

WEEKLY CALENDAR

Sun. June 12.—St. John of Fagondet was born at St. Fagondet in Spain. He became a hermit of the Augustinian Order at Salamanca where his life was distinguished by his singular devotion to the Holy Mass. His influence in settling quarrels and feuds among the nobles did much to soften the cruelty of the age. His outspoken denunciation of vice caused his death. A lady of noble birth but evil life, whose companion in sin St. John had converted, contrived to administer a fatal poison to the saint. He died June 11, 1479.

Mon. June 13.—St. Antony of Padua, denied a martyr's palm and enticed by sickness at the age of twenty-seven was called from obscurity and for nine years, France, Italy, and Sicily heard his voice and saw his miracles. Suddenly in 1231, the saint's brief apostolate was closed and the voice of children was heard crying in the streets of Padua, "Our father, St. Antony is dead."

Tues. June 14.—St. Basil the Great, was known as the father of the monastic life in the East. Two of his brothers became bishops and together with his mother and sister, are honored as Saints. He was chosen Bishop of Caesarea and used his influence constantly to combat the Arian heresy. He died in 379 and is venerated as a Doctor of the Church.

Wed. June 15.—St. Vitus, martyr, was instructed in the faith by his Christian nurse St. Crescentia and the latter's husband, St. Modestus. Driven from home by the anger of his father Hylas when the latter discovered the saint's conversion to Christianity Vitus fled into Italy where he and his two faithful companions met with the crown of martyrdom in the persecution of Diocletian.

Thurs. June 16.—St. John Francis Regis, was born in Languedoc and entered the Society of Jesus when he was eighteen years old. As soon as his studies were over, he gave himself entirely to the salvation of souls. After twelve years of unceasing labor, he died at the age of forty-four.

Fri. June 17.—St. Avitus, Abbot, was a native of Orleans who retired into Auvergne and took the monastic habit in the Abbey of Menat and later became abbot of Micy. In order to obtain greater solitude he resigned this abbacy and with St. Calais lived a recluse in Dunois. His happy death took place in the year 530.

Sat. June 18.—Sts. Marcus and Marcellianus, martyrs, were twin brothers of an illustrious family in Rome who were martyred during the persecutions under the Emperor Diocletian. Their heathen parents, their wives and several of the public officials who had taken part in the persecutions were converted through the example of the saints.

POLAND

AND THE BOLSHEVIST TERROR

Central Europe, now comparatively safe from the red terror of Bolshevism, owes more to the new democracy of Poland, our correspondent writes, than she probably realizes; and Poland herself owes her freedom from the poison of Communism to the deeply religious sentiment of her people. Mr. P. S. Vardon, a member of a New York City Council of the Knights of Columbus, who witnessed the Bolshevist invasion, and now occupies the important post of chief of inspection for the work of feeding 1,250,000 children, is quoted as saying: "When Poland defeated Bolshevism she made every nation of Europe her debtor. The Russians were within striking distance of Warsaw when they were stopped by the Poles. Had they occupied this city, the terror must inevitably have spread over Europe. What the Communists earnestly seek is a foothold. That they will never gain so long as the Poles are able to offer resistance."

"With common sense legislation Poland will take her place among the nations, if given a little time and assistance. It is unreasonable to expect the country to emerge from centuries of oppression as a full-fledged power. Under Russian tyranny the Polish people were persecuted and repressed. They were not permitted to teach Polish history to the children and different ways the Poles were discriminated against. "The League of Nations had power to create a free State, but it could not save that State from taking its place as a bankrupt among the nations. Poland is imperishable, it has had constant war. The Bolshevist terror has not yet subsided, and with its northern and western boundaries undetermined, Poland cannot reduce her army to a peacetime basis. Her military force is now 400,000, as against her fighting strength of 800,000. The young men are needed on the farms and as fast as safety permits they are being demobilized, the boys of fifteen and sixteen, of whom there are many, to go back to study."

"It seems probable that favored with good crops this season, Poland will be able to feed herself in another year. She will require some assistance, however, for twelve months. As large crops as can be managed have been put in, but there is a scarcity of both seed and fertilizer. It can be said that the Poles are exerting every effort to render themselves self-sustaining."

Eastern Poland suffered most severely from the Bolsheviki. What they did not carry away with them

they destroyed through pure deviltry. Books in homes along their route were piled on the floor and destroyed. Wherever there was found a home with art objects they were wantonly destroyed. Floors were torn up, in fact wreckage was complete.

