The Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, DEC. 6, 1919

WHICH PAYS BEST? BY THE OBSERVER

When Christ's apostles went forth in the world to preach His Gospel. the outlook might well have appalled them. By what ideas were the minds of men possessed? By wealth; by lust; by power; by greed for the acquisition of money and property by any means, good or bad.

The great Empire of Rome had taken in almost all of the then-known world; and, divided into great and rich provinces and subject territories, the world gave obedience to pagan Rome. God was unknown, save only to the Jews in Judea; and to those of the Dispersion, who had scattered over the world; only to them by faith; and to a few pagan philosophers in a vague and hazy manner by

The countries ruled by Rome were in the enjoyment of great worldly prosperity. Wealthy and luxurious cities basked, luxuriated and revelled in the brilliant sunshine of glorious climates, and in the artificial sunshine of heaped-up gold. They were filled with marble palaces, and beautigluttony in eating and drinking; the cult of the human passions; shamewhat the Apostles found in such as Antioch and Corinth and Rome.

revel of worldly pleasure and pride the books of the Recording Angel. and power, came a few half-illiterate Jews; fishermen and others of humble place in the world; and what did they preach to the people whom they found there; found with every IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH sense glutted and every passion in flamed; found with all their hearts fixed on things of the world and the flesh and the devil.

Let us note that they did not do Church to do just now; they did not proceed to show these people that they had a surer recipe for making money, or a more certain policy for making everybody happy in a worldly sense and by worldly means. Not meaning to be irreverent, the Apostles pagans at their own game; and the exactly what some people, and even

No. They preached a gospel and a doctrine which contains the answer to every problem. They preached Christ and Him crucified ; told men

pagans of today understand their used to equal in value the Irish successors. The pagans of that day exports. had great faith in Roman law and no faith at all in God; and the pagans of today have the same idea; that if you make laws enough, all must be well. And the pagans of that day well. And the pagans of that day the factor of the thought that great possessions, great cities, abundance of foods and of the export of Irish manufacture was cities, abundance of foods and of pleasures and enjoyments were the ting down in a trade report. Now great things of life; and as they the export of Irish manufacture overthought in the year 45, so do the pagans think in the year 1919. Truth does not change; and neither does foreign error. All errors are old. Mankind have no new errors to bob up with; though they are constantly bobbing up with something that looks new at the first glance.

Now, what were the propositions which the Apostles of Jesus Christ laid before the rich and wealthy voluptuaries of Antioch and of Corinth and of Rome? They propreached: Jesus Christ. And who 000 warmed by the breath of cattle. He ment.

exempt; He was nailed to a a balance in her favor. And it is Cross. Truly, a not very attraction good to know that already the Irish tive leader to offer to the powerful, rich, and haughty pagans.

But that was not the worst of itfrom the pagan point of view. Well, suppose they waived these points, what did this Master, Jesus, bid them do? What saith He?

"Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven."

"Blessed are the meek, for they shall possess the land."

And the pagans were not "poor in spirit;" and the pagans were not 'meek.'

"Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy." And the pagens were not merciful.

"Blessed are the clean of heart, for they shall see God."

And the pagans were foul and rotten and corrupt with lust and filthiness.

"Blessed are the peace-makers. And the pagans lived in war and strife and contention.

"Love your enemies; do good to them that hate you."

Is it surprising that the rich, cultured, wealthy, warlike, sensual pagans lost patience with men who came to them with such preaching? Let us note the fact; because it is

just now the fashion with certain people to say that Christianity should ful gardens. Music and feasting; be flexible; that it should enter into racing and gaming; war and victory; a sort of competition with the world in making people better less sin and inflated pride; these were so much of old things; should off materially; should not talk persuade people that it pays centres of wealth, luxury and power to be good; pays in dollars; pays in currency that is spendable on earth, Into the midet of this riot and not merely pays in credit entries in

OUR IRISH LETTER

IRISH TRADE STATISTICS

The latest report of Irish trade Let us note that they did not do what so many people are urging the lated one for 1917 — makes most in-Church to do just now; they did not teresting study. The striking fact of lated one for 1917 — makes most interesting study. The striking fact of the report is that though Britain has been in sack cloth these years, because of the enormous trade surblus against her Ireland has had a late of the control of the liverpool port dues. To Americans such procedure would seem plus against her, Ireland has had a substantial trade surplus in her favor. For several years past British imports have been double the value of British exports. This Irish trade of Christ did not try to beat the report shows Ireland's exports not only equalling her imports, but actu fact should be noted, because that is ally surpassing them by about twenty

per cent. In 1917 Ireland imported goods to some Catholics, seem to expect the successors of the Apostles to do today. 000, doing a total trade of £255 000, 000, (or a billion and a quarter dollars.) This was an excess of \$200,000,000 beyond that of the previchrist and Him crucified; told men they were all brothers in Christ Jesus and bound to act accordingly; bade them keep their hearts and consciences in touch with God, for that they were all sons of God and heirs of the Kingdom of Heaven.

The pagans of that day did not understand them i neither do the them is prices. The imports of 1917 exceeded by \$80,000,000 the exports for 1916—so that the increase of exports exceeded that of imports by more than fitty per cent. This is a most pleasing piece of news, because, for long years ous year. But this apparent advance understand them; neither do the pagens of today understand their ineither do the pagens of today understand their

> almost negligible—hardly worth settaking the import of foreign manu-facture, and the certain promise that within a few years, the export of foreign manufacture will run far ahead of the import of foreign manufacture, shows strikingly the great advance made by the Irish industrial revival. This very rapid advance is well marked by the fact that, while in the year 1916 the exports of Irish manufacture lagged behind the manafactured imports by 20% in 1917 the Irish manufacturer made the big

jump which enabled him to match in values the importer. Corinth and of Rome? They pro-claimed that men are saved only through and by the Master they whereof the exports were \$860 000, 000 against \$210,000,000 imports was this Jesus? One can imagine And the one thing in which Ireland the supercilious and haughty rich lags behind—far behind—is Raw the supercilious and haughty rich lags behind—far behind—is Raw Material of which she imported \$100, Who was Jesus? He was born in a than \$25,0 0,000 worth. Herein is stable. His new-born Body was the biggest field for Irish improve-

ple have begun working with a will in this promising field.

It is of interest to note a few of the argest items of export of Irish manufacture, in this 1917 report:
Textiles exported, value nearly \$200,000,000.

Metals and ships over \$55 000,000. Chandlery and industrial spirit over \$12,000,000.

Leather and rubber over \$4,000,000. Paper nearly \$3,500,000. Chemicals \$5,000,000.

Now, the new avenues of trade that are being opened up by Sinn Fein and other committees, the direct trade with America, the direct trade with France, and the direct trade which is imminent with other countries, will prove the most powerful stimulus that industrial Ireland has ever received. Barring an inter-nal political upheaval—which, however, would only be a temporary industrial setback—there is very little doubt that every year of the next ten years will next ten years will see Ireland's trade increase by bounds unparalleled by any other European country. The will of the vast body of the try. The will of the vast body of the Irish people is both patriotically and intelligently and determinedly directed to this end. Ireland, thank God, will be lifted out of her traditional poverty—into which she was forced,—and in which she was forcibly held. Of course she has mighty heavy handicaps to overcome-per haps the heaviest of all being the ancient and never waning trade jealousy of England who still can and will wield the strong hand.

TRIES TO STRANGLE DIRECT IRISH

The latest instance of this latterof British efforts to nip in the bud any independent trade that Ireland seeks to establish—has just been signally shown by a first shaft aimed at the direct Irish-American trade, opened by the line of cargo steamers running between New York and Dublin. The second of these freighters to arrive in Dublin had a consignment of goods shipped by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey to merchants in Dublin—but consigned hrough the Anglo-American Oil Co. of England). Now, before the direct New York Dublin trade was established, such shipments were made via Liverpool. When this shipment of which we now speak arrived on the Dublin wharves, the agent, the Anglo-American Oil Co., stepped in and clamped upon it to trait the fraction. either too fantastic or too outrageous to be credible. But it puts no strain upon the faith of Irishmen to learn of the newest, most fantastic way of trying to kill Irish trade.

"NOT PREPARED TO MAKE PUBLIC"

The Dublin Port and Docks Board. which, far from being a Sinn Fein frightful conflict was over conditions body, has on it some of the most prominent Dublin Unionists, at once especially in Central Europe, would demanded an explanation from the demanded an explanation from the Anglo-American Oil Co. of England. Anglo-American Oil Co. of Engiand.
The reply received from this Company was remarkable. They evaded an answer to the question. In the course of their reply they said: (We course of the high of the high) quote from the reports in the Dublin comforced on hearing of the birth of papers.) "To explain fully the transpapers.) "To explain fully the transaction, we should have to give pubaction, we should have to give publicity to facts that we are not prepared to make public." This is a most remarkable admission, unmiscontinues. "As in the past, we continues. "As in the past, we addressed a charitable appeal in mediable. Irish trade-in the very same way in which it has been steadily and unremittingly exerted through four centuries. Even some of the most pro British of the Anglo-Irish in Ireland were stirred to indignation by this reply. It is a most flagrant effort to create an embargo against American shipping in Irish waters.

BLOW AT DIRECT TRADE WITH FRANCE Again, the expected first little blow at the direct trade established be tween Ireland and France has come in the shape of the British order that no cattle can be shipped direct France or other Continental countries, must be shipped via British ports. A couple of handred years ago—when England was killing the great Irish woollen trade, she made beginning in the same way—com-manding that all Irish woollen goods exported from Ireland to any foreign country must be sent via ports. The next order was that they

nust be shipped in British bottoms

tread the same way again in stifling the present Irish trade revival.

THE CATTLE TRADE WITH ENGLAND It may be noted here, too, that while during long years past the English farmers bought up the Irish store cattle—the cattle that were ready for fattening—and fattened them by stall-feeding in England— now the Irish farmers, keeping pace with the general Irish advance, are recently learning to profit by fattenwarmed by the breath or catele. Itself and its weather that the most infamous that was known; one reserved for low males known; one reserved for low males and the most infamous that was known; one reserved for low males then years the grievous balance against Ireland in the matter porting the fatteened article. But the most recent order of the British most recent order of the British Kingsley.

Board is to place the heaviest restriccattle from Ireland to England. As the fattening stage is the most rapid and most profitable in the rearing of cattle, it is evidently hoped to throw the Irish farmer back again into the subordinate and least profitable profits. into the subordinate and least profitable position of rearing cattle for his superior, the British farmer, to fatten. So, as will be seen, Mother England is leaving no stone unturned to make smooth and easy Ireland's uphill path.

COAL-IRISH AND AMERICAN

Strange to relate American coal traders are prepared to compete with, and undersell the English coal traders in the Irish market. In furtherance of the plan of direct Irish-American trading two American firms have offered to supply American bituminous round coal at \$5 per ton and lumps at \$5.50 per ton, f.o.b. New Orleans, and another American port. This offer which would leave American coal in Ireland at a figure considerably below the price of British coal, was made, of course, before the present American coal trouble arose.

Though laboring undermany handi caps they are putting forth every effort at present to develop the Irish Coal fields especially the great Arigna field in County Leitrim which produces wood-coal. The want of proper railroad facilities and the enormous freight charges of the Irish Railroad Companies — which are largely in English ownership—are the greatest deterrents to progress. The est deterrents to progress. The development of the unworked Irish Coal fields has hitherto been hindered and hampered by the strangest com-plication of circumstances, some of them, open and evident, many of them mysterious. Yet it has been again and again pronounced by good authorities that the Irish coal-beds in Antrim, Tyrone, Leitrim and Kilkenny are both extensive and valuable. Yet they have lain for centuries almost untouched. Now that turf (which has less than half the fuel value of coal) is costing, in Dublin, from \$15 to \$18 per ton, the stimulus to Irish coal-mining is

SEUMAS MACMANUS

HOLY FATHER

URGES ALL DIOCESES TO AID CHILD WAR VICTIMS

DDRESSES TOUCHING ENCYCLICAL ON BEHALF OF INNOCENT SUFFERERS

OF GREAT CONFLICT Philadelphia Standard and Times His Holiness Benedict XV. has ad-

dressed to the episcopate of all Christendom an important encyclical on behalf of poor children, victims of the World War. The Holy Father said he had hoped that once the improve, thanks to the efforts of all good people. This information was received here in an Associated Press dispatch from Rome, under date

hand was brought to bear upon them, to make them do their part in killing light trade—in the very second light trade in the

Here the Pontiff alludes to the work done by the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, adding:

Armenia and Constantinople. Her

the United States and was answered by a large number of Catholics and charitable institutions with great benefit for those innocent children. address a similar appeal to the entire episcopate of the Catholic world in behalf of the children of the suffering population of Central Europe.
"The approach of the severe sea-

son, of Christmas and of the festival to France—that all Irish cattle for of Holy Innocents recalls the children to us with more tender and loving solicitude. The imminent Christmas period seems a propitious time to ddress ourselves in behalf of the children to the charity of all the faithful, to humanity and to all of those who do not despair of the salvation of mankind.

Therefore, we order all Richars of the Catholic world to arrange in their respective dioceses on December And the third step that they must pay to Britain a heavy export tariff. It looks as it England wanted to 28, the festival of Holy Innocents, public prayers and collections for this purpose.

What we order the Catholics to do we hope will be an example to others. to all of whom we address a paternal request. We are sure it will be well

"Notwithstanding continual quests for succor from all parts of the world, we wish to be the first to contribute with 100,000 lire."

There are two freedoms, the false, where a man is free to do as he likes: and the true, where a man is free to do what he ought .- Charles

BRITISH AND GERMAN tative spokesmen of both her parties." COMMENTS

ON U. S. SENATE'S REJECTION OF TREATY

cial Cable to The New York Time London, Saturday, Nov. 22. - The Saturday Review, commenting on the adjournment of the United States Senate says :

"We are convinced that the bindwe are convinced that the binding, far reaching, and omnipresent obligations of the Lesgue of Nations would have created friction between Great Britain and the United States. After more than a century of ill-will and misunderstanding, the British and Americans have come to respect one another and recognize each other's strength. Why not leave it at that.

The New Statesman says :

"What is really serious, we think, is not the Senate's behavior, but the fact that the Senate apparently represents the attitude of the American people."

The Times says : "The rejection of the treaty and of the League of Nations incorporated in it may be expected to give rise to unfavorable feelings and to caustic comments in some quarters particularly among nations who do not understand American traditions and American politics so well as Englishmen understand them.

"We deprecate any feeling of the kind as unmerited and unfair. We believe ex President Tatt expressed the real sentiments of his countrymen and his countrywomen at the New York banquet to the Prince of Wales when he said: The great body of American people realize that they must unite with other nations in saving the world from future catastrophe. The European nations, Mr. Tatt added must be patient with us. That is wise additionally in the control of the c us.' That is wise advice from the lips of a true friend. We trust it will everywhere be followed. The Treaty may or may not be ratified, hereafter. One thing of which we are convinced is that the lesson of the War and of the negotiations. has not been lost upon the American people, any more than upon the Allied peoples.

We agree with Mr. Taft that they do see the necessity placed upon them of union with other democracies. Even if their eyes are not yet fully opened to the truth. America will sooner or later draw the conclusions. If she does not ratify this treaty and League, she will presently become a party to some very similar arrangements. Until she does, in her own time, we must have patience

The Spectator recalls its expressed astonishment at the construction of the American peace delegation and says it thinks President Wilson should have invited ex President Tatt, Elihu Root, and Senator Lodge to go to Paris, to share in his responsibilities

This weekly adds that the reservation to Article X. does not kill the League of Nations. "The real trouble," it asserts, "is that America will not agree to a limitation of armaments. It is to be feared that many small States will follow her We can hardly survive unless we beat our swords into plow-

The Nation says:

Europe's loss is irreworld States in the greatest of world ideals. Her liberals will miss "In that case our appeal was addressed to the great Republic of the United States and was answered relief of millions of starving and unemployed workers.

Wilson might have gone home from Paris with a charter of a Such a result encourages us today to new Europe and bound America to willing association in the of reparation. But on the road to Utopia he fell among real politicians The European powers had made their own arrangements, irrespective of the policy or sentiment of the ally whose intervention had made it possible for them to come to any arrangement. Mr. Wilson himself was treated in Paris with gross discourtesy. London, Nov. 22 .- J. L. Garvin in

The Observer argues for revision in 'It is quite needless and premature to talk of going on with the League without America.

Mr. Garvin then argues that the ce of the world cannot be estab pe ce of the work of the Paris section. Conference has been revised by "a new and far wider supreme congress, including all the late belligerents without exception and as many neutrals as can be persuaded to join This congress, he suggests, might be of a captain. He warmly congratu-fixed for three years from now, and lated the chaplain. The woman was he continues:

then there will have to be a new con-

Ber/in, Nov. 23.—Speaking to The Associated Press, Herr Schücking said :

"The treaty in its present form," he continued, "demands revision, not only on the ground of its general only on the ground of its general infeasibility, but because of the structure of the covenant of the Leagus of Nations. Plainly its rejection by the United States would be dictated only by the interests of America. While I would regret the absence of American representatives from the Commission on Reparation and the lack of American influence on deliberations. I believe the moral on deliberations, I believe the moral victory accomplished by the rejection of the treaty would be almost preferable, both for the benefit of mankind and the restoration of peace.

"The United States can no longer isolate herself. If she is to expected to join the League, ever, it must be an ideal institution, and not one maintained in the furtherance of imperialistic aspirations, such as, for instance, Japan's hold on Shantung."

Count Reventlow, writing in the

Tageszeitung, says:
"We still are of the opinion that
no price is too high for Germany to
induce the United States to interest herself in the future of Germany and the vitality of her people."

