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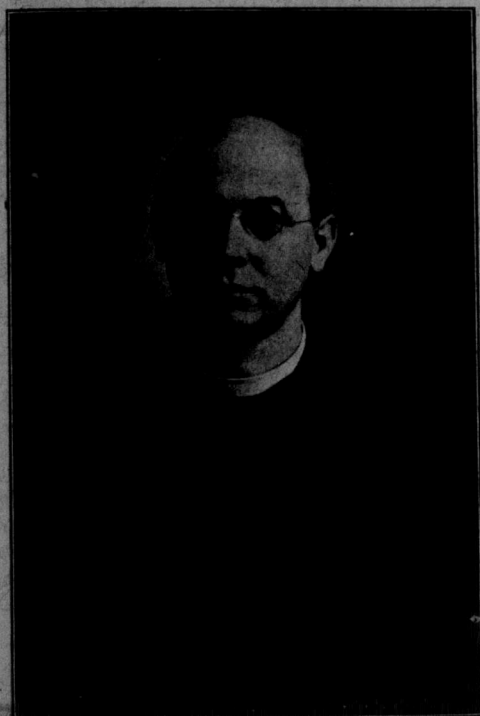
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The Right Rev. MICHAEL OTT, O.S.B.,
Abbot-Elect of St. Peter's Monastery, Muenster, Sask.

After the Signing of Peace

VIENNA, Aug. 10.—There was a big meeting of protest today before the foreign office. The crowd demanded the return of Austrian war prisoners from Siberia, "where the men are dying by hundreds daily." The demonstrators declared that their only help was the United States.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Entente blockade of Hungary was raised today, according to a Vienna dispatch. The Rumanians are extending their area of occupation to West Hungary, alleging the necessity of suppressing bolshevik plots there.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—Existence of the secret treaty between Japan and Great Britain regarding the Shantung Peninsula was "concealed" from Secretary Lansing by Viscount Ishii, Japanese ambassador to the United States, Mr. Lansing testified today before the senate foreign relations committee.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—Complete collapse of the Kolchak government in Siberia was forecast in reports reaching Washington today. Kolchak forces have fallen back almost 200 miles from their advanced lines, and Omsk was said to be threatened with evacuation. Failure of the allied and associated governments to get adequate supplies to Admiral Kolchak, the advices said, had forced him to fall back steadily before the greatly superior Bolsheviki forces, whose officers include many Germans who fled to Russia when the armistice was signed. Officials here are known to regard Kolchak's efforts at an end unless most radical measures

are ordered by outside governments, and it was suggested that the president might call the attention of congress to the imminence of Bolsheviki control of all Siberia.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Polish forces entered Minsk after a fortnight of heavy fighting, according to an official statement issued. The Polish offensive north of the Pinsk marsh belt is also progressing favorably.

BASLE, Aug. 11.—A Polish army has left Minsk to undertake a new offensive against the Bolsheviki, according to a wireless dispatch from Warsaw. The soldiers are said to be well trained and to be supported strongly by artillery. A delegation from the former Russian province of Volhynia, another despatch says, has expressed the desire of their country to be a part of Poland.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—A Russian government official statement on operations in the region of Minsk, received here says: Our army on the eastern front took 8000 prisoners in July. Sixteen members of the Tomsk committee of the Bolsheviki party have been arrested and shot.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Only ca. 50 miles of the Black Sea coast remain in the hands of the Bolsheviki, the volunteer army having advanced south and west of Kharkov and occupied Ochatkov, 41 miles northeast of Odessa.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—The Voss Zeitung says that the entire crew of the German submarine Bremen, which disappeared three years ago, has arrived at Bremen.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—Archduke Joseph, head of the new Hungarian government, has issued a proclamation in which he affirms that there will be no return to the monarchical system, according to the Tageblatt's correspon-

dent at Budapest. Previously the officers and students had proclaimed the archduke King, and it was to offset this that he reiterated his loyalty to the republic.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The supreme council of the peace conference has advised the Austrian delegation that the allied and associated powers have decided that the new Austrian government must be called "the Republic of Austria". This decision was taken as a result of notes from the Austrian delegation in which they referred to their government as "German-Austria".

