

VISIT OF ARCHBISHOP LANGEVIN

TO THE INDIAN SCHOOL AT DUCK LAKE, SASKATCHEWAN

The visit of Archbishop Langevin, of St. Boniface, to Prince Albert for the blessing of the new Cathedral of the Sacred Heart of that city, afforded His Grace a long-desired opportunity to become personally acquainted with the excellent work that for the past twenty-one years has been carried on at the Indian School, Duck Lake, in the Province of Saskatchewan. When forty-one years ago, Father Paschal, now the deeply loved Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Prince Albert, was on his way from Winnipeg as a pioneer missionary to the Far Northwest it took him two months to reach Duck Lake, there being then no white people there, only the buffalo and the prairie. Duck Lake, now, however, is in easy access, being only some 25 miles by rail from Prince Albert; and on Tuesday, May 4th, the Archbishop, accompanied by Bishop Mathieu, of Regina, and Bishop Pascal, paid the school a visit. Arriving from Prince Albert by the early morning train, the party was met at the station and driven in automobiles to the school, where they were able to spend what His Grace characterized as six pleasing and profitable hours among the teachers and Indian children, the latter of whom were drawn up as a guard of honor to greet the Archbishop on his arrival. At 10 o'clock a formal welcome was extended in one of the school rooms, and after the reading and presentation of an address to His Grace on behalf of the principal, teachers, and scholars by Mary Grayeyes, the senior girl, the Archbishop addressed the children. He spoke of this being his first visit to the school, and how very pleasing the occasion was to him, thanking all for their kindly welcome. He then observed that the pupils were the children of a race which had many virtues, but which did not understand the principles of agriculture as white people did, and consequently needed such instruction in those principles as white people only could impart, so that the land could be cultivated and a civilization built up upon the wealth thus produced. His Grace alluded also, to the useful trades the children were likewise there taught, and to the domestic knowledge so essential to the Indian girls to enable them to become the wives and mothers of the future of their people. In the co-operation of the races, the Archbishop observed, would be found the solution of many problems which otherwise would remain unsolved. Then addressing himself particularly to the children he remarked upon the evidence the school provided of the excellent training the scholars there received, His Grace expressing himself as especially pleased with the reading and deportment of Mary Grayeyes who read the address of welcome. In conclusion the Archbishop spoke of the greatest essential of all, the devotion of the children to their Faith, admonishing them always to be loyal to Holy Mother Church, pointing out to them that they had before them examples of devotion, loyalty, and self-sacrifice in their principal and teachers, the Sisters of the Presentation, which examples it would be well for them always to remember and to emulate. The children were then addressed by His Lordship, Bishop Mathieu, of Regina, who impressed upon them the desirability of their showing themselves grateful to their teachers, and of putting into practice in their daily lives the valuable lessons in conduct they were taught in that excellent school. A few brief remarks about the school may prove of interest to our readers. It was founded in 1894 for the children of the Cr e Indians, now of the Arrow Reservation, by Father Paquette, a pioneer missionary, who had the love of children in his heart. That the school has proved to be of immense value is witnessed to by the fact that do pupils keep up their association with it, frequently visiting it; while many of the children now there are the children of those who attended it in years gone by. In this way does the school impress upon the Indian or rather help to develop within him, the sense of continuity. And it has at least one valuable association besides for those educated there. Boys and girls are kept at the school till they are eighteen years of age, when they marry and are placed by the principal in a small home of their own, so that opportunity is afforded them to begin a domestic life in the right way. In the important position of principal Father Paquette was succeeded by Father, afterwards Bishop Charlebois, Father Dallme, O. M. I., the present principal, succeeding him. That each of these three principals has nobly done his duty by the school is very evident as is also evident the fact that the devoted and self-sacrificing Sisters of the Presentation have likewise done their duty. But for the loving labours of these Sisters the school would not be in the excellent condition it now is. The discipline is what it should be; the children are neatly dressed, clean, and well-cared for; the rooms, especially the dormitories, all that could be desired in the form of orderliness and neatness. The exterior of the buildings is not imposing; but even this fact conveys the lesson, much needed in our time, that imposing school buildings have very little if anything to do with the imparting of true knowledge to children, and the development in them

of good character, without which, that which is termed "Education" little avails. Indeed, that which does not develop in children good character is unworthy to be termed "Education." "Instruction" is a better word to describe it, and wrong "instruction" at that. In the course of his visit the Archbishop, with Bishops Mathieu and Pascal, attended the Chapel, which has an impressive interior, and there recited the Litany, the Clergy and Sisters being present. Luncheon was served in the dining hall, where the visiting party lunched at the same hour as the children, the Archbishop being the guest of honor. The school buildings are situated one mile from Duck Lake Station, and provide accommodation for 110 children, 105 being at present in attendance.

