

PASTORAL LETTER.

EDWARD PATRICK.

By the Grace of God, and Favour of the Apostolic See, Archbishop of St. John's, Newfoundland, To the Clergy, Religious Communities and Laity of the Archdiocese of St. John's, Health and Benediction.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN:

Only a few weeks after the ushering in of the New Year our late Holy Father, Pope Benedict XV., of venerated memory, passed away, and the Catholic Church mourned the death of a great Pontiff. But, though the death of the Pontiff founded by God Our Lord never dies. Pope Benedict XV. ascended the Throne of St. Peter, his appointed destiny in the work of Christendom and passed his reward, but the divine institution of the Papacy lives on forever. The death of the Pontiff founded by God Our Lord never dies. Pope Benedict XV. ascended the Throne of St. Peter, his appointed destiny in the work of Christendom and passed his reward, but the divine institution of the Papacy lives on forever. The death of the Pontiff founded by God Our Lord never dies. Pope Benedict XV. ascended the Throne of St. Peter, his appointed destiny in the work of Christendom and passed his reward, but the divine institution of the Papacy lives on forever.

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many crimes, injustices, calumnies, detractions, and all these other criminal means whereby people strive to injure their neighbours in their character and property, in their social and commercial standing. All this is already against the supreme Christian law of charity. "By this," said Our Lord, "shall all men know that you are my disciples if you love one another." (John XIII-35). The ideal Christian condition is summed up by St. Peter when he says, "But in all things have a constant mutual charity amongst yourselves, for charity covereth a multitude of sins." (St. Peter I-8).

THE FRANTIC PURSUIT OF PLEASURE.

It cannot be denied that the pursuit of pleasure in all its forms, lawful and unlawful, is one of the striking characteristics of the present age. It affects, or perhaps it would be more correct to say, it infects, every class of society from the highest to the lowest. It has been more marked than ever since the termination of the war, having been stimulated, fostered and encouraged by the fictitious prosperity created by war conditions. The rate of wages was abnormally high, money was easily acquired, many found themselves with a super-abundance who before had barely the necessities of life. The result that all sense of monetary values and proportion was lost, and money was lavishly expended on luxuries, amusements and pleasures. The same spirit survived the war, and the same craving for excitement and amusement remains. Let it be said that amusement, recreation, pleasure and enjoyment of a proper nature and within reasonable limits are necessary for all, particularly the young. It is not the pursuit of pleasure or amusement that is wrong; it is the inordinate love of pleasure and the indulging in amusement of a harmful, or a sinful nature. All forms of amusement and recreation may be useful within their proper sphere, and equally they have all possibilities for infinite harm. The danger is not in the amusement itself, but in the stage, the moving picture screen may be sources of innocent and harmless recreation, or they may be demoralizing and soul-destroying in their effects. There are certain dances which are distinctly objectionable and unseemly, and from time to time have been strongly condemned by the Church. Such dances are, fortunately, not common amongst us, though it must be admitted that they are not altogether unknown. Catholic parents and Catholic young women generally are warned against permitting any such abuses to gain ground here; they should set themselves resolutely against them and not permit nor engage in any dances which offend against the canons of morality, modesty and good taste.

