

**The True Witness**  
is published every Thursday by  
**The True Witness P. & P. Co.**  
312 LaSalle Street, West, Montreal  
P. O. BOX 1138  
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE  
Canada (City Excepted) and New-  
foundland ..... \$1.00  
City, United States and Foreign ..... \$1.50  
Terms: Payable in Advance.

**NOTICE.**  
When a change of address is desired the  
subscriber should give both the OLD and  
the NEW address.  
SUBSCRIPTIONS will be continued  
until order to stop is received and all ar-  
rears paid up.  
Send remittances by P. O. order or  
registered letter.  
TR. WELL.—Matter intended for  
publication should reach us NOT  
later than 5 o'clock Wednesday after-  
noon.

Correspondence intended for publica-  
tion must have name of writer enclosed,  
not necessarily for publication but as a  
mark of good faith, otherwise it will not  
be published.  
ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST SOL-  
ICITED.

**IN vain will you build churches,  
give missions, found schools—  
all your works, all your efforts will  
be destroyed if you are not able to  
wield the defensive and offensive  
weapon of a loyal and sincere Cath-  
olic press.**

—Pope Pius X.

### Episcopal Approbation.

If the English Speaking Catholics of  
Montreal and of this Province consulted  
their best interests, they would soon  
make of the TRUE WITNESS one  
of the most prosperous and powerful  
Catholic papers in its country.

I heartily bless those who encourage  
this excellent work.

PAUL,  
Archbishop of Montreal.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1909.

### THE CHURCH IN ENGLAND.

It is pleasant reading which our  
London correspondent furnishes for  
the readers of The True Witness by  
his summary of Parliament's con-  
sideration of religious processions.  
We are informed that the Home Se-  
cretary has announced in the House  
that there is nothing illegal in such  
processions, adding that neither the  
government nor the police have the  
power to stop them. This statement  
renders all the more curious the af-  
fair of last summer when it was for-  
bidden to carry the Host in the pro-  
cession which was so realistically  
mark the close of the Eucharistic  
Congress. It is pleasing to learn,  
however, that in seeking to make  
public profession of the great mys-  
tery of their faith, the English Cath-  
olics were not in any way offend-  
ing against the law of their land.

### THE FRENCH CRISIS.

To Catholics the world over the  
present state of affairs in France  
have more than usual interest. The  
fall of Clemenceau and his cabinet  
came with surprising suddenness af-  
ter a violent debate in which the  
Premier played the part of a noisy  
boy, rather than that of a states-  
man. Catholics of France can have  
but little sympathy with the fallen  
Premier, indeed, they are apt to  
agree with M. Jaures in the latter's  
statement that "with Clemenceau  
disappears the most dangerous man  
in the republic."

The Cabinet which has just re-  
signed was formed October 23, 1906,  
and was reorganized January 4,  
1908. It followed the Cabinet of  
which M. Sarrien was Premier, M.  
Clemenceau being Minister of the In-  
terior in that Cabinet.

The Chamber of Deputies on March  
25 last unanimously adopted M.  
Delcasse's motion to appoint a Par-  
liamentary commission to inquire  
into the state of the navy before  
fresh credits were voted. Prior to  
this a departmental inquiry had  
been instituted by the Government,  
but this was declared inadequate,  
although M. Brousse, who investi-  
gated the navy accounts, reported  
that millions had been swallowed  
up without any benefits to the navy;  
that the highest prices always were  
paid for supplies and that costly re-  
pairs were made to ships which  
were useless. He practically charg-  
ed, also, that a monopoly existed  
among the navy contractors, who  
made enormous profits.

At the conclusion of the investiga-  
tion by the Parliamentary commis-  
sion a report was submitted which  
was a scathing denunciation of the  
naval administration for the last ten  
years. It was an astounding ex-  
posure of the deplorable condition of  
the fleet, for which France had spent

\$700,000,000 since 1899.