The Pan German editor believes that it is impossible for the "United States permanently to dissociate herself from European affairs. The question of the exploitation of Russia alone, he declares, is of the highest importance for the United States, which equally which equally cannot be indifferent to the economic future of Germany, especially in view of "the present English and French efforts to make Germany a storage warehouse high-way to Russia."

The Morgen Post, commenting on the Treaty says:

"The rejection of ratification on the part of the United States would not occasion special joy in Germany because it would not be prompted by

WOMAN SPY

K. C. CHAPLAIN DISCOVERED HER IN THE AMERICAN LINES

New York, Nov. 1.—One of the most dramatic stories of how a woman spy working for the Germans, tried to get military information in the American lines certain May 1918 the American lines early in May, 1918, and sought to gain her ends by feigning friendship with a Catholic chaplain, whose quick wit resulted in her capture, is now public. The priest was Father Victor Egas, now serving in the Los Angeles Diocese. He was stationed during the War with the First, Twenty-sixth, Seventyseventh, and Eighty eighth Divi-

SPOKE ENGLISH WELL

The woman appeared while the priest was with the Ninety-first Division at Gondrecourt. She was a tall, distinguished appearing lady who spoke English excellently, and she requested that Father Egas, who was the Knights of Columbus chapthe soldiers, assist "an help our boys in the front lines."

ASKED MANY QUESTIONS

the chaplain. He questioned her about the manner in which she had been able to get to Gondrecourt, which at that time was under shellwere made out in French, but she explained that, although she was an American, she had been in France when the War broke out. Father is at hand that it is the intention Egas, after she had asked an abundance of questions about the plans of the Americans and their strength on December. the Gondrecourt front, dismissed her ment in the Osservatore Romano with a promise that within a few days he would see it she could not be allowed to stay near the front lines. The woman gave an address to the priest where she said she had

with the American intelligence men; added to the list of and the result was that the woman already cabled. It is p came a second time to the lines. She was told that her request had omitted on account of illness. been granted. An American soldier was detailed to escort ber about the

FATHER EGAS CONGRATULATED

A week later the soldier, who had taken the woman in charge, reported back to Father Egas in the uniform of 87 markers has gone to the "This, we think, would suit the views of both the American parties. The League of Nations would be kept in being in the interval. In any case the street of the control of alleged to have been a most danger then there will have to be a new conference in Paris with America participating, and this time we hope that all America will be represented in the delegation, including the authorition of a military nature, and had

CATHOLIC NOTES

Alderman Thomas Fox, who was elected Lord Mayor of Manchester this week, is the second Catholic to hold that position. He is a Labour

The State Department has received information that it contemplates the appointment of Dr. Friedrich, founder and publisher of the "Reichs post," as Minister to the Vatican. Socialist Deputy Abram is to be designated Minister to Italy.

Our Holy Father, Benedict XV. has given \$20,000.00 toward the erection of a Cathedral in Belgrade, Serbia—for which Cathedral the Crown Prince Regent has undertaken to provide the site.

Cologne, November 12.-Cardinal Felix von Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne, is dead at his residence here. Cardinal von Hartmann was born at Muenster, Westphalis, on Dec. 15, 1851. He was created a Cardinal on May 25, 1914, and in January 1916, was appointed a member of the Prussian House of Lords.

As a monument to her own skill as seamstress for wealthy families in New York, the late Margaret A. Howard, a Catholic, has left a fund of over \$400,000 in her will to establish the Margaret A. Howard Home for poor seamstresses. She has also left \$100,000 to various Catholic

London, October 24.-The Anglican divines have been prophesying bitter things at the Anglican Church Congresses, predicting a reign of Anti Christ, a choice between hell and Utopia, with all the odds on hell; and declaring that England, after nearly four centuries of Protestantism could in no sense be called a Christian country.

London, October 24.—At Prague on the 16th inst. for the first time in centuries, a High Mass in Czech cordiality toward Germany, but would not be dictated by purely selfish American interests."

The paper believe the condition of the condition American interests."

The paper believes that the action of the United States Senate will prove injurious to Germany, inasmuch as it postpones permanent pages.

The paper believes that the action of the United States Senate will mitted by the Pope after he had received the deputation of Slovak priests, and recently confirmed Monsigner Kordac, the new primate. signor Kordac, the new primate.

Dublin, Nov. 16.—In a message to the Irish people Cardinal Merciar says: "Many of my pupils in Lou-vain came from Ireland. Some of my most distinguished pupils are professors in Ireland; one of them, the Rev. Dr. Caffey of Maynooth Seminary, was a student at Louvain. When I was a student I had an Irish friend, the Rev. James Ryan, now Canon Ryan of Thurles. Please tell the Catholics of Ireland how glad I am to send this message to them and ask them to believe I have the deepest sympathy for their nation, which has always been so

steadfast to our Catholic faith.' San Jose, Nov. 17.-The Rev. Joseph Maria Neri, the widely known blind Jesuit priest and scientist, who installed the first electric lights seen upon the streets of San Francisco, died at the University of Santa Clara tonight. The first Jesuit priest or-damed in California and the last member of the band of Jesuit missionaries who came to this State nearly sixty years ago. Father Neri was a distinctive figure among the

Catholic clergy on the Pacific Coast. Rome Nov. 9.-The Rev. Franceso American woman from Minnesota to | Scatigna of the town of Locorotondo, in the province of Bari, asserts he has discovered the "perpetual calen-dar" which baffled scientists for Her request was unusual. Her centuries. His calendar consists of appearance at such a point on the two discs, one superimposed upon the front lines aroused the suspicions of other, by the turning of which the correct day, week and month may be obtained. If his statement proves correct it will disprove the prediction of the great astrono Herschel that a perpetual calendar never could be devised.

Rome, November 16.—Confirmation of Pope Benedict to hold a consistory for the creation of Cardinals in The official announcegives the imminent probable dates as December 15 for the secret, and December 18 for the public consistory. The death of Cardinal von Hartmann makes probable the temporary headquarters.
Father Egas immediately conferred nals; otherwise no names are to be already cabled. It is possible that Monsignor Sebastianelli may

> The War Department, having authorized the marking of the graves of the nuns who served as nurses in the Civil and Spanish American wars, the work of placing the markhas gone to the Sisters of the Holy Cross at St. Mary's College, Indiana. It is esti-mated that 2,200 markers will be needed. Recognition will also be given to the Ursuline Sisters of New Orleans for their services in the War of 1812, when they turned their

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND

BY CHRISTINE FABER

CHAPTER XLV-CONTINUED

More than half of the lights that burned in the gorgeous bedchamber were extinguished, and in many places the fallen candlesticks and the singed and burned appearance of the curtains and tapestry hangings gave evidence of the violence that the lights were said to have suffered at her hands. In addition, a costly mirror lay smashed to fragments and the heavy candelabra lying amidst the ruins bore testimony as to how the havoc had been accom-Everything in the room be tokened a struggle; chairs were lying overturned, and the draping of the bed hung in torn strips or rested in masses on the obinson himself presented a sorry His face was bleeding, the som of his shirt torn and also blood stained, while one of the sleeves of his coat hung in tatters

He was in such a state of excite ment that his voice could not steady itself for an instant as he shouted to the servants and some of the guests who were crowding the doorway to leave the apartment. Mrs. Robinson was extended on a lounge, and firmly held there by two of the male Blood was also upon her dress, the torn and disordered condition of which bore little likeness to its elegance of an hour before. Her hair swept in one wavy, tangled him,) he said to himself: mass about her shoulders, and her eyes and cheeks were blazing with all the dreadful fire of violent insanity. She was, indeed, as the servants had expressed it, "stark, staring mad," and now, as her strug- ing the whirlwind." gles to free herself from the strong, people are said to do when life is going out with some violent gasp.

Miss Burchill sickened a little at the scene in which she found herself, and she could not help recoiling Robinson when he approached her, but he was too excited to notice

"I sent for you," he said hurriedly thinking you might be able to to something to calm her until do something the doctors git here. I've sent for two on 'em, and I reckon they'll say she'd better be sent to an asylum, but I ain't going to let her go from The Castle. Eh, Chester?" looking with strange eagerness into the face of his brother-law. "What do you think? She's my wife, and I ought to keep her here. eh?"

Wiley shook his head: "If she's going to be violently insane for the rest of her life, I doubt your ability to manage her." Oh, I'll manage her, now I know

what she is," he answered, with something like his customary grin, which, with the blood stains on his face and his general appearance, made him hideously repulsive.

"My! how she sprang at me and fought! The first thing I thing I know'd when I brought her up here and she got out of that fainting fit, she had the lights hurled about and the mirror over there smashed; and then she sprang at me and shirt bosom with her a flaming, and felt that she was getting the strength of a wild beast

I jist had to summon the house."

He seemed to forget in his excitement that among his listeners were the two servants who still held

his mad bride.

"Speak to her, Miss Burchill,"
said Robinson; "maybe the sound

of your voice'll recall her."
Mildred went to the Mildred went to the struggling woman and knelt by her side, calling her name gently; for an instant, at the sound of the voice, the struggle ceased, and the wild eyes fixed themselves on the speaker's face, but that was all. There was no resumed, and the fearful shriek again rang out.

with her-Miss Balk-may be able to do something. Have you sent for

No: I never thought of her.

I'll send for her now."
He did so, and just then the

doctors were announced.

Their decision was that Mrs. Robinson should be sent as soon as possible to a lunatic asylum, and they at once secured her so that she reached him as he was going out for could not do harm to herself or to others. They pronounced the case a hopeless one of exceptional violence, the result apparently of a dreadful shock, and they question. But, oddly enough, the him now. But, oddly enough, the the names of Gerald and Mildred, tioned to ascertain what shock she could have sustained; but Robinson denied that she had received any shock, at least to his knowledge; neither did he announce to the somewhat puzzled physicians his intention of making The Castle her. medical advice from Boston, which advice he intended to summon the next morning. He was not concerned about the suspicions that must arise regarding his hasty marriage. Helen was his wife, and the most rigid the love with which he once loved her; the shock caused by her deception; the calmer and the deeper love tion; the calmer and the deeper love which had caught him in its toils; which had caught him in its toils; and now proved to be entirely innotent sustained also in the disappointment sustained also in that; the bitterness that seemed to

her dress was only that which came from its contact with the blood she had drawn from him. Of what the whole village would say of him when the story, with its dread letter and read it—read it wice, he drew those with the winds. servants' lips, should be known, he cared little. It could scarcely say worse things than it already had said, and so long as he had secured his aim in making Helen his wife. mad though she was now, he was

satisfied. A little later, an answer was received from Miss Back,-an answer which was quite characteristic of that lady's caustic and eccentric disposition. Since Mrs. Phillips had chosen to become the wife of Mr. Robinson to Mr. Robinson Miss Balk surrended all charge of or interest in Mrs. Phillips. Sane, or mad, Mrs. Phillips was now Mrs. Robinson, and as such Miss balk no longer knew her, — an answer which made Robia on, his brother in law, and Mildred look at each other; but they made no remark, probably because they did not know what to say.

Lights shone all that night in The Castle; every room seemed to be illuminated, for neither guests nor servants could sleep. Rodney was perhaps the only one to whom slumber came, for, after seeing the patient (Robinson on the conclusion of the octors' visit, having sent for

"By Jove! if retribution is not well meted to Mrs. Philips! She is well meted to Mrs. Philips! She is paying compound interest for all her infernal treachery and deception. She sowed the wind and she is reap-

The opinion of the skilled physiuntied grasp upon her were more cians from Boston was much the and more ineffectual, she shrieked as same as that of their brothers of lower professional rank; and to Mr. Robinson's announcement of keeping 'Clear the room!" commanded his wife in The Castle they offered Robinson, with stern authority, no objection when they found that he though his voice was hoarse and intended to have the same care taken though his voice was hoarse and intended to have the same care taken trembling; and then, as Mildred and of her as there would be in the Wiley entered, he went himself and slammed the door in the faces of those who persisted in gratifying ices would be permanently engaged, and a part of the house was to be exclusively assigned to the patient. Then Mr. Robinson turned his attention to his brother in law and Rodney. Rodney had delayed his journey to New York in order to know the result of the visit of the Boston physicians, and now he, accompanied by Wiley, was ready to set forth.

"I want one thing settled before you go," said Robinson. "I want you to promise, Chester, that you won't go away from The Castle, you nor Mildred. I want you now more than ever since she's"—pointing to the part of the house where Helen raved -"that way. Will you promise?" And without waiting for an answer, as he saw a doubtful expression cross Rodney's face, he continued, "You can make it all right with Gerald jist the same; tell him to come here. He'll come quick enough now, I reckon. Will you promise,

Wiley could promise for himself but he hesitated to promise for his niece; so then and there, the factory owner brooking no delay, Miss Bur chill was sent for. She looked pained when told of the object of her summons, for since the preceding night a longer residence in The Castle had become utterly repugnant to her. It seemed to contain so much that was repulsive and bideous and then she sprang at me and clawed my face with her nails hold that poor mad creature, the very atmosphere of the place had teeth, and if it weren't that the things got afire I'd have managed her objections in her face before she without any help. But Methusala! spoke; and Robinson, with that when I seen the way things was manner which she had once before experienced, entreated her to remain. Her uncle also was extremely posed to agree to the proposal, and even Rodney said:

"I think it is the best plan, Miss

Burchill." Thus adjured she did consent, and she withdrew to acquaint Cora, while her uncle and the lawyer departed for the train, and Robinson

went to his raving wife. CHAPTER XLVI

Amid all the legal business which but that was all. There was no recognition, and the struggles were resumed, and the fearful shrick write a lengthy letter to Thurston. n rang out.

How his pen flew over the paper, detailing every iota of the strange events which had taken place, - Mrs Phillips' dreadful retribution; Miss Burchill's noble self-sacrifice; Robinson's own desire to have Gerald know all that had happened; and lastly, an entreaty to the young man to return

immediately.

That letter reached Gerald in could not do harm to herself or a stroll in the bright afternoon, -and violence, the testing appearance of the state of the stat somewhat puzzled physicians his intention of making The Castle her asylum. He reserved that announcement until he should have the best medical advice from Boston, which advice he intended to summon the love with which he once loved her; the shock caused by her deception; the same rand the deeper love.

him when the story, with its dread letter and read it—read to with the details, made even more dreadful by the customary exaggerations of servants' lips, should be known, he cared little. It could scarcely thing he ought to do in reparation thing he ought to do in reparation for his distrust of Providence, who so truly had cared for and guided him through the mazes of trouble he

had traversed. His answer to Rodney was penned with as much celerity as that gentle man had written, and then he proceeded to write to Miss Burchill; but it was no brief letter which he wrote. His admiration of and love for her, now returned and increased tenfold, impelled him to pour out his whole soul, and so it was the history of his own heart which he inscribed. early boyhood, when his first great great was the loss of his mother; his life afterwards passed in a Southern city with his father, a proud man and one of ungovernable temper when it was arroused.

Perhaps to no one did the manifold strange tidings come with such a revelation as to the Hogans. Mrs. Hogan cried from very joy.

"Sure I knew, Dick," she said, looking up into her husband's face with that expression of extless conconcealed nothing, going back to his early boyhood, when his first great

was the owns, of several slives, and one day," the letter con-tinued, "I came accidentally upon him in a fit of uncontrollable rage with a slave, a man of fifty years or more. His rage took the form of personal violence to the trembling culprit, and as I saw the riding whip in my father's hand descend in repeated heavy blows I could not endure it. I sprang upon my father, wrested the whip from him, and bade the slave begone. He never forgave
me. I had wounded his pride so silently in his wife's charitable severely by thus, in his own eyes, degrading him, that every impulse of his stern and haughty nature was instance.

The recently made bride was dying. The recently made bride was dying. Insanity's fire was too violent for her property strong frame, and it conaroused into implacable anger against

'He bade me also begone, and I, too, cut to the quick by his unreasonable wrath, took him at his word. I relented at the very last when death part, and I, also, was too proud, and had done nothing that required pardon, and I thought the first overtures should come from him.

"His lawyer, Mr. Rodney, was my warmest friend, and he used every warmest friend, and he used every effort to effect a reconciliation; but both of us father and son, were too to form great hollows, made her look proud to make the first advances, and me, ne transferred all his legal business from Rodney to Lawyer Miller. Shortly after a relative died and left him a vast fortune on condition that he would legally change his name from Thurston to hers,—Phillips at length, in a fit of anger that Rod-ney should persist in his efforts for He did so, and it was under that name that Miss Brower met him. Perhaps I have been to blame in not telling Miss Brower during her engagement to me all that I have now frankly told you. But I told her father, and he sympathizing with my reluctance to speak oftener than was absolutely necessary of a subject so painful to me, and sympathizing also with a hope of which I could not divest entirely favored my wish to say nothing to Helen. Had she known, it might have pervented some un-

another subject,—a second manly the partially opened mouth came one offer of his heart and hand to Miss distinctly uttered word "Gerald!" Burchill, and then he ended by stat- and the soul of the speaker had gone ing the probable time of his departure forth forever. for New York.

dispatched he began counting the days which must elapse before it would reach her hand, and then he that name, or was it the desire of her days which must clapse before it would reach her hand, and then he pictured her surprise, and he hoped though, with the unreasonableness of all ardent lovers, he feared it the lastits yearning and heartbroken of all ardent lovers, he teared to might not be so—her delight, when cry? None might know, it was one she should read the contents. He of those secrets which rest alone she should read the contents. He had purposely fixed the date of his departure a little later than was necessary, in order to give her ample the main hall by Thurston. He

His fears would have been quite dispelled could he have seen her when at leng h his letter reached her, and she had read its contents more than once. She sank to her knees in gratitude and pressed it to her lips amid the happiest tears she had ever shed.

