

side made an impressive picture. There were more than ten divisions of scouts in column formation radiating from the altar. The band played 'Nearer My God to Thee' as the procession of acolytes, censors and altar boys, followed by the officers of the Mass, moved to the altar. The celebrant of the Mass was the Rev. E. J. McEntegart; the Rev. Daniel F. O'Sullivan, deacon; the Rev. John J. Nestor, sub-deacon, and the Rev. Edmond V. Radford was master of ceremonies.

"Representing the administrative staff of Catholic Charities of the archdiocese of New York was the Rev. John J. McCahill, who has charge of the Social Action Division, under the direction of His Grace Archbishop Hayes. Father McCahill is assisted in this work in the Catholic Bureau of Boy Scouts of America by the Rev. John F. White, director, and Frank J. McCormack and John K. Whalen as organizers. The Mass began with the singing of the 'Kyrie Eleison' by the boys choir of old St. Patrick's Cathedral. They are the Italian youth of the parish trained by the organist, Prof. Wm. Judge. The Proper of the Mass and all the responses were sung by them as well as a beautiful 'Ave Maria' as an Offertory piece.

"After the first Gospel an eloquent and masterly sermon was preached by the Rev. Dominick A. Girigliano, S. J. It was an inspiring and patriotic appeal to the Boy Scouts to honor their country's President and its laws and to fear God.

"At the Elevation of the Sacred Host the bugles sounded, all the Boy Scouts stood at attention, and the flags were held at salute. At the end of the Mass the bugles sounded taps, making the whole ceremony very impressive. The choir then sang 'Holy God, We Praise Thy Name,' in which the vast congregation joined. The band took up the strains of 'The Star Spangled Banner'; and the march passed in review, began.

"All the priests formed at the head of the column with the visiting scout executive committees, and, escorted by the 1,500 Boy Scouts, marched down Convent Avenue to the Knights of Columbus Club-house, St. Joseph's Council. There the procession disbanded.

"In the great stadium were many thousands. The Hon. Alfred J. Talley was present with his family. It was particularly gratifying to see so many Sisters among the interested attendants at the Field Mass. There were devoted friends from every parish in the five boroughs, and there were also present a number of non-Catholics, both clergymen and lay people, who so value the scout movement that they lose no opportunity to support all its public functions."

#### CATHOLIC BOY SCOUT WINS AWARD

Boys' Week opened in Toronto with an immense parade of almost 18,000 boys who marched from University Avenue to Exhibition Park, where demonstrations were given by the Boy Scouts, Naval Brigade, Separate School physical training class of 450, and other Boy Organizations. An interesting feature of the program of events was the trooping of colors by the Boy Scouts, and the presentation of awards. Three awards were made for life saving, one being the Gilt Cross to Scout George Calvert of the 24th Toronto Troop. This troop is connected to St. Vincent de Paul's Church, Roncesvalles Avenue. Scout Calvert has the honor of being the first Catholic boy in the Toronto District to receive an award for gallantry from His Excellency Lord Byng.

#### METHODISTS PUBLISH THE PROGRAM OF N. C. W. C.

Washington, June 5.—The Methodist Federation for Social Service, New York, under the direction of the Rev. Harry F. Ward, has given over the entire last issue of its Bulletin to an account of the labor program of the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Council. The Bulletin comes out monthly and in its late issue quotes extensively from the Bishops' program, the Bishops' pastoral letter, Pope Leo XIII's encyclical on labor, from the news service of the social action department, from its publication "Aid to Social Study Clubs," and from the letters of Pope Pius X. and Pope Benedict XV. Besides outlining the general program of the department, it has given special attention to the department's attitude on wage reduction, open shop, freedom of contract, relation between the rich and poor, cooperation and co-partnership.

## THE EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS

### HOLY FATHER IS MOVED TO TEARS OF JOY BY GREAT DEMONSTRATION

(N. C. W. C. Special Cable)

Rome, May 30.—Pope Pius XI. was moved to tears of joy by the great demonstration of piety, loyalty and enthusiasm given all during the sessions of the Eucharistic Congress and especially by the magnificent devotion and homage paid by the hundreds of thousands to Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament. In a letter addressed to Cardinal Pompi, the Holy Father congratulates the whole Church on the results of the Congress.

