

AUGUST 13, 1921

bead work were woven in their black tresses.

STORY OF FIRST "WHITE MAN"

There was sufficient but not too much oratory. In unveiling the Le Caron statue, which will ultimately stand on the site at where the first Christian service was conducted in Ontario, Dean Harris recounted the story of the journey, when, in 1615, Champlain left Quebec for the Huron country, accompanied by Father Joseph Le Caron. They separated at Sorel, where Champlain and his soldiers joined the Algonquin warriors, then leaving on a warlike expedition against the Onondagas of western New York. Le Caron at the same time sailed with the Huron flotilla leaving for the hunting grounds of the tribe.

Sailing up the St. Lawrence, amid silence broken only by the splash of the paddle, the canoes entered the Ottawa, whose dark brown waters and towering cliffs formed a striking contrast to the light of the sun and the blue of the sky. They entered the Ottawa, whose dark brown waters and towering cliffs formed a striking contrast to the light of the sun and the blue of the sky. They entered the Ottawa, whose dark brown waters and towering cliffs formed a striking contrast to the light of the sun and the blue of the sky.

TO THE FRESH-WATER SEA

Forty miles or more they plodded on. Bearing the canoes on their shoulders, they crossed a seven-mile portage, and through an opening in the forest Le Caron looked upon the placid waters of Lake Nipissing. Skirting its picturesque shores, they soon entered French River, whose pleasant current carried them to the fresh-water sea, the great lake of the Hurons, a few days before Champlain's canoes entered its waters. For more than a hundred miles they canoed the channels of the Georgian Bay.

Around them on every side, as if floating in the water, rose a thousand islands and islets thickly wooded, green with emerald moss and rich with luxuriant vegetation. The great Manitoulin loomed afar off. They hugged the shore, sailed by Byng Inlet, Point au Baril and Shawanaga Bay; coasted the picturesque shores of Parry Sound, and, sweeping on past the seven-mile narrows, Moose Point and Midland, beached their canoes at Otouacha, where there now stands a massive cross to mark this momentous occasion.

ENTER HURON COUNTRY

Striking an Indian trail, they plunged into the forest and soon passed by openings in the woods, fields of Indian corn, beds of melons and beans, and at last entered the palisaded Huron town of Toanchoi. Here, in what is now the northern and western section of Simcoe county, embracing the peninsula formed by Nottawasaga and Matchedash Bays, the River Severn and Lake Simcoe, were the fishing and hunting grounds of the Wyandottes, or Hurons, supporting a population of between twenty and thirty thousand, and a confederacy of four distinct tribes, in time increased by the incorporation of the Petuns, or Tinnontates.

On the arrival of these people, Champlain and his men greeted the Franciscan, and the first Mass celebrated in the Province of Ontario was heard amid the hush of the trees, while the tones of the first Te Deum were raised amid the impressive solemnity of the aisled forest. On this spot will be ultimately placed the statue unveiled this morning.

THREE RACES MEET AGAIN

Two stolid, impressive Indian Chiefs stood this afternoon and listened while the Leader of the people of Ontario, Hon. E. C. Drury, and the representative of the Leader of Quebec, Hon. J. E. Caron, debated the causes underlying the misapprehensions that exist between the inhabitants of the two Provinces, who between them hold the lands formerly held in fee simple from the Creator by the Indians.

It was a picturesque ceremony when the Ministers of the Provinces unveiled the two statues which are to stand for all time guarding the portals of Huronia where the French-Canadians from Quebec came into contact with the English-speaking population of Ontario, and where the streams from the two races are most closely intermingled. The Indians were mute but not uninterested witnesses of the celebration of the bonne entente between the two races of their dispossessors. High on pedestals on each side of the road stand bronze angels which will bear ever-burning torches, while on one pedestal is inscribed "Quebec" and on the other "Ontario."

GIFTS OF GERALD LAHEY

The figures are exact replicas, and they are the gift, dedicated to their present purpose, from a young citizen of Penetanguishene, Gerald Lahey, who was educated in Montreal, and has resolved to dedicate his life to the service of the Church in the ranks of that same order which sent forth Brebeuf and his devoted companions to lay down their life for their Christian faith on the soil of Huronia.