On March 17 Poland adopted a liberal constitution, and thus shares with the Irish people national observance of St. Patrick's day. The country has every reason to be hopeful for the future. The Constitution together with the newly signed peace put her in a position to turn all her attention to peace-time activities under a Government of democracy and equal rights.—America.

FORGOT THAT A MAN CANNOT BE GOD

The most striking feature of the recent commemoration of the centenary of Napoleon Bonaparte's death, was the address of Marshal Foch. The comment of the greatest Christian soldier of our time on the life of the greatest military genius of all time carries a message to the world. What deep truth is contained in Marshal Foch's conclusion for the failure of Bonaparte! "He failed they say," exclaimed the Marshal of France, "because he was without Berthier. I do not think so. He was explained he was already ill. Perhaps. But in my view the deep reason for the disaster that overwhelmed him must be sought elsewhere. He forgot that a man cannot be God; that above the individual is the nation; that above men there is the moral law; and that War is not the highest goal, since above war there is Peace."

"He forgot that a man cannot be God." This amazing Superman, adored of poets, warriors, and philosophers, was not content to rule. He wanted to be God. He wanted to be a god, to amaze, to dazzle, to overpower men's souls by striking, bold, and magnificent results. Raising reverently the sword of Austerlitz Marshal Foch reviewed Napoleon's military glories, praised his ability to defeat larger forces with smaller ones, and solemnly declared that it was due to Napoleon's military lessons that the Allies were victorious in the late War.

But, continued the modern conqueror, though he raised the art of war beyond all known heights, this art itself carried him to dizziness. Identifying the grandeur of his country with his own, it was by areas that he wished to settle the fate of peoples, as if one can bring happiness to a nation from a succession of victories dearly bought, as if a people can live on glory and not on work. Surely that man errs, no matter how gifted he be, who in arranging the affairs of humanity loses himself in his own views, who sees outside the moral law of society built upon respect of the individual and who forgets principles and liberty, equality and fraternity, which constitute our civilization, and are the very essence of Christianity."

This was the secret of Napoleon's tragedy. He forgot that a man cannot be God. And this is the eternal lesson to the master of the earth; that a man may receive from nature all the gifts of genius and have found the flag of victory over the known world, may have given laws to twenty nations, yet be overcome at last by the dizziness of the height to which he has attained, because he looked not up to God, but felt that he was a God unto himself and to his people. The modern disciples of Napoleon in war, in business, and in statecraft sense this defect in the god of their adoration, and as they gaze upon the sarcophagus of rare and nameless marble wherein lie the ashes of that restless man, like "an autumbed deity" at last rest, they are compelled to admit with a brilliant though misguided orator, "I would rather have been a peasant and gone down to the tongueless silence of the dreamless dust, than to have been that imperial impregnation of force known as Napoleon the Great."

How many men today are making the same Napoleonic mistake. Without the genius of their model they are striving to be conquerors of the little worlds to which their activities are confined. We have Napoleons of finance, Napoleons of literature, Napoleons of politics. No figure in history perhaps has aroused so many imitators. But the figure they hold before them is the Napoleon of Marengo, of Ulm, and of Austerlitz. They reck not of the tragic figure standing on the frightful field of Waterloo, or at St. Helena gazing with hands crossed behind him out upon the sad and solemn sea. Could this latter figure speak again, we know of no words that could aptly express the secret of "history's greatest failure," and point a more needed moral to the masters of the world today than the words of Marshal Foch, "He forgot that a man cannot be God."—The Pilot.

DEVOTION TO OUR LORD IN THE HOLY EUCHARIST

During the Octave of Corpus Christi, it is consoling to recognize that, despite the far from satisfactory condition of the world from the point of view of things spiritual, there is still a vast amount of real and loving devotion to Our Lord in the Holy Eucharist. It is always a pleasant sight to observe on one's rambling through the streets of a great city, how reverently Catholic men and boys raise their hats on passing one of our

churches. Not only is this excellent custom a splendid, manly, outward sign of an inward faith, but in addition, it is a simple act of homage that must certainly be dear to the Sacred Heart in the Tabernacle.

It is also gratifying to know of the existence of Eucharistic congresses, of the Guilds of Adoration; of the cloistered companies of holy nuns who spend their days and nights in adoration before the All-Holy; of the thousands and thousands of daily communions. Most of all it is a consoling experience to drop into a church for a few odd moments during the day and find that Our Lord is not altogether left unattended; to find many faithful souls occupying their brief period of leisure in paying Him a visit; to supplicate Him for favors, and to return thanks to Him for favors granted.

