

Canada has
Peace with
days, the
claim it, and
in an official
ting stopped

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES:
Transient advertising 50 cents per inch for first insertion, 25 cents per inch for subsequent insertions. Reading notices 10 cents per line. Display advertising \$1.00 per inch for 4 insertions, \$10.00 per inch for one year. Discount on large contracts. Legal Notices 12 cts. per line newspaper 1st insertion, 8 cts, later ones.

No advertisement admitted at any price, which the publishers consider unsuited to a Catholic family paper.

Address all communications to
ST. PETERS BOTE,
Muenster, Sask., Canada.

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.

VOLUME 16 No. 34 MUESTER, SASK., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1919. WHOLE No. 814

St. Peters Bote
is published every Wednesday.

Contributions, Advertisements or changes in advertisements should reach us not later than the preceding Saturday in order to be inserted in the next following issue.

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

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

Remittances should be made only by Registered Letter, Postal Note or by Money Order, payable at Muenster, Sask.

Address all communications:
ST. PETERS BOTE,
Muenster, Sask., Canada.

After the Signing of Peace

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 27.—The troops under the nationalist leader, Mustapha Kemal Pasha, who recently set up a separatist government in Asia Minor, have occupied the city of Konia and expelled the authorities. Possession of this city is of great strategic importance, since it is the rail head of the railroads heading from Constantinople and from Smyrna. Earlier Despatches had reported the convoking of a separatist parliament by Mustapha Kemal to meet at Erzerum, the site of his government.

ROME, Sept. 29.—Italy must remain in unity with her allies, declared foreign minister Tittoni in the chamber, dealing with the situation growing out of the Fiume incident, and offering to resign in favor of any member who believed he could handle the problem better. He pointed out that the Italian delegates at the peace conference had to adopt an attitude of compromise because, while France and Great Britain had assured Italy of their support, they had avoided going beyond the point in which they would have come into conflict with President Wilson. The foreign minister continued: "I should be a traitor if I did not recommend the avoidance of a course which would put Italy into open opposition in the peace conference. It is indispensable that Italy be united in accord with her allies. The alliance formed for the war must necessarily continue during the peace." Speaking of Italy's former enemies, Tittoni said: "We wish a social revolution in Germany to obliterate any remains of Prussian militarism; we wish Hungary and Bulgaria to become elements of the peace and equilibrium of Eastern Europe; while as for Austria now that we have reached the tops of the Alps, our natural frontier, we are ready to consider the Austrians as brothers." Referring to Asia Minor, he said: "This problem will return for the peace conference at the end of October, when President Wilson will declare whether America will accept a mandate in Turkey or Armenia." There was a lively discussion in the chamber. Deputy Don Colonnas D. Ceasaro, a nationalist, strongly criticized what he referred to as the submissive attitude of the Italian delegation at the peace conference. As to the council of four, he declared there were three of the members who spoke English, while Premier Orlando did not understand a word, so that he resembled another figure, not between two, but among three thieves. "No formula will be acceptable which does not give Fiume to Italy," and "The soldiers will desert."

BASEL, Sept. 30.—The efforts of General von der Goltz "to make his troops evacuate the Baltic having failed," says a Berlin dispatch received here today, the

German government has decided to "recall him definitely."

PARIS, Sept. 30.—Germany's recall of Gen. von der Goltz from the Baltic region will not satisfy the supreme council, it is asserted, the council being determined to place economic pressure on Germany until all German soldiers are withdrawn from the Baltic. Steps are being taken to bring about financial pressure which will speedily cut off the German food supply and bring the public to a realization of the fact that German activities in the Baltic states must cease.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—Consideration was given by the supreme council yesterday to the necessity of not only maintaining, but strengthening the blockade of Bolshevik Russia, according to Le Journal. It is said the council considered the difficulties which might possibly result if Germany should renew relations with Russia when the treaty of peace comes into effect.

VIENNA, Sept. 30.—Troops from the British fleet in the Black Sea have been landed in Odessa and have occupied the city, according to advices received in Budapest.

VLADIVOSTOK, Sept. 30.—Major General Graves, commander of the United States forces in Siberia, has demanded an apology from General Roseanoff, in command of Russian troops in Amur province for the arrest of two United States officers, and the flogging of one of them by Cossacks. An investigation of the conduct of the Japanese officer at Iman, the place where the arrests took place, has also begun by the Japanese high command. The incident, which occurred Sept. 5, is considered one of the most serious to occur since the allies landed in Siberia. The men were arrested by a detachment of Cossacks who claimed the Americans were not provided with identification papers.

BERNE, Sept. 30.—The parliament of Liechtenstein, according to despatches from that country, is about to appeal to the peace conference to invite the principality to join the league of nations.

