Catholic Record.

Christianus mihi nomen est Catholicus vero Cognomen."-(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname)-St. Pacien, 4th Century

# VOLUME XXXXI. THE SACRED HEART

What wouldst thou have, O soul,

Lo ! I have sought for rest On the earth's heaving breast,

From pole to pole. Sleep—I have been with her, But she gave dreams ;

Death-nay, the rest he gives Rest only seems.

Fair nature knows it not-

The grass is growing; The blue air knows it not—

Rest there must be. Within the Saviour's Heart

Place all thy care,

Thy rest is there.

The winds are blowing : Not in the changing sky,

Thou weary soul ?

# LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1919

2123

### BROTHER RAHILLY

In the case of Brother Rahilly who was detained at New York because of alleged seditious utterances on shipboard, the Canadian Govern-ment when communicated with replied "that it had no knowledge of any charge against the Brother;' and it sent a personal representative "to deliver the Dominion Govern-ment's apology for any annoyance caused, through the inordinate and overzealous activities of officers who did not represent the Government, although wearing Canadian uniforms.

The American Government also apologized for the action of its officials who were so amazingly susceptible to the infection of " inordinate and overzealous activities." Brother Rabilly is an Irish Christian Brother who recently ca Canada by way of New York. came to

# CATHOLIC NOTES

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Catholic Educational Asssociation will be held at St. Louis on June 23rd to June 26th, 1919.

Discussing the war department's announcement that the last of our troops would be home by September, William J. Mulligan, chairman of K. of C. Committee on War Activities, said : "The Knights of Columbus will remain in Europe until the last soldier is sent home-be it this Sep tember or a year hence. We wil remain until we finish the job." We will

Rome, May 27, 1919.-Msgr. Pas-Apostolic Nuncio to Bavaria, has left Munich and gone to Switzer land. He has been subjected twice to sericus insults during Bolshevik rule, incurring actual danger to his life on the second occasion. Pope Banedict, forewarned of such possibilities, had telegraphed the nuncio, giving him permission to leave for Switzerland, if such action should become necessary.

The Knights of Columbus are now conducting a clubhouse in Dublin for American soldiers who, enjoying a furlough, visit Ireland. If they have relations in Ireland, soldiers are allowed fourteen days' leave of absence to visit with them and they usually go to Dublin first, and a K. of C. clubhouse is greatly appreciated by them.

Brother Joseph Dutton, who suc eded Father Damien, the martyr, at the leper settlement on Molokai, has refused to accept a pension from the Hawaiian territory. A bill in the legislature to give him \$50 a month for life has been tabled of the remet for life has been tabled at his request. Brother Dutton said he was in good health and wanted no reward for his work among the lepers. He has not been off the island of Molokai for He has not thirty-three years and has contributed \$10.000 of his own money for relief work.

Rome. June 5 .- The Sacred Con gregation of Rites will meet on June 17 to consider the decree " De Tuto " for the canonization of Joan of Ark, after which it remains only for the Pope to name the day for the cer-emony at St. Peter's Basilica, which will have a character of special solem nity. The date, however, will nity. The date, however, will depend upon the return of normal conditions here. The housing and transport accommodations at the no are both inc of the enormous numbers certain to come to Rome for the grand occasion. A field Mass for soldiers and sailors was held on Memorial Day in Jersey City at West Side Park under the auspices of the Knights of Colum-bus. The Mass was attended by Bishop John J. O'Connor, of Jersey City, and by representatives of the twenty-six Catholic churches in that city. About 10,000 persons attended the Mass. Three thousand were in the parade, which was in six divisions, with a band for each. From 1858 to 1911, from about ten thousand extraordinary favors granted by our Lady of Lourdes, 2,953 are officially recognized by the Church and by science as real mir. acles ; 2,564 were bestowed in France and her colonies, 200 in Bel-gium, 27 in Canada, 7 in the United States, 19 in Austria and Hungary, 18 in Holland, 18 in Italy, 17 in Ger-many, 11 in England, 9 in Manchuria, 8 in Spain, 9 in Portugal, 3 in Hindustan, 2 in China, 7 in Ire-land, Turkey of Asia, Korea and Australia, etc. The following countries have ambassadors or ministers at Rome representing their interests at the throne of Benedict XV.; The Argentine, Austria, Bavaria, Belglum, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Peru, Colombia, S. Dominique, Ecuador, Great Britain. Haiti, Monaco, Holland, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, and Spain. The Supreme Pontiff has either nuncios. internuncios, or envoys extraordin-ary at the capitals of The Argentine, less pleasant thing to look at than Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Bolivia, the face, and for that very reason it Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Haiti, Holland, have two mirrors on your tollet table, and see that with proper care Salvador, Spain, and Venezuela. So you dress body and mind before that few parts of the world can claim them daily. After the dressing is once over for the day, think no more of ground called the Leonine City on the other side of the Tiber.

League of as the to neither time to examine and consider nor opportunity to express regarding it a matured and deliberate judg. ment, whereas, the treaty may be so easily drawn as to permit the making of immediate peace, leaving the ques-The stormy sea, Yet somewhere in God's wide world structive of human progress and liberty; therefore, be it

And learn, O weary soul, needs and as completely responsive -ADELAIDE ANNE PROCTE WANTS PEACE SIGNED

such effect if enforced.

and its co-belligerents under

by the

that any indispensable participation

covered by the League covenant shall, pending the entry of the United

United States in matters

KNOX RESOLUTION RESERVES TO AMERICA RIGHT TO JOIN ends.

LEAGUE LATER PRESCRIBES TREATY LIMITS (Special to The New York Times)

FIRST

Washington, June 10.-Through a resolution offered by Senator P. C. Knox of Pennsylvania, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee. in the Senate today, the initial move was made in an effort by opponents of the League of Nations covenant to separate it from the treaty of peace. It embraced an attempt to have this done through action by the Peace Conference, by redrafting the covenant so as to make it optional with nations to join now, or later on.

Under the Knox resolutions, nations not wanting to become members of the League of Nations at this time have their interests, so far as affected the League covenant, put into the hands of diplomatic commissions. This, Mr. Knox argues, would enable the peace negotiators to consummate the treaty with Germany without having the League covenant inextricably interwoven with it.

Mr. Knox announced that he would endeavor to have a vote on the resolution taken tomorrow in the Senate, so that the sense of that body, if the resolution should be adopted, could be at once conveyed to the Peace Conference. The resolution went to the Foreign Relations Committee, and the committee immediately took it up.

If the Knox resolution fails of its purpose, it is the plan of opponents of League of Nations to push the Sherman resolution, or some other that may be offered, to separate the covenant from the treaty. The Sher-man resolution has been before the Senate for two weeks, awaiting an

opportune time to press it. Senators backing the move to divorce the covenant from the treaty, of the United States is now prepared so that an independent vote may be taken upon it, are also talking of to acquiesce by consenting to the ratification of a treaty embodying referendum vote, to enable people to decide for thempeace conditions that may be found otherwise acceptable to its judgthe selves, at the polls, if they want the United States in the League ment, and that the adoption by the Peace Conference of the foregoing of Nations. Senator Johnston of California is one of the principal ad will facilitate the early acceptance of will facilitate the early acceptance of California is one of the principal ad-vocates of the referendum. Once a resolution is adopted to take the covenant out of the treaty, Mr. John-son intends starting an agitation by an intender starting an agitation by son intender starting an agitation by an interfere with the League of Nations, and positions

proposed to make us parties to a the treaty a provision to accomplish between Ireland and Great Britain. seed to make us parties to a ue of Nations under a plan to which the people of United States have had er time to examine and consider importunity to express regarding matured and deliberate judg-b, whereas, the treaty may be so of Nations. "The resolution in effect provides that all European and other nations which wish to adopt the League can do so at once, so that no interference of immediate peace, leaving the ques-tion of the establishment of a League of Nations for later determination; and that the treaty as drawn contains prin-ciples, guarantees, and undertakings, obliterative of legitimate race and national aspirations, oppressive of wask nations and peoples, and de-termutice of huwan progress and de-termutice of huwan progress and dehowever, withhold its approval until the judgment of its people had been "The third important proposal is to serve notice on the Peace Conference that the Senate is not prepared acquiesce in the ratification of a Resolved, by the Senate of the United States, that it will regard as fully adequate for our national treaty containing the League, and that if such a treaty is presented it will be subject

to the duties and obligations we owe to our co-belligerents and to humanto delay. It reiterates the proposito delay. It reiterates the proposi-tion I advanced back in December, that the primary and immediate business of the Peace Conference is to establish peace, and that the question of the League of Nations ity a peace treaty which shall assure to the United States and its people the attainment of those ends for which we entered the War, and that it will look with disfavor upon all could be taken up subsequently." Mr. Knox was asked what course treaty provisions going beyond these

he would advocate if his resolution should be adopted, and the Peace 2. That since the people of the Conference ignored it. He replied United States have themselves deterthat the Senate would have no difmined and provided in their Consti-tution the only ways in which the ficulty in separating the covenant from the treaty of peace. Asked if such action might not prejudice the consummation of Constitution may be amended, and since amendment by treaty stipula-

tion is not one of the methods which eace, he replied : the people have so prescribed, the treaty making power of the United Not at all. An effort has been made to coerce the Senate into action by holding out the threat that to States has no authority to make a

treaty which in effect amends the Constitution of the United States, oppose the League of Nations would endanger peace with Germany. But that is idle. When the peace treaty and the Sanate of the United States cannot advise and consent to any treaty provision which would have is signed with Germany it will be-come effective, whether the United States is in the League of Nations or if it stays out. The Sen-3. That the Senate advises, in of

5. That the Senate advises, in accordance with its constitutional right and duty, that the great, para-mount, it not sole duty of the Peace Conference is quickly to bring all the collision of the senate of th ate may, if it wishes. adopt a resolu tion reserving the right of America to join the League later. The whole belligerents a full and complete peace; that, to this end, the treaty shall be so drawn as to permit any nation to reserve, without prejudice to itself, for future separate and full situation could be dealt with by Con. gress. We are by no means help. less.' Republican Senators expressed the

belief that the resolution would be adopted. If not the Senate, they be consideration by its people the ques-tion of any League of Nations ; that lieved, will vote to separate the League from the treaty. neither such an article nor the exer-

Senator Hitchcock, ranking Demo-cratic member of the Foreign Relacise of the rights reserved there-under, whether at the time of signations Committee, differed from this ture, the time of ratification, or at any other time, shall affect the subview He insisted that the covenant would remain in the treaty and that stance of the obligations of Germany the Senate would ratify the entire document treaty, nor the validity of signature Senator Kenyon of Iowa thought and ratification on their behalf ; and

the Knox resolution ought to pass. He favored a referendum on the League of Nations. Senator Moses of New Hampshire,

a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said he believed, after reading the text of the treaty printed in the Congressional Record this morning, that the League covenant States into the League, be accom-plished through diplomatic com-missions which shall be created with full power in the premises. 4. That this resolution indicates 4. That this resolution indicates and gives notice of the limits of the was not inextricably mixed with the treaty of peace. "I think the Senate will have no present obligations against the United States in which the Senate

difficulty in separating the covenant from the treaty," he added.

IRELAND'S RIGHT TO INDEPENDENCE

For over one thousand years Ireland possessed and fully exercised sovereign independence, and was sovereign independence, and was her interests prevail over others' recognized throughout Europe as a rights; and that she means The hope

mpatible with the security of

England gives earnest of disinter-estedness and good-will, in like pro-portion will Ireland show her readi-ness to join in making the past pass into history.—Eamonn Da Valera, President of the Republic of Ireland, in America

be prepared either to submit to armed interests or to make war against them.

English rule has never been for the benefit of Ireland, has never been intended for the benefit of Ireland. It has done all in its power to isolate Ireland from Europe and

America, to retard her development. and to deprive her of a national civilization. So far as Ireland is lacking in internal peace, is behind other countries in education and material progress, is limited in her ment from Hugh Gibson, American Minister at Warsaw, were made public today. The State Departcontributions to the common civil-ization of mankind, these defects are received no reports of atrocities against Jews in Poland, Lithuania, and Galicia, with the exception of the visible consequences of English intrusion and domination. The English temper towards the cause of the affairs at Vilaa and Pinsk. He Irish national liberty has produced intolerable results in Ireland. Chief states that his sources of information are the local newspapers, includ-ing the Jewish press; the American Relief Administration, whose repreof these results are depopulation, and destruction of industries and commerce; overtaxation; diversion sentatives cover all Polish districts comes from Ireland to England; obstruction of economic developthe American Red Cross, the American Jewish Joint Distribution Com mittee, Allied Mission, representa-tives of Jewish organizations who ment and social improvement; ex-ploitation for the benefit of English have talked frankly with him con-cerning the situation, and miscellan capital; fomenting of religious ani-mosities; repression of national cul-ture; keeping Ireland "under the microscope" by a monstrous system of police rule; perversion of COUS SOURCES. "It is stated that information has been given that there is a feeling

against certain classes of Jews, largely justice : justice ; subservience as the price of admission to the judiciary ; due to economic reasons rather than to religious intolerance, and that according to this information certain corruption of the jury system; organized espionage, perjury and provoked crime; and military govfewish elements support the Gov-ernment and are regarded with respect as an integral part of the ernment.

The government of a neonle h nation of Poland, while another Jewish element is openly hostile itself," wrote John Stuart Mill ("Representative Government," to the Government. C XVIII) "has a meaning and a real-ity; but such a thing as the governby the Poles on April 29 in a housement of one people by another does not and cannot exist." Conse-quently the people of England depute the power they hold over Ireland to a succession of satraps, military and civil, who are quite irresponsible and independent of popular control, Eng-lish or Irish, and who represent no interest of the Irish people.

Ireland's complete liberation must follow upon the application of America's principles. The rejection of these principles is implied in the refusal to recognize Ireland's right of self determination. We adhere to the numerous declaration by which America's President has emphasized the persistence of an evident prin-ciple running through the whole program he has outlined. "It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities, and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak. Unless this prin-ciple be made its foundation, no part of the structure of international justice can stand."

If England objects to the application tion of this principle in the settle ment of the case of Ireland, England thereby testifies that her inter-national policy is based on her own selfish interests and not on the recognition of the rights of others; that in her future dealings with other nations she may be expected, when opportunity arises, to make

set the example to other nations." It is well known that this nation is the only going concern now, and the European states are practically bankrupt. Those impoverished countries are able to contribute very little to rupt. the pressing financial needs of the Holy See; in fact the idle and stary. U. S. MINISTER GIBSON ing millions are stretching out hands to Rome for assistance and guidance. The Catholics of America now have AFTER FULL INVESTIGATION

CHARGES

DENIES JEWISH MASSACRE the opportunity of their lives to man. ifest their generous loyalty to Christ's Vicar on earth in the hour Special to The New York Time of need. Washington, June 7.-Official ad-vices received by the State Depart-In regard to the Home Missions,

Cardinal Gibbons considers that greater efforts must be made with closer co-operation of all Catholic agencies to reach those outside the ment announcement reads : "Mr. Gibson states that he has fold. The fine record of the Church in the War has shown that it knows its mind, has a message for society and a great field in which to reap a harvest of souls right at home.

leader in all things Catholic, and to

The hour has struck, in the Cardin-al's opinion, for the Church in America to foster the missionary spirit and to extend our zeal to the foreign missions at present so has to his foreign handicapped in resources," and personnel as a result of the World War. The latest Dir-ectory shows a Catholic population here of nearly 20,000,003. Maryknoll Saminear is one indication that Seminary is one indication that an awakening has come and with God's help, large numbers of our youth will devote their lives to the foreign field

of missionary effort. The Hierarchy must lead the way in the work of social readjustment. Catholic social principles that have been hidden in theologies must be brought forth for the guidance of the multitudes according to the best methods of Catholic social and charitable work. The Catholic laity especially in their numerous societies ong to help in the work of social betterment and their energy and ability must be organized to the best The City of Vilna was captured advantage so that full scope may be given to their zeal and good will. Evidently the work begun by the

> The Cardinal also makes a strong plea for the great Catholic University at Washington and urges that its support be augmented so that it may continue to do even greater things for the higher training of Catholic youth to counteract the influence of evil doctrines propounded today so widely by clever men without relig-

The question of Catholic Education requires immediate attention not an American newspaper correspond-ent were in Vilna on May 5 and only because centralization in edu-cation is the trend of the day, but also because it is proposed to bring about Federal control of all educa-tional agencies. Besides, our own talked with Jews and others regard. educational forces must be better systematized and co-ordinated. "Will not the very trend of our national life force us to study and overhaul our own educational struc-

Catholic Literature must be fostered and supported and the various Catholic Truth Societies joined in better co-operation, and productivity.

olics who are often misinformed on Catholic teaching is also recommended Even the poor Catholic press rehonorable mention in Cardinal Gibbon's document. He admits that "up to the present time the Hierarchy has taken no concerted action on behalf of the Catholic press In view of the immense influence for make on our people, it is worthy of inquiring whether we cannot come to its aid."

Knights of Columbus during the War must be perfected under the direction of the Hierarchy.

ture ?" inquires the Cardinal.

to house fight, and some of the local population were killed during this fight. It is reported that the Polish forces had thirty-five casualties, and thirty eight civilians were killed. Persons who were known to be, or were even suspected of being, Communists, it is stated, were de

ported as hostages as a set off against Poles deported by the Bolsheviki. These cases have been under investigation by a commission, and those found to be citizens of good repute are being returned to Vilna without delay. "Colonel Godson, attached to the American Legation at Berne; his assistant, Lieutenant Dewald, and

ion or moral principles.

ing the situation. Later, represen-tatives of the Relief Administration and also a General Staff officer attached to the mission in Lithuania

and a representative of the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee were in Vilna. Information has been given that all of these persons are unanimous in the report that there was no Jewish massacre in Vilna, and that statements in Jewish news-

papers of Warsaw confirm this

#### A Catholic literary bureau would greatly aid both these projects. A more frequent and intelligent use of FUTURE PROBLEMS OF the secular press to reach non-Cath-CHURCH IN AMERICA

the Sanate

Mr. Knox's resolution, if adopted. by the Sanate, would mean a repudi-ation by that body of the League covenant as drafted at Paris. Under terms the Senate would serve notice on the Peace Conference that the Senate would not concur in the covenant unless changes were made to permit the United States to withhold joining it at this time.

#### TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION

The resolution was prepared by Mr. Knox after consultation with Senator Lodge. It follows :

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, in declaring, persuant to its exclusive authority under the Constitution, the existence of a state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government olemnly affirmed that the Imperial Government has so committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States, that a state of war had been thrust upon them by that Government and there upon formally pledged the whole mil itary and naval resources of the country "to bring the conflict to a successful termination : and,

Whereas, The Senate of the United States, being a coequal part of the treaty-making power of this Govern-ment and therefore coequally responible for any treaty which is conclud-ed and ratified, is deeply concerned over the draft treaty of peace nego. tiated at Versailles, by which it is proposed to end our victorious war, and is gravely impressed by the fact that its provisions appear calculated to force upon us undesirable and far-

reaching covenants inimical to our institutions under the penalty that failing to accept these we shall continue in a state of war while our cobelligerents shall be at peace and enjoying its blessings; that it is It would not be difficult to insert in

as between those countries p to ratify the treaty without further consideration and will afford such a manifestation of real respect for the wishes of a great people as cannot fail more firmly to cement the friend ship already existing between ourselves and our cobelligerents.

That, finally, it shall be the declared policy of our Government, in only because of the indisputable right of the people of Ireland to govorder to meet fully and fairly ern their own national destinies, but obligations to ourselves and to the also because that right is denied by England on grounds which are a world, that, the freedom and peace of Europe being again threatened by negation of national liberty every

any power of combination of powers. where, and entirely subversive of the United States will regard such a international peace and order. situation with grave concern as a

England being a maritime power, dependent for safety on her navy, menace to its own peace and freedom will consult with other powers affected with a view to devising because of the proximity of Ireland deems it a practical necessity to dominate Ireland. Ireland is not as means for the removal of such men ace, and will, the necessity arising in near to England as Belgium, or Holland, or France is to Germany, as the future, carry out the same com-plete accord and co-operation with our chief cobelligerents for the de-Norway is to Sweden, or as Portugal is to Spain. Yet, England resists Ireland's demand for independence fense of civilization.

KNOX EXPLAINS HIS PURPOSE

deliberation

on the ground that a free Ireland is In explaing the resolution Senator Knox said : England, or Great Britain, or of the

British Empire. On such a ground the subjugation of any small nation The purpose of the resolution is to equire for the paople of the United States opportunity to consider and pass on the League of Nations proby a neighbouring great power could visions after having been placed in

be justified. Basing its action on the pattern of England, a State could possession of all information respe claim the right to suppress the indeing those provisions. So far as the public is concerned, this feature of pendence of any nation whose continued liberty that State declared incompatible with its own security. the treaty has been discussed very little, except in the way of propa-This very proximity makes indeganda. It has not been customary in this country to adopt measures andence essential to Ireland, if rish rights are not to be sacrificed affecting established national polito English interests. Ireland, according to the British Navy League, is merely a naval out-port to cies and interests without careful

to be governed for the benefit of its This resolution is aimed to make clear to the American people what an entirely reasonable thing it is for the foreign masters. English prosperity being dependent on her maritime Senate to ask ample time for consider-ation of so complex and radical a departure from established policies.

of recovering full and permanent Ireland's detriment, to prevent the sovereignty has always lived in the establishment of beneficial intercourse between Ireland and other reasts of the Irish people, and has been the mainspring and the inspircountries, and to possess securely ation of their political activities. All both naval and mercantile domin tion in all seas, but especially in the liberty loving nations of the world owe to the Irish the recognition of north Atlantic. Through a general election Ire the independence of Ireland, not

land has already clearly demonstra-ted her will. The Irish People are thoroughly capable of taking immediate charge of their national and international affairs. They are at least not less capable than any of the peoples endowed with national status since the beginning of the War. By a procedure not less valid than has been held good elsewhere, they have constituted a national government. Ireland's restoration to the society of free nations will be a warrant of the good faith of the new international order and a reassurance to all the smaller nations. It will be an earnest to other peoples if justice to Ireland be not "denied or sold or delayed," that England's naval power is not hostile to the rights and legitimate interests of other countries.

Ireland's voice in the council of nations will be wholly in favor of peace and justice. Her liberty can-not infringe on that of any other people. She will not make or favor any war of aggression. The prosper-ity to which she looks forward confidently, fortified by the memory of her unexampled progress during a brief period of legislative but not executive independence (1782 1798), will contribute to the prosperity of all countries in relations with her.

The ambition of Ireland will be to recreate that period of her ancient independence of which she is proud-

est, when she gave freely of her great treasures to every nation with. commerce, Ireland's national har. great treasures to every nation with-bors, the best in Europe, are kept in her reach, and entertained no empty of mercantile shipping, except thought of recompense or of selfast such as carries the restricted trade advantage. And in proportion as

Plans which may lead to a fourth Plenary Council of Bishops of the United States are outlined in an address to the Administrative Committee of the National Catholic War Council just issued by Cardinal Gibons. At the suggestion of Archbishop Cerretti, special delegate of the Holy Father who has just visited this country, the Cardinal has re-

quested that the four Bishops of the Var Council should also constitute themselves the "General Committee on Catholic Interests and Affairs. His Eminence says "the formation of this Committee begins, I believe, a new era in our Church. A closely knit organization of the Hierarchy acting together in harmony promises under God's guidance, the greatest extension and development of the influence of religion. No other other grand an opportunity challeng-ing it as we have Church in history, probably, had so this moment. On us, and particularly on younger minds and stronger arms, devolves the duty of surveying the field and planning the great work." Cardinal Gibbons conceives the ordinary work of this Committee of Bishops to be to prepare for the reg-ular meetings of the Hierarchy and

to act as a clearing house for the general interests of the Church. He sketches a scheme of topics for con-slderation which he thinks furnishes sufficient matter of thought for a Plenary Council. The subjects divided for practical purposes as follows: 1 The Holy See. 2. Ho Missions. 3. Foreign Missions. Social and Charitable Work. 2. Home

Catholic University. 6. Catholic Education in General. 7. Catholic

Literature. 8. Catholic Press. 9. Legislation. 10. A Catholic Bureau. Finances.

The whole world is now looking to the United States for inspiration and assistance in a material way. "Rome," said Monsignor Cerretti, "Rome," said Monsignor Cerretti, once over for the c "now looks to America to be the about it.—Ruskin.

The growing power and influence of the Catholic body here have only served to intensify the hatred and cunning of the anti Catholic bigot. This increasing hostility to the Church is made manifest by attempts at hostile legislation. Although the Protestant sects and other interests have active representatives in Washington and elsewhere, the Catholic Church has no official representa tives to guard against harmful legislation which is often passed without any thought of injuring Catholic interests. A Catholic Bureau is recommended which shall be headquarters for the General Committee on Catholic interests and affairs.

Gibbons acknowledges Cardinal that he has sketched a generous plan that must sconer or later bear fruit. His plan of action demands generous financial support. The recent drives for various purposes show that the Catholic body has never realized the possibilities, and must now face the grave problems of the future with broadened vision and full confidence in its ability to do greater things for God and country.-The Monitor.

I do not doubt that the mind is a needs more looking at; so always

# REAPING THE

TWO

# WHIRLWIND

BY CHRISTINE FABER CHAPTER XVI-CONTINUED

Anxious to end the interview, the

lawyer rang to know if the doctor had arrived; he was at that moment entering the house, and, futile as Helen felt his skill would be in her case, she was forced, for appearance sake, to see him. So preoccupied and wretched were her thoughts, however, that she scarcely heard what he said, and she gave such wrong and confusing answers to his questions that the physician ordered ner to bed at once, and the administering of a soothing opiate, or he would not answer for her sanity. Confident that his order would be obeyed, he left to attend to other professional duties. But Mrs. Phillips was in too excited a state, and too madly anxious to seek some open. ing out of the dreary way she had made for herself, to think of following the doctor's directions. Impa tiently repelling all attempts to make her do as he had ordered, she wandered miserably from room to room, now deciding on one course of action, then on another, again on a third, and finally rejecting all.

In the midst of her aimless wanderings a loud, sharp ring at the hall door startled her: everything startled her now, and she waited with her hands pressed to her heart,

while the summons was answered. In a few minutes a card was brought to her. Her eyes distended she read the name, and, regardless of those proprieties of which a short time before she was so careful in presence of the servants, she dashed past the man and down to the parlor, where the sender of the card waited.

Garald, Gerald !" She fled to him, kneeling at his feet, and crying as if her heart would burst.

But that stern presence recoiled : "I have called, madam, to know if you have any explanation to make of your heartless conduct."

Could that be the lover she had left five brief months ago-that tall. stern, determined man. His arms were folded upon his breast, as if by that very attitude he would show how completely she was shut out of his heart. Not a muscle of his face indicated pity or softening.

"When you have heard all," she ' you will forgive me.

But there was no appearance of any feeling save relentless determination in that stern face above her. Still on her knees, she raised her clasped hands to him, and told him

with a voice broken by sobs of the successive steps by which her vanity and her weakness brought her at last to break her troth. He interrupted her :

"And you were so far lost to all womanly honor as to pen me such letters as these "—drawing from his might be hers, might give her the bosom a packet of her own recent letters, which she too well recognized—" at the very moment that you were accepting the attentions of abandonment of grief. another ; so far sunk in the basest of deceit as to conceal from me the fact that you had become a wife and a widow? Oh. Helen! Helen!"

For the instant that he was pro nouncing her name his voice changed to a bitter heart cry, and he turned his back to her and walked to the other end of the room. She followed him :

'Oh, Gerald, I have wronged you, but I have broken my own heart Your heart!" He turned to her almost flercely. "If it were but your own heart you have broken,

would have opened to you again. nadam, the loss might not be irrebut you have broken my parable father's heart; your duplicity was the shock which sent him to his grave. Tell me," in his eagerness heart 'what But he has had his revenge.' bending slightly towards her, "

#### the person you had named." He turned to depart, but she had flung herself between him and the door

'Say that you forgive me before you go; say that in the future we may meet as friends." Never !"

It was not easy to mistake the determination of that single, low-spoken word,-not easy to misinterto me, and too eager to have an in-terview yourselt with Mrs. Phillips." pret that resolute attitude as he waited to be allowed to pass out.

horrible," said the young man, "and I hoped against hope that there might have been something which would still leave her guiltless in my Oh, Gerald ! my heart is at you feet: trample on it if you will, only say that you will sometime forgive me; that sometime, even in the disbut there eyes: tant future, you will be my friend.' nothing. "You have trampled on my heart, madam,"—she could not but notice Again he buried his face in his how studiously he avoided calling her by her marriage name,—"and Rodney resumed

"I sought you, Gerald, at once; you were too ill to be seen. I could do no more than leave an urgent while I would advise you to appeal to heaven for forgiveness, for myself I

had torn it from her neck.'

can only say that whenever we meet request to be apprised when I could it must be as utter see you. When such word came, I hastened to Eastbury, it was only to He put her aside, regardless of her be informed by your physician that I must be most careful not to excite frantic entreaties to be heard once more, and hurried from the house. you by any communication. In that case I was afraid to tell you even of

CHAPTER XVII "You have had an interview with

in future

strangers

false

am

wards you. How happy that news made you, you yourself can tell. The The speaker was Rodney, the for mer business executor of the late Mr. Phillips, and the person whom necessity becoming urgent for the im mediate legal steps in regard to the annulling of Mr. Phillips' last will, it made it necessary that I should tell you something of the that gentleman had summoned under strange circumstances to his death-bed. The party addressed was Thurston, and the same nervousness which had marked Rodney's manner truth, as your presence speedily would be required in court. So at length I informed your of your father's marriage and subsequent death; but having learned from your when speaking to Miller in the house of the Tillotsons characterized him now. His hands were twitching, and even his feet were shifting them. selves to uneasy positions as he own confidences how madly infatu. spoke. Thurston, who had been gloomily feared the effect upon you should you

know that your father's widow and your affianced were the same. In awaiting Rodney's entrance looked up from the position he had assumed near the mantel, where, with his the face of your wild love and your still weak condition I continued to defer the communication, being careelbows resting upon it, his face had been buried in his hands. ful even to refrain from mentioning

'Yes," he said quickly, and then his voice changed to a savage bitter-"I have seen my stepmother." ness.

enjoyment she craved.

'Listen Gerald," and in his sym

confident your father's

lieved that you, absorbed in your attachment to Miss Brower seemed Rodney approached him. "And what is the result?" he to forget to ask even the maiden name of your father's widow. asked, his hands increasing their restless motions. "The result? It is this Rodney :

" Matters thus coutinued until the very day of your appearance in the court room. I meant to tell you upconfirmation from her own lips of all that I fain would have believed so on that morning, to prepare you for the appearance of Mrs. Phillips on "Ah! Then she acknowledged the

the witness stand : but your arrival truth about the last scene with her was late, you remember, and I had no opportunity to whisper a word to husband? It was as his dying lips had told me? Then we shall have you. You heard her evidence; how carefully she concealed the facts of a clear case in your favor, if it can be proved that their relations w not friendly to the last," and that last scene with her husband : in he a word, how she perjured herself. rubbed his hands more vigorously in his intense satisfaction. "No," said Gerald, with quiet de-Thurston groaned; but Rodney,

wrought upon by his own indig nant feelings at the memory of Mrs termination. "I have done with the business now. From the first I was Phillips' infamous conduct, con willing to contest my claim only that my father's wealth, if it came to me, tinued Indeed I'm not sure but that her

fainting at your feet was a very pretty piece of acting, all of a part Had I but with the rest of her nefarious doings. And yet all that you saw and heard known! Oh, Rodney, it was cruel not to have told me," letting his hands drop by his side in the utter convince you of her treachery. acted like a madman, refusing to pathy the little executor actually why I had concealed the true facts of ceased his nervous motions for a moment. "I held so strong a hope the case, until you should have had

you were with Miss Brower, I

that your father was a guest of the

Tillotsons, and being not a little re-

an interview with Mrs. Phillips. You have had that interview, and myself of a complete reconcilia-tion on the part of your father that I you are not much more same than could not imbue you with the same hope, and I'm inclined to think it would you were a few hours ago. Be a have been so had he not met Miss a widow to the devil." Brower. But even then, had there been one word from you, Gerald, one half expressed wish to be forgiven. I

"I could not," interposed Gerald,

violently agitated. "I could not, re membering his words to me on that last day; and had he half a father's power to blight my manhood. I Cure of Ars, Michael, me lad, never should scorn myself were I not above had anything like this. When he he would have recalled those words immediately they were uttered. such weakness.

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD

for an instant on Gerald's pale, thin his skill, even though it did not happen the communication your father had made to me ; he said that he, on seeing features "Well. I certainly shall not be diswhose picture the locket contained, posed to trust any of them; and you may rest assured of one thing "I know," interrupted Gerald; "you have told me all this before." Rodney: that I never again shall occupy a position in which it will be 'Yes; and I should have told you necessary for me to trust any of what is to follow," said the lawyer, "only you were too excited to listen

realize

one in

"His Grace's'

Father Ladden's tricks."

"Softly, my boy, softly; I have heard jilted lovers rant at petticoats before, and yet they found other fish in the sea as good as that they had lost, and—" But Gerald had turned "Because her conduct seemed too the money he was so busily telling Rodney resumed his serious tone : you about when I came, in and of course there's no two ways about it.

"Suppose this little widow should take it into her head to return to was nothing Grace' would have to grace it! Eastbury; she will have means enough to buy out the whole village splendor of this room stifles me.' and live as sumptuously as she choos

as he followed his host into the liv That would make not the least difference to me," was the reply. "In my interview with her I told her ing room; then he looked around at the shabby place. "It's not," and the Monsignor eyed it critically, "exactly that in the event of any meeting in what the Cure of Ars might have had the future, it must be as strangers. I tell you, Rodney, she is nothing to but then, as Michael would have told me if you'd given him half a chance, me now. its none too good for lather Lad-

He was not excited, though he had den spoken a little warmly, and as the awyer marked the lines which from your father's death, and so I made it mental suffering already indented appear that, because of ill health, he was on the point of releating tohis face, he knew with how strong a will-his father's indomitable willthe young man had curbed his flery agony. nardine of Sienna."

TO BE CONTINUED

FATHER LADDEN DOES HIS BIT

Monsignor Ewing called on Father Ladden,-an informal call, but Mich ael insisted upon ushering him into the parlor and sitting down for a preliminary visit with him before

deigning to inform the pastor of the arrival of his guest. "And how is yer Grace today?" asked Michael. Anyone a degree higher in rank, than parish priest was, in Michael's mind, entitled to be a signal answer to prayer," he said, addressed as "Yer Grace :" nor would His Holiness at Rome find himself exception to this sweeping rule if making another novena for five thou-Michael had the honor of meeting him. Father Ewing smiled : "My Grace is well, and how is His Lordship ?"

Ob, ye mean Father Ladden Well, he's well, but of course he' rather up in the air, so to speak over the miracle we've had.'

Monsignor Ewing placed his hat or more than a squalid heap of stone ?' the crocheted centerpiece. With your permission, Michael," he added. as he laid his walking stick beside it and sank into a chair. But it was not the chairfor any guest, not to menknown that my real work would be with men-well, to be brief-with soldiers, and that is the reason that tion so distinguished a one as Mon signor, and Michael lost no time in the parish must be in shipshape be-fore I can even think of taking the getting his reverend visitor out of the comfortable seat into one which he Michael, considered more comely, matter up with the Bishop. I figure that in about six months, if I get the even though the comfort might be new church up, I could enlist as a lacking. "And, so you've had a miracle

Well, I don't know why Father Lad-den should be 'up in the air' as you soldier there who would be glad be-cause of my ministrations. And any say, over it. I always had an idea that miracles were simply the breath in the court room, was not enough to of the air to him. I thought that with the army-especially if he's miracles for breakfast, dinner and supper were only the ordinary bill of You young man," listen when I would have explained fare for the Cure of Ars and his disciples.

smoke towards the ceiling. pose," he ventured, "that That's just it, yer Grace," he breathed, "that's just it. Ye mind when the Cure of Ars was the should be declared before that time." whole thing in this rectory ? Sure I remember when everything was too man, Gerald, and throw this jade of swell for us-the old rags of furniture that we had when we started some folks think the war'll be over The little lawyer's excited feelings here-and yer Grace can see that-A part, at least, of the counsel and a few other sticks of furniture seemed to be adopted, for Thurston, standing suddenly erect, said, with a calmness that surprised his listener: Grace interrupted me, that every-"You mistake me, Rodney, if you thing was too good fer us. 'Sure, think that any woman could have his Riverence would be saying, 'the

was tired he'd sit on the floor ; and is like yourself; you have your father's spirit," said the lawyer, with joyful vivacity; "and when you come into possession of that belongs to the poor, or piling sleepy your father's propertyup fat bank accounts, but through Hold !" interrupted Gerald. "I the getting rid of them, and with have already told you I shall withthat he ordered me to sell every draw my claim to that; let my step-mother possess the wealth for which thing extra—and the house like a barracks—and give the money to the poor." And a smile stole over ish. she sold herself. My present busiadequate to rinkled old face of Michael. the And you did it ?" suggested the occupation for my mind, which is the Monsignor, who had heard the tale so often that he knew it by heart but who humored Michael into telling it best thing for me now. So, Rodney, by the friendship you bear me, let hear no more of disputing every time he saw him. I did, yer Grace, I sold it. I took so unfatherly as in the first place to the whole outfit to Casey, the Boss of the Ward, and I says to him: 'His Riverence wants to get rid of this will everything away from me, let it furniture, and he thought it possible that ye, in the goodness of yer heart that I ever knew the woman who now

He's a millionaire, over on the Drive to be Saturday, the regular day for Father Ladden's big feast. He was ambitious that "His Grace" should He lost his health and his faith gain ing his money, and now he'd be will-ing to lose his money to regain his that there was health; but it's a bargain that won' work both ways. He has a cancer no lishment to be compared to the cook that Father Robert Ladden possessed. and well, to make a long story short he's dying impenitent—not the ghost Father Ladden rescued his friend of sorrow for any of the things that from "the chair." "I see he's put you in stocks again," he laughed. are attributed to him. You there's little consolation unless Well, that chair was one of the in miracle takes place ?" struments of torture he bought with "Is that all?" queried Father

Well, haven't you prayed Ladden. for it?"