PIONEERS IN CIVILIZATION

Three hundred years ago, Mr. Drury said, this region was the abode of cruelty, superstition, bar-

barism. One hundred and fifty years later its inhabitants had received from the hands of the French pioneers the gifts of civilization and religion.

For 150 years the missionaries and early settlers of the French race had given of their best, heroically, unselfishly to the building up of the new settlement in accordance with their highest ideals.

One hundred and fifty years ago this country passed from under the French flag to the British flag. The labor of the previous century and a half, however, had built up something integral in the life of Canada, something to be preserved.

RECOGNIZE IDEALS OF OTHERS

"We must cultivate more assiduously than we have in the past those virtues which have made the British Empire great, which have made it the greatest commonwealth of free nations, and not an Empire built on military force and compulsion. No two races can see things alike. It is impossible to make any two races think alike. We must recognize the virtue in ideals which are not our own. We must put our best efforts out alongside the best efforts of our neighbors."

Mr. Drury declared with emphasis, and elicited great applause from his audience when he declared, that he had no use for those who built up a following on a policy of misunderstanding. The future, he stated, depends on a better understanding existing between the people of the two sister Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

"The future of this country," he said, "depends, first, on a better and truer understanding between the French-speaking and English-speaking peoples. The two great nations which are here must remain here on a basis of understanding and a broad tolerance for differences where they exist."

CANADA AN INTERPRETER

He also believed that as Ontario and Quebec owed it to each other that they should become better acquainted with each other's ideals in government and life, so Canadians as a whole had a duty to become better conversant with the ideals of the great nation existing to the south.

"Canada, though in a unique position in this regard," he said, "inasmuch as she must act as the interpreter of British ideals to the United States and the interpreter of Republican ideals to the Mother Country, in this way acting as the most effective force for prevention of any misunderstanding arising between the great country south of our borders and the Mother Country from which the Dominion has sprung."

ASPIRATIONS ARE THE SAME

After expressing the regret of Premier Taschereau at his inability to be present in person, Mr. Caron stated: "If we could ever have forgotten our common origin our surroundings must remind us of it. Our traditions and aspirations are alike. The love of the land is at the bottom of it all. It is the constancy of the agricultural class that has made for the stability of our country and formed its wonderful and admirable character. That is why I do not fear what in other countries has been called the Green menace, since the sons of the soil are too nearly related to the dwellers in the towns for any class separation to be established between them."

"In my opinion the first lesson to be learned from this tercentenary is the confirmation of that fundamental law of society which decrees that every nation creates or dwindles according to the progress or decay of its agriculture."

QUEBEC CRADLE OF CONFEDERATION

"Quebec is the birthplace of the Dominion of Canada," continued the speaker. "It is the cradle of Confederation. It is the most conservative Province in the matter of traditions and habits. The question of the relations between Ontario and Quebec cannot be narrowed to the strict wording of Confederation."

"It will have to be solved in a broader spirit, always taking into consideration what French Canada has been in the past, what it is now and what it expects to be in the future."

LINK WITH THE WEST

"Quebec is more rightly a link between the other Provinces uniting the East with the West and maintaining the equilibrium of the whole Confederation. There are now 200,000 French-Canadians in Ontario and 100,000 more in the Western Provinces, and I think that there are no more law-abiding citizens than my compatriots."

"The fact that we are of French origin and Catholics has never lessened in any way our fidelity to the British Empire. The guarantees we hold under our constitution make us interested parties in the maintenance of British institutions. But we claim that the French-Canadians who are living outside of Quebec in the other Provinces should receive the same treatment as the English people are receiving in the French Province."

TREATMENT OF MINORITIES

"Why should we not consider ourselves brethren and co-workers? Why not be guided by the gospel of good-will and abide by the rule of the same God without the exceptions of creed or nationality? Would

Ontario be less happy and united, less prosperous and progressive, if, for instance, its laws about education were framed as are those of Quebec? Would your Province lose some of its superiority on many points if the teaching of French was allowed here on the same basis as we allow in Quebec for the English language? I think not."

"The Quebec problem will not be settled by more or less commendable political dealings with men of our race who have practically no mandate to speak or act for French Canada. Political action may, of course, have something to do to better the situation, but much of it depends on the reliability and sincerity of those who will lead a movement of 'Bonne Entente.' Words and compliments will not do it. We want a sufficient moral guarantee that the abuse thrown at Quebec by a certain press and some unscrupulous individuals will not be repeated at the next favorable occasion."

