

his intellect. His will is the most human of his faculties; it is the dynamic factor of his life; it is the directive principle of human conduct; it is the motive force that drives to peace and happiness or to chaos and misery.

"An education that spends itself in developing unto fullness the physical and intellectual faculties of youth and neglects the right disciplining of their wills is a conceit—is a menace to social and individual welfare than which I doubt if there is greater. It peoples the world with maliciously cunning giants about whom you will find only human wreckage; its progeny are not finely evolved men but monstrous beings of evil men and bent. Man is a four-sided creature and needs development on all four sides if he is to stand four square. His physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual sides all need development. What does it mean to be educated? asks a recent editorial writer. 'We know the etymology of the word. We must have something better than that. What is it that the university is going to lead out—a moral idiot or a sane citizen with a conscience? What sort of citizens are you going to train in your university? Are you going to lay more stress on chemistry than on the character? Are you going to fan the central fires of the universe called God and conscience or are you going to have sneering professors who make light of these everlasting verities?'

"People are getting tired of education, so called, that stops short of the real thing, and education that stops short of conscience, character and courageous citizenship is not the real thing. It is even a dangerous thing."

"The world today is in social and moral turmoil; true charity and justice seem in the agony of death; lawlessness is rampant and passion wild. There is a wave of crime shocking even to the hard-hearted. There is dissatisfaction and brooding discontent. Those under authority are in rebellious mood, and those that labor murmur against it. There are evils gnawing at the very entrails of society, evils that are corrupting the sickened heart of business, evils that are polluting the sacred hearth of the home. And there is a wide propaganda for betterment. Wherein does the remedy lie in last analysis? Not in legislation, not in economic reform, not in change of judiciary procedure, not in the substitution of license for liberty, not in a materialistic theory of eugenics, not in a positivistic philosophy of life; but in an education that knows and teaches the essential worth of the human soul, that evaluates rightly the spiritual things of life, that puts first in importance conscience and character and God."

#### MORAL LAXITY RESULT OF HOME SLACKNESS

Chicago, Ill.—The lowering of the level of the home, with the failure of mothers to enforce morality among their children, is responsible for one of the greatest of modern evils—moral laxity—is the charge brought by the Committee on Moral and Social Welfare of the Lutheran Church in America. Its report was submitted to the biennial convention of the church.

Moral laxity is held up by the committee as one of four great modern evils, the others being lawlessness, divorce and the movies. Mothers cannot escape responsibility for the laxity of their children, of conduct, dress and entertainment among their daughters, the committee warns.

Lack of law enforcement is called "the foremost of our domestic problems," and the committee adds: "The need for more drastic enforcement of the law is a crying need of the hour." Prohibition is only one phase, it continues, a phase complicated by the breakdown of enforcement and made "nausea" by implication of Government officials and the shaking of the confidence of the people in the Government. A "sane and Christian reaction from the abuses of a wrongly applied parole system" is called for.

Calling motion pictures a tremendous factor for "weal or woe," the committee suggests that members of the Lutheran church write letters of commendation or condemnation, as the case may be, to both producers and managers of theatres on pictures appearing in their cities.

Divorce is opposed except on grounds of infidelity.

#### IRISH CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY

The opening of the Irish Catholic Truth Conference at Dublin has been marked by great public interest in the progress of the movement.

From a small beginning, made just twenty-five years ago, the Catholic Truth Society of Ireland has grown into one of the most influential Catholic organizations in the country. It embraced at its inception only 25 life members and 115 ordinary members and its revenue from the ordinary members was \$150 a year. Members' subscriptions today amount to \$8,850, and the trade turn-over in Catholic publicity represents \$92,000. The membership has increased accordingly, and no fewer than 600 priests belong to the Society.

In the year now ended, the Society distributed 870,350 books and pamphlets and 128,230 magazines and newspapers. The total output of publications since the establishment of the Society is 9,000,000. Naturally, many of the books produced by the Society are religious and doctrinal, but in its historical and biographical series are to be found productions redolent of the soil, and works of fiction form a substantial part.