But all her joys for which she was so devoutly thankful were tempered and saddened by the constant thought of that poor raving creature in another part of the house. She visited her voluntarily every day; Helen, beyond a momentary fixing of And yet among her insoherent and meaningless utterances were often the names of Gerald and Mildred, sometimes shrieked in a way to make any listener shudder, and at such times Miss Borchill was glad control to get out of sight and sound the cement gravel hides the sound of the cement gravel hides the sound enough to get out of sight and sound

of the unhappy woman. All Eastbury had enough to gossig about for weeks; — Robinson's sud-den and unexpected marriage to the widow, and her ensuing insanity;

investigation would not be able to gainsay that fact, nor could it prove that he had laid any violent hands upon her; he certainly had not, save in self defence, and the blood upon her dress was only that which came from its contact with the blood she had drawn from him. Of what the whole village would say of the whole village would say of the whole village that from any other the whole village would say of the wealthiest and how York; Cora Horton his daughter, and he himself the blood she had drawn from him. Of what the whole village would say of the wealthiest and how York; Cora Horton his daughter, and he himself the blood she had drawn from him. Of what the whole village would say of the wealthiest and how York; Cora Horton his daughter, and he himself the blood she had drawn from him. Of what the whole village had in the whole world!"

More to distract himself from his from any other thoughts than from any other thoughts than from any other the whole village would say of her shoulders, whose character with the blood she had drawn from him. Of what the whole village would say of the wealthiest and how York; Cora Horton his daughter, and he himself the best husband in the whole world!"

More to distract himself from his own confession to have been thoughts than from any other the whole village would say of the wealthiest and how York; Cora Horton his ground is strewn with them. A breath of air brings them down in showers, but it only hastens their with edecased banker, whose character with the dread.

More to distract himself from his own confession to have been the whole village would save few of Nature's the decased banker, whose character with the whole world!"

In town we have few of Nature's tender parables to remind us of our very difficult."

"Oh, yes, it was!" the woman content of air humble with the but always falling, fill he from his own confession to have been a forger and a murderer; and lastly, Barbara Balk continuing to live as frailty; but there should need no Barbara Balk continuing to live as she had done in the little house so long occupied by Mrs. Phillips, and never manifesting the slightest interest in her late companion, for somehow the message which she had returned, when informed of Helen's sudden marriage and subsequent madness, had gotten abroad. Surely here was material enough to meet the surface of the sur here was material enough to supply every breakfast, dinner, and tea table of the good Eastbury folks with fading lives, and we love to let gossip for a long, long time. And it did. Not another topic could find before they slip away entirely from the country of place for discussion, nor would it be listened to with any degree of interest while The Castle contained

such interesting people.

Perhaps to no one did the mani-

with that expression of artless confidence which always touched him in spite of himself, "that we couldn't be deceived in Miss Burchill's character. She was too kind and gentle always to do anything that would be wrong and the report of her going to marry Robinson must have been a

Eastbury gossip, while it had learned much, had not learned the truth about Miss Burchill's engagement to the factory owner.

not over strong frame, and it con-sumed her daily, until she now lay too weak even to struggle, so that her bonds could be removed with safety, and she might be permitted to pant left him, and we never met again. I away her life unrestrained except by have some reason to believe that he the kind watchfulness of those who attended her. But little remained of was upon him; but through the years which succeeded our unhappy parting I could learn nothing that the doctors demanding it,—and her parting I could learn nothing that the doctors demanding it,—and her would indicate a softening upon his blooming complexion had given place to a ghastly pallor, while her eyes, considered myself too much injured though retaining their beauty of to sue for forgiveness. To my mind form, had lost the exquisite softness which had been their chief charm, and her forehead, drawn almost constantly by her contortions into unsightly wrinkles, had grown at last to years older. Robinson, whether from affection or a sense of remorse, was of life she gave was her continu heavy breathing. Her eyes were fixed on some point directly in front of her, nor would the touch of a finger upon her eyelash cause her even to wink. Her sight seemed to have vanished. Mildred and Cora were by her bedside and both were silently crying. There was something so inexpressibly sad in this poor soul going forth to the dread taken to my father's heart, and then would be time enough to tell her, entirely favored my wish to any didred, on her kness heart," closer to the damp, pallid face, and breathed more fervent prayers for the passing soul. There was a move-ment of the hitherto still form, a happy circumstances."

In deference to Mildred's own gentle charity he did not say more of of Miss Brower's relations with himself, but he went on at once into

Had a last momentary gleam of Immediately that the letter was reason been vouchsafed to her, in soul for him whom she had so cruelly wronged, forcing itself up to emit at

Mildred came forth from the death chamber, and descended to be met in time to receive the letter and be prepared to meet him. had expected, and, his impatience brooking no delay, he had taken the first train to Boston and thence to Eastbury. Catching her to him impulsively, he drew her into the

> Surprise and joy, together with the sad emotions which still somewhat influenced her, kept her silent, though her looks gave him all the welcome he wished. Noticing the traces of tears on her cheeks, he asked, in some alarm, the cause.

TO BE CONTINUED

FALLING LEAVES

are they that the noise of our feet on the cement gravel hides the sound of their falling; but we stand for a few moments, and watch and listen, and the air is filled with a dry and gentle rustle as one by one they break the slender bond which attaches them to the tree; and flutter softly to the ground. We look up toward the blue sky, and see them, golden and red and brown, hovering about us like wavering butterflies, hesitating, turn-

daily din of the city. It has come in our way within the last few years to see and know many of these our world. They are so gentle, so aloof, so quiet and aimless, that they tempt one aside for a time from the eager hurry of younger life into the Autumn which awaits us all -Catholic Columbian

ST. JOSEPH ATONES

Florence Gilmore in Rosary Magaz

No chair car had been attached to the train and Miss Monrose felt indig-nant at every one connected with the railroads, from Mr. McAdoo to brake-men and firemen and porters, as she made her way down the aisle of an already well filled sleeper, fearing that she would find no seat and be obliged to go into one of the dirty, crowded, uncomfortable day coaches. At last, however, to her intense relief she spied a seat with only one occu-pant, a sweet-faced old lady who

exciamed as fervently as a servent and a meant every word. "A three-and-a-half-hour ride in a day-car would certainly have proved fatal to a woman of my uncertain temper—and of_my age." Miss Monrose was nearly sixty years old, and, incredible as it may seem, was proud of the fact and in the behit of advertising it.

The woman who had made room for her laughed softly and sweetly, was seated the two chatted for several say?—as well as you did. minutes, Miss Monrose commenting wrathfully on the inconveniences to were subjecting a patriotic public, and the other woman repeating her remarks in a diluted form; and a was indeed a strange one. little later, their attention attracted by a frail looking woman on the opposite side of the car, they talked sym pathetically of her efforts to quiet a cross, half-sick baby. Silence fell between them after that, and neither eing inclined, ordinarily, to make chance acquaintances, in all probability no more would have passed between them if, half an hour later, Miss Monrose had not seen her com-

fingers. Miss Monrose's expressive face was a study as she watched the progress show that she was wide awake and of her new friend's prayers. She not at all sleepy. could hardly wait until the last Hail
Mary had been whispered and the
Cincinnatti, and in the rush and conbeads put away, to say, with a whimsical mixture of humor, argumenta-tiveness, and wistfulness, "Pardon me if I am too outspoken—I don't mean to be rude—but incessant pray- chauffeur an address on Grandin ing to the Virgin and the saints is one pray to God? Do you think that He found it, Miss Monrosa quickly alighted and going to the door, asked it would be far more sensible to go directly to Him, and more straight. directly to Him, and more straight-forward! If I had a child who wanted something from me, and he sent messengers to intercede for him instead of coming to me himself, he would

never, never get anything!"

The other woman laughed. She was not angry but greatly amused after her own staid fashion, and she imagine why the idea first came to was attracted by Miss Monrose's me, for I have had few Catholic was attracted by Miss Monrose's me, for I have had few Catholic blunt yet courteous manner. "You friends and my parents were bigoted are not quite just in your comparison.
The cases are not exactly parellel," The cases are not exactly parellel,"
she began, intending to explain at
length the Church's teaching regarding the invocation of the saints. But
Miss Monrose had no intention of
submitting to a poorly disguised
sermon preached to a congregation
of one.

against the 'Blessed Virgin,' as you catholics call her," she hastily interrupted. "I am willing to admit that she was far, far better than the rest is plain that God approves, so I have of us, and I know as well as you do that she was truly the Mother of God.
But St. Joseph—and St. Patrick—and
St. Anthony—and St. Francis Xavier
—and St. Rita—and so on, by tens
and the rest is plain that God approves, so I have no more to say against it. I surpose you'll say that I should long ago have accepted the teaching of the Church simply because it is her teaching.
But I didn't. When may I be bapand thousands! Now did any one tired? If you will avaning me, you and thousands! Now, did any one tized? It you will examine me, among them all ever obtain for you will find that I know as much, the favor you asked? No doubt you ogy as half a dozen bishops—as much, have prayed to most of the thousands or more!" She laughed to hide the again and again, and what good did it emotion that would come to the sur ever do you? I'm not stupid or face in spite of her efforts to conceal unreasonable, and I can see no reason it under a brusque exterior.

in love with a young man, deeply in love with him, and he—well, he loved two of us! I was afraid he liked her better than me; I was almost certain

"Oh, yes, it was!" the woman con-tradicted. "I was—it may sound foolish to say so now, when I am old and wrinkled and prosaic, but I was

that he did; and many a time since our marriage Mr. Price has joked about it all and admitted that he did not know at the time whether he was in love with me or this other She lived in Cincinnati; she John had been children together. She was rich, and beautiful, and witty -you see, I knew all about her-and was not very rich, and not at all beautiful, and had never said a witty thing in my life. She was a great belle and had acores of suitors—and I loved John Price, so I begged St Joseph to get him for me"—here Mrs. Price laughed merrily—"I bribed him with flowers for his altar, and the promise of money for the poor and visits to the sick, and I was careful to remind him many times every day that John's Cincinnati girl was not a Catholic. I assured him again and again that my heart would break if -if-And at last my dear old saint must have believed me. One summer day, a bright, sunshiny day—well, I

lived happily ever since. It was all St. Joseph's doing. It really was." Mrs. Price was smiling happily. "Thank you! My life was hanging in the balance!" Miss Monrose and more erect, more and more stern-faced as she listened. "St. Joseph had far better have been attending to his own business in heart-named to his own business heart-named to his own business heart-named to heart-named to his own business heart-named to hear

can't tell you everything, but it really was quite by accident that John proposed to me. And we have

"But I asked his help; she had n devotion to him; she never thought of him," Mrs. Price argued. "He should not have acted in the

matter when he had heard only one and answered in a gentle but rather side of the story. Perhaps that girl stereotyped way. After Miss Monrose loved your John—John Price, did you having had other suitors, neither you nor St. Joseph knew whether she which war and Government control liked them or not. I'm on her side! And then they both laughed, sudwas indeed a strange one.
"St. Joseph makes no mistakes; I

am certain of that," Mrs. Price said contentedly, breaking a little pause.
"I think less of him than I di before you told me!" Miss Monrose retorted, still looking at the matter from the point of view of the other

girl. Very few words passed between them after that. Miss Monrose showed plainly that she had no more panion take beads from the pocket of to say. The argument was finished; her coat and begin to slip them and she had won it. She sank into a slowly, one by one, between her reverie, and Mrs. Price's head soon began to nod—ncd—and between the nods she was kept busy trying to

not at all sleepy.

At four o'clock the train reached fusion of the journey's end Miss Mon-rose and Mrs. Price bade each other a cordial but hurried farewell. Miss chauffeur an address on Grandin Road. He had almost reached the part to the virgin and the saints is one part of your Catholic religion that I don't approve of. I can truthfully say that it is the only thing that I dislike about your Church. Why not pray to God? Do you think that He can't hear you? Or desen't wish to?

For many years, Father," "I have thought—thought seriously—of becoming a Catholic. I can't Methodists, but come it did, and although I have done my best, I have the idea of praying to the Blessed Vir-'It's not that I am prejudiced gin and to the saints. But on the train

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wonderful grace! Did you tell me that it was a chance conversation on a train that was the means of making you submit at last?"

"I don't remember what I told you, Father, but the whole truth is—I'll tell the story once, but I'll never repear it. You see a thousand or more years ago I was in love with a young man whom I had known all my life, and unless I was blind and deef, he loved me! He married some By chance I learned today the time I was intimate with him he saw much of another girl. She loved him, too. He — evidently he liked her very much. That girl was a Papist—I mean, a Catholic—and she besought St. Joseph to get him for her-and my John proposed to her—quite by accident, as she herself assured me this afternoon. So I give in. The saints can obtain favors for us from The God, which must prove that He wishes us to ask their intercession."

After a pause she added, in a resent ful way that was very human, "But, Father, I may leave St. Joseph out of my litany, may I not? You must admit that he did me an ill turn."

Father Hebbermann smiled indul-"I don't know about that," answer. "It seems to me he made answer. "It seems to me that St. Joseph has been the means of leading you to the very door of the Could he do more for any

Church. Could he do more for any one? Perhaps he has always been sorry and is making atonement."

"Perhaps—perhaps he is," Miss Monrose said thoughtfully and in all seriousness. "I suppose that, after all, I may as well forgive him, especially as I have been glad for many a year that I am a cross, lonely old maid."

She turned her head toward the window, for in spite of her efforts tears were in her eyes and her lips were quivering.

CHRIST'S METHOD

The world today is looking for a remedy for the unrest and violence of the masses and for the greed and sordidness of the classes. There never was a time when great leaders were more needed and were less in Ours is distinctly an age of medicerity. The world is looking to legislators for a remedy which they cannot give. We need many things in social, political and domes-tic life, but we also need a new spirit, a new view-point; in plain language, what Vice President Marshall called

a conversion. What would be wiser than to hark back to the days when the world was wickeder, when capital and labor were farther apart, when social and family ills were commoner, and learn from the wisdom of the past. What would be more wise and more prudent than to study the methods and the principles of the one great Leader of the world, the God man? Is it not true that much of our social and domestic difficulties are due to the fact toat as individuals, families and peoples we have forgotten, if we ever knew, or we are rejecting the one Leader who left a great, lasting impression upon all classes.

When Jesus of Nazareth began His work to change the social and religious conditions of society, how simple were His words and how practical were His methods. It has been well said that greatness is always racog-nized by simplicity and power. These are the two attributes which will always accompany a leader or a man of parts.

What was simpler than our Lord's follow Me," given to Matthew the Publican and the other disciples when custom of their fishing boats?

In two simple words this great leader gives not only a compendium of Christianity, a code of morals and a practical rule of life, but also expresses a great fundamental truth. In these two words Christ held out before His disciples an ideal and exhorted them to follow it according to their power. It is a fundamental truth that every man has some ideal which he endeavors to copy. This ideal serves him as a model, which he endeavors to imitate, for man is. nature, a creature of imitation. Without such a model man's actions and his life would be aimless and irrational. His ideals are the parents of his acts and hence one of st imporant things in education and character formation, as well as in social life, is to acquire the right ideal. All the rest of our life is but the executing or the translat-ing of this into a substantial form. The painter begins with an ideal which he gradually expresses on the canvas. The sculptor patiently chisels the block of marble, shaping and polishing it according to his ideals, until the rugged stone is transformed into a work of art. The architect labors long and patiently

sity of ideals which accounts largely for the difference among men. Some and sordid ideals and we call them degenerates or people of depraved

successful men and women, because their ideals are well chosen and faithfully executed. As men seldom rise above their ideals and not infre-

ing to the skill and capacity of the student. Yet he keeps before ity. In these two words our Blessed | yet Lord gives the very essence of Christianity, for Christianity is not merely a theory, but a practice and a life. Men are Christians only in propor-

tion as they live Christianity.
These are the truths which are needed today. This is the model which individuals and nations should which individuals and nations should study and imitate. While there are many causes of the present world disturbance not the least is the absence of that lesson which the Saviour of the world taught twenty centuries ago, and which the Church of God has echoed down the corridors of time as the hope, the help and the salvation of both individual and society and which is so clearly and briefly expressed in that short sentence, "follow Me."

Will the world listen today or will it continue to follow blind leaders. who in place of leading society and civilization back to God will con-tinue to lead in the opposite direction ?-Intermountain Catholic.

SOCIAL CENTERS AND MIXED MARRIAGES

The Baltimore Catholic Review, in its issue of October 4, and under the always interesting heading of "Tattle Tales by T. A. T." gives us the subject matter on a question of very live importance and clearly presents it to us in this manner:

WANTED KNOT TIED TIGHT

A priest in one of the liveliest large cities of the West is a mighty popular man, especially with the young people in his section of the city, and while he is not exactly a match maker, the social activity which he promotes among the Catho lic young people is productive of many weddings, and he is constantly busy "tying the knot." Not long ago a young couple called at the rectory one night and after a few prelimin-aries the young man stated that while they were not Catholics he had always heard that the kind of marriages performed by the priest were never dissolved. He said that he and the young woman had been in this parish.' talking it over and they wanted to be married just that way—a knot tied hard and fast that would never be loosened. The good Father talked with them and learned a great deal about them. Then he made a proposition. He said it was not usual for a Catholic priest to marry Protestants but he had a plan he

thought would work out alright. GAVE THEM INSTRUCTIONS

He said that the step they were about to take was a most important one in their lives and that it should called them from the place of He said they ought to be instructed atom of their fishing boats? be approached with care and prayer. people were well fitted for the marri. age which the priest performed. It is probably unnecessary to add that they become bantized and became Catholic. children of the true Church of Christ before the creemony took place.
With the divorce courts separating
eeven couples for every ten couples
married in some of our "civilized"
centers, it is a wonder that a great
many more Catholics do not look
toward the Catholic church when about to enter into a marriage contract, unless, of course they feel that they are simply experimenting.

