

Roman Catholic Church, the effect, if not the intimate nature, of the Cardinal's personality must remain."

AND, DEVELOPING this thought it adds: "This was outwardly an intellectual achievement, differing only in degree from the achievement of Thomas Aquinas in synthesizing the Catholicism of the Church Fathers with the resurgent philosophy of the scholastics. But it was the achievement of an intellectualism informed by the same inner fullness of character which appeared in St. Thomas, which is always present in those who stand out distinctly above the common run. It is this quality, impossible to define, impossible accurately to point out or describe, which makes the loss of Cardinal Gibbons deeply felt in every place which has known his influence. Greatly endowed, greatly honored and greatly beloved, this Prince of the Church left his own monument in his Church and the good of his fellow-man."

OF LIKE character in point of thoroughgoing appreciation of Cardinal Gibbons as Baltimore's greatest citizen is the editorial tribute of the Sun, though disguised throughout by a strain of drizzling Protestantism, as exhibited in such sentences as: "What Luther tried to do by secession he (the Cardinal) succeeded in doing inside the ecclesiastical pale." The man whose thoughts could run along that line as little ecclesiastical Cardinal Gibbons as he did ecclesiastical history. The reader will, however, prefer to shut his eyes to vapors of this character and concentrate his attention upon what the Sun writer could say of his fuller, intimate knowledge of the Cardinal's place in the life of his community and of his nation. Here then is his summing up:

"Such a glance as this at his life work, as we have said, necessarily takes but slight account of the personal side of the man and of the rare beauty of his character. But it is of this that many of us think now, at the end, in the solemnity of the hour and the shadow that must come to all of us—not of the great Cardinal, invested with the authority of an organization whose influence extends to every quarter of the world, not of the prelate concerned in the direction of far-reaching policies, not of the religious diplomat dealing skillfully with difficult conditions and questions. We think rather of his loving heart, his kindly personality, of his charity, his sympathy, the beautiful simplicity of his character; and whatever our religious creed may be, we feel that he belongs to all of us alike and that humanity today is better and purer and nobler for the life that has just come to its earthly close."

CATHOLIC DEAF MUTE SCHOOL WINS SEVENTEEN PRIZES

(By N. C. W. G. News Service) Pittsburgh, April 8.—In a contest open to the pupils of the entire city of Pittsburgh, by the Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph to encourage sewing and darning among the small girls, the Catholic deaf mute children of the De Paul Institute, Caslegate Avenue, Pittsburgh, carried off the surprising number of seventeen prizes.

This is another evidence of the efficiency of this, the largest private Catholic school for the deaf in the world. In this school, in which the oral method is used exclusively, and where the children are taught to speak orally, and are trained vocationally in 18 different trades and occupations, there are no signs used, the children being trained in voice production from their earliest years, so that by the end of their course they can speak just as normal children, and some of them can even be taught to sing.

COLLECTION OF IRISH BOOKS FOR VATICAN

(By N. C. W. G. News Service) Dublin, April 2.—A committee is about to be formed in Dublin for the purpose of furthering a project to collect books on Irish subjects for presentation to the Vatican Library. This is the outcome of the discovery made some time ago by Masquie MacSwiney that there is a great deficiency of books dealing with Ireland and Irish affairs in the Vatican Library. In an audience he spoke of the matter to His Holiness the Pope, and secured the Holy Father's approval for the project.

The intention is to provide the Vatican Library with the works on art, archaeology, and history, which have been published in Ireland since the beginning of the nineteenth century. The committee will apply to living authors for the gift of a copy of each of their works on the subjects just mentioned with an autograph dedication to His Holiness. Further it is intended to raise funds with a view to purchasing such works as are out of print.

The Prefect of the Vatican Library has promised the Marquis that when a representative Irish section will have been formed it will be placed

under the heading "Ireland," as distinct from "Inghilterra," with the words, "Donum Hiberniae."

