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LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1914

WHAT DIFFERENCE WILL IT MAKE?

Home Rule is not yet an a plished fact. But the passage of the Bill by the House of Commons is practically the end of a heroic strug gle unparalleled in history.

The Act of Union passed in 1801 was the result of bribery, corruption and fraud, the most enormous, says Lecky, in the history of representative institutions. Under this Union a form of government has grown up which it is quite safe to say not one Unionist in a thousand understands.

"Time has accentuated rather than attenuated the administrative separation since the Union, with the single exception of the Act of 1817, which amalgamated the two Exchequers. Successive statutes of the Imperial Parliament in the nineteenth century have created one department afte another until their total numbe another until their total number reaches, to quote Mr. Birrell, 'at least forty-five.' Some have put it as high as sixty."

This is not a quotation from Mr. Dooley or Mark Twain; it is from an article in the Nineteenth Century by J. H. Morgan, Professor of Constitutional Law, University College, London. Not even the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the Minister responsible to Parliament for the government of Ireland knows even the exact number of departments of Irish Government; still less definite is his knowledge of the limits of their jurisdiction ; over many of them he is quite certain he has no effective control, over some indeed no control at all.

Professor Morgan continues :

'Ireland' has her own Viceroy, enjoying prerogatives which are denied to the governors of the greatest of our Colonies, her own Privy Council, her own Lord Chancello She has her own Courts, from which no appeal lies to the House of Lords in such cases affecting the executive Warranto and as Mandamus, Quo Warranto and Certiorari. She has her own statute law and her own law of marriage. Even the liberty of the subject is governed by a separate Habeas Corpus Act, conferring upon the Viceroy the power to proclaim its suspension and by a Crimes Act, which enables at any moment to substitute summary jurisdiction for trial by jury in cases of riot, conspiracy, intimidation or unlaw ful assembly. Her local authori-ties have no control over either education or police. . . . She has an executive which reminds one of nothing so much as Burke's description of a famous ministry of compromisea tesselated mosaic of every conceiva ble hue and pattern — boards and commissions which officially are hardly on speaking terms with one another, which appear to meet when they please and do what they like. Until quite lately it was impossible to know what the Government of Ireland really was ; but we have now two official volumes of evidence taken by a Royal Commission and a select committee, which, for th first, time, present something like first, time, present something like a complete survey of Irish admin-istration, and incidentally throw a most vivid light upon the social condition of Ireland. With these, and the aid of the Law Reports, the Parliamentary Debates and some other material, it is pos sible to reconstruct a picture of what is the most highly centralized, the most paternal, and the most bureau government in the British cratio Empire with the exception of India and the Crown Colonies, with which indeed it possesses many features in

"The one function of the Chief Secretary about which no doubt as to his responsibility, although con-siderable doubt as to his power, exists is the Irish Estimates. He has no power to control Irish expen-diture with a view to Irish exi-gencies, for barely one fifth of the total Irish estimates (which amount, ad to 11,289.8291, for the year 1911 12) are under his control. Anothe fifth are submitted to the Treasury through his office, but the depart which submit them are under his control, and some of them are engaged in a perpetual feud with the Lord Lieutenant. . . . These eleven millions of Estimates are rushed through supply in two or three days of languid Parliamentary discussion, during which nearly everything about Ireland is disd except Finance.

"There is, however, one group of departments over which the Chief Secretary's control is supreme and undisputed—the departments cond with the administration of erne aw and order, the police, the prisons, the Crown Solicitors, the Petty Sessions Clerks and the Resident Magistrates. Here indeed he has authority and can say to everyone. Come, and he cometh; Go and he goeth! Not a constable can be appointed without his sanction or that of the Inspector General. . .

We have quoted thus at length because very few realize the amazing network of autocratic and irresponsible Boards and departments which go to make up the present bureau try.

ratic administration of Irish affairs. There are those who bonestly ask why Ireland has not settled down contentedly as Scotland and Wales. Ireland is not governed as Scotland is governed nor as Wales is governed. The present government of Ireland makes Russian administration of Siberian affairs look modern, en lightened and in harmony with the spirit of a democratic age.

Quoting from a Royal Commission Report Professor Morgan says that Mr. Commissioner Starkie when pointing out that the Intermediate Education Board is not a Government Board " warns us with almost unnecessary emphasis that 'the Government of Ireland is a very peculiar thing.' He will not allow that the Government of Ireland controls these Boards : all it does is to obstruct them."