In this letter His Holiness recalls the hope expressed in the inaugural discourse for the success of the Congress, and declares that the reality fully corresponds to those aspirations. Pope Pius followed in spirit all the events of the Congress, he says, noting the piety and enthusiasm of the faithful. The glorious culmination of the Congress was the triumphal procession, in which the Blessed Sacrament was borne through the applauding throngs in the city of the Popes and martyrs.

#### PONTIFF'S TOUCHING PRAYER

Such events will leave a luminous page in the annals of Christian Rome. His Holiness thanked God for procuring him such consolation in the midst of the present bitterness.

He gave his gratitude to the committee and all cooperating with its members for the happy issue of Congress. His prayer is that the fruits of this Congress may not be lost, but that they may be a pledge of eternal life to all who gathered about the tombs of the Apostles and upon ground purged by the blood of martyrs, in the majestic basilica and in the recesses of the catacombs. His hope is, he says, that these treasures are the promises of the beginning of a second series of Eucharistic Congresses. Jesus, the Prince of Peace, he implores to extend His kingdom to every class of society so that all may be united in fraternal embrace and that the rainbow of concord may arise anew and that the dove bearing the olive branch may take flight from the mystic ark of the tabernacles.

The Holy Father received the committee of the Congress warmly and congratulated them most cordially. Three times he was interrupted by weeping for the joy he felt. Members of the committee assembled after all the ceremonies were ended. Speeches were given by Bishop Palica, vice-regent of Rome, and by Bishop Heylen of Namur, praising the splendid demonstration which Rome gave of its faith and piety.

#### BLESSING OF GOD AND HIS VICAR

At 11 o'clock, the hour of closing the Congress, the Holy Father intoned the "Te Deum" at St. Peter's. The parish priest of St. Peter's placed the Blessed Sacrament on the altar. Cardinal Merry del Val presented the thurifer to the Pope, who then offered incense while he chanted the "Te Deum." All present joined in voices with the Holy Father in the singing of the hymn. After the "Tantum Ergo," the Pontiff gave the triumphant blessing. His Holiness entered and left the Basilica in the sedia gestatoria, loudly applauded by the great concourse. Before leaving, the Holy Father stopped to impart a last blessing to the multitude, which once more burst into a thunder of plaudits. There were present in St. Peter's for this final ceremony Cardinals Vannutelli, Cagiano, Merry del Val, Gasparri, Maffi, Vico, Scapellato, Bourne, Ragonesi, Maurin, Dubois, Laurenti, Ranuzzi, Gasquet, Faulhaber, Piffi, Cagiano, Bissetti, Giorgi, Boggiani, Fruewirth, Vidal y Baraquera, Fruewirth, Vidal y Baraquera and Tacci, besides the princes who assisted at the Mass on Ascension Day, members of the diplomatic corps, Roman nobles, personages of the Pontifical court, hundreds of bishops and prelates and thirty thousand members of the Congress.

Rome, May 29.—With the last Benediction given tonight at St. John Lateran, while many thousands torches lighted the scene and the voices of a multitude chanted the "Tantum Ergo" in scores of different tongues, the great Eucharistic Congress came to a close as the most glorious tribute to Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament ever witnessed. While the myriads of men, women and children of every nation were paying this honor to the Eucharistic King, all Rome was ablaze with lights, and the cross upon the cupola of St. Peter's shone resplendent upon all the city.

Members of the international committee who have attended former Congresses and witnessed the vast processions and solemn ceremonies which marked these, declare that none equalled this one in impressiveness or numbers.

#### HOLY FATHER AROUSES ENTHUSIASM

The Holy Father's response to the address of Cardinal Vannutelli on Wednesday moved the assemblage of thousands to indescribable enthusiasm which manifested itself in a thunderous outburst of applause.

Beginning Wednesday with an immense concourse of people in the streets and churches, and ceremonies at which many Cardinals, more than two hundred Bishops and a host of priests were present, the

Congress continued to gain in magnificence and solemnity until the very last hour of the final day of its sessions.