ROME, Sept. 30.—The Fiume issue will be laid before the Italian people on Nov. 16, together with other matters on which the government wishes to obtain a mandate. The parliament was dissolved yesterday and will reassemble on Dec. 1. Telegraphic advices from Fiume report that Gabrielle d'Annunzio has stated that he considered himself in a state of war with Jugo-Slavia. His declaration was made after the head of the French mission had demanded that d'Annunzio restore telegraphic communication with Agram, the Croatian capital, which d'Annunzio has interrupted.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Complaint that France had been slighted in the make up of the league of nations because the French colonies were not represented although each British colony would have a delegate, was expressed by Deputy Auganeur in the chamber of deputies. He further criticised the peace treaty on the ground that

it does not furnish sufficient guarantee for the execution of its terms by Germany.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 1.—The breaking of the Bolshevik lines at Bulata by the troops of the Finnish General Balakovitch; is reported by a despatch from Helsinki. Whole divisions of the Bolshevik are declared to have surrendered.

ROME, Oct. 1.—Despatches from Belgrade state the Jugo-Slav military circles, in discussing the state of war with Italy, said that this would be the means of diverting the course of the internal situation in Jugo-Slavia, which is still serious, and compel the country to seek allied intervention. Thus, it was explained by them, that a solution of the Adriatic problem would be brought about.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—To allow Italy's claims to Fiume, solely on the basis of its forcible occupation by d'Annunzio's irregular troops, in the opinion of members of the supreme council in Paris, would involve recognition by the Entente of Roumania's claims in Hungary; Greece's claims to large portions of Turkey and even possibly Germany's claim to rich portions of western Russia. It is felt that admission by the council of the right of any nation to seize territory regardless of pledges to refrain from aggression would be regarded as tantamount to an abandonment of the basic principles upon which the peace conference was assembled and as threatening a permanent peace. Plans already being considered, it became known here today, to apply strong pressure to bring about a termination of the dispute over the Adriatic question, as well as in other cases where trouble has arisen jeopardizing the authority of the supreme council and threatening to set at naught its decisions. Unless the Adriatic question is settled satisfactorily within a few days, the United States government may consider the advisability of withdrawing for the present at least any further financial or other material assistance to the other powers unless the council decisions are carried out.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The chamber of deputies today ratified the German peace treaty by a vote of 372 to 53. The chamber then took up the treaties between France and the United States and France and Great Britain, which were unanimously ratified.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—Baron Kurt von Lersner, head of the German delegation, left Versailles and went to the German embassy at Paris. (The German embassy has been officially vacant since the departure of Ambassador v. Schoen at the outbreak of the war.)

HELVINGFORS, Oct. 2.—The Northwestern Russian army is engaged in a general offensive movement in the direction of Pskov. Despite the stubborn resistance of the Bolshevik, eleven villages have been captured. The offensive is continuing.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Rear Admiral Knapp, commanding American naval forces in Europe—

an waters, reported to the navy department that the landing of American marines at Trau, Dalmatia, was at the request of Italian authorities and resulted in preventing "a very serious incident which might have led to open warfare between Serbians and Italians."

Fiume, Sept. 30.—Discipline among Italian regular soldiers is very low along the armistice line and their officers have little control over them in enforcing the blockade of Fiume. As a result, d'Annunzio's army is being constantly reinforced by deserters, whole companies and battalions marching into Fiume to join his forces. Italian carabinieri still maintain some discipline, but they are virtually the only force upon which the government can depend. However, even out of this force 100 deserters have gone over to the d'Annunzio ranks.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—Complete ratification of the peace treaty with Germany by both houses of the French parliament is expected very shortly, possibly within four days. The senate will immediately take up the discussion of the document.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 4.—The city has suddenly become placarded with large posters summoning the people, regardless of race or creed, to rally to the monarchy and demanding an immediate meeting of the national assembly for the purpose of bringing about a monarchy. This is the first open monarchical manifestation since October of last year. The government has just made public figures showing that the soviet rule in Hungary cost the country 13,675,000,000 crowns.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—The Russian foreign minister Tchitcherin, in a wireless received here, says: "Our intentions regarding peace remain the same. We are ready to make peace at any moment, provided military operations are stopped immediately and the blockade is lifted. We have not imposed, and we do not wish to impose communism on anybody."

ROME, Oct. 4.—The government received reports that an Italian steamer plying along the Adriatic coast had been fired upon by Jugo-Slav troops. Several Italian soldiers were wounded, the reports stated.