MIXED MARRIAGES

A story has been going the rounds of the Catholic press about a certain large Catholic congregation in Mil-waukee, where there were a large number of weddings during the past year, fifty per cent. of them being mixed marriages. Wonder is expressed by some of the editors that such a state of affairs could exist in before he sees the edifice rigs out of the shapeless mass of brick, stone and timber. However, it is in this and timber. However, it is in this to make real the ideal with thich he started out.

Just so it is with our life. We are together in a social way. Sure there Just so it is with our life. We are all translating our ideals into action is an auditorium, just as there are all translating our ideals into action is an auditorium, just as there are all and club halls and rooms owned or rented by Catholic r more or less perfection. Just as our rooms owned or rented by Catholic language is the expression of our actions and our life and which stand day after day and the stand day after day and stand day after day and stand day after day and standard or rented by Catholic organizations in many other cities, and which stand day after day and standard or rented by Catholic organizations in many other cities, and which stand day after day and standard or rented by Catholic organizations in many other cities, and which stand day after day and standard or rented by Catholic organizations in many other cities, and the standard or rented by Catholic organizations in many other cities, and the standard or rented by Catholic organizations in many other cities, and the standard or rented by Catholic organizations in many other cities, and the standard or rented by Catholic organizations in many other cities, and the standard or rented by Catholic organizations in many other cities, and the standard or rented by Catholic organizations in many other cities, and the standard or rented by Catholic organizations in many other cities, and the standard or rented by Catholic organizations in many other cities, and the standard or rented by Catholic organizations in many other cities, and the standard or rented by Catholic organizations in many other cities, and the standard or rented by Catholic organizations in many other cities or rented by Catholic organizations in many other cities or rented by Catholic organizations in many organizat thoughts so our actions and our included are but the outward expression of our ideals. In fact, it is the diversity of ideals which accounts largely for the difference among men. Some people have fanciful and impossible ideals and we call them dreamers.

There is in many Catholic centers a constant of the content of th because they are always building woeful lack of social mixing by the castles in the air. Others have low Catholic people and the result is mixed marriages.

taking hold in many cities. The social center is not a place for the Altar Society or the K. of C. or the Daughters or anybody else to hav rise above their ideals and not infrequently fall below them, it is well to know and to calculate on this tendency in human nature of falling below the mark.

The artist who places before his pupil a masterpiece does not expect a perfect reproduction but rather a more or less imperfect copy according to the skill and capacity of the student. Yet he keeps before ment and recreation for all classes. ment and recreation for all classes him a masterpiece to educate his taste and form his ideal after a perfect model. Thus the great teacher our Catholic people, and pastors who our Catholic people, and pastors who have preached against the performed of Christianity has given us, as well as His disciples, a perfect model and in these two words, "follow Me," applies that fundamental law of human nature, while furnishing us a absolute cure, for the malady is the results of the re masterpiece which we should imitate and reproduce according to our abil-

LIVING AMONG STRANGERS It is always in the greatest indus trial centers that Catholic young men become intimate with non-Catholic young women and Catholic young women form friendships with Protes tant young men which result in mar It is because of the Catholics coming into strange surroundings to make their way into the world and being cast by chance into non-Catholic homes and environments where a friendship with one of the opposite sex and a different faith is a great relief from the lonely hours in a hall bedroom. A pastor of a large congregation in Detroit, where there is much coming and going of young people, told me that in one year's time he had been visited by one or both of the parties to a marriage outside of the Church who came to have the union sanctioned by the Church. In many of the cases he was able to secure the necessary promises from the non-Catholic party to perform the

TRYING TO STEM THE TIDE This pastor had no false notions about the state of affairs in his jurisdiction. It was a field that had

in the eyes of the Church.

ceremony, but other cases were hope-

less, the marriage being impossible

been neglected too long and he was battling day and night with the ele-ments that were working to destroy the faith of those souls placed in his care. He had everything to do, a church to pay for, a new school to build, societies to organize, and the many other duties of a pastor in a large congregation. He placed much of the blame for the mixed marriages on the young women. "The men can be trusted to organize and to bring Catholic families together," he said. "but you cannot secure an organiza-tion of the girls or young women. You may get them together and elect officers and arrange for meetings, but that's about as far as they go. If the Catholic girls of this parish would form a society that would do its share in a social way, of inviting the Cath-olic strangers in our midst to come in and meet them socially, they could wipe out the evil of mixed marriages

NO NEED OF MIXED MARRIAGES

It is worth while repeating what few years ago about mixed marriages. There is no need of any, he said in substance, if the Catholic party will struction in the Catholic faith. Possibly Mr. Spearman was over opti-mistic in expecting that every nonchurch, but it is certain that if each altars. one did agree to take instructions there would be fewer mixed marriand offered to give them this necessary instruction. Appointments were then made and the two young people to those which do occur, for if the this Supreme Sacrifice. Such are then made and the two young people to the protestant party always understood the vicissitudes of modern life that began taking instructions as to the Church's viewpoint there would a great deal of responsibility is lifted Catholic Church's views on matri- not be so much friction. The aver- from the shoulders of parents and mony and all other Sacraments, and age man or woman is not fitted to placed upon the church and the in the course of time the young teach that viewpoint, hence the neteachings of the Church to a non-Catholic who wishes to marry a

This is the season of Missions. In every section of the country zealous men, filled with the desire to bring the stray sheep back to the fold and to awaken the conscience of in-different Catholics, are preaching the teaching day after day and night after night. Always there is the special sermons for the young men and the young women, for the married and the unmarried. These men "know the game," so to speak. They know the causes that lead to mixed marriages and the unhappi-ness that so often follows. They are working to save the souls of the people and also to save them much misery here below. The Mission is the greatest blessing that can happen to an indifferent people and to a socially sick congregation. The visiting missionaries do their work well, but something more is needed. The lay people must arouse themselves and come out of their shells. Christian people should act as Christians and not treat each other as strangers.

WHY HE NEVER SAW

A recent convert to the Church said: "I have never seen a malicious said: I have acted the moral character of a attack upon the moral character of a Protestant or a Protestant minister or layman in the columns of any Catholic paper. I have never seen maidens, and there are penitent sinners; but out of these many rises one Eucharistic hymn,

almost every offense imaginable, and not always in language that was choice, or in a spirit that was charitable. In fact, it was abuse of all things Catholic that aroused within me a desire to learn something of a religion so strongly opposed and so roundly abused."—Catholic Union

CARDINAL WISEMAN IRISH

BY REV. ERNEST DIMNET

Catholic Press Association A Catholic lecturer recently seemed to surprise as much as delight his audience in a Middle West town with a reference to Cardinal Wiseman as an Irishman.

Probably the name of Cardinal Wiseman is responsible for the mistaken idea that he was English, but if we were to deny Irish nationality to whomever was not called Patrick Murphy or McMahon or O'Connell. things would go hard indeed with many Irishmen whose features, as much as their feelings, show an unadulterated origin.

Nicholas Wiseman was born not in England, but in Spain, at Cadiz of Irish parents engaged like so many of their countrymen in the wine business. His mother came from Watertown, County Cork, whither she retired when her husband died. Young Nicholas was at that time only three, and although he seemed almost preternaturally to remember whatever of Spanish he had mas-tered at that age, it must be admitted that all his early associations were Irish.
This ought not to be overlooked at

a time when Ireland takes stock of all her great men as well as at a time when an almost yearly crop of books on the early Christian times has brought attention back to the

unique masterpiece called Fabiola.

It should be remembered that Fabiola came before all the fiction of the same kind, even Callista or Hypatia. It was written in pure joy at inns or rectories, in the train or in the sacristy waiting for confirmation children to arrive, by a man who had never attempted fiction but who knew antiquity better than most scholars, and lived in such continuous and happy commune with his characters that in little over six months the book was completed.
The manuscript was perfect with
hardly an erasure, in the graceful
script remarkable on all the too rare autographs of Wiseman.

It is this wealth of pure and happy feeling that insures to Fabiola its everlasting freshness and keeps it green while so many imitations by writers of all creeds have long been

Let Irishmen be proud of the greatest Catholic churchman and writer that wielded the English pen in the nineteenth century

THE GREAT CENTRAL ACT OF WORSHIP

" To me nothing is so consoling, so Frank Spearman, novelist and convert to the Catholic church, said a few years ago about mixed marriagee. I could attend Mass forever and not be tired." With these words, Cardinal Newman begins his classic do his or her duty by asking the quotation on the Holy Sacrifice of non-Catholic to take a course of in the Mass. His words are worthy of the Mass. His words are worthy of serious consideration. The Mass is no mere form of words, it is the greatest act that can be performed Catholic who wished to marry a on this earth. It is the perpetuation Catholic would consent to join the of the Sacrifice of Calvary upon our

This thought brings home to us the all important duty of instructing school. But no vicarious cessity of having a priest explain the tion can ever relieve fathers and mothers of the inalianable duty of iuculcating in the hearts of their off spring the love of their holy relig

Love is best taught in the bosom of the family. The home is the school of love. There from the lips of the mother, the child's first and best teacher, the Catholic child should learn the simple lesson of love of the Mass, so that like the great English convert and Cardinal they could attend Mass forever with-

out getting tired.

But to impart this lesson of the love of the Mass to their children, parents must have first learned it themselves. Good books are not wanting in which are explained the significance of the Mass, the meaning of the altar, the linens, the sacred vessels, the symbolism of the vestments, the language in which Mass is said, and many other interesting and edifying things connected

with the Holy Sacrifice.

The Mass is the great central act of worship about which all others revolve. For the Mass churches are built and altars erected. For the Mass priests are ordained. It is for the Mass and the man the Mass and the worthy reception of the Holy Eucharist that other sacraments were instituted. It is for the Mass that our churches are crowded to the doors, Sunday after Sunday, month by month, and year by year. "There are little children there, and old men, and simple laborers, and degenerates or people of depraved tastes. Others again, observing the golden mean, have elevated and practical ideals and we call them in the social center idea which is

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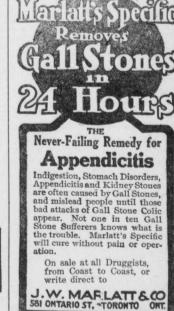
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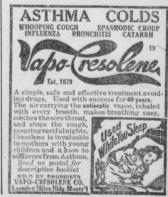
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GONDON, SATURDAY, DEC. 6, 1919

THE COAL SCANDAL

There is an observation or two to make on the soft coal situation.

The working miners struck because their wages did not meet living expenses; an allegation easily believed when we consider that they worked only half or less than half the time. We are now told that the shortage of cars was responsible largely for this condition; but we all know that it suits the coal barons, as it suits all capitalistic employers. to have the supply of labor greater than the demand.

promptly interfered in the strike barons. and, while not claiming the right to force laborers to work, it made any direction on the part of the leaders, any cooperation between two or more miners, any use of the union funds to support the striking miners, illegal, almost treasonable. The Government action was acclaimed by the press as asserting the liberty of 110,000,000 citizens over the dictatorship of the half million miners.

Then the United States Secretary of Labor, W. B. Wilson, very naturally and properly took the matter up and, after due investigation, decided that a fair settlement would involve a 31.6% increase of wages to the powerful political miners. The miners agreed. The operators balked, refused point-blank to accept.

What should have been done next is plain: the right of Eminent Domain should have been exercised by the Government.

What was done was quite another story. The Governmentreconsidered the matter, for several days the Cabinet in secret session was deadlocked on the solution. Finally Big Business emerged triumphant. It was discovered that the coal strike a cartwheel crushes a toad. The was not a Labor question but a Fue | Ulstermen have so far made no real question. Fuel Administrator Gar- effort to stir this slumbering giant. field supersedes Secretary of Labor unless perhaps Sir Edward Carson's Wilson, and the poor miners can have 14% increase; they cannot, of course, be compelled by brute force to accept and go to work; but they spiracy" against Government to of an Irish Dominion Government Irish Unionists. . ." use their own funds to sustain life would set the real American opinion

In the meantime ex-Secretary of the Treasury, William G. McAdoo, against Sinn Fein itself. I am showed that the overators made 200. showed that the operators made 200, 300, 400 and 800% profit on capital invested—net profit after paying war suffer from the hostility of Catholic taxes-in the single year of 1917

The press, which sent up a howl of indignant protest against the miners, devastating hostility of the Presby-roared like a sucking dove against terian and Methodist Churches the operators: suggested that the operators: suggested that McAdoo must be aiming at the presidency next year, and reprimanded more than its chare. Let it be him for allowing his ambition to lead agitated and fought out for a time on him into anything so unscrupulous, indeed into such a betrayal of official trust, as to make public English and Irish politics, and at the official and confidential information end of it Americans would under without the authorization of the stand the difficulties, of tempera-President.

Thereupon Mr. McAdoo issued this had to deal in trying to solve the riddle set by the Irieh Sphinx." further s atement:

when I stated that profits of the mine owners in 1917 ranged from 15 not confidential information. statistical matter of this character at In fact, information concerning this very subject was furnished by me to the United States introduced by Senator Borah con cerning profiteering, and was pub-

gress. It comes down to us plundered Canadians of untold cratic ascendancy. through the centuries from the millions and will extort untold As in the plan of campaign itself, middle ages. Altum Dominium or millions more; Max Aitkin's share of so in the choice of instruments to Catholic the community.

ase calling for prompt and decisive during the War. In the unsettled to stir this slumbering giant." exercise of this undoubted and long state of British politics he wields Of the Episcopalians, in spite of miners.

the Democratic Cabinet.

Those who profess such fear of the situation: and we might all ask | Atlantic." ourselves if we are not looking in the wrong direction for the fomenters | read the following despatch which in | dist body in Ireland is scarcely 50,000, of Bolshevism.

try, so loud in its denunciation of Lord Beaverbrook's outline of the is silent on the dictatorship of the to condense or cut down. coal operators; so eloquent in its praise of the fearless action of the rights against the striking miners, is men representing various churches mute on the subserviency of the The United States Government Government to the arrogant coal of "putting before their Churches in

What is the answer?

A SINISTER SUGGESTION ACTED UPON

In the London Letter of the Statesman of November 8th occurs the following:

Lord Beaverbrook in an article in his paper The Sunday Express, of September 28th, states:

Great, potent, though forces in the public life of the United States are the Presbyterian Methodist Churches. The Methodist Church stretching out its influence over millions in every corner of the vast continent is perhaps the most body World has ever seen. It was its tremendous pressure which made America dry—and a body that can do that can do anything. In fact on this very issue, the Irish municipal bosses, who were the owners of the liquor traffic, locked horns with the Methodist Church, and were utterly

overthrown. "The Methodist Church, in any easy case regards a politico-religious crusade preached by the Irish with small favor, but it might take no practical action on the other side unless its interest was suddenly aroused. would act and it much criticised July speech in fired in Ulster under the domination while fighting the coal barons for a in flame. It is idle to ignore these facts, or to pretend that this big stick of American opinion is not a confronts this country—not taking sides in a religious dispute. We Irish America. But give dominion over Ulster to the population of the South and West, and our reputation in America would wither under the change of venue for this age-long controversy. Great Britian has had

the other side of the Atlantic. One

thing is certain, it would be a rare education for the States, both in

Irish question.

"Let it be agitated and fought out class" government should ponder for a time on the other side of the

Belfast, Nov. 22.-William Coote M. P. for South Tyrone, accompanied Government in vindicating public by a deputation of prominent clergyin Ireland, is sailing for America today from Liverpool for the purpose america the true position and the dangers which threaten their churches in Ireland by the adoption of the Sinn Fein program."

The party comprises: Presbyter Blue and Rev. ians. Rev. Wylie William Corkey; Methodists, Rev. F S. E. Harte, Edward Hazelton and C. W. Maguire; Episcopalian, Rev. Louis Crooks. All these clergymen officially represent their respective denom-inations which number approximate

ly 1,000,000 Irish Protestants. The Methodists of Ireland comprise some home rulers, but all are agreed on opposing the plan for an inde-pendent republic. The Presbyterians have been more active than the Methodists in Irish politics and in Rev. Mr. Corkey are ardent Carson-

The delegation will not confine their attention to the Ulster, but will present the case of the Protestant minority throughout Ireland, which includes a great number of profes sions and industries. The belief Protestants that America might be influenced in favor of Prof. Eamon De Valera, created by the reports of his receptions, has caused great apprehension among the Irish who therefore decided to present the other side of the cause.

his own paper can its full significance Fitzgerald, Robert Emmet, Smith be grasped. Anything so unscrupu. O'Brien, Isaac Butt, Parnell, were all ference. Is it conceivable that lously unfriendly to America at a Protestants. time when good relations are so the above despatch.

caused great apprehension among

Of course Ulster Protestants like American Methodists are mere pawns in the game.

The triumphal progress of de Canadian border to Mexico, his every rank and condition of life, is just what should have been expected from freedom-loving Americans, the basic doctrine of whose political creed is that governments derive all their just rights from the consent of the governed. But it "has caused great apprehension among the Irish Unionists" who have consented to be Lord Beaverbrook's tools in presenting "the other side of the cause."

