

St. Peters Bote,

the oldest Catholic newspaper in Saskatchewan, is published every Wednesday at Muenster, Sask. It is an excellent advertising medium.

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\$2.00 per year, payable in advance. Single numbers 5 cents.

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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.

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

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ST. PETERS BOTE,
Muenster, Sask., Canada.

AN APPEAL

To The Inhabitants of St. Peter's Colony

WE MUST HAVE A COLLEGE,
AND THAT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

From the fall of the Roman Empire in the West, to the beginning of the thirteenth century, the land, mind and heart of Europe were cultivated solely by Benedictines. The education of young men especially, has been one of the most important of Benedictine activities ever since St. Benedict trained the youth Maurus and the boy-monk Placid at Monte Cassino, that unsurpassed monument of learning and piety, whose walls to this day resound the divine praises of the holy office. Monasteries flourished by the thousands, and with them the schools, for every monastery had a school attached to it. Over 5,000 students attended some of these schools at one time. This custom of establishing schools in connection with monasteries has prevailed down to the present day. Today there flourish many Benedictine colleges and universities in Europe, as well as in America. In the United States alone there are no less than 20 Benedictine colleges, whereas in Canada the first one is in its incipient stage.

It shall be our aim to offer a complete curriculum in our proposed college, a thorough education, viz., a harmonious development of all the faculties of the soul, heart, mind and body. Besides a training of the mind, the student of the Benedictine college receives a sound moral training. Whatever the young man's future profession in later life may be, a sound moral training is invaluable. Good, honest laymen in the world are needed today, who are able and courageous enough to uphold the principles of Holy Mother Church by word, deed and example.

By this training vocations are fostered. In many a man's breast there is a calling and yearning to devote his life to the service of God in the observance of the evangelical counsels. Not seldom this vocation, which would otherwise have remained doubtful or entirely hidden, is brought to light only after several years of careful training. The earthly peace and happiness, often even the eternal happiness of many a young man depends upon his yielding to this holy impulse. Such pious inclinations are special graces of God and must be cherished, fostered and encouraged, for "Many are called, but few are chosen."

Besides opening a field of holy activity to those who are called to a life of sacrifice in the service of the Lord and thus satisfying the yearnings of the individual heart, this fostering of vocations results in an increase of members in the monastic family, and since the priests and monks, besides devoting themselves to the acquirement of their own perfection, apply themselves also to educational, pastoral and missionary work, this increase of laborers in the vineyard of the Lord is an immense benefit to humanity in general.

Why are most of our colleges over-crowded the current year? The war has undoubtedly proven the worth of an education. Catholic college-bred young men have deported themselves as the most clean-cut and reliable soldiers and have merited the most frequent and important positions.

The needs have too long been felt. The usefulness and necessity of a thorough education are too well known, the propriety of a truly Christian and gentlemanly breeding are too well appreciated to call for a lengthy discussion of their merits.

The opportunity is now ripe. We consider it our sacred duty to provide for the young man, the father, the business man, the clergyman of tomorrow. With Abbot Michael at the helm, we are about to found a high school, college and seminary for the young men of Saskatchewan and Western Canada, primarily for the young men of St. Peter's Colony. And it is especially to our own people, the good people of the Colony, that we turn for support. It shall be their honor, privilege, and duty to assist in a noble work, to share in its manifold benefits here and hereafter. The same holy motives, the same unbending spirit which prompted them to provide their children with parochial and separate schools must impel them now to provide the youth with a higher education and a sound moral training. Need we urge you, friends, to the realization that it is your sacred duty to respond to our appeal? As Catholics without an institution of higher learning, you have a right to appeal to us. In answering your crying need, we are constrained to turn to and lean upon you for support. We promise to make our utmost efforts in your behalf; candidates and professors are at present being trained at home and in the United States. Still we depend upon your spirit of sacrifice and generosity. Should an appeal be necessary? Is an appeal necessary? We joyfully and with the greatest confidence confess that we believe the good people of the Colony are with us. We are assured they will greet our good will and effort with their approval and heartfelt gratitude; that they will in joy and holy fervor embrace the opportunity of giving hearty evidence of their appreciation and good will; and furthermore, that they will rally, heart and soul, to the staunch support of the movement by contributing materially and spiritually toward establishing upon a firm basis our high-school, college and seminary.

