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After the Signing of Peace

PARIS, July 19. — It was decided by the inter-allied Council that Gen. E. H. H. Allenby of the British army should take entire charge of the occupation of Asia Minor, with supervision over British, French, Greek and Italian troops.

HAMBURG, July 19. — It is officially announced at Hamburg that 300 vessels having that city as their home port and having a displacement of 1,162,000 cubic meters have been delivered to the entente powers. Of these thirty-one ships were owned by the Hamburg-American Line.

LONDON, July 21. — The House of Commons today unanimously passed the second reading of the Peace Treaty. The Peace Treaty Bill passed the Committee of the Whole without amendment. When the third reading was moved, Joseph Devlin, Nationalist, demanded its rejection, as a protest against the Premier's reference to Ireland, but the House rejected Mr. Devlin's motion by a vote of 163 to 4, and the bill passed the third reading. The House of Commons also unanimously passed the Anglo-French treaty in all its stages.

PARIS, July 21. — With the Austrian treaty virtually disposed of, the final terms were handed to Dr. Renner, without ceremony Sunday.

PARIS, July 22. — Dr. Karl Renner, head of the Austrian peace delegation, declared he would not sign engagements which he knew could not be executed, in commenting on the peace terms prior to his departure from St. Germain for Feldkirch, according to morning newspapers. Dr. Renner, according to these reports, protested against "the unheard-of hardness of the conditions made against Austria and Germany," and he added, "let us try to submit to the entente, completely unadorned, our great distress and so obtain a peace with conditions that will be supportable for our country."

LONDON, July 22. — A wireless dispatch received from Moscow, dated Tuesday, says a Bolshevik wireless message received there asserts that Ukrainian red troops have captured Konstantinograd, 40 miles southeast of Poltava, and that the Poles occupied Tarnopol Monday. In the region of Pskov, the Bolsheviks are rapidly retiring under pressure. In the capture of Konstantinograd, a large quantity of military booty was taken by the Ukrainian reds, according to the dispatch.

BERLIN, July 23. — The new Imperial income taxes are expected to be in operation by April 1, 1920. A large army of officials will be needed to handle the taxation system. "Financial bureau districts" will be created where there will be given courses of instruction by experts. These bureaus, which will be opened on October 1, will be under the ministry of finance. Meanwhile technical schools will concentrate on

short courses in financial science. The actual operating of the financial system will be an Imperial property administration which will have headquarters in the old garrison administration offices. Minister Erzberger told experts that Germany must pay the Allies 20,000,000,000 marks gold by May 1, 1920. He said this could be done as the amounts already credited Germany by the Allies for various accounts form an important part of the required total. An unusually comprehensive set of measures to prevent tax evasions were presented by Herr Erzberger. The provisions to prevent fraud through capital being taken abroad includes the previously announced plan, requires that all stocks, bonds and coupons must be restamped by the government and that all such sureties not restamped will revert to the empire. The entire bank note circulation system will be controlled. Minister Erzberger, it was said, hopes to bring into circulation huge sums of gold now concealed. German properties abroad will be brought under control and some means found to bring under taxation such properties not declared by its owners. Minister Erzberger, it was said, agreed that the measures proposed were nothing less than brutal, but that he was afraid there was no other way to bring forth hidden money and to prevent fraud except by imposing heavy penalties.

BERLIN, July 23. — The first results of the raising the blockade, says the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, is the flooding of Cologne with foreign goods. "French firms," the newspaper adds, "are offering hundreds of thousands of kilograms of cocoa powder, chocolate, coffee, ox fat, pork fat, macaroni and toilet soaps. German import companies have been offered large quantities of corn starch and cocoa, hundreds of carloads of white beans and Chinese yellow peas and raw coffee and chocolate in huge quantities. The American offers include bacon, olive oil, rubber coats, steam turbines, automobile machinery, various oils and vaseline. An Anglo-Japanese offers the direct importation of borax, paraffin, resin, flax oil, shellac and soap."

WEIMAR, July 23. — Dr. Hermann Mueller, minister of foreign affairs, speaking before the national assembly today, urged the carrying out of the peace treaty to the utmost, while working also for its revision. He advocated also the friendliest disposition towards Belgium by real sacrifices, thus paving the way for an understanding with the Belgian neighbor nation.

PARIS, July 23. — Germany will have to surrender to France 500 stallions, 3,000 fillies, 90,000 milk cows, 100,000 sheep and 10,000 goats, according to a report made to the French peace commission sitting under presidency of Rene Viviani, by M. Dubois, economic expert for the commission, in commenting on the peace treaty clauses. Two hundred stallions, 5,000 mares, 5,000 fillies, 50,000 cows, and

4,000 heifers are also to go to Belgium from Germany.