"The armies of France and Britain fought together on the Plains of Flanders, and the sons of those two great countries on this continent should realize forever that it is their duty to both lead, side by side, the peaceful struggle for life on this Canadian land."

TRIBUTE TO PARKMAN

There were many functions throughout the day, even having for its object the unveiling of a memorial of some past incident in the history of Penetang and Huronia. A graceful acknowledgment was paid by the tablet, which commemorated the services of the historian Parkman in Canada's history.

This ceremony was graced with an address from General Cruikshank, President of the Ontario Historical Society, and by Benjamin Gould, a fellow-worker with Parkman. Another tablet marks the spot of departure of the expedition which Franklin outfitted here to go and search for the Northwest passage, and another the site of the Old Fort of 1812, which rendered a good account of itself, as the relics of two United States gunboats sunk in Penetang Bay show. Yet another tablet bears witness to the faithful labor of Father Labreque, who achieved the erection of the noble church which stands as a memorial to the Jesuit martyrs.

PLEASED WITH NEW CABINET

THE PORTFOLIO OF JUSTICE ASSIGNED TO CATHOLIC

Leaders of the Popular Party of Italy have expressed satisfaction with the new Cabinet, which was formed last week. This is not because the Catholic members of the ministry have been increased from two to three, but because for the first time the Catholics have obtained the much desired portfolio of Minister of Justice. It is pointed out that this post is most important, as it deals with ecclesiastical questions.

The Catholic members of the Cabinet are: Angelo Mauri, Minister of Agriculture. He has been a Deputy in two Chambers and was one of the Vice-Presidents of the present. He was born in Turin in 1873 but first became known as a practicing lawyer in Milan, whence he was elected in November, 1919. He has written several important books on the political aspects of land and the economic aspects of agriculture.

Giuseppe Micheli, Minister of Public Works. He is forty-seven years of age and was first elected from Castelnuovo and then from Parma. He held the portfolio of Agriculture in the third Government of Nitti and then under Giolitti. He is known as one of the founders of the Catholic Party and the organizer of mutual benefit associations among Catholic laborers.

Giulio Rodino, Minister of Justice. He also was with Nitti and Giolitti, with the latter for a short time as Minister of War. He had already made a reputation as a lawyer in Naples when he was elected to the Chamber in 1913.

Assured of the support of the 107 Deputies of the Popular Party, Premier Bonomi will probably have a working majority in the Chamber. Besides the Popular Party, the Reform Socialists, Liberal Democrats, Liberals and Social Democrats are represented in the Cabinet. So far as can be ascertained, there are no Freemasons in any of the Ministerial groups.

Far-reaching industrial and agrarian reforms are being advocated by the Popular and Socialist parties, and some remedial legislation will undoubtedly be enacted during the present session. Signor Bonomi's Cabinet is also expected to work toward a rapprochement between the Vatican and the Quirinal. It is reported that the Government hopes to reach some agreement with the Holy See before next Autumn.

The demand for a reconciliation with the Vatican has come largely from the groups which were always regarded as hostile to the Church. Signor Mussolini, of the Socialist Party, recently stated in the Chamber of Deputies that "a reconciliation of the Quirinal and the Vatican is opportune, logical and inevitable."

His statement met the approval of a large section of the secular press and of leading statesmen.

It is the first time that the subject has received discussion in the Chamber with such a clear understanding of the large and influential part which the Papacy has taken in the affairs of the world and of the benefit which the Church's moral power has been to Italy. The newspapers even of "neutral" and anti-clerical disposition either have hailed Professor Mussolini's proposal with commendation or at worst have treated it with mild dissent.

THE VATICAN AND THE WAR

To the Editor of The Globe: May I as a Protestant venture a few remarks on the letter of Mr. Hocken in your columns a few days ago? Mr. Hocken asserts that the Vatican was hoping and working for the victory of Germany or two isolated in Germany and the vague assertion that German influences were working at the Vatican. Doubtless they were. German influences were working in every neutral country and place. How much German influence was brought to bear upon President Wilson in the first two years of the War? But it is necessary to take a wider view and draw deductions from facts which admit of no dispute. What are those facts?

Nine months after the War had started, Italy, a Roman Catholic country, though allied with Germany and Austria, joined the allies. Portugal, another Roman Catholic country, also aligned herself against Germany and had at least one division in France, which was more than Japan had, of whom we heard so much.