AMERICAN COMMISSION ON CONDITIONS IN IRELAND

Following is a resume of the evidence of Lawrence Ginnell, M. P.:

Q. CHAIRMAN HOWE, Mr. Ginnell, you are an Irishman? A. Yes. Q. Where is your home? A. County West Meath. Q. You have been identified with Irish public life? A. Always. Q. How long have you been in this country? A. Since last July. Q. Prior to that, what was your previous occupation in Ireland? A. A prisoner was my occupation for several years, except for short intervals.

Q. You were in the British Parliament? A. Yes. Q. When were you elected? A. I have been for eleven years, actually a member of the British Parliament; but for twenty years before that living in Westminster. Q. What is your business or profession? A. I am a barrister of the English bar and of the Irish bar. But I have been too active in political life to practice.

Q. And you have been in this country now for— A. Four and a half months.

CHAIRMAN HOWE. Thank you very much, Mr. Ginnell. Now proceed. THE WITNESS. I always regarded the attendance of Irish representatives at Westminster as worse than futile in practice, and only awaited a general policy of withdrawal to withdraw myself. One member withdrawing could produce no effect, nor could two or three. Ten or twenty would. The time had not come. I had constant and conclusive reasons for distrusting all English parties in the House of Commons in all matters relating to Ireland. To give only a few instances. On one occasion—I think it was in 1907—a motion was under discussion calling upon the Government to allocate an adequate sum of money out of the excessive taxes drawn from Ireland for arterial drainage.

Q. COMMISSIONER ADDAMS. For what? For drainage. A. For arterial drainage. That is, the deepening of some of the larger rivers, to give free escape to their waters which, dammed up by obstacles, were thrown in various places, and because of the length of the rivers, passing through or by several counties and local districts, which only a national authority could bring into concurrence. This obvious duty the British Government never exercised because it did not want the work done, and because it did not want to spend Irish money on an Irish improvement. If I am asked, can you give any proof that such was England's motive? I answer, yes. On the occasion just mentioned in 1907 when, on a motion to allocate an adequate sum of money for this purpose, all the Irish members in the House of Commons except two salaried place-holders supported the motion—Oran and Green united supporting the motion; but it was ignominiously defeated by the Liberal Government then in office with the help of Tory and Liberal representatives, showing that all British parties are allied in getting all they can and holding all they get.

Q. CHAIRMAN HOWE. How many Irish members were in the British Parliament? A. One hundred and one were supposed to be there, but the average attendance was about ninety. Q. Out of six hundred? A. Yes. All the Irish members on that day walked into the same lobby to have Irish money allocated for this purpose, and they were all beaten; showing that under the best conditions Ireland could have no hope from Westminster.

Another instance. In the autumn of 1915, knowing that fuel would be scarce and expensive as the War continued, I formed a powerful committee consisting mostly of political opponents in my own constituency of West Meath to start a fuel industry on a large scale on the peat bogs there. The machinery for this purpose being manufactured only in Sweden, we were refused a permit to import it, and the project was effectively killed. Clearly the answer given by John Burns, a Cabinet minister, to Colonel Warburton on the same subject was still in force: "Ireland must be kept to agriculture."

Coal was sold in West Meath for 28 shillings a ton. It is now and has been for several years sold in West Meath at 43 a ton; showing what a large profit could be made out of this one industry on bog land which was unfit for any industry except this one, and this one would

not be allowed because it would compete with English coal in Ireland. It was not unknown that members of the House were actually canvassed by their respective party whips to hear specified speakers, and canvassed again to leave their seats to prevent other speakers being heard.

Members of Congress and of the Senate will realize how unfair that was. On one occasion an English member, Mr. Joseph King, had the honesty to call the Speaker's attention to the fact that he himself, in common with other members, had been canvassed to hear a statement from ministers and other leaders of parties, and also canvassed not to hear me speak on the same subject. The Speaker professed an inability to act in such a situation when members of parties, acting as if with an electric button, rose and cleared out and left me addressing the chair alone; whereas a speaker must have forty members or he cannot proceed. I was standing there with papers in my hand and ready to speak, while a sand-glass was being turned and running empty, measuring the time for which I was allowed to stand. I had to leave the House with my speech in my hand and the documents to support it in my pockets. The members of the House had been canvassed not to hear the Irish case presented.