Well then, here is your opportunity. On Oct. 28, the day of the Solemn Blessing of the Rt. Rev. Abbot Michael, you will be asked to contribute your first mite towards this worthy, laudable and sacred cause. Come and attend the sublime ceremony of the abbatial benediction in great numbers. The whole of St. Peter's Colony should be well represented. And during the Solemn Pontifical High Mass a collection will be taken up in the Abbey Church on that day which will constitute the initial fund, or as it were, the cornerstone for St. Peter's College at Muenster. Thus far, whenever we found it necessary to appeal to the generosity of the inhabitants of St. Peter's Colony, they always most readily and magnanimously responded. Therefore we take courage and are convinced that also in this case the good people of St. Peter's Colony will do their utmost to support us, most generously in our noble undertaking, the founding of St. Peter's College.

After the Signing of Peace

PARIS, Oct. 11.—Montenegrin forces have inflicted heavy losses on Serbian detachments, in the Montenegro insurrection, which is reported to be continuing in a statement issued by the ministry of foreign affairs of the Montenegrin government. Montenegro, it is said, has again asked the great powers to order the Serbians out of Montenegro. The statement continues: "Montenegrins are being murdered by Serbians in a most cruel manner, M. Boyevitch, a doctor and several other former students having been found on the battlefield with their eyes gauged out and their hands severed."

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 11.—According to a despatch from Helsingfors Russian newspapers report that serious fighting has broken out in Petrograd between adherents and opponents of the Soviet regime. The counter-revolutionaries have taken possession of several important buildings and government institutions, it is said.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—According to the Mail, the text of the essential part of Great Britain's ratification of the German peace treaty, signed by King George yesterday, follows: "We, having seen and considered the treaties, protocol and agreement aforesaid, have approved and accepted and confirmed the same in all and every one of their articles and clauses; and we do, by these presents, approve, accept, confirm and ratify them for ourselves, our heirs and our successors, engaging and promising upon our royal word that we will sincerely and faithfully perform and observe all and singular the things contained and expressed in the treaties, protocol and agreement aforesaid, and that we will never suffer the same to be violated by any one, or transgressed, as far as it lies in our power."

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The approval of the treaty by the French Senate is considered as completing the ratification by three of the great signatory powers and it will become effective as regards France tomorrow or the day after through publication of the law in the official journal. The state of war then will be officially ended. The Allied Powers which have ratified the peace are France, Italy, and England.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A wireless message from General Denikine today claims further victory against the Bolsheviks in the direction of Orel and also in the region of Kiev. The Bolsheviks made an attack on his army with large forces in the vicinity of Orel, but were unsuccessful. General Denikine captured 3,500 prisoners and occupied Kromy, 25 miles southwest of Orel. General Denikine's forces also occupied the important provincial capital Chernigoff, about seventy miles north of Kiev. The advance continues.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—Newspaper dispatches from Rome state that about thirty persons have been killed in encounters between armed peasants and troops in Sicily. There were many wounded. The unrest among the peasants is increasing and bands of armed peasants are roaming throughout the rural districts.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 14.—"The Germans are attacking Riga with poison gas, and also bombarding the town with trench mortars," says a Lettish foreign office communication issued Monday.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—General von der Goltz has resigned from the German army as a result of the latest Entente note, says the Tages Zeitung.

HELSINGFORS, Oct. 14.—Leon Trotzky, soviet war minister, is reported to have admitted in a speech at Penza that the Bolsheviks could not withstand a winter campaign and that there was no longer any hope of victory. Many desertions from the Bolshevik army have been reported recently.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 14.—Two British transports have landed reinforcements on the Turkish Asiatic coast for the British contingent operating against the rebels.