After giving an idea of the crazy patch-work of Irish Boards and departments, the London Professor of Constitutional law thus concludes

his article : "Only in one case-the Board of the Department of Agriculturethey represent an element of popular control and of Ministerial responsibil-They are controlled neither by ity. the Irish Government nor by th English Government. The Treasury may obstruct them but it cannot rule them, and the Treasury is already responsible for more departments than t can effectively answer for in the House of Commons. It is too late to return to the drastic proposals of Lord John Russell in 1850, and by abolishing the Lord Lieutenancy to place Irish affairs in the hands of a Secretary of State so as to 'mix and confound the administration of Ireland with the general administration of the United Kingdom.' It is surely obvious that the only logical cours s to complete this administrative differentiation by annexing to it an it to order.' Autocratic power, irresponsible administration, and control of positions of emolument naturally make the Ascendancy party 'loyal' to the present condition of things. Ireland is in the position in which we were under the Family Compact ; and the arguments for the perpetuation of the bad old order bear a striking resemblance to those used in Canada eighty years ago. What difference will Home Rule nake in Ireland? Using the Irishman's privilege we may answer by asking, What difference did responsible Government make in Canada? There is one modern department n Irish Government at present-the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. Upon its Council every County Council in Ireland is represented, and it has made a new departure in education in Ireland by recognizing the right of local authorities to have a voice in public instruction.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

The success of the only representaive department in Irish Government has been marvellous and it is a piedge and a promise of the differnce Home Rule will make in every lepartment of Irish Government. And there is another result of self-

government as exercised under this single representative department in the present administration of Irish affairs. Father Finlay, S. J., thus described

"A co-operative meeting is an unique phenomenon in Irish life. There the militant Ulster man site There the militant Officer man site down with the Irish Leaguer of the South and West, the Chaplain of an Orange Lodge with the Munster or Leinster Parish Priest ; and the only rivalry between these strangely as-sorted colleagues is in the effort to do most for the common cause. The friendliness generated in the parties to these deliberations necessarily re-

acts upon their social relations in other spheres. It is beyond question that in the districts where co-opera tion has been introduced into rural industry the traditional animosities of Irish public life have lost much of rancour, and party strife much of its bitterness."

This again is a pledge and a promise of what will occur on a larger scale when north and south and west meet in friendly rivalry to further the common interests of their common coun-

Setting aside, then, the groundless fears and harmless threats of the Orange dupes of desperate political gamblers, and setting aside also what William O'Brien once called the 'Brian - Borukery' of sentimental and over enthusiastic Home Rulers, we can, even in the light of recent Irish experience, confidently hold that Home Rule will make for efficient, economical and democratic administration of Irish affairs and promote good - will, co-operation.

mutual confidence and respect among all classes and conditions of Irishmen.

SIGNIFICANT

We have been surfeited with threats of bloody war if the " deadly earnest" and "grimly determined Orangemen of Ulster were allowed to scape the bureaucratic control of their parasitic friends and take a freeman's part in governing their country. Indeed the poor Orangemen of the North must begin to feel like "the man without a country." The "Ulster Scot" is an Irishman,

nevertheless, even if some of his forebears a few centuries ago were absent for a while in the Irish colony which gave its name to all Caledonia. But one thing we are never allowed to forget, he is "grim" and in "deadly earnest." It has been pointed out that there are 35,000 Catholic Nationalists in Ireland, seasoned veterans of the South African War. There is nothing grim about them, but they will be there if wanted. Doubtless they regard the comic opera of the Northern army with a good deal of quiet amusement. They were not unprepared for the startling report of

"We congratulate the Nationalists of this country. They are the men and women who have really won the fight ; and we congratulate no less heartily the small minority of those Irish countrymen of ours who have strenuously opposed the cause of self government, because they will share to the full in the blessings

share to the full in the blessings that will eventually and inevitably flow from the establishment of an Irish Legislature. "Our triumph is not a victory over any section of Irishmen. It is a victory over the mighty 'forces' that have at all times and under all cir-cumstances been arrayed acjunct cumstances been arrayed against popular liberty and the extension of

opular rights.' Here in Canada the Toronto Globe points out that the origin of the Irish question dates back centuries before the Reformation. It is true. There is, however, no doubt that the trouble was intensified, embittered and prolonged by religious differences. The Globe concludes a sympathetic editorial thus :

> "Seven centuries of oppression and suppression have not extinguished Irish nationality. The great event of yesterday gives the Irish Celt the opportunity of proving to the world that he has the capacity for self gov-ernment and the enterprise to make Ireland a prosperous and happy nation. The Globe hopes and believes he will succeed, and that be-fore long the Ulster Scot will join him in that inspiring work. If it can be carried forward to success, if

the feuds of centuries can be for gotten in the generous rivalries of the future, the British Empire will benefit as greatly from the passage of the Home Rule Bill as Erin he self. God Save Ireland and God bless her as she enters upon the untried path of self-government !"

