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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.

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After the Signing of Peace

PARIS, Sept. 20.—French military units will be sent to Bulgaria to supervise the execution of the provisions of the peace treaty with that country.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Swedish press reports from Petrograd by way of Helsingfors say deaths at Petrograd from cholera and dysentery have risen from 200 to 300 a day. Sanitary conditions are reported intolerable, and many of the hospitals have closed for scarcity of food and medicine. A band of Bolshevik robbers for the third time in a short period have sacked the Russian state bank, taking more than 2,000,000 roubles in cash and many valuables. According to another report from Helsingfors, Admiral Kolchak's headquarters have been moved from Omsk to Novo Nikolajevsk.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The German troops in the Baltic region intend to remain in Latvia all winter, making their headquarters in Mitau, according to a Central News despatch.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—There were indications that the supreme council might agree upon a settlement of the Dalmatian question on the basis of a formula making Fiume Italian, but neutral—that is not allowing Italy to keep troops there and internationalizing the docks and railways, thus safeguarding the Jugo-Slav and Central European interests. Great Britain and France have approved of the plan and the Jugo-Slavs are reported to be favorable to it, but are awaiting the United States decision before giving their reply.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—By unanimous vote of the six members present, the senate judiciary committee decided today that the proposed treaty guaranteeing immediate assistance of the United States to France, in event of an unprovoked attack by Germany, was unconstitutional. Twelve of the members were absent and their votes were not cast.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Roumanian and Serbian forces have met in battle near Versecz, according to reports received here today from Budapest. Artillery was employed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Treaty opponents today won the first test of strength in the senate voting on the peace treaty. By a vote of 42 to 40 the senate passed over for one week the third amendment to the treaty, one of the series proposed by Senator Fall of New Mexico. The amendment eliminates the United States from membership on the Belgian boundary commission.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Great Britain, France and Italy have decided to divide among themselves the eighteen German ships now at Hamburg, it was learned today.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—A proposed plan of government for the independent state of Danzig to be created by the treaty with Germany has been received from the municipality of Danzig by the allied commission having the

matter in charge. According to this plan the new state would be called the independent state of the Hansa and Danzig. The senate would be invested with supreme authority, and would comprise twelve members, with twelve substitutes, all to be elected by the people. A citizens' council of 72 members would be elected every four years by universal suffrage. German would be the official language.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A Bolshevik wireless despatch today reports the discovery of an anti-Bolshevik plot with ramifications throughout Russia which led to the capture and execution of 66 men on charges of conspiracy. The plot is said to have originated in Moscow.

BERNE, Sept. 24.—The Polish press bureau here announces that the army of General Denikine, operating in South Russia, has formed a junction with the Polish forces near Kerostene.

OTTAWA, Sept. 24.—In the commons, which did not meet until four o'clock today out of respect to the memory of the late Hon. Frank Cochrane, the third reading was given to the bill giving effect to the terms of the peace treaty.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The answer given by Premier Bratianu of Rumania, to the allied note delivered by Sir George Russell Clerk, who went to Bucharest as an emissary of the Peace Conference says: Rumania is ready to evacuate Budapest or to co-operate there with the allies in maintaining order, and is prepared to deliver to the allies a list of the war material and rolling stock seized. Rumania, however, expresses in the note the hope that as she had recovered only what was due from Hungary, the allies would not dispossess her of these acquisitions. One point upon which she insists, according to this version of the note, is the removal of the Hungarian blockade.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—In an explanation to the chamber of deputies today, Premier Clemenceau, after declaring that the league of nations could exist even though rejected by the United States senate, asserted that it was precisely because the French felt that the league of nations was an insufficient guarantee for some years to come, that the protective treaty of alliance between France, Great Britain and the United States was drawn up.