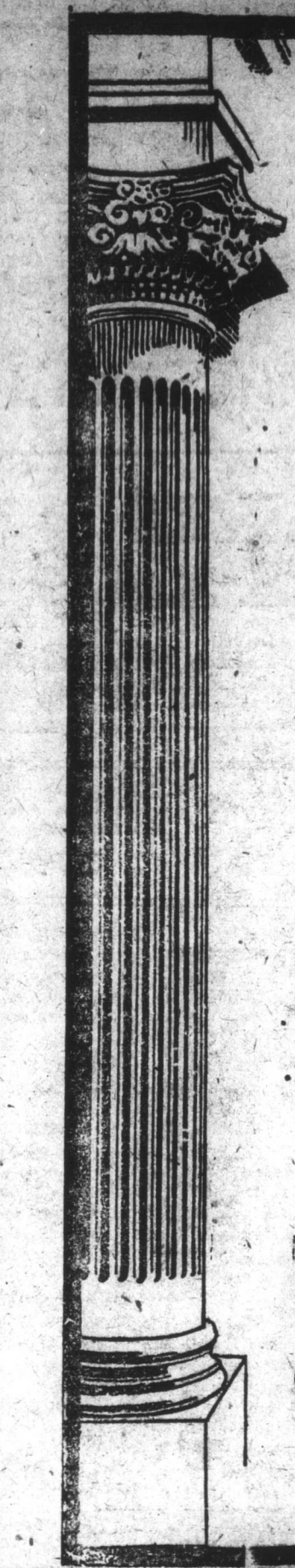
With regard to the stage and the moving picture theatres, it is well known that in the world outside they are in many instances fruitful sources of evil. Their themes very often reveal in suggestiveness, and many of them are unfit to be seen by adults, not to speak of the young. Their subjects are based on sex relations, social degradation, the irreverent treatment of the most sacred prerogatives of women, the frequent representations of suicide, murder and crimes of every description. Such plays and pictures are amongst the most potent agencies in the world to-day for the dissemination of immorality and vice. Here amongst us every care is taken to safeguard our people against dangers of this kind. There have been from time to time productions on the stage and also on the screen, which were distinctly open to objection and criticism, but, in the main, it must be said that every effort is made to maintain a correct moral standard in our theatrical and operatic performances and also in our productions amongst us. Whilst it is the duty of the Church—a duty which the Church will not fail to discharge should occasion demand it—to see that this proper standard is maintained, at the same time, a great deal rests with the people themselves. It is true to say that in the case of the Press as well as of the stage the standard will be what the people make it. A clean Press and a clean stage reflect clean standards of thought and living amongst the people to whom they cater. The moral sense of any community is quick to discern in these matters any departure from the standard of what is right and proper. As long, therefore, as our people want clean theatrical and picture shows and moral amusements generally, so long will these conform to the standard which the Church desires. Let us, then, be temperate, restrained and moderate in our pleasures and amusements, and they will tend, as it is the intention they should, to healthy relaxation and the good of the body, soul and mind.

CONSIDERING the vast armies of unemployed in all parts of the world to-day it may seem somewhat strange that aversion to work should be so unmercifully amongst the evils of the hour. It is, however, to the change in the viewpoint of labour produced by the war that this evil refers. There can be no doubt that some of the greatest problems that have resulted from the war centre around labour and the question of employment.

meant. Whilst it must be admitted that widespread unemployment, due to dislocation of industry generally, is one of the dire legacies of the war, at the same time it must be said that many of the complications of difficult labour situations, where they have arisen, have come from the workers themselves. Whilst there are millions all over the world unable to obtain employment who are willing to work for fair and reasonable remuneration, it is also true that labour has been in many instances unreasonable in its demands, and unwilling to bear its share of the difficulties and burdens of world reconstruction. There are many who are only willing to work under certain conditions; they are not prepared to bear their share of the inconveniences which are the consequence of afterwar deflation and depression. They insist upon war prices for labour when every other commodity shows a downward tendency; they are unwilling to recognize altered economic conditions in labor. Labour, it must be remembered, has its responsibilities as well as capital in solving present day problems. It is true that huge fortunes were amassed during the war, and that, as a consequence, we have the unfortunate contrast of colossal fortunes and fabulous wealth side by side with widespread unemployment and destitution. A great deal of the disturbed financial and economic conditions is due to the vast amount of money lying unused, or individually expended, many of those who grew rich during the war failing to realize the responsibilities of their recently and rapidly acquired wealth. They either spend their easily acquired money lavishly or indiscriminately or they hoard the money that ought to be a labour-giving, trade-creating agency. Whilst this is true, on the one hand, it must be also remembered that everywhere there are many large industrial and commercial enterprises that have been very seriously affected by the after-war depression. Every day we read of large and reputable firms, a few years ago of undoubted stability, going into liquidation. Moreover, everywhere in the commercial world there are many great labour-giving concerns which as a consequence of depreciation in values and restricted sales, and markets are on the verge of insolvency, and are straining every nerve to tide over this critical period. Many of these firms and industries have with a commendable spirit kept at their employees, although perhaps at shorter hours and decreased pay, at a loss to themselves in their efforts to meet the economic difficulties of the times. It is well for us to bear these facts in mind and to recognize that Capital and Labour have their respective co-relative obligations and responsibilities in meeting the present difficult situation. It is a matter for profound gratitude that we have not had to contend here with anything like the economic disturbances and labour troubles that have been and are so menacing in other places. This has been mainly due to the splendid spirit of conciliation on both sides, to the generous endeavours of employers to give employment to the utmost limit and to the sane and reasonable attitude adopted by Labour Unions and organizations whose members have shown a true appreciation of the present difficulties. Only in this spirit can we hope to tide over this present critical period, namely, by frank recognition on both sides of the difficulties of the other, and by intelligent and reasonable cooperation between the two great classes represented by the employers and the employed.

