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St. Peters Bote,

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In The Wake Of The War

PARIS, Jan. 13. — A republic has been proclaimed in Luxemburg. Grand Duchess Marie has withdrawn to her chateau near the capital. — The republic however only lasted six hours, French military restoring order.

BELGRADE, Jan. 13. — The immediate withdrawal from Montenegro of all the Italian troops is demanded in a resolution passed by the Montenegrin National assembly.

WARSAW, Jan. 14. — Bolshevik forces are converging on Warsaw over three lines of railroad. They are advancing from Vilna and have passed Zudarec and Orani. Southwest of Lida, they have reached Mosty, which is situated on the eastern bank of the Niemen river. Other columns are reported nearing Brest-Litovsk.

ODESSA, Jan. 14. — Gen. Deneikin, the anti-Bolshevik leader in southern Russia has inflicted a sharp defeat on the Bolsheviks on the River Kuma, in the Caucasus. One thousand prisoners were captured by the forces.

BERNE, Jan. 14. — The Ukrainian government has sent an ultimatum to Roumania demanding the evacuation of Bukovina, according to a telegram received from Kiev today. Ukrainian troops, it is announced, are moving toward the Bukovina frontier.

LUXEMBURG, January 14. — Princess Charlotte, sister of Grand Duchess Marie, has been chosen as the latter's successor by the chamber of deputies which met immediately after the abdication of the grand duchess was announced. By a vote of 30 to 19, the chamber decided to immediately appoint a delegation to receive Princess Charlotte's oath of office. Princess Charlotte will assume office Wednesday.

PARIS, January 14. — France, Great Britain, Italy, the United States and Japan will each have five representatives in the peace congress. This was decided upon today by the supreme council engaged in the preliminary work of organizing the peace procedure. The British dominions, it was decided, will be represented apart from Great Britain, Canada, Australia, South Africa and India will have two representatives each and New Zealand will have one delegate.

PARIS, Jan. 14. — The economic terms approved by today's session of the supreme war council to be imposed for the extension of the armistice with Germany, provides that Germany shall hand over to the Allies all her cargo steamers in German and other ports to enable the Allies to revictual Germany and such adjacent territory as may be decided upon. By Feb. 17th they must deliver some 58,000 agricultural machines of various kind. As a guarantee for the fulfilment of the demands the entente also reserves the right of occupying the sector of the fortress of Strassburg formed by the fortifications on the right

bank of the Rhine, together with a strip of territory from five to ten kilometres in front of it.

GENEVA, Jan. 14. — Two thousand persons have been killed at Przemysl, Galicia, by the Ukrainians, according to a dispatch to the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna, a copy of which has been received here. The Ukrainians have been bombarding Przemysl for several days, and conditions in the town are described as terrible. The gas and electric plants have been destroyed, and there is no light in the town. Water and food are also lacking.

PARIS, Jan. 15. — The supreme council of the peace congress resumed its sessions at 10:30 o'clock today. Those in attendance were Premier Clemenceau and Foreign Minister Pichon for France; President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing for the United States; Premier Lloyd George and foreign Secretary Balfour for Great Britain; Foreign Minister Sonnino for Italy, and Viscount Chinda and Baron Matsui for Japan.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 15. — A battle with machine guns and rifles has occurred at Euer, Prussia, between government forces and spartacans, who had barricaded themselves in the town hall, according to a dispatch from Dortmund. The spartacans finally surrendered. Upon the retirement of the government forces the spartacans shot the machine gunners belonging to the troops and re-occupied the town hall. The chief burgomaster was detained temporarily by the spartacans as a hostage, but later was released. Five persons were killed in the course of the fighting.

MUNICH, Jan. 15. — An attempt to overthrow the Bavarian government was planned for today. Government forces, however, intercepted the spartacans, who were marching from Stuttgart and Augsburg to Munich, and dispersed them. Two hundred bolsheviks were arrested in raids on local hotels and many of them were beaten severely by angry soldiers.

PARIS, Jan. 16. — News of the resignation of the Italian Cabinet has been received here. The present crisis is said to be due to the conflict in the Orlando Ministry between those favoring and those opposing the policy of Foreign Minister Sonnino for the largest possible territorial annexation and for no concessions, particularly to the Jugo-Slavs.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 16. — The Polish legionaries have advanced to within two miles and a half east of Bromberg, a town of Prussia in the province of Posen, according to a report received by the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin. The Poles now practically invest Bromberg.

LONDON, Jan. 16. — The Polish government has provisionally taken over the administration of Lithuania to protect the country from the Bolsheviks, according to a telegram from Warsaw today. The action was taken at the request of the president of the Lithuanian republic.