"Remember him daily at Mass since a visitor as distinguished as 'Your I've made his acquaintance, but as far as I can judge the Lord has not come, let's go to the living room, the yet granted my prayer, and so I want you to pray for it. And I believe if you Monsignor Ewing laughed heartily and put your whole heart into it, we'll get him.'

"Have you recommended him to Poor Clares?" asked Father dden. "I rarely bother storming the Ladden. Heaven for the conversion of a sinner until I've handed him over to the Poor Clares and let them plague the Lord first." No, Father Ewing admitted that

he had not troubled the Poor Clares about him: perhaps he "Well, I suppose Michael's told you that the Cure of Ars has no longer the place he used to have, and if I hadn't interrupted him he might thought they had trouble enough living their austere lives without any have told you that Don Bosco is quite the rage at the rectory of St. Beroutside cares on their shoulders. He had asked a few prayers from his penitents, but beyond that had not gone

Then Father Ladden told him of Father Ladden promised him that his plans; that the old church of St. he would pray for him and get prayers for him, and also that he would have a little chat with Saint Bernardine must go and a new one. an edifice more worthy of the Out-cast King, arise in its stead. He told Anthony, the restorer of lost things him about the novena to Saint Joseph, and about Bob Leonard's gift who, if he condescended to find so un-Franciscan a thing as money of the five thousand dollars at the would surely work hand-in-glove with him in restoring so precious a close of the novena-"for some of treasure as Faith. Monsignor de Then Father Ladden sighed. "Of parted ; and for the time Father course I did expect that thirty thou-

Ladden's primary and secondary sand might be forthcoming at the intentions, of going to France and building the church, were usurped of going to France and end ofsit; but I suppose that's not Saint Joseph's system." Father Ewing leaned back in his chair and lit a cigar. "I think it was by the all-important one of obtaining the grace of repentance for that rich poor man.

When Father Ladden made his and when the five thousand is exevening visit to the Blessed Sacrahausted there's no law against your ment he felt that he had a real subject of a conversation with the Lord. He laid the case before the sand more, and so on until you get your thirty or fifty thousand; only Eucharistic Heart, and waited for an inspiration. Then he pleaded : I suppose that as your novenas succeed your taste will improve, until It's for Your greater glory that I you'll finally wind up with a cathe-dral in this district—one that will make that of the Holy Name nothing sk his conversion," he insisted. You will be the loser if he be not ask his

saved. Your glory will be robbed. I ask in Your name for the conversion No," Father Ladden assured him, of this man." And, as was his wont. "the idea is not to put up a cathedral. You know that for sometime I have he turned to the Eternal Father : ask it of You in the name of Jesus and for the love of Jeaus." Then he placed the affair in the hands of the Immaculate One, and breathed a prayer to Saint to plead for the favor. "Obtain it." he pleaded, "obtain it." There was no light in the musty

old church, save the one that shone chaplain with a machine gun outfit somewhere on the western front, and brilliantly before the Hidden Guest. Ever and anon the boards would I know that there's many a poor creak and grown beneath the weight of their many years, but still Father Ladden praved on. "I have not the how, in time of war a man's place is slightest intention of going to bed until You assure me my prayer is answered, dearest Lord," he breathed, he hastened to add and if You have eternity on Your Monsignor Ewing blew a ring of side. I have time on mine. I can "Supplague You into granting it, even if You do know that I don't deserve it." peace There was silence, that sweet, strong silence wherein Jesus and

"Oh, there's little danger of that, Father Ladden assured him. "I was just talking to a returned soldier the other day and he said to me : 'Father, the soul are one. It was then that Father Ladden knew that sacrifi some sacrifice was required of him

"Name it," he begged. "'Speak Lord, for Thy servant heareth." few years, but I'm here to tell you that it won't be over in twenty And with a groan he listened as he years.'" And peace loving Father Ladden heaved a sign of satisfaction. realized the sacrifice that must be made. That poor sinner's miserly "That must have been such a condeeds must be explated; the robbing solation," murmured Monsignor, flicking off the ashes of his cigar, "It of widows and orphans must be atoned for before Grace would touch would be nice if it waited for you to get into it," and the ghost of a smile his heart. But even so, Father Lad den knelt low and kissed the dusty danced around a rather firmly set pair of lips. "It would be nice," he arpet. Then he passed on into the ouse and wrote a letter to a friend carpet.

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a you at the he saw that it was my picture you

Anxious alone to conditate Gerald, and deeming a frank avowal of everything to be the best and perhaps the only plan since she was surrounded by such unfortunate cir-cumstances, she told him of those last dreadful moments with her hushis accidental discovery of the

And all this occurred when ?" Gerald asked.

And yet you testified in court to his affecti on for you up the very last moment of his consciousness of your presence. Have you then, madam, added prejury to your deceit ?"

She sank again at his feet with a have been practiced upon you, seemed

am so miserable.

strode from her, turning to fling the packet of her letters at her the last will. I summoned the phy said, with an appalling calmness

"I have forced myself to do you the justice of hearing your explana-tion, if you had any to make; that explanation has but sunk you deeper in ler, who had been summoned also, my scorn and loathing. As the widow of entered the room all was over. my poor deceived father you may enjoy "I told my story to the doctors and wealth he has left you: I shall to Miller, in order that they might

cease to press my claim to it, and may you be as happy, madam, as the memory of the may wrongs you have inflicted 'upon' others will allow you to be." "Neither shall I press my claim to the property," burst out Helen. "It is yours, Gerald; it shall be yours, He drew from his breast the locket

whether it comes to me or not.

containing Gerald's picture; with a sickening sense the latter recognized "You forget. Should it prove to be sickening sense the latter recognized yours by right of law it will be out of it: it was his first gift to Helen. your power to bestow one cent of it on

He folded his arms and drooped his head moodily foward again.

"You continue to blame me for the course I have pursued," resumed Rodney; "but it seemed under the circumstances to be the best. Disliking the freedom and pertinacity with which I would speak to him of you, he transferred his business to band: his accidental discovery of the another lawyer, and the first that I ness gives me a salary adequate to locket, his violence in opening it, his knew of his marriage, or even of his all my wants, and besides it affords treatment of herself.

would see me alone, to pour into my

ear his discovery of the cruel decep-Just before he fell in the fit ion which had been practiced upon father's last will; since he could be which preceded his death;" she him by Mrs. Phillips, and in his rage answered. her off from his fortune as he had remain so. I promise you to forget

been to disinherit you; then, also a that I ever knew the wor sort of remorse for his treatment of bears my father's name. But the lawyer was still unwilling and dissatisfied. you, and a pity for you because of the deception which he felt must also

'I swear," he said hotly; " but it gasping cry: "Oh, Gerald, have pity on me, I But, feeling that his time was growis too devilish bad that minx should have what is yours by right. Why, ing short, he bade me make immedi- do you know how rich she will be "Do you know how rich I shall be?" interrupted Gerald. "Rich in ate preparations for the annulling of

that which no money could ever pur-chase, my own independence and fortitude to bear and rise above all sician, the only witnesses within instant call ; your father, however, was

the wrongs which come to us from poor, weak human nature." And how are you going to manage

this forgetting business ?" asked the lawyer. "By going to distant scenes for a while ?" "No !" emphatically. "By going back to the business which has

suffered somewhat during my illness, and devoting my energies to it in time for melancholy brooding." "And by vowing to hate the sex, I

suppose, for the rest of your natural life

The lawyer spoke in a jocular

might want to give him a donation or it. And in yer turn, ye can give the furniture to the poor.

"Well, sir, he did give us a donation for it, and a good one at that, and I took the money and got a decent cook stove to cook his meals,—the finest gas range in the district—and I got a good bed for Father Ladden. Well, he was up in the air, so to

speak, yer Grace, when he learned where the money came from. "'Michael,' he says, real strick-like 'didn't I tell ye to give the money to the poor.' 'Sure, yer Riverence,' I an-swers him, ' didn't I do it-who's poorer than yer own self?' And I was right-"

'Yes, Michael, you're always right.' It was the voice of Father Ladden, and he smiled as he grasped Father such a mauner that I shall have no time for melancholy brooding." Ewing's hand. "I suppose Michael's been telling you about what he terms a 'miracle.' He's all 'up in the ai about it." and there was the suspicion of a twinkle in his blue eyes.

Michael betook himself to the culit: it was his first gift to Helen. "That," resumed Rodney, "confirmed pression of face that a smile shore pare a dinner that would do justice to

repeated. "but if it should happen that peace is declared before the allotted twenty years and before your plans and projects come into being, don't get discouraged, one can always find something to quarrel about at home if they are in earnest for a skirm-

with a thought of his guest.

Father Ladden laughed. "Oh. well, you won't take me seriously, but when I call on you in a chaplain's outfit, you'll remember this chaffing that you gave me and how graciously I accepted it.'

Then Monsignor put down his cigar, "I've something very impor-tant to speak to you about," he said. "You know I've great confidence in your prayers-

So have I," interrupted Father Ladden, with classical candor. "Confidence in prayer, to my mind, is simply taking the Lord at His Word. It's a question of asking and receiving : just as He said.'

'Yes, I know : that's why I have so much confidence in your prayers,-because you realize it and act accord

ingly." The Monsignor was very much in earnest, and if he thought Father

Ladden lacked humility by the avowal of his confidence in his own powers of persuasion with the heav only Court he took great care not to how it. "When you pray for someshow it. thing," he continued, "you really ex-pect it and when you pray for money and get five thousand dollars why

blow to you that it isn't thirty thousand you receive— that's the shouted, "thank God !" "And.say," continued the voice at ing for an intention of mine —some tall praying too—for a was only for his soul you prayed ? I this was only for his soul you prayed ? I

house and wrote a letter to a friend of his who, "while he rested," as he put it, worked for foreign missions.

Manufactured in Toronto "Enclosed," he wrote, " please find a check for \$5,000. I wish this money sent to some Bishop in China The Electric Blower is the best machin for five burses for the education of young men to the priesthood. burses are to be in honor of and named; Eucharistic Heart of Jesus Burse; Blessed Sacrament Burse; Immaculate Heart of Mary Burse Saint Joseph Burse and Saint Teres Burse. These burses are donated in expiation of the sins of a certain person in whose soul I am interested,

and I beg you, Father, to say a prayer for the salvation of his soul.

'The money was intended for some other purpose; but man pro-poses and God disposes. Anyhow, I instify myself in sending it because alping the missions in the field afar has lately become one of my favorite tricks.

"Sincerely your friend, "ROBERT J. LADDEN."

Early the next morning the tele-phone rang. Father Ladden grasped the receiver before Michael had a chance to get near it.

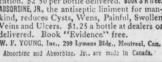
"Hello," said the voice at the other end. "This is Father Ewing. The intention has been granted. called there—in fact was called there late last night. The man wanted me suddenly around 11 o'clock and he's reconciled in the fullest

sense of the word." "Thank God!" Father Ladden shouted, "thank God !"

soul. He's one of my parishioners." think you must have tried some of Monsignor lit the dead stump of his cigar and threw the match on right in my presence he made an

the table. "Of course it's not his fault that he's one of my parishioners, nor is it my fault either. It's just my lot. He feels that he wants to do something in ex-piation of the past, and so he's left a hundred thousand in my care and

wind to Pipe Organs, L. E. MOREL TORONTO, ONT 440 Spadina Ave. THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with ABSORBINE also other Bunches or Swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Eco-nomical—only a few drops required at an appli-cation. \$2 50 per bottle delivered. 800k 38 free, 8500RBNE, JR, the antiseptic liniment for man-kind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Swollen Veins and Ulcers. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers of delivered. Book "Evidence." free. W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 299 Lymans Bildr, Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada."





JUNE 21, 1919

in some section of Chicago-where the poor congregate-and well, you well, you

But the voice at the other end went on : "Don't faint while I give she ock. Have you seen the extra editions that are out? Ger-many has made overtures for peace,

But Father Ladden only sighed happily; then he lapsed into slang. "I should worry." he cried, "I should worry! But stay in, Father, all is for I'm coming right over, and I want you to tell me all about it." —Louise M. Whalen in The Magnifi-

## THE "SIXTY-NINTH " FIGHTING IRISH

#### CHAPLAIN OF THE FAMOUS REGIMENT PAYS GLOWING TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN SOLDIERS

Of the men returning with the "Fighting Irish," Father Duffy at Father Duffy attracted the most attention. He was accorded a tremendous greeting. The only public statement he would make was as follows:

"The only feeling we bring back home with us is one of satisfaction. We are glad we were among the first to go to Express and the first go to France and glad we had a share in all the big battles of our army, though with regrets for the fine lads who had to pay the big price for it.

"But we went over there to be in a war and we all knew beforehand what we would have to go through. come back with no kicks or complaints—unless someone start something with us. neone wants to

NO KICKING ABOUT MUD

"These men of ours have put up with dirt and starvation, danger and suffering, and they have been de-prived of everything, but they were always cheerful. They were always willing to forget their troubles as willing soon as they were over. When some one would make an occasional growl one would make an occasional grown you would hear some sergeant with a brogue call out, 'Min wanted for the United States Army!' and that the United States Army!' and that

would end it. "We leave all that kicking about mud and lack of hot chocolate to men who wouldn't know there was a war unless there were Paris edi tions of American and English news-papers. We went over there looking for a war and we took it as it came. We wanted to have a share in everything that was going and the record will show we had our share.

"A month before the armistice, while we were in shell torn woods of Montfaucon in corps reserve, the word went around that the Germans were seeking peace. I went about to find out how this news would effect the men. Their first non-commis sioned officer I met gave me the answer for all when he said, 'I would stoned thist is answer for all when he said, 'I would answer for all when he said, 'I would like to see peace, but not while this regiment is in reserve. It's got to come with us in the front line, going strong.' Work that the common people may be able to give expression to their thoughts,

"We are glad that it's all over and and that law may be supreme? About the beginning of this cen "We are glad that it's all over and that we are getting back to our own land and our home town once more. We regret that we have not today with us all the fine fellows who left Camp Mills eighteen months ago. This regiment has had as many killed and that the total number of Camp Mills eighteen months ago. This regiment has had as many killed and wounded as the total number of those that sailed at that time. More than 600 of our brave lads are sleep-ing the long sleep in French graves.

I am to see that a church is erected Two of our field officers, for instance have names that are anything but Irish. Yet there were no stronger that's not my parish, and the Sixty inith men among our Mac's place I can think of its Saint and O's than Majors Bootz and know that's not my parish, and the only place I can think of its Saint Bernardine of Sienna's. Do you know of another place?" Father Ladden gasped. The moment was too great for words.

it with Tom O'Malley or Tim Sullivan. "There is no brotherhood that so

surely kills off all the lesser prejuand so after all you may have to patch up a quarrel with Michael or some one if you want to get into But Father Ladden only sighed happily; then he lapsed into slang of the officers won the rank he holds

by actually fighting. The best thing of all is that we are home at last."-The Guardian.

ARCHBISHOP HANNA HOPES FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS

TO ESTABLISH PEACE

Most Rev. Archbishop Hanna conarticle to the last number of the Newman Hall Review, setting forth the religious aspect of a League of Nations that will enforce peace :

In giving my views regarding a League of Nations to the Newman Hall Review, I wish to state clearly that I shall discuss only the religious and not the political aspect of the subject. I shall leave the states-

man's view to others. If you ask me where I stand, I will say that I am decidedly in favor of a League of Nations that will enforce peace. If you ask me why, I will refer you to the spiritual ideal that has ever belonged to our great country. A spiritual ideal watched at the very cradle of our existence and, as we have gone through the years, a spiritual ideal has lead us, becoming more evident with every great struggle.

We have entered into great nation-al conflicts, it is true, but we have never gone to war except for a prin-ciple which we believed to be right and in this last great struggle that stirred the earth to its stirred the earth to its very center we entered and we finished with what might be called clean hands. fought not for treasure, not that others We might be subject to our rule and dom ination, but simply that men through-out the world might be free, free to

destiny

IDEALISM OF AMERICA

If this idealism has guided our ation through all its history and if a

new and higher idealism, brightened by our sacrifice, has guided us through the last of our great wars. surely we must, as a nation, highly resolve that our lives and treasures

RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS shall not be spont in vain. Are we going back to the old system? Are half a dozen men to sit around a table and satisfy the greed of one IN RUSSIA We are not mistaken in supposing nation and the ambition of another ? Are we going back again to the same old order when a man seated in his study can let loose forces upon the

the spiritual privileges of the state church. Presently the Czardom,

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD

"I do not believe for a moment

the Church. In time, and perhaps sooner than we expect, another power will grow up, fostered under those gilded cupolas and roofs of the Church, the Church which Bol-shevism will be as unable to subdue

as Diocletian was unable to subdue the Church of the early Christians. The loss of material goods will not

weaken the Church; rather will it strengthen her. Under those gilded domes new leaders are rising and

cannot doubt that great spiritual

forces are at work, and these forces

are national as well as spiritual. It was a far seeing and brilliant Rus-

sian writer who told us lately that,

institution; but scorned, and insulted and downtrodden, and shorn of her external splendors, she has become very near and very dear to them."

So that grievous, although the

So that grievous, inthough the Orthodox Church has for generations been in schism, and suffers also from the more grievous taint of heresy, yet its lay membership is, we may

venture to say, universally guiltless of this awful sin. May we not go further and surmise the same of the

priests, taken as a body ? Not a few

of the bishops may be in good faith. There is ground for the statement that scores of Russian bishops and

hundreds of Russian priests have, during the last two years, suffered

nartyrdom for the sake God and of

Now two things are certain. An

established church in Russia will never exist. And freedom of relig-

new characters are being formed.

