THE CITY BOY.

The city boy stands in special need of the strong appeal of the Scout Program. His life in our cities relieves him of many home obligations and responsibilities which are accepted every day by the boy on the farm. Conveniences of modern living develop a receptive frame of mind and make for selfish habits in the young. The city boy has few urgent calls for home service. On the contrary, he is quite accustomed to be served. A boy scout, however, must do a Good Turn daily. The Scout Law reminds him of this responsibility. Membership in his troop is a call to loyalty to its standards. His eyes are opened to the countless things he ought to do in spirit of service for those at home. The little household tasks take on a new importance. They are part of scouting and they have a meaning. A scout uniform has changed the attitude of many a city boy towards the little home duties which in themselves are seldom enjoyed.

Scouting places the city boy in the right relationship to the community in which he lives. Community service is an important scout activity. The scout is trained to a sense of civic responsibility. When the call comes he is prepared. If the mayor of the city calls the scout to welcome visitors to the city the scout is ready. The spirit of the program, awakens in the boy a sense of civic pride and keen ambition to make a worthy contribution to the progress of the community. Scouting trains for co-operative effort in all the good turns which better home and community life. With this platform and with this purpose, the scout receives solid and effective preparation for an intelligent, sympathetic and loyal citizenship.

WHO'S WHO IN IRISH PARLEY

DIVERSE BACKGROUND OF MEN WHO ARE TRYING TO FIND BASIS OF PEACE

By Kathleen M. O'Brennan

Formerly Editor of a Dublin Newspaper

N. Y. Times

As the eyes of the world were turned on President Wilson when he went to Versailles with his Fourteen Points, there were many of his friends who believed he would be outwitted by Lloyd George, so today Eamon de Valera, who, like Mr. Wilson, emerged from a professional chair to steer the ship of State for his people to cross swords with the wily Welshman—the Premier of England. There is this difference, however—Mr. Wilson's Cabinet was selective. He was given supreme power by his Cabinet, while Mr. de Valera's is elective, and whatever his controversy with Lloyd George, and no matter how secret the negotiations, he returns to his people for his mandate.

It is as spokesman of all Ireland he acts, elected by 88% of the people, and as such insists that the representatives of the minority living in Ireland settle their differences in Ireland, and that there be a united household for the principle of self-determination. This was the chief point involved when he invited Sir James Craig, representing the Northern Unionists, to meet him in the Irish capital, together with the Southern Unionists, at a conference in the Mansion House Dublin. Sir James Craig refused, but all the Southern Unionists accepted. It was the first conference of its kind for many years that had the confidence of the people, and was not regarded by them as "packed" in advance. In consequence a feeling of hope prevails in Ireland; the long tension is relaxing, due chiefly to the great confidence of the people in their leader and his counselors.

Lord Midleton, who took a leading part in bringing about the initial parleys, is the most prominent of the Southern Unionists. He is a large land owner in the south of Ireland, and has been bitterly opposed to the ruthless campaign of the "Black and Tans" in the country. He has strongly censured the British Government in both the House of Commons and the House of Lords. He has been actively co-operating with the Peace with Ireland League, started by Lord Henry Bentnick, Lord Buckmaster and others, to create a moral propaganda in England which would force the Government to take decisive action. His sister, the Honorable Albinia Broderick, is a trained nurse, a well-known figure at the Nurses' International Congresses in London and elsewhere. She established a cottage hospital in Kerry several years ago, where medical attention for poor women was so badly needed. She is well loved among her neighbors, and is a familiar character tramping the country roads in top boots and short skirt. She recently became a convert to Sinn Fein.

Sir Robert Woods, Sir Maurice Dockell and Andrew Jameson, the three other Unionists who attended the Mansion House conference, are also in London awaiting developments.

Sir Robert Woods is the Parliamentary representative for Dublin University, a seat formerly held by Sir Edward Carson. He is one of Dublin's most distinguished surgeons, a famous ear and throat specialist. As President of the Royal College of Surgeons when George V. visited Dublin, he was knighted for his services to medicine.

WEALTHY BUSINESS MAN

Sir Maurice Dockrell has sat as Unionist member for Dublin since 1918. A wealthy business man he has taken an active part in Unionist politics, and is a strong imperialist. He was knighted by King Edward in 1905 when he was President of the Port and Docks Board of Dublin, and as such received the royal party on their arrival at Dun Laoraige (formerly Kingstown.) Lady Dockrell is as prominent as her husband in politics, making her voice heard at elections, and her presence felt on all committees of which she is a member.