Ten thousand children were gathered in the Coliseum Sunday morning to receive Holy Communion, and attend the Mass celebrated by Monsignor Bartolomasi, Bishop of Trieste. It was an unforgettable scene. The amphitheatre was filled with people. The central space was occupied by the boys and girls dressed in white, and singing hymns and uttering invocations. The altar stood in the centre of the amphitheatre. The Bishop invited the parents to bring their children as flowers to Jesus—the little ones mystically blossoming for their Saviour. Fifteen thousand Communion were distributed.

At the Church of St. Ignazio members of associations of youth received Holy Communion at a Mass celebrated by Cardinal Giorgi. Father Venturini, a Jesuit, preached the sermon. Three thousand Communion were given here. There was a Mass for students at the Church of St. Clement, and two thousand received Holy Communion. Cardinal Laurenti celebrated the Mass and preached.

The final procession, a marvelous triumph, started from the Basilica of St. John Lateran at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Blessed Sacrament was carried in turn by Cardinal Vannutelli, dean of the Sacred College, Cardinal Merry del Val, Cardinal Bourne and Cardinal Pompi. The first Benediction was given at the altar erected at the Church of St. Mary Major, on the south side; the second Benediction was given at an altar standing on the north side; the third at Constantine's arch; the fourth near the obelisk of St. John's and the fifth in front of the loggia of St. John's.

#### AEROPLANES DROPPED SALUTES

All the church bells pealed as the procession started. Two aeroplanes hovered over the vast throng, dropping printed salutes to Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament. Five hundred pigeons were set free in the piazza of St. John's. At the Church of St. Mary Major five girls, natives of five different continents, and representing five parts of the world, and twenty-five other girls typifying the twenty-five cities in which former congresses gathered, strewed flowers before the Blessed Sacrament as it was carried through the streets.

At Constantine's arch, twenty-four young women of the Roman nobility attired in costumes of the sixteenth century stood weaving a carpet of garlands before the altar. As the last Benediction was given at the loggia of St. John's, electric searchlights flooded the scene with their brilliance. The procession, which was formed of men only, ended at 9 o'clock last night.

Members of Catholic athletic associations, with banners and bands of music, students of various schools and colleges, members of the Society of Italian Catholic Youth with their society flags, the officials and members of university organizations, members of workmen's societies and pilgrims grouped according to nationality and carrying their distinctive colors, members of the religious orders and secular clergy of Rome in large numbers, many representatives of all the Oriental rites, many abbots and three hundred and sixty Bishops, marched in an almost interminable procession.

Eight thurifers of the various rites preceded the Blessed Sacrament, and members of noble Roman families, wearing rich liveries and carrying torches, acted as an escort. The canopy was borne by Roman princes. Immediately following the Blessed Sacrament were Cardinals Maffi, Piffi, Ranuzzi, Sbarretti, Vidal y Baraquera, Fruewirth, Tacci, Bissetti, Laurenti, Billot, Giorgi, Dubois and Gasparri wearing purple silk copes. Then came members of the Roman International Committee, of the Congress followed by many noted statesmen amongst whom were Signor Bertini, Minister of Agriculture, Signor Anile, Minister of Justice, four under-secretaries and many senators and deputies and mayors of various cities. Italian troops lining the streets presented arms in salute as the Blessed Sacrament passed. Carbineers in full uniform escorted the procession.

#### RAIN OF FLOWERS

The enthusiasm of the city is not easy to describe. The windows everywhere were decorated with flowers and damask draperies. The Blessed Sacrament was borne through a rain of flowers. From every window there were displayed wreathe salutations to Jesus, Eucharistic Lord. Hymns and psalms and acclamations accompanied the progress of the procession. Benediction was given in the piazza of the Esquiline at the Church of St. Mary Major. Scores of Bishops knelt upon the steps of the church at the Benediction. Thousands of devout faithful thronged the adjacent streets and applauded after the Benediction.

At the Arch of Constantine amid the ancient ruins recalling the sufferings of the first Christians for Christ's triumph so glorified today thousands gave another solemn demonstration of their love for the Blessed Sacrament.

The success of the procession was beyond expectation. Four hundred thousand people were gathered at St. John's for the last Benediction. There were no deplorable incidents. Perfect order was maintained at all

points throughout the progress of the procession. The Red Cross had three first aid stations to care for any cases of sickness or accident.