HELSINGFORS, Oct. 14.—The soviet government of Russia has ordered the entire population of that country to train immediately for military service, according to reports reaching here from Russian sources. All peasants, it is said, must devote all their time, which is now occupied with agricultural work, to drilling.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Italy has agreed to the creation of a free state in Fiume, the port remaining under control of the league of nations, says the Petit Parisien which claims to have received reliable information on the subject. At the same time, it is said, Italy is understood to require there shall be no gap between the free state and Italian Istria in order that Fiume may

not be surrounded by Jugo Slav territory.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Twenty-seven war vessels were lost by France during the period of hostilities, it is shown by an order of the day issued by Georges Leygues, the minister of marine, citing this number of war craft destroyed. Included in the list are three battleships—the Denton, the Gaulois and the Suffren.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—Suggestions by the Entente that Germany join in the blockade of soviet Russia have not yet been officially considered by the German cabinet, but have inspired a statement indicating the government's answer will neither be an unconditional refusal nor an indication of assent. The government takes the position that it cannot participate in any enterprise tantamount to the hunger blockade imposed upon Germany five years ago. The Vorwaerts and the Kreuz Zeitung concur in the opinion that the entente proposal must be summarily rejected. The former objects on ethical grounds, and also for the reason that internal disturbances might be caused in Germany. The Kreuz Zeitung protests that Germany, if she agrees to take part in the blockade, would "be raking the chestnuts out of the fire for the benefit of her foes, and, incidentally complicating her stern policy of orientation."

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Six German merchant ships have been captured during the past two days by the British torpedo boat destroyer Westcott which took them to Reval, says the Daily Mail's Royal correspondent.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The Hungarian peace treaty is completed; however, the Peace Conference is waiting until a stable government is established at Budapest before presenting it.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—"The success of General Yudenitch against the Bolshevik is so complete as to be almost staggering," says the Daily Mail's correspondent at Reval, telegraphing Monday. "His advance guard took Kolosova, fifty miles from Petrograd Sunday, and his army recovered the advanced point of the Jugo offensive. A thousand prisoners, thirteen guns, many machine guns, and an armored train were captured yesterday. Pskov was retaken this morning. The Bolshevik everywhere are in panic."

LONDON, Oct. 16.—So successfully has the defence of Riga

proper against the Germans and Russians been maintained that the Lettish government considers it safe to return to the city. The enemy still holds the outskirts of the city on the west bank of the Duna.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Forced back by the onslaughts of enemies on four fronts, the armies of the soviet government of Russia appear to be facing a period pregnant with disaster. Petrograd is doomed to capture.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—Indignation was expressed today by the members of the budget commission of the national assembly when the national treasurer announced the cost of maintaining entente armies of occupation and various control commissions would be from 2,500,000,000 to 3,000,000,000 marks annually. The minister added that the drain on the national finances would "eventually react on the entente," and expressed the hope that the size of the occupying armies would be gradually reduced.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—In his speech at Sheffield last night Prime Minister Lloyd George attributed the delay in the conclusion of the peace treaty with Turkey to the uncertainty as to the attitude of the United States. It was impossible to settle the destiny of Turkey before knowing whether the United States was going to share the burdens of civilization outside of the United States, he said.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 17.—Stephan Friedrich, Hungarian premier, addressing a royalist deputation, said he was convinced that a majority of the Hungarian people were royalists and wished their king back on the throne. He added that the whole people, regardless of racial, class or religious differences could unite under a monarchy.

VIENNA, Oct. 17.—The Austrian national assembly today ratified the peace treaty of St. Germain. The ratification was voted without debate. The German party alone opposed favorable action that party being a unit in opposition.

HELSINGFORS, Oct. 13.—Surrender of Kronstadt, the Bolshevik naval base defending Petrograd, was announced officially today by the Finnish general staff.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The following notice was posted in the Bourse this afternoon: "Official—Petrograd has been taken."

The Blessing of the Rt. Rev. Abbot Michael Ott, O.S.B.

will take place on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28th, the feast of the Apostles Saints Simon and Jude. The beautiful services and ceremonies with Pontifical High Mass will begin at 9 o'clock. His Lordship the Rt. Rev. Vincent Wehrle, O. S. B., Bishop of Bismarck, North Dakota, will officiate. All the people of St. Peter's Colony are cordially invited to attend the blessing of their new spiritual Father, the Rt. Rev. Abbot Michael. — Come, therefore, in great numbers, and show your love, reverence and loyalty to your new head. You will probably never again in your life see such a beautiful and sublime ceremony.