PARIS, July 23. — Negotiations between German and French delegations for the transfer of the coal mines of the Saare Valley began today at Saarbruck. The delegates are mostly mining experts.

VIENNA, July 23. — The Hungarian reds, continuing their offensive against the Roumanians, were advancing today along the entire line of the east bank of the Tisza river. Reports received here stated the real offensive was being directed by Bela Kun. (This apparently refutes the report that Bela Kun had been ousted as director of the Hungarian communist government or indicates that he has returned to power. The Red forces, in their drive toward Grosswardein, had captured the important towns of Szents and Torok-Szent-Miklos, east of Tisza, between Budapest and their objective. They also had seized a large quantity of war material. In their defeat of the Roumanians, the Reds crossed the Tisza at numerous places between Tokay and Czongrad. They were under the command of Commissary Landler and former Lieut-Col. Juljer, chief of the general staff. Attacks are planned from several directions.

LONDON, July 23. — (Associated Press.) — A Bolshevik delegation has arrived at Kishineff with an offer of peace to the commander of the Roumanian troops on behalf of Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik premier, according to a Berlin government wireless despatch. Lenine offers to cede Bessarabia to Roumania on condition that Roumanian shall prohibit Ukrainian citizens and bands of Admiral Kolchak, head of the all-Russian government at Omsk, from crossing the Roumanian frontier. An armistice to last eight days has been concluded on the Bessarabian front, and the delegation has gone to Roumanian headquarters.

WASHINGTON, July 23. — The United States will sign the treaties with Bulgaria and Turkey, it was announced today at the state department.

LONDON, July 24. — The lords passed the peace treaty and the Anglo-French treaty through all stages. In the course of the discussion, Viscount Bryce deprecated holding the trial of the former German emperor at London. Baron Buckmaster said there were grave reasons why the government ought not to pursue any further the project of trying the German war lord. It was certainly unfitting, he declared, to ask an English judge to sit on such a tribunal to administer a law he does not know by procedure and has never been defined in a court he does not control.

WEIMAR, July 25. — Constantine Fehrenbach, president of the national assembly, today read a report to the assembly on the negotiations going on in Versailles with respect to economic measures. He said the discussion between the German representatives and those of the entente are meeting with great difficulties. The

report read in part: "France demanded that Germany unconditionally furnish a huge supply of coal to the Entente, and the president of the German commission said it was simply unthinkable to comply. The French then insisted that the Germans hand over their coal. The Germans replied that France by her insistence was driving Germany to take up arms and adopt bolshevism. The Entente is reported to have replied ironically that they would know how to protect Germany from bolshevism, for measures would be taken to procure German acquiescence to all of the peace terms, including the delivery of the coal." The cabinet at Berlin, it was announced, is discussing the problem with a view to convincing the Entente of the impossibility of giving up all the coal in question immediately.

PARIS, July 25. — Roumania and Serbia are awarded the greater part of more than a billion francs indemnity demanded under the Bulgarian peace terms, which are nearly finished, according to the Exelsior. The remainder of the amount will be given to Greece.

PARIS, July 25. — The Croatian troops have proclaimed an independent Croatian Republic, according to a despatch from Agram, the capital. At several points the Croats are fraternizing with Hungarian soldiers.

PARIS, July 25. — The allied commission appointed to enquire into charges of violation of the rights of nations by the Bulgarian armies in eastern Macedonia, found that at the time of the Bulgarian invasion the population totalled 305,900, and is now reduced to 225,000. In addition to the 32,000 who died, about 42,000 were deported to Bulgaria, 10,000 to 12,000 emigrated to Bulgaria to escape famine, about 12,000 of the deportees and emigrants died in Bulgaria and between 8,000 and 10,000 Mussulmans enrolled in the Turkish and Bulgarian armies have not returned.

The Right Rev. Michael Ott, O.S.B., Ph. D., Our New Abbot.

The thirty days set aside by the Statutes of our Order of mourning having passed, during which period a crucifix between two candles, lighted during meals, remained at the former place of the deceased, our thoughts were called to the consideration of the election of a worthy successor to the Rt. Rev. Bruno, our late beloved abbot. It was with a sorrowing heart that we turned our thoughts from our late abbot to a successor. But such having been the will of God, we applied ourselves zealously to prayer to the Holy Ghost for enlightenment. Prayers were offered in all the monasteries of our congregation and by thousands of our friends and acquaintances, but especially by the people of the St. Peter's Colony. They realize that it is for their own gain and welfare to obtain as abbot the right man. The man to chosen must be a well-informed man of more than common literary ability, an educator, a capable superior, a model monk, a man with pastoral experience and a man of endurance. We have chosen a man we believe to be such and the most suited to direct the spiritual and educational affairs of the Colony.