NO! BRITAIN WILL NOT LET BELGIUM STARVE

May 2nd, 1915.

To the Editor:

Sir—We have pledged our honour to restore Belgium. But Belgium is not a word—it is a people; and the Belgian people are starving. If we let it perish during the process of restoration we shall have grasped only the shadow of our task. Mr. Hoover, Chairman of the neutral Commission for Relief in Belgium, and Mr. Francqui, Chairman of the Committee in Brussels, tell us that "at least 1,600,000 Belgians are now entirely destitute. With the rapid exhaustion of the meat and vegetable supplies, there will probably be, before harvest time, 2,500,000 Belgians who must be fed and clothed solely by charity. The remaining 4,500,000 will get their pitiful daily allowance only through the Commission and will pay for it." And they add: "Will you help us to keep the destitute alive?"

This neutral Commission, marvelously organized and administered, has hitherto succeeded in just keeping abreast of the situation, raising its funds from America, other neutral countries, and the British Colonies. But their funds are falling fast; and their needs are getting greater. It is in response to their desperate appeal that a National Committee for Belgian Relief has now been formed in our country, and every penny it collects will go without deduction into the hands of the neutral Commission, and through them to the starving Belgian people, in the form of food. So far Germany has kept her word not to flinch what is sent for the Belgians; and the organization of relief now makes it almost impossible for a German to touch one loaf of Belgian bread. The present need is for £500,000 a month; the future need will be even greater.

Our own exigencies are, of course, tremendous; but what would they not be if Belgium had consented to her own material needs, had just chosen to save herself—instead of saving the Western world? With Belgium complacent to the German, Paris gone, Calais gone—it would have meant another year on to the years we may have to fight, an extra £500,000,000 of money, an extra 100,000 lives. If ever country owed debt, this country owes it to Belgium, to keep the breath in the bodies of her people. Owe it, and must pay it. In standing to her guns Belgium saved of course the whole world, for modern civilization is built on nothing if not on good faith and honor. France, however, has a terrific task in the rescue of her own ruined millions in the north. Thanks, perhaps, to ruined Belgium, Britain has not, may never have, to rescue and restore ruined towns and countryside. In return what is Britain doing? Spending money and blood like water to drive the Germans out of Belgium? Yes! But let us be honest. We should have had to do that in any case, for our own interest. We are not thereby discharging the debts of gratitude, justice and humanity. Giving hospitality to 200,000 Belgians? It is something, but not enough. Not nearly enough! So far we have not faced at all the desperate situation of Belgium itself; we have not, indeed, been asked to. From Canada and Australia, with one fifth of our population, help to the value of £150,000 a month has been coming in. From ourselves, practically nothing. But in future, all eyes are turning to us; it is we who are now asked to stay the march of death.

A penny of income tax in our country yields nearly £3,000,000. If each one of us sets aside at once one penny from every pound of his income, this people is saved—this people more cruelly wronged than ever people were, this people to whom each one of us owes a debt, that we have not realized, that we cannot realize in its full proportions. If Belgium starves, the civilized world incurs a stain more black than we dare to contemplate: a little country gave itself for civilization, and civilization having the means to save it, let it perish! We are dealing here not with words, ideals, and what not, we are dealing with hunger—a very simple thing; if people are not fed they die. No ultimate victories, vindications and indemnities are of the least use to Belgians, starving now. If they are not kept alive—on the shoulders of this country, the richest country, and that which has gained most by Belgium's suffering, the reproach will lie heaviest. Verily it will!

There can be no exaggeration in the tale of Belgium's trouble—for no

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words can even begin to tell it as it should be told. There can be no exaggeration in the expression of gratitude for what we owe her. If those wronged and ruined people had done nothing for us, should we grudge them enough money to spare ourselves the sight of their starvation just across the sea under our very eyes? But seeing what they are, how can we bear to let them lack the mere sufficiency of life?