The opening ceremonies of the Congress were conducted in the Cortile Belvedere within the Vatican. There were present Cardinals Vannutelli, Granito, Vico, Gasparri, Bourne, Fruewirth, Faulhaber, Tacci, Dubois, Piffi, Gasquet, Laurenti, Giorgi, Merry del Val, Van Rossum, Vidal y Baraquera, Marini Ragonesi, Ranuzzi and Sbarretti; all the ambassadors and ministers accredited to the Vatican, two hundred Bishops and many thousand congressists. All sang eucharistic hymns.

Cardinal Vannutelli read an address recounting the eucharistic triumphs having for their aim the restoration of the worship of Christ denied Him by modern unbelief. Such aims were never more solemnly proclaimed than by this Roman Congress, he said, opposing as it did modern apostasy and marking the triumph of Jesus, of whom he implored unity and spiritual and temporal peace.

#### RESPONSE OF POPE

Pope Pius XI. gave an eloquent response, expressing the hope that the Congress inaugurated the desired social pacification. Mankind, having banished Christ, suffered the loss of peace, which will return only with Him, His Holiness declared. Eucharistic triumphs herald Christ's return.

"You have called Him back, and He returns. You come from all parts of the world to Rome, the common fatherland of Christian souls. You represent true peace. Welcome! You renew Christ's triumph, carrying Him victoriously through the streets of the Eternal City full of glorious historic memories. Your triumphal procession signifies the re-consecration of the city and the whole world."

His Holiness noted that the beginning of the Congress was in the month of May, the feast of Our Lady Help of Christians. He derived from this a pledge of the special protection of the Blessed Mother upon the Congress. He concluded by imparting the Apostolic blessing. The Holy Father's discourse prompted the utmost enthusiasm. Applause frequently interrupted him, and an ovation followed.

On Thursday (Ascension Day) the Pope celebrated Mass at St. Peter's. This was attended by Cardinals Vannutelli, Vico, Granito, Cagliero, Pompi, Cagiano, Merry del Val, Gasparri, Maurin, Van Rossum, Piffi, Fruewirth, Scapellato, Sbarretti, Ranuzzi, Boggiani, Dubois, Sili, Ragonesi, Faulhaber, Vidal y Baraquera, Marini, Billot, Gasquet, Lega, Bissetti, Giorgi and Laurenti. Prince Louis Ferdinand of Bavaria, his consort, son and daughter sat in the tribune reserved for sovereigns. Duchess Blanch of Austria, with her daughter, also was present. There were also in the Basilica three hundred Bishops from all parts of the world, members of the diplomatic corps, many nobles and numerous prelates. The Holy Father was acclaimed unceasingly all through the ceremonies. The services began at 9 o'clock and continued until 12. There was perfect order.

The afternoon meeting was held near the catacombs of St. Callistus. The Cardinal-Vicar and Bishop Heylen of Namur, Monsignor Masini, Professor Marucci, the noted archaeologist, spoke from the platform erected in the open. Then followed a solemn procession of three hours' duration to the Church of St. Paul. This procession moved through the Roman campaign, evoking memories of the early Christian martyrs. Four thousand youths preceded the numerous clergy wearing their sacred vestments. The Blessed Sacrament was borne in turn by Bishop Heylen of Namur and the Bishop of Trieste. Cardinal Giorgi gave the Benediction in the basilica. There was a period of adoration of the Blessed Sacrament in the Church of Santa Maria sopra Minerva during the evening. Bishop Ferri of Montalto delivered a discourse. On Friday the feast of St. Philip Neri, Solemn Pontifical High Mass was celebrated in the church of Vallicella, which was richly decorated for the occasion. Cardinal Pompi was the celebrant. Numerous prelates and priests and members of the diplomatic corps attended the Mass. The strike stopped on Friday to the great satisfaction and relief of the pilgrims.

