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LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 28, 1924

**AN INTOLERANT BIGOT  
 TAUGHT A LESSON**

Under a democratic form of govern-  
 ment the people make their own  
 laws. The laws so made are none  
 the less binding in conscience.  
 Every Catholic child learns in cate-  
 chism that we are bound to obey  
 the law and respect the public offi-  
 cers not only for wrath but also for  
 conscience's sake for so is the will of  
 God. But our laws are not like  
 those of the Medes and Persians  
 —immutable. It is our privilege, it  
 is our right, to scrutinize closely  
 the working out of any law. If it  
 fails of its purpose, if it defeats its  
 professed object, if it brings in  
 its train evils greater than that it  
 was intended to remedy, then it is  
 our right, it is our duty to work for  
 the amendment, the abrogation of  
 that mistaken law. The exercise of  
 this elementary right is generally  
 conceded to be one of the most im-  
 portant duties of free citizen-  
 ship. But when it comes to Prohi-  
 bition laws citizens must forego  
 their democratic rights and turn  
 their backs on their plain duty un-  
 less they agree with the fanatical  
 Prohibition faction or run the  
 gauntlet of their abuse and vilifica-  
 tion.

Amongst the most coarsely vitu-  
 perative of these self-righteous vil-  
 lifiers and traducers of their fellow-  
 citizens was William H. Anderson,  
 President of the Anti-Saloon League  
 of New York State. For him the  
 Prohibition law was sacrosanct;  
 but he flouted other laws and  
 reviled the public officers. Refer-  
 ring to the Anti-Saloon League's  
 strenuous fight against the applica-  
 tion of the law governing political  
 activities and the accounting for  
 political funds, The New York  
 Times thus commented editorially:

"Sometimes it seems as if the  
 League regarded itself as above the  
 law, as a sort of higher law. If all  
 its activities are beneficial and  
 beyond suspicion, why is it still  
 refusing to accept the decision,  
 made by a Justice of the Supreme  
 Court and sustained by the Appel-  
 late Division, that it is a political  
 committee bound to render account  
 of the expenditures of its funds? Why,  
 bent on doing good in the dark,  
 did it insist on carrying the  
 case to the Court of Appeals?"

The Prohibition people offered a  
 prize of \$200 for the best term to  
 describe those who flouted the law—  
 of course the thrice holy and inviol-  
 able Prohibition law. "Scofflaw"  
 was the prize winning term; it is  
 henceforth to cover with shame the  
 buyers of forbidden beverages.

But the mighty and vituperative  
 William H. Anderson has been  
 taught that there are other laws  
 that can not be violated with  
 impunity even by an archpriest of  
 Prohibition. A grand jury returned  
 five indictments against him for  
 violations of the criminal law. On  
 one of these he was tried, found  
 guilty and sentenced to Sing-Sing  
 for forgery in the third degree. It  
 appears that this great and self-  
 righteous man's salary was only  
 \$10,000 as president of the League.  
 A solicitor for League funds got a  
 generous commission on the con-  
 tributions and Anderson insisted on  
 splitting these commissions fifty-  
 fifty over and above \$ 0,000. It  
 would never do to have a mere solici-  
 tor of funds get more of the profits

of the Prohibition apostolate than  
 the President of the Anti-Saloon  
 League. However, the collector  
 objected to paying income tax on  
 the part of his commissions that  
 went to Anderson. So Anderson  
 "doctored" the books of the  
 League. To the Board of Directors  
 of the League he posed as one who  
 had impoverished himself for the  
 good of the great Cause; he had  
 raised and spent \$24,000 by mortgag-  
 ing his home and borrowing on his  
 Life Insurance policies. To this he  
 made a solemn affidavit which the  
 admiring Board of Directors be-  
 lieved; their great President was  
 surely not a perjurer for filthy  
 lucre. Unfortunately mortgages  
 and loans on insurance policies are  
 matters of record and such trans-  
 actions are easily verified or dis-  
 proved. So on the witness stand  
 Anderson told another story; he  
 said that a mysterious John T.  
 King made him a present of  
 \$25,000 which he gave to another  
 mysterious individual to disburse  
 for confidential publicity. New  
 York is still laughing. The trial  
 Judge told Mr. Anderson that he  
 had not helped his case by swearing  
 to testimony that was obviously  
 untrue.