Here is a little prayer, by the golden-mouthed Dominican, Father Vincent McNabb, which should be frequently on our lips during this Octave of Corpus Christi: "My Our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament be everything to me! May He be with us in the spring of our young life and the midsummer of our maturer years! May He abide with us during the autumn with its rich fruitfulness and not forsake us in the winter of our dying!"—Michigan Catholic.

McKIM'S DIRECTORY FOR 1921 ISSUED

The 1921 Edition of the Canadian Newspaper Directory has been issued by A. McKim, Limited—Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and London, England. To Messrs. McKim goes the distinction of being the oldest and largest advertising agents in Canada. They are authorities on the newspaper situation in every town and village throughout the Dominion and their annual publication—the Canadian Newspaper Directory—is the authentic record of the standing of Canada's various advertising media.

The 1921 Edition is the 14th issue of this work. Throughout the thirty years that have elapsed since the publication of the first edition, the agency of A. McKim, Limited, and the newspapers of Canada have been growing up side by side and the Canadian Newspaper Directory has built up amongst the publishers and advertisers a reputation for accuracy that causes it to be consulted with the same degree of finality as the standard dictionary. A circulation ranking in the Canadian Newspaper Directory is to the publishers and advertisers of Canada what a rating in Dan's or Bradstreet's is to the financial world.

The Directory describes in detail every town and village in the Dominion which boasts a newspaper of any description; it gives also the surrounding towns and villages that have no papers of their own and are obliged to look to the towns listed for their news of the world's happenings. The Directory gives the exact location of each town in its relation to other centres of importance, the railroads and waterways by which it is served; the telegraph, banking and express facilities; the public buildings, and the various industries in which the people of the town are engaged. It proceeds then to describe the various papers that are published, giving their periods of issue, dates of publication, names of publishers, politics, subscription prices, number and sizes of pages, circulations etcetera.

Another feature is the Market Survey Maps which have been issued as a supplement and which show each town, or city, in which a newspaper is published, the railways and distribution centres.

The Canadian Newspaper Directory shows that there are today 121 daily papers being issued, as compared with 130 last year; 951 weeklies and 218 monthlies. With the various publications issued at other intervals there are in all 1,500 publications being published and read by the Canadian public at the moment. The 1921 Edition of the Canadian Newspaper Directory is indispensable to everyone connected with publishing and advertising, and not to these fields alone are its uses confined. It will be found invaluable to the salesman planning his itinerary and to the shipper routing his goods. It is a business publication with a thousand and one uses for business men everywhere. Price \$3.00, from the publishers.

THE ROAD TO UNDERSTANDING

Every indication of an approaching understanding between employers and employees will be greeted with great joy and appreciation. When men really are determined to settle their quarrels peaceably, they have no trouble in finding a way in which it can be done. It will not be long before such a way of arriving at a solution will recommend itself to all concerned. The peaceful way of ending difficulties is by all means preferable. It is less expensive in an economic sense, and more productive of good in a social and moral sense. Besides, it is the truly human way. The Maker has endowed men with reason and judgment, so that they should adjust their claims on an approximate basis of justice. Talking over a thing helps to clarify the issue and takes the edge off the difficulties. For that reason, the plan adopted by the

SERIOUS DANGER FOR OUR NATIONAL LIFE

The eloquent Archbishop of St. Louis sounds a note of warning in a recent sermon preached in his new Cathedral. Speaking of the Holy Family of Nazareth, he laments the passing of true home life in our own days and the dangers which this deplorable condition of affairs involves for society and national welfare. The disintegration of the home is, indeed, the sore spot in our social life. It is an actual menace of the gravest nature. Two things depend upon the home, happiness and morality. With the home, these are also departing from us.

It is a sad and poignant irony that it is the search for happiness which has driven men to abandon the home. Never was error more fatal. Men seek in the wrong direction. Distraction, pastime, entertainment, amusement may be found outside of the home; but happiness, not. Hence, in spite of the multiplication of amusement devices of every description, our generation is far from being happy and contented. We have lost the secret of being happy. From this fundamental unhappiness that gnaws at the hearts of modern men and women, spring all the crazes that catch the popular fancy and are indulged in with an unholly fervor. Dance halls are springing up like mushrooms. Men have almost forgotten that the home presents many opportunities for refined and genuine enjoyment. They have become strangers to their homes and flee from them as though they stood in deadly fear of them. As the home life decays, the national unhappiness is on the increase. But unhappiness is a prolific source of social evils; in its turn it breeds social unrest, lawlessness, hysteria, selfishness, restlessness, irreverence and lack of attachment. Even in the young it begets a cynical attitude of mind and contempt for sacred things.

