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St. Peters Bote.

Ein Familienblatt zur Erbauung und Belehrung.

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GENERAL NEWS.

HELSINGFORS, Nov. 16. — General Yudenitch, commander of the Russian northwestern army, is retreating hurriedly from Yamburg in the direction of Narva, on the Gulf of Finland, according to latest advices. Some of his troops have already entered the Esthonian lines. The Esthonian authorities announce their intention of disarming the Yudenitch forces. There is a rumor that Yudenitch has resigned his command, but this is not confirmed.

LONDON, Nov. 16. — The eastern coast of the Black Sea, from Yelzhik to Sochy, has been seized by an insurgent army of 70,000 men, operating in the rear of General Denikine, the anti-Bolshevik leader, on the southwestern Russian frontier, according to a wireless despatch from Moscow. Soviets have been formed, the despatch adds.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 16. — Despatches received here today say that the Lettish troops are encircling Mitau, where the headquarters of Colonel Avaloff-Bermond are located. The German diplomat has left Mitau for Germany.

LONDON, Nov. 15. — General Denikine has given orders for the evacuation of Kiev, the Ukrainian press bureau announced this afternoon. The Ukrainians, it was asserted, had cut Denikine's communications with the city.

LONDON, Nov. 16. — When the Aliens restriction bill was before the commons last night a stiff fight was made to secure that enemy aliens shall not be permitted to return for seven years, without the secretary's permission. Two years was suggested by the government. A. Hopkins, a former soldier, protested against the perpetual hatred of the German, who, he said, had put up a magnificent fight for over four years and on some occasions had nearly beaten us. Sir John Butcher expressed amazement and disgust at this speech.

FIUME, Nov. 16. — "Commander of Fiume and Commander of Dalmatia." This is the new title conferred on Gabriele D'Annunzio, by the officers of his command who accompanied him to Zara and gave a banquet in his honor on the evening of his arrival. D'Annunzio's entry into Zara was of a triumphant nature. His flagship Nullo was met on the voyage to the city by the Italian torpedo-boat Indomito, which escorted him and exchanged messages assuring him a warm welcome.

FIUME, Nov. 17. — Gabriele D'Annunzio's recent stroke in Dalmatia executed upon Zara, has augmented his land and sea forces to such an extent that they are now estimated to number 50,000 men. The Italian forces of occupation in Dalmatia comprise an army corps with one division at Zara and another at Sebenico. All of these troops are now registered under D'Annunzio's banners and are said to

have ample supplies and all sorts of equipment, assuring their subsistence for several months.

LONDON, Nov. 17. — The capture of Omsk by Russian soviet forces, unofficially denied in advices from Scandinavian sources yesterday, is re-asserted in a Bolshevik communique received by wireless from Moscow today. Severe street fighting preceded the capture, and more than 1,000 prisoners were taken by the Bolsheviks, it is declared.

Dorpat, Nov. 17. — M. Litvinoff, former Russian ambassador to Great Britain, and head of the Bolshevik delegation, conferring with representatives of the Baltic States here, had his initial meeting with the other delegates this afternoon, credentials being exchanged. Although present discussions cover merely the exchange of prisoners, they are regarded as most important, as the attitude of M. Litvinoff on that question will probably indicate the position of the Bolsheviks on the subject of an armistice and peace.

BERNE, Nov. 17. — A serious crisis appears imminent in Austria, according to advices received here. Political discontent and the economic distress are arousing the people. The Vienna government, it is reported, is unable to maintain its power and the republic is likely to fall to pieces, several groups declaring for a union with Germany. It is asserted that the Austrian army will not attempt to prevent a new revolution, as its officers have for some time gradually been replaced with socialists.

LONDON, Nov. 18. — The Bolshevik claim the capture of ten generals and more than 100 other officers at Omsk, according to an official statement issued today by the soviet government at Moscow. Kolchak's army is being pursued in an easterly direction, the statement adds.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Nov. 18. According to telephone reports received here from Escanaba, Mich., at noon today, 18 bodies, believed to be those of members of the crew of the missing ore carrier John Owen, have been recovered at Munising, Mich., on the south shore of Lake Superior.