Andrew Jameson, another leading business man, is a Magistrate and a director of the Bank of Ireland. He lives in a beautiful Dublin suburb, Sutton, and takes a deep interest in the agricultural and horticultural organizations in the country. Miss Sarah Harrison, the Irish portrait painter, is a sister of Mrs. Jameson. Unlike her conservative relatives, she was a prominent suffragist and interested in Dublin's labor problem. She was the first woman admitted to the Dublin Municipal Government when the women received the vote, and was presented with her robes of office by the women of Dublin. The broad views of Miss Harrison, and the democracy of her friends, might be seen on that occasion when among the guests at her home were Lady Lyttelton, the wife of the British Commander in Chief of the British Forces in Ireland, and James Larkin, the Dublin labor leader now serving a term in jail for labor activities in this country. It was of Miss Harrison that George Moore glibly remarked that as she painted his portrait, he found "she was putting her soul into his face," and fearing he might deceive the world, he had to remonstrate!

In contrast to the Southern Unionists are the new members of the recently established Ulster Parliament. These include Sir James Craig, Premier; the Marquis of Londonderry, Minister of Education; H. N. Pollock, Minister of Finance; A. M. Andrews, Minister of Labor, and A. E Archdale, Minister of Agriculture.

Lord Londonderry is a Privy Councillor of Ireland. He is the most important man in the Orange party among the landowners of the North. He owns 50,400 acres of land. This is distributed between his places at Mount Stewart in County Down, Ireland, and his English seats in Rutland, Sutherland and Stockton-on-Lees. He is a Major in the Royal Horse Guards, and Lady Londonderry, who was a daughter of Viscount Chaplin, is President of the Unionist Women's Clubs. Lord Londonderry had an English seat, Maidstone, and was M. P. from 1906 to 1915.

THE POWER OF THE BOYCOTT

H. N. Pollock, a wealthy captain of industry in Belfast, might be described as the most powerful influence in Ulster and the bitterest opponent to separation from England. A large importer of lumber and interested in keeping Belfast the financial captain of Ireland, he has been for the last six months addressing the country in the name of that portion of Ulster that wants partition. Until recently he believed that Belfast would weather the boycott which the Republicans proclaimed, and which has had the most powerful effect in bringing the Ministers of Ulster together to decide the industrial future of the northeast corner. He made an appeal to Sinn Fein by telling the Republicans that the boycott would eventually hurt them, and stated that the shipbuilding industry of Belfast in 1919 brought £10,000,000 to the country. The Sinn Feiners replied that eggs valued at £5,000,000 had been exported in 1919, and that the egg industry was of much more benefit to the country. The controversy is still proceeding, but, as Sir Philip Gibbs stated, the boycott of Belfast's industries and banks has seriously handicapped the North.

A. M. Andrews, the Minister of Labor, is connected with the Belfast shipping interests. He is a son of Judge Andrews of Belfast. His brother is Justice Andrews of the High Court of Justice in Dublin. Mr. Andrews was very popular as a mediator of labor in the North, as was also his brother, whose tragic death on the Titanic will be remembered. The latter was the designer of the famous ship on which he met his death. When the terrible disaster occurred he behaved like a man, refusing to leave the ship as long as there was another to be saved.

A. E. Archdale, Minister of Agriculture in the newly formed Cabinet, is M. P. for Fermanagh. He is a Director of the Irish Horse Show and the Royal Dublin Society and is a well-known breeder of Smorthorns.

The young band which de Valera has called around him are either Ministers in his Cabinet or members of the Dail Eireann, the Irish Assembly. Of these Arthur Griffith, the founder of Sinn Fein, is the most prominent. Author of the "Resurrection of Hungary" and other works, he is regarded today as a conservative Sinn Feiner, although when in 1905 he propounded the Sinn Fein doctrine it startled Ireland as the most revolutionary movement in history. The policy of non-resistance to the British in Ireland, as proposed by Griffith in 1905, is now being worked by Gandhi in India. Arthur Griffith did not believe that bloodshed was a necessary part of revolution and that a boycott of England and her institutions would bring the same results. He insisted that if England, her laws and institutions were ignored in Ireland the British Government must automatically cease to exist. In the earlier days of Sinn Fein his demand was a return to the "Kings, Lords and Commons," which was, in fact a demand for a repeal of the Act of Union of 1800 which deprived Ireland of her Parliament and her last vestige of legislative government. Since 1916 he has joined his colleagues in the establishment of the republic. Griffith is one of the most brilliant members of the Dail Eireann. He was a great traveler in his youth, and at one time worked in the South African mines. He has a deep knowledge of international questions, and is a student of world problems. He is known among his followers in Ireland as the "silent statesman," a man of few words and strong personality.