# most of all, there must be in the Trotzky for the destruction most of all, there must be in the hearts of men a sense of responsibil-ity to God. Man reflects the image of God and radiates the beauty and power and glory of God in that image and he cannot treat his fellowmen as mere pawns on the chessboard of the world. Until men recognize that they are bound by His law and that they are bound by His law and that they must as individuals, whether kings, princes or lay-people, give an accounting before the final judg ment of God; until men get some-what of that spirit I think it will not

kings, princes or lay people, give an accounting before the final judg-ment of God; until men get some what of that spirit I think it will not be quite possible to bring about a great League of Nations and make it these observers, whose opportunities

successful. I do think, however, that we must make a beginning, that we must strive to place on the nations of the world a law that our greatest task is the task of making men so morally right, so strong and so just that they will carry, by their very goodness. "I do not believe for a "

that Bolshevism will conquer the Church. In time, and perhaps

right, so strong and so just that they will carry, by their very goodness, this League to a successful end. In the meantime let us be patient.' Before the War Americans were accused of being materialistic. It was said that we were thinking only of our dollars and our action.

of our dollars and our safety. when the test came we proved that our fibre was strong, that we were obedient to law, that we were able But obedient to law, that we were able and willing to make sacrifices. We proved that we were not thinking only of our money. We gave our very best-we gave everything we had. On the twelfth of last Septem-bar thistory multicar men verificered ber thirteen million men registered to fight for the honor of our country. and there was not one untoward incident from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Obedience to law, willing-ness to do the right, inspired fifteen millions of more than the fifteen millions of men to offer themselves for this War, each to do his duty in for this war, each to do his duty in his own place, and fifteen millions of women stood ready to uphold them. May we not conclude from this that there is a higher and better feeling in the world because of the war? If we to whom the suffering did not come so close as it did to the

did not come so close as it did to the poor peoples of Europe, if we, so far removed from the danger, developed so wonderful a spirit, developed such high and noble feelings, can we not hope that in all the allied countries, in the in the enemy countries too, there has come out of this struggle an elevation of spirit that will warrant the beginning of a league of law and brotherhood ?

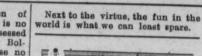
So let us stand by our great ideal, by the spiritual enlightenment that has come to us through each great has come to us through each great war. Let us pray with our whole hearts that our leaders may be guid-ed through these times of undue strain, that they may bring a reign

of law throughout the world, and bind us together in that great brotherhood in which we can hope for love and in which we can hope for peace.-The Monitor.

hever exist. And freedom of reng-ious propaganda surely will be established. What a providential opportunity for the bringing back of this vast body of Christian people who have the priceless aids of an apostolic clergy and valid sacraments, to the divinely established unity of

the See of Rome. Our holy Father and his advisers have already taken We are not mistaken in supposing that Catholics are intensely interest-ed in the raigious prospects of Russia. Under the imperial regime the so-called Orthodox Church was in a large degree the Czar's religious the so-called orthodox church was in a large degree the Czar's religious police department. Both for in-dividuals and for subject nations such as Poland and Lithuania, the anathemas of the imperial bishops and the cannon of the imperial legions thundered and blundered together to extinguish Catholicity. Meanwhile docile submission to the a necessary condition for the use of the spiritual privileges of the state

Christ.



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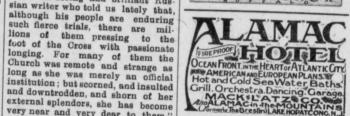
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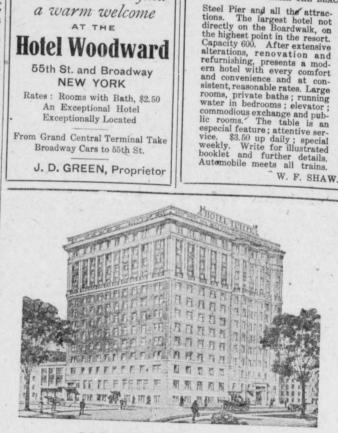
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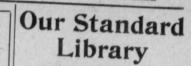
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emug lament about the spiritual con-ditions of the soldiers and the efforts of religious stay at homes to save them from degradation. All science turned its might power them from degradation. "At that time our fellows were

"At that time our fellows were living hard but honest lives in French villages, or in muddy trenches, or later on in fighting through one battle after another, with the regiment al-ways right up against the buzz saw —sober, decent living, tolling, and the world has ever known. -sober, decent living, toiling, un-complaining and deeply religious. When I read those papers and looked at the men I wished I could send them home to preach plain living and high thinking to the people who were anxious to convert them to better ways.

I don't mean to imply that we are all perfect, but I do say that the big experience has enriched the characters of practically all of the men.

## ALL RELIGIOUS DEEP DOWN

"I have found American men are fundamentally religious. I do not refer simply to those of my own faith who in this régiment are really de-vout. All the fellows believe in God and say their prayers—soldiers' pray-ers, it is true—and want to live right, for fine, big motives. I had twenty-three chaplains in the Rainbow Divi-sion and they all say that the men are the finest lot of fellows in the same story about chaplains, and that mrows and that the same at the man the same story about chaplains, and that substance doct in a story and the same story about chaplains, and that more the finest lot of severy place, in-cles of this League that will make substance doct in a story and severe out of the schowly in the knowledge of the world are not yet sions that rule the world are not yet so subdued, as the last great War so subdued, as the last great war must be some force back of the arti-the unclean rulers of the country in the schowly in the severy place, in-cles of this League that will make who in this regiment are really devoit. All the fellows believe in God and say their prayers. soldiers' prayers and the nation to live right, for fine, big motives. I had twenty three chaplains in the Rainbow Division and they all say that the men are the finest lot of fellows in the world. The men, by the way, tell the solwer force back of this League that will make proves my point from both angles. "In war, as in peace, the old fash-ioned religion courts." "War brings out the real brother hood that exists between the different four regiment is a good example."

the experience are, in my opinion, the better for it. Their bodies have "The one thing over in France that "The one thing over in France that "The one thing over in France that used to make me mad was to read in the newspapers from home some Eight years went on, just eight, and in that time armaments were in-

endowed with gifts for leadership above the ordinary. But the parish clergy are all married men by an iron requirement of the church law, and, allowing for exceptions, are of in-ferior mental quality, and, of course, hampered in their spiritual activity by the cares of family life. war and torture. The rights of small nations were ignored. Treat-ies were scraps of paper. Instead of brotherhood we got the fleroest race hatred the world has ever known. The simple binding of men together, the simple promising that they will do things in the progent state of the Bolshevism utterly severed the

Bolshevism utterly severed the bonds uniting Church and State; that was done instantaneously. And then it waged positive War against the Church, nay, against all religion. Church property, real and personal, was universally confiscated, and that with a greedy celerity which dispensed with all forms and meth-ods and procedure. Monks and nuns do things, in the present state of the world, will not accomplish much.

MORAL POWER BACK OF LEAGUE

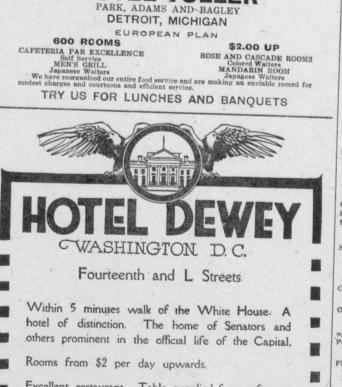
MORAL POWER BACK OF LEAGUE In the present imperfect condition of men, there must be some power back of the League to enforce its agreements. That power must be two-fold. I wish it might be only moral, that we should stand by the morally that we should stand by the constitution of the League, and no matter what might come, adjust our illeprepared masters and mistresses

TOOK NO CHANCE ON GHOSTS

There was a colored labor outfit There was a colored labor outilt in the S. O. S. engaged in quarry work near a base port. A few weeks ago, in the course of opening up some new ground, they discovered some new ground, they discovered an old Roman burying ground with many skeletone, coins and relics. The find made quite an impression on the minds of the finders, and there were many speculations as to whether the shades of the denarted whether the shades of the departed legionaries still hovered around in the vicinity of their last resting place. The general opinion was that a man ought to be on his guard when out late at night.

About that time the sum of 60 About that time the sum of 60 france disappeared from the counter of a nearby Y. M. C. A. hut. The captain of this outfit doesn't know a great deal about classroom psycho-logy, but he has learned a lot about it in the field. He called his outfit together one night in the Y. hut and told them of the disappearance of the money. Then he outlined the history and characteristics of the old Romans. Romans.

"Boys," he said, "there was one thing a Roman hated worse than anything else, and that was a thief. If the ghost of those old fellows who were buried up there on the hill should learn that somebody in this outfit had 60 frances in his pocket, u don't know inst what would



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dramatic skill, " the second state of the seco

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little mother to her brothers and sisters and sub-ceeds wonderfully well in meeting the difficulties that arise. New Scholar At St. Anne's, The. by Marion J Brunowe. A jolly story. There is a convent school atmosphere about the narrative that is appealing to any one who has spent even a short time in such a home of kindly interest in the course.

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monk, and in a number of cases endowed with gifts for leadership

Boys," he said, "there was one

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1919

THE CHURCH AND ECONOMIC. SOCIAL PROBLEM

throw open the door to envy, to mutual invective, and to discord The Holy Father has been quick the sources of wealth themselves would run dry, for no one would to notice the important pronouncement of Catholic social policy issued have any interest in exerting his by the American bishops and to approve of it. Writing to Cardinal Gibbons and addressing himself to the whole American Hierarchy the to a like condition of misery and degradation. Pope praises their zeal and exhorts them to continue

"We recommend you," writes His Holiness, "to extend with love and it only injures those whom it would seem meant to benefit, is directly contrary to the natural rights of constancy your efforts in what is commonly called economic-social mankind, and would introduce condevelopment, for it is a question of fusion and disorder into the comthe greatest importance. Keep conmonweal. tinual watch that this development principle, therefore, if one would does not depart from the line of Christian conduct which my preof the decessor fixed in his encyclical Rerum Novarum, and that it does not give rise to unrest." be found.

As is pretty well known a papal encyclical is designated by its open. ing words; the Rerum Novarum. however, is much better known to the lay reader under its English title dealing with principles that must The Condition of the Working apply the world over, is much more Classes, or is referred to more briefly as Leo's Encyclical on Labor.

We have already pointed out that the Reconstruction pamphlet of the in Canada. Indeed Dr. Scott, one of American bishops followed closely and with scientific accuracy the Resolution "was too much on a level principles laid down by the great Leo. with editorials and correspondence Raymond Swing, a member of the in the newspapers during the past War Labor Board at Washington, few weeks." Another, Dr. McKinnon, struck with the bishops' radical treatment of the subject, in an article up the Resolution asserting that it in the Nation while giving the could not be patched up to meet all bishops' program generous and dis. cases." criminating commendation, saw in it the adoption of Socialist principles on the part of the Catholic Church to the astuteness of far-seeing churchmen. The fact that Pope Benedict has now approved of the bishops' work might not convince the Nation writer that he was wrong; but let us hope that by this time he has read that the Encyclical of the great pioneer advocate of the working man's human rights and has clarified his own ideas honestly and fairly all equitable sufficiently to see that in that same agreements freely entered into." encyclical the most uncompromising

ny sense out of place.

thereafter to hold it as his very mere abstract supposition ; the labor of the working man is not only his personal attribute, but it is necessary; and this makes all the difference. If one man hires out to an own. other his strength or skill, he does so for the purpose of receiving in return what is necessary for susten-ance and education; he therefore expressly intends to acquire a right, The preservation of life is bounden duty of one and all, The to be wanting therein is a crime. full and real, not only to the remun-eration, but also to the disposal of follows that each one has a right to procure what is required in order to such remuneration, just as he pleases. Thus, if he lives sparingly, saves money, and, for greater security, wages. tets his savings in land, land, in such case, is only his invests wages under another form, and, consequently, a workingman's little es-tate thus purchased should be as completely at his full disposal as are the wages he receives for his labor. But it is precisely in such power of disposal that ownership obtains, whether the property consist of land or chattels. Socialists, therefore, by endeavoring to transfer the posses-sions of individuals to the commun-

every wage-earner, since they

dition in life.

ing of his wages, and thereby of all hope and possibility of increasing

his stock and of bettering his con-

unjust, but it is quite certain to harass and worry all classes of citi-

zens, and subject them to odious and intolerable bondage. It would

"The first and most fundamental

undertake to alleviate the condition

masses, must be the inviola

"And not only is such interference

live : and the poor can procure it in no other way than through work and "Let it be then taken for gra that workmen and employer should, as a rule, make free agreements, and in particular should agree freely as to the wages; nevertheless, there underlies a dictate of natural justice any bargain between man and man, namely, that remuneration ought to

be sufficient to support a frugal and well-behaved wage-earner." So on the matter of "inviolability of agreements" the Pope is not only ity at large, strike at the interests of would more advanced but gives evidence of deprive him of the liberty of dispos-

deeper study of the questions he treats; his paramount object being to keep ever and always intact the eternal principles of morality and justice he hews to the line though

the chips now strike popular labor movements or again hit the interests of capital. The Hon. Mr. Crerar gave in the House of Commons the other day a striking illustration of the fallacy of computing wages exclusively in terms of dollars and cents regard.

talents or his industry; and that ideal equality about which they less of their purchasing power. entertain pleasant dreams would be He is thus reported in the Globe in reality the levelling down of all He referred to the increase in the cost of clothes. In 1914, he said, the Hence it is clear that the main invoice price of a suit of clothes tenet of Socialism. community of from England was, say, \$10. goods, must be utterly rejected, sin The duty on this amounted to - 82 Adding profits for the various per-

sons who handled the clothes, it was ultimately sold for \$22.50. In 1919. however, the invoice price of the same suit was \$25, and the duty had the wearer of the suit had paid more than \$58. Mr. Middlebro interjected : "Will

bility of private property. This being established, we proceed to show where the remedy sought for must the hon. member tell us how many. bushels of wheat it will take to buy a suit of clothes? Quick as a flash Mr. Crerar re-

At the Presbyterian General as plied : "With wheat at 80 cents a oushel in 1914 the farmer could pur sembly, again, we have a rather chase a suit of clothes for 28 bushels. remarkable reminder that Leo XIII. In 1918, with the added cost, he requires to get \$2 a bushel for 29 bushels to purchase the same scientific as well as more illuminatclothes. Furthermore, the earner could get a suit of clothes for ing than the Canadian Presbyterians. nine days' work at \$2.50 a day in 1914. Now he has to work nine days in dealing with present conditions at \$6.50 a day to get the same the Commissioners, objected that the clothes.

It is quite evident to the least 'proposed that the Assembly tear day. So well is this recognized that children were confirmed; Bishop Falwriters on the subject advocate a lon preached in French and English; standardized dollar, that is the dollar expressed in terms of its purchas-The Resolution, however, was ing power in the necessaries of life

changed and amended and finally and governing the wages paid as the tween countries. At one time the amended Resolution the Assembly "Organized labor should main-

tain the inviolability of agreements." Now we submit that Leo XIII. put that much better when he stated made. The wage of \$3 a day would

assert that

the moral

"Religion teaches the laboring then automatically become \$4. man and the artisan to carry out In any case it is interesting to note But the great Pope who studied

denunciation of Socialism is not in the labor question in the light of principles of which he

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD

not the language of democracy, not the language of one who recogthe and It ness amongst Americans over the League of Nations is hardening into distruct, suspicion and opposition, despite the active propaganda in its

favor. We repeat, it will be interesting to watch the developments. To put more imperious and ancient than Bepublican opposition - reinforced lists as the defender of a forsaken at every move by Democratic support -to mere party politics is in itself the cheapest of party clap-trap.

Everything points to the Presidential election of 1920 as likely to be a momentous one.

AN INCIDENT DEFINITELY CLOSED

Loving consideration for the little ones of the flock and a fatherly interest in their welfare, temporal and spiritual, are characteristic of a building up a working knowledge of good bishop : therefore for disappointed hopes, if such there be, in the clear expression of original, logical a pastoral visit the well-prepared Confirmation classes afford the most inated from the curriculum or be consoling of compensations. Common as are such episcopal experiences it is rare indeed that a bishop meets with anything so consoling parents as realize its intrinsic value and gratifying as Bishop Fallon ex- will urge their children to study it. perienced during his present visitation of the diocese. Our readers will remember the

agitation a year or two ago in the few would read even the translations parish of Ford on the appointment that are in our libraries. "Batter," as parish priest of the present incum- he concludes, "a scholar should know bent of that office. The impious only a line or two of the time hongrown to \$8.75. The result of this mischief makers sought to arouse ored text commencing 'All Gaul is was that when all profits were added such feeling against the Bishop of divided into three parts' then that such feeling against the Bishop of divided into three parts' than that the diocese as to make parents refuse he should look upon the works of to allow their children to be confirmed by Bishop Fallon. In a though they rested upon Olympian printed circular distributed prior to pedestals, separated from the ordinary the recent pastoral visitation of this mortals by a gulf never to be bridged. parish "The Committee"-otherwise Whereas in truth, the only gulf which nameless-repeated this appeal in really lies between the zealous aspirthe most virulent and inflammatory ant and the literary gems of the clasterms. How groundless was their sic ages is good honest industry." agitation in the first place and how superficial was their influence on the people concerned, in spite of the impression created by the grotesquely exaggerated newspaper reports of is unattainable without a knowledge

their success, was shown by the result. On Sunday evening, June 3rd, for this would carry us beyond our adapted to the Protestant idea of worwhen His Lordship, Bishop Fallon. thoughtful that the purchasing visited the parish of Ford, the church these ancient models of literary compower of the dollar must affect agree- was crowded to the doors and be- position are the patterns for all sucments to work for so many dollars a yond them; two hundred and fifteen both before and after the ceremony parishioners called on His Lordship have acquired their precision, sim. Abbey-Protestant, if you will, in and after a heart to heart talk the plicity, purity and elegance of style, that they are the common loot of the most cordial relations were estaband attributed this change of front adopted. In both the original and rates fixed govern the exchange be- lished. Nothing more gratifying, French Canadian members of our one of them (Westminster's Abbey more consoling, or more edifying Federal Parliament, who learned the Church among the rest) in that they rate might be \$1.333, which would in- could be desired by the most classics in their youth in the colleges date back to Catholic times, and are dicate that because of increased devout Catholic .perturbed by the of Quebec, and many of whom speak the concrete expression in stone of prices of necessaries it now takes dead and gone scandal. The formal English more idomatically than do Catholic faith and ideals. Protestants \$1.333 to buy a dollar's worth at the and final closing of the incident retime when the agreement was flects infinite credit on all concerned. tongue, are a striking example of this erected a cathedral worthy of the It is perhaps unnecessary to point truth.

out-what must be obvious to allthat by his quiet devotion to duty, that in the deluge of remedies now by his charity, his justice, his zeal, by only key which will unlock the door of reasons do not know how to use offered there is nothing, when grand. his qualities as a priest and as a man to the treasure house of ancient them, iloquent generalities and irrelevan. Father Laurendeau had proved his learning. The use of another kind cies are set aside, that has not been eminent fitness for the unsought of key-which was called a pony

cently a real surprise and pleasure that there are only two kinds of Labors Lost;" but that a youthful sure that we have not appropriated champion should, in the face of that others that are not so good ? popular sentiment that has swayed the judgment of the heads of so

many of our universities, enter the cause, stirred us with a desire to em. ulate the example of Diogenes, light our lantern, seek out this hero and discover him to the world.