LONDON, Nov. 18. — "I have not any fear of revolution in Britain, but dread wild adventures." So said Lloyd George amid the cheers of most of the coalitionists and all the Labor members of the house of commons last night. The premier's phrase is the keynote of the government's policy in Russia and marks the overthrow of certain sections of the British cabinet, notably Winston Churchill, who would have Britain continue to give every possible aid to Kolchak and Denikine in their onslaught upon the Bolshevik forces. "We have done all we can do," said Lloyd George. "You talk of what France, Japan and America have done in this war. I tell you Britain has contributed more than all these countries put together." Here Winston Churchill interjected the remark: "In money and munitions." "Yes," said Lloyd George, "in money

and munitions. We have redeemed our debts of honor for the help which Russia gave us in the war. To do more for Russia would be to lead us into a morass." Then, referring to the dangers of fomenting British unrest by Britain expending herself in overseas adventures, he added in solemn tones: "Will any wise man, whatever his creed, recommend that Britain land men and undertake this terrible responsibility of restoring order in a country which is a continent, which is part of two continents, in which no country has intervened without disaster. I could take no such responsibility." The commons re-echoed with cheers at the premier's refusal to go on with the Russian adventure. John Ward, who began the war in the navy and has just returned from Russia, where he was practically commander-in-chief of the British forces, pulverized the allegations of Hon. Arthur Henderson, Labor leader, that the British government had bolstered up the reactionary system in Russia and had favored the restoration of czarism. "I think I am democratic enough," he said, amid laughter and cheers, "and I say there is not a word of truth in those allegations." Lord Robert Cecil vastly amused the house with his satirical word picture of Winston Churchill prancing in triumph into Moscow at the head of his Cossacks. Lord Robert sternly criticized the blockade of Russia. He did so with peculiar authority as former minister of blockade.

"The policy of blockade is," he argued, "the vital weapon of the future for the league of nations. Don't blunt that great weapon for the future peace of the world, that great alternative to bloody war."

BERLIN, Nov. 18. — Germany's unrestricted U-boat campaign was approved by Field-Marshal von Hindenburg and Gen. Ludendorff because "it was necessary to prevent our soldiers from being killed by American munitions and Germany's women and children from being starved by the entente blockade," the field-marshal told the reichstag committee investigating the war. Germany would have declared unrestricted under-seas warfare sooner, Ludendorff declared before the committee, but she feared Great Britain would use it as a lever to force Holland and Denmark to declare war upon Germany. The proportionate strength of Germany and the allies was unfavorable to German arms from the start, von Hindenburg said, yet Germany would have won, he declared, had she been able to bring about the same co-operation between all elements that Great Britain and France; did if there had been solid, united co-operation between the army and the homeland, we could have attained victory.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19. — An official mission of German business men is coming to the United States to purchase raw materials for their industries, the state department was advised today. Their early arrival is expected.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19. — Foreign exchange again dropped to new low levels today. The pound sterling brought only 4.033, which is 1/2c lower than the lowest rate reported yesterday. Franc cheques dropped to 9.70 for the dollar, 1c below yesterday's quotations, the previous low record. Lire cables were quoted at 12.40 for the dollar, 35c below yesterday's closing prices, and the German mark brought only 2.25 cents, as compared with 23 and 24 cents before the war.

BERLIN, Nov. 19. — The "final judgement of history" will show that the revolution really was only the "keystone" of Germany's military collapse, Field-Marshal von Hindenburg today told the reichstag committee investigating the war. Lack of co-operation, the weakness and failure of political leaders and lack of support in his demand for obedience was the real cause of the disintegration of the German land and naval forces, he declared. Operations were doomed before the revolution, von Hindenburg insisted. It only put the finishing touches to Germany's collapse. Following von Hindenburg, Erich Ludendorff, former quartermaster-general, who shared with the field-marshal the command of Germany's land forces, declared the situation was "most serious" when he and von Hindenburg assumed command. Germany's armies were outnumbered ten to six, he said, and inadequate equipment and ammunition caused heavy losses.

LONDON, Nov. 19. — The position on the Petrograd front as described in a Bolshevik wireless message, is a serious one for General Yudenitch's army, which has been cut in half. It must either surrender, the message says, or cross the frontier into Esthonia, in which direction it is being pursued. In the course of the coming week the region between the Luga and Narva rivers will be cleared.

DORPAT, Nov. 19. — It was announced today that the meeting between the Bolshevik delegation and representatives of the Baltic States here was marked by a readiness on both sides to work for a speedy understanding and that an agreement was quickly reached in principle regarding the exchange of hostages. It was stated that nothing else was officially discussed by the conferees. The status of the Bolshevik delegation was made clear in a statement by Foreign Minister Piip of Esthonia, that the only accredited delegate was M. Litvinoff, former soviet ambassador to Great Britain. The other members of the delegation were only secretaries, the foreign minister said.

LONDON, Nov. 19. — An attempt to assassinate Admiral Kolchak, head of the Russian government, which until recently maintained its capital at Omsk, is reported in a wireless despatch received here from Moscow. Hand grenades were thrown at Kolchak, six soldiers being killed and twelve wounded. The cap-

ture of Kursk, south of Orel, is reported in the despatch, the Bolshevik troops entering the city on Tuesday. In the course of operations resulting in the capture of Tobolsk, Ishim, Tjeukalinsk, Petropavlovsk, Koktzhetoif and Omsk, the despatch asserts, the Bolsheviks took 1,000 officers and 27,000 men as prisoners.