Commandant Robert Barton, Minister of Agriculture in the Dail, was an officer in the British Army until 1916, when he resented the action of the British Government toward his fellow-countrymen after the rising of Easter week. He exchanged his post as Major in the British Army for that of Commandant in the Irish Republican forces, and has suffered several terms in jail for his convictions. Many dramatic escapades in his escape from the jails during his period "on the run" have covered him with a certain romance. He has a fine estate in County Wicklow, and was elected as a member of the Dail from his county.

Lieut, Commander Erskine Childers, R. N. V. R., was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He is a member of the Dail from Dublin. Mr. Childers became interested in the Irish Republican movement through his study of the Irish co-operative societies, organized by Sir Horace Plunkett and George Russell. The problem facing Ireland from the agricultural viewpoint seemed appalling. He is the author of "In the Ranks of the C. I. V.," "The Riddle of the Sands," Volume V. of The Times "History of the South African War," and "German Influence on British Cavalry." His book "The Framework of Home Rule," was a surprise to his many English friends. Since his writing of that book his ideas have gone much further, and today he is directing the Sinn Fein Land Bank, one of the creations of the Irish Republican Government. For the proper working of the schemes of land purchase and the reimpropriation of the landless men, with suitable equipment on the economic holdings, it became necessary to institute a national banking system.

The bank was opened out of Irish governmental funds, and in spite of the constant raids, recently added eight branches. Mr. Childers married the daughter of Duncan U. Fletcher, United States Senator from Florida. He is at present acting as the Secretary of the Irish delegation in London. He is a nephew of the Chancellor of the Exchequer under Gladstone.

FAMOUS IRISH ATHLETE

Austin Stack, one of the representatives of the Irish Republican Army, is a famous Irish athlete. Although by profession a law engrossing clerk, which one usually associates in a country town in Ireland with dusty law tomes, he has all the appearance of an outdoors man. He captained the famous Kerry football team that won the championship of Ireland, and is one of the most popular figures in Irish athletic circles. He is a member of the Dail from his home town, Tralee, County Kerry, and for the last three years had been head of an important department of the Irish Government. Like most of his comrades he has done a great part of his work while "on the run."

Count Plunkett, late Director of the Dublin Museum, is a noted archaeologist and a distinguished lecturer on archaeological subjects. He is closely identified with the Royal Irish Academy of Dublin, which contains many of the most valuable documents and historical records in Ireland. Some years ago, when a valuable collection of old Gaelic ornaments were discovered in the bogs of Ireland, it was Count Plunkett who secured them for the nation. These wonderful gold treasures of early Gaelic civilization are now a prominent exhibit for visitors to Dublin, and are historic proof of social life in the eleventh century. Count Plunkett's son Joseph Mary, a young poet and dramatist of great promise, was executed Easter week for his part in the rising. He was one of the seven signatories of the Proclamation of the Irish Republic. Two younger sons were also arrested and are still in jail.

Desmond Fitzgerald, released from an internment camp to attend the delegation in London, is the brilliant young Director of Propaganda for the Irish Republicans, and is largely responsible for the editing of the Irish Bulletin, the organ of Sinn Fein, regarded by friends and enemies alike as a masterly piece of journalism.

Professor John McNeill, Minister of Education in the Dail, mentioned in dispatches as one of the advisers in the peace negotiations, comes of a learned family. His brother Hugh was professor of classics in the old Royal University of Dublin, and another held an important position in the local Government Board of Ireland. John entered the High Court of Justice in Ireland by competitive examination, and was Chief to the Accountant General in the Four Courts, Dublin. This position he resigned at the establishment of the National University, some years ago, to take the post of Professor of Modern Irish history.

John McNeill played an important part in the Irish Volunteer movement. He was strongly censured by some and exonerated by others for countermanding the order to mobilize for the rising of Easter Week. His order was again countermanded by Connolly, and resulted in the dramatic meeting which decided the rebellion. He has been very close to de Valera. When he returned from jail he received a tremendous ovation as he passed through the streets of Dublin, and the rumor that he had been discredited, which was spread through this country, was untrue.

The recent propaganda that there was any Irish division is also repudiated in a report of the Irish Bulletin when a rumor was spread that de Valera had fallen into disrepute with the extremists. The Bulletin states: "No such division has ever existed. No such division exists. Mr. de Valera repeatedly said in public that the National Army was under the control of the National Civil Government and that the Ministry of Dail Eirann is responsible for policy and executive action."

