

father would—that I had no more... father would—that I had no more... father would—that I had no more...

"Ah! That was my hour, madame! I kissed his hand and he... "Ah! That was my hour, madame! I kissed his hand and he...

He fumbled in his pocket a moment, his eyes shining, his whole... He fumbled in his pocket a moment, his eyes shining, his whole...

"Madame sees that I have spoken... "Madame sees that I have spoken... "Madame sees that I have spoken...

"And now, if madame will have... "And now, if madame will have... "And now, if madame will have...

"I think there are very few persons... "I think there are very few persons... "I think there are very few persons...

ing. But the young gentleman him-... ing. But the young gentleman him-... ing. But the young gentleman him-...

TRUSTWORTHINESS

As your children dependable in... As your children dependable in... As your children dependable in...

He fumbled in his pocket a moment... He fumbled in his pocket a moment... He fumbled in his pocket a moment...

"Madame sees that I have spoken... "Madame sees that I have spoken... "Madame sees that I have spoken...

"And now, if madame will have... "And now, if madame will have... "And now, if madame will have...

"I think there are very few persons... "I think there are very few persons... "I think there are very few persons...

unprofitable branch only meet to be... unprofitable branch only meet to be... unprofitable branch only meet to be...

I touch upon this matter simply... I touch upon this matter simply... I touch upon this matter simply...

There is no rope can strangle song... There is no rope can strangle song... There is no rope can strangle song...

When the idea of a poet's meeting... When the idea of a poet's meeting... When the idea of a poet's meeting...

THE RETREAT MOVEMENT

Beginning with the letter part of... Beginning with the letter part of... Beginning with the letter part of...

There is no rope can strangle song... There is no rope can strangle song... There is no rope can strangle song...

While in the trenches he wrote a... While in the trenches he wrote a... While in the trenches he wrote a...

ROUGH BOUQUET

There is no rope can strangle song... There is no rope can strangle song... There is no rope can strangle song...

CARDINAL GIBBONS' PRAYER

"We pray Thee, O God of might... "We pray Thee, O God of might... "We pray Thee, O God of might...

effect a real change for the better... effect a real change for the better... effect a real change for the better...

MARRIAGE BONDS

It is alarming to contrast the Catho... It is alarming to contrast the Catho... It is alarming to contrast the Catho...

OVERALLS AND PATCHES

The American Woolen Company is a... The American Woolen Company is a... The American Woolen Company is a...

St. Jerome's College



WHEN USING WILSON'S FLY PADS... Best of all Fly Killers 10c per Packet at all Druggists, Grocers and General Stores

Unless the Lord keep the city, he... Unless the Lord keep the city, he... Unless the Lord keep the city, he...

ATHLETES

"ABSORBINE JR." Makes an Ideal Rub-Down... "ABSORBINE JR." Makes an Ideal Rub-Down... "ABSORBINE JR." Makes an Ideal Rub-Down...

Cuticura SOAP and Cuticura Ointment

Ursuline College of Arts

It is a great virtue to know how... It is a great virtue to know how... It is a great virtue to know how...

ATHLETES

"ABSORBINE JR." Makes an Ideal Rub-Down... "ABSORBINE JR." Makes an Ideal Rub-Down... "ABSORBINE JR." Makes an Ideal Rub-Down...

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The Catholic Record

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trace of the latter. It was faith and reason that induced St. Francis Xavier to enter the religious life.

Others say that they are waiting for a special sign that Almighty God wants them. Our Lord once spoke of a wicked and adulterous nation that sought a sign, and a sign would not be given it.

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION

The unparading truth of Dr. Emil Joseph Dillon's "Inside Story of the Peace Conference" may make the veteran correspondent many powerful enemies, but it earns him the gratitude of all who are earnest and uncompromising adversaries of autocracy and intolerance.

Here was a proposition that does honor to the statesman who undertook to sustain it. It was something that would help make democracy safe, and it was something with which obviously no fair-minded man would quarrel.

Strangely enough, the proposition was received with marked coldness. Lord Robert Cecil, speaking for Great Britain, informed the Conference that in England the Catholics could not possibly be set on a footing of perfect equality with their Protestant fellow-citizens because the constitution forbids it.

It is rather disconcerting for Catholics to learn that the profession of principles for which we went to War in 1914 was a mere national hypocrisy. It is true of course, as a British statesman has put it, that the War has shown that there is no more powerful weapon than a lie, cunningly told and persistently propagated.

The history of all nations has demonstrated that where social and political conditions were such as to call for reform, the longer the reform was postponed the greater was the reaction.

FRUSTRATED FREEDOM OF CITIZENSHIP

The history of all nations has demonstrated that where social and political conditions were such as to call for reform, the longer the reform was postponed the greater was the reaction.

To generous-hearted boys who are desirous of devoting themselves to the service of Our Divine Master, the Christian Brothers of Ontario extend a cordial invitation to join their ranks.

Prison bars and stone walls and penal enactments cannot destroy the desire for freedom that is in the human breast. Lleyd George, Sir Robert Borden, W. M. Hughes, W. M. Massey and R. A. Squires last January issued a joint message to their "fellow-citizens of the British Empire" urging as the solitary hope for peace, good-will among men based on our faith in God as the Father of our common brotherhood.

THE CONFESSION

Amid the deluge of, rubbishy picture plays, and vulgar, when not indecent vaudeville, it is refreshing to find a worthy theme worthily treated. The theme of "The Confession" is the inviolable secrecy which seals the sacred confidence between priest and penitent in Confession.

THE PROFITEER ON TOP

A gentleman whom I know went with his wife the other day to buy two carpet squares. The dealer named a price for two; and my friend seemed indispensed to pay it. At once, the sum of \$75 was deducted from the total amount.

Such experiences are quite common to buyers who are not anxious to show that they have money by eagerly paying the first amount that is mentioned, and as soon as it is mentioned. Business, both at wholesale and at retail, has become a game of grab; and "all the traffic will bear" is the maxim of the day.

These, and other thoughts equally unpleasant, are renewed on reading that the Board of Commerce is, at the moment of writing, without even one member to carry on the work from which so much was expected.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE NEW Bachelor Tax in France, which has now become law, increases the normal income-tax by 25%.

THE FACT that Canada, as represented by her legislators, has "no money" for the returned soldier, but can vote substantial increases in their own emolument with enthusiasm is an object lesson which should not be lost upon the country at large.