The District Attorney of New  
 York is Joab H. Banton, a Baptist.  
 Mr. Anderson, over and over again,  
 proclaimed himself the mouth-piece  
 of the 5,000 Protestant Churches of  
 New York State. Menacingly he  
 spoke as though legions of the  
 righteous were at his command;  
 and we don't remember that his  
 assumption was repudiated.

A week ago Sunday Mr. Banton  
 spoke in the Central Church of the  
 Disciples of Christ and after the  
 address his pastor, Dr. Idleman,  
 spoke of forming a new League.

"It is indeed time to form a new  
 combination to carry on the work of  
 Prohibition," Dr. Idleman declared,  
 in resenting the abuse which he  
 said had been heaped upon Mr.  
 Banton and other public officials by  
 Anderson. "Because of threats  
 which were said to have been made  
 against the life of Mr. Banton dur-  
 ing the Anderson investigation,  
 uniformed police were stationed out-  
 side the church and detectives were  
 in the auditorium."

Mr. Banton felt impelled to make  
 a statement because of the campaign  
 of abuse conducted by Anderson  
 and his friends against those whose  
 duty it was to administer the law.  
 He said that this would be the only  
 statement he would make.

The District Attorney first referred  
 to the credulous Board of Direc-  
 tors who accepted Anderson's state-  
 ment and ordered repayment of \$24-  
 600 with interest at 6%. The slightest  
 investigation, he declared, would  
 have compelled Anderson to admit  
 the falsity of his statement.

That, however, has all been shown  
 in open court in a trial that was  
 so scrupulously fair that the press  
 of the city congratulated the authori-  
 ties that every possible ground for  
 suspicion of unfairness had been  
 removed. Even the Judge was  
 brought to New York from up-  
 State for the trial.

Very properly in the circum-  
 stances Mr. Banton made these  
 pointed remarks:

"Mr. Banton said that in per-  
 mitting Anderson to proclaim in  
 churches that his indictment was  
 the result of a corrupt political and  
 religious conspiracy, the Protestant  
 pulpits had lent themselves to an  
 agency attempting to undermine  
 respect for law and order. As show-  
 ing that no religious or political  
 significance could be attached to  
 Anderson's conviction, Mr. Banton  
 said that a poll of the jury dis-  
 closed five Protestants, five Hebrews,  
 one Catholic and one juror without  
 church affiliation. Politically, there  
 were four Democrats, two Republi-  
 cans and six independent voters."

It is but fair to say that there  
 are some prohibitionists, at least,  
 who were disgusted with Anderson  
 even before the courts exposed  
 him. Henry L. Huntington of  
 Yonkers, a national figure in the  
 Prohibition party for years, criticizing  
 the Rev. Dr. Ross who is still  
 publicly praying for Anderson, said:

"He should have prayed for  
 Anderson before to keep him out of  
 mischief. I have been praying for  
 years to show his League crowd up  
 to the people and I think my prayers  
 have been answered. I have con-  
 tended that the League has been com-  
 promising with the devil. I have no  
 feeling against Anderson, but if a  
 man does the right thing he won't  
 go to jail. Anderson was given the  
 whole rope and he has hung himself.

Anderson has hurt the League and  
 the League has hurt the Prohibition  
 cause."

As for Anderson let the sancti-  
 monious convict speak for himself:  
 "The God who led me into this  
 work, who has upheld me through-  
 out it, and who has guided in the  
 doing of things otherwise impos-  
 sible, knows my innocence of the  
 charge against me and the purity  
 of my motives. With that I can  
 afford to wait till the judgments of  
 men are just."

