

these rites and  
al mass for the  
ss to the gods  
by the church  
character to the  
was the require  
to be married he  
mass. The nup  
y is practically  
the sacrament  
o. The nuptial  
es such an ex  
the mass, just  
is the highest  
the church can  
and woman  
ing ring is sup  
in the old idea  
ly days a gold  
groom to the  
the ring sign  
n in the ritual  
many different  
the use of the  
each partner  
ther. In some  
riest puts the  
id. The bless  
from the ninth  
h began to in  
the religious  
emonial. The  
riemagne was  
He even de  
blessing of the  
not be held  
not supported  
first instance  
stical blessing  
e marriage of  
t, to the Eng  
father of Al  
ve the ring on  
e bride. The  
is that a vein  
the heart. We  
many early  
notably Pliny  
delegating of  
is no doubt  
marriage cere  
the German  
as a sort of  
tion of a con  
wedding ring  
given by the  
of the future  
the contract.  
sed with the  
gifts and in  
ted with the  
ne countries  
d, each part  
the finger of  
among the  
in many of  
The English  
ring first on  
h the words,  
er"; then on  
words "and  
middle finger  
of the Holy  
fourth fin  
the greater  
the espos  
were dis  
church had  
either func  
ave a nega  
the faithful  
the sacra  
ge. At the  
ntury Saint  
t Polycarp  
and women  
with the con  
e marriage  
d not after  
a gradually  
of marriage  
influence.  
is well put  
ance. "At  
e a mass  
with God's  
o all pros  
First Nat.  
ame up to  
ay with a  
ollars.  
sked Mr.  
anner.  
woman.  
a munt  
t of some  
ain't half  
y misaus  
could not  
ducks. A  
knocked  
us Jones.  
ttr that  
hat some

**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 nonpareil 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.**



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. 11

MUENSTER, SASK., WEDNESDAY APRIL 30, 1919.

WHOLE No. 791

**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 to **ST. PETERS BOTE,** Muenster, Sask., Canada.

**In The Wake Of The War**

BERLIN, April 20.—The Bavarian town of Lindau, on Lake Constance, has been besieged since this morning by Wuerttemberg troops, according to advices received here. Lindau, the Spartan centre, is completely cut off both by land and water.

PARIS, April 21.—Germany has notified the Allies that she accepts all the Allied conditions respecting the Versailles Congress. Germany will send the following delegates to the Congress with full powers to negotiate: Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, foreign minister; Herr Landsberg, secretary for publicity, art and literature; Dr. Theodore Melchior, general manager of the Warburg Bank; Herr Leinert, president of the Prussian Assembly and of the National Soviet Congress; Herr Geisborg, minister of posts and telegraphs, and Herr Schuecking. In all the German party will number 75.

PARIS, April 21.—The question of the Italian claims was not disposed of at the meeting of the council of four this afternoon.

LONDON, April 21.—The whole of the Ukraine has been cleared of the troops of General Petlura, the Ukrainian peasant leader, according to a Russian wireless message received here. The soviet forces have occupied Kamenetz Podolsk, about 70 miles southeast of Tarnopol, and control the mouth of the Dnieper river.

PARIS, April 22.—The Temps says that the frontiers between Italy and German Austria apparently have been definitely fixed as Italy demanded and as France and Great Britain in 1915 promised it should run. The frontier will be drawn to the north of the Brenner Pass in Tyrol.

PARIS, April 22.—The supreme economic council today authorized announcement of the abolition of the blacklist, licensing and rationing systems as applied to neutrals. This decision will grant that freedom of intercourse without which the resumption of foreign commerce, so urgently required by trade and industry throughout the world, has been almost impossible.

PARIS, April 22.—Bela Kun's Soviet Government has been overthrown at Budapest, according to an official wireless message received here today. Rioting and pillaging is going on in the city.