NEGLECT OF THE SPIRITUAL END OF MANKIND.

The fifth and last evil undermining society to-day may be said to be a compendium and synthesis of all the others. It is the neglect of the spiritual end of mankind. Man's supernatural destiny is lost sight of in the midst of the materialism of the age; the nations of the world are drifting further and further from the true spirit of Christianity and the teaching of Christ; man's ideas, ideals and aspirations are bounded by the narrow horizon of this life, and there is little thought of the supernatural, of that life that continues beyond the veil of the tomb. The existence of a future state, the immortality of the soul, our moral responsibility for our actions, the great accounting for our lives at the Judgment Tribunal, the doctrine of reward and punishment in the world to come, these awful and eternal verities find no place in the philosophy of the modern world. This materialism, this denial of or indifference to the higher, spiritual end of man might be fittingly summed up in the words of Holy Writ: "Eat, drink and be merry for to-morrow we die." It is against this spirit of the world that the Church is ever raising her voice in protest and exhortation, in protest against this false modern philosophy in exhortation to her children and through them to the world to a realization of the supernatural destiny of our creation. The remedy for modern evils is the return to the teachings of the Gospel of Christ. Only by building on that solid foundation can society be safely reconstructed. In order to build a solid social structure on the ruins left by the war, moral forces



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Increase for year	2,019,241.95
PROFITS paid or allotted to policyholders	1,849,089.95
PAYMENTS to Policyholders, Death Claims, etc.	11,967,069.62
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NOTICE!

Information leading to the whereabouts or the next of kin of the following will be thankfully received by the Department of Militia.

W. F. RENDELL, Lieut.-Col.,
Chief Staff Officer.

ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT.

No. Rank.	Name.	Last Known Address.
4673	Pte. Brown, Robert	Salvage Bay, B.B.
1279	Pte. Eldridge, Richard	85 Walter Street West
2546	Pte. Foster, Raymond	31 John Street, City
2460	Pte. Jones, Edward A.	Back Harbour, Twillingate
5683	Pte. Mitchell, Laurence	Beaver Cove, N.D.B.
5673	Pte. Neil, Edward	Frenchman's Cove, Burgeo
5674	Pte. Neil, Geo. W.	Frenchman's Cove, Burgeo
4283	Pte. Reid, Wm.	14 Fergus Place, City
5643	Pte. Reid, Leslie	Tilt Cove, N.D.B.
5687	Pte. Saunders, Henry T.	Change Islands, Fogo
3233	Pte. Tobin, Peter J.	54 Gower St., City
308	Pte. Walsh, George E.	112 Bond Street, City
5680	Pte. Wells, Wm.	TH. Cove, N.D.B.

NEWFOUNDLAND FORSTRY CORPS.

No.	Name.	Address.
3110	Pte. Anderson, Wm.	Pileys Island, N.D.B.
3028	Cpl. Barrett, John A.	Twillingate
3545	Pte. Barrett, Leslie	Bishop's Falls
3688	Pte. Hilbert, Andrew	Winterton, T.B.
3289	Pte. Keough, Leo	119 Duckworth Street, City
4114	Pte. Milley, Frank	34 LeMarchant Road, City
3685	Pte. Samson, Martin R.	Twillingate
3254	Pte. Sellars, Edward	221 Theatre Hill, City
3253	Pte. Tracey, Martin	Colonial Street, City
3078	Sgt. Warr, Chas.	Grand Falls

Archbishop of St. John's.

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