Commenting editorially the New  
 York Times thus voices the general  
 verdict of honest men:

"Supreme Court Justice Tomp-  
 kins, who presided over the trial of  
 William H. Anderson with such  
 remarkable fairness, showed him-  
 self equally fair in imposing sen-  
 tence. He did not forget to be fair  
 to the public as well as to the crim-  
 inal. The sentence of imprisonment  
 for not less than one year and not  
 more than two years in Sing Sing  
 will be generally approved. It  
 would have been flying in the face  
 of justice to suspend sentence. Aside  
 from the circumstances men-  
 tioned by Justice Tompkins, the  
 defendant's testimony showing him  
 'to have been guilty of the crime of  
 grand larceny' and the 'fair and  
 reasonable inference' from that  
 testimony that he committed per-  
 jury, his whole course and attitude  
 have been impudent, insolent and  
 violent. He has assailed the courts  
 and the prosecuting officers. He  
 has tried to foment religious intol-  
 erance. It would be a scandal for  
 justice to be tender to a criminal  
 who has insulted and defied it."

**CAPITAL PUNISHMENT**

Capital punishment is the means  
 that civilized society takes to pro-  
 tect itself from a particularly  
 dangerous type of criminal. Security  
 for life and security for property  
 are two of the chief aims of civil  
 government. They are fundamental.  
 Despite the increase in recent years  
 of murder and robbery with violence  
 so general is the security of life and  
 property that we do not fully appre-  
 ciate it. The outbreak of crime,  
 however, calls for stern repression.  
 Capital punishment is now practi-  
 cally limited to those guilty of the  
 crime of murder. The primary  
 purpose is not at all the punishment  
 of the individual but the protection  
 of society. Where murderers often  
 escape capital punishment the crime  
 of murder increases to an appalling  
 extent. Where the murderer  
 promptly forfeits his own life in  
 punishment of his crime murder is  
 rare. Misleading statistics are  
 sometimes adduced to prove that  
 capital punishment fails in its  
 purpose. The prevalence of murder  
 in the United States, for instance,  
 where the sanction of capital  
 punishment is provided by law, is  
 cited to show that capital punish-  
 ment fails as a deterrent. But in  
 the States only a small, a very  
 small, proportion of murderers suffer  
 the penalty that the law provides;  
 in Canada but a very small propor-  
 tion escape that penalty. It is not  
 the provision in the law, but its  
 prompt and certain application that  
 constitutes the deterrent. And that  
 is the justification of capital punish-  
 ment. It is the only effective de-  
 terring to other would-be murder-  
 ers, and therefore a measure of  
 necessary protection for civilized  
 society.

Two weeks ago in this city three  
 men, after fair trial, were found  
 guilty of the crime of murder and  
 were sentenced to death. Two for  
 robbery under arms in which murder  
 was committed. The law is  
 perfectly clear and perfectly just.  
 Where two men, or five men, or  
 twenty men set out to do an unlaw-  
 ful act—the robbery of a bank in  
 this instance—and murder is com-  
 mitted, each and all are equally  
 guilty. The law is clear and  
 explicit and the jury were clear-  
 headed and conscientious enough to  
 apply it to the case under consid-  
 eration. Jurymen are sometimes  
 wrong-headed to an incredible  
 degree. One, who had the day  
 before been on a jury that acquitted  
 a man charged with murder, said to  
 the writer: "I'd never hang any  
 man." Now this lot actually felt  
 proud of himself and there was a  
 tone of superiority in his asinine  
 boast. We reminded him that he  
 took a solemn oath to find a verdict  
 according to the testimony; that he  
 did not make the law nor could he  
 set it aside; that he did not pro-  
 nounce nor execute the sentence;  
 that his duty, his only duty was to  
 find a verdict in accordance with

the evidence. If he did not do that  
 he perjured himself and betrayed  
 his trust. A prejudice against  
 capital punishment may be a good  
 reason for asking to be excused  
 from jury duty in such cases; but  
 it does not excuse perjury and the  
 miscarriage of justice. Whether or  
 not this puzzle-headed fellow real-  
 ized the serious wrong he had com-  
 mitted is hard to say, but he ceased  
 to boast of his "humanitarian"  
 principle.

