

proval of Germany's rulers and that it was intended to inflict such destruction to French towns and to French soil as would be equivalent to the big indemnities Germany had expected to collect but which she now has given up all hope of obtaining.

In spite of all our difference as to fiscal policy, we all came to the conclusion that in all fiscal arrangements between the Allies our calculations should be based upon the determination that as Germany had waded against the commercial as well as the military life of France we also were entitled to make commercial war on Germany till she brought back her soul, purified from Hohenzollern and Junker influence and was able to think and act in accordance with civilization again.

ON THE BATTLE LINE

A NEW FRENCH OFFENSIVE is foreshadowed by the opening of a fierce artillery bombardment. The British guns also are shelling with increasing intensity. The total guns captured since the storming of Vimy is 300, and the prisoners taken now approximate to thirty-eight thousand. It is computed by close observers that the Crown Prince has lost over a quarter of a million men.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE struck a cheering note at the Guildhall yesterday, when he was presented with the freedom of the city of London. "The tide has now turned. Victory is coming increasingly nearer." Reading between the lines the British Premier apparently does not look for a four-year war. Coming on top of the rather depressing report regarding the submarine campaign, the optimistic speech of Mr. Lloyd George has a heartening effect in Britain, where the food restrictions bear heavily on the people.

THE DESPAIR OF THE GERMANS, which has resulted in black piracy, led Mr. Lloyd George to lift the curtain on the past. Since June, 1915, when the British lost eighty-four guns, not a single gun has been lost by the British troops. In the same period four hundred German guns have been captured, while ten German prisoners are taken for every Britisher. The submarine menace, he admitted, was the worst problem they had to tackle, and "we mean to do it," he added. He warned the country not to underestimate the submarine peril, which has worried Britain for two and a half years. The one compensation was the bringing in of the United States, due to Germany's submarine policy. Ten per cent. more land is being cultivated by the farmers of the United Kingdom, which will mean an addition of two million tons of food. Britain is determined to force peace, and not allow Germany to think that by holding out until the end of 1918 she can starve Great Britain into making peace.

TEN MILLION TONS OF IMPORTS will be cut off ultimately by Britain without interfering with any essential industry. This will go far to ease the shipping situation. Had this step been taken a year ago there would have been a year's supply of wheat in the stores of Great Britain. According to Mr. Lloyd George Britain is on the high road to being self-contained during the remainder of the War. Timber, iron ore and other supplies are now provided from home reserves. Four times as many new ships are being built this year as last. The shipping henceforth will be concentrated under Government control upon the essential and vital trade of the country.

IN MESOPOTAMIA the Thirteenth Turkish Army Corps has retreated up both banks of the Shatt-el-Adhim in the direction of the Jebel Hamrin hills. The British troops are keeping in touch with this force, which on two occasions made unsuccessful attempts to come to the aid of the Eighteenth Turkish Army Corps on the Tigris. If all goes well there should be news soon of a general advance on Mosul, which is the base of the Turkish operations in Mesopotamia. It is an important stronghold, being a magazine and arsenal.

THE UNITED STATES is responding magnificently to the needs of the Allied countries. Half a billion dollars a month loans will be made in the following proportions: Britain, \$250,000,000; France, \$100,000,000; and Russia and Italy, \$150,000,000. The European missions to Washington are creating a most favorable impression, and stimulating the war spirit of the Republic. There is a widespread demand for some form of compulsory recruiting with the object of aiding the Allies on the battlefield.

GERMAN INTERNAL CONDITIONS, according to a despatch from the Danish capital are far from rosy. The Socialists proposed Parliamentary control of the conduct of the War, but the Reichstag Committee voted it down. Of deeper significance was the admission by the German Minister of War that letters from the front showed a certain amount of discouragement among the troops. Freely translated, this means that the German soldiers are writing home very depressing news of the recent battles on the Western front. To encourage Hindenburg in his impossible task the Reichstag Committee sent greetings and promise of continued support, to which the Socialists refused assent. A Socialist member complained that men were now sent to the front as a punishment.—Globe, April 28.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE
paralyzed, which if unlocked would result to the standards of the empire, thousands of fighting men who would have the consciousness that they were truly fighting for freedom under the banner of democracy. Who can deny if the Irish problem was settled, England could arise and go forth to battle with a new pride, a mightier power, and a challenge to the entire world for the cause of freedom.