The 350 pages of the report con-  
tained details of the inefficiency re-  
sulting from confusion and red tape  
conditions, which, the report said,  
made French naval construction cost  
twenty-five per cent more than Eng-  
lish or German. It was pointed out  
that ships were equipped with guns  
of ancient model; that shells of a  
type condemned after serious acci-  
dents were still being manufactured,  
that there was no dry dock capable  
of accommodating battle ships now  
being built and that there was a  
lack of reserve coal and ammunition  
supplies at the various ports and  
arsenals. The commission recom-  
mended the complete reorganization  
of the department.

The debate on the report has been  
acrimonious throughout, and M. Mi-  
chel, the reporter of the commission,  
a few days ago strongly denounced  
the naval policy of the government  
and declared that the public wanted  
to know why, in spite of the enorm-  
ous sums appropriated, France had  
dropped from second to fifth place  
among the naval powers. Later the  
announcement of the marine budget  
for 1910 as 341,495,000, was pre-  
faced with a strong recommendation  
that henceforth it should be dis-  
tinctly understood that detailed  
plans of proposed war ships should  
be definitely laid out before credits  
were asked from Parliament. This  
was the first effort made to meet  
the criticisms or the investigating  
commission.

In October, 1908, Gaston Thom-  
son resigned as Minister of Marine,  
following a long series of criticisms  
and a vote in the Chamber of Deputies  
deploring the negligence of the  
department. The growing dissatis-  
faction with the methods of the  
ministry of Marine culminated prior  
to this in an interpellation in the  
Chamber. M. Delcasse led the at-  
tack against M. Thomson and in a  
powerful speech asserted that "the  
long series of accidents in the navy  
was directly due to 'the administra-  
tive anarchy and culpable negligence  
of the navy department."

M. Thomson was succeeded by Al-  
fred Picard, one of France's most  
eminent engineers, but his assump-  
tion of office did not deter those  
who had been fighting for reform in  
the naval administration, with the  
result that scandals of a far reach-  
ing nature have been unearthed.

Eugene Georges Benjamin Clemen-  
ceau, the retiring Premier, was born  
in 1841. After obtaining his di-  
ploma as a doctor of medicine at  
Paris he realized that his pronounced  
political opinions would, as long  
as Napoleon III remained upon the  
throne, inevitably interfere with his  
career in France. So he went to  
the United States in the early part  
of 1866, lived for a time in New  
York city, and then became a teach-  
er of French in a girls' school at  
Greenwich, Conn., where he met  
Miss Mary Plummer, whom he mar-  
ried.

Returning to France a few years  
later he rapidly made his strength  
felt in political affairs, becoming a  
member of the Chamber of Deputies  
in 1876. He founded the news-  
paper Justice in 1880, and during  
the Dreyfus agitation he defended  
the imprisoned officer in that paper.  
He became the recognized chief of  
the Extreme Left, and in return op-  
posed all of the republican ministries  
and contributed to the fall of the De  
Freycinet and Jules Ferry Cabinets.

### SOME QUESTIONS.

When the Action Sociale gives the  
French-speaking population of Ot-  
tawa and suburbs in 1907 as 3860  
families against 1900 English-speak-  
ing families, it would be well to  
ascertain exactly whether the figures  
are true or not, for when the census  
of Hochelaga, Maisonneuve and  
Vieuxville was taken previous to the  
forming of the parish of St. Aloy-  
sius there were but 135 families  
found who spoke English. This was  
corrected later on by other census  
takers, who found upwards of five  
hundred families in the three dis-  
tricts. And when the Action So-  
ciale makes a recount, it should be  
careful not to include the hundred or  
so Protestant families who live in  
the lower town alone, nor those who  
with thoroughly French names un-  
derstand very little or none of that  
language, for these are very many  
of this category. Again, it might  
be well for the Action Sociale to  
find out how many of those good  
people not included in these excep-  
tions, help to support the Church  
for which they want a Bishop of  
their own race. How much prop-  
erty do they own, how much do  
they pay in taxes, how much do  
they contribute to the funds of their  
churches at Christmas, for example,  
or Easter?

