

St. Peters Bote,

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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

ROME, Sept. 13. — Gabriel d'Annunzio, the Italian poet-aviator, arrived in Fiume with detachments of grenadiers, provided with machine guns and armored automobiles. The movement was made in violation of orders from the government. Captain Gabriel d'Annunzio, who distinguished himself as an aviator during the war, has been one of the most ardent advocates of Italian claims to territory on the eastern shore of the Adriatic. During the controversy over the disposition of Fiume at the peace conference, appeals were made to the people by d'Annunzio, who urged that Italy fight for her just claims. Reports reaching London stated that serious rioting between Italian and Jugo-Slav soldiers had taken place at Fiume, and that allied units were compelled to intervene.

ROME, Sept. 14. — The latest reports from Fiume stated that the situation arising from the entrance into the city of d'Annunzio's force continues to be serious. Premier Nitti, in the chamber of deputies, said: "I am filled with humiliation, because, for the first time, sedition has entered the Italian army. I also feel humiliation for the sincere apologies I shall make to the allies. If our Adriatic aspirations are opposed it is chiefly because of the belief that Italy is imperialistic. The Fiume incident will injure our cause. Persons advocating such acts are lunatics and traitors. Italy is no longer in a position to tolerate a policy of adventure without being brought into a state of anarchy." The offenders at Fiume will be prosecuted, Premier Nitti announced.

GENEVA, Sept. 15. — Gabriele d'Annunzio, supported by the forces which accompanied him to Fiume, has proclaimed a union of Fiume with Italy, according to advices received by the Serbian press bureau here from Belgrade.

Stockholm, Sept. 15. — An order has just been issued by the Austrian government expelling 130,000 war refugees, mostly Galician Jews, from the country.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15. — A despatch from London stated that as a result of the efforts to raise the vessels scuttled in Scapa Flow, the battleship Baden, the cruisers Frankfurt, Nuernberg and Emden and fifteen destroyers have been floated, and three other destroyers probably will be raised.

TOKIO, Sept. 15. — Special despatches from Seoul, Korea, say that Cholera is widespread there, causing a hundred deaths daily in Seoul.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 16. — An important conference has been in session at Riga regarding not only the Soviet government in Russia, but the formation of a Baltic federation, which has materialized to the extent that an agreement has been reached for a customs union of Latvia and Lithuania. The Baltic states, it is said, favor peace with Russia

in the absence of effective assistance from the entente.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 16. — The Estonian government has accepted the Russian Soviet's offer to enter peace negotiations, according to a message received here from Reval. The reported stipulation of the Soviet government in offering to negotiate was that Estonia should not become a base for the enemies of the Bolshevik. The Soviet offered to recognize Estonian independence and the inviolability of racial boundaries and to restore Estonian property.

LONDON, Sept. 16. — The Polish forces operating against the Bolsheviks have effected a crossing of the Beresina river and have occupied Borisoff, 50 miles north-east of Minsk. The Polish cavalry succeeded in getting into the rear of the Bolsheviks, says the Polish official report.

DRESDEN, Sept. 16. — Gustav Noske, the German minister of defense in an address before the convention of the Saxon Majority Socialists said he would oppose with the utmost means at his command any attempt to introduce the Russian system of Bolshevism into Germany. Noske described the idea of a world revolution as a "soap bubble" and the notion of a government union with the independent Socialists at this moment as unthinkable.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16. — The Chinese government has issued a mandate dated Sept. 15 declaring China to be at peace with Germany, the state department was advised today.

HONOLULU, Sept. 16. — The United States has asked the Japanese government to fix a definite date for the return of Kiao Chau to China, according to cables received here by the Nipu Jiji, a Japanese newspaper. The cable added that the Japanese government had not answered the communication.

PARIS, Sept. 16. — Premier Lloyd George is determined to have it settled that the Peace conference demand from Holland the handing over of former emperor William, according to Le Journal. The newspaper asserts that the premier, who is planning to leave Paris today, will insist before his departure on having such action decided upon.

LONDON, Sept. 17. — Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, commander of the Allied forces in Asia Minor, who headed the British expeditionary force in Palestine, arrived in London this afternoon. He was accorded a most enthusiastic reception.

LONDON, Sept. 17. — A Bolshevik wireless message says that through the union of the troops on the Turkestan front with those on the Tashkent front, enormous territory has been added to Soviet Russia. This territory has rich stores of raw materials, food and cotton, of which 241,000 tons are available.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 17. — The Rumanian army has begun to withdraw from Budapest, a steady movement of trains being in progress. It is believed that the retirement will be completed within a fortnight.