THE ENORMOUS growth in illicit stills in Ontario since the adoption of prohibition, as shown by figures submitted to the Senate by Sir James Laughland, goes to show that prohibitory enactments of the kind are not necessarily a specific for

every ill that may afflict the body-politic, and that shutting off the spigot does not necessarily mean stepping the leak at the bung hole.

"THE RELIGION of the natural man," says Cardinal Newman, "is based on self-sufficiency and results in self-satisfaction. . . . But the Religion of Christ is based on His self-willness, and must result in His satisfaction. . . . and all Christians must walk by His light, who is the true Light of men, because He is their supreme Teacher and will be their Final Judge."

IN SAYING that (in regard to the Lambeth Conference, in which several bishops from Canada are taking part) "obviously great moral weight attaches to the deliberations of the bishops of the Anglican communion from all over the world" The London Daily Chronicle reminds them that the conference "has no technical or legal authority."

THIS is illustrated by the fate which befell an English rector recently in the deprivation of his living for practicing the service of Benediction in his parish church, and otherwise showing a belief in the Real Presence.

THE DELIVERY within the past two months of a course of lectures at the Catholic Institute of Paris, on French Canada, is an event worth chronicling. The series which comprised ten lectures was arranged by Mgr. Baudrillard, Rector of the Institute, and the course, which was designed to interest French Catholics in their kindred overseas, was entrusted to Canon Chartier, a former Fellow. It is stated that the series was made possible by the co-operation of Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec, and M. Pailhues Roy, Canada's Commissioner General in the French capital.

LOVERS of clean sport should include the gentle St. Francis de Sales among their patrons. It is recalled that the Saint was an accomplished rider and fencer, as several young men chiding under his influence for good in the Geneva of his day, and wishing to disgrace him by proving him a coward, found to their cost. Misinterpreting his gentleness for weakness these young men waylaid St. Francis upon one occasion and attacked him with drawn swords.

What has already been said in favor of charity holds good for the inculcation of the pardoning of injuries which is no less solemnly commanded by the Lord: "Do good to your enemies; do good to them that hate you; pray for them that persecute you and calumniate you, that you may be the children of your Father who is in Heaven, Who maketh His sun to rise upon the good and bad" (Matt. v. 44, 45). Hence that terribly severe warning of the Apostle St. John: "Whosoever hateth his brother is a murderer. And you

THE POPE AND THE NATIONS

BENEDICT XV'S CALL TO PEACE

EXHORTS ALL PEOPLES TO UNITED IN THE BONDS OF CHARITY

By Divine Providence, Archbishop, Primate, Archbishops, Bishops and Ordinaries in Peace and Communion With the Holy See.

For Ourselves, never since, by the hidden designs of God, we were raised to this Chair have we ceased to do everything in Our power from the very beginning of the War that all the nations of the world might resume cordial relations as soon as possible. To that end we never ceased to pray, to repeat exhortations, to propose ways of arrangement, to try every means, in fact to open by Divine aid, a path to a just, honorable and lasting peace; and at the same time we exercised all Our paternal care to alleviate everywhere that terrible load of sorrow and disaster of every sort by which the immense tragedy was accompanied.

And now, just as from the beginning of Our troubled pontificate the charity of Jesus Christ led Us to work both for the return of peace and to alleviate the horrors of the War, so now that comparative peace has been concluded, this same charity urges Us to exhort all the children of the Church, and all mankind, to clear their hearts of bitterness, and give place to mutual love and concord.

FORGIVENESS AND RECONCILIATION

There is no need for us of long proof to show that society would incur the risk of great loss if, while peace is signed, latent hostility and enmity were to continue among the nations. There is no need to mention the loss of all that maintains and fosters civil life, such as commerce and industry, art and literature, which flourish only when the nations are at peace. But what is ever more important, grave harm would accrue to the form and essence of the Christian life, which consists essentially in charity and the preaching of which is called the Gospel of peace. (Eph. vi. 15.)

You know well, and we have frequently reminded you of it, nothing was so often and so carefully inculcated on His disciples by Jesus Christ as this precept of mutual charity as the one which contains all others. Christ called it the new commandment, His very own, and desired that it should be the sign of Christians by which they might be distinguished from all others; and on the eve of His death it was His last testament to His disciples to love one another and thus try to imitate the ineffable unity of the three Divine Persons in the Trinity. "That they may be one as we also are one. . . . that they may be made perfect in one." (John xvii, 21, 23.)

The Apostles, following in the steps of the Divine Master, and conforming to His word and commands, were unceasing in their exhortation to the faithful: "Before all things have a constant mutual charity among yourselves" (1 Peter iv. 8). "But above all these things have charity which is the bond of perfection" (Col. iii, 14). "Dearly beloved, let us love one another for charity is God" (1 John iv, 7). Our brethren of the first Christian ages faithfully observed these commands of Jesus Christ and the Apostles. They belonged to different and rival nations; yet they willingly forgot their causes of quarrel and lived in perfect concord, and such a union of hearts was in striking contrast with the deadly enmities by which human society was then consumed.

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CHOOSING THE RIGHT PATH

Vocation and vacation are words so similar in form as to be very easily and often confounded and, indeed, they express ideas that are not so far removed from each other as might be at first supposed. With the closing of the school year and the coming of vacation, to how many of our boys and girls does not the thought come: "Where shall I go next year? What line of work shall I take up? What do I intend to be?" And during the vacation months, how many parents will be concerned and, perhaps, worried by the same thoughts in regard to their children.

So much may depend on the answer to these questions now—this very year—for the individual, for society, and for the Church, that a word of guidance and encouragement may be helpful to some of our young readers.

Scarcely have you stepped forth from the school-room after the closing exercises, than you begin to think what position in life will be most agreeable and which will bring the greatest and quickest remunerative returns. No doubt, you are very much concerned about a line of business in which there are possibilities of advancement in material things. But, does it never enter your mind that there is something of greater importance to you than a well-paying job? Remember that while the world is inviting you to take your place in its toiling, bustling, restless life, the Divine Master, too, is calling eagerly for laborers in that higher life of non-separation and of service—the priesthood and the religious life.