The Action Sociale should re-  
member while clamoring for a  
French Canadian Bishop that the  
English-speaking Catholics were

pleased with the election of the late  
lamented Archbishop, although at  
the time of his taking charge of  
the diocese the English-speaking were  
two-thirds of the population.

It is a noteworthy fact that the  
Ottavians, who are indeed the only  
interested parties in the matter, are  
not particular whether the Arch-  
bishop-to-be will be a patriot or not  
provided that he speaks both lan-  
guages, and that they dislike in-  
terference when it comes from  
abroad.

### HERITAGE OF JOHN CALVIN.

Prof. Emerson says: There is no  
fact better worth impressing on the  
modern liberal churches than this:  
that they have come to be what they  
are through a development out of  
the Calvinism they are only too  
ready to undervalue or to despise.  
Whatever they have that is most vi-  
tal to the religious experience of  
the modern liberal churches is this:  
that they have come to be what they  
are through a development out of  
the Calvinism they are only too  
ready to undervalue or to despise.

Prof. Emerson should read the  
Life of Calvin to see why the mod-  
ern liberal churches are so ready to  
undervalue and to despise the acts  
of one of the worst miscreants in  
the world's history.

### RUSSIAN COURTESY GREET A WRITER.

Polish and Armenian Churches are  
the Catholic Edifices.

Nijny-Novgorod, Russia, July 2.—  
Though the annual fair gives this  
city international fame, Russia loves  
it for its natural charms. Like an  
empress on a throne is Nijny-Novgorod  
on the banks of the Volga. Be-  
tween Moscow and here, a journey  
of twelve hours, it is level; then  
comes a range of hills upon which  
the city is built. Water and hills  
make it beautiful. Where the great  
river, flowing down from the north,  
touches the foot of the hills it is  
joined by the Oka, that in turn is  
split by a tongue of land. The city  
proper tops the hills. At their base  
is the lower town, and opposite on  
the projecting point, are the fair  
buildings and houses of the villagers  
who live there the year round. The  
depot is on this point, and after a  
carriage drive, sail on the river,  
and ride on an inclined railroad, I  
found myself finally at a hotel where  
not even the omnipresent French is  
spoken. But more and more I am  
learning to rely with confidence upon  
Russian courtesy—Russian kindness,  
that like a sunny atmosphere has en-  
veloped me since I stepped aboard a  
Russian steamer in the Bosphorus.

The fair will open next month with  
a representation of Europe and Asia,  
numbering 400,000 persons. Work-  
men are busy getting the shops in  
readiness for the tremendous amount  
of merchandise that will be exhib-  
ited. The fair buildings contain 700-  
000 shops, standing in streets laid  
out at right angles. They are the  
property of the crown and yield an-  
nually a revenue of 580,000 roubles.  
Improvements are constantly being  
made, inviting little parks, drive-  
ways, ornamented squares and paved  
streets have transformed a barren  
plain into a pleasant summer res-  
ort for this mammoth gathering  
of all nations. In 1890 a hand-  
some building was erected for the ac-  
commodation of the governor, com-  
mittee of managers, post and tele-  
graph, Imperial Bank and police,  
which latter are strengthened by a  
regiment of soldiers. During the  
fair strange-looking craft are anchor-  
ed here; vessels of the Tartar mer-  
chants.

One wonders if those fierce trad-  
ers, who now, happily, have their  
barbarous wings clipped by European  
civilization, think of the time when  
their ancestors controlled the great  
fair of the Orient. The scheme of an  
exhibition originated with the Tar-  
tars. Away back in the thirteenth  
century the Tartars Khans held a  
fair every July in Kazan. The Mus-  
covite princes viewed their neigh-  
bors' commercial success with in-  
tense envy, and Ivan III determined  
to try his hand along the same line.  
Later the head of the present reign-  
ing house, Michael Fedorovich, re-  
organized the fair on a still larger  
scale and dedicated it to St. Ma-  
carius. Fire destroyed the buildings,  
and in 1822 the site was trans-  
ferred to Nijny-Novgorod. Roofs of  
shops, houses and cathedral on the  
fair ground are painted a soft green  
color, and make a pretty sight when  
seen from the heights. Among the  
largest exhibits are furs, Persian  
stuffs and tea. This last has an  
enormous showing, equaling in value  
20,000,000 roubles.