PARIS, April 23.—Premier Orlando, of Italy, this evening addressed an official communication to Premier Clemenceau, president of the peace conference, saying that as a result of the declaration by President Wilson, the Italian delegation had decided to leave Paris at two o'clock tomorrow afternoon. It was learned at Italian headquarters here this evening that the Italian delegates were first apprised of President Wilson's statement when it appeared in the afternoon papers. Premier Orlando at once sent a note to Premiers Lloyd-George and Clemenceau, asking them if

they thought it possible after the publication of this document, that the Italians could remain in the peace conference.

PARIS, April 23.—It is said that Premier Lloyd-George of Great Britain, approved of President Wilson's statements without reserve and that Premier Clemenceau has described it as "admirable" and has said that he "would not change a word."

LONDON, April 23.—With reference to the Italian claims, the Associated press learns that under the Treaty of London, Italy was entitled to Trieste, Pola and part of Dalmatia, but Fiume was to go to Croatia.

PARIS, April 24.—Premier Orlando and Signor Barzilai will leave for Rome tonight. This decision was announced after Orlando's conference with the other members of the council of four, at which, according to the Italian premier, only questions of principle, and not territorial questions, were discussed.

LONDON, April 24.—Prominent labor leaders have sent a telegram to President Wilson congratulating him "on your magnificent declaration for peace based on the 14 points," adding: "We are certain that the Italian workers will assert themselves with the international workers supporting you."

PARIS, April 25.—A United States officer who left Fiume three days ago and who has just arrived in Paris says it was reported that a total of 14 divisions had been moved to Fiume by the Italians.

ROME, April 25.—Immediately after his arrival here tomorrow, Premier Orlando will confer with King Victor Emanuel. He will then hold a council of ministers and make a report of occurrences in Paris.

PARIS, April 25.—Premier Clemenceau this morning received a message from Premier Orlando which the Italian statesman dispatched while on his way to Rome.

BERNE, April 25.—Part of the Hungarian communist army facing the Rumanians southeast of Budapest has surrendered and the rest is in flight, according to a Rumanian official statement received here. West of Budapest the Czecho-Slovaks have occupied Komorn, on the Danube, and Raab.

PARIS, April 25.—The first of the Germans who are to participate in the Versailles Congress arrived in Versailles today, in two parties. The first group, consisting of three official couriers, arrived early in the day, and the second, headed by Herr Lertzner, came later.

TRIESTE, April 25.—The Jugoslav government has called three additional classes to the colors, according to a dispatch from Agoram today.

OTTAWA, April 25.—Since the armistice was signed, up to date, 140,962 Canadian soldiers have been brought back to Canada from overseas. About 150,000 will have been brought back altogether by the end of the present month. This will leave about 120,000 still to be repatriated. In the opinion of the militia department these should all be back by the end of June.

PARIS, April 26.—Italy has

severed her last ties with the peace conference. Foreign Minister Sonnino and former premier Salandra, the last of the Italian delegates, left for Rome at two o'clock this afternoon. Up to the final minute it had been hoped the breach might be healed and Italy retain her position in the conference.

PARIS, April 26.—The Paris correspondent of the Nippon Demop today cabled the following to Tokio: "Japan's cause is still open. The final scene is yet to come. But I am able to repeat our delegation stands firm. Japan may sign a just treaty, but not an unjust treaty."

WASHINGTON, April 26.—A little more than \$650,000,000 had been subscribed to the Victory Liberty Loan and officially tabulated today by the treasury.

ROME, April 26.—A demonstration today at Genoa, in protest against President Wilson's attitude culminated in the changing of the street that had been named after the United States president to "Fiume street."

PARIS, April 27.—In high quarters the question is being considered of issuing some form of a joint statement bringing out the fact that Premiers Lloyd-George and Clemenceau are in agreement with President Wilson on Fiume and other phases of the Italian problem.

PARIS, April 27.—It was stated in French circles tonight that the peace conference would be ready to present the peace treaty to the Germans Friday or Saturday of this week. The drafting committee worked throughout the entire day today, while the members of the Council of Three were taking a respite from conference work.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The revised covenant of the league of nations as it will be presented at Paris tomorrow to the peace conference in plenary session was made public tonight by the state department. Its features, including important amendments designed to meet criticisms in the United States of the original draft, already had been disclosed through an official summary issued two weeks ago.