Never was the need for help for the Church's divine mission of saving souls greater than it is here and now. Priests and religious teachers are everywhere in demand to supply urgent needs that must be met at the peril of the loss of thousands to the faith in the near future. From our own great Western Land comes the cry for churches and schools, for priests and teachers, appealing to our boys and girls as it did to St. Patrick of old when, in the ardent and noble ambition of his young boyhood, he heard the voices that thrilled his soul: "Come, holy youth, and walk among us!"

When, then, you are considering your future career, forget not the vast harvest-fields of God where the laborers are so few. Be interested in the work of God's Church, be anxious to further the work for which Our Saviour gave His very life, and yearn to be, at least, of some little service in that great cause. What higher or better life could any boy embrace than that of the priesthood or the Brotherhood, or any girl than that of Spouse of Christ.

St. Bernard says that "Almighty God, in calling one to the priesthood, exalts him even above the angels and archangels, the thrones and dominations," while St. Mary Magdalene of Pazzi says: "The religious life is the simplest, surest, and shortest way to Heaven." Surely there is no worldly career to compare with these.

Someone will say: "I do not feel called to the priesthood or to the religious life." In the matter of vocation, feeling or sentiment plays a minor part. Thus, we may classify vocation under two headings; that of faith or reason, and that of sentiment or attraction. The former is the surer guide, and it may be unaccompanied by the least

1. Have I a right intention? The glory of God, my own salvation, or the salvation of others.

2. Have I the necessary qualifications? Such as health, steady disposition, virtuous habits, ability to make the required studies.

3. Will the superiors accept me? Surely there are hundreds of graduates from our schools who could answer "Yes" to these questions; and the reading of these lines may prove to be an actual grace for them if it direct their thoughts, or impel a more serious consideration of the all-important question of vocation.

We would urge upon our older readers the blessed task of pointing out the right path to those about to start their career in life. Suggest the idea of the priesthood and the religious life to those graduates in whom you perceive the necessary qualities; encourage, support, and pray for them. St. Thomas says: "It is laudable and very meritorious, from charity and with truth, to lead others to the religious state. Those who induce others to enter religion, not only commit no sin, but even merit a great reward."

Hardly will the boys and girls be graduated before the representatives of various business concerns and commercial schools will be pestering them with glowing accounts of their special courses and the certainty of quick and remunerative returns, perhaps even in a profession for which they have no aptitude. Can you not act as the representatives of Our Divine Lord? He, too, promises a rich reward: a hundred-fold and life everlasting, and He will give the grace necessary for such a life. Do not oppose the boy or girl who expresses a wish to embrace a higher life. They will meet with opposition enough, even from good people. It is poor service to a child to tend to all his material wants and then to interfere in the thing that means his happiness here, and perhaps hereafter.

We need many more vocations: many priests, many nuns, many Christian Brothers to do the work of the Lord. We may well trust that God will supply the vocations; but it is a great part of the parents' duty to cooperate with the call of God, and by their prayers and their suggestions to keep the hearts of their children open to that call. And so, during these days particularly, the Christian mother will find plenty of food for thought in the question whether or not she has done all that she could do in helping her children to find the place in life to which God has called them.

To generous-hearted boys who are desirous of devoting themselves to the service of Our Divine Master, the Christian Brothers of Ontario extend a cordial invitation to join their ranks. In the De La Salle College at Aurora, a boy's vacation is tested while he follows the regular High School course and receives, as well, a thorough religious training. Remember that the field is large, the laborers few, and the reward great. Holy Scripture says: "They that instruct many unto justice shall shine as stars for all eternity." Let those, then, that yearn to help in extending Christ's Kingdom on earth, hasten to enroll themselves under the banner of the religious educator. As Bishop Byrne says: "There is at this hour no work as important as that of Christian education. It means the saving of man, the saving of Christian civilization, and the saving of the Church."

The basic principle of economic and religious stability is freedom.

JULY 10, 1920

know that no murderer hath eternal life abiding in himself" (1 John iii, 15).

Our Lord Jesus Christ, in teaching us how to pray to God, makes us say that we wish for pardon as we forgive others: "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us" (Matt. vi, 2).

And if the observance of this law is sometimes hard and difficult, we have not only the timely assistance of the grace of Our Divine Redeemer, but also His example to help us to overcome the difficulty.

THE DUTY OF CHARITY

Christian charity ought not to be content with not hating our enemies and loving them as brothers; it also demands that we treat them with kindness, following the rule of the Divine Master.

Never indeed was there a time when we should stretch the bounds of charity more than in these days of universal suffering and sorrow; never perhaps as today has humanity so needed that universal beneficence which springs from the love of others, and is full of sacrifice and zeal.

When one regards all these miseries by which the human race is stricken one inevitably thinks of the traveller in the Gospel (Luke x, 30 et seq), who, going down from Jerusalem to Jericho, fell among thieves, who robbed him, and covered him with wounds and left him half dead.

This work, this duty the Church claims as her own as heir and guardian of the spirit of Jesus Christ—the Church whose entire existence is a marvellously varied tissue of all kinds of good deeds.

clothe themselves "as elect of God, holy and beloved with pity and kindness" (Gal. iii, 12). Let them show this charity in their writings by abstaining not only from false and groundless accusations but also from all intemperance and bitterness of language, all of which is contrary to the law of Christ and does but reopen sores as yet unhealed, seeing that the slightest touch is a serious irritant to a heart whose wounds are recent.

All that we have said here to individuals about the duty of charity we wish to say also to the peoples who have been delivered from the burden of a long War, in order that, when every cause of disagreement has been, as far as possible, removed, and without prejudice to the rights of justice, they may resume friendly relations among themselves.

Truly, as we have already said, this Apostolic See has never wavered of teaching during the War such pardon of offences and the fraternal reconciliation of the peoples, in conformity with the most holy law of Jesus Christ, and in agreement with the needs of civil life and human intercourse; nor did it allow that amid dissension and hate these moral principles should be forgotten.

A PAPAL CONCESSION

And this concord between civilized nations is maintained and fostered by the modern custom of visits and meetings of which the Heads of States and Princes are accustomed to treat of matters of special importance. So then, considering the changed circumstances of the times and the dangerous trend of events, and in order to encourage this concord, we would not be unwilling to relax in some measure the severity of the conditions justly laid down by Our Predecessors, when the civil power of the Apostolic See was overthrown, against the official visits of the Heads of Catholic States to Rome.