Russia is a nation of tea drinkers.  
Again and again I have seen busi-  
ness and professional men pause in  
their work to drink a glass of tea.  
At every stop along the journey here  
peasants rushed from the train to  
have their kettles filled with hot  
water, while others hurried to the  
buffet for a glass of tea. The pos-  
sant sips his tea with an alternat-  
ing sip of sugar, and, if he cannot  
afford sugar, drops a spoonful  
of jam into the liquid. The more  
refined Russian breaks the lump  
with a tongs into tiny pieces and  
eats it with the tea, and others  
again drop sugar and lemon into the  
glass. At Nijny-Novgorod, being far  
removed from European influence,  
the sugar is more frequently eaten  
with the tea. The samovar is in-  
teresting. In the center of the urn  
is a long pipe, around which the

water is held. The samovar is pre-  
pared in the kitchen. The pipe is  
filled with charcoal and lighted, the  
smoke being carried off by another  
pipe into the kitchen chimney. When  
the coals reddened the water begins to  
sing, and the characteristic Russian  
table-piece is in readiness.

The pure Russian type is seen in  
Nijny-Novgorod. The men are large,  
well-built and rugged-faced. They  
wear full beards, long boots, coat  
with skirt effect and peak caps.  
Wristbands and fronts of their shirts  
are embroidered in colors, the work  
of wife or mother. Russian women  
are skilful at needlework. During the  
long nights of the long winter they  
make lace, some very beautiful, and  
with the proceeds support the fam-  
ily, though the work sells at a pae-  
thetically low figure. Dress goods,  
woolen and linen, are also made by  
the peasants, every house having its  
own loom. In Moscow and other  
big cities philanthropic people have  
organized associations for promoting  
the sale of native work, reviving the  
style of articles used in Russia in  
the days of the powerful boyards.

Lacquer work, which has an equis-  
ite finish and coloring, is much in  
demand and is done solely by the  
peasants. It brings a high price.  
Nijny-Novgorod has two Catholic  
churches, one Polish, the other Ar-  
menian, and located in the market  
place. The Polish church stands  
halfway up the hill, and though  
small, presents a neat appearance;  
school and priest's house are within  
the enclosure of the church grounds.  
Some day, perhaps, a Catholic  
church shall stand in its right place  
upon the crown of the hill, a site  
that is a natural altar. There one  
may think no petty thoughts; the  
view is too noble.

The Kremlin, while immeasurably  
smaller than that of Moscow, has a  
situation which in turn exceeds the  
Muscovite in picturesqueness. Because  
of the level country the Volga's  
course can be traced for miles and  
miles, until the broadly-curving wa-  
terway is lost where sky and hori-  
zon meet. Over this vast plain,  
green with pine woods and early  
summer verdure, rise little white vil-  
lages tipped with golden cupolas.

On the crest of the hill and slop-  
ing downwards on the north and  
east side, are delightful gardens that  
extend for two miles. These shady  
avenues command the Volga and lure  
one on and on in a desire to catch a  
last glimpse of the mighty river be-  
fore it disappears on its long jour-  
ney down to the Caspian sea. The  
Volga's basin is five times the size  
of France.

Nijny-Novgorod is split with deep  
ravines that are splendidly terraced  
and so high is each division that  
when descending one's head is apt  
to grow dizzy. In addition to the  
various lines of stairs and driveways  
by which to ascend to the upper  
town, there are two inclined rail-  
ways. Nijny-Novgorod is a manu-  
facturing town and has a large mar-  
ket for the exportation of iron, iron  
salt and naphtha.

ELIZABETH ANGELA HENRY.