Latest News

CALCUTTA, India, Oct. 4.—An intense cyclone in Eastern Bengal wrought indescribable havoc. The jute industry is at a standstill. Thousands of small craft have been sunk and many lives lost, while thousands of peasants are homeless.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 5.—Two heroic figures met here today for the first time on American soil, when King Albert and Cardinal Mercier of Belgium worshipped under the vaulted dome of Holy Cross cathedral. The scene within the cathedral was unique in the annals of the western world. Two cardinals sat upon their thrones and with them the king, his queen and heir-apparent as was their royal right under the

laws of the church. As the royal Belgians entered the cathedral they were met at the communion rail by Cardinal Mercier, who greeted them affectionately and then presented them to Cardinal O'Connell of Boston. The latter escorted them to gilded chairs upon the left of his throne at the epistle side of the altar. Behind them sat the Duke of Brabant. At the gospel side was a second crimson throne, upon which sat Cardinal Mercier. Card. O'Connell read a formal greeting to the Belgians. In the afternoon Harvard University conferred upon the king the degree of Doctor of Laws. The degree was the fifth in Harvard's history conferred at any time other than commencement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The favorable trend of President Wilson's condition continued today and there were indications that he might be definitely on the road to recovery.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—With dramatic suddenness in the quiet of the London Sunday afternoon, it was announced that the great railway strike, which appeared to have brought the country almost to the brink of revolution, was settled and that the strikers would resume work as quickly as possible. The terms of the settlement are in the nature of a compromise. The settlement was the result of a long conference today between a trade union delegation, including representatives of the railwaymen's union, Premier Lloyd George and Andrew Bonar Law. Prior to this there was a cabinet meeting. It is conceded on all sides that the settlement is the outcome of the efforts of the executive of the transport workers' federation and men like Arthur Henderson and John R. Clynes, who throughout have set their faces steadily against the idea of a sympathetic strike until every possible avenue of mediation had been explored. The official terms of settlement are as follows:—Work shall be resumed immediately. Negotiations will be resumed on the understanding that they shall be completed before the end of the year. Wages will be stabilized at the present level until Sept. 30, 1920, and at any time after August 1st, they may be reviewed in the light of circumstances then existing. No adult railwayman in Great Britain shall receive less than 51 shillings per week, while the cost of living is 110% above the pre-war level. The railway union agrees that their men will work harmoniously with the men who returned to work or who remained at work during the strike. Nor shall there be any victimisation of strikers. Arrears of wages will be paid on resumption of work.

The New Austrian Red-Book.

BERLIN.—The initiative in the world war was taken at a council of the Austro-Hungarian ministers July 7, 1914, not by the Potsdam council July 5. The Austro-Hungarian council was presided over by Count von Berchtold, then Austrian Foreign Minister. Berchtold deliberately steered the Austrian

Empire—and the world—into war after the assassination of the Austrian heir apparent, Francis Ferdinand. These and other sensational facts are contained in a new Austrian official "Red Book," given out at Vienna. Count von Berchtold, through suppressing or withholding information, endeavored to deceive his own emperor and keep the Berlin government completely in the dark as to his determination to bring about the war. Count Tisza, the assassinated Hungarian premier, characterized Kaiser Wilhelm as "pro-Serbian" and warned Berchtold against "making Berlin shy" with his war plans. Berlin, on the other hand, complained bitterly over Berchtold's withholding his "program of action" from the German Government. Vienna did not give Berlin the text of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia (the cause of the war) until it was too late for Germany to intervene. Kaiser Wilhelm, in a personal letter to Emperor Francis Joseph, dated July 14, 1914, reiterated his assurances of friendship and support, stating that every means must be used to end the Serbian agitation, and added: "I must refrain from taking any position pending the question between your government and Serbia." Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, then chancellor of Germany, warned Vienna that, if Austria provoked war this might bring consequences that could not be foreseen, and he drew Austria's attention to the terrible responsibility of such procedure. Vienna did not give the German Government the text of Serbia's conciliatory answer to the Austrian ultimatum until Berlin had flatly demanded to see it. It develops from the documents that Berchtold, some days prior to the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, requested Baron Conrad von Hoetzendorff, chief of the Austrian general staff, to work out for him a memorial of Austria's military chances in the event of war with Russia, with particular reference to Rumania as an enemy in such a war. This memorial was given to Berchtold on July 2. Emperor Francis Joseph in a personal letter to the Kaiser refers to it as the "memorial which was worked out before the terrible catastrophes at Sarajevo." Indications are that this Hoetzendorff memorial on military prospects in a war with Russia, Rumania and Serbia served as the keynote of Berchtold's thoughts and plans, as contained in a written protocol of the proceedings of the Austrian ministerial council at Vienna, July 7. At this conference Berchtold asserted that "the Kaiser and Bethmann-Hollweg have assured us of their fullest support in the event of armed action." This assertion is contradicted by the Kaiser's letter to Francis Joseph and by Bethmann-Hollweg's warning to Austria. The author of the "Red Book" is Dr. Goos, who, with the authorization of the new Austrian Government, spent months in searching the Vienna foreign office archives.