No! Britain will not let Belgium starve. We have not known hitherto what was needed of us in this race with death. Now we do know. We are too proud by far not to pay our debts. For this is a debt of honor, preceding even the charity that begins at home.

The appeal of the National Committee has been issued. The Hon. Treasurer is Mr. A. Shirley Benn, M. P., Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London.

Every penny contributed goes to the Belgians in the form of food. The cry of a brave people comes across the sea. Pity, unguiled, feeds no starving bodies. (Signed) JOHN GALSWORTHY, Flat A 1, Adelphi Terrace House, Robert St., Adelphi, London, W. C.

CORRESPONDENCE

RE PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY

Post Office Dept., Ottawa.

1. Letters (letters should be left open) postcards and postal parcels should be addressed as follows: 1. Rank, initials, name. 2. Regiment, or other unit. 3. British (or Canadian, French, Belgian or Russian) prisoner of war. 4. Place of internment. 5. Germany.

Place of internment should be stated always if possible, and parcels cannot be accepted unless place of internment is stated. All addresses must be in ink. 2. Communications should be limited to private and family news and to necessary business communications, and should not be sent too frequently.

No references to the Naval Military or Political situation or to naval or military movements and organizations are allowed. Letters or postcards containing such references will not be delivered.

3. Friends of prisoners of war are advised to send postcards in preference to letters as postcards are less likely to be delayed. If letters are sent, they should not exceed in length two sides of a sheet of note paper, and should contain nothing but the sheet of note paper. On no account should the writing be crossed. 4. Letters cannot for the present be accepted for registration.

STRANGE INDEED

The Bishop of Zanzibar has recently excommunicated the Bishop of Hereford. This praedial had appointed to a canonry in his cathedral a gentleman named Strasser, the author of a treatise which is said to be frankly rationalistic. Whereupon in a "Letter given under Our Hand and Seal in Our Cathedral City of Zanzibar," a sentence of excommunication was decreed:

"Therefore do We, Frank, Lord Bishop of Zanzibar, hereby declare and pronounce that, so long as the ground of Our complaint set forth above remains, there can be, and from this day forward there is, no Communion in Sacred Things between Ourselves and the Right Reverend John, Lord Bishop of Hereford, nor between Ourselves and any Priest within his jurisdiction who shall make known his approval of the false doctrines now officially authorized within the Diocese of Hereford."

The Bishop of Hereford may be pardoned for regarding this sudden and unexpected fulmination as "heavy and ill considered." Last year, it will be remembered, the Bishop of Zanzibar threatened to leave the Church of England, unless certain doctrines held by his episcopal brother of Mombasa were officially rejected by the Mother Church. It need not be said that the Church, which as Dean Hodges has recently said, glories in her comprehensiveness, has not rejected, nor is likely to repudiate the interesting varieties in doctrine and practice championed by the Ordinary of Mombasa. An interesting sequence is that though Zanzibar has excommunicated Hereford, and Hereford has told Zanzibar to mind his own business, yet both remain in communion with Canterbury!—America.

5. Postage need not be paid either on letters or parcels addressed to prisoners of war. 6. No letters should be enclosed in parcels, and newspapers must not on any account be sent. So far as is known there is no restriction on the contents of parcels; tobacco may be sent and will be admitted duty free but food stuffs of a perishable character should not be sent. Parcels should not exceed 11 lbs. in weight. 7. Remittances can be made by money order to prisoners of war. Instructions as to how to proceed can be obtained from Postmasters of Accounting Post Offices. The transmission of coin, either in letters or parcels, is expressly prohibited. Postal notes and Bank notes should not be sent. 8. It must be understood that no guarantee of the delivery of either parcels or letters can be given and that the Post Office accepts no responsibility. In any case, considerable delay may take place and failure to receive an acknowledgment should not necessarily be taken as an indication that letters and parcels sent have not been delivered.

9. So far as is known, prisoners of war in Germany are allowed to write letters or postcards from time to time; but they may not always have facilities for doing so and the fact that no communication is received from them need not give rise to anxiety.

TO REV. D. A. CASEY, "COLUMBA"

"Though Belgian dead you now deplore, Oh! strike the Sacred Lyre once more!

For some there are whose powers sublime Defy the anxious rage of time, And burst his slender cord, that binds in narrower bonds inferior minds. With youth renewed a hundred years.