The Society's catalogue is a valuable guide in the selection of good and wholesome literature. It gives a list of 8,000 books suitable for Catholic readers. There is a large sale for the booklets issued by the Society in Great Britain, the United States, Australia, South Africa, and India. The printing and publishing work was affected seriously for a time by the destruction of its premises in O'Connell street, Dublin. That difficulty has now been overcome, and the Society, which had been forced to occupy temporary premises at great inconvenience, is installed in a splendid new property adjoining O'Connell street, the main thoroughfare of Dublin. Here it has its bookshops, stores and offices. The building is appropriately named "Veritas House."

#### FRANCE

##### FRENCH PEOPLE CATHOLIC DESPITE RADICAL REGIME

By Right Rev. Mgr. John F. Noll

Republican France offers many perplexities to the traveler, especially to an American, whose conception of a Republic is so different from that of the Frenchman. However, there is not a vast difference between the form of government in France and the Constitutional monarchy which obtains in England. In most European countries the King or President is anything but the ruler of the country. His Prime Minister, or Secretary of State, heads the government, and the President or King is not expected even to express himself on political questions. The principal objection brought against M. Millerand, during the late campaign, was that he had expressed a political opinion on the question of Reparations. Both Kings and Presidents are expected to stand apart from the strife of political parties, and exhibit a dignity which will command respect. The present rulers of France are M. Doumergue, President, and M. Herriot, Prime Minister. The latter had been Mayor of Lyons, and had long been known throughout France as a radical Socialist, and as an anticlerical. The former, despite the overwhelming Catholic population of France, is a Protestant.

##### PEOPLE NOT ANTI-CATHOLIC

The change in the personnel of the French rulers does not signify that the people preferred a policy which is less Catholic. If religion had entered the campaign at all, the people would rather have expressed a preference for a more Catholic governing body, because the Church is much better liked than it was ten and twenty years ago. In France the idea prevails that religion should have absolutely no part in politics, and members of parliament will, in their representative capacity, vote entirely different from what they would as private individuals. For instance, at the time the Separation Law was passed, many Senators and Deputies voted for the secularization of education, and then reached down into their pockets to pay for the support of private religious schools, and sent their children to them.

##### CIVIL SERVICE VOTE IMPARTIAL

There are so many political parties in France that the party in power is able to perpetuate itself, unless economic conditions demand a change. The philosophy of such a situation is that the government employs several million voters consisting of all the postmasters and mail carriers in the land, all school teachers, policemen, all the workers in tobacco, cigar and cigarette factories besides many railroad workers. The votes of this army would outclass that of any other one party, except under extraordinary economic conditions such as obtained during the last year of Millerand and Poincare.

In order to reduce government expenses, Poincare discharged thousands upon thousands of men, and threatened to reduce the budget to the extent of 1,000,000,000 francs by further reductions. Then came the fall of the franc, with the consequent raising of taxes, for which the powers that be were blamed. Add to these factors the unrest, which was aroused by difference of opinion concerning the Ruhr situation, and you have the real explanation for the overthrow of the existing government in May.

The outlook for the Catholic Church in France was excellent until the recent change in political rulers, and while Herriot had a few anticlerical planks in his platform it is believed he will be very slow about trying to enforce them. If the French only had the spirit of the people of Alsace Lorraine, they could make any government be good.

It has long been said that the Frenchman is either very fervent or cold in the faith; that there are very few who would occupy a middle place between these extremes. While this is not altogether true, the two extremes are quite noticeable.

#### MANY FAMOUS SHRINES

France is the home of world-cherished shrines. Everybody knows of Lourdes, of Paray-de-Monial, where the Sacred Heart appeared, of Lisieux, where the Little Flower lived and died. The writer was at Lourdes on the feast of the Apparition, February 11th; and visited both the cemetery grave and the present tomb of the Little Flower.

The Catholic clergy is supported directly by the people, but their allowance is very small. One or more large churches in every city, especially the old ones, are regarded as national monuments, and are kept in repair by the government.

While the State supports a Public school system, it is surprising how large a percentage of the children attends private religious schools, following the dismissal of the teaching religious orders twenty years ago.