Things being thus restored, the order required by justice and charity re-established and the nation reconciled, it is much to be desired, Venerable Brethren, that all States, putting aside mutual suspicion, should unite in one league, or rather a sort of family of peoples, calculated both to maintain their own independence and safeguard the order of human society.

Therefore, Venerable Brethren, We pray you and exhort you in the mercy and charity of Jesus Christ, strive with all zeal and diligence not only to urge the faithful entrusted to your care to abandon hatred and to pardon offences; but, and what is more immediately practical, to promote all those works of Christian benevolence which bring aid to the needy, comfort to the afflicted and protection to the weak, and to give opportune and appropriate assistance of every kind to all who have suffered from the War.

The Church will certainly not refuse her zealous aid to States united under the Christian law by any of their undertakings inspired by justice and charity, inasmuch as she herself the most perfect type of universal society. She possesses in her organization and institutions a wonderful instrument for bringing this brotherhood among men, not only for their eternal salvation but also for their material well-being in this world; she leads them through temporal well-being to the sure acquisition of eternal blessings.

to a unity that favored its prosperity and glory. On this point St. Augustine well says: "This celestial city, in its life here on earth, calls to itself citizens of every nation, and forms out of all the peoples one varied society; it is not harassed by differences in customs, laws and institutions, which serve to the attainment or the maintenance of peace on earth; it neither rends nor destroys anything but rather guards all and adapts itself to all; however these things may vary among the nations, they are all directed to the same end of peace on earth as long as they do not hinder the exercise of religion, which teaches the worship of the true and living God" (De Civitate Dei, lib. xix, cap. 17).

A FINAL EXHORTATION

To come back to what we said at the beginning, We turn affectionately to all Our children and conjure them in the name of Our Lord Jesus Christ to forget mutual differences and offenses and draw together in the bonds of Christian charity, from which none are excluded and within which none are strangers. We fervently exhort all the nations, under the inspiration of Christian benevolence, to establish a true peace among themselves and join together in an alliance which shall be just and therefore lasting.

ROME, June 25.—The full text of the Pope's allocution to the French pilgrims in St. Peter's on the occasion of the canonization of St. Joan of Arc was as follows:

How many memories yesterday recall, and how many today will recall for those who were present eleven years ago at the Beatification of Joan of Arc and have been happy witnesses also of her Canonization. But the thing is so natural that Our Venerable Brother, the Bishop of Orleans, began his eloquent discourse by recalling those happy memories.

GLORY OF THE SAINTS

But after paying the tribute of recollection to our Predecessors, cannot but express the great joy we feel that it has been granted us to crown Joan of Arc with the glory of the Saints. In carrying out this high office we know that we have been privileged to do something which goes straight home to the hearts of our beloved children of France.

MONTEAGLE'S PLAN

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY FOR IRELAND PROPOSED

London, June 30.—The Irish problem now enters upon a new parliamentary phase. After heated debates the House of Commons has accepted by big majorities practically the whole of the Government's Home Rule Bill. The Nationalists have not appeared once during the discussion, and nobody, least of all the ministers, pretend that the Irish section wants the bill.

NEW PROPOSAL

Lord Montague has come out with another bill which the House of Lords will begin to consider at once. It proposes to give to Ireland, with few exceptions, the constitution of a self-governing dominion and calls an Irish constituent assembly to frame the scheme. Ulster counties may vote themselves out and take a fresh vote every five years.

on Lord Montague's plan and just sets up a constituent assembly on the basis of Dominion Home Rule, we will be surprised if, after reflection, the greater number do not come in.

HOPELESSNESS

They see the hopelessness of interminable guerrilla warfare with the executive. Patriotic Irishmen have been driven to the Sinn Fein by the stress of events. Let these men have a fair chance. They will bring the same sort of intelligence and zeal to the framing of a constitution for Ireland as they are now devoting to irregular executive work which is taking the law out of the hands of the regular authorities and administering it with methodical assiduity.

What is now possible is that the Government may allow the Montague bill to be read a second time and refer it, with the Government bill, to a joint committee of both Houses so as to enable the whole question to be revived afresh and settled by an agreed bill at the autumn session in November.

Let us shake hands, is Mr. Lloyd George's last message to Ireland.

PEOPLE'S ADDRESS TO FRENCH PILGRIMS

DELIVERED ON OCCASION OF JOAN OF ARC CANONIZATION

By N. C. W. G. News Service

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Lord Montague has come out with another bill which the House of Lords will begin to consider at once. It proposes to give to Ireland, with few exceptions, the constitution of a self-governing dominion and calls an Irish constituent assembly to frame the scheme. Ulster counties may vote themselves out and take a fresh vote every five years.

Church for the uplifting to moral perfection of her children. And if the French are the first to profit by it it will be for the happiness of all friends of France, for the figure of Joan of Arc is such that it cannot be understood without the light of the supernatural.

Without this light there would be too much that is inexplicable in a girl who was faced with all the undertakings of War but was not hindered either by her youth or her girlhood. If, on the other hand, one remembers that Joan had no thought, God as no word, did not act from natural motive or caprice, but was moved to do all she did by the sense of the supernatural, or, to use a better phrase, by the very voice of God, then one cannot but fall down in admiration of this young Virgin, chosen directly by God as His envoy and messenger.

THE SANCTITY OF JOAN

"Thus we have shown naturally—almost involuntarily, one might say—the secret of the Sanctity of Joan. We are not sorry to have done so for it brings us back to what we said before, that the Decree of Canonization of the Maid of Orleans contains a lesson that the Church has to teach all its children for their spiritual progress.

How many memories yesterday recall, and how many today will recall for those who were present eleven years ago at the Beatification of Joan of Arc and have been happy witnesses also of her Canonization. But the thing is so natural that Our Venerable Brother, the Bishop of Orleans, began his eloquent discourse by recalling those happy memories.

APOSTOLIC BLESSING

"How often on the lips of the French people who have come to us these days have been the hope and prayer that the celebration of the canonization of Joan of Arc may help to increase the glory and happiness of France. This hope and prayer we make ours too, both for the French nation and every single French person. But, in order that this common desire may be attained, we add to it the Apostolic Benediction which shall be at the same time witness of Our benevolence and pledge of Divine favors.