BUT TO DISTRESS
"That the Irish problem is not settled, is due to distrust, the distrust of a small section of Irishmen who will not listen or learn, but say they would sooner have civil war than obey the laws of parliament. This situation existed in the year 1914, when the Home Rule Bill was passed by parliament and only awaited the signature of the King. One show of confidence, one proffered handshake and the long open wound would have been healed; but unfortunately the opportunity was lost.

"I am not here to make charges. I respect the convictions of all men, even those I believe to be in the wrong. The Irish problem, however, has reached a stage where, either it must be solved by the British parliament or the bankruptcy of parliamentary government will result.

AS A LOVER OF LIBERTY
"I speak not as an Irishman, but as a true Canadian, a lover of liberty. I believe in those institutions which have made the Canadian people what they are today, namely happy and contented British subjects. We have been told that if we believe in parliamentary government, Ireland should be content to be governed like Scotland and Wales.

"There are many reasons why not. I must utter one painful and conclusive reason. If Ireland had been governed like either of those countries, there would never have been any Irish problem to solve. I do not disguise the fact that I am a staunch admirer of Great Britain and know no land, not even that of my illustrious forefathers, which can show more glorious traditions than England. Nevertheless she has not been free from faults, and I feel sure that no Englishman who is a friend of Ireland exists, who would not, if he were able, gladly tear the pages from its history concerning the government of Ireland.

DANIEL O'CONNELL
"In Ireland's fight throughout the centuries for freedom there appears the name of one who presented the problem and its solution to the Irish and British races. He was Daniel O'Connell, one of the most remarkable men of the nineteenth century. He was gifted as few men are, with attributes which are seldom seen in any one personality. Of a calm and lucidly logical mind he was a statesman who held sway over the masses, but never used his power towards revolutionary methods. He fought for the law of religious freedom and the success which he accomplished did not apply to Ireland or the United Kingdom, but to the whole of the civilized world. He was one of the fathers of religious liberty.

"In dealing with the Irish question he laid down three principles. The first was that Ireland could not and should not be severed from England, and he always proclaimed a deep sentiment of loyalty and allegiance to the British crown. His second principle was that the woes of Ireland might be removed by the establishment of local self-government, that was, the restoration of the Irish national parliament on College Green. Thirdly, he held that no reform should be attempted through the medium of violence, but rather through the medium of constitutional agitation.

YOUNG IRELAND PARTY
"These precepts were not approved however by the young and ardent Irish Nationalists, such as Duffy, Davis, McGee, and others who conceived that his policy would not free Ireland, and organized the Young Irish party, with the object of severing from England. They did nothing however, except to tighten the screws of their opponents on their unhappy land. His methods were later adopted by a new generation of Irishmen under the leadership of Parnell, Davitt and last though in no wise least, John Redmond, John Dillon and Joseph Devlin, who waged such a noble fight that at last their cause was espoused by Hon. W. E. Gladstone, whose memory will long be revered by Irishmen for what he accomplished.

"It was something new for England, when she found upon the outbreak of War that Ireland was loyal, and that her sons were ready to flock to her standards. This feeling was engendered by Gladstone, to whose eternal credit it must be said no one understood the problem as he did. Some had said that the situation could be improved by bettering the material condition of the people, but he knew the solution of the problem lay with the English government appealing to the dignity, pride and honor of the Irish people in trusting them as no one had dared to do before.

"Although Gladstone had been deserted in his espousal of the Irish cause by the financial and landed interests, he had gained a victory, for he had brought to the cause of Ireland the forces of British democracy, and it was under the impulses of this democracy, that way was made for the Home Rule bill which was passed by parliament in 1914.

REDMOND'S ASSURANCE

"All the arguments used in debate against the bill were found wanting, but one section still persisted in distrusting the loyalty of the Irish. To this a convincing answer was given during the first days of the War when John Redmond rose in parliament and said that the Irish people would take care of Ireland and that the British government could withdraw all its forces from her soil without fear. What was the attitude of the opponents of Home Rule? They remained sullen, impervious to argument, and would not give way, thus placing the government in a difficult position. It could not go back or forward and introduced a new bill, to defer Home Rule until after the War.