**Pres. Wilson's Statement**

"The text of President Wilson's Statement, which has caused such trouble with Italy in the peace conference, is as follows:

In view of the capital importance of the questions affected, and in order to throw all possible light upon what is involved in their settlement, I hope that the following statement will contribute to the final formation of opinion and to a satisfactory conclusion.

"When Italy entered the war, she entered upon the basis of a definite private understanding with Great Britain and France, now known as the pact of London. Since that time the whole face of circumstances has been altered. Many other powers, great and small, have entered into the struggle, with no knowledge of that private understand-

"The Austro-Hungarian empire, then the enemy of Europe, and at whose expense the pact of London was to be kept in the event of victory, has gone to pieces and no longer exists. Not only that, but the several parts of that empire, it is agreed now by Italy and all her associates, are to be erected into independent states and associated in a League of Nations, not with those who were recently our enemies, but with Italy herself and the powers that stood with Italy in the great war for liberty.

"We are to establish their liberty as well as our own. They are to be among the smaller states whose interests are henceforth to be safeguarded as scrupulously as the interests of the most powerful states.

"The war was ended moreover, by proposing to Germany an armistice and peace which should be founded on certain clearly defined principles which set us a new order of right and justice. Upon those principles the peace with Germany has been conceived, not only, but formulated. Upon those principles it will be executed. We cannot ask the great body of powers to propose and affect peace with Austria and establish a new basis of independence and rights in the states which originally constituted the Austro-Hungarian empire and in the states of the Balkan group on principles of another kind. We must apply the same principles in the peace with Germany. It was upon the explicit avowal of these principles that the initiative for peace was taken. It is upon them that the whole structure of peace must rest.

"If these principles are to be adhered to, Fiume must serve as the outlet of the commerce, not of Italy, but of the land to the north and northeast of that port: Hungary, Bohemia, Rumania and the states of the new Jugoslav group. To assign Fiume to Italy would be to create the feeling that we have deliberately put the port upon which all those countries chiefly depend for access to the Mediterranean in the hands of a power of which it did not form an integral part and whose sovereignty, if set up there, must inevitably seem foreign, not domestic or identified with the commercial and industrial life of the regions which the port must serve. It is for that reason, no doubt, that Fiume was not included in the pact of London but there definitely assigned to the Croatsians.

"And the reason why the line of the pact of London swept about many of the islands of the eastern coast of the Adriatic and around the portion of the Dalmatian coast which lies most open to the sea, was not only that here and there on those islands, and here and there on that coast, there are bodies of people of Italian blood and connection, but also and no doubt chiefly because it was felt that it was necessary for Italy to have a foothold amidst the channels of the eastern Adriatic in order that she might make her own coasts safe against the naval aggression of

Austro-Hungary.

"But Austria-Hungary no longer exists. It is proposed that fortifications that the Austrians constructed there shall be reduced and permanently destroyed.

"It is part, also, of the new plan of Europe an order which centres in the League of Nations that the new states erected there shall accept a limitation of armaments, which puts aggression out of the question. There can be no fear of unfair treatment to groups of Italian people there, because adequate guarantees will be given, under international sanction, of the equal and equitable treatment of all racial and national minorities.

"In brief, every question associated with this settlement wears a new aspect—a new aspect given it by the very victory for right for which Italy has made the supreme sacrifice of blood and treasure. It also, along with the four other great powers, has become one of the chief trustees of the new order which she has played so honorable a part in establishing.

"And on the north and northeast her natural frontiers are completely restored along the whole sweep of the Alps from the northeast to the southeast to the very end of the Istrian Peninsula including all the great watershed within which Trieste lies, and all the fair regions whose face nature has turned towards the great peninsula upon which the historic life of the Latin people has been worked out through centuries of famous stories, ever since Rome was set up on her seven hills.