Though Protestantism has made no impression on France, there are a few places where they are quite numerous, such as in Nîmes, Montpellier.

Ecclesiastical marriages usually follow a civil marriage and the couple brings notice of the civil marriage to the priest.

Aerial travel is far more advanced throughout Europe than in our country. Two trips are made daily from Paris to London. I tried it, and enjoyed it very much. The 260 miles are made in 2 hours and 30 minutes.

#### FOREIGN MISSION NEWS LETTER

##### A MISSIONARY "ACE"

Bourjade, the famous French aviator, who, during the World War, won twenty-eight personal aerial victories, and whose picture hangs in the Gallery of Famous Aces in France, is now a humble missionary in the Island of New Guinea. When the War broke out he was in the order of the Sacred Heart. At its close he returned to his monastery to complete his ecclesiastical course. Three months after his ordination he set sail for the difficult mission of New Guinea, where he has since labored for souls amidst severe hardship and privation.

##### A DELIGHTFUL SURPRISE

Rev. Father Spindel, S. J., who labors at Broken Hill (Where? No, not somewhere in the States, but in Rhodesia, South Africa) told us of a "delightful surprise" which greeted him at his door recently, we had visions of an aeroplane, or a Ford, or a motor-cycle or at least a magic lantern. We rejoiced, for we knew that this devoted missionary lives in a small room furnished chiefly with kerosene oil tins, which make splendid tables and chairs. But our surmises fell far short of reality. The "delightful surprise" which greeted Father Spindel when he responded to a timid knock at his door, was a group of poor black heathens, who, dressed in their best finery, had tramped long miles in the African mid-day sun to beg to be instructed in the true Faith.

##### LITTLE HOLLAND SETS A BIG EXAMPLE

"The Dutch Reformed Church is on the decrease," writes a Holland preacher, "and she shall be infallibly supplanted by the Church of Rome. For this painful result the Reformed Church itself is to blame. It is a kingdom divided against itself."

Yes, reverend sir, but there is another reason why the Catholic Church is in the ascendancy in Holland. The foreign mission spirit is very much alive there. Each small parish has its annual "Mission Day," each important parish its annual "Mission Week," observed exclusively and most enthusiastically to the furtherance of the foreign mission cause. God always gives an increase of faith and zeal at home whenever we reach a helping hand to those that sit in darkness abroad.

##### THE SPIRIT OF LAURA SECORD

A missionary in Raillon, Bengal, was dying of diphtheria. The injection of a certain serum alone could save his life. To procure this remedy meant a journey on foot through the jungle for seventy miles. No Good Samaritan offered his services for the dangerous task.

Two Sisters of Notre Dame volunteered. By night and by day they trudged through the thick jungle, and at the end of five days they returned with the precious medicine. The missionary still lives to praise the heroism of the Sisters.

##### FOR LOVE OF GOD AND HUMANITY

Lady Clifford the wife of Sir Hugh Clifford, British Colonial Secretary of India, was so deeply touched by the pitiable condition of the lepers in the Ceylon asylum that she at once set about to remedy it. Through her energetic instrumentality the paid assistants were dismissed, and their places taken by European Sisters of Charity. For, says Sir Hugh Clifford, "It is impossible to get the care, sympathy, and patience needed for the effective nursing of lepers from a paid staff of orientals. Such work must be done for the love of God, and the love of humanity. And it is only women, who out of the tenderness and fullness of such love, and their devotion to the duty to which they feel themselves called, can render the service these afflicted beings crave."

#### CHILD HEROES

We glean the following from Father Fraser's interesting and attractive magazine "China" (which by the way will come to your home monthly for the modest sum of fifty cents a year.)

##### REGENERATED

There is a certain kind of illustration which we frequently see in Mission Magazines, and which is always a source of wonder and of edification to us: groups of natives of the various mission lands photographed before and after conversion. The transformation is so marvelous that it is indescribable. Gentleness, peace, joy shine forth in faces that looked bestial, degraded and savage before the blessings of Christianity cleared the evils of paganism away. Beholding the contrast, none but the thoughtless or the selfish could say "It is better to leave them undisturbed in the superstitious" "heathenism," refining influence of Christianity seems to make visible the redeemed soul in these regenerated ones, and we feel truly the force of the divine exhortation "Go ye forth, baptizing!"