DISTANT RELATIVE OF GEN. WASHINGTON BECOMES PRIEST

Among the young men ordained to the priesthood at Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., on Sunday, June 13th, was the Rev. Richard B. Washington, a great-grand nephew of Gen. George Washington. Father Washington is the great grandson of John Augustine Washington, who was a full brother of the first President of the republic.

INTENTION OF THE CHURCH

The Decree of Canonization of Joan of Arc is not the production of an academy of history or science; it must never be forgotten that it is the fruit of the magistrature of the Church. For that reason we are sure that the many pilgrims present in Rome on the memorable occasion will not only see in the Decree the honor paid to one of the greatest of their people but will think of the solemn lesson to be learned from it, which is in the intention of the

Church by Father Dubois, S. M., in February, 1912. Returning to Richmond, he came under the notice of Bishop O'Connell of that city who sent him to the American College in Rome. After a year he returned to the States and entered Mt. St. Mary's College, where he made studies in philosophy and theology.

Father Washington is a nephew of Rev. Beverley Tucker of Virginia and a first cousin of Rev. Arthur Lloyd of South America and of Rev. H. St. George Tucker of Japan, all bishops of the Episcopal Church. He is also a nephew of Lawrence Washington, late librarian of the reading room of the house of representatives. The newly-ordained priest is the second of the Washington family to attend Mt. St. Mary's, a nephew of the general, George W. Washington, having been registered there as a student between the years 1828 and 1886.—Catholic Union and Times.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

MISSION SUNDAY

To preach the Gospel is a ministry dear to the heart of every true pastor. "The spirit of the Lord is upon me, because the Lord hath anointed me; He hath sent me to preach to the meek, to heal the contrite of heart, and to preach a release to the captive, and deliverance to them that are shut up."

Our Divine Saviour appropriated these words to Himself to Whom the Prophet evidently referred. The mission of Christ included the preaching of the message which God the Father gave Him and evidently occupied a place of the greatest importance. The Apostles in choosing the deacons to minister to the material wants of the growing congregations gave their appreciation of what importance they placed on the "ministry of the word."

It is the evidence of this spirit which leads us to suggest that where possible at all the pastors add to this list of instructions one of the missionary spirit. In many dioceses we have at present an annual collection for the Catholic Church Extension Society. The bishops uniting their voice with that of the Holy Father endeavor to extend the boundaries of the Church. They are thinking of the straying sheep and the others without the fold. Practically all of them have urged the pastors to give special attention to this great work.

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 unchristian! Missionaries are urgently needed to go to their rescue.

SACRED HEART BURSAR

Previously acknowledged \$4,682 75

Previously acknowledged \$1,579 72

Previously acknowledged \$1,484 87

It is unfortunate that circumstances do not permit that aid be given to parishes asking our co-operation with their missionary work. The Extension office has no one at present to respond to such very legitimate calls. But we feel that it will not in any way curb the zealous efforts of those who under often difficult and trying circumstances aid in this great and holy work. To the Mission Sunday we look for results that will in time be very great. Protestant bodies with well organized committees find this means one of the most potent for missionary work. What would not be the results for the Kingdom of God if the faithful and zealous pastor would add his efforts to ours who for the means to carry on this work depend upon the good will of the various congregations and the grace of God, who desires above all things that His Gospel may be given every soul. Donations may be addressed to: Rev. T. O'Donnell, President, Catholic Church Extension Society, 67 Bond St., Toronto.

CONTRIBUTIONS THROUGH THIS OFFICE SHOULD BE ADDRESSED:

EXTENSION, CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, London, Ont.

PREVIOUSLY ACKNOWLEDGED \$9,508 88

MASS INTENTIONS

Mrs. C. F. McGillivray, Reserve Mines..... 2 00

DONATIONS

THE POPE'S PRAYER

Rome, June 1.—The allocution delivered at the canonization of Joan of Arc was concluded with the following impressive words:

"O Lord Almighty, who to save France spoke one day to Joan, and with Your very voice showed her the way to follow to put an end to the troubles with which her country was afflicted, speak again today not only to the French people present here, but also to those who can only be here in spirit—and better still—to all who have at heart the good of France. Speak, Lord, and may Your word be the blessing to uphold the bishops and may it facilitate for the authorities, whose worthy representatives we greet here today, the charge of ensuring the true greatness of the country; may it bring home to all the French people the need of following the voice of God that it may be given to all after having followed the example of Joan of Arc down here, to share one day in the glory of the heroine whom we have the joy of knowing saying: 'St. Joan of Arc pray for us; St. Joan of Arc pray for your country.'"

FATHER FRASER'S CHINA MISSION FUND

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

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 unchristian! Missionaries are urgently needed to go to their rescue.

China Mission College, Almonte Ontario, Canada, is for the education of priests for China. It has already fourteen 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.

Previously acknowledged \$4,682 75

Previously acknowledged \$1,579 72

Previously acknowledged \$1,484 87

Previously acknowledged \$1,579 72

Previously acknowledged \$1,484 87

FIVE MINUTE SERMON

BY REV. M. DOSSAERT

SEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST

GOOD AND BAD FRUITS

"Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit, shall be cut down and shall be cast into the fire."

1. Whenever the love of God ceases to glow in a man's heart, and his childlike fear of God departs, whenever he ceases to think of God, and takes no more delight in prayer or in reading and hearing God's word, whenever he begins to neglect the Sacraments and feels no enthusiasm for God's honor and the welfare of his neighbor, then his heart is exposed, defenseless to all temptations of the world, the flesh and the devil, and cannot resist them.

2. But, on the other hand, evil disappears in proportion as good increases. When man has these hearts filled with genuine love of religion, living faith and firm hope, their whole life is affected, and the greater the scope is given to what is good, the more surely will the enemy of souls retreat, be killed and conquered.

Every well-disposed person amongst us no doubt wishes with all his heart that all sins and bad habits could be banished from our midst. Let us therefore all make this our aim, and all work together, those in authority, parents, as well as young people; let us do our best to promote a good spirit and an interest in whatever raises and benefits our community in the sight of God and man.

CROWDING OUT SUNDAY

"Are industry and artificial recreation so encroaching on Sunday that it is gradually disappearing as a day of rest?" asks the Literary Digest.

"There is something of this alarm in Europe, where, in Spain and Italy, Sunday newspapers have been prohibited as dangerously inciting to an idle community, and, in Poland, the new government is seeking to give the rest day the sanction of law."