Note: Of the Sinn Fein colleagues of Eamon de Valera at least two, Mr. Barton and Mr. Erskine Childers are Protestants.—E. C. R.

LETTER FROM FATHER FRASER

To the Editor, CATHOLIC RECORD:—
I would be very much obliged if you would publish the following article.

Yours sincerely,
J. M. FRASER

China Mission College,
Almonte, Ont. July 24, 1921.

LETTER FROM FATHER CAREY

Rev. Daniel Carey, the first priest to be ordained in China Mission College, Almonte, Ont., has arrived at his far distant mission in the heart of China.

The following extracts from letters recently received from him by Father Fraser, will interest Readers of the CATHOLIC RECORD, who have always shown such a marked sympathy for the Chinese Missions.

"When I was a little boy away home in 'holy Ireland,' it was always a treat for me to receive a letter from you from China. Now, the tables are turned; but it is still a real pleasure to receive—your kindly, encouraging, 'energetic' letters—even though it be only from Canada.

"I arrived here, May 4, in the company of Bishop Seguin and Father Vion, one of our priests returning after a visit to France for the sake of his health. The journey from Yunnan to here was interesting, if at times fatiguing. We travelled eighteen days by 'chair' through a country, wild, uninviting and dangerous but, I hasten to add, extremely picturesque. Magnificent mountain, hill and valley scenery helped to make us forget present difficulties and inconveniences. About thirty porters sufficed to carry us and our baggage. Owing to the presence and unwelcome attentions of the brigands, His Lordship judged it necessary to have a military escort during the greater part of the journey. However, everything passed off all right, thanks be to God, and we arrived here safe and sound in 'person, property and character.' On the route we accommodated ourselves as best we could in the matter of resting, eating, etc. We were sheltered in all sorts of places—Chinese inns, military barracks, merchants' stores and, best of all, mission-residences. The 'cuisine' was not always 'a la Canadienne;' yet, we thrived and prospered. From early morning till late in the evening we rode, slept, read, walked, talked, etc., etc. Our good bishop was more than surprised at my 'penchant' for steep and almost inaccessible mountains; for I must say it was more than a delight for me to 'climb, climb, climb and keep on climbing all the time.' I found it good for digestion; and also a good appetizer.

"At one or two of the residences, His Lordship administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to several pious, intelligent and cheerful Christians, men and women. If there is any one thing more than another which especially struck me in regard to the Chinese with whom I have come in contact, it is their *simplicity and honesty*. Some, of course, will say that this simplicity and this honesty are only *apparent* and may quote examples to prove their assertion. But, number one, the exception proves the rule; and, number two, I for one intend to 'wait and see,' and, if necessary, bring forward many examples to prove the truth of my own first impressions. Pagans as well as Christians, have shown themselves to me as kindly, patient, simple, honest, very hardworking people. My heart has gone out to them, as to my own poor suffering people in Ireland.

"Everybody here, from His Lordship to the latest arrival from Paris, is kindness personified. I feel terribly about inflicting on them the little bit of French I acquired in Mungret seven or eight years ago. However, they always take it in good part!

"One thing, Father. Don't worry about me here. I am getting along fine; and God helping, I can continue to do so. Kweichow is not 'a land of milk and honey'—speaking either figuratively or literally—; but, even so, a man with a bit of grit and with good health can always find something to keep him busy and arouse interest in his work—his one and only work: the winning of souls to Christ. And then, when the boys from Almonte begin to pour in here, we'll soon make Kwiechow 'the hub of the Universe!'

"I was more than delighted to learn of the splendid progress all along the line in Canada. More vocations, more money, and more accommodation for the students—there you are! Our little 'factory' in Almonte has grown too small. Let's get busy and build one that can never grow too small!"

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 thhousand 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 Burse of $5,000 will support a student in perpetuity. Help to complete the Burses.

Gratefully yours in Jesus and Mary.