On the other hand, Sweden, a Protestant country was notoriously pro-German. Norway, another Protestant country, allowed her ships to be sunk by scores by German submarines and made scarcely a protest. Holland and Denmark showed not the slightest sympathy with the allies. These incontestable facts are sufficient to refute definitely the contention of Mr. Hocken. The truth is, of course, as anyone without bigotry or prejudice would admit, that, though influences were brought to bear from both sides, the Vatican remained neutral, and the head of a world-wide Church, whose children were in both camps could be no other.

Note: And Mr. Dear might have pointed out that had the openly Catholic Government and Catholic King of Catholic Belgium not decided on heroic resistance Germany would have won the War in a few months.—E. C. R.

10,000 MAKE NOVENA TO ST. ANN IN NEW YORK

New York, July 30.—More than 10,000 persons, it is estimated, most of them sufferers from physical infirmities, took part in the novena to St. Ann in the church of St. Jean Baptiste in this city, ending last Tuesday. Many came from distant points in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

The pastor and three assistants were kept busy applying the relief of St. Ann to the pious pilgrims who came to seek cure or relief from their afflictions. The church was crowded daily from 8 in the morning until 10 o'clock in the evening. Hundreds of the participants in the novena brought their lunches with them and sat on the steps of the church and of adjacent buildings while they refreshed themselves at noon each day.

Several cures and numerous instances of improvement in the physical condition of sufferers are reported, but the priests at St. Jean Baptiste are reluctant to attest to any of these.

One New York secular newspaper recounted the story of a little girl who, it was stated, was cured of a form of paralysis that had deprived her of her voice and the ability to walk.

NEW FIELD FOR OUR CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN

The Department of Social Service of Toronto University offers a special course for workers with boys, and it is hoped that some of our Catholic young men will take this course in September.

There is an increasing demand for Boy Work Secretaries, as organizations fostering Boy Welfare Work are in constant need of more and better trained men than are available.

As an effective and satisfying form of Social Service, as well as a promising field for a vocation, specialized work with boys makes one of the strongest claims.

At the beginning of the College year, 1920-1921, the Department inaugurated a special two years course in Boys' Work. The subjects covered are Sociology, English Literature, Social Economics, Psychology, Modern Industry, Community Organization, Public Speaking, Society and the Boy, Boy Behaviour and Methods of Boy's Work. The courses are open to students in other departments of

the University who are interested in Boys' Work either as a life-work or as an outlet for volunteer leisure time services. In addition to classroom work, full time students are required to engage regularly in some form of active service in connection with some of the many agencies in the city that deal with boys.

In carrying out this work, the Department co-operates closely with the Educational Department of the National Boys' Work Board and the city agencies engaged in Boys' Work. The fees are the same as for the regular Diploma course.

In addition to the above, a training camp for Leaders in Boy Work will be held next month, under the auspices of the Most Reverend Archbishop McNeil.

Young men, twenty-one years or over, interested in this work, desirous of information regarding this school, may have same by addressing Boy Life Council, 67 Bond Street, Toronto.

FATHER FRASER'S CHINA MISSION FUND

There are four hundred million pagans in China. If they were to pass in review at the rate of a thousand a minute, it would take nine months for them all to go by. Thirty-three thousand of them die daily unbaptized! Missionaries are urgently needed to go to their rescue.

China Mission College, Almonte, Ontario, Canada, is for the education of priests for China. It has already twenty-two students, and many more are applying for admittance. Unfortunately, funds are lacking to accept them all. China is crying out for missionaries. They are ready to go. Will you send them. The salvation of millions of souls depends on your answer to this urgent appeal. His Holiness the Pope blesses benefactors, and the students pray for them daily.

A Bursary of \$5,000 will support a student in perpetuity. Help to complete the Burses.

Gratefully yours in Jesus and Mary.