"Recreation, so-called, often leaves the worker in worse condition than when he stopped his labor on Saturday night. The day he should have passed in trying to 'recreate' himself has been spent, instead, amid the nervous strain of crowds and the screaming hilarity of all sorts of harmful thrillers, and he is neither morally benefited nor physically rested."

"Moreover, the numerous places of amusement required by the six-

day trollers demand an increasingly larger army of others who must work on Sunday to provide the necessary entertainment.

"There is less of Sunday now than at any time in the world's history. For every man who takes his pleasure on that day, others must work. The pleasure filled Sunday is fast receding the appearance of a work-filled Sunday. Ten and twenty years ago we used to hear that modern industry was the great safeguard of the Sabbath rest. The Sabbath began and had its original sanction in normal and religious considerations, and it is a noteworthy fact that these same considerations are the only effective ones existing today for the maintenance of the Sunday rest day.

"We have only to look at the mill sections of the east to see how far the seven-day week has encroached upon us. When the moral and religious sanctions and safeguards of Sunday begin to weaken, we can not place much reliance on materialistic interests making very strong efforts to retain what is to them an unprofitable day.

"The fact that the world stops for a day every seven days—wheels cease their motion, banks close their doors, factory fires are covered, railway schedules are decreased, schools and universities cease their activities, and all civilized mankind straightens up for a day of release from its task—that fact is one of the most astounding facts a man can consider.

"The man who ought to be most interested in the kind of observance likely to observe the Sabbath for his higher and most beneficial uses is the workman. When Sunday begins to vanish, he will be first to lose it.

"The fact of Sunday makes it possible for the poor man to have fifty two days of vacation every year. Take this away, let all the weeks flow into each other as a ceaseless stream of labor, and life would not be worth much.

"There are two ways of abolishing the weekly rest day. One way is to indulge in amusements that are not recreational, and disregard the higher uses of the day; the other way is simply to strike it out of the calendar of the week. The first way makes the second more probable."

THE FUTURE OF HUNGARY

Hungary is a country of many nationalities. American Catholics will easily understand the situation, when we call attention to the fact that there is great analogy between the development of both countries, and hence between the upbuilding of their respective Churches. When the histories of both countries began, for Hungary, as an independent State, at the end of the ninth century, for the United States towards the end of the eighteenth century, the people who organized the State were not numerous enough to carry out their program. Large tracts of land were without population, and governments had to promote immigration. As soon as Hungary was well organized, which may be considered as an accomplished fact when St. Stephen was crowned (1000) with the crown sent by Pope Sylvester II, the tide of immigration began. This was prompted and in every possible way fostered by the kings who granted lands and privileges to the newcomers. Already under St. Stephen there were founded German settlements in the northeast. In 1141 a start was made on a larger scale by the German colonization in the southeast. This is the part of Hungary known under the special name of Transylvania. It is surrounded by mountains, which rise to 6,000-6,500 feet on the eastern and southern side, the frontier against Rumania, while towards the great lowland of central Hungary they reach the height of 2,000-3,000 feet, though three important rivers and their large valleys break through the chains of mountains in the latter direction. The system of mountains that separate the great lowland from the country lying east of it was called *Sylva regia* in the chancery of the kings, and hence the country behind it, the eastern part of the greater territory, was named *Transsylvania*.

The German colonists who came to these parts were Franks and Flemings. Since they migrated at the time when the Saxon dynasty reigned in Germany, the Hungarian called them Saxons. They accepted this name and are known by it even today. Others followed: Walloons and Italians, though in much smaller numbers. In the middle of the thirteenth century Rumanians began to come in from the south. In the fourteenth century and still more in the fifteenth century their numbers became greater. They suffered much from the Turks and the wars that came in the train of the Moslem. North of the Carpathian mountains life was more secure. These Rumanians were schismatics, and it was only at the end of the seventeenth century that the first attempt was made to win them over to the Catholic Faith. In 1697 their Bishop together with 1,500 priests signed the declaration of union by which they accepted the Catholic religion. But later their schismatic monks came from Russia and Serbia and succeeded in winning the majority back to schism. Now but one-third of them are in union with the Holy See.

The later Middle Ages saw also an immigration of Ruthenians into Hungary. They settled in the northeast, which was the nearest to their old home. In 1647 they accepted the union with the Catholic Church and have faithfully kept it ever since.

A war broke out between the Turks and Serbians in 1690 and the latter were defeated in 1690. They fled in great numbers to southern Hungary, which had only shortly been freed from Moslem rule. King Leopold I. granted them land on condition that they would always be loyal subjects to the Apostolic King. They were, and still are schismatics.

Thus the World War found a mixture of people in Hungary. Though the majority of the nation is Catholic, and the State also has a Catholic character, it shows itself in many ways, there are many tribes of land where people differing in speech and in religion from the Hungarians are in a majority. There are, for instance, counties—Hungary was divided into counties, *comitatus*, by St. Stephen, the general outlines of the division surviving to this very day—where from fifty to sixty per cent. are Rumanians. In others the Serbians number from twenty to thirty per cent. In the northwest Slovaks often number from fifty to seventy per cent. In many counties from neighboring countries in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Driven from home by the Hussite trouble, they were hospitably received by the Kings of Hungary, who of course were always good Catholics.

The revolution in Hungary not only set loose the devil from within but also all the enemies who dwell outside the country, each wishing to appropriate that part of the country where the people of his speech were to be found in large numbers. These alien enemies marched into the country, occupying county after county and town after town. All the while the revolution was despoiling the Church in the capital and midlands, and the Catholics of the borderlands also had much to suffer. It so happens that all the invaders of Hungary are also enemies of the Church. The Governments of Serbia and Rumania are strongly schismatic, they keep their own national orthodox Church in strict union with the State authorities are all powerful in all matters connected with the life of the Church. It may be easily understood that such Governments cannot grasp the aims and methods of the Catholic Church. Since the invaders had not only the intention of occupying but also of keeping the parts of Hungary their troops entered, it is clear that from the first moment the occupation brought a series of suffering and sorrows to the Catholic Church in Hungary. Its life was hampered with in many ways. All communications between the Bishops and parish priests were rendered impossible, as also the appeals from the Bishops to their Metropolitans. The pulpits were carefully watched. For instance, many priests were imprisoned for citing texts from Holy Writ. The Provincial of the Transylvania province of the Franciscans was sentenced to one year of prison, because he told his hearers that St. Stephen was the first King of Hungary, and had been named and the chief instrument in bringing the country to the Faith of Christ.