### THE APOSTOLATE OF THE PRESS.

Deep Student Speaks as One Who  
Knows.

One of the best and most concise  
presentations of the widening obli-  
gations of Catholics with the widen-  
ing reach of the agencies of publicity  
is the following article contributed  
by the Rev. Charles Plater, S.J., to  
a late issue of the English Catholic  
Times:

"Some duties are quite obvious.  
They are the same in all ages and all  
countries. Men may neglect them,  
but they cannot overlook them. Every-  
one knows that he has duties to his  
neighbor. Other duties arise from  
circumstances, from changed  
conditions of society. The principles  
on which they rest may be clear  
enough, but the application of these  
principles is not noticed. We were  
quite clear that we had duties to  
our neighbors. But it never struck  
us that we had more neighbors than  
we used to have.

"Our neighbor, in the Christian  
sense of the word, is any one we  
can reach—any one who comes under  
our influence. In feudal days a man  
had not many neighbors. In the  
modern democracy he has neighbors  
beyond count. For in the modern  
democracy he can influence 10,000  
people where his ancestors could  
only influence a dozen. He may not  
have the entire control of their lives  
as the feudal chief had control of the  
lives of his subjects. But he helps to  
shape the conditions which control  
their lives.

"Society has, in fact, become con-  
fluent. Everybody has a little in-  
fluence on everybody else. We can  
scarcely move without causing a ripple  
which has some effect, however  
infinitesimal, upon all our fellow-ci-  
zens. This is not a bad thing in it-  
self. True, it means that evil ac-  
tion penetrates more widely than it  
used to. But it also means that  
good action spreads over a wider  
field. In any case, a new set of du-  
ties has sprung up—duties quite as  
imperative as the old duties (which  
still remain) towards children and  
servants. But the new duties get  
overlooked. It is only by degrees  
that they impress themselves on our  
attention. We cannot so easily see  
the result of our neglect of them.  
Yet the result of a general neglect of  
them is disastrous. There is no dis-  
guising the disaster when it comes;  
only we refuse to recognize that we  
have helped to bring it about. Every-  
one protests that his share in the  
matter was so small as to be en-  
tirely negligible.

## WARM WEATHER WISDOM

Eat discreetly, exercise lightly, and wear cool clothing. We  
only supply food for thought and exercise for judgment;  
but when it comes to Summer attire we're here with the goods.  
Don't wait till your vacation begins and buy in a hurry at  
the last minute or run the chance of getting what you want  
away from home. We know the taste of our citizens better  
than a stranger.

WARM WEATHER WEARABLES FOR MEN.

## BRENNAN BROS.

Hatters and Men's Furnishers  
251 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST 7 ST. CATHERINE ST. EAST  
Phone Up 3627. Phone East 246

### FRANCE'S LESSON.

"There can be little doubt, for in-  
stance, that the disasters which  
have overtaken the Church in France  
might, in large measure, have been  
averted, Catholics a generation ago  
had started building up a sound and  
effective Catholic press. The fact is  
recognized on all hands now. It was  
recognized by men of insight a gen-  
eration ago. Listen to the words of  
M. Baudouin, the President General of  
the Conferences of St. Vincent de  
Paul. They were written in 1875  
to the Catholic Committee:

"In my opinion the serious im-  
portance of the press has not been  
sufficiently understood by Catholics.  
They dream of building churches,  
forming communities, multiplying re-  
fuges for orphans and the poor—  
works which are evidently most ne-  
cessary—but they forget that be-  
sides all these needs there is another  
which, from the force of circum-  
stances, takes precedence of all the  
rest: I mean the extension of the  
Catholic press, at least in certain  
countries, among which I include  
France. For if the Catholic press  
is not supported, encouraged, elevat-  
ed to the position which it ought to  
occupy, the churches will be desert-  
ed if not burnt, the communities will  
be expelled the more they are estab-  
lished, and the charitable institu-  
tions and the schools themselves will  
be taken away from the religion  
which has founded them.