#### WEEKLY CALENDAR

Sunday, Nov. 23.—St. Clement of Rome, was consecrated a Bishop by St. Peter himself and was among the first of those who have held the place and power of Peter. His famous epistle to the Corinthians restored order in the Corinthian Church which was torn with schism and rebellion. Shortly afterwards St. Clement sealed with his blood the Faith which he had learned from Peter and taught to the nations.

Monday, Nov. 24.—St. John of the Cross became the first prior of the Barefooted Carmelites. His reform though approved by the General was rejected by the elder members of the order and great confusion resulted. Three times the Saint was shamefully persecuted by his brethren and was publicly disgraced. However, his complete abandonment by his fellow men only deepened his interior peace and devout longing for Heaven.

Tuesday, Nov. 25.—St. Catharine of Alexandria, was a noble virgin who was converted to the Faith. When the tyrant Maximian II. urged his suit and was rejected he became enraged and ordered her to be stripped and scourged. She fled to the Arabian mountains where the soldiers overtook her and after many torments put her to death. Her body was laid in Mount Sinai and a beautiful legend relates that Catharine having prayed that no man might see or touch her body after death, angels bore it to the grave.

Wednesday, Nov. 26.—St. Peter of Alexandria, Bishop and Martyr, governed the Church of Alexandria during the persecution of Diocletian. His most constant care was employed in guarding his flock from the dangers arising out of persecution. He gave an example of the fearlessness of death he preached by undergoing martyrdom in the year 311.

Thursday, Nov. 27.—St. Maximus, Bishop, was abbot of Lerins in succession to St. Honoratus and was remarkable not only for the spirit of recollection, fervor and piety familiar to him from very childhood, but still more for the gentleness and kindness with which he governed his monastery. The clergy and people of Frejus elected him for their bishop but he took to flight; subsequently being compelled, however, to accept the see of Riez. He died in the year 460.

Friday, Nov. 28.—St. James of La Marca of Ancona, was a member of the Franciscan order. For forty years he never passed a day without taking the discipline. Being chosen Archbishop of Milan he fled and could not be prevailed upon to accept the office. He wrought several miracles at Venice and other places and raised the Duke of Calabria and the King of Naples from dangerous sicknesses. He died in 1476.

Saturday, Nov. 29.—St. Saturninus, Martyr, was the first Christian Bishop of Toulouse. His efforts in behalf of the Faith excited the hatred of the heathens and he was killed by being tied to a wild bull.

#### THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

##### THANKSGIVING

The delightful autumn, spring-time's maturity, is with us again in all its splendor. The tender shoots of spring have grown and blossomed and borne fruit; and nature pauses a moment, and we enjoy the days as they grow shorter, knowing that their gentle breezes must soon give place to cruel winter blasts.

This is the season when the husbandman recounts his reward of labor; and, whether the seed has increased a hundredfold or whether the yield be small, it is a time of thanksgiving to God for all His mercies.

This week is celebrated throughout the land a holiday whose name, Thanksgiving, reminds all of its purpose—a time for giving thanks to Providence for favors received.

Ordinarily, men think of temporal favors, and many, instead of being

thankful, complain because the measure of financial success attending their efforts falls far short of their expectations. But when we look at the spiritual side, the seasons bear a striking resemblance to the life of man. There is the seed time, the blossom time, maturity and then decay. Men grow up and flourish; they fill, for a short time, a place in the world, the autumn comes, they fade and pass away.

Other things follow a law and accomplish what for them has been appointed; not so with man, the man, the most perfectly endowed of God's earthly creatures. To him has been given free will the misuse of which often places him on the side of evil, and instead of doing what was appointed as his special work, his refusal results in the frustration of God's plans.

We are all more or less unprofitable and unfaithful servants, and have wasted the Master's goods in many ways.