The Ottawa Citizen comments as follows :

"The greatest parliamentary struggle of the century, if not of all time, is closed with the passage of the Irish Home Rule bill, now on the very eve of its enactment. "With the sentimental and interest-

ing historical side of the Home Rule struggle, the average student of progressive democracy has no concern. To him Home Rule is a simple act of justice, and it is to this spirit that he measure owes its final triumph. The Globe and the Citizen on opposite sides of politics are fairly representative of the best type of Canadian journalism. And we are optimistic enough to believe that they are also fairly representative of the best thought or at least the best trend of thought in Canada on this

and many other questions. The exotic political views of cer tain of our papers which feel constrained to tail up in the procession of the English party press are un-Canadian and ephemeral.

Sir John Simon said a year ago that he was tremendously impressed with the self control of Nationalist Ireland amid all the turmoil and provocation of politics ran mad. Today the world is similarly impressed by Nationalist Ireland's dignity and magnanimity in the hour of victory. The National Volunteer move ment is entirely consistent with the magnificent self control manifested throughout the closing stormy years a Unionist" War" Correspondent just of the heroic struggle and in keepafter the third reading of the Home ing also with the magnanimous Rule Bill—" Peace has broken out in spirit shown in what we may hope hour of final triumph. It means simply the quiet but inflexible determination of Irishmen to defend themselves and their country should it prove that seditious agitators have evoked a spirit that

ice that the big doors had thrown open and benches outside. Most of these came from great distances, to b 80 and even 50 miles on foot. I see a vast horizon for good being opened up to me if only my dear friends in Canada will continue to back me up with funds.

Yours sincerely in Christ, T M FRASER

P. S .- The church of which I laid the cornerstone last month is half finished and my large house in which to instruct convert wor will be finished before you get this letter. Many are asking to come. Thanks ever so much for the RECORD. It makes very healthy eading.

AT TAICHOW FOUR YEARS AFTERWARDS ! FATHER SALON'S LETTER

"An annoying affair made it neces sary for me to descend the river Ngen-kiang and cross an arm of the as in order to meet Monseigneur at Haimen. He was on the point of leaving for Taichow with Fathers Pech and Cheng Cherub. I was invited to join their cortege and talk on the way. I already felt less re-gret at the matter which made my ourney necessary since it gave me the opportunity of revisiting in such leasant company a mission which loved so much and which it seemed made great progress and was full of promise, owing to the zeal of Fathers Fraser and Yao. Even in China in the midst of disagreeable circumstances Providence sometimes sends an agreeable diversion."

Four hours by steamer brought the narty to Taichow fu. A delight ful trip through charming scenery : as for the climate Father Salon says : 'It was the climate of Nice with its roses in the month of January."

"Arriving at Taichow, what struck me at the first glance was the unac customed development of commerce the evidence of prosperity. Four years ago we had just one miserable little steamer which we nicknamed 'Rafiau': now five companies rival each other in speed and busi ness. In like proportion were multiplied the numbers of coolies and longshoremen.

'In the midst of the crowd we soon distinguish Rev. Father Fraser. parish priest of Taichowfu, surrounded by a joyous phalanx of children and young people who are to form the guard of honor for His Lordship. In stately procession we approach the Church whose bells ring out a joyous welcome.

Arriving Monseigneur puts on the episcopal vestments and enters the to the chant of Sacerdos et church Pontifex in Latin and Chinese. Intoned by Father Pech's choir it is taken up by the whole congregation.

"Then the great crowd of Chinese Christians defiled slowly, two by two, to kiss the Bishop's ring and receive his blessing. This ceremony finished it was edifying to see those good simple Christians betake themselves in silence and recollection to the exercises of the retreat in prepara tion for confirmation.