The third criminal was sentenced  
 to death for the cowardly murder  
 of a girl who refused to marry him.  
 In this case the plea of insanity was  
 urged. Two experts testified that  
 after examination and observation  
 they found that the prisoner knew  
 the nature of the act he had com-  
 mitted and must be held responsible  
 for it. Of the other two one denied  
 this; the other found the murderer  
 "below par." No one wants an  
 idiot or insane person hanged. But  
 the plea of insanity is often urged  
 in criminal cases where, had no crime  
 been committed, the person would  
 have lived and died, without a  
 single one of those with whom he  
 came in contact through his busi-  
 ness and social relations ever  
 suspecting him of being idiotic or  
 insane. That there are varying  
 degrees of intelligence everyone  
 knows. But few would be prepared  
 to advocate that all those "below  
 par" may commit crime with  
 impunity. The law again is clear:  
 Did the accused know the nature of  
 his act? If so he must be held  
 responsible. In such cases it is not  
 the degree of intelligence that  
 matters so much as that of con-  
 science and character. There are  
 highly intelligent criminals and  
 criminals of a low order of  
 intelligence. What is lacking in  
 both classes is the discipline  
 of self-denial and self-control  
 that goes to the formation  
 of character; the moral discipline  
 that forms conscience. There are  
 many criminals and others whom  
 the fear of consequences deters  
 from crime, who are devoid of char-  
 acter and are spiritually illiterate.  
 But this defect can not be urged  
 for the remission of punishment.  
 Rather does the prevalence of this  
 condition make punishment of crime  
 the more urgent and imperative.

As we have said no one wants a  
 murderer irresponsible for his acts  
 to hang. But such matters should  
 be left to the orderly processes of  
 law where the interest of justice  
 will be amply safe-guarded. None  
 of the cases we have been consider-  
 ing calls for the meddlesome inter-  
 ference of maulin petition-mongers.  
 Mark Twain, like all real humor-  
 ists, had a deep knowledge of human  
 nature. On this subject he has some-  
 thing to say that should be pondered  
 by those who are tempted to sign  
 petitions for clemency to criminals:

"This funeral stopped the further  
 growth of one thing—the petition to  
 the Governor for Injun Joe's  
 pardon. The petition had been  
 largely signed; many tearful and  
 eloquent meetings had been held,  
 and a committee of sappy women  
 appointed to go in deep mourning  
 and wail around the Governor, and  
 implore him to be a merciful ass  
 and trample his duty underfoot.  
 Injun Joe was believed to have  
 killed five citizens of the village,  
 but what of that? If he had been  
 Satan himself there would have  
 been plenty of weaklings ready to  
 scribble their names to a pardon  
 petition, and drip a tear from  
 their permanently impaired water  
 works."

Since writing the foregoing article  
 we read that a man was sentenced  
 to thirty days in jail for abusing  
 and trying to intimidate certain  
 people who refused to sign a  
 petition asking executive clemency  
 for a man in jail. Magistrate Hall  
 of Ridgetown who imposed this  
 sentence deserves the gratitude of  
 the right-thinking for his good  
 sense and moral courage in admin-  
 istering the law.

**"NATIONAL MOBILIZATION"**

Printed and distributed to the  
 members of the French House of  
 Deputies is a bill embodying the  
 ideas of a great many people  
 throughout the world. Its leading  
 principle is that every French citi-  
 zen must, in time of war, partici-  
 pate in the defense of the country  
 and in the maintenance of its  
 material and moral life.