The dauntless eagle perseveres, Aims at the sun his daring flight, And sees untired the living light. Thus genius glows without decay, And banks in Beauty's heavenly ray.

While London claims thy votive strain, Strike then, oh strike the Lyre again; For other minds to them must yield, For these we all must quit the field; Though all Canada's fame increase—In wit and beauty rival Greece.

Strike, strike again the Sacred Lyre, Lo! Dillard joins th' applauding choir; Whose book contains a richer store Than half the world's best polished ore.

My feebler muse her wing shall fold For ye are young, but I am old. "His youth is renewed like the eagles," Psalms.

—W. R. (DEAN) HARRIS

DOING LITTLE THINGS

Sometimes a very little thing upsets our peace of mind, and again a very little thing will give us a happy day. Realizing this, we should do our share in saying kind words and doing kind deeds. There is no one too lofty in station or too learned to be inamenable to kindness. "A pleasant, friendly greeting gives me courage to begin the day," said a worker who had achieved much. "An appreciative word makes me feel that my labor is not in vain." "We are all like children in that respect," commented the head of a college. "There are some things we never outgrow, and indeed it would be ungrateful not to appreciate a kindly thought."

"The greatest thing a man can do for his Heavenly Father," wrote a lover of souls, "is to be kind to some of His children." Why not do some of these little things that bring sunshine?—The Echo.

KILL GOSSIP

The ones who have learned to hold their peace are chiefly entitled to the pension bestowed upon all peacemakers. There is nothing like the circulation of malicious gossip to breed discord and create a rankling unhappiness where placid satisfaction dwelt. Small talk is the product of a little mind, too cramped, confined to hold a large idea. Since it cannot hope to create a profound impression by any thought of magnitude, it comes instead with the "leprous distillation" of poisonous suspicion, innuendo and unsubstantiated hearsay, to set friend at odds of friend and further inflame a standing quarrel. There are those who put an end to the life of every lie and each uncharitable rumor when it comes to them. For no false witness can live except by circulation from tongue to ear and thence to the tongue again. If "music when soft voices die" must perish, so must the calumny and the unverified report perish in the mortuary silence of the mind that buries in oblivion what does not deserve to be remembered.—Intermountain Catholic.

THE EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS

In connection with the Canadian Eucharistic Congress to be held in Montreal on July 18th, 14th, 15th next, the Eastern Canadian Passenger Association has agreed upon the following reduced rates: Round trip single fare plus 25c., good going P. M. trains July 18th, all trains July 14th, and A. M. trains July 15th. Good returning until July 16th.

The territory covered by these rates embraces from Kingston, Sharbot Lake, Renfrew, Harrowsmith and east to and including Riviere du Loup and Megantic.

A further concession has been made on the Certificate plan, i.e., single fare, plus 25c., covering all territory in Canada east of Fort William and good going July 9 to 15 and returning till 19th.

Parties seeking this latter reduction secure with a single ticket a proper certificate which on being validated in Montreal entitles them to free return home.

Communicated by Rev. M. P. Reid, Chairman of the Publicity Committee, English Section.

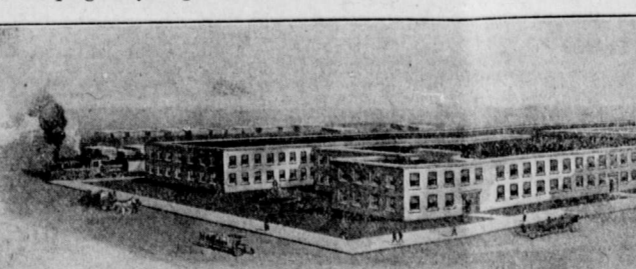
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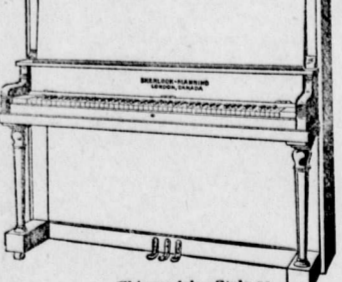
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PAYETTE.—To Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Payette, 75 Albert St., Haileybury, a son.

DIED

PAQUET.—Suddenly, at Marmora, Ont., Lawrence A. Paquet, beloved husband of Caroline Tallon, aged sixty-four years. May his soul rest in peace!

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