It is Sunday, 8 o'clock ; the bells are ringing full peal ; the church is crowded. Indeed every Sunday it is the same; decidedly the tents must be enlarged. As usual, the rosary and morning prayer chanted in chorus by the faithful; then Monseigneur makes his solemn entry preceded by the inevitable trumpets and a long procession of altar boys. The ceremonies of con-firmation, solemn Pontifical Mass, all with an order, a piety, chanting, a precision of movements which recall or over 61 per the cathedrals of Europe. The choir of Montreal. This little statistical summary will har monious notes with the liturgical prayers, and the soft cadences of the prayers, in Chinese. Never had these ious and faithful people dreamed of such splendour of ceremony and deprejudice but a quite natural inferotional environment.

here, Father Fraser sends his native assistant, Father Yao, to cultivate the field of Tien tai. Tien tai is the Chinese for 'the Altar of Heaven,' so named doubtless because of the numerous bonzeries which shelter themselves on the heights in the midst of charming sites of pagodas It is one of the most ancient citadele of Buddhism. "Tien-tai, which always gave such

Christian hopes, seems in a fair way to realize them. Father Luke Yao, oung and full of zeal, calls forth everywhere numerous conversions the pagans quit the road to the pagodas to become Christians become Christians. These catechumens are sent to Taichowfu where Father Fraser we comes them cordially, instructs them zealously, prepares them for baptism and sends them back Christians into their own country. At the same time he is getting together the stones for a new church. Father Yao has developed architectural taste and capacity. He has made a plan which when realized promises to be a beautiful monument to the true God. When it shall have crowned the hill that awaits it may it attract all hearts as it cannot fail to attract the eves of all. Already the materials are on hand and in this mountainous country, difficult of access, this represent no small amount of labor. May God bless the valiant apostles of this country. Those who like myself have travelled these goat paths, will realize the material difficulties of such an undertaking. Moreover three quarters of the year the routes are not safe, infested as they are with brigands who hurl themselves on the defenceless caravans. But confidence! the wolves become sheep will come in crowds to the Fold. Even now an ample harvest of young neophytes fill the Father's granaries. What peaceful joy, what sweet serenity radiates from the faces of those regenerated in the

waters of baptism or illumined by the grace of the other sacraments For myself, who have labored a the beginnings of this Christian mission to day so prosperous, I meditate with love on the words of our Sacred Books : 'One indeed sows, another reaps . . . others have labored and you have entered into their abors, that he who soweth may rejoice and likewise he who reaps. J. SALON.

TEMPERANCE IN QUEBEC

From the Courier of St. Hyacinth e learn that fourteen licenses have been cut off since the Anti-Alcohol Congress of last September. The temperance people in the sister province are unremitting in their sys tematic and intelligent crusade against the evils of the liquor traffic Temperance journals, leaflets and treatises, anti-alcohol leagues, triduums - that is three day temper ance missions in the parish church. all prepare the way for and render effective the practical measure of reduction or total abolition of licences. La Croisade protests vigorously against club licenses which it characterises as the worst and most dangerous form of legalized liquor selling and the most destructive of the home influence and home life. Despite the growing list of no-

THE END OF THE STRUGGLE

transaction in the history of man,'

corresponding benefit to Great Brit-

insurrection, and through a move-

the uplifting of their native land. They have the talent to rule wisely and well, as the nations of the earth can testify. With all confidence, license districts there were still in then, do we look forward to the 1918 in the Province of Ouebec 1.247 future, secure in the knowledge that licensed hotels, restaurants and the vote in the British House of Comclubs, etc., and 808 shop-licenses, mons on May 25th was a good day's making a total of 2,055, of which 1,256, work, not only for Ireland that we or over 61 per cent., are in the district all love, but for the Empire of which.

we are all justly proud. COLUMBA

national entity, and refused to be

amalgamated with a foreign people.

England suffered before the nations

because here at her very heart was a

people that she could not govern de-

spite all her vaunted statesmanship.

She might subdue them by brute

force, but she could not win their

nearts. A disaffected Ireland was a

source of weakness to her at home,

and the exile Gael presented an in-

surmountable barrier to her foreign

policy. No words can express what

the Union cost England in strength

and prestige. On the other

hand Ireland paid in tears and

blood for Pitt's deviltry. For more

than a century she has been in very

truth a corpse on the dissecting table.

Her people fled from her as from a

land accursed, until her population

dwindled by more than half. Her

industries were still-born; her

genius was dwarfed ; her entire

national development was arrested.

Abnormal circumstances used up the

energies that should have been

directed into more fruitful channels.