Again on the 3rd of May, 1916, all parties sprang to their feet and cheered the announcement of the Prime Minister that the leaders of the Easter Week rebellion had been executed. My cry of "Huns! Huns!" on this occasion referred not so much to the execution as to the cheering on hearing of the execution.

Q. CHAIRMAN HOWE. Tell us something more about that, Mr. Ginnell. THE WITNESS. Those men who were executed took part in the Easter rebellion? A. These men had taken part in the Easter Week rebellion. They were patriots, and they were my best friends, the best men I ever knew. Q. Did they surrender? A. Yes, they surrendered, laid down their arms, and were prisoners in England's hands. And the fact that more than 600 members in the House of Commons, in a legitimate assembly in a civilized country, sprang to their feet, waving their handkerchiefs and their parliamentary papers like that, indicating waving with extended arms and cheering, brought up to my mind Dante's description of hell, and I considered that they were demons and that they were Huns. I shouted "Huns! Huns! Huns!" These men were the criminals and not the men who were shot at the time.

Q. Those men were leaders in the insurrection? A. Yes, they were leaders in the insurrection. Q. Just enumerate some of them. A. The chief, Padraic Pearse, leader of the Irish volunteers. His brother, buried in quicklime, because he was Padraic's brother. James Connolly had this distinction: he was shot through the legs and through the body, wholly unable to stand. When the time came for his execution, the military doctors told the English authorities that the man would be dead in three hours. They would not wait for the man to die in three hours. They wanted to have the satisfaction of shooting him. He was wheeled into the prison yard in a barrow, utterly unable to stand. Twenty bullets were put through him at close range, and he went into the quicklime like the rest.

Q. How many were executed? A. Sixteen. Q. Altogether? A. No, two or three at a time. Q. On different days? A. Yes, on different days. When Mr. Asquith announced that "Padraic Pearse, Thomas Clark, Thomas MacDonagh were shot this morning," it was then the cheering occurred. And these men: Thomas MacDonagh, a poet; Thomas Clarke, a man, I believe, about sixty, the oldest man among them; John MacDermott, and Eamon Kent.

Q. Was there a trial? A. There was a court martial trial. Q. Was it public or private? A. Private, of course, private. Q. Was there any statement made by the Prime Minister in Parliament other than that they were executed? A. No. He read from a telegram. That was all.

Q. Those men were actively interested in the insurrection? A. Oh, yes. Most of them had signed the proclamation of Irish independence, except young Willie Pearse, brother of Padraic Pearse. He was shot because he was his brother. And Plunkett, the son of Count Plunkett. He was a poet. They were all artists.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

"IT WAS FOR THE MASTER"

The Butte, Mon., Daily Post relates the following typical story of the late lamented Cardinal Gibbons: "I did it for the Master. If ever a similar opportunity comes to you, do likewise."

One of the Protestant ministers of Butte who knew the late Cardinal Gibbons quite well and who is among the thousands here to mourn his death, is the Rev. Richard Thomas, pastor of the Welsh Presbyterian Church.

A few years ago the Rev. Mr. Thomas was stationed at a church forty miles from Baltimore. Through the former Mayor of Baltimore, Mr. Thomas met the Cardinal. The prelate became very much interested in the minister and put his conveyance at the service of Mr. Thomas.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas took sick and the prelate had him removed to one of the private hospitals of

Baltimore. For several weeks he lay on a cot and on an average three times a week Cardinal Gibbons paid him a visit, despite the fact that the Cardinal was then in his eighty-second year. The Cardinal's personal physician attended.

When Mr. Thomas asked for his bill for hospital services and physician's care, the Cardinal, extending his hand, replied: "I did it for the Master. If ever a similar opportunity comes to you, do likewise."

"His conversation and acts always manifested his great love for humanity, regardless of church affiliations," said Mr. Thomas today. "He refused at that time to permit me to make any public or private reference to his kindness. He apparently did not wish his right hand to know of his kindly deeds of his life."

"His noble and unselfish character and his great service for humanity were the dominating principles of his eventful life. He was a real servant of the Master and his creed was no barrier to his good deeds."