Many, from time to time, have  
 advocated the conscription of wealth  
 as well as of the young life of the  
 country in time of war. Our own  
 Great War Veterans, if we are not  
 mistaken, passed a resolution to that

effect. That is something that  
 commends itself to everybody.  
 Why should the young man be com-  
 pelled to give or at any rate to risk  
 his life while the rich man is under  
 no such compulsion with regard to  
 his wealth? The prospective war  
 profiteers may demand that all risk  
 be removed, that they be guaran-  
 teed such prices as will increase  
 and multiply their wealth to a  
 fabulous extent; and the workers in  
 "essential war industries," ship-  
 building, munition-making and the  
 like, must also receive wages far  
 and away beyond anything dreamt  
 of in peace times. But the young  
 and physically fit must get into the  
 war, fight, risk life and limb and  
 health, die if need be, because it is  
 their duty to their country. It is  
 about time that it was recognized  
 that patriotic duty extends to all,  
 rich and poor, worker at home as  
 well as the fighter at the front.

Of all "peace plans" this may  
 prove the most effective. If the  
 profit were taken out of war and  
 everybody without exception were  
 compelled to give his services as a  
 matter of patriotic duty many of  
 the war-like and blood-thirsty stay-  
 at-homes would not be so zealous in  
 reckless war propaganda. Faced  
 with the prospect of equal or pro-  
 portionate sacrifice for all, deprived  
 of the interested aid of prospective  
 profiteers, small and big, war propa-  
 ganda would dwindle to such insigni-  
 ficant proportions as to leave room  
 for the influence of good sense and  
 Christian ideals.

**STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS**

By THE OBSERVER  
 The Observer is in receipt of the  
 following letter from a King's  
 Counsel whose competence to  
 express an opinion is greater than  
 ours. We commend it to the atten-  
 tion of our readers. Our view has  
 long been that if strikes were to be  
 regulated or restrained by law, so  
 must the closing down of plants be  
 regulated or restrained also. Possi-  
 bly the regulation ought to be  
 confined to industries employing a  
 certain number of men or women;  
 for it might be disastrous to put  
 small employers of labor under the  
 necessity of going through the proce-  
 dure outlined by Mr. O'Donoghue.  
 But the principle of the matter  
 is, in our opinion, indisputable.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 11, 1924.  
 The Observer:

Dear Sir:—I was very much in-  
 terested in your article in the issue  
 of January 12th inst. dealing with  
 "Strikes and Lockouts" and more  
 particularly with your suggestion  
 that some limitation should be im-  
 posed upon an employer's right to  
 resort to partial operation or to  
 a complete stoppage.

The Act does endeavor to meet  
 the point in its definition of "lock-  
 out," which is:  
 "Sec. 2 (f)—'Lockout' (without  
 limiting the nature of its meaning)  
 means a closing of a place of em-  
 ployment, or a suspension of work,  
 or a refusal by an employer to con-  
 tinue to employ any number of his  
 employees in consequence of a dis-  
 pute, done with a view to compel-  
 ling his employees, or to aid another  
 employer in compelling his em-  
 ployees, to accept terms of employ-  
 ment."

The trouble arises over the diffi-  
 culty of proving that the lockout  
 was ordered with the view or object  
 mentioned.

When asked in 1916 to draft a  
 new act for the Trades & Labor  
 Congress of Canada, I endeavored  
 to meet the situation by adding the  
 following clause:

"The closing down in whole or  
 in part of a place of employment or  
 a suspension of work in whole or  
 in part for any period, by an  
 employer, or a temporary or perma-  
 nent refusal by any employer to  
 continue to employ any number of  
 his employees during the currency  
 of a dispute shall prima facie con-  
 stitute an unlawful lockout and the  
 onus shall be on the employer of  
 establishing that such action was  
 not taken for any of the reasons  
 aforesaid."