To straighten out the discrepancies in our lives many things have to be undone, others supplied. The exact things can best be ascertained by a meditation on all that God has done for us and the little we have given Him in return.

Carelessness and indifference in making use of means of grace may be the greatest obstacle. These can be removed most effectively by assisting others in the very way in which we ourselves have failed—by using temporal things to provide spiritual advantages for them.

We may have been careless about Mass and the Sacraments. A sacrifice on our part will help to build a chapel, to educate a priest for the mission, to provide for the maintenance of those who otherwise could not continue to minister to families in sparsely-settled districts.

This done in a spirit of charity and thanksgiving will accomplish much; it will make up in part for past neglect; it will bring God nearer to His poor creatures; it will merit the reward of doing something pleasing to Him. "As long as you did it to one of these My least brethren, you did it to Me."

Contributions through this office should be addressed:

EXTENSION,  
CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE,  
London, Ont.

##### DONATIONS

Previously acknowledged \$9,869 49

K. M. Ahern, Troy, N. Y. 1 00

##### MASS INTENTIONS

Friend, Milltown, N. B. 7 00

Rev. S. J. Crumley, Blackville, N. B. 40 00

J. A. McCarville, Kin-kora, P. E. I. 2 00

##### BURSES

##### REMEMBER YOUR DEAR DEPARTED FRIENDS

Dear Readers of CATHOLIC RECORD: When we first undertook the seemingly impossible task of establishing a Canadian China Mission Seminary, you, through the kind agency of the RECORD, were among our first supporters, and you have since remained our firm friends. To you during this month of November we put up a special plea in behalf of our Holy Souls Burses, begging of you, for the sake of your dear departed ones to contribute towards its early completion. In all our Masses and prayers during this month your deceased relatives and friends will have a special remembrance. Help them and us by your generous alms.

The Priests and Students of the China Mission.

##### QUEEN OF APOSTLES BURSE

Previously acknowledged \$8,162 88

##### ST. ANTHONY'S BURSE

Previously acknowledged \$1,793 45

##### IMMACULATE CONCEPTION BURSE

Previously acknowledged \$2,956 98

##### COMFORTER OF THE AFFLICTED BURSE

Previously acknowledged \$482 45

##### ST. JOSEPH, PATRON OF CHINA BURSAS

Previously acknowledged \$6,379 88

##### BLESSED SACRAMENT BURSE

Previously acknowledged \$634 80

##### ST. FRANCIS XAVIER BURSE

Previously acknowledged \$416 80

##### HOLY NAME OF JESUS BURSE

Previously acknowledged \$838 25

##### HOLY SOULS BURSE

Previously acknowledged \$1,861 89

Mrs. W. B. C., St. John's, Nfld. 5 00

Carbondale 1 00

##### LITTLE FLOWER BURSE

Previously acknowledged \$1,307 74

In thanksgiving 5 00

##### SACRED HEART LEAGUE BURSE

Previously acknowledged \$3 401 70

##### CAPT. MCCULLAGH TO LECTURE ON RUSSIA

New York, Nov. 7.—Capt. Francis McCullagh, the journalist whose dispatches on the Soviet government's persecution of churches, with definite proof that the Bolshevik aim was to uproot every vestige of religion from the Russian people, startled America some months ago, arrived in New York this week for a stay of some time in the United States.

Capt. McCullagh will discuss the Russian situation with officials in

An "All Canadian" Company

## LIVE STOCK INSURANCE

SPECIAL POLICY FOR FOX BREEDERS

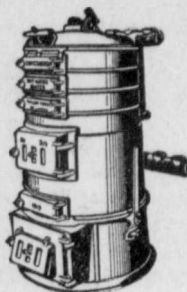
Agents Wanted

CANADIAN GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE:  
FEDERAL BLDG., TORONTO

W. W. EVANS,  
President.

A. E. DAWSON,  
Vice-President and Gen. Manager.



## Taylor-Forbes Heating Systems

The "Sovereign" is the popular hot water heating boiler of to-day.

It embodies the best of the most modern ideas and retains the most useful of the old ones.

Its reputation for combining comfort, economy and durability has been established by long years of satisfactory service.