SINN FEIN CASE FROM WITHIN

By John MacGormac, The Montreal Gazette, Resident Staff Correspondent in London

SPIRIT OF COUNTRY CANNOT BE HELD IN SUBJECTION BY VIOLENCE

What is Sinn Fein? It is no doubt common knowledge that the literal meaning of the words is "self reliance," and that they have given a name to the Irish party which in the last general election captured 70 per cent. of the Irish constituencies, proclaimed an independent state of its own, and is now, through the Irish Republican Army, carrying on a vigorous if hopeless struggle against Great Britain.

Whatever may be thought of its methods, it must be admitted that Sinn Fein in the space of a few years has wrought a remarkable change in the whole political complexion of Ireland. The policy by which this was accompanied, and the arguments with which it supports that policy, have been expounded to your correspondent by Mr. George Russell (more familiarly known to the world of letters as "A. E."), Mr. Darrell Figgis and Mr. Erskine Childers, as to the literary, economic and propaganda aspects of the movement; also by certain members of the Sinn Fein judiciary whose names, for obvious reasons, cannot be mentioned, and finally by members of the Irish Republican Army. Their views have been incorporated in the following exposition of the Sinn Fein case, which is thus, of course, strictly partisan:

"The situation in Ireland today is a perpetuation of past evils. Seven hundred thousand years ago Ireland had been for one thousand years a nation, or rather a confederation of nations, organized on the tribal system. For what has happened since, we will take the words of one of our country's bitterest enemies, the hated Earl of Clarendon.

"The whole power and property of this country," he said, "has been conferred by successive monarchs of England upon an English colony composed of three sets of English adventurers who poured into this country at the termination of three successive rebellions. Confiscation of the native title, and from their first settlement have been the means on every side by the old inhabitants of the island, brooding over their discontents in sullen indignation. What was the security of the English settlers for their physical existence at the Revolution? And what is the security of their descendants at this day? The powerful and commanding protection of Great Britain."

GENERAL OFFER MADE IN 1914 "The Irish Republic Army is commonly called by our enemies the 'murder gang.' If they are murderers, then what name shall we apply to the irregular Crown forces? As a matter of fact, nothing is proved by calling each other names. The methods of the I. R. A. have been rendered necessary by the conditions. Surely none would expect us to take the field against the resources of the British Empire. We can only carry on a guerrilla warfare, swooping down on small parties of the enemy with the maximum of force we can summon, just as the director of any other military operation, on any scale, seeks to do. The smashing of parties of soldiers of police (and the R. I. C. have always been on a military footing) is a legitimate operation of warfare. As for individual killings, they have been directed against that section of the police or the military engaged in espionage or secret service work. Such men take their lives in their hands in any description of warfare. The I. R. A. has also shown no mercy to Irish informers or spies. That is the acknowledged right of any nation in combat."

"Before we declared hostilities, we served notices on the British Government to take its soldiers and its political police out of this country. They have stayed at their own peril. And yet, though the Government forces us to fight with ropes around our necks, though to be captured or wounded means for us eventual torture or death, though our own brothers are ordered by law to betray us and our mothers forbidden to shelter us, we have released hundreds of British and police captives unharmed, an unpaired soldier is as safe today in the streets of Dublin as any civilian, and, until the wholesale executions in Vic ria

Barracks a few weeks ago, was as safe in the streets of Cork. "Unlike the Government, we admit that in the carrying out of our campaign mistakes have occurred, and that by its very nature the lives of non-combatants are occasionally endangered. That occurs in any war. But who, we ask, has the superior moral sanction to engage the safety of the Irish people? We or our conquerors?"

STONE WALLS AND HOSTAGES "We have been called cowards who use that epithet so freely would find the courage to live life as we live it, 'on the run,' hunted from hedge to hedge, from ditch to ditch, fighting always with our death warrants in our hands and with the knowledge that our mothers, sisters and sweethearts are exposed to outrage, insult and death at the hands of our enemies, that our every success against the Crown forces will be followed by reprisals against the life and property of those whose only crime is that they will not betray their own compatriots. Let it be added that the L. R. A., though they may seek the shelter of stone walls, have never yet hidden themselves behind hostages!"