The "reasons aforesaid" are  
 enumerated as:

- (1) In consequence of a dispute.
- (2) A protest against anything  
 done or not done by an employee or  
 employees.
- (3) With intent,  
 (a) To aid another employer in-  
 volved in a dispute.
- (b) To cause loss or inconvenience  
 to any employee or employees  
 or to the public.
- (c) To procure, incite, instigate,  
 aid or abet any other lockout.

My explanatory note to my draft  
 section was:  
 "The last provision above is new  
 and intended to meet a condition  
 that often occurs. The onus is  
 placed upon the employer to prove  
 that a shutting down is not a lock-  
 out. 'Stock-taking' is the usual  
 explanation given. That will hence-  
 forth have to be proved to the satis-  
 faction of the Court."

That, I thought, (and still think)  
 would help somewhat. Parliament  
 has not seen fit, however, to adopt  
 my proposal.

Your further suggestion that  
 public utilities that should have  
 money in good times should have  
 restrictions put upon their right to  
 close down or reduce their staffs in  
 bad times, is worthy of considera-  
 tion. As you say, a tramway or a  
 railway would not be permitted to  
 do so.

Yours sincerely,  
 J. G. O'DONOGHUE.

It is to be feared that State in-  
 tervention in disputes between  
 capital and labor is just commencing.  
 It is not in itself a desirable  
 thing; but if religious advice such  
 as so largely guides the labor unions  
 in Quebec, given by trusted chap-  
 lains to the unions they are attached  
 to, is not to figure in the disputes  
 of the other provinces, an umpire  
 will be inevitable. There is no  
 doubt that that intervention, must,  
 sooner or later, if it proves to be  
 inevitable, take the form of a prop-  
 erly constituted Labor Court.

Like the intervention itself, that  
 is not, in itself, a desirable thing;  
 but it is preferable to industrial  
 anarchy, which has been the rule  
 for some years past. No cause,  
 bad or good, was ever yet satisfac-  
 torily tried and decided by means  
 of excited discussion, recrimination,  
 exaggeration, half truths, distor-  
 tion of facts, and irritating charges  
 and counter-charges, from all which  
 the public, reading a bit here and a  
 bit there, have to make up their most  
 uncertain judgment; if it can, under  
 such circumstances, be called a  
 judgment.

**NOTES AND COMMENTS**

A TRIBUTE to the Blessed Virgin  
 is so rare a thing from a Protestant  
 that we cannot forbear reproducing  
 the following from the "Internation-  
 al Sunday School Lesson." It  
 is from the pen of one William F.  
 Ellis. He is recounting his experi-  
 ences in Asia Minor, and proceeds:  
 "Amid the ruins of the Smyrna fire  
 I noticed a curious phenomenon: In  
 the courtyard of the French hospi-  
 tal, the buildings of which had been  
 completely burned, stood a white  
 marble statue of the Madonna and  
 Child, completely untouched by fire  
 or smoke or falling embers. Amidst  
 all the blackness and ruin  
 above it, the figure of the Mother  
 with the Babe was as white and  
 unscathed as when it left the sculp-  
 tor's hand. Not a flake of marble  
 had been chipped off by the intense  
 heat, although marble walls about  
 the city had crumbled to dust, and  
 iron girders had become bent and  
 gnarled.

"IN LIKE manner, the personality  
 of ages, a spotless, beautiful figure,  
 revered and beloved by countless  
 myriads. Diana of Ephesus has  
 gone the way of Venus and the  
 more primitive goddess, but the  
 pure and lovely human personality  
 of Mary remains as the most highly  
 favored among women. Mother-  
 hood everywhere turns toward her  
 with a sense of kinship and devo-  
 tion. She is the ages' perfect  
 embodiment of womanhood. Piety,  
 obedience, service and unspeakable  
 reward are her spiritual characteris-  
 tics. In a day when so many  
 young women have lost their moor-  
 ings and their bearings, it is restful  
 to turn to the personality of the  
 woman whom God found worthy to  
 be the Mother of His Son, the  
 world's Saviour."