"Short of a miracle, the efforts  
of Catholics will be useless as long  
as the press is in the hands of their  
enemies."

"Can we acquit of all responsibil-  
ity for the present calamities in  
France the men to whom this re-  
markable prophecy was uttered?"

### GERMAN CATHOLICS AND PRESS.

"At least we can give a large  
share of the credit for the strong  
and splendid organization of Ger-  
man Catholics to the men and wo-  
men who during the last generation  
have taken to heart their duties to  
the Catholic press and labored to  
propagate it. Their work is seen in  
its results.

"The influence of the press is, of  
course, beyond all calculation. Men  
in these days are dominated and  
shaped by what they read, and more  
especially by their newspapers. In-  
sensibly their daily reading colors  
their minds and determines their  
preferences and opinions. And remember  
the enormous scale on which this  
operation is daily conducted. No  
other form of influence can compete  
with it. A lecture or sermon may  
reach a few hundreds. A newspaper  
will reach tens and hundreds of  
thousands.

### POPE EXHORTS SUPPORT OF PRESS.

"For we have it in our power" to  
extend the influence of the Catholic  
press almost indefinitely. And the  
Catholic press has it in its power  
to shape the thoughts and the lives  
of unlimited numbers of people.  
Hence we can water the world if we  
like. We have an unlimited number  
of neighbors—and a corresponding  
field of duty towards them. But the  
duty is not clearly understood in  
this country as it should be, though  
it has been emphatically enunciated  
by the highest authority. We pro-  
pose in this article to quote some of  
the words in which it has been  
brought before the Catholic body. In  
a subsequent article we will de-  
scribe some of the methods which are  
being employed on the Continent  
with much success in order to ful-  
fill it.

"The exhortations of Pope Leo  
XIII on the matter have been col-  
lected in a useful pamphlet of forty  
pages (Leon XIII et la Presse),  
published by the 'Bonne Presse' of  
Paris. We have only space for a  
couple of brief extracts.

"With no less insistence we re-  
new our advice that you should la-  
bor with as much zeal as prudence  
for the publication and diffusion of  
Catholic newspapers. For in these  
days people form their opinions and  
regulate their lives almost entirely  
by their daily reading of newspapers"  
(Letter to the Bishops of Brazil,  
1899).

"Among the means best adapted  
to the defence of religion there is  
none, in our opinion, more effica-  
cious and more suited to the pre-  
sent time than that which consists  
in meeting the press by the press,  
and thus frustrating the schemes of  
the enemies of religion."—Letter to  
the Bishop of Vienna, 1883.

"The saying of the same Pontiff  
that a good newspaper is a perpetual  
mission in a parish is well known.  
"And his successor is no less em-  
phatic in his exhortations to sup-  
port the Catholic press. It will be  
remembered how he once took the  
stylograph out of the hand of a Cath-  
olic journalist kneeling at his feet,  
and blessed it with these words:  
"There is no nobler mission in  
the world to-day than that of a

## Dominion Edition of Payson, Dunton and Seribner's System of Penmanship

### SPECIAL FEATURES

Simple in method, practical in plan,  
perfect classification of letters according  
to similarity of formation. Uniformity  
and improved style of Capital letters.  
Clear description of the formation of  
each letter given separately on the copy-  
ers, and plainly illustrated by diagrams.  
Absence of uninteresting words and su-  
perfluous sentences. Perfect and ac-  
curate selection of sentences. Perfect and  
progressive grading. Thorough drill in  
life. Superior quality of materials used  
and distinct ruling. Careful and ac-  
curate adaptation to school use, being  
designed for this purpose by practical  
teachers daily employed in teaching the  
subject.

Published by

**D. & J. SADLER & CO.,**  
131 Notre Dame St. West  
MONTREAL.

## THE BEST FLOUR IS

## BRIDIE'S Self Raising Flour

Save the Bags for Premiums.