The gist of the writer's contention or Virgil from an indifferent scholar does not arouse a keen intellectual ing of English grammar the ing them "up-to-date." study of Latin syntax is a factor in our own language, so necessary to thoughts. Latin should not be elimallowed, as was the case with Greek. to degenerate to the status of an "ontion." If this be done, only such The result would be that a knowledge of the classics would be restricted to a small number of the elite, and that 'the noble Greeks and Romans' as

There are two points here that dealotted space. Suffice it to say that ship.

ceeding time and the source from which our own language has been

No less important is the other point, viz., that honest industry is the but for the simplest and most obvious

in reading a letter entitled "Value of music, good and bad, and that "most nized in the Senate powers co-equal Latin Lessons" and signed "Stu- popular hymn tunes come under the with his own, but the language of an dent." It was to us like an unex. latter category." This refers primautocrat or a conqueror to his sub- pectedly discovered oasis in a desert arily to sectarian hymns, but are jects or his defeated foe. The Senate of intellectual aridity. If it had been some of the popular hymn tunes in evidently resents this attitude, and one of the old school professors of use by Catholics entirely free from moreover believes that the uneasi. Latin syntax that had come to the this reproach ? While in this regard defence of orthodox culture we would we have allowed many good things have simply murmured "Love's to be stolen from us, are we quite

> THIS IS the period of annual synods, assemblies, conferences and so forth of the various bodies that go to make up Canadian Protestant. ism, and press reports of their deliberations are characteristically entertaining if not always edifying.

While the one body is proclaiming was that while the present system of how superior it is to the Catholic coaxing a poor translation of Caesar Publican, and another devotes itself exclusively to sociological and other "safe questions," yet another debates appreciation of the beauties of on the Ten Commandmente, and the classics, still in the teach. thinks the time propitious for bring-

> AT THE same time a convention. international in character, meets in its numbers and known for its Philadelphia to determine, if that be possible, just what is "fundamental" in Christian teaching. The trouble with them all is that they have no revolt of the slaves, against the fixed standard to go by,-no central appearance of a German Spartacus authority to adjudicate between the conflicting schools. What other prospect can possibly lie before the of everything except the essential sects than ultimate pandemonium? Yet, to the city seated on an hill, which holds for them the solution of all their problems and difficulties, they are as men who having eyes see not.

WITH GREAT show of knowledge a correspondent of the Christian Guar. dian writes of the "good and bad in Roman Catholicism." While believing that Protestants could learn many a lesson in reverence and humility from individual Catholics he is just as sure that the Church as an institution should be "strenuously discouraged." With his opinion one way or another we are not conserve the serious consideration of cerned. The quality of his knowl our educators. The first is that the edge, however, may be gauged by his highest degree of intellectual culture reference to Westminster Abbey as a "Protestant structure"-that is a of the classics. To give the reasons building erected by Protestants, and

WHY SHOULD he stop at Westminster Abbey? Why not go on and include all the old Catholic cathedrals enriched. In the study of them the of England now in Protestant hands? greatest masters of our own tongue They are in the same category as the in a word, their proficiency. The "Great Pillage," but Catholic, every those who claim it as their mother it has been well said, have never yet name, and never will. They may occupy those they have appropriated

PROTESTANTISM. WE repeat with

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## THE WORLD'S FRESH START

The peace terms have been presented to the Germans. This means, in the estimation of competent observers, that the Allies have settled almost all their own differences and that in doing so they have shown some con-sideration for Germany's future as well as much for their own. They have been severe, but they think that what they offer, Germany will accept. At first sight the outlook for Germany is pretty blue, but one gets a some what different view from a reading of articles in papers which reflect the y ind of French diplomacy and the French army. The Germans, they say, are condemned to fifty years of slavery, inasmuch as all their effort for that period will be required to pay the sums adjudged against them; but, because the German unity has not been destroyed, because the Ger man Empire has not been dismem bered. France remains in the presence of a Germany from which a tribute is to be exacted and which will conserve everything to enable its people to escape from the yoke. Germany remains a great State which can hope one day to extricate itself from the situation defeat has forced it to accept. It is not wise to leave to a people, already great in bellicose spirit, a ray of hope in its despair. It (Germany) has been re duced to a state of seridom ; provision should have been made against a with an empire to support him That is the view of the diplomatic

school who think the treaty disposes the future. The army view is similar. Foch oiced it at the secret meeting of the Conference held the day before the terms were delivered. "If you directed me to assure the safety of terms this room, I would at once arrange to hold the doors. The Rhine is the door. If you want security you must hold the Rhine." He told them that the proposal to give up, at five year. intervals, first Cologne, then Coblenz then Mayence, would be pronounced by every military authority to be ridiculous, and that the army 000 organized on a twelve-year service, to which Germany is to be restricted, is what any general would proncunce to be the ideal army behind which to carry a nation into war. Adopting this reasoning, the

French militarists forsee that unless France holds the Rhine, the way into France selected in 1870 will again be oper, and they point out that if the elgian route is not taken, as it is not likely to be. England's help can not be counted upon. The belief of the man in the street

now is that Germany will accept the peace but will find a way out of the payment of tribute, but the man in the street seldom says why he thinks so. Usually his intonation carries the suggestion that this would be his own way of meeting the difficulty, he had to meet the difficulty. The French have the merit of reasoning out their beliefs. They forses a period during which there will be ad economic conditions in Germany then another in which inertia will need to be overcome, than a regain of strength by Germany left united and notentially strong, then finally the possibility of a co insist upon the literal fulfilment of the hond. It is because they envis age this possibility that they dc not believe Germany will throw up her hands in despair, refuse to treaty and give free rein to the Bol. shevism of the East.

Another line of reproachful criticism also suggests the possibility that Germany may have saved some thing from the ruins. There have been intermittent complaints in the French press against American and are

of Columbia University, recently overlook the fact that circummade the interesting pronouncement stances sometimes made agreements that the election of 1920 would sur. inequitable and unjust when they pass in importance any presidential ceased to be inviolable. contest since that of 1860, and that the issue would stir to the depths the love for and appreciation of the fundamental principles of Americanism. The issue he believes to be absolutely necessary. Wages, as we Knox's Resolution, given elsewhere are told, are regulated by free conaffairs and the Socialism of the new internationalism which will carry a has done his part and seemingly million and a half voters who never not called upon to do anything bebefore voted Republican into the yond. Republican camp. Leaving aside for a fair-minded man, by no means the moment the new internationalconvincing for there are important ism he vigorously asserts that Socialconsiderations which it leaves out of account altogether. To labor is to ism as opposed to private property exert one's self for the sake of procur carries no appeal to real Americans; but is alluring in its appeal to the of life, and chief of all for self-presunambitious, the lazy, the worthless ervation. and the wastrels. The abolition of private property is the abolition of Hence a man's labor bears two notes the equality of opportunity and all or characters. First of all, it is perelse worth while that true Americanindividual strength belongs to iem stands for. And he therefore individual strength bolonge to the holds that the same American work-ing man will be a bulwark against that personal advantage on ac-count of which it was bestowed.

The line of reasoning and even the language is so similar to that of Leo XIII. that we subjoin here a couple a law of nature which it is wrong to of extracts from the encyclical on disobey. Now were we to consider ject is treated most exhaustively :

right to accept any rate of wages whatsoever; for in the same way as "It is surely undeniable that, when a man engages in remunerative labor he is free to work or not, so is he the impelling reason and motive of free to accept a small remuneration sign any terms offered her. ture or the higher things of the soul. his work is to obtain property, and or even none at all. But this is a The

um.

This mode of reasoning is, to

ing what is necessary for the purposes

ervation. "In the sweat of the brow thou shall eat thy bread."

sonal, inasmuch as the exertion of

Secondly, man's labor is necessary ; for without the result of labor man

cannot live ; and self-preservation is

labor insofar as it is personal merely

EX-SECRETARY OF STATE Leo thus deals with this subject : KNOX'S RESOLUTION We now approach a subject of

It will be interesting to follow the great and urgent importance, and one in respect of which, if extremes developments of the movement of which former Secretary of State are to be avoided, right notions are in this week's RECORD, is a sigsenf, and therefore the employer, when he pays what was agreed upon, nificant manifestation.

The New York Times-an out andout supporter of President Wilson as

mouthpiece of democracy as well as to be found in other columns. Again when he became the arrogant exponent of autocracy-tells the Senate | in them than the "cap and bells" secthat its powers are not co equal tion contains, which humor is all the with those of the President during the more enjoyable because so blissfully negotiation of the treaty but only unconscious. Lastly for the reason Treaty of Peace the League of clamouring for "panen et circenses" Nations would be so interwoven that that is, bread and amusement, pat

could not put more flatly commonplace. Seldom is any intel-

that Germany would have to ligent reference made to real cul

clearly traced in that Magna Charta charge imposed upon him and had when we went to school-used to be Nicholas Murray Butler, President was the supreme guardian did not of the rights and duties of labor set convinced his people of the baseless- considered discreditable to the stuforth by Leo XIII. in Rerum Novar- ness of allegations to the contrary.

> none so poor as do them reverence- a little derisive whistle from the and they are ashamed of their own master. But now in this age when names.

THE PASSING OF THE CLASSICS BY THE GLEANER

We like to read the "Letters' to the Editor" in the daily paper, for various reasons. First of all because they are, as a rule, an honest expreswell when he was the elequent sion of opinion such as is not always because there is much more humor student.

when its ratification is in question, that they afford an insight into But the Times forgets that the human nature as it exists around President just before sailing the last about us. These letters generally time openly asserted that into the fall under three heads, the populace a lost art on Bay Street.

it could not be disentangled and the riots bursting with heroic rage, and Senate would be compelled to sanctimonious reformers demanding swallow the League with the Treaty that we be deprived of the few munor take the consequences of keeping dane pleasures that we have so far enthe country in a state of war when joyed and that our personal liberties rabid of speakers or writers appeal. timents expressed seldom transcend the Working Classes where the sub-doubtless it would be the workman's ing to anti-German prejudice the domain of the material and the from the beginning by the Catholic Church.

President's language was We consequently experienced re-

dent whose too fluent translation of As for "The Committee " there is the Latin or Greek text would elicit men seem to have forgotten that original sin demands mental as well as manual toil, students are invited to scale the scholastic heights with the aeroplane of a readymade trans-

a place of meeting or an auditorium. In saying this we are not unmindful of the earnest effort made by a seclation. It can't be done. Money tion of the Church of England withmay buy some things, but it cannot purchase the keen intellectual pleasure that comes from a mastery of the with the goodly garments of Catholic original text of the classic authors ritual, and to restore as much as it may and the literary preeminence that of the outward expression of the crowns the labors of the industrious

that the effort, however piously intended and persistently made, has NOTES AND COMMENTS never grown beyond the excrescent THE TORONTO Telegram is responstage is but to say that, being forsible for the statement that "War eign to the genius of the Establishrevealed the Vatican as a German ment it never can. Nor can the old province." Which is one more proof cathedrals, erected as places of sacriif any were needed that lying is not fice and as the earthly dwelling places dread.

ted to other uses. Westminster WITH THE growing unrest in the Abbey and the great cathedrals stand labor and industrial world, the in- but as monuments of a great past, creasing laxity in business ethics. and the lack of fixed principles on are rightly cherished as national posevery hand the world may yet realize sessions. But Protestant save in the country in a state of war when joyed and that our personal hoeries of the trillization's only hope lies in the way of occupation they never the blockade by sea which really return to the eternal truths taught can be.

> ON THE subject of sacred music which loves the most readily; but sources of Russia up to a point that which easily loves also easily where, if those resources were in someone writes to the daily papers forgets .- Goethe.

out animus, has no right sense of believed to have stood between Ger many and harm. There was quite the purpose for which the great an outburst on this subject when cathedrals of the Middle Ages were Herr Warburg came here in advance erected and endowed. As a religious of the regular peace delegation. The system it excludes the very idea of attack has been taken up the London Morning Post, which claims sacrifice and sees in the material that "the German-American Jews edifice, still fondly called a "church,' who are pulling the strings of nothing higher or more sacred than Peace Conference" care very little what happens to British, French or Italian industry, but are very much concerned for the survival of the German and Austrian industrial 'The international finansystem. in the past forty or fifty years to clothe the dry bones of Protestantism hands the avenues for her trade with Russis and the East, and where that cannot be effected the place is put in hands which are judged to be most amenable to the influence of the Central Powers." This criticism may worship of their fathers. To say Central Powers." or may not be well founded, but at least it runs well with what is obviously the most hopeful promise left to Germany. When her states-men are ever so little inclined to optimism, they hint that what has happened to Russia is worth to Ger-many almost all the war has cost. It removes the hitherto ever-present dread. In the second place, the of the Most High, ever be fitly adap- practical obliteration of Germany's mercantile marine and the loss of her colonies will be certain to prove a strong argument for concentrating attention for the future upon th and, diverted from their proper use, trade of nearby countries to the south and east, rather than upon adventures across the seas. Finally the fact that it was the success of occasioned Germany's defeat, will The most lovable heart is that be the strongest kind of an induce-ment to Germans to bring the development of the inexhaustible re-

hands at once friendly and capable,

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the sea blockade might lose most of its terrors. The German capacity to assert herself with the aggressiveness, which western soldiers and diplomatists look forward to, will not be attained until both politically and economically the Russian field has been sufficiently cultivated to make it possible to contemplate action with some assurance of success. In support of the hypothesis of the Morning Post and its French associate-critics, it is not unimportant to note that, outside Lenine himself, practically all the Bolshevist leaders are Jews of the intelligentzia. The Soviets are made up of Russians, but it is the Jews who given them guidance. Journalists and others who come back from Poland attribute the antagonism to the Jews there to this cause, the Polish Jews being suspected at least of over-friendliness to the Jewish Bolshevist enemy on the eastern Polish front.

It is commonly believed in Paris that many sins of commission and omission are to be explained by the very natural wish, amounting to urg-ent political necessity, to set the wheels of industry turning again in England, towards which end the stabilizing of conditions in Russia is a desired means. The Bolshevist leaders are reported by those who have been in contact with them to be very open in their offers to British, German and American capitalists to come in and engage in development projects. England, it is said, i is already allowed a free hand in Georgia, in and near the great oil districts, without show of annoyance from the Bolsheviki. The clearing of the Allied troops from the Black Sea ports is also explained, by claim to know, on the some who ground that England is more concerned about the resumption of wheat shipments than about the political regeneration of Russia When, therefore, the Morning Post, which has been all along extraordinarily well informed about the proceedings of the Conference, points to the German and American Jews as "pulling the strings of the Peace Conference," it is well within the possibilities that its conclusions, both as to the motives and the accomplishment of those very capable gentle-men, are close to the mark. No doubt the commercial and industrial dominance of Germany in the newly ordered eastern Europe will be strenuously contested. The extraordinary dispositions made to ensure freedom of competition by the western nations in the trade of Poland and Bohemia, by way of free ports, corridors, river concessions and rail way rights are proof enough of that. But certainly all the signs point to a renewal of German industrial and commercial activity with Austria, Serbia, Bohemia, Poland and Russia on a concerted plan of intensified endeavor. It will take a quarter of a century to see what she is able, or is

permitted, to make of it. Italy's determination to be conceded, now, a preferred position in the most south ern portion of the area shows what estimate she places upon the trade possibilities. What both France and possibilities. What both France and Italy think they foresee is a combination of American, English and Ger man interests, with competition for the profits of Russian exploitation and development as the cement. Neither of them is in love with the prospect.

While France complains about this sacrifice of the future, as it is called there is nevertheless a strong current of satisfaction. Clemenceau says modestly he thinks he has got a good peace, and France in the main believes that he has, and that he had to make a hard fight against his allies to get it. Alsace, Lorraine, the Saar are gains. The Germans are no longer in a position to stir trouble in Morocco. In Syria Clemenceau's peristence has won the difficult task of exhuming the for France and from Eugland the relics of three former martyrs. "Oh best of the deal. Germany is no Father," he exclaimed as he un-longer in the way in the Levant, in earthed the bones of those glorious

The new feature of the treaty is the engagement taken on behalf of America and England to go to the nary had already fixed his eyes on him and determined to make him his chief helper after ordination. In support of France, if she is attacked by Germany. This is by way of solace to France for her disappoint. November, 1860, he entered the grand ment in not gotting to the Rhine. The French said they must hold the Rhine for safety. The Americans replied that the League of Nations guaranteed that safety. The French seminary in Tsingay where he had for companion Blessed Joseph Chang mentioned above. Blessed John Lo, a pagan by birth endowed by nature with many excelsaid they would believe the League lent qualities and versed in law, was often chosen as mediator by parties in dispute and succeeded better than when they saw it working, and when their doubts about its inherent im-perfections had been removed. America and England, refusing to a professional middleman to the satisfaction of all. He was also keep soldiers in France, agreed to the special pledge of protection until versed in the Chinese classics and taught school for several years. such time as the League was con-Through the exhortation of a Christian recently converted he emceded to be a working reality, cap-able of doing the work for which it braced Christianity together with his

was designed. wife, at the age of thirty. The specific provisions reducing indeed a sincere conversion. He Germany's naval status to nil and studied our Holy Religion so thor limiting her military strength to a volunteer army of 100,000 have a secondary as well as a primary interest. Mr. Lloyd George values the latter because it enables him to the great influence be exercised over his fellow citizens he administered abolish conscription in England. Mr. Wilson values both because they serve as the best possible starting point for putting into effect the pro-posed limitations upon armament. Faith. The desirability of this limitation met everybody's approval but about its acceptance in practice everybody is skeptical. Whether the Powers are grateful for the opportunity now provided for testing their sincerity will be a matter of opinion, the opinions of most men here being somewhat influenced for a time by the spectacle that has just been presmartyrdom. ented of the continual favor extended to the good old rule that "He may to the good old rule that He may take who has the power and he may keep whe can." To this rule, it is hoped, the League of Nations is at of the forces of Kweichow province had already shown himself to be the bitter enemy of the Christians for a whole year before, and as proof of his blood thirsty nature had given least ostensibly designed to oppose a static negation.—J. C. Walsh, Staff Correspondent of America.

### FATHER FRASER'S LETTERS FROM CHINA

We are now giving to our readers some of the Father Fraser's letters which for one reason or another were not published at the time they were received. These realistic pictures of active Chinese missionary work are, we believe, well calculated to stimulate interest in the later and still more important phase of Canadian participation in the glorious work of the conversion of China to which Father Fraser is now consecrating his energy and his zeal enlightened by a rich experience.