With her eyes centered on the battle

at Westminster it was impossible for

her to apply herself to the work of

uplifting the nation from within.

One of the worst consequences of the

Union was that it blighted her own

self confidence. It was not the men

and the money, the blood and the

tears, that counted so much-it was

the paralysis of national effort that

condemned the Union as a thing

England and Ireland have naid the

enalty for Pitt's colossal blunder.

England, no less than Ireland, will

penefit by its undoing. The Union

was never a Union in anything but

the name. The new relationship of

the two countries will cement a real

union of hearts, founded on mutual

respect and good-will. Ireland, her

national aspirations realized,

will no longer be a source

of weakness, but of strength,

to England. The memory of past

wrongs will be buried fathoms deep

in the sea of Irish gratitude, and the

Empire will have no more loval sub-

jects than the citizens of a self gov-

erned Ireland. It will have a far

reaching effect, moreover, on the

foreign policy of the Empire, for once

Ireland has been given a just meed

of liberty, all cause of Irish resent-

ment towards England will be re-

moved. That Home Rule will usher

in an era of untold prosperity and de-

velopment goes without saying. For

the first time in history the genius of

her sons will have an opportunity to

exercise itself in native fields, and

who that knows the intense love of

country that is so characteristic of

Ireland's sons can doubt that they

will devote themselves unselfishly to

accursed.

common. "The chief secretary is a Prime Minister without colleagues, though by no means without rivals, for there are many departments who dispute his pre eminence and repudiate his responsibility. "When we come to inquire into

the constitution of these different departments we shall find an amazing hierarchy-Boards of three men set to do the work of one, as Lord Morley once put it, Commissions of twelve or even twenty unpaid gentle men, enjoying a life tenure, and administering the education of the whole country down to its minutest detail, semi representative Boards whose constitution suggests a faint adumbration of the principle of popular representation, all disposing of relatively vast sums of money and conducting Irish affairs with almost

To quote Professor Morgan again :

"It has brought to the doors of the Irish farmer instruction in the technique of his craft ; teaching him the use of feeding stuffs, fertilisers and potato spray, the arts of butter and potato spray, the arts of butter-making, dairying, horticulture, and poultry farming. It has given new life to the lost industry of Irish fisheries by providing the fishermen of the West Coast with boots, nets and tackle on loan and with such success that it has 'the smallest per-centage of bad debts that almost anything can show in Ireland.' This is high praise, for the good faith of the purchase annuitants under the Land Acts also stands high. Such is the conducting Irish analys with almost paternal power, as if the whole people were still in statu pupillari. No logical principle seems to govern the distribution of their work. . .

Ulster." The "grim and deadly earnest " press agents now solemnly warn a somewhat tired and listless world that Ulster quiet is Ulster ominous."

The deep sense of responsibility, they cannot lay. the dignified self control of Nation alist Ireland all through the time of bitter provocation is fittingly reflected in the magnanimity with which the Nationalist press greets

the triumphant culmination of an age-long struggle.

The Freeman's Journal, in an editorial headed " Ireland's Day " says "The feelings that will be stirred throughout the Irish world by the passage of the Home Rule Bill will not be the sentiment of a vulgar triumph in a petty, political conflict, but the generous sentiments of an ancient nation to which has come a second spring and a second birth of liberation won by a moral force. The Ulster leader has challenged us to win Ulster. We shall, and will, and the Irish must begin to day. They will begin by showing that the cause whose victory they celebrate is no party cause, that it is Ireland, all Ireland, that has come into her own.

That the day is one which will yet be blessed by orange as well as by green.'

Even from the centre of factitious intolerance the Belfast News thus worthily voices Nationalist sentiment :

"We congratulate John Redmon and his party, Ireland's gallant party, to whose ranks Belfast con-tributes honored and brilliant repre-sentatives. We congratulate the British friends of Ireland, the Liberals, and Radicals and Labor men whose splendid fidelity to principle has been one of most encouraging and marvellous features of this long battle for Ireland's freedom. FROM CHINA

In the following letters we shall allow Father Fraser and Father Salon, his predecessor in the mission field of Taichowfu, to speak directly

to those of our readers who have generously assisted in their glorious work in that far off portion of the vineyard of the Lord. If to others they are not charged with the same consolation these letters we feel sure will be an inspiration to join in the work of extending the Kingdom of God:

