment of reparations. I am going to ask the supreme council to release from the mortgage a sufficient amount of our national wealth to form the basis of security for loans that are absolutely needed to insure feeding of our people. What we need first is a long term credit of a hundred million dollars with which to procure food until October, 1920." "Karl Renner painted a lamentable picture of the situation in Vienna to a representative of the Temps. "The infantile mortality," said the chancellor, "has reached 60 percent. A heated house is a thing unknown, and a hot meal a rarity. The coal ration is six pounds weekly per family, and there is a long wait in the street to get it. He ended by expressing thanks to the peace conference for allowing the Austrians to come to Paris and lay before it the state of affairs as it exists in Austria. LONDON, Dec. 13. — Brilliant cavalry raids by General Denikine's Cossacks in the rear of the Bolsheviki forces, in the region of Kamyschin, between Dec. 1 and 9, in which 2,500 prisoners were taken are reported in a communique received from the Denikine headquarters. A number of cannons and machine guns were captured by the raiders. Another raid yielded 350 prisoners. The abandonment of Berdichev by the Denikine troops is admitted. LONDON, Dec. 13. — Allied representatives in conference have decided definitely to let Russia settle its own difficulties, it was learned authoritatively today. The conference, in which Premier Lloyd George, Premier Clemenceau, Foreign Minister Scialoja and American Ambassador Davis

participated, was said to have determined not to deal with the Bolsheviki and at the same time to refuse further aid to General Denikine and Admiral Kolchak, anti-Bolsheviki leaders. Canadian News Saskatchewan REGINA. — An outbreak of hemorrhagic septicaemia it is reported have occurred among the cattle in southern Saskatchewan. This disease is usually an acute infectious distemper, which manifests itself either as inflammation of the digestive tract in the form of a swelling of the skin and underlying tissue, or as a necrotic pneumonia. The principal symptoms are fever, loss of appetite, cessation of rumination, sometimes accompanied by colicky pains and sometimes by a cough and difficult respiration. The disease is sometimes mistaken for anthrax and sometimes for blackleg. Energetic measures are being taken by the provincial department of agriculture to combat the spread of the disease. A preventive vaccine, said to be 100 per cent effective, can be obtained at cost from the livestock branch of the department. The livestock commissioner, Dr. J. G. Robertson, asks that all cases of diseases among cattle in any part of the province be reported to him immediately. —The government of Saskatchewan has expended no less a sum than \$43,200,000 for educational purposes since the province was erected in 1905, the Provincial treasurer Hon. Chas. Dunning announced in the legislative chamber. Public accounts show a total expenditure for education during the period mentioned of \$8,831,990. A further 4,369,000 represents the proceeds of the supplementary revenue tax used for the advancement of education. The statement was made during consideration of the bill to amend the supplementary revenue act an amendment which is designed to ensure that the province's income for all monies expended on education be handled in a different manner to other educational expenditures having occurred this fact. Five are dead as a result of an explosion in a stove on the farm of A. John McQuitty, who lived two miles from Dubeque. Fire broke out in the theatre at Ponteix, Dec. 6, doing damage estimated at \$75,000 and destroying eleven places. —Woman has invaded the realm of big game hunters in this province, a license having been issued to Maud McIntyre of Boharm. She has already taken to the woods and landed a moose, for which due credit has been given by game inspector of the game department. Reports indicate that the season is likely to be a successful one. PRINCE ALBERT. — The city of Prince Albert is rapidly assuming its place as a fur market cen-

ter. Fur is being brought into the city in large quantities, and a number of buyers from outside points are being paid for muskrat skins which are already selling from \$2.50 to \$2.75 a piece or 60% advance on prices the same time last year. That muskrats are plentiful is evidenced in the fact that one trapper brought in over 4,000 rat skins in addition to other varieties. Some infringement of the game laws are being reported. J. Gadard of Danden was convicted of having unprime rat skins and was fined \$10 and costs. 139 skins being confiscated. DUCK LAKE. — Starting in the basement on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 7th, fire totally destroyed the Bank of Montreal building and home of A. S. Foy, the manager, at Duck Lake. The furniture is a charred mass of ruins and practically nothing of value was saved. The total loss cannot be estimated, as the safe has not yet been opened. Some 20 tons of coal in the basement smouldered for some days. This is the fourth time Mr. Foy has had the misfortune to be burned out, twice in the bank. Each time it was a complete loss. Ontario OTTAWA. — Vital statistics, gradually coming in to the department of Indian affairs, indicate that the total mortality from flu among the wards of the nation on the various reserves and hunting districts will reach a total of almost five thousand. The greater proportion of the deaths occurred in Ontario and Quebec. \$100,000 was expended by the department in combating the epidemic among the Indians. (Continued on page 5.) Premier Borden Will Resign. OTTAWA, Dec. 11. — Suffering from impaired health in the wake of the war, and enjoined by his physician that retirement is absolutely necessary, Sir Robert Borden, prime minister of Canada since 1911, and one of the outstanding figures in world politics, is held to retire from public life. A caucus of ministerial supporters is to be held early in January to select a new leader who would become premier. Sir Robert afterwards would resign, and, in doing so, would the governor general as to whom he should call upon to form a ministry. The semi-official intimation of the premier's retirement came on Sunday, and it is known that already steps are being taken to summarize the party caucus. It will determine the selection of the man upon whom the mantle of Sir Robert is destined to fall. This sudden development is not a surprise to those who have learned of the premier's condition. The rumor has been current since his return from the south, but it is being borne out somewhat earlier than generally expected.