J. M. FRASER.

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THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

THE ANNUAL COLLECTION

The conditions in all missionary parts of Canada are improving. This will be very welcome news to all those who for the past fifteen years have given any thought to the general condition of the Church in Canada. The improvement has been partly material, but we are convinced that this is by far the least gain. When missions were spoken of some very few years ago the average Catholic could associate missionary activities with the names of the outstanding and heroic figures of the Religious Orders. It rarely occurred to him that the work of carrying the gospel to those beyond the confines of his own parish had for him anything more practical than a study of the nebular hypothesis. We doubt very much if he was not convinced that the Religious Orders were, practically speaking, the only missionary forces of the Church. If he happened to be a priest, then served by these priests, then perhaps once in a while he heard of the missions and did a little to help on the work of the Fathers whom he happened to know. But there his interest began and ended. The average Catholic never talked about missions or missionary work. In fact with everything to be supplied for his own parish, did it not seem just a little too much to expect that there was any other duty than that the immediate needs of the hour be supplied.

THERE ARE MISSIONARY DUTIES FOR EVERY CATHOLIC

We perhaps are a little too optimistic, but we venture to say that this is decidedly no longer the attitude of our Catholic people. They are, it is true, not so generously enthusiastic as we might wish about the work of the missions, but there is a great change. At least they now hear that they have real duties towards the missions and that they cannot neglect these duties. Missionary literature is finding its way into our homes in various forms and is having effect, we have now in our midst a regularly constituted missionary society established and protected by the Church and her authorities, we have an annual collection in many of our dioceses for the furthering of the missionary work of this society, and what is more, we have the constant example of non-Catholics who are busy with the welfare of such organizations as they have for the carrying on of this work. All these forces have given missionary work among Catholics the place proper to it in their religious life.

THE LIVING VINE

One of the most important of all works which our Divine Lord placed upon the Church was to preach the Gospel. It is, likewise, one of the works which brings upon him who does it a special blessing from God. It will not do to maintain that our duty of preaching the Gospel by supporting the missionaries conflicts with our work at home. Practically there is no danger of any such result. From no quarter where missionary work is carried on has there been any complaint. And the reason is evident. The Church of God is a living force and naturally must multiply itself. I am the vine, you the branches; he that abideth in Me, and I in him, the same beareth much fruit."

Our Divine Lord gave evidence of His power to grow as a testimony of His divine presence. To grow is as natural for the Church as for it to exist. Missionary work is essential to the Church. "I am the true vine and my Father is the husbandman. Every branch in Me, that beareth not fruit, He will take away; and every one that beareth fruit He will purify it, that it may bring forth more fruit."

The image of the husbandman pruning and caring for his vines that they may be fruitful, tells us so clearly how God intended His Church should live, that we doubt if any commentary would add to its force. The point for us to consider is that we need not let our courage fail us. How easily do we not persuade ourselves that we cannot take up this task!

THE ANNUAL APPEAL

Many of the Bishops, fully aware of the importance of calling the attention of the priests and people regularly to the missionary obligations of the Church, have established

an annual collection for the Catholic Church Extension. They know by personal experience in ruling the Church of God how the predictions of Our Divine Saviour are fulfilled. They fear that each Catholic under their care may not be reached by the ordinary pastoral instruction or that the express command of our Lord be overlooked. So each year they order that an appeal be made in their churches in favor of missionary labors at home. It is impossible that Catholics under these circumstances will not learn their missionary duties. There are other very practical reasons for this appeal. Canada is a vast federation of Provinces. There must therefore be not only those political sources of union about which we hear so frequently, but also intelligent cooperation fostered in all our works of faith, that a spirit of harmony may always direct our efforts. This will have the additional advantage of reminding us, by insisting upon the necessity of practical works of unity, that the general interests of the Church have a claim upon each one of us. There is also the pressing need of assistance from every Catholic. The Catholic Church Extension cannot carry on its great missionary work without this earnest cooperation, and we appeal to every Catholic to give our missionary labors the attention they deserve.

Donations may be addressed to: Rev. T. O'Donnell, President, Catholic Church Extension Society, 67 Bond St., Toronto.

Contributions through this office should be addressed to:

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DISARMAMENT

When, three months ago, the Bishops of the United States issued their statement defining the attitude of the Church toward disarmament, not many laymen expected that a few weeks would see the suggestions they made adopted by the Government of the United States.

Yet this is exactly what has happened. America, urged again to show her leadership on the path of civilization by calling a congress of leading nations at Washington to discuss disarmament, has done this very thing. Moreover, the call has been answered and the invitation has been accepted by every country concerned.

Prayer was relied upon by the Bishops to bring about this result. Once again, fervent prayer has proved efficacious.

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