Sovereign Boilers and Radiators are supplied to suit any heating requirement.

Gives maximum heat from any kind of fuel, hard or soft coal, coke or wood. Perfectly adapted for oil burners.

Distributed and installed by steam fitters and heating contractors throughout Canada

TAYLOR-FORBES COMPANY, LIMITED—GUELPH, CANADA

Heating Systems and Radiators

Established 1888 Fifteen Branches from Coast to Coast in Canada

#### DISTRICT AGENTS:

W. B. PENNOCK  
Murray Building  
70 Pitt St. West,  
Windsor, Ont.

T. M. HAYES  
991 Wellington St.  
London, Ont.

this country, and will deliver lectures in several cities. He is probably the leading authority of the day on Russia and the Soviet government.

Convinced, from his intimate knowledge of the Bolshevik mind and from documents and letters he holds from Russia, that the Soviet is still the arch-enemy of all religion, Captain McCullagh says he is concerned at the tendency of some religious bodies in America to temporize with the Bolsheviks.

"We had the same tendency in England," he said, "But from my first-hand knowledge of conditions in Moscow and the policies of the leaders of the Soviet, I know that these persons are committing a grave error. In view of the perfectly authenticated documents and propaganda I am prepared to show to Americans who are interested, it is little short of sacrilege for any organization aspiring to the title of religious to support the present Russian government in any way."

Capt. McCullagh, small, modest and well into the thirties, has pursued his journalistic profession in almost every corner of the world.

#### THE FRANCISCANS ARRANGE A COMBINED HOLY YEAR VISIT AND PILGRIMAGE

New York, Nov. 8.—The third American Catholic Pilgrimage to the Holy Land and Rome under the management of the Franciscan Fathers of the Commissariat of the Holy Land, will sail from here March 10, 1925 on a specially chartered ship of the Catholic Faber Line. The itinerary announced here includes stops en route at the Azores, Algiers, Palermo, Athens and Beirut.

From Beirut the party will go to Haifa at the foot of Mt. Carmel where they will disembark. In the Holy Land itself, visits will be made to Nazareth, the Lake of Tiberias, Cana, Mt. Thabor, Samaria, Bethlehem, Jericho, the Dead Sea and other places associated with Sacred history. At Mount Thabor the pilgrims will be received in the new American Basilica of the Transfiguration which was dedicated only a few months ago.

Holy Week will be spent in Jerusalem, at the Holy Sepulchre and

Mount Calvary after which the return journey will begin. A week will be spent in Egypt to give the pilgrims an opportunity for sight-seeing in that country. From Egypt the party will go to Naples and from there to Rome.

Twelve days will be spent in Rome and the program mapped out for the sojourn in that city includes daily visits to the four Basilicas: St. Peter's, St. Mary Magiore, St. John Lateran, and St. Paul's, necessary for the acquisition of the spiritual benefits to be derived from a Holy Year visit to Rome. An audience with the Pope has been arranged. There will also be sight-seeing trips to points of historical interest in the Eternal City. The Franciscan Commissariat of the Holy Land, Washington, D. C. is handling arrangements for the pilgrimage.

#### Cosmos Imperial Mills Limited

20 Year 2 1/2 % First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Dated 19th November, 1924.

Due 15th November, 1944.

Principal and half yearly interest coupons (15th May and November)

payable in or out gold coin of Canada or its equivalent in lawful money of Canada at the holder's option at any office or Branch in Canada of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Denominations: \$1,000, \$500 and \$100.

Total Net Assets.....\$3,214,099

(Over \$3,214 for each \$1,000 bond outstanding.)

Net Earnings: After providing for depreciation and Government taxes:

Five year average, 1919-1923 inclusive, \$306,797

(4 1/2 times bond interest requirement)

Price: 99 and Accrued Interest, Yielding 6.57%

We recommend these bonds as an investment.

Descriptive Circular on Request

A-EAMES & CO

GENERAL INVESTMENTS - ESTABLISHED 1886

MONTREAL TORONTO NEW YORK VICTORIA B.C. CHICAGO ILL.