IN VIEW of the appalling break-up  
 of creed and the virulence of ration-  
 alism's assault upon revealed truth  
 which have come to be distinguish-  
 ing marks of this generation, senti-  
 ments such as these, emanating  
 from so unexpected a source, are  
 their own consolation. May it not  
 be, as Cardinal Newman said many  
 years ago, that amidst the storm  
 and turmoil of sectarian strife, that  
 sweet and gentle Lady will revenge  
 herself upon her traditional foes by  
 interceding effectually for their  
 conversion.

WE HAVE long held that immi-  
 grants from Italy form one of the  
 most desirable additions to Canada's  
 population. It is gratifying, there-  
 fore, to find this view endorsed by a  
 paper like the Toronto Globe,  
 which, commenting upon a bill re-  
 cently introduced in Congress pro-  
 viding for further restrictions upon  
 immigration in that country, says:  
 "It may be freely admitted that  
 Italian immigrants are quite up to  
 the general standard, not defective  
 in physique or intellect, and quite  
 as industrious as the inhabitants of  
 more northerly countries."

UPON THIS subject a New York  
 Italian daily, which the Globe  
 quotes without more definite desig-

nation, has this to say in regard to  
 the proposed further reduction of  
 the annual quota of immigrants  
 from Italy, Poland and Russia:  
 "From statistics published by the  
 American Government we have  
 gleaned figures showing the  
 immense value of Italian immigra-  
 tion to America. The number of  
 Italian immigrants excluded and  
 deported is the smallest, which goes  
 to show that the Italians are the  
 healthiest in body and mind. The  
 Italians contribute only a minimum  
 percentage of those affected by  
 tuberculosis and insanity. The  
 Italian woman is the only one who  
 does not appear among those  
 sentenced for immorality. The  
 percentage of criminality among  
 Italians is one of the lowest. On  
 the other hand, the Italian immi-  
 grants, of all other races, give the  
 highest figure for productive labor  
 and the lowest for mendicancy.  
 The Italians are now in the fore-  
 front of the movement toward  
 agriculture, while this field is  
 being deserted by others." The  
 contention thus put forward by the  
 Italian paper will, we think, be  
 fully borne out by dispassionate  
 investigation.

REFERRING to concluding para-  
 graph in last week's Comments, and  
 to the activities, especially of the  
 American Y. M. C. A. in Rome,  
 latest tidings from that city show  
 that the Government's restrictions  
 have been brought about by the  
 grossest abuse on the part of this  
 American proselytizing agency of  
 the hospitality heretofore extended  
 to it. It began its Roman opera-  
 tions under the specious plea of  
 philanthropy, but its real purpose  
 was soon revealed by its open  
 declaration that it was conducting  
 "a great apostolate for the civiliza-  
 tion of Rome and of barbarous  
 Italy" and "against Roman supersti-  
 tion." Hence Signor Mussolini's  
 declaration that as Italy has no  
 need of this officious help the  
 Y. M. C. A. must direct its energies  
 elsewhere.

ALL OVER Italy, we are told, the  
 feeling against the continuance of  
 what is described as "this impudent  
 and audacious campaign" is grow-  
 ing, so much so, indeed, that it is  
 not improbable that the Govern-  
 ment may ask this body to return  
 to the United States. Probably,  
 says the Cittadino of Genoa, the  
 Italian Ambassador at Washington  
 has already received instructions to  
 take the matter up with the White  
 House. Italy, the mother of  
 civilization, has no need to look  
 across the Atlantic for assistance  
 in working out her destiny or in  
 caring for the welfare of her  
 people.

**PAPAL ENCYCLICAL ON  
 NEW AGREEMENT**