LONDON, Jan. 16. — The holy

city of Medina has capitulated to King Hussein, under the Turkish armistice terms. The delay in bringing the garrison to compliance with the terms was due to its long isolation, which necessitated our permitting the interchange of special communications with Constantinople, and to permit this armistice period to be prolonged locally. It was rendered incumbent upon King Hussein to secure the capitulation by arrangement, and not by assault. The Amir Abdulla, representing the king of the Hedjaz, entered Medina at 11 a.m. on Monday. He was enthusiastically acclaimed, and proceeded to the tomb of the prophet, where he offered the mid-day prayer.

BERNE, Jan. 16. — There is much political unrest in Hungary, according to advices received here, and position of Count Karolyi, as president of the republic, is by no means secure. The Socialists are very active, and have demanded that one of them be appointed to the post of minister of the interior in the cabinet which Count Karolyi is forming. The police of Budapest are reported to have recently arrested 3,000 suspected foreigners, and their expulsion has been ordered. The Bolshevik leader, Samuel, is reported to have been arrested.

STOCKHOLM, January 16. — A violent peasant rising in the interior of Russia against the imposition of excessive taxes by the Bolshevik and against the "committees for fighting poverty," which exercises a tyrannical dictatorship in the villages, is reported in a Petrograd despatch. The peasants in the Tula government mercilessly killed members of such committees.

LONDON, Jan. 17. — British prisoners numbering 158,431, have been released by the Germans. Of these, 8,047 are officers, 145,776 are of other ranks, and 4,608 are civilians. An American, British and French joint commission has gone to Regensburg to supervise the movement of Roumanian and Serbian prisoners out of Austria and Germany by way of the Danube.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 17. — The armistice between the Allies and Germany has been extended, the agreement to that effect being signed by Mathias Erzberger, the German armistice commissioner at Treves last Wednesday, according to a Berlin dispatch received here.

BASEL, January 17. — Dr. Karl Liebknecht has been shot and killed while trying to escape as he was being taken prisoner, according to the Frankfort Gazette. It is also reported that Rosa Luxemburg, Dr. Liebknecht's chief lieutenant, was also shot dead after being beaten into unconsciousness by a crowd at Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 17. — Virtually the entire Berlin press regards the fate of Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, the Spartacan leaders, as having "something of divine justice in it," as the Tages Zeitung phrases it. Of Dr. Liebknecht, the Lokal Anzeiger says: "He brought his fate upon

himself." Continuing its comment the newspaper says: "The murder of Rosa Luxemburg shows how tremendous must have been the indignation, which has seized the people of Berlin as the result of the criminal activity of the Spartacans."

ZURICH, Jan. 17. — The Spartacan revolution has been revived on a large scale in Berlin and several of the provinces, following the death of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, it was reported in a dispatch received here. The government is expected to take violent measures in an effort to suppress the new disorders. Five new divisions of government troops have arrived in Berlin. The city gives the impression of being occupied almost entirely by soldiery.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 17. — Maxim Litvinoff, former Bolshevik ambassador to London, has sent a note to President Wilson declaring that the Bolshevik government of Russia is prepared to cease its world propaganda if the Allies will agree to enter into peace negotiations with it, according to the Social Demokrat.

PARIS, Jan. 18. — Today's real peace conference business was: 1st. Submission of memorandums by all powers on the responsibility of the authors of the war; 2nd. Memorandums on responsibility for crimes committed during the war; 3rd. Legislation regarding international labor. The society of nations will be the first business of the next meeting.

PARIS, Jan. 18. — "You hold in your hands the future of the world," President Poincare of France declared today, in his address to the delegates at the opening of the conference of Paris. Poincare recommended the establishment of a league of nations. His closing words were: "I leave you, gentlemen to your grave deliberations. I declare open the conference of Paris."

VLADIVOSTOCK, Jan. 18. — Information here is to the effect that an inter-allied agreement for control of the Siberian railway has been signed. The British are to control the line from Irkutsk westward; the French the Amur branch, and the American Railway Corps is to be chief executive of the system.

PARIS, Jan. 18. — The king of the Hedjaz (Arabian) has been granted representation at the peace congress.

PARIS, Jan. 18. — Full representation was accorded the press at today's opening conference after a stiff fight against the French insistence that only three men of each nationality be admitted.

PARIS, Jan. 18. — Australia, as a free and independent nation, has its own peace demands for consideration at the conferences, Premier Hughes declared today. Recognition of the British Dominions by the peace congress marks the dawn of a new era, the premier believes. It is taken to mean that the world recognizes Australia, Canada, South Africa, New Zealand and India as autonomous nations tied only by sentiment to the motherland.