LONDON, Sept. 17. — It is understood here that the Italian government intends to institute a blockade of Fiume to starve out the insurgent forces who seized the town under command of Gabrielle d'Annunzio. The insurgents still retain their control of the seaport.

PARIS, Sept. 17. — The continued depreciation of the franc in Great Britain and the United States is commented upon by all the morning newspapers, together with the declaration by Minister of Finance Klotz, in the debate in the chamber of deputies, that the only remedy is for France to buy from countries where the rate of exchange is favorable to her. Some of the newspapers complain that the allied and associated powers have not done all they could to relieve the situation. For the first time yesterday the chamber was informed that the renewal of economic relations with Germany was imperative, the mentioning of Germany being drowned in shouts of execration. M. Clemenceau faced the issue courageously, informing the chamber of the necessity of this. Others of the commentators took up again the campaign for a financial league of nations as the only complete and permanent remedy for such financial disturbances. L'Oeuvre today prints a double headed caption reading "The Anglo-Saxon Peace," and under it in large type: "One hundred francs worth 76 francs in London and 70 francs in New York."

LONDON, Sept. 18. — The attorney-general, Sir Gordon Hewart, has completed the case for the prosecution of the former German emperor, according to the Mirror. The place for the trial has not yet been settled.

PARIS, Sept. 18. — This morning's newspapers speculate on the possibility of the peace conference being transferred to London. Premier Lloyd George is said to have urged the change on the ground that his country is one of the most interested in the future status of the Turkish Empire, the consideration of which is the principal work remaining before the conference.

VIENNA, Sept. 18. — A Budapest despatch says that as a result of the efforts of the inter-allied military mission the Rumanians have agreed to return the materials seized by them in Hungary and abide by the decision of the peace conference, regarding distribution.

BERLIN, Sept. 18. — Minister of Finance Erzberger convened on Tuesday a conference of bankers and financiers to discuss the decreased value of the mark and other financial problems. It was said that the first requirement of the restoration of the mark value was the re-establishment of western customs boundary.

PARIS, Sept. 18. — Italy is throwing a naval and military cordon about the city of Fiume, which is still held by Capt. d'Annunzio's forces. Food supplies in Fiume are reported to be low, and an effort is being made to close all avenues by which stores can be rushed into the city. Ad-

vice received here indicate that Capt. d'Annunzio's men have entrenched themselves about the city and intend to defend it against any attack which may be made. In the event it is found impossible to hold Fiume, it is said, plans have been laid to destroy the city.

BERLIN, Sept. 19. — An announcement has been made by the minister of finance that censorship of letters and telegrams destined for outside countries will be maintained, to prevent the sending of money out of Germany.

MUNICH, Sept. 19. — Fritz Seidl, the former Spartacan leader, and his assistants Josef Seidl, Sickerhofer, Widl, Purzel and Fehmer, who early today were sentenced to death, having been found guilty of the murder of hostages during the Soviet regime, were executed at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Seven others were sentenced to 15 years penal servitude as accessories. Three were discharged. The prisoners received their sentences calmly.

HELSINGFORS, Finl., Sept. 19. — The Pravda, of Petrograd, publishes a soviet government proclamation declaring a state of siege in Moscow, in consequence of the operation of the Cossack General Kamontov's cavalry near the Red army. General Kamontov's Cossacks, about the middle of August, broke through the Bolshevik lines southeast of Moscow. Later they were reported to have cut the Bolshevik lines of communication, seriously interfering with their supplies of ammunition.

PARIS, Sept. 19. — Without any ceremony the Bulgarians were handed the peace treaty at the French foreign office today. They were given 25 days to make a reply. T. Theodoroff, Bulgarian head of the peace delegation, made an address in which he urged that mitigations be granted in the terms. A single representative of each allied country and ten newspaper correspondents were present. Readjustment of frontiers, aiming to promote the peace of the Balkans forms the leading feature of the Bulgarian treaty, which follows the Austrian treaty in general outline. Bulgaria has to modify her boundaries in four places in favor of Serbia, whereas her frontiers with Roumania and Greece remain practically unchanged. Western Thrace is to be ceded to the allies for further disposition. It was this question which delayed completion of the treaty, the American delegation opposing the rest of the allies in their decision to award Thrace to Greece. Whatever final settlement is made, the Bulgarians, it is stated, will be granted an outlet to the Aegean sea. Other provisions are that Bulgaria reduce her army to 20,000 men, pay a reparation bill of \$450,000,000, recognize the independence of Jugo-Slavia and renounce the treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest.