J. M. FRASER.

QUEEN OF APOSTLES BURSE

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Mrs. Jno. Murphy, Melrose, N. B.	2 00
E. R., Raymond, Ont.	25

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COMFORTER OF THE AFFLICTED BURSE

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Previously acknowledged	$2,016 59
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Friend, Quebec	1 00
Two Most Destitute Souls	2 00
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Previously acknowledged	$662 34

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Previously acknowledged	$1,620 32
Friend, Ottawa, Ont.	5 00
M. A. McCart, Bryson	5 00
S. McKeown, Quebec	15 00
Friend	75
Mrs. A. Campbell, Mabou	1 00
Mrs. P. Kealy	5 00
Rev. J. L. Quinnan, St. Mary's Cathedral	100 00
Wm. Gillis, Old Bridgeport	1 00

K. OF C. CONVENTION

SAN FRANCISCO KNIGHTS PREPARES FOR GUESTS

Plans for the entertainment of visiting ladies to the 39th Annual International Supreme Convention of the Knights of Columbus, to take place here August 2, 3 and 4, will be of a lavish scale. The arrangements for the various social functions to be given in honor of the wives and families of the visiting delegates and K.C's will be in charge of a committee of prominent society ladies of San Francisco, headed by Mrs. Joseph V. Costello, Mrs. D. C. Heger and others.

In addition to the numerous sightseeing auto tours and picnics to be held, there will be brilliant social affairs, including elaborate teas in the leading downtown hotels, dansants and receptions. All of the ladies' civic and patriotic organizations of San Francisco have joined hands in receiving the visiting ladies, and the activities to take place for the visitors during the week of the Supreme Council will be many.

Members of the Daughters of Isabella, Young Ladies Institute and other Catholic ladies' organizations are also co-operating with the Knights of Columbus and their ladies' committee, so that there will be one general committee including all of the officers and prominent members of the leading ladies' associations of this city. Indications point to a large number of visiting ladies in San Francisco during the week of the Supreme Conclave, and the advance preparations are being made in anticipation of such a great attendance. Mrs. Costello and her various committees have already met and discussed the numerous methods of entertaining the visiting ladies, and when the visitors arrive here, they will find a corps of local women waiting to receive them right royally.

FATHER CROCHETIERE

(Killed in Action, April 2, 1918)

His priestly hands, that cradled high
The Lamb of God o'er kneeling brave;
Upon his breast now lifeless lie,
Nor more shall bless the warrior's grave

His priestly lips, that whispered peace,
Bespoke a pardon for the soul.
Or bid the plaint of conscience cease,
Are sealed to swell a tyrant's toll.

His priestly feet, that led him where
Death lurked in trench or shell scarred waste,
No more shall bring the Comforter
Love's labour done, now heavenward haste.

Staunch Victim Priest thy course is run
And God's good fight for thee is o'er;
Thy steadfast faith hath sought and won
Th' unfading crown as Paul of yore.

Dear comrade this the boon we crave,
That we who at thy wending weep,
May give the half thy priesthood gave,
And half thy heavenly harvest reap.

—W. B. C.

IRISH RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	93 00
Amherstburg Council Knights of Columbus...	25 00

CORRESPONDENCE

Editor CATHOLIC RECORD: I read an article some time ago in your paper suggesting an easy method for the members of the Sacred Heart League to help Father Fraser's Mission College at Almonte. The suggestion was the taking up of a collection at the Benediction service on the First Friday of each month. This collection to be taken up by the Spiritual Director of the Society or by someone appointed by the pastor.

In our Cathedral parish at 5 cents from each member would mean at least $50 on each first Friday, $600 a year. Now take all the parishes in the Dominion and the sum would be something great for this worthy cause.

Listening to an excellent sermon by Rev. Fr. Daly, C. S. S. R., at our Cathedral recently on the good work being done by the Catholic Church Extension Society, he mentioned the fact that in the United States last year the children attending Sunday School contributed $500,000 in their small offerings to the mission fund of the Methodist Church.

Let the members of the League of the Sacred Heart get together and at this time on next year they will be surprised at the result. I noticed that Rev. Dr. Foley of St. Mary's Parish, Halifax, and Rev. Francis McQuaid of Freetown, P. E. I., have established this collection in their parish. Why not make it general in all the parishes of the Dominion?

Enclosed you will find $5 for an offering to the Sacred Heart League Burse.

Member of the League
of the Sacred Heart.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.,
July 20th, 1921.

Postscript: Would it be wise to divide this collection one-half to Sacred Heart Burse and one-half to Extension?

M. of L. S. H.

The idea is admirable. Though it might perhaps be well to complete the Sacred Heart Burse and continue collection permanently for Church Extension. What do others think? Either plan is acceptable to the CATHOLIC RECORD. E. C. R.

Fame is as natural a follower of merit as shadow is of body.—Sir Richard Steele.

Let us cherish any good thought and good resolution, any holy impulse that has been awakened.—H. R. Haweis.

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25's	21c	21½c	22c	22c	22½c
28's	21c	21½c	22c	22c	22½c
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