WARSAW, Jan. 18. — Ignace

Paderewski, having reached an agreement with General Pilsudski, has succeeded partly in forming a new Polish cabinet. Gen. Pilsudski will be foreign minister, which will permit him to retain much of his power. The new cabinet is subjected to approval of German Poland. It will continue in office until elections are held within the next fortnight.

LONDON, Jan. 19. — Mitau, the capital of Courland, has been occupied by the Bolsheviks, according to a German wireless despatch received here. The Germans were obliged to leave behind numerous guns and ammunition. After the Germans evacuated Mitau, fire broke out, destroying many houses in the centre of the town.

LONDON, Jan. 19. — Grave election riots are taking place today in Germany, where the people are voting to choose members of the national assembly. A general strike has been declared at Leipzig, which is without gas and water. A mob in this town is said to have destroyed the election bureau of the Democratic party and to have confiscated the evening editions of the Tageblatt and General Anzeiger, compelling these papers to publish a declaration deploring "the murders in Berlin" and blaming the government for them. Strikes and demonstrations are reported in Dusseldorf and other towns. Airmen are flying over Berlin today and bombarding the city with pamphlets issued by the political parties, it is reported.

DUBLIN, Jan. 19. — Sinn Fein officers announced that the meeting of the Irish Republican parliament next Tuesday will be open to press and public on presentation of tickets obtainable at Sinn Fein headquarters. Representation will be confined to elected members of the parliament, but the unsuccessful candidates and those occupying government positions will participate.

LONDON, Jan. 19. — Prince John, youngest son of King George, died at Sandringham last night. The Prince was born at Sandringham, July 11, 1907. He was the prime favorite of the servants and tenants at Windsor and it is said he was the favorite brother of Princess Mary. An official bulletin issued this evening says: "Prince John, who since infancy had suffered epileptic fits, which lately had become more frequent and severe, passed away in his sleep following an attack at 5.30 p. m. Saturday."

Canadian News

Saskatchewan

REGINA. — With only four votes recorded against the resolution, the Saskatchewan Assembly approved the resolution urging the Dominion government to repeal the war times election act, which has been under debate for the greater part of three days.

Scenes of unprecedented enthusiasm greeted the appearance of ex-premier Hon. Walter Scott, on the floor of the Saskatchewan assembly which he visited in the

capacity of a guest in the evening of Jan. 16. The assembly and visitors in the gallery rose en masse and received him with a rousing rendition of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Hon. Mr. Scott returned to Regina on the 16th from Rochester, where he underwent an operation for nasal trouble.

The total consumption of city water in Regina last year was approximately 50,000,000 galls. less than in 1917. The total consumption during 1918 was 870,609,473 gallons.

Flight-Lieut. Hartley Davis, son of Rev. and Mrs. E. A. Davis, Oxbow, and formerly a student at Regina college, has been appointed to an airplane experimental station in Suffolk, England, the only one of its kind in Great Britain. His duty is that of an expert pilot, testing the efficiency and perfection in flight of new airplane engines offered by inventors to the British government. There are three expert airmen appointed to this work — an Englishman, an Australian and Lieut. Davis, a Canadian.

SASKATOON. — Melfort, Humboldt and Le Pas joined with Saskatoon to urge closer railway connection. Lines are wanted to bring Carrot River Valley into closer relationship with Saskatoon — Melfort to Vonda — St. Brieux to Humboldt. Immediate completion of Hudson's Bay Line is urged. Saskatoon is favored for stock yards.

At the annual Provincial Seed Fair Sengor Wheeler of Rosthern won first prize with his Kitchener wheat, and gathered in quite a few other prizes. R. H. Carter of Fort Qu'Appelle won the first prize for the best exhibit of Red Fife wheat and W. T. Mathieson of Moose Jaw won the first prize for Marquis wheat.

The Saskatoon poultry show, with two thousand utility birds exhibited, was most successful.

A Saskatchewan University student, G. J. Walker, has received a Fellowship for research work at McGill University, Montreal, in connection with the vulcanisation of rubber.

Col. Norman Lang, M. P. for Humboldt, has plans for a million dollar Memorial Convention Hall to be erected in this city as a tribute to soldiers from Northern Saskatchewan, who fell in the great war.

A fire broke out in the Great West Saddlery warehouse among some collar pads on the third floor. The sprinkler system was released and a great deal of water damage resulted.

Ray Rayhill, up to a few days ago agent of the Merchants Casualty Company in Saskatoon, was arrested by the C.P.R. police just as he stepped aboard the "Tunisian" at St. John, N.B. Rayhill is alleged to have embezzled about \$300 of the company's funds and then left for the east.

PRINCE ALBERT. — There are rumors that the C.P.R. proposes entering Prince Albert at an early date. It is understood that the C. (Continued on page 8.)