Catholic Mission, Taichowfu, China. April 17, 1914

Dear Mr. Coffey,-A translation of the enclosed letter written to Le Petit Messager by Father Salon, who did pioneer work in this district be fore my arrival, will be interesting to the readers of the CATHOLI RECORD. It is a description of Con The great change for the better which Father Salon finds in this

parish is due to a great extent to the alms sent me by your kind readers. It will be satisfactory for them to

earn from another pen than my own how and with what fruit the money they are sending is being expended. Last Saturday I baptized forty one persons who were from nearly as many different towns! This week am preparing a whole church full for First Communion. God be praised that He is making use of a worthless servant to procure Him such glory ! Last Sunday, Easter, so many converts attended the serv-

And I, throughout the whole ence when these fail to appreciate office, and afterwards throughout the the magnitude and importance of whole day, I went back in spirit to the past. I saw again the Taichowfu of four years ago, at the beginning of my ministry. The church is indeed the same with its coquettish little temperance work in Quebec during recent years. Montreal is not the Province of Quebec.

air and white washed walls, with the attractive image of the Virgin in its niche; the residence also is the same spruce little house with the same little lawn in front. But then four years ago all around was silence, solitude, I had almost said, a desert. My bit of a house how large it seemed ! church how empty ! The The boys school was only projected. A girls school, who then dreamed of it! could at that time go out and travel

ious history of a hundred and fourthe country in search of souls. "And now? Thanks to the present parish priest, Father Fraser, teen years the curtain has rung down on the greatest blunder of thanks to the zeal and tenacity British statesmanship. The evil which are his characteristics, thank handiwork of Pitt and Castlereagh also to the generous help extended has been undone, and Ireland's last him by devoted friends, now at Taichowfu there is a school for boys chapter of woes has been closed forthat numbers 100 pupils, there is a ever. convent of native Sisters where 4 The Union of 1801, carried through

nuns teach a large number of young girls, there is a catechumenate for women under construction. Last year, not to speak of the numerous death bed baptisms of little pagane nor of the babies rescued from death by exposure, last year, I say, the parish of Taichowfu had 67 baptisms of adults ; this year, this very morn-ing Father Fraser began this blessed day with 10 adult baptisms. "In my time at Taichowfu I cer tainly had no trouble in finding

leisure. Now two priests are over worked and Father Fraser calls for help. "Whilst he organises works, car-

land has constantly proclaimed to the world that she was a separate ries them on and develops them

be instructive for many whose inter-KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS course with the neighboring province is limited to an occasional visit to SERMON Montreal. It is not an evidence of

BY REV. DEAN BRADY, BRANTFORD They shall remember Thy Name nerations." (Ps 44, 18.)

After some words of welcome the reverend preacher said, I shall try to be brief, as your day will be a busy

and arduous one. "They shall remember Thy Name throughout all generations." There is no denying it God and His religion must triumph and it is for you The Legislative Union between Knights of Columbus, and for us all Great Britain and Ireland, desigto ask ourselves what is our share in nated by Gladstone "the blackest the triumph of God's kingdom on earth. The Egyptians resisted God's mandate borne to them by Moses, and seven times He struck them with by Lecky as " a crime of the deepest turpitude," by Mr. Redmond as " the seven plagues, which made them fairly wither with fear. Their proud greatest failure in history," was dis-Pharao was glad to see the Israelites depart, for all the first born of the solved by vote of the House of Commons on May 25th. After an inglornation had been slain by the angel of death.

And when the Sun of Christianity dawned upon the world, and when the Lamb of God, marked with His Blood every doorway in every Chris tian generation, other Pharaos rose up a thousand times more ferocious than the Pharos of old. They met their defeat for "They shall remember Thy Name throughout all genera-

by means of wholesale and shametions. Julian, the apostate, sought to be lie our Lord in the very seat of Christ's triumph, when he tried to less bribery and corruption, wrought untold misery to Ireland without re build the Temple of Jerusalem. Unless the Lord build the house, ain. Ireland never acquiesced in

they labor in vain that build it." Fire came forth from the bowels of her betrayal, and the passing years, so far from drawing her closer to the earth and devoured the sacrilegious laborers, but not until they had England, found her more sullen and fulfilled Christ's prophecy by removdisaffected. The Union epoch is ing the last stone of the old Temple. "There shall not remain a stone marked by three attempts at armed nere shan not remain a stone upon a stone." That same Apostate followed the Christians into the battlefield, and was mortally wounded, and dying he cast his blood heavennent more or less constitutional Ire-