ROME, Sept. 25.—The situation throughout Italy, resulting from the uncertainty of the Fiume affair, has been complicated by a strike of metal workers which has affected all factories. A general nation-wide strike is threatened, which would not only tie up the industries of Italy, but also the means of transportation, including shipping. The postal and telegraph employes already have taken recourse, causing delay to letters and telegrams. The general non-delivery of many of the missives has caused serious inconvenience.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Apparently in emulation of Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio, whose dramatic seizure of Fiume centred the atten-

The Rt. Rev. Michael Ott, O.S.B. Is Duly Confirmed by the Holy Father As the second Abbot of St. Peter's Monastery

The joyful news reached St. Peter's Abbey on Friday morning, Sept. 26th, that Pope Benedict XV. has graciously deigned to grant the petition of the capitulars of St. Peter's Abbey and confirmed their election of the Rt. Rev. Michael Ott, O. S. B., as second abbot of St. Peter's Monastery.

The election took place on July 23rd, and a cablegram from Rome stating that the election is confirmed arrived just about two months later. The date for the benediction of the new abbot has not yet been definitely decided upon, but will perhaps be announced in the next issue of St. Peters Bote. The arrival of Abbot Michael in Muenster is expected in the very near future.

tion of the world on the eastern littoral of the Adriatic, other Italian leaders are reported to be advancing on Spalato, Sebenico and Trau, important towns along the coast, which have been under the control of Jugo-Slav forces. Peace conference circles are plainly concerned over the situation, which seems to have become quite grave. Belgrade advices declare Italian soldiers have overpowered a small Jugo-Slav force at Toguire and have entered the town. It is probable that the place mentioned is Trogir, the Croatian section of the city of Trau, about 15 miles northwest of Spalato. Further south there appear also to be disorders, reports from Rome indicating there is a virtual reign of terror at Ragusa, a Dalmatian town close to the frontier of Montenegro. There are rumors that the Italians plan to restore King Nicholas to the Montenegrin throne, from which he was ousted by the action of the national assembly last April. King Nicholas is the father of Queen Helena of Italy.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Fierce fighting was in progress throughout the day yesterday in the region of Pskov, southwest of Petrograd, where the Estonians annihilated two Bolshevik regiments, according to Estonian despatches received here.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The supreme council of the peace conference at this morning's session approved the report of the commission on Spitzbergen granting to Norway political suzerainty over the Spitzbergen archipelago. The territory is chiefly valuable for its coal mines owned by Norwegians.

TOKIO, Sept. 25.—Japan is planning officially to invite China to confer on the Shantung situation, after Japan has ratified the peace treaty. This fact was communicated to the correspondent today by officials, who added that Japan naturally could not compel China to accept the invitation. "Japan," said one of them, "is

anxious to settle the question of restoration of Shantung as quickly as possible, but if China declines to negotiate, Japan will be obliged to allow the present conditions as to Shantung to remain unchanged."

PARIS, Sept. 26.—Marshal Foch, the allied commander-in-chief, obtained from the supreme council today a decision fixing the status of the body of military experts charged with determining at the end of each quarter the number of German effectives in the German army for the succeeding quarter. The marshal sent the council a note asking that this body be included among the missions of inter-allied control, and the council granted his request.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A war office statement details the progress of General Denikine's operations in the course of which he made important captures of towns men and material. Renewed Bolshevik attacks against General Wrangel's entrenched line near Tsaritzin have been defeated with the aid of tanks. The Bolsheviks crossed the Khoper on a 45 mile front, but Don troops opposing have the situation well in hand. General Denikine's captures at Kursk included 5000 prisoners, 30 guns, two armored trains and much material.

ROME, Sept. 26.—President Wilson's reply regarding the new proposals for the disposition of Fiume has been received, the newspapers announced today, and was found to insist upon his original view that the city should be internationalized and not annexed to Italy, becoming the center of a small buffer state between Italy and Jugo-Slavia. The president does not insist, according to the press, upon a plebiscite in the buffer state at the end of 15 years, as at first proposed, and he consents to the rectification of the eastern frontier of Istria in favor of Italy, in the district of Albona.