LONDON, Aug. 12.—General Denikine's advance is continuing along the greater part of the southern Russian front against considerable bolshevik resistance. Kamishin, which was taken on July 28, yielded 11,000 prisoners, sixty guns, 150 machine-guns and an immense amount of war material, the war office announced. Two crack Bolsheviki regiments were completely shattered. Denikine's cavalry pushing out toward the Etrbach-Astrakhan railway have effected a junction with the Ural Cossacks who form the left wing of the Kolchak army near Lake Elton. There is now a united anti-Bolsheviki front along the whole of the east and south Russia, from the Northern Urals to the northwest corner of the Black Sea, and only fifty miles separates Denikine from the Rumanian army there. Further south along the middle Dnieper a Bolsheviki force east of Kremenchug has lost a thousand prisoners. When Poltava was taken the Bolsheviki lost 130 railroad engines and 1200 cars, 1000 guns and much ammunition. The population of the liberated areas display the greatest enthusiasm over the Bolsheviki defeat.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A "White Paper" issued by the Government deals with the Papal peace proposal to the belligerents in 1917. The Pope in his note said that before everything, the fundamental point must be that the moral force of right should be substituted for the material force of arms, and pointed out that this would entail a general agreement for the simultaneous and reciprocal reduction of armaments and the institution of the principle of arbitration. The Pontiff stipulated for complete evacuation of Belgium and French territory with the complete political, military and economic independence of the German colonies and complete freedom of the seas. Foreign Minister Balfour, in acknowledging the Pope's note, intimated that until the Central Empires and their allies state officially how far they were willing to go in the matter of reparation and restitution, and announced their war aims and offered effective guarantees against a repetition of the horrors of the war, the British Government considered it most unlikely any progress toward peace could be made. The French Government intimated that its views coincided with those expressed by Mr. Balfour. Dr. George Michaelis, then German Chancellor, replying for Germany, subscribed to the idea

of enforced arbitration, the limitation of armaments and freedom of the seas, but said no word on the subject of evacuation of Belgium and France or Belgian independence. He merely expressed readiness for peace on conditions compatible with justice and corresponding to the situation. This and the Austrian reply, which was similarly couched, were sent to Premier Lloyd George and formally acknowledged. There the matter ended, the White Paper says.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The city of Vinnitza in the Ukraine, 125 miles south of Kiev, has been abandoned by the Bolsheviki, according to a wireless message from Moscow. In Volhynia the anti-Bolsheviki forces have occupied the railway centre of Lutsk, southeast of Kovel. The Bolsheviki wireless message reads: In the direction of Shmerinka we have abandoned Vinnitza. The enemy has occupied Lutsk. (The withdrawal of the Bolsheviki from Vinnitza indicates that the Roumanians and anti-Bolsheviki have forced the Bolsheviki to retire from the line of the river Dniestr in northeastern Bessarabia.)

VIENNA, Aug. 13.—The fortress of Dubno, in southeastern Volhynia, has been captured from the Bolsheviki forces by the Ukrainian army, according to Ukrainian official reports received here.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Six Bolsheviki battalions were destroyed in a successful Anglo-Russian offensive attack on the Dvina river on Aug. 10, the war office announced. More than 12,000 prisoners, 12 field guns and many machine guns were captured.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A Bolsheviki wireless message received here asserts that after a meeting of Russian monarchists in Siberia the Russian throne was offered to the Duke of Romanowsky, a member of the cadet or younger branch of the Romanoff family, headed by former Emperor Nicholas. The despatch adds that the duke accepted the offer. (The Duke of Romanowsky referred to above probably is Prince Alexander Romanowsky, head of the house of Beauharnais, and son of the late Duke George Maximilianovich and Therese, Duchess of Oldenburg. He also bears the title Duke of Leuchtenberg. The Romanowsky family is connected with the nobility of Italy, Bavaria and France. The duke is 39 years of age.)