The Religious Orders are suffering most by the foreign occupation; since they are organized all over the country, and communication between different houses is now impossible. A word must be said about the Czechs. They are or at least ought to be Catholics, but being entirely under French Masonic influence, they have inaugurated a persecution of the Church. This affects northern Hungary which is now occupied by them. They are driving away members of various Religious Orders, both men and women, from the schools and colleges. The White Fathers have lost their college at Kassa, the Priest Fathers more than half a dozen of their schools in different parts, and it is also intended to seize Church lands.

The Hungarian Government has presented great numbers of petitions to the Entente mission against outrages committed by alien occupants of other lands, but as yet no redress has come. If the three invading powers are successful in keeping the parts of Hungary they are holding, the Catholic Church, organized there since the year 1,000 on a basis of perfect unity, will be torn into parts. American Catholics can hardly believe this. But let them picture to themselves the parts of the States, where the people are of another speech, for instance certain districts in New England, where French is spoken, or Wisconsin, where German is spoken, and Arizona and New Mexico, where Spanish is spoken. Now if these districts were to be torn from the States and annexed to respective countries, French Canada, Germany and Mexico, it would be resented not only by the English-speaking people, who would rightly say that they had shown great hospitality to these settlers, but also by the Catholic Church of the States as a whole, which being an organic body would lose some of its limbs by the process of annexation. This comparison illustrates the state into which Catholicism in Hungary will be forced if the aims of the Czechs, Serbians and Rumanians prevail. A new war will ensue, to continue till rights are restored.

This is now the outlook in Hungary. The head and heart are again sound after the Communistic atheistic outbreak, but the free movements of the limbs are as yet hampered by foreign occupation. Hungarian Catholics are hoping and praying much that this will not continue. The prospects are good, vocations to religious life are more numerous than before the War, the Christian press is well organized and began a new era in September, 1919, by starting three daily papers, a weekly illustrated review, and two other periodicals in the capital. They all sell well, their prospects are bright. May God grant speedy deliverance from all trials!—B. J. Viles in America.

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A PATRIOTIC DUTY

The grave food shortage predicted for the country is a subject of serious consideration. Governors of States, Federal authorities, and Food Experts have given warnings that spell hunger for this nation unless their recommendations are speedily adopted. The lurking menace has been hinted at by many observers in the past few months. It has been made the subject of a special proclamation by the Governor of Massachusetts. It behooves every one to busy himself immediately in order to avert the peril. A movement back to the farm is one of the best remedies for our present pressing conditions.

"The abandonment of farm life by men and boys during the past year for the city has left more than 24,000 habitable farm houses in New York State vacant," said Prof. G. F. Warren in a Farmer's Week Address at Cornell University, while the dispatches were telling of people camping out in tents in the overcrowded cities. A letter from a Pennsylvania farmer says that his fields are going to weeds for lack of help. Yet he has counted as high as 578 new automobiles in one day being driven from Michigan through to their destination. The result of this according to one farm journal is a shortage of 24,000,000 acres of wheat this year, with a corresponding reduction of other food products. The Wall Street Journal says: "The automobile factories of Michigan and the Middle West are calling the young men from the farms, and the spinning mills are doing the same in the south, leaving the land that once produced food and textiles to bring forth weeds and thistles."

Back to the farm is a movement that is essentially necessary for the permanency of this nation. The farmer has been going ahead with his duty laboring fourteen hours a day to provide for the wants of his city brother. Now the industrious farmer must have help if the tremendous task of feeding one hundred million mouths at home, not to speak of starving Europe, is to be accomplished. The present emergency also emphasizes the need of home gardens, those beneficent effects of war time conditions. Let us do our best to help the exasperated and over-worked farmer by trying to raise our own vegetables. It is a patriotic, humanitarian, and common sense suggestion.—The Pilot.

THE TRUE LABORER

I know nothing that is more undignified than for a man to think there is nobody of higher stature, morally or intellectually, than himself. The smallest man on earth is since they are organized all over the country, and communication between different houses is now impossible. A word must be said about the Czechs. They are or at least ought to be Catholics, but being entirely under French Masonic influence, they have inaugurated a persecution of the Church. This affects northern Hungary which is now occupied by them. They are driving away members of various Religious Orders, both men and women, from the schools and colleges. The White Fathers have lost their college at Kassa, the Priest Fathers more than half a dozen of their schools in different parts, and it is also intended to seize Church lands.

Nothing can happen save that which God wills, and we find in His good pleasure an inexhaustible source of peace and consolation.

Nothing can happen save that which God wills, and we find in His good pleasure an inexhaustible source of peace and consolation.

Course of Nursing Reduced to 2 1/2 Years. St. Mary's Hospital Registered School of Nursing. Saint Marks and Buffalo Avenues, Brooklyn, New York. Hospital of 300 beds. Shevlin Hall (nurses' home), a detached, fireproof building, spacious grounds, ideal location. ALLOWANCE \$10 PER MONTH. BOOKS and UNIFORMS SUPPLIED. Write for Prospectus to Sister-in-charge, or Director of School of Nursing.

FITS. Send for free book giving full particulars of Trench's world-famous preparation for Epilepsy and Fits—simple home treatment. Over 50 years' success. Testimonials from all parts of the world; over 100 in one year. Write at once to TRENCH'S REMEDIES LIMITED, 2407 St. James' Chambers, 79 Adelaide St. E., Toronto, Ontario.



THE Arabian Nights Enchantments are rivalled by the modern magic of the Automobile. The motorist's miraculous vehicle will transport him with the swiftness of an eagle's flight to the sea, the mountains, the lakes, or where he can view the broad panorama of endless hills. But a motor trip should not be taken without the assurance that the tires will carry through. Where safe and timely arrival are important, one should make assurance doubly sure by having his car equipped with "GUTTA PERCHA" Tires. Why? Because they can be depended upon. They are built with unusually strong side walls, exceptionally tough rubber tread, plentifully rubberized cotton duck fabric, beads that have never been known to break, and a reputation that bears out the slogan— "The Tires That Give Satisfaction."