CAIRO, Nov. 19. — Eleven natives were killed and 60 wounded yesterday by British troops, who opened fire on a crowd which besieged the police station during the course of a demonstration. Ten of the wounded are reported to be in a serious condition. The demonstrations were continued today, but in an orderly manner.

CAIRO, Nov. 20. — Ten persons were killed and 120 injured, ninety of whom suffered gunshot wounds, in a riotous demonstration which continued here all day today. The disorder was the most serious since the disturbances last March and April.

LONDON, Nov. 20. — A constitution for Egypt and local self-government for Malta, both of which were announced yesterday, are designed to meet the unrest in those countries. The Egyptian Nationalists have raised the banner of complete independence, and Cairo messages say that the cabinet has resigned as an answer to Field Marshall Allenby's statement of the British plans. Egypt complains that Great Britain has published its intention to maintain a protectorate, but has kept the Egyptians in the dark regarding what is meant by a protectorate and how it is to be carried out. Great Britain's action in preventing an Egyptian Nationalist delegation from going to the Paris conference to present grievances has been another cause for controversy. The government's justification for the charges of neglecting Egypt has been the enormous load of other matters on its hands. The Milner commission, which is to investigate the cause of unrest in Egypt, has not yet started, and the natives threaten to boycott it and refuse to give any information. Malta was in state of tumult for several weeks during the summer, but there were no casualties and little news has reached England. Small attention has been paid to it on account of other overshadowing events.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 20. — Official reports of the recent elections of senators show that the Catholics will hold 43 seats, the Liberals 30, Socialists 20, and the Middle Class and National party of Regeneration one each. The Catholics lost 12 seats, the Socialists gained 10 and the Liberals 2; 27 seats remain to be conferred by the provincial council on Nov. 27.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20. — Sterling exchange today broke through \$4 at the opening of the foreign exchange here, setting a new low record. Demand bills were quoted at \$3.995, off 1/4 cent. Franc checks opened at 9.79 francs, off 5 cent.

MARE ISLAND, Cal., Nov. 20. — The California, America's greatest battleship, was launched successfully from the navy yard here.

U.S. SENATE REJECTS PEACE TREATY AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19. — After three ineffectual attempts to ratify the peace treaty, the Senate last night gave up the attempt and laid the treaty aside. All compromise efforts to bring ratification failed, the three resolutions of ratification all going down by overwhelming majorities. The Republican leaders, apparently despairing of bringing two-thirds of the Senate together for any sort of ratification, then put in a resolution to declare the war at an end. Two of the three ratification votes were taken on the resolution drafted by the Republican majority, containing reservations which President Wilson had told Democratic senators in a letter earlier in the day would mean nullification of the treaty. On each of the votes most Democratic supporters of the treaty voted against ratification. The first vote on this resolution stood 39 for to 55 against. On the second vote, taken after several hours of wrangling in which the Democrats made vain efforts to win over some of the Republican group of mild reservationists, 41 senators voted in the affirmative and 51 in the negative. The third vote was on a straightforward ratification without reservations, which got only 39 votes to 53 opposing it. Only one Republican, Senator McCumber, North Dakota, voted with the Democrats in its support. The Senate adjourned at 11 o'clock. Republican leader Lodge declared today's voting constituted a final decision on the peace treaty unless President Wilson circumvented the Senate rules by withdrawing it and then submitting it again to the Senate.

BERLIN, Nov. 20. — Refusal of the American Senate to ratify the peace treaty means not only that the small nations of Europe will desert the league of nations, but that Germany will be left at the mercy of France, German government officials said today. "It is essential that something be done at once to relieve the present confusion," a high official in the foreign office said. "What Germany wants most is peace." The pan-Germans, however, had possible final defeat of the treaty in America as an opportunity for a separate peace with the United States, with a subsequent German-American alliance. Rejection of the treaty by the Americans pleased the reactionaries in Germany as nothing else could.

PARIS, Nov. 21. — Stephen Pichon, French foreign minister, and Sir Eyre Crowe, assistant under secretary for foreign affairs of Great Britain, last night exchanged ratifications of the treaty guaranteeing British aid to France if, without provocation, she is attacked by Germany. The announcement of ratification of the treaty caused considerable surprise, because it had been generally understood that Great Britain would not ratify the treaty before the United States did so. Pichon also urged that the Versailles treaty be put into force not later than December 1.

(Continued on page 9.)