#### Taichowfu, China, Aug. 7, 1917.

Dear Friends,-Allow me to narrate the life and martyrdom of two seminarians, Blessed Joseph Chang and Blessed Paul Chep, of Blessed John Lo, and Blessed Martha Wang, four Chinese beatified by Our Holy Mother Church. It reads like a page from the lives of the early martyrs Blessed Joseph Chang was born in

832 in the Subprefecture of Pahien. After several years study in the little seminary he was sent to help a missionary father, who finding him zeal-ous and very obliging placed him in a country school to teach catechism Afterwards he studied philosophy the seminary of Loutsong and at the same time acted as catechist in a church not far distant, showing marked ability in preparing the children and adults for confession. After finishing philosophy he was lent to the zealous missionary, Father Muller, as companion and catechist. It was at that time he succeeded in ! relics of three former martyrs.

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD

list of men that has been compiled by Father Nevils from the war records. Georgetown will present to the next of kin a bronze duplicate of the marker placed on the tree. Georgetown is the first college in the country to adopt this unique

form of memorial remembrance ST. PETER'S SEMINARY LONDON

TRINITY ORDINATIONS AND PAPAL

Seven priests were ordained at St. Peter's Cathedral Saturday morning at 8 o'clock : Revs. M. Baillargeon, Windsor ; Gregory Blonde, Chatham ; Leo Marchand, Tilbury ; Arthur McHugh, Windsor ; J. H. Pocock, London : Herbert Fallor, Hunting-dan Onshee and Thomas Mouries His was don, Quebec, and Thomas Moran, He

The five following were ordained oughly that he succeeded on all occasions in refuting the objections subdeacons : Albert McNabb, St. Thomas ; Bart Gaffney, Logan ; Mauof the pagans. Profiting, moreover, by his knowledge of medicine and rice Sullivan, Ashfield; Edward Webster, Dublin, and Wilfrid Roy, Edward rice Tocumseb.

All are for the Diocese of London. private baptism to all the dying After the ordination service His pagan infants and warmly exhorted the adults to embrace the Catholic Lordship Bishop Fallon announced that the Holy Father had been graciously pleased to confer the dig. Being employed as procurator in nity of Domestic Prelate on the Right Rev. Thos. West, St. Thomas, Right the erection of the new seminary at Tsingay he enjoyed the complete confidence of the superior, who Rev. P. J. McKeon, London, Right Rev. C. A. Magee, Stratford, and the entrusted to him the purchase of all Right Rev. C. A. Parent of Tilbury. materials and necessaries. Together with the two seminarians described His Lordship referred feelingly to the fact that Father Joseph Kennedy, above and Blessed Martha Wang, he of St. Mary's parish, London, had died before the brief making him a was destined to receive the palm of Domestic Prelate arrived in Londor. It was in the year 1861 that the persecution broke out. The general

CARDINAL MERCIER

battlefields on precipitous mountain sides were perhaps the most danger-

ous; Great Britain with her legio

States.

A11

DELIVERS MEMORIAL ADDRESS TO AMERICANS

his underlings to understand that he wanted the destruction of the Catho Antwerp, June 3.-Cardinal Mertier officiating last Saturday at the American Memorial Day service here, lic churches and the death of all the missionaries. In execution of their master's desires the garrison at delivered a sermon at which were representatives of every Allied Tsingay surrounded the seminary and arrested four seminarians, among nation. He said in part : "Here is a very solemn scene. We have this morning witnessed what is whom was Blessed Paul Chen. The officer, before whom they were summoned, declared : "General Tien no doubt one of the most imposing and moving man has ever seen. does not wish the Catholic religion to

the nations, which had a part in the be practised. Soon a decree will be world War, with the triumph of published proscribing it and con-demning to death all who will not abandon it. Return to your superior, righteousness over injustice, and civilization over barbarity, are nited here. take council with them and resolve to obey the general's orders; other-"France, so great and chivalrous has borne the heaviest burden dur-ing the awful War; Italy, whose wise you are all lost."

A few days afterwards the soldiers again appeared before the seminary but found it empty, the superior an seminarians having taken refuge in another Christian station. Blessed John Lo was the only one within. They seized him and dragged him off to prison. On the way they met Blessed Joseph Chang and Blessed Paul Chen who, nothing daunted were returning to the seminary with provisions. These they also arrested.

by any political or material inter-ests; without any idea of territorial The officer who presided over the judgment that followed first addressed conquest or vengeance, and gave the world a magnificent proof of strength and energy. With an improvised Blessed John Lo, but the latter answered: "Why do you question me the first? I am only a servant. I army, attaining immediately to the perfection of those created by tradiwill follow my two masters. Ques-tion them. Let their answers be tions of discipline, military science and strategy. "All these nations are, I think,

mine. The two seminarians, ordered by the officer to apostatize under pain of decapitation, answered : "We will lose our heads sooner than our faith." Whereupon the three were cast into a narrow, fetid cell without furniture. The soldiers procured them some stones to serve as beds. and one of them consented to take a letter to the superior of the seminary who upon the seminary being de-stroyed, had fled to the provincial capital. These Blessed confessors wrote as follows: "Please tell the Bishop that we are tempted in a thousand ways but that we prefer to die sooner than succumb to the torments by which they endeavor to

if it has not preceded. Latin and Greek from the country's schools, a refreshing incident comes out of the west where forty three students of a Jesuit college were expelled because after being prohibited, they took it upon themselves to make a holiday trip into an adjoining city. With

DISCIPLINE

With discipline rapidly following,

and their successors. Upon them the whole work of the Church desecondary school principles straining their diplomatic talent to avoid strikes of the student body when the pende, to them was given the power of administering in the name of Christ and of bestowing His heaven least show is made to enforce disci-pline, the action of this Catholic ly favours, without them there is neither prayer, nor sacrifice nor college suggests an alternative. sacrament, nor is there the abuntype of educators will hold up their hands in horror. But, certainly, the dance of the ordinary graces intended by lesson of obedience to authority was indelibly impressed on the minds of God to comfort and heal the world. The importance of establishing the Church is so apparent therefore that we understand it immediately. Christ founded the Church to save

guide and to comfort an afflicted

world. We cannot separate there-fore the Holy Ghost and the Apos-

tles, directly or indirectly through

them God's graces to the world are bestowed. Through them the indi-vidual receives those gifts which God

intended for that soul. We under-stand readily then how important it

is to be in union with the Apostles

labouring with the pioneers, we are labouring with and for the mission-aries of the Church. We are pro-

viding priests to labour in distant districts. We are providing aid for

those who need it in the ordinary work of their ministry. We are

bringing the name, the power, the gifts, the sacraments of Christ to comfort and heal these otherwise

without them. What can you do to

help in this great work ? Our Divine

Lord praised generosity, even more He especially blessed it and said that God the Father would reward us one

hundred fold. Help therefore the work of the Catholic Church Ex-

REV. T. O'DONNELL, President. Catholic Church Extension Society

67 Bond St., Toronto Contributions through this office: should be addressed :

EXTENSION,

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STEPHENSON'S DEFENSE OF

FATHER DAMIEN

WROTE VINDICATION OF PRIEST IN

WHITE HEAT

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tension.

Upon them

grasp its

the forty three and on every other student of the college. One is apt to student of the college. One is apt to hazard that, while they might have learned other things, if they had continued their course, certainly souls and made it the ordinary channel of His gifts. Here the great they could not have learned a more valuable lesson. We like to explain away our court work of the Catholic Church Exten sion appears, here we grasp its necessity. We of the Extension are

records of juvenile delinguency by all sorts of subterfuges. But we know that the root is the disrespect for authority that sprouts in nome and is nourished by modern educational methods. We may attribute the glorious achievements of our over-seas forces to all sorts of altruistic inspirations, but we know that the victories flowed immediately from the rigid discipline that was enforced. The season is again approaching when Catholic parents approaching when Catholic parents choose the school for sons and daughters. Unfortunately, we can-not say that they always choose wisely, or with regard for the prime consideration. One qualification of a school too frequently is taken for granted. It is presupposed that character building always goes along with mental development. The discipline of the school is not investi gated. Then we are astonished that the boy or girl should come back home with a diploma, but without respect for father or mother, or authority, human or divine. If discipline has one stronghold in America it is in the Catholic schools of the country .- Chicago New World

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

THE HOLY GHOST, COMFORTER During the octave of Pentecost our attitude of "R. L. S." toward the vic-noughts are directed chiefly to a thoughts are directed chiefly to a consideration of God the Holy Ghost and His relation to us. No doubt we are impressed by the marvelous Two or three good anecdotes are keeping watch on the sea, and with the help of her Colonial children, on In defense of Father Damien. Two or three good anecdotes are told. In one, the romance writer offers a cigarette " in the island fash-ion " (it was in the Marquesse), to a land; Belgium, also first assaulted and last in the fray; last, the United events which were wrought at His coming upon the Apostles and dis-ciples. We know that with that com-"Last, but not least! Glorious ing the complete foundation of the stranger, who takes it with "the Church on earth was accomplished. maimed hand of a leper," and after a America went into the War, unurged puff or two hands it back to the giver Not so often is it realized, however, that the Holy Ghost came for indi-vidual souls. He came for each one of us and came to bring to each one who smokes it out!" "I could not mortify the man," said Stevenson afterwards, to his horrified wife. At Molokai, whither they made a voyof us the great graces which God pours into the world for souls. Our age to visit the leper settlement, he Divine Saviour loved at times to speak of the special favours granted croquet, lest it might remind young girls of their condition. He revered Father Damien's memory, to His friends, often pointed out those benefits of His love and affecunited here, in the sanctuary of the King of Kings, Sovereign of Sovertion, not excluding acts directed by and studied the life of the price human affection. But He equally until there seemed nothing more to

eigns, in the same spirit of tengton and brotherly love. You have come here, soldiere, not as interpreters of the spirit of others. No, you are the spirit of others. No, you are learn. Fancy, then, Stevenson's feelings when he had in a newspaper at Sydney, some weeks later, the lette ol a well known Honolulu missionary must bring"-witness the example of the good shepherd leaving the flock protesting against a monument to Father Damien on the ground that he was "a course, dirty man," who to search far and near for the one lost. None were excluded from the had contracted leprosy through his benefits Christ came to give. The world in its misery asked for a true The immoral habits."

der homage so deep to those that have fallen for the common cause, you do not mourn them, you merely assemble for their glory and honor. "In days gone by knights would

Keep Alive Their Memory

Few customs are more to be commended than that which has existed in England for many generations — the placing of Memorial Tablets upon the walls of church, club, or college, in honor of their departed heroes.

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FATHER FRASER'S CHINA MISSION FUND

A most interesting preface to " Lay Morals," by Mrs. Robert Lous Stev-enson, in the Biographical Edition of her husband's works, deals with the

to seek vocations for the Chinese Missions which are greatly in nass of priests. In my parish alone there are three cities and a thousand vil lages to be evangelized and only two priests. Since I arrived in Canada a number of youths have expressed their desire to study for the Chinese mission but there are no funds to educate them. I appeal to your refused to wear gloves in playing the am sure, contribute generously to this fund.

Gratefully yours in Jesus and Mary. J. M. FRASER.

I propose the following burses for ubscription.

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Almonte, Ontario Dear Friends,-I came to Canada

charity to assist in founding burses for the education of these and others who desire to become missionaries in China. Five thousand dollars will found a burse. The interest on this amount will support a student. When he is ordained and goes off to that mission another will be taken in and so on forever. All imbued with the Catholic spirit of propagating the Faith to the ends of the earth will. I

Designs and estimates

FIVE

Morocce, in equatorial Africa. There are some other morsels, not to be despised, which may fall into France's She may not get from Germany

all the money she wants, but she has of Tsingay for theology. Blessed Paul Chen was born of pagan parents on April 11, 1838, in the promise of the lion's share of all there is to be got. The depression caused by loss of life and property has been appreciably lifted. The depth of the wounds she has re-The the Subprefecture of Sinchen. was reared by the Holy Childhood ceived, only time will reveal. For the present all the old buoyancy of Society, instructed in Christian doc trine and admitted into the seminary in August, 1853. He the race has returned. The French

spirit is showing itself as aspiring received the Sacrament of Baptism weeping with joy and thank: giving and then made his First Communion. and ambitious as ever. They feel in France that once again theirs is the first rank in continental Europe. He always retained a vivid memory of that happy day and if he ever fell

Japan is also conceded to have played a strong hand and won. into any fault, his superior had only The Chinese are very angry and say they to recall it to mind to bring abun-dant tears to his eyes and lead him on now have an Alsace to be delivered. They intimate that since they have the path of virtue with renewed learned that only material force

commands the approval of the al-mighty they will endeavor to apply the lesson and bide their time. There are many, however, who doubt the persistence of this militant ideal who incline to the view that and

China will accept the occidental estimate of Japan's power and will endeavor to reach the best permanent understanding with Japan that

can be effected without loss of dignity. The Japanese realize, however, that cine in order to increase the family while they have won they must walk warily. They begin to be in the way of some who are stronger than they, and with both Russia and Germany reduced to helplessness they are exto the Church which has reared and posed to risks greater than they have nourished me for so many years. Beever run before, and to dangers, too, sides, God is calling me to a vocation which only a very prudent, as well as a very brave, people will be able to pass in safety. Their successful in-

sistence upon possession of the Pacific island leaves it somewhat

open to doubt whether their prudence is of a sort to bear the test.

possible to describe the suffering inconfessors, " if I also could only beflicted upon us. They even deprive us of food and will not allow a drop come a martyr ! In reward for his virtue and cour-

of tea or water to be given us. age more than for his learning he was admitted to the grand seminary (To be continued next letter.)

Ha

little

TO PLANT MEMORIAL TREES

PALMER GIVES ADDRESS AT 120TH COMMENCEMENT OF GEOBETOWN

Washington: June 14 .- Historic Here he unique manner ever programmed by the famous Catholic school. The program opened Friday June 13 and on Monday the university dedicated Memorial Trees for more than fifty alumni who gave their lives to their

He did not possess a brilliant incountry in the Great War for Civilizatelligence, but made up for it by assiduity to study, even passing the tempered with a sweet and ciation which hes entered the trees on the National Honor Roll it is com-prime d ha'showed great resoluteness is on aviators, former Georgetion. The trees for each hero will be mony is on, aviators, former George-town men, will drop wreaths of retor, wanted him to leave the seminary and take up the profession of medimembrance over the throng along The Walks.'

income. "I do not belong to you," he said, "any longer. I do not even belong to myself. From my very in-fancy you gave me to the Church. It is to the Church, therefore, I belong; Spellacy. '01 and Charles Palme, '89. Spellacy. '01 and Charles Palms, '89. On Tuesday afternoon A. Mitchell

lt 18 1m die here, never wound man unjustly; defend all that is right, all that is Then the Knight, three times true. J. M. FRASER

"Each one of you has nobly offered

his blood, his very life, for that ideal

the triumph of which we rejoice in at this solemnity, and while you ten-

Three times within little more

answer for yourselves.

from their sheath for liberty. Three times also has it given them victory.

Washington, June 14.—Instored times also thas to given atom victory, old Georgetown University, on the heights above the Potomac over-the help of Lafayette, conquered looking Washington, is celebratingher 120th Commencement in the most Lincoln drew assunder the chains of slavery. On the second day of April, 1917, your President called forth the members of Congress and spoke spirits, the insane, the magdalens Ar objects of His most tender and

"We are here, one and all, with you to celebrate your heroism and Evidently He wished us to underthose who have given their lives to Apostles needed truth so did we, if

the apostles needed grace so un we, defend our liberty. "Lord, Jesus, we implore Thee by the merits of Thy patience and deeds the merits of thy patience and deeds the merits of Thy patience and deeds to receive unto Thy Paradise the brave that died for us. To those procure these heavenly benefits that are living give them grace to the living and active Presence of the follow their noble example of piety, Holy Ghost, the Spirit of God Himjustice, honor and the sacred promself. ises of battle.

On Tuesday afternoon A. Mitchell "When the light of thy beneficient in great detail that the promise was Palmer, Attorney General of the peace will shine, may we all meet again in great detail that the promise was United States made the address to the in the glory of Thy beatitude. May in the glory of Thy beatitude. May the place of Christ who was gone sides, God is calling me to a vocation graduates. On Sunday, Rev. Eugene we even meet taose chastened by propose. I cannot disobey God. The DeL McDonnell, S. J., A. B., '85, world and its promises have no preached the Baccalaureate sermon we have been forced to lock upon as our enemies. God of Mercy

beg God's blessing. The Pontiff would answer their call, saying, 'If I die here, never wound man unjustly; Christ did. Christ in His passion pulling his chair to the table, and and death was a propitiation for our thesou and of his inkstand being dragged sins and those of the whole world ; toward him."

brandishing his naked sword, and the Pontiff, giving him the kiss of peace, would say, 'Peace be with

was an active comforter to the whole serious to lay before them; "and world. Now a Comforter is exactly then we three had the incomparable "Three times within little more than a century have the sons of the great republic drawn their sword from their sheath for liberty. Three multiply in the lives of men. He while it was still red hot from his often spoke about them. He often indignant scul." Having finished had compassion upon those afflicted with them, he often showed greater matter was highly libelous, and its mercy by healing them. Neither disease of body or of mind or of souls publication might involve the loss of his entire substance : but "there was no dissenting voice-how could there

1917, your President called forth the spirits, the insane, the magdalens and pronounced it "a serious affair," as indeed it was. "However, no one more precious than peace. The provide spirit of compassion guided as indeed it was. "However, no one will publish it for you," he exclaimed. will publish it for you," he exclaimed. all His actions towards mankind. Evidently He wished us to under. This was true enough; but the you to beleas and praise Him who is Nor was it in the economy of God the family turned in and helped ter to bees and praise difficultation who is supreme Lord over all, and to whom victory is due, to beg His mercy for this condition should cease. If the scattered far and wide. And And thus Father Damien was vindicated by a

stranger, a man of another country and another religion from his own." -N. W. Progress.