"This was sanctioned by both parties in spite of the bitter disappointment to Redmond and his followers, who bore it like true British citizens. All honor to them for the stand they took, which forever precluded the challenging of their loyalty. Their cause was all the more noble in the eyes of the friends of liberty, for by submitting as they did, they put in jeopardy the confidence which they had hitherto enjoyed amongst the Irish people.

ULSTER'S ATTITUDE

"There are extremists in Ireland who have all along opposed the Nationalist party on the grounds that they were being duped, and who maintained that the only remedy was complete severance from England. When the uprising took place, there was a feeling created that the problem could not remain unsettled, and it caused such a commotion in Great Britain at the time that a measure for conciliation for both parties was proposed, whereby Home Rule should be instituted immediately in Ireland except in the six Northern counties. Great was the sacrifice, the Nationalists begged their followers to accept the compromise because the Empire was at War, and it was agreed that they would postpone their legitimate aspirations until a later date.

"The attitude of the other side, however, was one of inflexible opposition, and they expressed a sullen determination to oppose the compromise.

PARLIAMENTS SOMETIMES WRONG

"I do not pretend that parliaments are always right. Indeed, I know better (loud laughter), or I should say I know worse," he said. "Majorities are sometimes guilty of oppression. There is, however, always an appeal from parliament, that is an appeal to the people who elect parliaments. Throughout the Irish controversy there is one side which is right and one which is wrong. As to which is which, we all have our convictions, and I believe that in the end justice and truth will prevail. In all these contests Parliament must be an arbiter, and doubtless the losing side often thinks it has been unfairly dealt with. What is the remedy? Shall it be civil war and bloodshed? Shall it be said by the party which succumbs, 'I will not submit?' If this be so, I maintain that this will mean the bankruptcy of parliamentary government.

"I do not want to discredit the views expressed that there shall be no change in the constitution of Great Britain, or to suggest that Ulster shall be coerced but I want it to be known that the other part of Ireland has been subjected to coercion for three hundred years (loud applause).

"Let there be no appeal made to civil war but only to the conscience of men. If the Irish are wrong in the long battle which they have fought for self government, or if they are right in asking for those institutions which they believe will bring liberty and justice even to those who oppose them, let the voice of the people decide. It shall not and must not be said in these days when we are fighting for the liberty of the whole civilized world, that we go to the end of the War with part of the British Empire believing it has not had that measure of justice to which it is entitled.

A MESSAGE TO IRELAND

"We are not here this evening to force our views on anybody, but we would like our fellow citizens of the United Kingdom to know that we believe there is only one way to settle the question, and that is by the voice of the people of the United Kingdom. If they do not believe in Home Rule for Ireland, the Irish will have to continue doing as they have been doing before, knocking on the door of Parliament. If on the other hand Home Rule should be approved by this method, the other side can reserve the right to agitate through constitutional means for what they consider right. To-night we would flash across the sea to John Redmond and his devoted followers a testimonial of our admiration for their moral courage and their inflexible determination never to be diverted from their goal, Home Rule for Ireland, by the opposition of extremists on either one side or the other."

SENATOR EDWARDS

Senator Edwards, in coming forward to second the resolution, was received with acclaim. He commented upon the speech delivered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and characterized it as the best he had ever heard. He then humorously traced his ancestry back on both sides and finally found himself to be a pure Celt, because, he said, "his father was Welsh and his mother was Scotch."

On the burning question of Home Rule, Senator Edwards said that it had been frequently stated by many people that it was not a question that should occupy the attention of the people of this country. However, in that matter he agreed with his friend, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, affirming that it was a question which concerned the whole empire. Especially at the present time, when Canadian troops were fighting side by side in the one common cause with the French and British, he thought it a question of first concern. "To my mind," he said, "no one who is conscious of the liberty we have enjoyed here in Canada can be anything else, or proceed to himself to be anything else than a Home Ruler."