LAIBACH, Jugo-Slavia, Aug. 13.—Jugo-Slav troops today occupied the territory east of the Mur river in Austria, allotted Jugo-Slavia by the peace conference. The troops advanced to Bathyand, occupying the territory and disarming the Austrian troops. Guns, ammunition and locomotives were seized by the Jugo-Slavs.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 13.—Belgian troops have occupied the Malmedy district of Rhenish Prussia.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Material aid for Admiral Kolchak's retreating army in Siberia is being rushed to Vladivostok by the United States. It was said officially today that 45,000 rifles and

several million rounds of ammunition already had been sent from San Francisco, and that additional equipment would go forward this week on an army transport. The amount of material ordered to Siberia was not disclosed, but was said to be "very large" and to include motor vehicles and medical supplies as well as rifles and ammunition. The original consignment was materially increased after the recent reverses of Kolchak's army.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Final casualty reports from the central records office of the American expeditionary force in France, made public by the war department today, gave the total battle deaths as 49,498; total wounded, 205,695; prisoners, 4,480. Only slight revisions will be made in this report, it was announced. Recent corrections in the list of missing have reduced the number to only 127 names as compared with 264,000 for France and 121,000 for England. Up to July 1st the army had reported 149,443 cases of disabled soldiers to the War Risk Insurance Bureau. It was stated that the final total would be close to 200,000.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The repatriation to Germany of Field-Marshal Liman von Sanders, who assisted in the command of the Turkish army during the war, has been granted by the allies, a German wireless despatch says. The liberation of Field Marshal von Mackensen, who lead German forces on the eastern front, is under consideration.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—The German general staff will be dissolved Oct. 1. The intelligence service, however, will continue under direction of the foreign office.

AMSTERDAM, August 14.—Roumanian troops are about to leave Budapest in consequence of the note sent to Roumania by the peace conference, according to Vienna newspapers.

LONDON, August 15.—King George has given his assent to the bill passed by parliament ratifying the German peace treaty. The act thus becomes law.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—The German government has rejected the demand of the Allies for the recall of General Von der Goltz, commander-in-chief of the German forces in the Baltic provinces.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—French pilots and observers killed and wounded during the war aggregated 60% of the total flying personnel of slightly less than 13,000 men. The percentage of loss was greater than that of any other branch of the French army. Pilots and observers killed at the front numbered 1,945, while 1,461 are missing and are believed to be dead. 2,922 pilots and observers were wounded at the front and 1,927 were killed in flights in the rear of the fighting area.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Dignitaries of the former Austrian regime have reiterated their requests that former Emperor Charles assume an active part in Austrian affairs according to a despatch received from Zurich. It is said that the former monarch was sounded on the subject before Archduke Jos-

eph seized control at Budapest. The last discussion is reported to have been quite long, emissaries attempting to show the erstwhile emperor and king that the Archduke's assumption of power in Hungary made his chances brighter, but he was reluctant and no decision was reached. After the conference had lasted for three hours, former Empress Zita, who was present, finally said: "I have had enough talking, gentlemen. Hofburg was hell for us. We have done our duty to the end and we have suffered enough. To return to it is an impossibility."

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Several battalions of Bolsheviki troops have been wiped out in the new counter-offensive of the north-western Russian army along the river Luga, southwest of Petrograd, according to a despatch from Helsingfors dated Wednesday. The soviet forces also lost large numbers of prisoners, machine guns and ammunition. On the west bank of the Luga, in the region east of Narva, the anti-Bolsheviki troops occupied Alexandroffskaia Gorka. East of Pakov, south of Narva, other anti-Bolsheviki detachments made raids against the soviet front and captured 500 prisoners. Near Podseyev an entire soviet regiment is declared to have deserted to the Estonians.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—The German government has addressed a note to the peace conference, it is learned here, asking that negotiations on certain questions affecting the international isolation of Danzig be commenced as soon as possible. The people of Danzig, the note says, are anxious that its new constitution be drafted as soon as possible and that the city's relations with Poland be determined.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Bolsheviki have been driven from Odessa, the most important port in the Black Sea, by the populace of the city, according to reports received by the British war office. It is reported also that the soviet forces are evacuating Kiev and the entire Ukraine.

Latest News.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 17.—In leaving the Halifax Club to visit the Prince of Wales, on the Renown this evening, Sir Robert Borden slipped on the stairs and wrenched a muscle in his leg. Dr. Edward Farrell was called and found that, while the injury was painful, it was not serious.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Coming close on the heels of the state department's virtual ultimatum to the Carranza government that unless steps were taken to stop murder of American citizens and for protection of their rights, a radical change in the attitude in the United States government in Mexico would be adopted, news that two American army aviators were held by Mexican bandits for \$150,000 ransom, with death as the alternative, caused the already strained relations between the two countries to be regarded here today as having reached a stage bordering on the acute.