Morality, also, is the fine flower of the home. It grows nowhere else so well. The home affords the best soil and the most favorable atmosphere for the development of every virtue. And because we are lacking in home life, therefore are we so poor in virtues. In this matter a reevaluation of values must take place, if the nation is not to suffer serious loss. Unfortunately, all work in the home is regarded as domestic drudgery. Here is the first mistake which ought to be pointed out to the coming generation of mothers and fathers. Domestic work requires both intelligence and an artistic sense. Women dislike home work not because it makes no call for effort of mind and intelligence, but rather because, in that respect, it is very exacting. Home activity is by far more interesting and diversified than the monotonous routine of an office or a store or a factory. It also possesses a higher dignity, because it is more directly personal. That is the important lesson which the young generation must learn.

If mothers understood, home work will again be liked. Men will again take pride in their homes. Women will be justly proud of the title of home architect and home artists. They will no longer be deceived by the false and flitting glamor of the office and the store. If the home is restored to its place of honor, happiness will return and the wave of immorality which is now sweeping the land will rapidly retreat.—Catholic Standard and Times.

DIED

HEVEY.—At her late residence, 23 Blackfriars Street, City, on Saturday June 11, Mrs. Annie Hevey, widow of the late James Hevey. May her soul rest in peace.

ROCHE.—At Toronto, Ont., on May 15, 1921, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Roche, aged twenty years. May her soul rest in peace.

KEenan.—At Charlottetown, P.E.I., on Wednesday, February 23, Mrs. Katherine Keenan, widow of the late William Keenan, aged eighty-three years. May her soul rest in peace.

HARCOURT.—On Thursday, May 26th, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. McDonald, North Bay, Ont., Thomas Harcourt of Arthur, Ont., father of Dr. W. V. Harcourt of Guelph, Ont. Burial at Arthur. May his soul rest in peace.

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED for S. S. No. 10, Ad. Jala, a teacher holding a second class professional certificate. Duties to commence Sept. 1st. Apply, stating experience and salary expected to Thos. F. Roman, Sec., R. No. 1, Coligan, Ont. 2262-3.

WANTED experienced teacher, holding 2nd class professional, for S. S. No. 6, Arthur, Ont., 2 1/2 miles from station and church. Duties to commence Sept. 1st. Kindly apply at once stating salary and qualifications to Ed. Reidy, Sec., R. No. 2, Kentworth, Ont. 2262-3.

PUBLIC school teacher for S. S. No. 17, Tiny, Simcoe County, holding second class certificate; knowledge of French preferred. State qualifications. Salary \$900. Duties to begin Sept. 1st. Address W. J. Robb, Sec., Pennington, Simcoe, Ont. 2262-4.

SCHOOL WANTED CATHOLIC male teacher thoroughly competent, city and rural experience, second class certificate, lieutenant in Air Force, desires the principality of a two or three roomed school or would accept a rural school favorably located. Duties to begin in September, 1921. They will be received on and up to June 28th. All applicants kindly state all particulars and address all replies to K. Kenny, Picton, Ont. R. No. 6. 2262-4.

HELP WANTED EXPERIENCED farm hand wanted by the year. Kindly man preferred. Address Box 209, CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Ont. 2262-2.

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WANTED housekeeper for a small family on a farm, middle aged woman preferred; no outside work, address Box 218, CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Ont. 2262-2.

WANTED cook and room maid for Catholic Rectory in an Ontario town. Must be experienced two relatives or friends preferred. Only with references to Box 211, CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Ont. 2262-1.

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TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES MERCY Hospital Training School for Nurses offers exceptional educational opportunities for competent and ambitious young women. Applicants must be eighteen years of age, and have one year of High school or its equivalent. Pupils may enter at the present time. Applications may be sent to the Director of Nurses, Mercy Hospital, Toledo Ohio. 2262-17.

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Mr. J. J. Callaghan will personally conduct an 8-Day Pilgrimage to STE. ANNE de BEAUPRE AND VACATION TOUR OF QUEBEC Boat Leaves Toronto 4 p.m. JULY 4 Returns July 11th, at 7 a.m.

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Make Reservations Early Application for reservations, accompanied by Express Order, Money Order, Bank Draft or Certified Cheque payable at par to J. J. Callaghan, should be made as early as possible. A deposit of \$10 will be accepted with each application. Balance payable by June 28. Address all communications to J. J. CALLAGHAN 613 Wellington St., London, Ont.

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