**Get this  
FREE  
Book  
PEDLAR People of Oshawa**  
Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg, Vancouver

journalist. I bless the symbol of  
your office. My predecessors used  
to consecrate the swords and armor  
of Christian warriors. I am happy  
to draw down blessings on the pen  
of a Christian journalist."

### EVERY CATHOLIC'S OBLIGA- TION.

"Examples might be multiplied.  
We will only point out in conclusion  
that this duty of supporting the  
press is one which obliges all Cath-  
olics, practically without excep-  
tion. Some of course are in a posi-  
tion to do more than others. But  
every one can at least buy a Cath-  
olic paper each week and pass it  
on when done with to a friend. If  
all were to do this the gain would  
be enormous.

"The clergy have been called upon  
in a particular way to employ their  
abundant opportunities in this di-  
rection. The Archbishop of Tou-  
louse, for instance, has sent round  
a 'questionnaire' to his clergy in  
which the first nine questions out  
of fifteen deal with this matter of  
the Catholic press. The clergy are  
asked whether they have instituted  
in their parishes committees to se-  
cure the wide circulation of Catholic  
papers. A well known Sulpician  
Father has said that the support of  
the Catholic press is, for a priest  
in charge of souls, 'an obligation  
less precise but no less grave than  
that of saying the breviary, preach-  
ing the Gospel, and administering  
the sacraments' ('Reglement de Vie  
Sacerdotale,' by M. Gontier). A  
distinguished Spanish Bishop (Don  
Lopez Pelaez) has said precisely the  
same thing, and has, moreover, writ-  
ten a book which brings home this  
obligation to Catholics in every po-  
sition of life.

"Though has perhaps been said to  
show that the obligation of sup-  
porting the Catholic press is a very  
serious one. No one can dispense  
himself from this obligation on the  
score that his individual action can  
make very little difference."

**Ab  
Effer-  
vescent**

In a  
Eugene  
one re  
is worth  
my wish  
that it r  
myself.



Does Not

Critic Declares T  
Competition

The modern boy  
much; he plays  
F. C. Fowler, J.  
Globe. When he  
studying, he is sh  
doing something  
to contribute who  
the pleasure side o  
Loafing isn't res  
part of play or d  
The average boy  
lege, school or at  
business of divers  
of play.

The modern play  
beyond the line o  
osity and enters t  
unfair competition  
games played, fr  
football to runnin  
tered into principl  
tion. The game is  
ed for sport or fo  
but that one may  
playing, then, be  
either diversion n  
While competition  
their places, there  
play, no true diver  
recreation where th  
petition is of mor  
importance, nor wi  
test of physical en  
normal.

The social game  
ample, tends towar  
and is a healthful e  
it merely a compet  
the participants in  
version, rest or pl  
exhilaration exper  
ning nine. But  
wins to-day loses  
half the players lea

## THE IRISH IS EU

## TRIBUTE BY ENGL

Keen, Vigorous Faith  
Firm Co

At a dinner held in  
the recent meeting  
Union, Ireland, Mgr  
General of the dioc  
England, who was  
ed, said that they  
from England and  
ing faith of the p  
always found it a p  
their souls in the  
in which they had  
times their efforts  
most useless and fr  
When they came ov  
the keen, vigorous f  
ple they went back  
rage and with fresh  
arduous work, w  
did not bear immed  
could hope would b  
wards, as all labor  
sooner or later. C  
Browne said:

"As a stranger and  
midst, I have to say  
I have had an oppo  
so on Irish soil, the  
earnest tribute I can  
which we in England  
cause of elementary  
education have been  
strengthened and ev  
vious so far by the v  
fence of our rights b  
liamentary party. I  
this afternoon read  
writer in which we  
the dangers of irre  
ances in public. Well  
public assembly, and  
warning of this after  
tainly say what I w  
where, what I have  
England, and witho  
against the forces opp  
education, even Chris  
in England, we wa  
swept away by the t  
opposing forces wh  
passed over us like a  
and left no signs of  
Catholic schools afte  
not hesitate to say th  
and do not perhaps  
great the danger has