#### FIRST SESSION OF CONGRESS

The first session was held in the Basilica of the Holy Apostles with the Bishop of Namur presiding. Among the members of the Sacred College present were Cardinals Vannutelli, Giorgi, Lega, Bourne, Laurenti, Piffi. There were two hundred Bishops present and a very great audience. Illness prevented the presence of the French orator, M. Janvier. Bishop Keppeler, of Rottenburg, spoke in German on "Domestic Peace"; Baron Carton De Wiart, of Belgium, spoke on "Industrial Peace"; Monsignor Cazzani, Bishop of Grenoma, spoke in Italian on "Eucharistic Social Peace," and Senor Cahilan spoke in Spanish on "The Eucharistic and International Peace."

Bishop Schrems, in a short, thrilling discourse, delivered the greetings of the United States, declaring that the Eucharist alone can give peace to the world and pointing to the Pope as the hope of peace among nations.

Greetings on behalf of Poland were delivered by the Archbishop of Cracow and on the part of Czechoslovakia by Canon Hanus of Prague. The meeting could not have been a greater success or have aroused more enthusiasm.

Ten thousand men participated in the night vigil in St. Peter's in the presence of the Pope. His Holiness took part in the memorable ceremony without court pomp and recited prayers with the faithful.

The Bishop of Trieste, who delivered the exhortation, compared the vigil to the mystic vigil of Bethlehem. Seven thousand Communion were given at the Mass celebrated by His Holiness. Eight Bishops of different nations assisted in distributing the Sacred Species.

The Apostolic Delegate to Australia delivered the greetings of Australian Catholics and Archbishop Braga did the same for the Catholics of Portugal. Bishop Severio spoke on behalf of the Catholics of Yugoslavia.

Bishop Heylen of Namur concluded the work of the Congress, expressing the hope that everywhere there would be local and national congresses and Eucharistic celebrations in preparation for the coming international congress.

## BELFAST CATHOLICS REFUTE CHARGES

### OUTRAGES ON CATHOLICS NOT DUE TO FACT THEY ARE SIN FEINERS

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)

Dublin, June 1.—Absolute denial of the charge that the present outrages on Catholics in Ulster are due to the fact that they are Sinn Feiners has been made by the Belfast Catholic Protection Committee in reply to a misleading article which appeared in The Spectator of London and which attributed the reign of terror in the north to "Sinn Fein" gunmen.

The writer of the Spectator article also denied what he described as the "monstrous" charge that Roman Catholics were subjected to savage persecution because of their religion. Dealing with the first assertion, the Belfast Catholic Protection Committee say:

"We wonder what the evidence is. This excuse has been made in the Orange press of Belfast to justify murder; but there was no evidence produced."

"As a matter of fact the only Sinn Feiners imported into Belfast were those imported into Crumlin Road Jail by the British Government, and these were not in a position to offend."

"Sinn Fein gunmen could not be served up as an excuse for the expulsion of the Catholic workmen from the shipyards in 1912. Neither could they be made to serve as an excuse for the expulsion of Catholics from the shipyards in 1886. At both these times, as in 1920, the Catholic workers, as such, were savagely attacked and beaten, some driven into the water and pelted when swimming to safety. One was drowned under particularly brutal circumstances in 1886—a boy named Curran, aged seventeen years. In 1872 and 1867 persecution of Catholics occurred without the incitement of Sinn Fein."

#### EXCUSE AN AFTERTHOUGHT

"We further read that the boycott of Roman Catholic workers in the shipyards was put into practice, not because these workers were Roman Catholics, but because they would not disavow the Sinn Fein policy of murder."

"Does the writer mean by this that an alternative was given to Catholics before being expelled? 'Here is the way the boycott was put into practice.' Crowds of thousands of Protestants, armed with sledgehammers, and revolvers, and bars of iron, attacked the Catholics on a given day and at a given signal, beat those whom they caught so savagely that some died from the effects, hunted them for their lives from their work like wild beasts; some had to swim across the docks for safety. Over 4,000 were thus treated, of whom 1,500 were ex-soldiers who had served in France."

"Not one solitary individual was given the alternative. The only question asked that day was: 'Are you a Papist?' Later on, when it was found that religious bigotry had gone too far and had developed into savage persecution, the excuse of the alternative was made. Over a month after all the Catholics, without exception, had been driven violently from work."