A child in the midst of a crowd is onscious of nothing but its immediate surroundings. Crushed and stifled, it can see and feel only the This presence was promised. We "When the light of thy beneficient know from facts that are recounted objects actually touching it. But let ace will shine, may we all meet again in great detail that the promise was the father take it up in his arms and hold it aloft; what a difference the elevation will make! So we, tso, are in a crowd, in the dark, finding often "As the Facher hash bounded, it is a crowd, in the dars, intend of the series of the s enticement for me." All who knew him charmed by his piety and goodness were looking for ward for a bright future for him of

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SIX

# FIVE MINUTE SERMON

### BY REV. F. P. HICKEY, O. S. B. SUNDAY WITHIN THE OCTAVE OF CORPUS CHRISTI

EXCUSES FROM FREQUENT COMMUNION And they began all at once to make

The Gospel and the Festival are well in unison to day. Corpus Christi, my dear brethren, must of necessity lose much of its grandeur and solemnity in a non-Catholic country, where churches and con-gregations for the most part are small and the clergy but few. But to us, at least, is left that which is essential to the solemnity. What would all the outward show be worth — the pomp, the processions, the crowded cathedrals, the reverential crowds of worshippers-if the hearts of men were not united to Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament? The hour our Blessed Lord loves most is that early, quiet hour when the silent throng gathers round the altar rails. What would the Festival of Corpus Christi be if there were no Communions? We can all make a festival for our Lord in our

earts if we choose. Yet the point of the Gospel is the excuses that they all began to make, and the insistence of the Master that other guests should be found. "And began all at once to make e." This is the truth, that it they excuse. will be the work of the ministers of the Church till the end of time to compel them to come in, we can make

compel them to come in, we can make no doubt, for the God of Truth spoke the parable. Men still love the things of earth more that those of heaven. What they see and can grasp and enjoy has a hold on them; but the things of faith are swept aside.

Pride makes the first excuse. Too taken up with things of their owntheir possessions, their homes—they have not time for God. They neglect either to obey or serve Him, and when reminded by the invitation wildfully disobey the summons, and hypocritically pray to be excused. And avarice follows the example of pride. It wants to see that it has pride. prote. It wants to see that it has got the value of its money: "I have bought five yoke of oxen, and I go to try them." This short life engrosses all their interests, and they take no heed that there is an eternal life to of sinners. "The rich man when he sleep shall take away nothing with him; he shall open his eyes and find nothing." (Job xxvii, 19.) "The desire of money is the root of all evils; which some coveting have erred from the faith, and have entangled themselves in many sorrows." (1 Tim. vi. 10.)

And luxury, the enthralment of carnal pleasures, takes such posses-sions of a man that he has not the manners to say, "Pray hold me excused," but bluntly, "I cannot come," "For all that is in the world is the concupiscence of the flesh, the concupiscence of the eyes, and the pride of life and the world passeth away." (1 John ii. 16, 17.)

Can no better excuses be found. why men abstain from Holy Communion than such as these — that pride, avarice, sensuality, are masters of their soul, which disowns allegiance to Jesus Christ? Those, who approach Holy Communion but sel-dom, may feel offended to find that the pretext that keeps them away is spoken of thus. Each one tries to persuade himself that he indeed has very good reason for us so seldom receiving the Blessed Eucharist The usual one is the plea of un-worthiness. It is true; it sounds well ; but it is a mere pretext and a

Test it. What do you do to become less unworthy? Delay will help you nothing. Remaining in a tepid, slug-

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pain in the lower part of my body,

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nourish our souls, that we may live by Him? What a union! Need we speak of love ? The great God gives Himself to the poorest and the worst Where, then, is this excuse of unworthiness? It is swept away by faith and confidence, obedience, and love. To stay away because un-worthy, and to do nothing to become less unworthy, is an insult to God. But to approach Holy Communion in a true and humble Catholic spirit. confessing our unworthiness, but trusting that every Communion will lessen our unworthiness, is indeed giving glory to God and enriching our own souls with the choicest of

THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE

When the American people decided upon a complete severance with the mother country and rejected the right of British sovereignty to rule them without their consent, they stated their case in a masterpiece of English prose composed by Thomas Jefferson. They based their case on

eighty is not in the people, where is it ?" asked the Jesuit Suarez. The introductory paragraphs of the Declaration of Independence con-tain the quintessence of the present demands of the Irish people for free-dom and are well worth quoting at the present moment: the present moment :

people to dissolve the political bonds little in the supernatural character which have connected them with of the imposing of hands when one another and to assume among the is to be admitted to the sanctuary powers of the earth the separate and that they are willing to have the ual stati which the laws of is the Bread of Life, and your soul Nature and of Nature's God entitled to promiscuous pulpits.—F. in The is starving! Does not common sense them, a decent respect for the opin-Guardian · them, a decent respect for the opin-ion of mankind requires that they shall declare the cause that impels

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD

cause. Jefferson spoke for all sub ject races when he wrote in 1776 : We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America in General Congress assembled, appeal-ing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our inten-tions, do in the name of and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and de-clare that these United Colonies are

and of right ought to be Free and Independent States." In a special cable dispatch sent "to the S. F. Examiner, ex Gov-ernor Dunne of Illinois, one of the three American delegates pro-moting the cause of Ireland at the

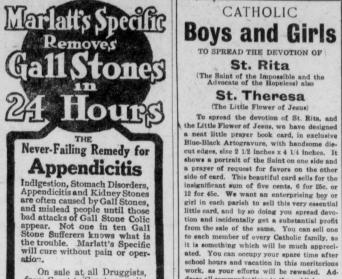
Peace Conference, sums up the pres-ent situation in the following words: "We are waiting momentarily a reply from President Wilson to our request for the use of the good offices of the United States Govern-ment in beinging the chosen even

ment in bringing the chosen repre-sentatives of the Irish people to Paris to present their country's cause to the Pacae Congress. If the Presi-dent's reply is in the affirmative the first object of our mission to Paris will have been accomplished. If the Irish representatives come to Paris we will confer with them as to what other assistance we may give them in attaining independence for Ire-land. Our visit to Ireland has surpassed all our expectations as regards the unanimity and determination of the Irish people in their struggle for freedom and independence. Prior to our departure for Dublin, Wilson accorded our chairman, Frank P. Walsh, a most gracious interview, and the commissioners had all been accorded a courteous audience by Colonel House. We are satisfied from our intercourse with people of all nationalities on our way over and here in Paris, that we have the sympathy of men and women of all classes and races."—The Monitor.

# SUPERORDINATION

A proposal, emanating from Epis-copal source, seems to destroy what was essentially considered to be the sacrament of orders. According to the suggestion of those who are so keen to bring about a reunited Christendom a minister of any communion might apply for or-dination to the Episcopal church and when the ceremony was conceded the applicant, while not losing his status in his own denomination, would be entitled to preach, and presumably to administer rites to Episcopal congregations. This superordination is only a suggestive stage and must be passed upon by the General Conventions of the Episcopal Church. While it is expected that the plan will not receive much encourage ment there is a significant sign of Protestant attitude towards supernatural aspects of the Christian faith when any section of a communion could countenance a denial of what was supposed to be the very sub stance of religious convictions.

When the Holy Father declined to recognize the validity of Anglican ordination, divinity scholars, particu ularly, in England, scored the Pon-tiff as an ignorant bigot, totally blind to all historical evidence. They could prove the validity of their orders no matter what the principle that the general will of the people is supreme. "If sover signty is not in the people, where is Cardinal Newman where he refers to Cardinal Newman where he refers to the validity of baptism when administered by clergymen who them-selves did not have the intention of baptising because they did not believe in the necessity of the sacra-ment. So now with orders. Possibly the Pope might have found some "When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one action of those today who believe so



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can substitute common international rights for the rivalry of individual national claims and lay the basis of a cooperative commonwealth in place of a competitive armed camp, the present Treaty cannot survive a generation. With all its minor defects the League represents the passing of the old order of alliances and counter-alliances and of the un-stable balance of power which grew out of them. The collective judg.

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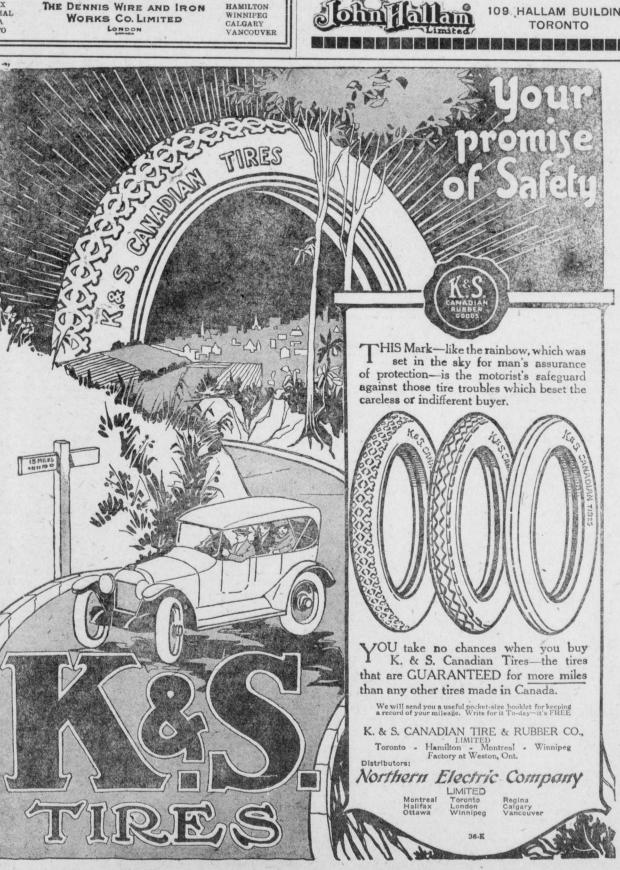
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JUNE 21, 1919

is starving! Does not common sense force you to remember the words of our Blessed Lord : "This is the Bread which cometh down from the separation. heaven, that if any man eat of it "We hold the Bread which he may not die. . . . If any man eat of this Bread, he shall live for (John vi. 50, 52.) ever ?"

What else can give you spiritual What strength as well as this Bread of Life ? And did not He Who instituted the Blessed Euchar-governments are instituted among ist well know our unworthiness, and has He left no means with His Church to do away with our unworthiness ? The Sarament of Penance will wash becomes destructive of those eads it away the sins which indeed make us is the right of the people to alter or unworthy to partake of the Body and Blood of the Lord. Even then, in-deed, what are we? Let us own it— on such principles and organizing we are amongst " the poor and the its powers in such form as to them feeble, and the blind, and the lame ;" shall seem most likely to effect their feeble, and the binary of had those but remember the Lord had those satety and the brought into His supper, and wel-brought into His supper, and wel-brought in as honoured guests, be brought in as honoured guests, cessfully that the Irish demand for self-determination is a "domestic" the brought in the

What we must do is, having care-fully repented of our sins, to own our unworthiness and forthwith approach the Lord in obedience, confidence, faith, and love-obedience, because the invitation is a summons, and no excuse will be received ; confidence, because a precept of the Church emphasizes the wish of the Lord, and the command is laid on sinners ; faith, because we know the Holy Eucharist continues and carries on the work of the Incarnation, and Christ came "to seek and to save ment or Dail Eirann and the Amerion the work of the Incarnation, and the Ameri-Christ came "to seek and to save ment or Dail Eirann and the Ameri-that which was lost." (Luke xix. 10.) can Continental Congress in repudi-trad love! How can we help but ating British sovereignty. They superintend the administration of And love! How can we help but ating British sovereignty. They agencies have been created to love when we reflect Who it is that both claimed inalienable rights from superintend the administration of

nord

"We hold these truths to be selfevident : that all men are created equal ; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalien-able rights; that among these are

men, deriving the in just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends it

ty is as archaic as the old theory

that the employer could do as he liked with his own and pay his employees starvation wages for twelve or fourteen hours' daily work. twelve or fourteen hours' daily work. The presence of several hundred thousand armed British soldiers in Ireland equipped with tanks and bombing aeroplanes cannot fight the transfer of territory has been eignty in the consent of the governed. There is an historical parallel be-There is an historical parallel be-the transfer of territory has been created to satisfy the desires of antional groups, colonies are put output the transfer of the satisfy the desires of the transfer of territory has been created to satisfy the desires of the transfer of territory has been created to satisfy the desires of the transfer of territory has been created to satisfy the desires of the transfer of territory has been the transfer of territory has been created to satisfy the desires of the transfer of territory has been created to satisfy the desires of the transfer of territory has been the territory has been the transfer of territory has been the territory has been the transf

# we receive in Holy Communion; how it is that we receive Him under the appearance of bread; why it is we receive Him, that He may feed and judge the rightsourcess of their remains to be done to secure

ceremony a mere ticket of admission

#### THE TREATY OF PEACE WITH GERMANY

#### Charles G. Fenwick, in the June Catholic World

Can it be said that the present Treaty is consistent with the prin-ciples of a just settlement as expressed in the various addresses of President Wilson which have been so generally quoted as the basis of a lasting peace? No one will contend that an ideal settlement has been reached. During the dark hours of the conflict states vowed their belief in abstract principles of justice which in the hour of triumph they are reluctant to apply to concret facts. In some instances com promises have been made which puzzle the onlooker because he has not before him the facts upon which the Conference based its decision. In other cases the compromises appear to threaten the very ideals for which the War was fought. But if we look not to the weak spots in the Treaty, but to its constructive provisions, if we compare it with the settlement effected at Vienna in under guardianship, commercial traffic in Europe is given greater

JUNE 21, 1919

# CHATS WITH YOUNG

MEN

SONNET TO MY MOTHER

And can'st thou, Mother, for a moment think

That we, thy children, when old age shall shed Its blanching honors on thy weary

head, Could from our best of duties ever

shrink ? Sooner the sun from his high sphere

should sink

That we, ungrateful, leave thes in that day, To pine in solitude thy life away, Or show these fottering on the general

Or shun thee, tottering on the grave's cold brink.

Banish the thought-where'er our steps may roam. O'er smiling plains, or wastes with

out a tree, will fond memory point our

Still

hearts to thee, paint the pleasures of thy And paint peaceful home :

While duty bids us all thy griefs

assuage, And smooth the pillow of thy sinking age.

-HENRY KIRKE WHITE DOES WRONG-DOING AFFECT YOU?

Youth is the season of impatience. And it is a glorious impatience, born of un-disappointed ambitions, and of unspoiled enthusiasms. It is the time of earnestness in the pursuit of ideals. Confound the man who sneers at a boyish ideal, even though he may not think it is likely to be ever attained : He is like, but worse than, the man who roughly tells his big eyed children on Christmas Eve that there is no Santa Claus.

The fact is, the ideals of youth can be realized. They are in their nature, capable of being realized. It is men and women that fail, not ideals. Ideals are not realized be cause the living beings who could realize them fail, of their own fault, and lose their grip. This is the usual cause of the enthusiast of twenty-one being found with a blase, "what's the use" air at fifty.

God bless the man who has not given up his ideals. We are not speaking of certain very high-pitched ideals of which, at first glance, one be sure that they reach so high that they are not general questions. But God bless the man who, at fifty years of age, is not content to let the world wag on in its wickedness with trying to block some of that wickedness. God bless the man who gets angry enough at a thief to try to pluck some of the stolen goods out of his hands. God bless the man who has not subscribed to the easy politicsl gospel that the Ten Commandments have no place in public life. God bless the man who cannot see the future wives and mothers the nation tempted to impurity for the gain of a few dollars, without

feeling his wrath loosen his tongue. Do you get vexed at serious wrongdoing-at least when it is done in a on a scale, that amounts to a scandal and a menace of a public character and affecting many? Or, have you drifted into the cheap and unhealthy cynicism which pre-tends to itself that virtue is the exception and vice the rule? If so. shake yourself up. That's the gos-pel according to General von Bern-hardi, in his "Germany and the Next War." Leave to German might is right" the devil's plea Next that self-interest rules the world. Self-interest does nothing of the kind, and, please God, never shall.

Does the boldness, the brazen uccess, the weak toleration of SUCCOSS, wrong doing vex you? Do you feel that you want to put up a round or two for the square deal, for an honest man against a rogue, for the purity of womanhood against organized temptation for cash profits ? Do you count yourself a partisan of the ight, or a

by the idea of gain or profit, and that if young people sin it is because they wanted to and no one is to blame, Polly's advice is so good that Uncle then one may whisper to such men another little bit of philosophytruer than theirs-they've got callous spots on their conscience; the "undesirable citizens" of the world have bluffed them out; their wis-dom is non-sense; their trouble is selfishness and they don't know it. If little The aggressive elements in hu-manity's battles can be understood : Heart Review. The frank creed "get all you can," is bad doctrine, but it is plain doc-trine, and the motive behind it is

to see. Greed for money is of most of the human wrongs easy back that effect numbers of people, and that of most of those that affect merely individuals. Greed for money is back of the liquor trade, and of the rotten book trade and the lascivious play and picture. These are aggressive elements; and they can be understood at a glance. On the other hand the aggressive ele-ments in the fight for right and justice can be placed quite readily. Few men fight public evils for the money they can make by it. Occasionally

a campaign for decency is capital ized; but as a general rule, and al most always, money does not lie in that direction. The opponents of wrong-doing are, in nearly all cases, in earnest and are unselfish. The two main opposing forces are thus

ent.

conbined :

far as possible

readily recognizable, and their positions easily understood. But what of the non-combatants ? These are not so easy to understand. Why are they willing to let evil go on unchecked and good fight on unaided ? Why don't they warm up at the sight of great evils ? Usually, we think, for either one of two reasons. The evils of the world have hardened them into an unconscious selfishness, or else they have failed to realize that there is

first, those who

assume an air of piety, and say:

God will deal with it in His own

good time;" overlooking the fact

that God expects us to use legitimate

human means to forward good causes; forgetting also that the devil's

side of the case has active agents on earth at all times, and that by

human means they should be met as

of students of human nature, there

The other class is worse, and very bad-in effect. To the shame of human nature, and the puzzlement

a fight going on around them to which no man ought to be indiffer-Companion.

To those who give their brain and muscle, time and toil, to advocating good causes, there are two classes of people who afford more discourage-ment than all the forces of evil say,

Yes, it is too bad ;" but will lend fourteen or fifteen begins a period no aid ; who say, "What's the use ;" or who feel or affect a certain cynic-ism, and say: "Ob, people will do just about what they feel like doing ; you might as well leave them alone who, theoretically, wish to see so-briety and justice and normal cleanliness prevail, but who seem to learn how. Music, for those of your children who are studying it, to suppose that men have nothing to do in such matters. Some of them

the study of a language. It would Their little disclaimers have been be rather unfair to demand written drowned in the great materialistic

are people who live decently, do justice in their personal affairs, and yet are unmistakably pleased when a neighbor falls or some human during the vacation would not be an weakness is discovered in those who were thought to be good. To the stu-dent of human nature this class he or she has already acquired, in-crease their vocabulary and make affords a rather difficult problem. How is it that persons of good lives, and who even show some signs of reallow fudge and chocolate cake to be the only experiments. Where it is arrangement altogether incompatligious inclinations, are found to entertain this strange malice against their kind? For it is malice; it is an evil feeling; this feeling of satis-

faction in detecting someone in a grave fault. In the frank adherents of evil living the thing is easy to

#### CATHOLIC RECORD THE

Jack passes it along to his young people. He has the greatest confipeople. He has the greatest confi-dence in Our Lady's power to aid, and feels quite sure that she will help Dorothy just as Polly says you are faithful in making the acts of love and devotion to God's Mother, she will be your friend and helper. "Just ask her."—Sacred WHAT HE COULD DO

Two boys left home with just money enough to take them through college. They both did well at colcollege. They both did well at col-lege, took their diplomas in due time, and got from members of the faculty letters to a large shipbuilding firm with which they desired employment When the first boy was given an audience with the head of the firm,

he presented his letters. 'What can you do?'' asked the president. 'I should like some sort of a clerk

ship." "Well, sir, I will take your name and address, and if we have any-thing of the kind I will write you." The other boy then presented him-thered his papers.

self and his papers. What can you do?" the president asked him 'Anything that a green hand can do, sir," was the reply. The president touched a bell that called a foreman, and the college graduate went to sorting scrap iron.