"Her ancient unity is restored; her lines are extended to the great walls which are her natural defence. It is within her choice to be surrounded by friends; to exhibit the newly liberated peoples across the Adriatic that noblest quality of greatness, magnanimity, fondly generosity, the preference of justice over interest.

"The nations associated with her, the nations that know nothing of the pact of London or of any other special understanding that lies at the beginning of this great struggle, and who have made the supreme sacrifice also in the interest, not of national advantage or defence, but of the settled peace of the world, are now united with her older associates in urging her to assume a leadership which cannot be mistaken in the new order of Europe.

"America is Italy's friend; her people are drawn, millions strong, from Italy's own fair country. She is linked in blood, as well as in affection, with Italian people. Such ties can never be broken. And America was privileged, by the generous commission of her associates in the war, to initiate the peace we are about to consummate—to initiate it upon terms which she had herself formulated and in which I was her spokesman.

"The compulsion is upon her to square every decision she takes at part in with those principles. She can do nothing else. She trusts Italy, and in her trust believes that Italy will ask nothing of her that cannot be made un-

mistakably consistent with those sacred obligations.

"The interests are not now in question, but the rights of peoples, of states, new and old, of liberated peoples and peoples whose rulers have never accounted them worthy of a right; above all the right of the world to peace on such settlements of interest as shall make peace secure.

"These, and these only are the principles for which America has fought. These, and these alone, are the principles upon which she can consent to make peace. Only upon these principles, she hopes and believes, will the people of Italy ask her to make peace."

**Mail to Germany and Austria**

Letters and postcards may now be sent to Austria and to those parts of Germany under British and American occupation. This information has been given out to Canadian Postmasters from Ottawa and all mails, except parcel post packages, can now be sent to these countries and may also be registered, but no guarantee for delivery can be given as yet.

The principal towns occupied by the British Army are: Cologne (Köln), Deutz, Muelheim a. Rh., Mecheln, Bergisch Gladbach, Opladen, Solingen, Burscheid, Wermelskirchen, Siegburg, Bonn, Godesberg, Rheinbach, Münstereifel, Euskirchen, Zulpich, Heimbach, Gemünd, Schleidan, Hellenthal, Blankenheim, St. Vith, Malmédy, Montjoie, Dueren, Berghem, Frechen, Woerringen, Butzenbach, Dahlen, Weisdorf.

Those under American occupation are: Coblenz, Ehrenbreitstein, Bendorf, Selters, Montabaur, Diez, Nassau, Oberlahnstein, Brunnbach, Boppard, Nastätten, St. Goar, Bacharach, Simmern, Kirchberg, Kastellan, Zell, Trarbach, Berncastel, Morbach, Nieder Zell, Saarburg, Konz, Treves (Trier), Halingen, Bittburg, Neuenburg, Kyllburg, Waxweiler, Pruem, Gerolstein, Daun, Wittlich, Schweich, Lutzerath, Kochem, Kaisersesch, Mayen, Adenau, Kempenich, Altenahr, Alsdorf, Ahweiler, Remagen, Andernach, Rheinböllen, Algringen, Rehnich, Hayingen.

Unregistered letters and postcards may be forwarded to the following provinces in Austria: Bukovina, Carinthia (Kärnten), Galicia, Lower Austria, Salzburg, Silesia (Schlesien), Tyrol (Northern Section), Upper Austria.

To Czecho-Slovakia (formerly Bohemia and Moravia) only unregistered letters and post cards may be sent.

Unregistered letters and postcards may be accepted for transmission to Jugoslavia, which includes: Bosnia, Herzegovina, Carniola, Slavonia, Croatia and Dalmatia.

Unregistered letters and postcards can be forwarded to all parts of Poland.

All mail service, i.e. letters, postcards and parcel post, can now be forwarded to Alsace-Lorraine. All mail must be addressed to Alsace-Lorraine, France.

Service to Hungary is suspended and no mails can be sent direct to that country.

Service to Germany not occupied by British or American troops is still suspended.