ROME, Sept. 26.—The crown council, meeting to consider the

crisis created at Fiume by Gabriele d'Annunzio, convened today. Tittoni is quoted as saying that the peace conference would hesitate to recognize Fiume as a part of Italy, especially after d'Annunzio's occupation of the city, for fear that Czecho-Slovakia would be inspired to take drastic steps in her demands for Teschen, that Jugo-Slavia would act similarly with regard to Klagenfurt and Radkersburg, that Greece would press her demands for Thrace and Rumania would insist on her claims to the Banat, and that such developments as these inevitably would disrupt the peace conference.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Premier Clemenceau conferred with Andre Tardieu and Rene Viviani, according to the Petit Parisien, concerning the resolution introduced in the chamber by M. Lefevre, which seeks to bring about new negotiations between the signatories of the treaty with a view to assuring the disarmament of Germany. The conferees recognized the impossibility of hoping to regather the negotiators of the Versailles treaty and it was pointed out that other means must be taken to arrive at the result desired.

ROME, Sept. 27.—Sides are being taken in the Fiume question. Several generals are credited with the intention of heading the militarist faction with a view to controlling the government. It being said that they believe that the weakness of those in power since the armistice caused the present deadlock. Some of these generals have already mentioned as being in league with Captain d'Annunzio before the Fiume raid, with the object of overthrowing the Nitti cabinet and replacing it with a military dictatorship. The navy is represented as being even more dissatisfied than the army, having, according to naval officers' statements, suffered more from "the lack of consideration of their Anglo-French colleagues who have just acted as if they were masters of the Adriatic and have favored Jugo-Slav claims."

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Great Britain today was involved in the most extensive strike in the country's memory. Stoppage of the entire railway system at midnight opened the first battle in English history directly between the government and organized labor. The government's first precautions today were to prepare against starvation. The food ministry sprang a big surprise when it revealed the existence of secret food reserves in London, sufficient to supply the city for six weeks. Stocks in the other parts of the kingdom, it was declared, will enable Britain to subsist for at least eight weeks. Motor lorries began operating between the seaports and food depots in the inland cities. The difficulty of Milk distribution offered the worst problem, but an attempt will be made to operate a few trains for this purpose and it was believed the nation's babies will be spared any suffering. The government established a virtual food dictatorship, endowed with almost limitless powers.

The navy will be used to help feed the country. Old bicycles were dragged from storerooms and carried many to work. The scarcity and expensiveness of gasoline prevented a general use of private automobiles. The war office last night suspended soldiers' leave and stopped demobilization. The food ministry reimposed the rationing of meat, bacon, sugar, butter, margarine.

Latest News

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The railway system of the whole country with the exception of Ireland is almost at a complete standstill. Noteworthy is the absence of any disorder; the completeness of the tie-up seems to have rendered picketing needless, and this common source of friction, therefore, is lacking.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—The text of the note sent by the allied powers to the German government concerning the evacuation of the Baltic provinces was made public. The note says the evacuation must begin immediately and continue uninterruptedly. German soldiers and officers who were demobilised from the German army and have enlisted in various Russian corps must be recalled and rigorous measures must be taken to prevent further enlistments in these corps.

LUXEMBOURG, Sept. 29.—The plebiscite held today resulted in a majority in favor of the retention of Grand Duchess Charlotte as ruler, and for a customs union with France.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—An official return just issued shows that British warships lost during the war numbered 254, including 13 battleships, 3 battle cruisers, 13 cruisers, 6 light cruisers, 64 destroyers, and 54 submarines. The auxiliaries lost during the war totalled 815, including 244 colliers and 246 trawlers.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 29.—After a night of mob rule, during which a negro was lynched, an attempt was made to hang the mayor of Omaha, Edw. P. Smith, the county court house burned, one man shot and killed and some forty others injured. The city is quiet today under patrol of federal troops. Mayor Smith, who advised against the lynching of a negro held in the county jail, was severely injured by the mob which attempted to hang him to a trolley pole.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—A resolution demanding that Fiume be made an Italian city has been passed by the Italian chamber of deputies according to information received by the Italian delegation here. A prolonged, heated discussion took place, which was interrupted by a free fight, lasting ten minutes, in which about 100 deputies participated. The opinion is expressed in some quarters that the cabinet, as a result of the riotous incident, may decide to resign rather than plunge the country into a struggle during the general election. It is asserted the fight in the chamber indicates what would occur in the country.