"Ten thousand men are in receipt of White Cross relief; 4,000 of these were driven from the shipyards; 6,000 from foundries, mills, factories, and other works. One thousand Catholic women are in receipt of this relief. The dependents number about 80,000."

#### RELIGION THEIR "CRIME"

"To say that any of these 11,000 people were offered an alternative is a lie. To say that they were denied the right to work because they were Sinn Feiners is a lie. They were denied the right to work because they were Catholics. 'Upwards of 500 Catholic shopkeepers have had their shops burned, looted and wrecked. 'Hundreds of Catholic families alone have been rendered homeless by being burned and looted and wrecked. 'Protestants married to Catholics have been hounded from their work;

bonbed and shot, and driven from their homes."

"Catholic R. I. C. men and R. I. C. pensioners have had their houses bombed, and have been driven from their homes."

"Catholic women have been deliberately murdered in cold blood by murder gangs."

"Catholic children of mixed marriages have been killed by murder gangs."

"Foreigners in Belfast belonging to Catholic Nations have had their premises wrecked, and have been assaulted and shot."

"Catholic children at play have been bombed with horrible results. 'Catholic congregations attending Divine Service have been attacked with fatal results."

"Catholic churches, convents and parochial houses have been attacked and partly burned."

"Catholic clergymen have been insulted and shot at."

#### AGE NOR SEX SPARED

"To be a Catholic is a crime punishable by death in Belfast. Age and sex have not been spared, from the babe unborn to the octogenarian."

"Regarding the fate of the M'Mahon family, even the Protestant leaders of the North had not the hardihood to suggest, what this article does, that this unfortunate family were murdered by 'Sinn Fein' gunmen."

"The residence of the M'Mahons is not a quarter of a mile from Glenravel St. Police Barracks. On the night this family was murdered their door was battered in with a sledgehammer. A crowd of murderers leisurely accomplished their fell work during the curfew hours, when none but members of the Crown forces dare go abroad. The noise made was heard over a wide area, and yet no one came on the scene until all was over and the murderers escaped, in spite of the fact that a number of Special constables must have been on duty on Antrim Road."

"The Northern Government offered £1,000 reward for the perpetrators of the deed; but it has not yet been claimed."

"The evidence that the Protestant leaders might have put forward that attributed the murder of Lord Mayor MacCurtain of Cork to Sinn Fein 'gunmen.' Not being fools, they did not bring it forward, for evidence of this type is now 'played out,' even for propaganda purposes."

## BURSES

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The earnest student of literature makes no pretensions. He reads a few books well, and by that obtains the key to the understanding of all others.

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### MAY THE SACRED HEART REIGN!

The month of June is dedicated to the Sacred Heart. This great devotion which emphasizes the love of Our Divine Lord for men, has spread with a rapidity that amazes all. In Canada it is firmly established in our Catholic life and the thousands who approach Holy Communion on the First Fridays are ample evidence of the attachment of our Catholic people to the Divine Heart. "It is my firm conviction," says the Blessed Margaret Mary, "that Our Lord intends to found His kingdom by the sweet and gentle influence of His love, not with the rigor of His justice." At a later period this thought was emphasized: "Behold the heart that has so much loved men, that it has spared nothing to testify its love for them, even to consuming itself for their sake." One day, when Our Lord showed me His Heart, glowing with charity, pierced and lacerated, He said: "Behold the wounds which I have received from My chosen people. The others content themselves with striking My body, but these transfix My heart which has never ceased to love them."

They who are endeavouring through our missionary labors at home to extend the Church, have placed their confidence in the Sacred Heart. No Church is erected by them in which that devotion is forgotten, a statue of that same Divine message stands in an honoured place in our offices and its picture appears constantly in our missionary pages. We appeal with confidence this month to our friends to not forget the wishes of the Sacred Heart. We want religious vocations and we desire your help through prayers and donations to make our work effective. Perhaps you were contemplating a memorial for a dead relative. Let us build a memorial chapel in his honor. We gave last year the sum of \$13,246.64 and built or helped to build with this amount, 26 new homes for the Sacred Heart. Surely then, we are fulfilling the wishes of Our Divine Lord.

Donations may be addressed to: Rev. T. O'Donnell, President Catholic Church Extension Society 67 Bond St., Toronto.

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