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built from the best materials, with the most skilled craftsmanship, proves that durability is an important factor in piano construction---it retains its true, clear tone, even amid the hardships of careless usage, and upholds its well-earned reputation as "Canada's Biggest Piano Value."

Sherlock-Manning Piano Co.
LONDON CANADA

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

THE PILGRIM'S PRAYER

Lord, make me gentle. Since the ways of earth are filled with needless strife...

his time for him, train him, and keep him headed in the right direction.

When he has done that he will be given others to manage.

ONE DAY AT A TIME

The future is divided into days. Each day the sun sets. The lamps are lighted as it grows dark...

BE THOUGHTFUL

She spent a long hot hour getting it. And you thought it was a fine meal. But did you take a second to tell her so?

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

THE POWER OF A SMILE

There's a wonderful lot of power in an honest, wholesome smile. It often starts a blessing that will travel for a mile.

GRACIOUS MANNERS

Good breeding is simply courtesy and kindness founded upon good nature. There are well bred people in all classes of society...

VIOLET AND HER BROTHER

A young girl came to the door one morning as her brother and a visitor were leaving the house, the former to go to his business, the latter to do some sight-seeing in the vicinity.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE

A Chilean journalist proposes a Pan-American Congress convened by leading journalists of North, South and Central America, whose duty it would be to define the Monroe Doctrine.

THE WONDERFUL FRUIT MEDICINE

Every Home in Canada Needs "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

To those suffering with Indigestion, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Sick or Nervous Headaches, Neuralgia, Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism, Pain in the Back, Eczema and other skin affections, "Fruit-a-tives" gives prompt relief...

THE IDEAL CHURCH

A recent issue of the Christian Herald contains an article by Tyler Dennett which gives a beautiful description of the ideal church.

A SOLEMN WARNING

The Pastoral Letter of the Archbishops and Bishops recently issued to the faithful clergy and laity of the country stressed a solemn warning that the preservation of national life depended upon the purity of the home.

THE GIRL WITH THE ORANGE

"Do open the window!" Julia spoke languidly, but with the undertone of petulance, which always seemed to imply that whatever she objected to was the fault of the person addressed.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE

A Chilean journalist proposes a Pan-American Congress convened by leading journalists of North, South and Central America, whose duty it would be to define the Monroe Doctrine.

\$50,000.00 REWARD

The following rewards have been offered in connection with the disappearance of Ambrose J. Small from Toronto, on December 2nd, 1919.

\$50,000.00 for information leading to the return to Toronto of Mr. Small, if alive.

\$15,000.00 for information leading to the discovery of the present whereabouts of the body if dead.

\$5,000.00 for information leading to the return to Toronto of John Doughty, the former Secretary of Mr. Small, who is missing since December 28th, 1919.

The above rewards are subject to the conditions recorded at Police Headquarters, Toronto.

Address all communications to—"Chief Constable, Toronto."

CAPITAL TRUST CORPORATION

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stand firm against the evil that threatens national life in the form of easy divorce laws.

divorce nations of the world.—The Pilot.

Jesus has many lovers of His heavenly kingdom, but few that are willing to bear His Cross.

SALESMAN

Of ability and good local connections—preferably a tailor or clothing man

Can Earn Big Money

selling Men's Made-to-Measure Clothes in his locality. Style, quality and value of garments known from Ocean to Ocean.

Eastern Canada Extends Hearty Welcome to Visiting Members of United States National Editorial Association.

Toronto, June 21st, 1920.—With the annual convention concluded in Boston this year, some 130 members of the National Editorial Association...

They have visited the Land of Evangeline, Halifax, the mines and steel works at the Sydney, the Bras d'Or Lakes in Cape Breton, the industrial centres of New Glasgow and Stellarton, Trenton, Amherst, Sackville, Prince Edward Island (the million-acre farm), historic Quebec, and Ste. Anne de Beaupré, the big power plants and industries at Grand Mere and Shawinigan, and are to-day in Montreal.

This week they will conclude their 1920 tour by visiting Ottawa, the Silver Camps at Cobalt and Gold Mines at Porcupine, the pulp and paper industries at Iroquois Falls, the Lake of Bays District in the Highlands of Ontario, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, winding up the trip at Windsor.

Altogether, some 3,000 miles will have been travelled in what has been termed "The Million Dollar Special," one of the finest all-steel car trains that has ever been assembled on this continent, consisting of six standard sleeping cars, two dining cars, tourist and baggage car.

The new steel sleepers are of the very latest type and construction, with all modern devices that make for pleasure and comfort in travel. The dining cars are manned by a specially-selected staff, and the excellence of the cuisine has been frequently commented upon by the American newspaper writers.

Every possible arrangement for the safety and comfort of the editors while en route is being carried out by an efficient staff of the Canadian National Railways which has been specially assigned to the various duties.

As one of the party has expressed it, "We are travelling in a palace, through a country of marvelous scenic beauty, a land of fertility blest with a wealth of resources which cannot help but impress us profoundly."

We shall leave Canada with the happiest recollections of her progressive spirit and hospitable people."

The party, which represents some 34 States of the Union, have been officially welcomed by the Lieutenant-Governors of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Quebec, and have been the guests of each of the cities visited; while numerous special social functions have been arranged for their entertainment.

While in Toronto, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will hold a reception at Government House.

When, at the suggestion of Mr. D. B. Hanna, the President of the Canadian National Railways, Mr. C. A. Hayes, vice-president, went to the Maritime Provinces last winter to arrange a programme of entertainment for the American Editorial Association during their proposed visit, he said: "I regard the visit of these editors as of very considerable importance to the country—important commercially and also politically—and I should like to feel that everything were done that could be done to give them a favorable impression of the country and of us. Last year the same party of people toured the Canadian Northwest, and the articles they afterwards contributed to their papers proved a great commercial advantage to the section of the country which they covered, and perhaps what is still more important, they expressed impressions of the Canadian character which were all to our advantage."

That Mr. Hayes was sincerely convinced of the fact that he, in company with Mr. H. H. Melanson, Passenger Traffic Manager, made the "preparations" tour of the provinces himself.

Altogether, the tour has been of exceptional educational value, and should be one more step in fostering the spirit of amity between the two adjoining countries where peace has reigned for the last hundred years.

Avoid Sickness—Efficiency's Enemy

You know what it means—some employee off here, another there—a broken link in the system of your plant that causes delay.

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