Is it their intention to follow Professor de Valera's example and openly present to all classes and ment, race and religion with which creeds their political cause on its successive British Governments have political merits? By no means. They have sailed for the purpose "of "The coal operators assert that I On this "sinister suggestion" the putting before their Churches in gave out confidential information Statesman's London Correspondent America the true position and the thus comments: "This base appeal dangers which threaten their to religious prejudice, will, it is felt | Churches in Ireland by the adoption to 2,000 per cent. on capital stock before deduction of taxes. This was on this side, work serious injury to of the Sinn Fein program." (Note the movement for an Ango-Saxon the quotation marks in the despatch Treasury Department may publish rapprochement. . . . It at any rate itself.) From this carefully worded evidences a deep-seated determina- and apparently authoritative extract tion on the part of the Tory remnant from their commission the appeal of in England to forego none of the these Irish Protestant clergymen is to Senate in response to a resolution weapons that proved so successful be primarily if not exclusively religin the past in retarding a just jous. Unlike Eamon de Valera they cerning profiteering, and was published July 5, 1918. (See Senate Document 259, 65th Congress, 2nd Lord Beaverbrook's "sinister sug- liberty, but to Protestant fear of liberty lib

The right of Eminent Domain is illustrates the ethics of Big Business | nobly struggling to be free, but on not a Bolshevistic device; is not in applied to politics. The cement behalf of a parasitic faction struggling deed a discovery of this era of pro- merger has, "within the law," to maintain an outworn and undemo-

Eminent Domain is exercised every the swag was \$7,000,000. Thus in carry it out is seen the fine Italian time a right of way for a railroad his twenties began Lord Beaver- hand of the newly ennobled ex-Canais expropriated in spite of private brook's career. A knighthood was dian. "The Methodist Church," he ownership in land. It is based on the the cheap and easy first step to the writes, "is perhaps the most powerful ong accepted principle that private peerage. His huge monopoly in war political body the New World has ownership can not be permitted to pictures brought him millions a eyer seen." "But it might take no work injury to the general good of month. It is said on his behalf that practical action unless its interest out of this he eventually financed was suddenly aroused." "The Ulster If in all history there ever was a the whole of the British propaganda men have so far made no real effort

established right of Eminent Domain through his wealth, through his their kinship with the Established it was when the operators refused control of several newspapers, and Church of England. Lord Beaver-Secretary Wilson's terms of settle- his intimacy with Lloyd George, a brook says nothing, (a compliment ment in the pending dispute with the great if somewhat precarious power. that will be appreciated); of the Such is the man whose "sinister Presbyterians, as such, he is not so The Republican party is supposed suggestion "of a few weeks ago hopeless, yet not at all confident; to be the party of Big Business in turns out to be the deliberate plan his faith and hope are, in the main, the States; but the over-riding of of today. He doubtless finances the pinned to the political power of the Secretary Wilson's action in the coal scheme to transfer to America the Methodists, if only they can be egged dispute has proved to the hilt that factitious religious bitterness in on to do his dirty work. Will Metho-Big Business has powerful friends in | jected for political purposes into the | dist Americans enjoy the bad eminence to which the wily nobleman raises them ?

In any case, of the six clerical delegates on this unsavory mission three Hence it is highly interesting to are Methodists. The entire Methomany papers, was condensed and a little over one per cent. of the total, The great free press of a free coun- given an inconspicuous place. Like and hardly five per cent. of the Protestant population of Ireland; yet great political question confronting the dictatorship of the miners union, plan, this despatch is too important they constitute fifty per cent. of the

Irish clerical mission to America. The field of anti-Catholic prejudice in the United States; and its exploiters very thoroughly discredited. warmly resent being used as pawns directed along Imperialistic lines, with whom real Americans can have of appeal. Along these lines the but scant sympathy. And there movement has come to an end ot its must be many more who as Metho. activity. But we can have no better recognize the infinite harm to their active than Mr. Datoe's announce-Church which would come of this ment quoted above. His associaprostitution of religion to base poliintelligent, patriotic or spiritual. and significance to his statement that minded Methodists congratulate the national status of Canada is to be themselves on the distinction which the astute and unscrupulous Lord

he would thrust upon it. What religious prejudice there is in Catholics at home or abroad, but by the political faction opposed to it. The first Irish Republicans were the Presbyterians of the North; it was

The very names of these leaders in eagerly desired by England can best the cause of Ireland's freedom are a prise the leaders of both political be explained by the last sentence in sufficient refutation of the parrot parties, without consulting the Canatalk of the Irish question being a dian people, without discussion, even, "The belief among Protestants that religious question. The suggestion of the matter either in Parliament or America might be influenced in favor that de Valera's appeal to American the press, should think of arrogating to accept and go to work; but they can be starved into work, for it move to meet them. A single shot by reports of his receptions, has crusade" will carry weight only with stitutional assembly? of Professor Eamon de Valera, created sentiment is "a politico religious to themselves the powers of a conthose who have neither heard nor read that Irish Leader's appeal. Mr. Dafoe's address : Accompanying him throughout his tour, from the same platforms elo quently pleading the same cause, is the Protestant Episcopalian Minister, Valera from coast to coast, from the the Rev. Dr. Mythen. Invariably, wherever he goes, prominent Americordial and enthusiastic reception by can citizens of all creeds and of no all classes and creeds, by men in creed, give Professor de Valera, countenance, sympathy and co-operation.

This it is that accounts for the undertone of bitter disappointment and exasperation in the article of the financier of British propaganda, and for the desperate and dastardly expedient therein proposed, which is now being put to the test.

That the plan of campaign of Lord the outspoken resentment of patriotic American Protestants is evidenced by the subjoined paragraph published before any public intimation was given on this side of the Atlantic of the anti Irish and anti Catholic mission of the "prominent Irish

clergymen." The Inter-Church League for Irish Independence, which has headquart ers at 2126 Woolworth Building, New York City, apparently has been organized to defend the loyal Americans and loyal Protestants in this country against the slurs cast upon them ous of keeping Ireland in bondage in and objected to a statement in th

Protestants the world over resent. point of view. The overseas Domin-Protestants have never fought to ions said they would take advice enslave any people, no matter what their creed might be. Protestants gladly fought for the freedom of Catholic Cuba, Catholic France, Catholic Belgium and Catholic France, time." Poland. Protestantism is more hurt by the charge that it is selfishly opposed to the freedom of the Irish nation than is the cause of Irish freedom.'

CANADA'S NATIONAL STATUS

At a recent meeting of the Cana dian Press Association Mr. J. W Dafoe, who represented the news papers of Canada at Paris during the Peace Conference, discussed the question of Canada's national status. He is reported in the Globe as saying:

"Mr. Dafoe said the question of the national status of Canada was one that could no longer be side stepped. We must determine what our status be, so that it may be decided at the Constitutional Conference of the Britannic nations, to be held in England in the not distant future. He observed that if the question should become a political issue it hould become a political will be the dominant and controlling ssue of Canada, and may very easily bring about a new alignment of par ties, which is bound to succeed the

This is a question we have repeatedly urged on our readers as the Canadians and one which imperative ly demands intelligent study. There are those who think that because the not include all three; it is only by shuns the light more than in the has been pretty thoroughly exploited Round Table groups are no longer the comparative study of all that the past, but that there is as much real active that the Imperialistic movement has collapsed. They are living There is not much doubt that a great in a fool's paradise. The Round many Methodist Americans will Table groups were study clubs issue; they were the only Canadians open to question. Men in the mass their in the game Lord Beaverbrook would but openly and above-board, with play in the interest of an English the frank acknowledgment that the political faction; a faction moreover | people of Canada were the final court dists rather than as Americans will evidence that Imperialism is still the able and exhaustive work of Mr. tions in Paris during the long period | Canada. His was the work of an tical intrigue. On no ground can of the Peace Conference give weight individual. decided at the Constitutional Conference to be held shortly in Engopposing Home Rule. Mr. Coote and Beaverbrook has conferred on their land. What's in a name? We recall great Canadian "Forward Movement" Church, nor on the catspaw mission the fact that Sir Wilfrid Laucier strenuously and effectively opposed No one better than the self-expa. the suggestion to change the name triated Canadian millionaire knows of the Imperial Conference to that of humanity for the very last time, the that the cause of Irish freedom is Imperial Council. But who has assembled representatives of the five not religious, nor politico-religious | metamorphosed the coming Imperial | leading | Protestant | denominations Conference into a Constitutional Conit has been injected not by Irish ference with power to decide for the lines : future the national status of Canada It will be recalled that Mr. Doherty during the special session of Parliament just ended, while acting Only when read in conjunction they who conceived and organized leader, intimated that Mr. Lapointe with Lord Beaverbrook's article in the United Irishmen. Lord Edward would probably be invited to

These are further extracts from

our representatives at the Imperial

Conference, even should they com-

"Sir Robert Borden had affirmed the principle that the Empire of the future must be made up of autonomous self-governing countries in some form of alliance. The War Cabinet had been created as a result of action taken at that conference. It was an association of representatives of the nations at war, who, under the nations at war, special pressure of war, acted practically in unison with the certainty that behind each Premier stood his own people. . . A significant thing was a Windermere cable which was published in Canada in March, 1918, record of whether a prisoner is a stating that Lloyd George had sum- 'Catholic' or a 'Protestant,' all Church stating that Lloyd George had summoned the overseas democracies to of England prisoners are entered as support him in the democratization 'Protestants.' At the Industrial of the war effort. If the War had of the war effort. If the War had Farms connected with the city of gone on its conduct would have That the plan of campaign of Lord devolved on a group in which repre-beaverbrook's devising will arouse sentatives of each British nation in the hands of the Roman Church would have met on terms of equal-

And again: "The Winnipeg Editor spoke of a recommendation made by the First Lord of the Admiralty concerning the reorganization of the British navy and the establishment of a common navy administered by a single naval authority, upon which each of the Dominions would be represented, with local Naval Boards in each of the Dominions. The Premiers of Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand conferred upon that recommendation, and counter memorandum at the Imperial by English propagandists who have practically proclaimed to the world that the Protestant religion is desired as the protestant religion is desired. order to maintain supremacy. In a original memorandum that an efficient statement signed by a large number navy could only be secured under of Protestant ministers and promin common control. The discussion gestion" merits careful perusal. It "Rome;" not on behalf of a people slander against our religion that the acceptance of the Dominion's three hundred years ago.

upon the matter from a high naval official, and that Jellicoe was in Canada at the present

This, to Canadian autonomists, may sound reassuring; but there is such suspicious over emphasis placed on such airy nothings as allowing Dominion Ministers to be present at a meeting of the War Cabinet, on the new national and international status acquired by Canada, that it may be only camouflage for committing us to a policy that will merge in a common Empire the national identity and individuality of Canada.

There are but three possible futures for Canada. She must to some extent retrace the steps of her historic development and become so merged in the Empire as to lose in great measure the national status "Forward Movement" sermon, "but already acquired; this is the ten- he has fallen from his high estate dency of Imperialism whatever form it may assume. Or she must continue her development in self- Reverend Doctor proceeded to say government until complete indepen- that "while the spirit of selfishness, dence is attained. The third alternative is entering as a group of free there is in our day a quickened constates into the United States of America, forming one great, powerful North American Union which would hold a dominant position in the world with no imperialistic interests or ambitions.

There is no intelligent study of Canada's future possible which does age of comfort, and evil perhaps merits and defects of any one can be adequately understood. The Round or that the boasted refinement of our Table groups squarely faced the time is less on the surface is fairly who gave serious study to this one fundamental and vital question of Canadian politics. Others frowned duced types of sanctity, culture and at them, or spat at them; but no inborn chivalry which the modern study worthy of the name was carried on amongst their opponents. That assertion detracts nothing from J. S. Ewart published in the Kingdom Papers and The Republic of

NOTES AND COMMENTS

AT THE opening meeting of the which, like other emanations of emotional enthusiasm of the present decade, is to regenerate and "uplift" sang with one voice the following

> " We are all united All one body we One in Faith and Doctrine One in Charity."

some profane individual asks one of never "supreme," but no age has attend the next Imperial Con. the daily papers if it can any longer smiled more upon his prospects than be claimed that words mean things? our own.

> AN ANGLICAN rector of Toronto protests in the Canadian Churchman Y. M. C. A. convention at Detroit against the participation of his de- that "social justice is not yet nomination in the Movement. He achieved." No! nor never will be claims that the one result to the in Canada if his own actions in Church of England will be that it Parliament are to be the criterion. "will have sacrificed its Catholic The honorable gentleman further position," and he appeals to all who hinted that there will be some believe as he does "to make their funerals in both countries (U. S. and voices heard in protest against such | Canada) before the desired end is actions as would class the Church as attained. Is he quite sure that his only one of the Protestant denominations."

BUT HIS difficulties do not end there. He had approached the police authorities for a record of the Church of England women and girls who had passed through their hands during the month, with this result :

I was told: "It will be impossible to tell you this as we only keep and of the Salvation Army. The Salvation Army services to serve all who are not Roman Catholics, or 'Catholics," as the government calls them in other words, the Salvation Army is to serve all "Protestants," among members of the Church of England.

"I go into hospitals and find on the registers names of persons belonging to the Church of England entered as Protestants, no indication that they are members of the English Church I am not surprised at this difficulty in which we find ourselves, no one is to blame except ourselves. We are gradually allowing the Church to be reckoned as one of the Protestant denominations in this country."

The poor man, like Rip Van Winkle, has evidently just awakened from a long sleep, and has not yet

In a biographical sketch of the First Protestant Missionary in Canada," the Canadian Churchman quotes the Rav. Thomas Wood, the missionary in question, as saying :

"I am convinced that if I had been sent two years ago among them and no Popish Priests allowed, the greater part, it not all, had become Protest

This was in the eighteenth century, and had reference to the Indians of Nova Scotia. It reveals the Anglican and Protestant notion of tolerance at that time. Fortunately "Popish Priests" were sent and the tribes were Christianized. The Toronto rector above referred to will scarcely find the missionary's classification of his co-religionists to his liking.

"THE DEVIL is by no means extinct," said Rev. Dr. Herridge of Ottawa in a and is supreme no more." In elucidation of which pious observation, the greed and brute force is still abroad. sciousness and less indifference to evil."

Is THERE? "Culture" and "refine. ment," or what passes for those admirable qualities, are unquestionably more widely diffused in this virtue as in the ages called "dark" were rougher in the "Dark Ages," and sinned more boldly, but they proworld cannot pretend to rival. Their sins were the inheritance of a still ruder age, while their virtues were the very flower of their faith.

ON THE other hand, in spite of the veneer of respectability which passes for virtue, and of a mania for prohibitory enactments which has within it the seeds of soulless tyranny, was evil really ever so widespread or so insidious in its methods as it is today? Was there ever so overmastering a passion for mere pleasure, or less of the spirit of renunciation? Was there ever greater greed for gain or less scrup ulousness in the means of attaining it? Was there ever less fidelity to conscience, or a lesser sense of responsibility to an Unseen Monitor? Was there ever less faith? Those who, like Dr. Herridge, seem disposed to contrast the present with the past to the disadvantage of the latter In reference to which incident should look deeper. The devil was

THE HON. N. Wesley Rowell told the own political obsequies will not be included in the number?

VATICAN CHOIRS RETURN HOME

The limited American tour of the Vatican Choirs under the direction of Rt. Rev. Monsignor Raffaele Casimiri comes to an end with a popular farewell concert at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City on Tuesday night. Dec. 2nd.

The following day the sixty singers from the greater Roman basilicas will sail for their homes in Rom on the S. S. Touraine, via way of

Harve. This history making tour which began on September 18th, in New York City has fulfilled every promise

made for it.

Moneignor Casimiri has been recognized as the greatest director of polphonic music ever heard in this country and his selection of programs sustained the finest and highest traditions of the old masters.

The tour at the outset announced as possessing a single great purpose and that was to instill n the minds of music lovers in this country a greater appreciation and better understanding of the higher sacred music which has been fostered in the basilicas of Catholic Church at Rome for the past sixteen centuries.

That this result was accomplished far beyond the dream of the men who promoted the tour of the Vatican Chorus is now a matter of history. Everywhere they were received with signal honors and distinction due their wonderful art and their devo-

tion to the finest traditions of Mother It is impossible to estimate the great good that has been accom ative singers of the Vatican environment but if a great artistic success and a reverential acceptance of this purest form of vocal art is a criterion then the cause of finer music will be enchanced to a larger extent than by any concert tour heretofore

The gentlemen of the St. Gregory and made it possible for America sixteen centuries to enjoy such a treat outside of the Vatican basilicas at Rome are to be congratulated upon their successful. upon their successful termination of the visit and also in the realiza tion that it was not a money making venture and was intended for such as the sole financial beneficiary will the great school in Rome where this art has been fostered under the different Popes for nearly sixteen hundred years.