"Four million people fighting forty millions for their liberty; is that cowardice?" "What do we hope to gain? Imprisonment and death for ourselves, perhaps, but we are demonstrating to the British Empire and the world, and will continue to demonstrate it, that England holds Ireland today only by force of arms, that she is opposed by the unalterable will of the Irish people, and that neither by hangings, shootings, burnings nor torturings will she ever hold the spirit of this country in subjection."

"We are sometimes asked how we expect that England, even if she acknowledges our moral claims to freedom, can allow—without impairing her own safety—the setting up of an Irish Republic. To this we answer: How does it secure the safety of England to keep Ireland in a state of seething discontent? Until our legitimate claims have been satisfied, any foreign war against England is bound, in the nature of things, to sound like the guns of a relief party. In a war between England and the United States today, for instance, on which side would you find Ireland? It would require an army of 200,000 to keep her down. Does it not seem, then, added if the cause of Irish hatred were removed, the danger would be less rather than greater? It would, in fact, be inevitable that England should sooner or later formulate a species of Monroe doctrine for Ireland, and it would be inevitable in Ireland's interest to cultivate her large rights. With a total trade of £135,000,000 with England in question, why should we do anything else?"

RULE WITHOUT FISCAL AUTONOMY "We are urged to accept the Partition bill as a compromise, an act which is described as a generous measure of Home Rule, though it grants Ireland everything except what she wants. To offer Ireland this bill without financial autonomy is equivalent to the case of a father who should say to his son on his twenty-first birthday: 'Go, you are a man now and your own master, but I shall retain control of your income.' We object to the Partition Act, also, because it is a Partition Act and an unfair act, in that a president appointed by the Crown is to have the casting vote in all decisions of the Irish Council, otherwise composed of twenty members from each Parliament. The effect of this in practice would be to give Ulster a veto over all general legislation initiated by the Southern Parliament."

"Though we will never relinquish our claims to absolute freedom to choose our own form of government, we recognize the suffering entailed for Ireland in her struggle to assert her rights. Sinn Fein has never closed the door to agreement nor refused a truce. But no man in his sane senses would surely expect us to accept the sort of truce which was proposed by the English Government, one of whose conditions was that we should surrender our arms. That is not a truce; it is nothing else than unconditional surrender. Neither will we accept conditions involving, as a necessary premise to the opening of negotiations, the relinquishment of our legitimate claims. The English Government declares that 80% of the Irish people are 'loyal' and that we who fight them are merely a murder gang. If that is so, why did they burn Cork and destroy the creameries, and how can they justify any other reprisal of a general character? The Government cannot have it both ways: either general reprisals are unjustified or the bulk of the Irish people are with us. The Government is correct when it claims they are 'loyal.' But they are loyal to Ireland, not to England."

SALESBURY OR BRIGHT "The English Government in Ireland has had its day. You sometimes hear it claimed that Ireland has prospered under English rule. How then is it that within living memory this country has lost 50% of its population, and Ulster has suffered in even greater degree than the rest? We condemn England out of the mouth of a great Englishman, Sydney Smith, who said: 'The moment the very name of Ireland is mentioned, the English seem to hid away in common feeling, common prudence and common sense, and to set with the barbarity of tyrants and the

acted on mandate and succeeded too well. "Acting on the mandate we had received from the country—and there was no whisper then even by our enemies, I am sure, that we proclaimed an independent Irish republic and set up our own Parliament the Dail Eireann, under which operate the various local authorities, such as county and district councils, municipal bodies and boards of guardians and under whose authority function all the ordinary departments of Government, such as agriculture, finance, education, labor, etc., and a judiciary."

It was not long before we had taken over practically all administrative functions in Southern Ireland. That we did it well may be gathered, perhaps from the statement in the British Lords of Lord Kilmaine, an Irish Unionist peer, that he had voted against the 1914 bill chiefly because: "I did not then think that the Irish people could ever govern themselves. But what I have seen of Sinn Fein courts and the Sinn Fein movement during the time they have been allowed complete control has made me change my opinion. Sinn Feiners have shown extraordinary fairness in a great many ways, and they have been extremely just in their decisions."