On July 22, the Rev. Fathers belonging to St. Peter's Abbey convened from all parts of the Colony preparatory to the election of a new abbot to succeed the late Abbot Bruno of happy memory. The next day, July 23, at 8:00 a.m. a solemn High Mass was sung in honor of the Holy Ghost, which the Rt. Rev. Ernest Helmstetter, Praeses of the American Cassinese Congregation of Benedictines, with our community attended. Father Prior acted as celebrant, the Rev. Frs. Matthias and Joseph as deacon and subdeacon respectively, with Fr. Theodore as master of ceremonies. During this Mass the prayers of the whole community were fervently poured forth for a successful issue of the significant and important business the Benedictines had gathered to transact. The significance of an abbatial election must well be considered and is well understood by every Benedictine. The election to the abbatial dignity is not a frequent occurrence, for the abbot holds his position and responsibilities for life. He has in his charge the direction of the directors of souls, the direction of priests and learned men, dedicated through the evangelical counsels to the undivided service of God. For the election of a worthy and able man to so exalted a function and dignity, surely the guidance of the Holy Ghost is necessary and to this end daily prayers have been recited in common by the community ever since the burial of the late Abbot Bruno.

At 9:30, the time appointed by the Rt. Rev. Abbot Ernest for the election, the Reverend Fathers convened in the chapter-room of the monastery to cast each his vote for the man he believed destined by God the Holy Ghost from all eternity to be the second abbot of St. Peter's Abbey.

Let us accompany the Fathers after High Mass in all gravity and recollection from the church to the chapter-room. But halt! An outsider must not enter. It is not his privilege to take part in or even to witness the weighty transaction. He snatches at least a hasty peep into the chapter-room. There he sees everything in preparation for the event. The places of the Praeses, the tellers, the secretary; on a table stand two candles and between them a crucifix; there lies the missal. He must now withdraw and resolve to wait patiently. In the meantime his imagination plays lively enough. It presents to him the Fathers fervently engaged in the introductory prayers; it presents to him each of them in turn upon bended knee place his hand upon the gospel and swear the required oath; it presents to him some various forms and ceremonies which may or may not have been gone through while the Fathers were engaged in their sacred transaction within the cloistered enclosures.

At the ceremonies of election, performed according to the Benedictine monastic ceremonial, the Praeses presided. Before him each of the Fathers swore his oath to vote conscientiously for him whom he deemed the most fit and the most worthy.

After a chapter meeting of scarcely an hour, the Rev. Fathers of the community again proceeded in procession to the church, followed by the Rt. Rev. Praeses. They took their places, while the Prior, vested in surplice, stole and cope, intoned the "Te Deum", which strain was taken up by the community to pour forth its thanksgiving for the guidance of the Holy Ghost in the speedy, smooth and happy election.

The Rt. Rev. Abbot Peter Engel of St. John's Abbey, Collegeville, Minn., was immediately informed by telegram. Many were the anxious faces that presented themselves in quest of information regarding the result of the election, but the result was not made public till over twenty-four hours later when the final answer from the abbot-elect arrived. The Fathers were hence obliged to spend another day away from their missions, but to receive an answer as the one they did receive next day, they would have been willing to remain for an indefinite period.

The cause of the delay was evident. The choice of our community was a Father of St. John's Abbey, Collegeville, Minn. The abbot-elect was not a home, but out in the State of Washington, where he had been conducting a Retreat for the Fathers of St. Martin's Abbey. The consent of his superior, the Rt. Rev. Abbot Peter, had to be obtained, then also the consent of the abbot-elect himself.

Canadian News

THE PAS. — Measuring twenty wide and 5,000 ft. in length, a solid dyke of quartz containing gold has been found at Copper Lake, north of here, by J. P. Gordon, ex-chief engineer of the Hudson Bay railway. Mr. Gordon states that the values are uniform throughout and average between nine and fourteen dollars to the ton. Incoming prospectors confirm the report of the discovery, and a mild rush has already begun to the scene of the strike. Copper Lake is east of the Flinlon copper mines, and it is also the scene of the finding of fish fossils a short time ago.

Prince Edward Island

CHARLOTTETOWN. — Liberals swept the province in the general elections July 24th, capturing 26 seats out of 30. This was the most one-sided election since Confederation with the exception of 1911, when the Liberals won only two seats.

(Continued on page 5.)

(Continued on page 8.)