ULSTER DIFFICULTY

THE CLASSES VERSUS THE MASSES By Professor Eoin MacNeill National University of Ireland

VI. In the meantime, a new factor had come into full play. In England, one of the results of the Home Rule proposal was a complete rearrangement of political parties. Until 1886 large part of the wealthy indus. trialist class, the capitalist class, and some of the landed gentry, had been traditionally attached to the Liberal Party. Ireland has supplied again and again the acid test of English political principles. Many of these capitalists in land and industry quickly discovered that their natural lass affinity was with Tory Imperialism, and over they went. For a time they saved their faces by calling themselves Liberal Union ists, but these distinctions are no remembered with amusement. true aspect of the event was this. that a democratic victory over the joint forces of Feudalism and Imperialist · Militarist government in Ireland had started a line of cleavage between the Classes and the Masses. A prolonged effort of skillful management by "Liberal" statesmen has succeeded in staying the cleavage 'Liberal " statesmen has during the last thirty years, for in England the Classes have an unriv-alled command of political skill and experience, and the Masses are well nigh devoid of political acumen. In Ireland, politics on all sides have a clearer vision, and here, especially in the North east, Feudalism and Capitalism were generations earlier in ranging themselves on the side of Imperialism against the national In the industrial region Democracy. of Belfast, Dissenters who became wealthy seldom fostered any illusions about remaining "Liberal." Many of them transferred their religious allegiance to the Protestant Episcopal Church, and it was a common saying that a Presbyterian's carriage forgot the way to the meeting house. Another saying, often repeated, was Another saying, often repeated, was "Sure, he's no gentleman; he's a will fight, and Ulster will be right." It is a necessary reasonable to rian of his Church, was well aware torian of his Church, was well aware torian of his Church, was well aware the first instance took the form of the first instance took the form of the first instance took the form of the first instance of the first instanc formed any considerable portion of the Irish aristocracy, and those among them who have attained high rank have generally evinced a disposition, sooner or later, to pass over into the Church as by law established." He wrote before the Discording the many that had preceded it. Belfast was still in a state of 1886, if not worthy the name of civil war, was more violent and far more prolonged than any that had preceded it. Belfast was still in a state It does not appear.' he adds, "that this change has added either to the piety or the usefulness of Elsewhere he says the converts." 'It has often been said that Presbyterianism is not a religion for a gentleman." Nevertheless, a con siderable number of the community rose to wealth in business and industry, and these naturally made common cause with the wealthy Episcopalians of the same class. Nowhere in the world do the wealthy watch and guard the interests of their wealth with greater acuteness singleness of purpose than in eastern Ulster. It may well be imagined that the sectarian feuds which have long distinguished that region, and which have effectually prevented any approach to solidarity among the wage earning multitude, have caused no grievous distress of mind to the captains of industry Protestant Ulster has two chief organs in the daily press, the Belfast News-Letter and the Northern Whig Outside of Belfast, there is no daily paper in the world that ministers so sedulously to sectarian bitterness as the News-Letter, the organ of the Orange party. In Belfast, however the News-Letter has to yield the palm in this respect to the Pres byteriau organ, controlled by wealthy capitalists, the Northern Whig. Before the Disestablishment, this paper showed a good deal of friendli ness to Catholics, and on one occasion its editor incurred a heavy fine for censuring the action of a though he was inconsiderate enough to say that Asquith's Home Rule policy was "a hypocritical sham," undertook to raise the desired landlord magistrate in a case in which Catholics complained of a gross perversion of the law. With the advent of the Land War, how-the advent of the Land War, how-ever, the Wig shook off all unmanly weakness of this kind. In one of the unteers were organized, drilled and most scan talous episodes of the scandalous history of Dublin Castle, the

selfthe direct agent of Dublin Castle in sion that this long-deferred fulfil-

a transaction of surpassing infamy.

Within recent years, this formerly "Liberal" organ has consistently preached the doctrine that the ordinary rights of democracy cannot be conceded to Catholics, its formula being that Irish Protestants will not in places like Letterkenny Gragh. submit under any circumetances to be governed by "a Roman Catholic Parliament." The Northern Whig represents one element in the triple alliance of English Largerichies. alliance of English Imperialism, Irish Feudalism, and East Ulster Capitalism, against the Irish Nationand East-Ulster Musical Society of New York who al Democracy; and its principal role generously financed this tournee is to keep the Presbyterians of Ulster and made it possible for America to be the one country in the world in sectarian bitterness against the

ENGLAND

The more recent militant phase of Ulster Unionist politics has been well advertised over the world in connexion with the name of Sir dealers in discarded armament. The Edward Carson, Carson, however, fact was announced in the press has been no more than the well chosen and well supported instrument of English politicians. He has not originated around to Large by the North Sea on its way the recent "Ulster" policy. We have seen its early beginnings in the pretended massacre of 1641. We have seen its principle reduced to a concise formula by the Englishman.

Roulter Protestant Archbishop of right" as well as for the difficulties. concise formula by the Englishman.
Boulter, Protestant Archbishop of Armagh (1724 1738). Writing of the agitation raised by Dean Swift against "Wood's halfpence," Boulter running of guns. As with the said: "The worst of this is that it tands to unite Protestant with Papist tends to unite Protestant with Papist and whenever that happens, goodbye to the English interest in Ireland for ever!" We have seen the formula applied with success by Pitt to bring about the Legislative Union, his chief agent, Castlereagh, "hallooing Protestant against Catholic and Catholic against Protestant." We have seen it applied in their own interests by the East Ulster land. tends to unite Protestant with Papist me have seen it applied in their own interests by the East Ulster landlords of the same period, with the countenance and direct assistance of the English Government. In the nineteenth century, there are many manifestations of the same policy, some crude and palpable, others subtle and stealthy, which a volume of history would be required to expose. The Home Rule crisis of 1886 caused the English statesman 1886 caused the English statesman ship behind the scenes to step up to the footlights. It was then decided to excite the well-fostered sectarian enmities of East Ulster to the point between democracy and the same joint forces in Great Britain—in assurance of a powerful backing Gladstone's compendious phrase from the newly-braced-up combi nation of Feudalism and Capitalism in England; and Lord Randolph fight a Civil War in Ulater, but "to Churchill, with Sir Stafford North cote, an ex Minister of Cabinet rank, was sent over to Ulster for this was sent over to Ulster for this purpose. Churchill had not long before been the intermediary between Lord Carparyon following in the company of the company before been the intermediary be-tween Lord Carnarvon, following up tween Lord Carnarvon, following up the Irish Volunteer movement received the evident approval of the bury and Mr. Parnell, to discuss a Tory proposal of Home Rule. Gladstone saw what was coming and took the wind out of their sails. The development as "a serious complication." The same indentical phrase tion." The same indentical phrase Tories whereupon changed their course in the opposite direction. The same indentical phrase expressed the view of the leader of the Unionists in the House of Lords, bad down. With this comhad done a great deal to Organize the Presbyterians of Ulster. Ulster Protestantism was to be made the instrument of English Toryism ism, the English Imperialists were to defeat a policy that the Tories in England had been the first to adopt Churchill gave the prepared watch-word to his Ulster hearers: "Ulster Catholic houses in Belfast. Be had been the scene of many Orange vild disorder when the defection of the "Liberal Unionists" put Gladstone out and placed the Tories in office. Sir Michael Hicks Beach became Chief Secretary for Ireland. To show that "Ulster" was right he withdrew the entire apparatus of government from the disturbed quarter of Belfast, and left it unde the rule of the Orange mob for weeks, until the performance became tiresome there and a scandal else-where. He justified his action as well as theirs by announcing that the Belfast Orangemen were "urged on to riot," not by English political leaders. but "by loyalty and leaders. but 'religion!" Some Some years later, Glad. stone returned to power and once more brought forward a Home Rule Bill. Again the policy of "Ulster will fight" was revived, and, as before, not from Ulster. A Unionist Convention, mainly of landlords in close touch with the English Tories, was held in Dublin, and decided to promote the formation of "Unionist Clubs" throughout Ulster. These clubs were intended to form a basic for the organization of "Civil War." Again Gladstons was defeated, the Unionists returned to power in England, and the "Unionist Clubs" of Ulster disappeared from the scen At last, in 1911, it appeared certain that the Liberals, under Asquith would find themselves obliged to carry Home Rule unless they were provided with some satisfactory obstacle. Sir Edward

pressmen and press photographers, in places like Letterkenny, Omagh, Newry, where the programme would have made a very poor show in a counting of votes. On these occasions the present Lord High Chancellor of England took the field mounted on a flery charger. An insurance fund of £5,000,000 was Insurance rand or £5,000,000 was guaranteed, not subscribed, in England to indemnify "Uluter" against prospective losses in the coming Civil War. An English auxiliary expeditionary force was organized, at all events on paper, by Lord Willoughby de Broke and other young bloods of antique Feudalism. The crowning event was the importation by sea of a considerable consignment of arms purchased with while the adventurous craft was as Scotland. Mr. Winston Churchill and the saving of the Church."

be working out smoothly, until both contrivers and connivers at length realized that the Ulster Civil War plot had succeeded in loosening one of the main rivets of English policy in Ireland. At the end of November, secure and maintain the rights and liberties common to all the people of Lord Lansdowne. With this com plication of their Irish policy, brought about by their own scrupulous use of Ulster Protestant anxiously preparing to enter upon the most momentous conflict in the secular history of mankind.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS A CALL TO BOYS AND YOUNG

MEN The welfare of Church and State depends entirely on the good condition and disciple of the schools, and the Christians of the future will be those, and those only, whom you will have taught and trained." — Pope Benedict XV. to the American Bishops. WHAT IS MY VOCATION ?

It is a truth of faith that God gives to every man born into the world grace sufficient to save his soul vocation or calling in the most general meaning of the There is a further call of all Catho be saved by means of the special channels indicated by Mother Church; this is the Caristian voca-

But there is still another meaning of the word vocation. God calls some of us to serve Him specially in the priesthood or in the religious life. This call — whatever specific form it may take—is a great honor, very special grace; it brings with it, moreover, certain advantages and certain obligations. Every young man should, by means of prayer reflection, self-examination and the advice of his confessor, endeavor to discover it be has received a special vocation, and if so, whether it is to serve God as a priest or as a religious, and in what special capacity.

St. Alphonsus says: "Voc the main cog wheel of life. Vocation is a clock, when the main cog-wheel goes wrong, the whole machinery is out of order, so, when vocation is missed, the rest of life is a ruin."

THE CHRISTIAN TEACHER

"Crossmaglen Conspiracy" case of 1882 1883, the Northern Whigmade it. as to create at a distance the impressing the constitute the Church Teachself the directs verted Duklin Could be as to create at a distance the impressing.

In a more contracted meaning of ment of the Churchill prescription the word, teaching is an important lead them to their true destiny."

Holy Scripture promises special glory to those who do and teach, and assures us that those who instruct others unto justice shall shine as stars for all eternity. And when we look into modern conditions we are struck with the importance and the sublimity of the function of the

Christian teacher. The great battle-ground of Christianity in the modern world is the field of education. All parties are struggling for the possession of the child and, through it, of the future generation. "Everyone's cry," said Ferrer, "is for and by the school." There is no truer wisdom and no higher patriotism than that which devotes itself to the Christian edu cation of the youth of our land. Bishop Byrne of Nashville says: There is at this hour no work as mportant as that of Christian education. It means the saving of man the saving of Christian civilization,

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS

The Brothers of the Christian Schools, commonly known as the Christian Brothers, were founded in France in the seventeenth century, by St. John Baptist De La Salle. He was a man of God and an educational genius who made numerous contribu

six years after the death of the holy Founder, which occurred in 1719. Since that time the Order has spread rapidly until today we find institu-tions conducted by the Brothers in tions conducted by the Brothers in all parts of the world. These establishments include parochial schools, high schools, academies, orphanages, industrial schools, technical sch normal institutes, and colleges.
According to the latest statistics

almost every country of the globe.

THE LOCAL FIELD Up to 1914, the Christian Brothers in Canada were formed into one province of the Order, known as the Canadian Province, with Mother House and Training College at Montreal. On July 2ad, 1914, the super ior General canonically established a new Province known as the Toronto Province, to look after the educa-tional interests of Ontario and Western Canada. The Mother House and Training College is the De La Salle College, Aurora, Ontario.

To meet the pressing needs of Ontario and the great Canadian West and to respond to the calls on every side for the establishment of schools, the Christian Brothers of Ontario are making every effort to recruit worthy subjects. Here, then, is a vast field of usefulness open to earnest, loving, and generous hearts who are willing and anxious to devote themselves to God's holy service in the Christ-like of saving souls by Catholic education. Cardinal Gibbons says, 'I do not know any office or work in which any man can be engaged so worthy of a man as the office of teaching the young. I think it is the most sublime and important Christian occupation in which any

one can be engaged." At the present time the Brothers enduct in Toronto the De La Salle Collegiate, St. John's Industrial School, and the senior boy's classes in St. Paul's, St. Mary's, St. St. Patrick's and St. Helen's Schools. In answer to an urgent appeal from the Church Extension Society and the Bishops of the West, the Brothers are opening their first school there at Yorkton, Sask., in an effort to hring the blessings of Catholic education to the Ruthenian settlers The need of religious teachers for the West is extreme and the laborers sre so few that our religious Orders can hardly begin to meet it. "What," says the Very Rev. President of Exten sion, " is the remedy for the leakage in Western Canada? Only one cure — Catholic schools and Catholic teachers! Christian Brothers and Sisters have it in their power, if they take up the work to save thousands

THE LIFE OF THE BROTHERS The Brothers are not priests or aspirants to the priesthood, so that work of education may receive their same time. B. converte example of entire attention. Their end as a religious Congregation is twofold: the personal sanctification of the members and the education of youth. Their day's work is made up of prayer and other religious exercises on the one hand, and, on the other, of study and teaching. Besides two a little help from "The Catholic brothers make the costomary religi-Brothers make the costomary religi-and it has long been in my mind, Brothers make the customary religi-

sary apai ude and qualifications, the life of a Christian Brother is a singularly happy one. Leading the community life, he is freed from figure 1 worry and social prosections. Social prosection of the singular prosection of the second work, by doing something to help it along. The Society has the approbation of Our Holy Father the Pope, as well as the hearty endorsement of all the Bishops who have financial worry and social unrest; had any relations with it. undertook to raise the desired obstacle with adequate assist nee from England. The Ulster Volunteers were organized, drilled and armed. Sir Edward Carson is a master of dramatic effect, and the Bushops, the apostles, are also meritorious work there cannot be."

The office of the Catholic Church is essentially a teaching office; the succession of the catholic Church is essentially a teaching office; the and culture, he is able to bend all his appeal is ever widening and growing more effective, and at no distant date colorance were organized, and the Bushops, the successors of the apostles, are also meritorious work there cannot be."

THE BROTHERS' TRAINING COLLEGE

Novitiate of the Christian Brothers of Ontario, and here boys and young men are trained to become qualified teachers and worthy members of the Institute of St. De La Salle. The College comprises three departments: The Juniorate, the Novitiate, the Scholasticate.

thirteen to sixteen years of age. The course of studies is that of the from their mere positions of isolation, as well as from the fact that, by reason of distance, shortage of priests, or difficulties of new beginnings. High Schools of Ontario and the students are prepared for the academic examinations required of teachers by the Ontario Department of ers by the Ontario Department of Education. In addition to this, they ual care of which they stand so are given a thorough course of religious instruction and are taught vocal much in need. Unless these groups are consolidated and strengthened, and instrumental music and elocu-Meanwhile, the matter of their religion, we are bound to lose, either in lapses from the faith or in vocation is examined into, their natural dispositions and talents studied, and their character devel a weakening of Catholic vitalit Whether you consider it in its co oped and formed. If they are deemed good subjects and if they persevere porate capacity or as it affects the individual, Catholicism is something positive, it is a living organism, it is in their intention of joining Order, they are later admitted into the Novitiate. not a mere negation or a dead protest; to continue in life, and much

The Novitiate is for those who have Christ, destined to engage in

of spiritual warfare.

The Scholasticate is for those who have completed their year of Novitiate. Here the young Brothers continue their academic training, and, having passed the examinations required by the Education Depart-ment, follow the course of professional training at the Provincial Normal School or at the Faculty of Education. They then enter upon their mission as religious teachers.

The Christian Brothers are essentially educators. Hence an indis-pensable qualification in prospective members is an interest in education and those qualities of mind and heart which may form the foundation for a life of teaching and study. It is not essential that the candidate earned man; but it is essential that ne possess sufficient talent to make required studies to It is not essential that the candidate be a capable teacher; but it is essential that he possess sufficient power of adaptation to learn how Also, since good health is to teach. an important asset in the teacher, the candidate must be free from chronic diseases, and from notable bodily defects.

The Christian Brothers are essentially religious. From this fact it follows that the candidate must be of good moral character and must have sufficient power of will and generosity of heart to learn aright the practices of religious virtues and

the usages of the community life.
Our schools throughout the country contain many an earnest, loving, and generous soul, who is both willing and anxious to consecrate his life to God, but is waiting for the encouraging word of parent, priest, or teacher. To such noble-hearted youth is extended an invitation to enroll themselves under the glorious banner of the religious educator by joining the ranks of the Christian Brothers.

His Grace Archbishop McNeil of Toronto says: "The great work which the Brothers are capable of doing in our Catholic schools, if they secure the requisite number of voca tions, leads me to hope that priests everywhere will co-operate in the encouragement of promising boys and young men who may aspire to the religious life in a teaching Order

Address De La Salle College,

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

CATHOLICITY IN ACTION We received recently a copy of a

circular issued by the Archbishop of Winnipeg to his people before leaving for Rome. We quote it in part as it presents very clearly the needs same time, a concrete example the new spirit that is circulating through the Catholic body in Canada and giving strength to the Church and hope to the Canadian Catholic missions

DONATIONS E. Tuffy, Cobden..... ous vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. and it has long total in the should not only show our appreciation, but co-operate in the good work, by doing something to A Friend, Osgoode kora ...

acquainted with religious conditions

The De La Salle College, Aurora, Intario, is the Training College and in Western Canada Thanks be to God, and all credit to the foresight and sacrifice of the men which made it possible, we have some excellent centres of Catholic life, where the faith of our people is safeguarded by Catholic environment and the effec-tive ministry of the Word. But there are scattered here and there over a territory vastenough to be an Empire. numberless small groups of Catholics, not to speak of individual Catholic families, who are terribly exposed The Juniorate is for boys from

completed their Juniorate and for young men who enter from the age of sixteen to twenty five years. In this department the candidates, after a suitable probation, receive the religious habit and spend an entire and good works. A mere ceasing to be something else does not make a man a Catholic. year in learning the nature and duties of the religious life. The Christian Brother is a soldier of warfare against ignorance and sin, abandonment, where timely help would mean the salvation of many, ander the banner of Holy Mother Church. The Novitiate is his Traiging Camp; there he learns the science

QUALIFICATIONS

have received from The Catholic Church Extension Society, but the list is not a short one. Apart from Mass Intentions, sent in such abundance that no priest should be without this material assistance, help has been given us for the education of young men for the priesthood and various localities have been enabled to build or enlarge chapels for the carrying on of Divine Worship.
"Now, I purpose that we ourselves should take a part in this work, from

our poverty and not from our abundance, and more perhaps as an earnest of our good will and as an example to others, than for any great sub-stantial assistance we may be able to render. We would do wrong, how ever, were we to make the meagreness of our resources an excuse for doing nothing. It is not the amount of the gift which draws down God's blessing, but the intention and spirit of self-sacrifice on the part of the giver.

nings, we cannot give them the spirit-

and given regularly the services of

more to grow and develop, it must receive, through the divinely ap-

ment, which is the grace of God, and

it must manifest itself in actions

"There are many places in this Archdiocese in a state of spiritual

and in the near future, the effective

strengthening of the forces of Cath-

chapel, the providing of the requi-

site furnishings, as well as the means

which would assure the constant supervision and the regular yisits

which I have in mind. We are still

a missionary diocese, and our means are not sufficient unto our needs.