He presented the condition of South Africa at the present time as an object lesson. He went back to the time when that country was up in arms against Great Britain, and pictured it today after Great Britain granted that country Home Rule. "And with this object lesson," he said, "I am unable to understand why a Canadian can be anything else but a Home Ruler for the people of Ireland." For my life, he added, "I can not see why this privilege has not been granted such a great people." (Applause.)

MR. C. A. MAGRATH

Mr. C. A. Magrath, who spoke briefly, said that at the outbreak of War he had been in Ireland and was positive that if the Act had been enforced according to all indications there would be bloodshed, as both sides proclaimed determination in their contentions, one party, the Nationalists, favored Home Rule, while in the north, the Ulsterites were determined to fight it at all costs. However, the speaker contended that he was in favor of Home Rule. "I do not want any Home Rule," he said, "for a part of Ireland. I want Home Rule for the entire island." He referred to the harmony that prevailed among the two races in Canada and said in conclusion that there was no reason to believe that the same state would be established in Ireland. He said in conclusion that if a parliament was established in Dublin there was no reason to disbelieve that the Scotch-Irish of the North would unite with the pure Irish of the South.

FROM MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Hon. Mr. Murphy read a telegram and a letter from Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, who stated that it was a matter of profound regret to him that he was unable to be present at the meeting, to move the resolution quoted previously, which, he stated, had his unreserved concurrence and approval.

FATHER DRUMMOND'S ADDRESS

SUGGESTIONS PRACTICAL AND POINTED FROM LEARNED JESUIT

A well attended meeting of the Edmonton Knights of Columbus was entertained by the Reverend Father Drummond, S. J., of the local Jesuit College, Wednesday night, April 18th, in the club rooms, 10209 100th ave. The audience showed its warm appreciation of the lecture by tendering a hearty vote of thanks proposed by James T. J. Collisson to the speaker.

Rev. Father Drummond's lecture, which he called "Suggestions about Speaking and Writing," was brimful of practical hints. The speaking voice is, he said, one of the best indications of a person's character. The singing voice is no indication of a person's character at all. Many sing in the sweetest, softest tones and talk in snarls and rasping tones which reveal their true character. One of the first duties of parents is to train their children to speak in low, musical tones, with distinct articulation, avoiding nasality and drawl. To solve the natural objection that hard-working fathers and mothers who had no servants, had no leisure to spend on such refinements, the lecturer replied that civilized whites could surely do what uncivilized Indians do. Now all white missionaries among the Indians agree that squaws train their children to speak their native language correctly, and that, as a consequence, no Indian child ever makes a mistake in pronunciation or grammar. In English the distinct utterance of unaccented syllables, as in the final syllable of "justice," is a test of good education. The common Canadian and American fault of making the short "o" in "not, hot," too short is justly condemned by the New Standard Dictionary, which adopts the broader British pronunciation as "standard." Voice culture under an experienced teacher should be studied by those who wish to speak in public. Miss Ada Ward Mrs. Pankhurst, and especially the late Charles Hadden Spurgeon, whom Father Drummond heard in London, were mentioned as models of pure vocalization.

Writing is an art which must be self-taught and which can be learned even in advanced age. However well a man may have been trained in his youth, he must eventually train himself by constant practice to write clearly and efficiently. In the first place he must define his subject and embody it in a definite proposition. Then he must prove his points with solid arguments. Finally, he must drive home his conclusion with earnestness and fervor. Sincerity is the supreme requisite of the really eloquent speaker.

Read the models: for instance, Cardinal Newman, who is the king

of English prose; Hilaire Belloc, Monsignor Benson. Catholics never have taken much stock in Carlyle, who was all the rage forty years ago, because the saneness of the Catholic mind soon detected the sophistry of that Germanized Jeremy, who made brutal might the standard of right; nor in Ruskin, seven-eighths of whose writings were brilliant nonsense.

Father Drummond then read selections, with his own comments, from Winston Churchill's "Inside of the Cup," in which, he said, the only strong argument was Hodder's plea for the virgin birth. The lecturer went on to give, as his general estimate of this novel, that for Protestants who cannot weigh and analyze evidence, it is a very dangerous work, a sort of American edition of Robert Elsmere. For sincere and thoughtful Catholics it is not at all dangerous. Their training will make them see how (1) the author's reading of the gospels is all wrong; (2) because his history is all wrong; (3) because he spurns dogmas founded on facts; (4) because he has no sense of the value of arguments; and (5) because he catches words and shibboleths into dogmas. He ignores four-fifths of Christendom, namely, the Catholic Church and the orthodox schismatics.