A week passed, and the president meeting the superintendent, asked, how is the new man getting on ?" 'O," said the superintendent. "he did his work so well that I put him over the gang.' In two years that young man was the head of a department and on the way to a salary larger probably than his friend will ever earn.-Youth's

VACATION TIME WORK

A mother has requested us to indicate some vacation time work for children in line with our former editorial. This we are happy to do. Consider, for one thing, an important phase of recreation-reading. At

which is rather difficult to control : for it is then that children evince a taste for highly colored stories. It requires tact and patience to direct their taste to good literature. But it can be done if you take the trouble

should also receive serious considera. erizes the entire book tion. No mother should allow her children to neglect their practicing all summer ond confine their playing to music of the "jazz" variety. where, but particularly here, to change its direction, but the efforts When they resume their lessons in the fall it will take them a month or more to regain that which they have have been futile because the impulse lost through lack of practice in their was stronger than the politicians. vacation months. Have it definite. Christian ministers have tried to vacation months. Have it definite-ly understood at the beginning of the draw Socialism into coincide summer that a certain amount of with Christianity, but the concludence time is to be devoted to practicing. been invariably that they have been The same rules should be applied to

drawn away from Christianity. Their little disclaimers have been translation; but the reading of a chorus of the movement, simple book in a foreign language "The economic philoso The economic philosophy builded upon 'the materialistic conception of prevent a boy or girl forgetting what history' cannot be wrenched from and there a Socialist who protests that Socialism does not clash with easier the work of the next term. If a girl is interested in cooking, give her a chance to do it; but do not writers and speakers who frankly

take some of the household responsi-bility off her mother's shoulders. It is an excellent plan to have her "The Socialist who tries to reconis an excellent plan to have her attend to the marketing, even though cile his economic creed and his relig



cusable if he does not know, that he fails grievously in the obligation of his state of life, if he does not do what he can to fill the heart of the child entrusted to him by God, with a wholesome filial fear of violating

a wholesome filial fear of violating the law of God and man. Whatever remedies may be suggested by sociologists, we shall not proceed far along the road to peace and prosperity, if the way is blocked by the wrecked home. And wrecked homes are not the peculiar property of the poor in the good things of this world; they are found quite as frequently among the rich. Neither poverty nor wealth is the deciding factor. Homes that are like sanctuaries, homes that are like sanctuaries, homes that are nurseries of little ones who in their day will do much for God and for their fellows, are made by fathers and especially by mothers, who realize that their first duty is to train their children. Training means restraint as well as exercise, and despite the garish "sweetness and light" theories pervading so much modern child psychology, fear may well be reckoned as one element of restraint. - America.

## BIRD COLER ON SOCIALISM

Between the covers of that excellent volume entitled, "Two and Two Make Four," by Bird S. Coler, may be HEALTH SOAP found many a gem of thought spark. ling with brilliant diction. The fol-The folprevents germs, disease. lowing observations on Socialism may be taken as a fair example of the soundness of view that charactcleanliness results. The initial impulse of Socialism was materialistic. It was projected in that line. Efforts have been made by politicians here and elsesign of its protects ishing quickly



microbes, (and they are pre-sent everywhere), and perfect The carbolic odour in Lifel





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Minding one's own business is an admirable occupation ; but let us not make it an excuse for selfishly bury ing ourselves so deeply in our own affairs that we have not a word or a thought for a good cause. Give us the man who is not yet satisfied to let greed tempt young womanhood to unchastity and young manhood to drunkenness, without making a vigorous protest; the man who refuses to accept Bernhardi's cynical doctrine that most human acts are done through selfish motives.

In ordinary, every-day life, not one human act in every ten is done with a selfish or wrong motive. Even the apparently selfish actions involved in making one's living, which com prise by far the greatest number of the total of all human acts, appear as unselfish actions when we reflect that a man seldom works for himself alone. Is the father fighting for food and shelter and schooling for his children, acting selfishly? Sometimes his own carcass may be dearer than all to him : but usually it is not. Is the mother who frets and worries over a hundred details of making ends meet, acting for her own selfish interest? Not she. High or low, old or young, rich or poor, whenever you look around you in the mends poor, whenever you look around you in the world, you can see more un selfishness than selfishness, if you don't permit your own selfishness to put a bandage of cheap cynicism across your eyes.

The human race is very far from being wholly selfish. And we have emphasized this because, when men pretend to get cynical and say "what's the use," and that people will follow their bent anyhow, and that "what's bred in the bone will come out in the flesh," and that everyone is playing for his own

imagined,-they relate it with evi-dent enjoyment. Men who are conscientious in money matters, go to ingenuous lengths to find the material for an accusation of dishonesty against others, and at once erect the hazy vapour of their surmise into a solid bank of cloud that overshadows their neighbor's character. There is scant room for non-combatants, and no room at all for those

who seem to be friends of the right, but act as friends of the wrong. The divine teaching is : "He that is not with Me is against Me."—The Casket.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS CHARITY

Unarmed she goeth ; yet her hands FEAR AND THE CHILD Strike deeper awe than steel capari-soned bands,

No fatal burt of foe she fears-Veiled, as with mail, in midst of gentle tears.

'Gainst her thou cans't not bar the door; Like air she enters, where none

dared before, Even to the rich she can forgive

Their regal selfishness-and let them live.

-GEORGE PARSON LATHROP

"ASK OUR LADY "

of evil living the thing is easy to understand. It is part of their case; it suits their game. But in persons who are not themselves in-volved in evil courses, it is hard to Yet it exists. Men who never sin by impurity themselves, take an evil delight in decrying the smallest when found, sometimes when only when found, sometimes when view when found to the wavell, when they have and wiew when found to the view when found to the view view when found to the view when found to the view when found to the view view when the view view when the view when the view view when the view view when the view when the ually achieved something which has Rev. George D. Lunn, mayor of the saved either money for the housesaved either money for the house-hold or labor for their mother, they vigorously asserted many times that should be complimented and re-warded. The reward, however, they are unfair who assert that Socialism undermines religion. He should not be given as pay, but made such a declaration in a debate rather in the way of some little treat at Hartford, Conn., when I was his or surprise the parents know, to be opponent; but with questions and quotations I was able to force from him.the admission that if compelled desired. Every normal child, even one as young as eight or less, can be bit derested in something which will to choose between religion and be to his benefit, if the mother will Socialism, he would choose Socialinterested in something which will be to his benefit, if the mother will but cast about a little and find his ism." "What kind is the Christianity of "What kind is the Christianity of

natural inclination. It is really only an application of the kindergarten theory. The idea is not to deprive willingness to relinquish what must willingness to relinquish what must be infinite and eternal truth in order that he may retain what he himself the child of one hour of play; it is rather to guide part of its recreation describes as a mere economic pro-gram? If Christian be an adjective into useful channels. - Catholic Columbian.

of any meaning at all, then Dr. Lunn is not a' Christian Socialist, for no man, knowing what Christianity is

and what Socialism is, can be both." "It does not answer the argument "The trouble with the Public to say that there are many kinds of Christians. There is no kind of Christian who is an atheist. There schools," said a teacher, "is this: the teachers are afraid of the principals, the principals are afraid of the superintendent, he is afraid of the schoolboard, the board is afraid can be no kind of Christian who believes in the materialistic concepthe schoolboard, the board is afraid of the parents, the parents are afraid of the children, and the children are atraid of nobody." There is more truth than humor in this declaration, and the "trouble" so skilfully traced is not confined to the children who frequent the Public schools. As the old fashioned ideals of home-life grow dim in this hours or a tractait.

human race is very far from wholly selfish. And we have sized this because, when men d to get cynical and say 's the use,' and that people illow their bent anyhow, and what's bred in the feat,'' "Ask Our Lady to help you,'' out in the flesh,'' and that yone is playing for his own '' and that everyone governed '' Ask Our Lady to a hard place,'' "I was out in the flesh,'' and that '' Ask Our Lady to help you,'' out in the flesh,'' and that '' Ask Our Lady to help you,'' out in the flesh,'' and that '' Ask Our Lady to help you,'' out in the flesh,'' and that everyone governed '' Ask Our Lady to a hard place,'' "I was out in the flesh,'' and that '' Ask Our Lady to help you,'' out in the flesh,'' and that everyone governed '' Catholic and Protestant believe of a fashioned ideals of home-life grow dim in this busy age of material-ism, the evil influences which take their place have their effect even up-of reverence is the beginning of wis-dom. No parent wishes to play Lord Jeffreys with the child, but every '' Union and Times.''

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RIGHT

# CARDINAL NEWMAN

IRELAND'S FRIEND

In a recent dispatch from Dublin. a correspondent of the Associated Press, noting that the house in which the Parliament of the Irish Republic the Parliament of the Irish Republic sits was once the residence of Cardi-nal Newman, sneeringly adds that he felt very uncomfortable during his stay in the Irish capital owing to the unfriendliness of the bishops foward him and had consequently a poor opinion of the people of that island. Like almost everything else that reaches the American dailies through that foreign controlled news agency concerning Catholic and Irish agency concerning Catholic and Irish matter that statement is at variance with truth, says the Pittsburg Observer. In his "Idea of a Uni-versity," that illustrious churchman says

It is impossible to doubt that a future is in store for Ireland, for more weasons than can be here enumerated. First, there is the circumstance, so highly suggestive, even if there is nothing else to be said, viz., that the Irish have been so miserably ill-treated and misused hitherto; for, in the times now opening upon us, nationalities are waking Ing upon us, nationalities are waking into life, and, the remotest people can make themselves heard into all the quarter's of the earth. The lately invented methods of travel and in-telligence have destroyed geograpi-cal obstacles; and the wrong of the uppresed in spite of oceans or of oppressed, in spite of oceans or of public opinion of Europe, not before kings and governments alone, but before the tribunal of the European populations, who are becoming ever more powerful in the determination of political questions. "And thus retribution is demanded

And thus retribution is demanded and exacted for past crimes in pro-portion to their heinousness and their duration. And in the next place, it is plain that according place, it is plain that according as intercommunion grows between Europe and America, it is Ireland that must grow with it in social and political importance. For Ireland is the high road by which that inter-course is carried on; and the traffic between hemispheres must be to her a source of material as well as social benefit."

In a recently published "Life of Cardinal Newman "--written by the late Wilfrid Ward--there are repro-duced letters which show that, if he duced letters which show that, if he were alive today, that famous Eng-lishman would be a Sinn Feiner. Writing to Father Hopkins, an Eng-lish Jesuit, he declared: "If I were an Irishman I would be (in heart) a rebel." In a letter written to J. H. Mozley on October 20, 1882, he had a good word to say of the Fenians, whose successors are the Sinn Fein-ers of today: ers of today ;

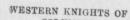
Gladstone the other day, at Leeds, complained of the little support given complained of the little support given by the middle class and the gentry in Ireland. I think it was at the time of the Fenian rising that the Times had an article to the same effect. Gladstone seemed to think them cowards: no they are no. them cowards; no, they are patriots

And he went on to say

"I knew, when in Ireland, one of the leaders of the Smith O'Brien movement in 1848; his boast was that from Henry II's time the people had never conduced the Broth had never condoned the English occupation. They had by a succes-sion of risings, from then to now, protested against it. Our rule has been marked by a persistent forcing on them of English ways."

In his letter to the Jesuit just mentioned, he wrote, in regard to this same point :

The Irish patriots hold that they never have yielded themselves to the sway of England and therefore have never been under her laws, and never have been rebels.' WANTED A THIRD ASSISTANT FOR HIGH Apply stating qualifications, experience and salary expected to H. Leduc, Sec., Plantagenet, Ont. 2122-3





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#### COLUMBUS

The following Resolution was passed by the State Council (K. of C.) of Manitoba and Saskatchewan session at Saskatoon, May 31 1919.

"The State Council of the Knights of Columbus of Manitoba and Saskat-chowan wishes to give expression to its appreciation of the work of the Catholic Press in Canada in its en-deavour to allay religious prejudice and to imbue our own people with the lofty ideals of our holy religion. The Knights of Columbus as a work-ing organization has reason to know ing organization has reason to know that the policy of the Catholic press today is making for the highest type of Canadian citizenship."

# MERCHANTS BANK HAS BEST YEAR IN HISTORY

#### REPORT SHOWS GAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

Substantial progress is shown to gether with conservative banking methods in the figures of the Merbanking April 80th, 1919. The statement shows that marked progress has been made in every department of the bank's activities, while at the same time ample provision has been made for safe guarding the depositors and shareholders. That the public generally have unbounded confidence in the Merchants Bank is made evident by the fact that deposits now amount to over \$138,000,000, a gain of \$25,000.000 during the new \$25,000,000 during the year. A striking evidence of the bank's care and conservatism is shown by the fact

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Washer. This is what You

THIS AD. WORTH \$2.00 IF SENT

No more Boiling. No more Rubbing. Throw

Get a Rapid Vacuum

We have purchased the patent rights to manufacture the F VACUUM WASHER and now have a large stock made up. F going to sell a few hundred at cost price, \$1.52,



IMMEDIATELY	2. To the Public	\$ 14,768,287.82	\$ 14,614,87
	III Notes of the Det the		\$ 11,014,016
w Away Your Washboard Have Been Waiting For	Deposits not bearing interest Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date of Statement)	13,316,033.00 43,552,214.61	12,327,168 84,886,747
	Balances due to cit		
FAMOUS FISHER-FORD RAPID For advertising purposes we are	Balances due to other Banks in Canada. Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries	<b>91,9</b> 04,993.87 2,614,696.64	75,946,985 1,400,941
ASHER THAT:	Dills Davable	105 050 00	
a tub full of anything washable in		100,010,00	1,161,976
	Liabilities not included in the foregoing	464,153.05	598,851
awarded prizes over \$50 machines	0		
the heaviest blankets in 3 minutes. you many dollars a year by not		\$166,725,404.95	\$140,937,544.
	Current Coin		
and strongest made. est machine to work.	Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	\$ 4.040.040.00	
of washing anything from lace to	III Dominion Notes	\$ 4,946,946.33 7,000,000.00	\$ 4,890,061.
rated by a child of too	Dominion Notes	8,405,602.50	6,000,000.
	III Cheques on other Dest	985,044.00	<b>5</b> ,912,092. 893,076.
u many hours of needless toil and tyou a lifetime. equally well in boiler or washtub. ed with a cloth in ten seconds. g to take apart, nothing to lose.) we claim for it or we will return	Balances due by other Banks in Canada. Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondent	6,082,616.99	5,811,786.
ed with a cloth in ten seconds.	Kingdom Kingdom	\$,215.80	4,704.
nt of your money.	Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in	123,496.50	82,580.6
d only \$1.50 cash to-day before the d we will send you the \$3.50 Rapid t by parcel post to any address.	III Dominion and Drawin-i-1 C	1,903,040.10	1,857,843.0
Co, Dept. W22, Barrie, Ont.	Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market	6,005,573.65	5,435,464.6
	Securities other than the British, Foreign and Colonial Public	4,119,705.32	4,060,204.7
and the second of the second se	III Call Loans in Canada and Data and the state state state	15,238,399.32	14,589,065.5
	Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada	5,134,690.71	5,223,953.8
04	Current Tanan 1 mi	2,801,857.72	8,906,648.9
- Ottawa	(I Current Loans and Discounts alage 1 (1000 Acoult of Interest)	\$ 62,750,188.94 95,874,426.04	\$ 57,667,481.65 76,194,016.15
ORT BY NIGHT	11 Indition of Bart	832,918.12	
ONT BT NIGHTS	Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra Real Estate other than bank premises	464,153,05	889,987.29
of Parlor and Din-	Overque Dehts estimated 1	782,326.64	598,851,20 812,928.11
ntortable Coaches by	Real Estate other than bank premises Overdue Debts, estimated loss provided for Bank premises at not more than cost (less amounts written off) Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the other off)	386,973.56	272,226.60
Sleeping and Buffet-		5,253,269.48	4,886,438.98
Cars and Coaches	Other Assets not included in the foregoing	866,000.00	355,000.00
Night.		515,149.12	810,615.02
a.m. and *10.55 p.m.	H. MONTAGU ALLAN,	166,725,404.95	\$140.937,544.97
	President,	D. C. MACAR	OTT
p.m. and * 8.00 a.m.		Canada 1 h	F
1)	Report of the Auditors to the Shareholders of The Merch		unuger.
ly except Sunday.	In accordance with the provisions of sub-Sections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Ban follows — the examined the above Balance Sheet with the Real of the Ban with the sub-section of the same sheet with the Real of the section of the Ban	ants Bank of C	anada
for Montreal, Que- lifax and Maritime	follows :	k Act, we report to th	n shareh -1.1
nd States Points.	and with the signed returns from the Branches and with the Books of Account and other	Poppida et the on the	to anarenoiders as
	the Chief Office against the entries in regard thereto in the books of the Bank at acht	d verified the securit	Office of the Bank
Reservations-C.N.Rys, ->2 King Street East, pronto: 7 James Street	In accordance with the provisions of sub-Sections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Ban We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books of Account and other and with the signed returns from the Branches and Aroncles and have checked the cash as the other other against the entries in regard thereto in We abooks of the Bank at 30th Apri- cash and verified the securities held at the dates of our attendances and found them to agree the books of the Bank. We have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank at 30th Apri- son is exhibit a true and court of the above of the Bank at 30th Apri- son is to exhibit a time and court attendances and found them to agree which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank, and the above so is to exhibit a true and correct they of the powers of the Bank and the above so is to exhibit a true and correct they of the powers of the Bank and the above so is to exhibit a true and correct they of the powers of the Bank and the above so is to exhibit a true and correct they of the powers of the Bank at the above	1, 1919, and at a difference of the second s	rent time during and checked the
Hamilton.	which have come under our notice have been within and explanations we have required. In our	opinion the too	egard thereto in
	given to us, and as shown by the bar within the powers of the Bank, and the above	Balance Sheet is pro	ons of the Bank
63 63	The books of the Bank.     We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our which have come under our notice investment in the powers of the Bank, and the above given to us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.     Yivian HARCOUET.     MONTREAL, 23rd May, 1919	I our information and	theexplanations
A			
Contraction and the second	(of the firm	of Deloitte, Plender, o	Timthe & Co.
			arinths & Co.)