"I cannot give you offhand a com-plete list of benefactions which we

priest, that is the timely help

The erection of a little

receive, through the divinel pointed channels, its proper no

'I ordain, therefore, that each year, on the first Sunday of November, a collection shall be taken up in all the parishes and missions of the Archdiocese for the benefit of the missionary work carried on by the Catholic Church Extension Society. it with words of encouragement.'

Winnipeg is a missionary diccese. which always characterizes Catholicity in action is evident in the Archbishop's document above quoted, and more evident still in the collection given by a poor diccese to those the mission another will be taken in poorer in the household of the Faith.

Extension Society \$1,940. In like manner the heavily-burdened diocese of Sault Ste. Marie sent nearly \$1,500 to aid Christ's

laborers in their harvest fields. Edmonton and Calgary, dioceses in the very heart of missionary Canada, sent their donations to the Exten sion as tokens of good will and appreciation.

The Apostolic Bishops of the above mentioned poor dioceses recognize the need of cultivating in the hearts of their flocks the spirit of Catholic charity and of impressing upon them the imperativeness of Catholic unity and Catholicity in action. To do this they suffer and they sacrifice something they cannot easily afford, for they realize that the results are well worth the price.

Donations may be addressed to: RMV. T. O'DONNELL, President, Catholic Church Extension Society, 67 Bond St., Toronto. Contributions through this office should be addressed :

EXTENSION. CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE. London, Ont. Previously acknowledged \$2,340 08

A Friend, Halifax..... MASS INTENTIONS Friend, Halifax..... Mary McIntosb, Parkhill. hn A McCarville, Kin-

It is to be a martyr, to suffer patiently, and with gratitude, the ills inseparable from our human exis-tence, and which are common both to meritorious work there cannot be," a helper and constitute it was given by the Brothers of the Christ in this carried into effect.

a helper and constitute it was given by the just and to sinners; and we are not deprived of the glory which is attacted to this title, because we attacked to this title, because we path walk the Brothers of the Christian Schools, to gather in souls and "The need of some such organiza- have not shed our blood in honor of the Christian Schools, to gather in souls and "The need of some such organiza- have not shed our blood in honor of the Christian Schools, to gather in souls and "The need of some such organiza- have not shed our blood in honor of the Christian Schools, to gather in souls and "The need of some such organiza- have not shed our blood in honor of the Christian Schools, to gather in souls and "The need of some such organiza- have not shed our blood in honor of the Christian Schools, to gather in souls and "The need of some such organiza- have not shed our blood in honor of the Christian Schools, to gather in souls and "The need of some such organiza- have not shed our blood in honor of the Christian Schools, to gather in souls and "The need of some such organiza- have not shed our blood in honor of the Christian Schools, to gather in souls and "The need of some such organiza- have not shed our blood in honor of the Christian Schools, to gather in souls and "The need of some such organiza- have not shed our blood in honor of the Christian Schools, to gather in souls and "The need of some such organiza- have not shed our blood in honor of the Christian Schools, the christian Schools and the tion is manifest to anyone at all Jesus Christ.-St. Cyprian.

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have an exceptionally beautiful assortment of Rosaries - a most appropriate Christmas Gift.

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Honor the Priest. Who received your soul as it entered on its spirit-ual life by Baptism? The Priest. Who nourished it and gave strength on its pilgrimage? The Priest, always the Priest. Who will prepare it to go before Gcd? The Priest. And if the scul should die by sin who will call it back to life and give it rest and peace? Again the Priest. Can you remember a single gift from God without seeing by its side a Priest? Of what use would be a house of gold if you had no one to open the door for you? The Priest has the key of the treasures of Heaven. He opens the door, he distributes the gifts of God. If you went to confession to the Blessed Virgin or to an angel could they absolve you? No. Could they give you the Body and the Blood of Jesus? The Blessed Virgin could not call her Divine Son down into the Host, and were a thousand angels to exert their power they could not absolve you from one venial sin. But a Priest, no matter how humble he be, can do these. He can say to you. "Go your sins are forgiven you." Therefore honor the Priest. vou. Pray for the Priest.—Cure d'Are

FATHER FRASER'S CHINA MISSION FUND

Dear Friends,-I came to Canada to seek vocations for the Chinese Missions which are greatly in need of priests. In my parish alone there are three cities and a thousand villages 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 I ask the clergy to announce it in mission but there are no funds to advance to their people and support educate them. I appeal to your charity to assist in founding for the education of these and others Nevertheless the Spirit of sacrifice who desire to become missionaries in China. Five thousand dollars found a burse. The interest on this amount will support a student When he is ordained and goes off to and so on forever. All imbued with Vancouver, an archdiocese with many financial burdens and made up of poor parishes and poor priests, collected for the Catholic Church for the Catholic Church and so on forever. All imbued with the Catholic spirit of propagating the Catholic spirit of propagating the Catholic spirit of propagating the catholic spirit of propagating

Gratefully yours in Jesus and Mary J. M. FRASER. I propose the following burses for

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FIVE MINUTE SERMON BY REV. M. BOSSAERT

SECOND SUNDAY OF ADVENT

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST AS OUR EXAMPLE

We read in today's Gospel that, after St. John's disciples had gone away, our Lord began to speak to the people about Him. He praised St. John for steadfastness, bis spirit those around Him what they must do if they desired to be His disciples God requires us also to practise the same virtues; let us therefore examine them more closely today and see how we may make them our own,

Lord praised St. John was his stead a reed, shaken to and fro by the wind; he was not a man with one opinion today and another toward. out he was a man of resolute charac ter, with firm principles, a man ready to stand up for his convictions, preferring to languish in prison rather than be false to what he recognized as his duty. If St. John had retracted his words of reproach, about the king's wicked life, he' our Saviour have been able to com-mend him and praise him for his steadlastness?

Steadfastness is a virtue that is nowadays conspicuous by its absence. If men were more steadfast in their good resolutions, if each of us only did a tenth part of the good that we intend to do, sin and injustics would to a great extent be banished from ness, that they make no progress in what is good. They soon grow weary, and a very small obstacle is enough to make them abandon their good resolutions altogether.

2. Our Lord praised St. John for

his spirit of mortification. St. John belonged to a respectable family of priestly rank, and it would have been quite easy for him to supply him. every comfort, and to show them, by his own example, that whoever desired to be the disciple of

Self-conquest and self-mortification are things very distasteful to psople at the present day. They delight in self-indulgence, in avoid many and its concentration in the ing, as far as possible, all difficulties and trials, and in making life as Christ's principles, and they will democracy.

certainly never bring us to heaven.
3. Our Lord praised St. John for his loyalty to his calling. St. John prophet, occupying a very difficult position. It was not a pleas ant business to be a prophet. God sent prophets into the world to tell men their duty towards Him, and to remind them of the truth, if they had gone astray from it. But many people do not like being admonished and reminded, and whoever undertakes this, task exposes himself to violent persecution. Imprisonment and bondage were the reward that St. John received for doing his duty and telling Herod: "It is not lawful for thee to have thy brother's the Holy Father warns the world that wife." True to His office of prophet, He called upon His hearers to amend ical, social and moral activity can their way of life, to abandon their sins and vices, and to do penance. be won without religion and spiritproud, haughty Scribes and Pharisees: "Ye offspring of vipers, who hath shewed you to flee from the wrath to come? Bring forth fruits worthy of repentance, and do not begin to say, 'We have Abraham for our father,'" fancying for that reason that you cannot be lost. writers on social problems. In a Unless you do penance you will all

St. John did his work with generosity and loyalty; nothing could turn for the masses of the people who him aside from what he knew to be his duty. Would that all Christians, the War: and especially all parents and masters, were as faithful and conscientious as St. John in doing their duty towards their children and servants! It is of no avail merely to admire the virtues that our Divine Saviour extolled to St. John; we must imitate them, and acquire perseverance and steadfastness in doing right; abhorrence of evil and fidelity in our daily work. It is thus that we ought to prepare during the holy season of Advent for our Lord's coming, in order that we may find favor in His sight and so be deemed worthy at the last day to be numbered amongst His faithful servants for all eternity. Amen.

NON-CATHOLIC TRIBUTE TO THE PRIESTHOOD

Rev. Dr. Cotter, rector of St. Law rence Church, Ironton, O., recently celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of his ordination. At the banquet in honor of the occasion, one of the speakers was Joseph A. Miller, former

sonal comforts; they spend anxious days and restless nights in study and prayer and struggles with the world, days and restless nights in study and days and restless nights in study and prayer and struggles with the world, and then fully equipped and clothed in armor of heaven, they march forth to battle with the hosts of evil and standard; to have sufficient to develop to battle with the hosts of evil and to point the way to life everlasting; shirking no duty, they teach the ignorant: they heal the sick; they cause the blind to see and the dumb to speak; they lead the erring into safe paths; they bind up bleeding wounds and lift up the fallen; and avery act they parform is to the honof mortification and his loyalty to every act they perform is to the honhis calling; and, in praising him thus or and glory of the blessed Babs our Divine Saviour wished to teach born in Bethlehem and proclaimed upon their wages? This, he added our Saviour, who later suffered the jeangs of death upon the Cross of Calvary in order that all men who believe in Him might enjoy the gtories of an eternity in heaven. All capital, or in concentrating in the hail to the priesthood, and many

RELIGION'S PLACE IN SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

"All agree that some remedy must be found and found quickly for the misery and wretchedness pressing so which he addressed to King Herod, heavily upon the vast majority of the if he had yielded and said nothing working classes," wrote Pope Leo working classes," wrote Pope Leo XIII. in his Encyclical on the "Conprobably not have been dution of the Working Classes." With oned. But in that case would tender compassion for the multitude, therefore, to bring nations, delirious from centuries of political indulgence back to Christian principles.

The Church has always loved those who suffer. She has always taught that public authority established for the common good must work especour mid-t. It is because most people have no perseverance and steadfast who suffer. Hence Pope Leo's sucwho suffer. Hence Pope Leo's successors on the throne of Peter have raised their voices again and again in behalf of those who toil.

Recently Pope Benedict XV. in a letter to the French bishops welcomed the steadily rising tide of

These great evils are the destruction of true religion and learning, by Jesus Christ, must overcome and compulsion and state secularization of schools; the destruction of the home by bad housing and divorce; hands of the few; and the destruction of freedom by a state of economic pleasant as they can. These are the principles of men, but they are not these evils have been brought in by

Truly effective democracy the Catholic Church has always advanced. Her great theologians like Suarez and Bellarmine have ex-ponded it. Her great thinkers lay and clerical have transmitted it to the world. When Pope Benedict welcomes the rise of democracy be is hoping that true principles will save the world from the dangers and crimes which false theories have brought upon it.

The Holy Father reminds the world that after military victory has been won, victory in the material and moral sphere must be attained. As the Shepherd of Christendom,

CATHOLIC SOCIAL THINKING

recent lecture he outlined as follows according to the London Universe, the paths that lead to better living

Father Plater said that present day Father Plater said that present day problems need careful, co operative, and democratic thinking out. They should not be left to the experts. Dealing with the subject of "Property for the People," he said that the first truth, that human life was given to us by God, the Creator, certified the sanctity of life, and ought to have a precision hearing on all impredicate. sanctity of life, and ought to have a practical bearing on all immediate social problems. Secondly, life was given to be developed, according to the Creator's plan, on the lines of a healthy body, an active and well-balanced mind, as well as the development of the soul. The third was that the human race was destined to a life hereafter, and the fourth that that the human race was destined to shift hereafter, and the fourth that She formed it. Three months chief the from a life hereafter, and the fourth that human beings were not merely victims of chance, but had the power of choice. Every human being had a right to live by the fact that they had said to her: "Give the names of

Divine descent.

The most valuable thing in the world was personality. It was because it had been subordinate throughout industrial history that many of the great difficulties had been caused, and the truth that man been caused, and the truth that man officer would lower himself to put prayed constantly to Mary our prayed constantly to Mary during an officer would lower himself to put prayed constantly to Mary during the War and with worders and the second state of the

manhood to preparation for their work, denying themselves all personal comforts; they spend anxious reach that reasonable standard of life life, and to marry and bring up a family in reasonable comfort. The claim, therefore, was against the employer; yet it had only been admitted in recent years.

What is the ideal economic system? asked Father Plater. Is it one in which by far the greater portion of hands of a few, the enormous power such opes as we honor today assert that capital gave nor by transferring their allegiance and pledge of unbroken service during all their years on earth, to the cause of Christ.

If they shall die in such a cause, not have the great bulk of the people without capital, and merely depending on their weekly wage.

CARDINAL MERCIER

TELLS OF COURAGEOUS SPIRIT OF CHILDREN

In his address at the banquet in his honor in Cincinnati the Cardinal strange that this glorious feast told of the courageous spirit of even should be placed in the sombre the little boys. He said that in the cocupied portions of Belgium the we recall that it was in December, he did not wish to see the evils Germans reserved the sidewalks for against which he inveighed perpetuated through the ages. He tried, to walk in the streets. One day as he was looking out of his window, he saw three small Belgian boys walking arm in arm along the side-walk opposite his residence. While watching them, he noticed several German officers approaching the boys. When they reached the little fellows, they started to brush them aside and into the street, but the brave urchins bristled up and resisted to the best of their ability.

BELGIUM'S BRAVE WOMEN

leaders, who will give the world the example of a common wealth based not only on the people's will better the common wealth based will work for us in Germany fracture. hunger and cold; and you will be constrained to hard labor in Germany

without any salary."

That was the proposition made to our workmen. Well, dear ladies and gentlemen, we had 70,000 men who refused this offer.

" DO NOT SIGN !"

Their wives exhorted them to refuse—not to sign. The motto was:
"Do not sign." Mothers exhorted
their sons not to sign.

I was once witness of a wonderful spectacle. They had arrested some hundred workmen who had refused their signature. The wives and the mothers tried to approach the station where the train was starting for Germany. The military authori-ties prevented the mothers and children from going to the station. What did the mothers and wives do?

They left the vicinity of the station and ran down the railroad track. They mounted the embankments, and at the moment the train passed through, they were all shouting, "Do

not sign. Never sign!"
I was a witness to that.

I saw afterward a great many of those workmen, coming back, physically exhausted, but still proud because they had left to their family, to their sons, a tradition of honor, of honesty, of the spirit of freedom.

The recalling of the enmity and

A TOUCHING STORY

There was the first battle to oppose the German colossus. the German colossus.

This young boy was wounded there.
The girl nursed him; and, when he recovered, she sent him through the ver an enemy so base? Was there electric wires to join our army, tell. ing him: "When you are away, I Was victory ever so crushing, so

our country myself."

She did. She affiliated herself with one of those secret organizations for furnishing information to the

afterward this new group was arrest ed, and she appeared before a court-martial. There a German officer your comrades, and you may go free.
If you refuse, you will be sentenced

her eyes. She refused, saying: " I shall face death."
She had first asked the authorities

to get her wedding garments. Her request was granted, and she died garbed in those wedding garments,

shouting, "Vive la Belgique!"

His Eminence concluded his address by again thanking Cincinnatians for their generosity toward the Belgians, closing with the words, "I thank you; I esteem you; I love you."—Catholic Telegraph.

MARY IMMACULATE

FEAST DECEMBER 8

The Feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which we celebrate tomorrow, is one of the outstanding feasts in the calendar of the Church. It is a day that should be dear to the heart of every Catholic. We love to honor the Mother of God; we rejoice in her exaltation. On this feast day, we greet her as immaculate, even at the first instant of her conception; we acclaim the singular privilege con-ferred on her by God, a privilege that places her far above all the sons and daughters of Adam. We honor her whom the King has so singularly honored. "Thou art wholly beauti-ful, Oh! Mary, there is no stain in thee. Hail! Full of grace, pray for

us, who have recourse to thee."

At first thought it may seem we recall that it was in December 1854, that the Vatican Council, wi Pope Pivs IX. as its head, with due solemnity and fullness of authority, declared and defined as a dogma of faith that Mary was conceived out the stain of original sin. fitting then that this great event should be commemorated each year at this particular time, that the feast of the Immaculate Conception should be observed on the 8th of December. This solemn definition did not mean the introduction of a new doctrine, nor did it mean any change in the teachings of the Church. It simply meant that a The women, however, are the doctrine which was known and bravest of all, said the Cardinal. In believed by the Catholic Church, even in its earliest ages, was now set forth in definite terms and stamped with the seal of truth by the highest will work for us in Germany freely? Authority on earth, under the inspir-You will get high salaries; your ation and guidance of the Holy setisfy the desires of his heart. Yet he moral law, that is, on the will of her efrained from doing so, because, being our Lord's precursor, he wished not only to preach to men, but to brought home by the Holy Father.