SUDDEN DEATHS AT MUNICH

Rome, April 17, 1917.—With a suddenness and a simultaneity that were almost tragic, there died on Saturday last, April 14, at Munich, Bavaria, His Eminence, Cardinal Francis von Bettinger, Archbishop of Munich-Freising, and the Most Rev. Archbishop Aversa, the recently appointed Apostolic Nuncio to Bavaria, who was until December last Apostolic Nuncio to the Republic of Brazil.

Archbishop Aversa had been operated upon for appendicitis, and was apparently recovering in a very satisfactory manner. Cardinal von Bettinger went to his bedside and congratulated him upon the seeming success of the operation, expressing at the same time a hope for his speedy recovery. A short time after His Eminence had returned to his home he was found dead in his room. Soon afterwards Archbishop Aversa took a turn for the worse, sank rapidly, and expired. Cardinal von Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne, is now the only member of the Sacred College residing in Germany. News of the death of these two eminent churchmen caused a sensation here in Rome.

Archbishop Aversa was recognized as the most capable diplomat which the Holy See could send to Munich at the present very difficult time; and it will be hard to replace him in the delicate position he held for so short a time.

NOTRE DAME PREPARES FOR WAR IN TRADITIONAL FASHION

"Just as in 1861, when more than two hundred boys marched from the campus, when eight priests and brothers locked their classrooms, and when eighty Sisters left their convent home at St. Mary's—so at this time does Notre Dame expect, if need be, that her sons of 1917 will uphold those glorious traditions." This was the conclusion of a stirring appeal by Rev. Matthew Walsh, vice-president of Notre Dame, to the students at a mass meeting in Washington hall.

Fifteen minutes later, with the cadet band leading the way and playing national airs, two hundred and twenty-five boys marched to the "varsity armory and added their names to the roll of the Notre Dame battalions.

In the Notre Dame regiment there are now three battalions. Nine companies are included, all under the direction of Sergeant George Campbell, U. S. A., retired, who has been connected with military work at Notre Dame for the past six years.—Catholic Transcript.

WILL RESTORE LOUVAIN

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS WILL UNDERTAKE THE WORK
Clifford N. Carver, formerly secretary to United States Ambassador Page in London, and later secretary to Colonel House, President Wilson's personal envoy to Europe, is given as authority for the statement that a number of leading educational institutions in the United States will undertake the work of restoring the buildings and library of the University of Louvain after the War. He says that plans for this work, which will entail the expenditure of approximately \$5,000,000, have been under preparation for some time. It was to consult with Belgian officials and to obtain from them detailed plans and drawings of the buildings, together with a report of the actual damage that he went to Europe a few months ago.

The committee in charge will be composed, he says, of heads of some of the leading universities and colleges of the United States and several prominent American financiers. Part of the plan will be to replace as far as possible, the library that was burned. Mr. Carver said work would begin as soon as peace was declared. The restored university will be the gift to Belgium of America's educational institutions.—Michigan Catholic.

I know the best way by which to reform the world: let each man begin with himself.—Pope Pius IX.

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FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE MISSION
Taichowfu, China, Nov. 26, 1916
Dear Readers of CATHOLIC RECORD
That your charity towards my mission is approved by the highest ecclesiastical authorities of Canada let me quote from a letter from His Excellency, The Most Rev. Peregrine F. Stagni, O. S. M., D. D., Apostolic Delegate, Ottawa: "I have been watching with much interest the contributions to the Fund opened on behalf of your missions by the CATHOLIC RECORD. The success has been very gratifying and shows the deep interest which our Catholic people take in the work of the missionary in foreign lands. . . . I bless you most cordially and all your labors, as a pledge my earnest wishes for your greatest success in all your undertakings." I entreat you to continue the support of my struggling mission, assuring you a remembrance in my prayers and Masses.
Yours faithfully in Jesus and Mary.
J. M. FRASER.

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I know the best way by which to reform the world: let each man begin with himself.—Pope Pius IX.