"That was the real trouble. We were succeeding too well. We were even solving the agrarian question, Ireland's greatest difficulty. We were destroying one cherished notion of the Irish Office after another. Then the English Government decided to break us. It was not that law and order did not prevail in Ireland under our administration; it was that it was not English law and order. There was a joint, and the ordinary Irish garrison of soldiers and political police, swelled to the numbers of an army of occupation, was reinforced by the 'Black and Tans' and the 'Auxiliaries,' who, like new legionaries of Africa, have swept through this country far and wide, killing and being killed, but in addition earning a lasting infamy by thievery, arson and insult, the torture of prisoners, and the murder of men, women and children. All this has been cloaked by a policy of official falsehood in Parliament, concealment, condonation and, in the last analysis, by a brazen front backed by a mechanical majority. Thus we are being taught the glory of Empire and the sweets of British rule. What a gospel for us and what a heritage for our children!"

ALL MEET ON COMMON GROUND "Because in our claim of independence we all meet on a common ground, Sinn Fein has allied itself with the powerful labor interests in Southern Ireland and with the Irish Republican Brotherhood. If we succeed in setting up an independent Republic, no doubt the party will resolve itself into its various constituents; but for the present our aims are one.

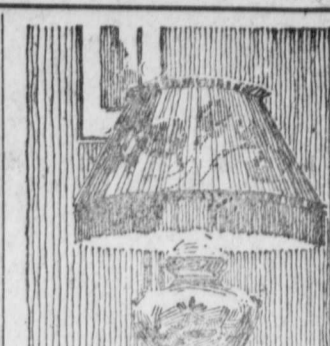
"The Irish Republic Army is commonly called by our enemies the 'murder gang.' If they are murderers, then what name shall we apply to the irregular Crown forces? As a matter of fact, nothing is proved by calling each other names. The methods of the I. R. A. have been rendered necessary by the conditions. Surely none would expect us to take the field against the resources of the British Empire. We can only carry on a guerrilla warfare, swooping down on small parties of the enemy with the maximum of force we can summon, just as the director of any other military operation, on any scale, seeks to do. The smashing of parties of soldiers of police (and the R. I. C. have always been on a military footing) is a legitimate operation of warfare. As for individual killings, they have been directed against that section of the police or the military engaged in espionage or secret service work. Such men take their lives in their hands in any description of warfare. The I. R. A. has also shown no mercy to Irish informers or spies. That is the acknowledged right of any nation in combat."

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facuity of justice. Concession has been the traditional policy of England in Ireland. Lord Salisbury is still remembered for his dictum, when asking for a free hand to dominate Ireland: 'Apply that recipe honestly, consistently and resolutely for twenty years, and at the end of that time you will find that Ireland will be fit to accept any gifts in the way of local government or repeal of coercion laws that you may wish to give her.' Let us contrast that with the statement of a still greater Englishman, John Bright: 'You may pass this bill. You may put the Home Secretary's five hundred men into jail—you may do more than this, you may suppress the conspiracy and put down the insurrection. But the moment it is suppressed there will still remain the germs of the malady, and from these germs will grow up as hereafter another crop of insurrection and another harvest of misfortune. And it may be that those who sit here eighteen years after this moment will find another Ministry and another Secretary of State ready to propose to you another administration of the same ever-failing and ever-poisonous medicines.' "Which of them does history justify?"

FATHER FRASER'S CHINA MISSION FUND "There are four hundred million pagans in China. If they were to pass in review at the rate of a thousand a minute, it would take nine months for them all to go by. Thirty-three thousand of them die daily unbaptized! Missionaries are urgently needed to go to their rescue. Mission College, Almonte Ontario, Canada, is for the education of priests for China. It has already twenty-two students, and many more are applying for admittance. Unfortunately funds are lacking to accept them all. China is crying out for missionaries. They are ready to go. Will you send them? The salvation of millions of souls depends on your answer to this urgent appeal. His Holiness the Pope blesses benefactors, and the students pray for them daily. A Bursar of \$5,000 will support a student in perpetuity. Help to complete the Burses. Gratefully yours in Jesus and Mary J. M. FRASER.

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