PARIS, Sept. 19. — King Ferdinand and foreign minister Radoslavoff were blamed for Bulgaria's entry into the war by M. Theodoroff, speaking before the peace conference. He said the Bulgarian people did not approve of the German alliance, but they realize they must accept part of the responsibility. We have committed faults, he said, and we shall bear the consequences within the bounds of equity, but there is a punishment no crime can justify, and that is servitude.

LONDON, Sept. 19. — After a conference between Allied commanders at Abbazia, Allied warships have left the harbor of Fiume and leveled their guns on the town, according to a wireless report. It is assumed an ultimatum will be sent demanding that Captain d'Annunzio's forces evacuate the town within 24 hours.

LONDON, Sept. 20. — It is authoritatively reported that the British evacuation of Asia Minor has begun.

Latest News

PARIS, Sept. 21. — The Dutch foreign minister in Paris, according to the Libre Belgique of Brussels, states that Holland within two weeks will receive a demand for the extradition of former Emperor William on behalf of the Allies.

OTTAWA, Sept. 22. — Hon. Fr. Cochrane, former minister of railways and canals, died at 3.30 o'clock yesterday morning.

PARIS, Sept. 22. — The supreme council of the peace conference met this morning. The members will go to Versailles this afternoon to attend the signing of the protocol annulling article 61 of the German constitution, providing for Austrian representation in the German parliament. The document certifying to the nullification of this clause will be signed by Baron Kurt von Lersner, head of the German mission at Versailles.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 22. — King Albert, Queen Elizabeth and Crown Prince Leopold left Brussels this morning for Ostend, where they will go on board the steamer George Washington for their voyage to the United States.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 22. — Clashes between Pennsylvania police and crowds bent on holding mass meetings in the Pittsburgh district yesterday ushered in the strike in the iron and steel industry. The most serious disturbance occurred at North Clairton, 20 miles from Pittsburgh, where the state troops broke up a union mass meeting. Resistance was offered and it was charged that the mounted policemen used their clubs vigorously and injured a number of the crowd. About a dozen men were arrested.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 22. — Union leaders claim that at least 15,000 steel workers are on strike this morning and that plants of some of the Independent mills were involved. The 16 mills of the American Steel and Wire Co., a steel corporation subsidiary, employing 9,000 men, were completely closed down. The McKinney steel company as well as the Bourne-Fuller company plant, both independent, were also reported idle.

United States News

DES MOINES, Iowa. — Ratification of the league of nations covenant may mean establishment of a British world, according to Senator Hiram Johnson. The senator, after speaking here from the same platform on which President Wilson argued for the league, was to resume the executive's trail at Sioux Falls, S. D. A crowd of 8,000 heard Johnson, whose theme was Bolshevism which the president here urged should be cured by the covenant. "Bolshevism is bred in the hearts of women whose sons went to fight Germany and who have been shot down in Siberia," Johnson said.

"When men in power violate the constitution they become breeders of Bolshevism," he said, asserting the purposes of the military activity in Russia were unknown. "The victory of the United States means neither territory nor reparations. It should mean the triumph of our loud trumpeted ideals for civilization, for the rights of small nations, for self-determination, for democracy. For England, France, Italy and Japan it means huge territories, vast numbers of people, immense national gain. This is not a league of nations to prevent war, it is a league of armed nations in a gigantic war trust. It contains within itself the germs of many wars, and, worse than that, it rivets, as in the Shantung decision, the chains of tyranny upon millions of people and cements for all time unjust and wicked annexations."

CEDAR FALLS, Ia. — "Europe Europeanized this league and then handed it to us," declared Senator Borah, speaking against Wilson's campaign for the league covenant and treaty ratification. "It is not a league of nations, but a league of diplomats backed by vast armies and navies. The president says it will bring peace, but the makers of it themselves published to the world their lack of faith in it when they made the triple alliance. The issue is on amendments and reservations to protect the interests of the American people. The league as drawn would Europeanize America rather than Americanize Europe."

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. — Probably 500 persons dead in Corpus Christi and immediate surroundings was the estimate made by the chairman of the relief committee in a statement over the storm which devastated Corpus Christi on Sunday morning, Sept. 14th. From 3000 to 4000 persons here are absolutely destitute, he declared. They have lost everything they had and their need of financial aid is pressing. Property damage in the five devastated counties is estimated at from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

SINTON, Texas. — More than 400 persons are dead from Sunday's gulf storm and tidal wave, Mayor Sparks of Sinton estimated. The mayor's figures included the dead at Corpus Christi, the north shore and Nueces Bay and Aransas Pass and vicinity.