The desires of his heart. Yet the moral law, that is, on the will of families here will be supported by the occupying power. If you refuse, your wife and children will suffer your wife and children will suffer the surface that the occupying power. If you refuse, your wife and children will suffer the clearest light; what had been in the hunger and cold; and you will be treasure house of the flow. treasure-house of the Church, the deposit of faith, was now placed before the eyes of the Christian world. An old truth was made secure and safe, placed beyond the shadow of doubt or cavil, and what a wonderful truth is thus set forth. Not only is it true that the Infant Jesus was conceived in the womb of Mary without sin or blemish to her fair soul, nor again that Mary, in her whole life, never committed even a venial sin. It goes back much further, and declares that not even in the first instant of her conception in the womb of St. Ann, her mother, was her soul tainted with original sin, the common heritage of every child of Adam. When Mary came

> momentarily under the power of Satan. God had declared in the Garden of Paradise that He would place enmity between Satan and the womap, between his seed and her seed. There could be no alliance. however brief between the woman, Mary, and her seed, Jesus, and their constant enemy, Satan, and his satellites. Mary, through Jesus, was The recalling of the enmity and and the ultimate and complete tri-In conclusion, I would like to give ou an example of the energy, devotion and patriotism of our girls.
>
> umph of Mary, should be most interesting to us at the present time.
>
> We, too, are victors over a base the outbreak of the War nineteen years old. Her name was Gabrielle Fritze. She was engaged years old. Her name was Gabrielle
> Fritze. She was engaged.
> When the War broke out she sent
> her flance to the War, to Liege.
> There was the first battle to appear.
>
> We are now looking forward with high hopes to the blessings of a lasting and honorable peace. Consider, then, the circumstances and results. circumstances and results of Mary's triumph. The devil, the evil was epitome of sing him: "When you are away, I shall find means to do my duty in our country myself."
>
> Was victory ever so crushing, so merited? Were the fruits of victory ever so abundant so enduring, so

into existence, into being, her soul was clad with a robe of grace. Never for an instant, did she lack grace

never was she even slightly separated from God; never was she, even

chief aim be to distribute the fruits of victory in just propor the fruits of victory in just propor-tions? Will pride and jealousy and avarice be absent from their peace councils? Will those who turned councils? Will those who turned to God in their hour of distress remain friends of God in their hour of triumph? Let us hope that prayed constantly to Mary during the War, and with wonderful results. speakers was Joseph A. Miller, former internal revenue commissioner, a non-Catholic. Among other things in his eloquent address Mr. Miller paid the following tribute to the Catholic priesthood:

Chosen for their sacred calling, they devote their youth and early

"I would rather be ignorant, but knowledge, on the side of the world. on the side of God, than full of —Madame Swetchine.

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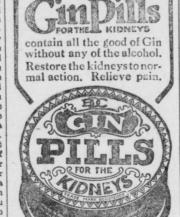
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Madame HORMIDAS FOISY.

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CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

MOTHER'S WAY Oft within our little cottage, As the shadows gently fall, While the sunlight touches softly One sweet face upon the wall,
Do we gather close together,
And in hushed and tender tone
Ask each other's full forgiveness
For the wrong that each hath done? Should you won, er why this custom
At the ending of the day,
Eya and voice would quickly answer:
"It was once our mother's way."

If our home be bright and cheery, If it holds a welcome true, Opening wide its door of greeting To the many—not the few;
If we share our Father's bounty
With the needy day by day,
'Tis because our hearts remember

This was ever mother's way. Sometimes when our hands grow

weary, Or our tasks seem very long; When our burdens look too heavy, And we deem the right all wrong; Then we gain a new, fresh courage, And we rise to proudly say :

"Let us do our duty bravely—
This was our dear mother's way." Thus we keep her memory precious, While we never cease to pray That at last, when lengthening shad-

OWB Mark the evening of that day, They may find us waiting calmly To go home our mother's way. REV. ABRAM J. RYAN

THE CHARM OF GOOD MANNERS In one of his talks to the students at St. Paul's Seminary some years ago, the late Archbishop Ireland spoke of the charm and grace of good manners. He urged his students to cultivate the virtue of true politeness which always marks the conduct of a The Archbishop's words gentleman. The Archbishop's words of advice are perhaps even more timely now than when they were uttered, since courtesy is rapidly becoming a lost art. Msgr. Ireland

'Manners maketh the man," or rather character maketh the man. Both sayings tell a truth but incomplete and partial. Courtesy is the outward expression in our social re-lations of consideration and regard for others and adds to the charm and grace of social life. Courtesy improves character, enlarges oppor tunity and beautifies life. It were not brought up in an atmophere of good breeding and good manners and have not courtesy naturally implanted in your persona

lity, it must be acquired,
Politeness is a Christian virtue. It implies humility, a little opinion of oneself, charity or regard for others and self-denial. We Americans have not much of a reputation for politeness among Europeans. We are in a new land of frontiersmen and cowboys, they say. And it is true to a certain extent that American manners will bear improvement. The American youth is He lacks the spirit of revernolite. ence. At sixteen he knows more than his father—at least he thinks he does. In Manilla University there was a department devoted to banitata" which puzzled the Americans very much when they went to the Philippines. They discovered that the young men there were taught urbanity or politeness.

You may say that his courtesy is merely external and covers inward deficiencies. But by the law of reflex action the practice of courtesy flex action the practice of coursesy will make you what you seem. In a genius we may overlook breaches of good breeding as a privilege of greatness but we do not excuse genius we may overlook breaches of good breeding as a privilege of greatness but we do not excuse them. A man with good manners gets along better in society, he pleases people and makes a good impression. It always pays to be a gentleman. The gentleman of the old school was always courtsons.

old school was always courteous. The world, where might is right running in and out. The world, where migas is and the selfish rule, is losing its courtesy. Egotism runs riot. It is wonderful want disrespect and lack of courtesy many young men display you not write it for me plainly? And young should show respect.

The young should show respect, deference the young should show respect, and you can say the words loud, so that I may remember The young should show respect, words reverence and a certain deference, them." especially to superiors. A young man just out of college recently brighter if you weren't here."

Some young men are like the porcupine—all very quiet and good natured till some one comes near me. "I am Mr. Porcupine." They would gain the graces of the mistake offense at the least thing said and are ready to find a pretended affont or slight. Always interpret what is said for the best. It injured have sufficient self-respect and self-denial not to take insult. It takes two to make a quarrel. A young man should always be a gen. young man should always be a gen-tleman whether alone or in company. The extemporized gentleman always

The extemporized gentleman always fails. Modesty of bearing and consideration for others always win respect. The bold, forward, proud man is disliked by everybody. Always aim at simplicity and modesty of deportment, as when traveling, by showing deference to women, children and elderly persons.

The dress of a gentleman is always simple and clean. A dirty, slovenly man is disliked and loses respect. Nothing is more disgusting than a man who lacks personal cleanliness. On the other hand, going to the opposite extreme is equally detectable. Extravagance of dress, anything that bespeaks foppishness, is intolerable in a gentleman. He must dress will asset always and be clean. He must keep shaven and brush his clothes, keep his shoes

it as less so as possible. Don't be greedy, heaping your plate up with more than enough. Don't look anxiously to see what you are going to get. Hold your knife and fork properly. The napkin is laid on the lap, not stuffed down one's neck. Toothpicks are not used at table but in private. Don't leave the table charged with for the stomach. Many young men ruin themselves for life by overeating. Be kind and attentive to your neighbors at table. Young men should have mutual considera-

tion for one another. Therefore cultivate the courtesy which flows from charity, humility, unselfishness and esteem for others. Be thoughtful and kind and the soul of unselfishness. Have your which flows from charity, humility, unselfishness and esteem for others. Be thoughtful and kind and the soul of unselfishness. Have your courtesy not as a mere gloss on interior crudities. Let the exterior reflect the interior. Kindness and consideration for others. Remember you must cultivate courtesy if you wish a successful career. It is you wish a successful career. It is prayer.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

SINCE WILLIE GOES TO SCHOOL Since Willie goes to school the days

Are always full of peace And in a hundred little ways The cares of life decrease; The halls are littered up no more

With blocks and tops and traps, No marbles lie upon the floor, But are we happier than before?

Since Willie goes to school the cat Lies dozing in her nook; There are no startling screeches that Make all the neighbors look ; His playthings all are piled away,

No books bestrew the floor, But I have found a hair today Deen rooted glistening and gray, That hid itself before.

Since Willie goes to school I hear No pounding on the stairs, Nor am I called to help the dear Make horses of the chairs; sense of peace pervades the place, And I may be a fool
To shed the tears that streak my face,

But a boy is in my baby's place, Since Willie goes to school. -S. E. KISER

WORDS ON CECILIA'S MEDAL

A little girl seven years old, named Cecilia, who had assisted at some of the sermons of a mission, heard the preacher say:
"I can assure all those who will

say from their hearts three times the following little prayer that they will gain the Indulgences of the mission: 'Mary conceived without sin, pray for us who have recourse to

When she came home, Cecilia, who knew that her father was not as good a Christian as her mother, took her medal to him and said : papa; here is a medal that the Sisters have given me for good lessons: will you read what is written on it for

The father read: "O Mary con ceived without sin, pray for us who have recourse to thee."

"Thank you, papa."
In a little while Cecilia returned to her father's room, saying: "Paps, will you please repeat the prayer of the medal to me once more?"
"Well, dear, I will do it to satisfy

To rid himself of her importanities he sat down to write the words, came to see me, tat down, crossed his legs and said: "Bright day." he had finished Cecilia threw her "Yes," I said, "but it would be arms around his neck with a delici ous little laugh, saying to him: "I am so glad, papa! The missionary

> Communion with his wife, while the little angel who in her simplicity had been the means of leading him

polished and nails, teeth and hair clean.

Table manners indicate your breeding and betray whether you are a gentleman or not. Eating is an animal function and we should make it as less so as possible. Don't be the court for the tranquil routine of life in Cantiglione.

The gentle ways and deep piety of the young wife won the hearts of the people, and there was general rejoic-ing when, on the 9th of March, 1568, a son was born to Ferdinand and Martha. The Duke of Mantua was

with a son to rear for His service. Therefore, she looked upon Aloysius as a hostage to the Most High and carefully trained her boy from his

pike. The prince was so pleased that he decided to leave his son in tinued he, 'Meagher on that he decided to leave his son in this military environment for some though not Cleburne's equal in mili

"Dear son, your choice is a deep wound in my heart," he said, "I ever loved you as you always deserved. In you I had founded the hopes of my family; but you tell me God calls you another way. Go, therefore, whither you please, and His blessing everywhere attend you." -Catholic Bulletin.

THE IRISH IN THE CIVIL WAR

JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS AGAIN SET RIGHT

ANOTHER FALSE STATEMENT REFUTED Washington, Oct. 28.—Daniel T. O'Connell, director of the

her how often she was going to be running in and out.

"I want to ask a favor of you, papa. I want to have this prayer so War. It was shown that they comprised approximately 38 per cent. of Washington's armies.

The present communication deals with the part of Americans of Irish blood in the northern armies in the Civil War, and is as follows:

Oct. 22nd. Hor. John Sharp Williams, U. S.

extemporaneous speaker, he replied.

'The most important factor was the superiority in the immense numbers of your soldiers and in your and of man and the comrade of his heart and hand.

"This is the task of the Church and of man today to love the comrade of his heart and hand.

superiority in the immense numbers of your soldiers and in your unbounded resources. The North had all the advantages, a land of vast wealth, cities secure from the evils of civil war, and a constant stream of emigrants from Ireland and Germany to replenish your diminished ranks. In a speech of Mr. Everett's, which I have been reading this very day, be states that there were at one time 200,000 Irishmen in the federal armies. The population of the South was

their independence."

In another part of this remarkable interview Dr. Pepper wrote: "Our next topic of conversation was the European element in both agmies. Speaking of the Irish, he declared with much feeling that 'the South could not reconcile with their ideals could not reconcile with their ideals acceptable into devotion, into a spring like reawakening of all the sources of life that are hidden in the human soul.

"We need the individual human life which, out upon the highways of the world, shall so glow with the radiance of divine meanings that it will irresistibly draw men to itself be-

the spur of the moment. It should find most congenial soil in the soul and heart of a Christian gentleman.

Prince Ferdinand watched the boy's development with pride, but he was not in accord with the mother's plans for his heir. The how must be a compliment. Cleburne, not in accord with the mother's plans for his heir. The boy must be a soldier, the father decreed, and to incline his tastes towards war he gave Aloysius toy guns and other weapone.

On one occasion he took the child to Casal to see a muster of Italian troope. Aloysius marched at the head of the ranks and carried a little him. The care which he took of his soldiers was incessant. His intregity was proverbial."

I mentioned the name of Thomas Francis Meagher as the popular idol of the northern [rishmen. 'Yes,' con-

months.

The result was not what he had hoped it would be. Aloysiue, then in his seventh year, inncently repeated some expressions that he had heard the officers use. He knew heights of Fradericksburg around the heard the officers use. repeated some expressions that he had heard the officers use. He knew nothing of bad language, and was deeply humiliated and grieved when his tutor sharply reproved him for repeating such words.

He never forgot the incident, and nothing would induce him to remain in company where the name of God.

The first fi

was profaned.

Little Aloysius was a true Knight of Our Lady, and often the servants watched him as he descended the stairs, pausing on each landing to say a Hail Mary. When he was twelve years old he received his First Communion from Cardinal Borromeo, and thereafter to receive his Lord

"I inquired about the residence of John Mitchel, upon whom I subsequently called. He gave me the address, and continued: 'Michael is a born confederate, a powerful and brilliant writer, a scholar of splendid ability, a gallant gentleman to the South always true and a tower of strength to our cause.'"

was his greatest happiness.

It had long been evident that the mother's wish for her son would be granted. The holy youth begged to be allowed to enter the Society of Jesus and after protracted and bitter connection, his father gave his gon. opposition, his father gave his con- the part of a southern gentleman and withdraw your cruel and unjustifiable animadversions upon the Irish

Very respectfully,
MICHAEL J. O'BRIEN.

ST. JANUARIUS

LIQUEFACTION OF BLOOD OF SAINT TAKES PLACE

The annual miracle of the lique faction of the blood of San Januarius took place as usual in the Cathedral of Naples before an immense crowd recently when the phial containing a dried and powdery substance began to change in appearance, a few seconds afterwards the liquefaction was complete. When Mgr. Sanfelice gave the signal for the" Te Deum' simultaneously in the great church

SOLID THOUGHT

Mayor Hodgson, of St. Paul, a non-Catholic, gave expression to a Catholic thought in a recent address. He said : The War shows what happens to

Senator from Mississippi, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir.—I am again taking the liberty of addressing you upon the subject of your speech in the senate thicking and their acting against a background of eternal things. In my previous letter I quoted, among other unquestionable evidence proving Irish participation. in the Revolutionary War, the testimony of the commanding general of the army forces, and I shall now quote for your forces and I shall now quote for your world was

ing when, on the 9th of March, 1568, a son was born to Ferdinand and Martha. The Duke of Mantua was sponsor for the infant prince and he gave him the name Aloysius.

Like many another Christian mother, the mistress of Castiglione had prayed that God would bless her with a son to rear for His service.

States that there were at one time 200,000 lrishmen in the federal armies. The population of the South was never more than 7,000,000. With five to one against them, the men of the confederacy performed a mighty task and made a tremendous step toward their independence."

We do not need more brains, more statesmanship, more philosophy, more 'timeliness' in the message of the Church. We need more religion with a big R—that passionate conscious to one against them, the men of the confederacy performed a mighty task and made a tremendous step toward their independence."

In another new or the infant prince and he gave him the name Aloysius.

irresistibly draw men to itself cause of its beauty and power-the life that tells the world that God is

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with patience and kindliness of heart. Reading of her beautiful life gives us a new incentive each day, and new courage to struggle bravely on.

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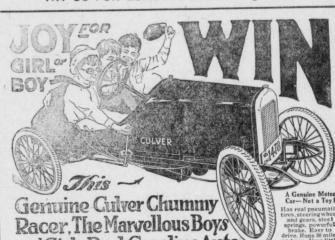
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China Mission College is becoming a center of much activity. Father Fraser has now twelve associates, three of whom are priests, Rev. M. Caralt, Rev. J. J. Sammon and Rev. Wm. O'Toole. Of the nine students three are in Classics, three in Philosophy and three in Theology. Two of the latter expect to be ordained next year. Father Sammon is lecturing in the Eastern Provinces of Covação. in the Eastern Provinces of Canada in the interests of the College, mak-ing friends, fostering vocations and collecting funds. On hearing him three promising youths have volunteered to become missionaries in China and have been accepted in the College—this will make the number of fitteen when they arrive. God is surely protecting and blessing this work. Heaven is being besieged by thousands of little ones and thousands of pious souls throughout the length and breadth of Canada who are saying the little prayer for the Conversion of China so profusely spread abroad by the members of China Mission College. It is about a year since the CATHOLIC RECORD began to collect Burses for this work. People collect Burses for this work. Feeling have been very generous, but so far none of the Burses have been completed, though some of them, especially the Sacred Heart Burse, are not far from the \$5,000 objective. It far from the \$5,000 objective. It would be a most acceptable gift to the Infant Saviour of Betblehem if the readers of the CATHOLIC RECORD would all make an effort and complets the Sacred Heart Burse before Christmas. Many could contribute Liberty Bonds towards this noble work without the least danger of impoverishing themselves. These Bonds will then become Liberty Bonds in a most exalted sense: they will go towards delivering the poor Chinese from the bonds of Satan. JOHN M. FRASER.

FIRST CATHOLIC SINCE 1870 NAMED FOR ITALIAN SENATE

C. P. A. Service

Rome, October 13.—A very large number of new Senators of the Italian Kingdom have been nomin-ated. When the king nominates, it

mission to Switzerland by the Holy Father to make preliminary arrange-ments for the "hospitalization" there of equal numbers of prisoners from concentration camps on both sides. He is a close friend of Cardinal Gas-parri. The establishment of the new Popular Party on such a sound basis owes a good deal to his prudent preliminary work. Every shade of political opinion is at one in paying tribute to his expected. tribute to his capacity in every way; but the fact remains, that it is the first time since 1870 that a noted Catholic has been named a Senator.

CURES AT LOURDES SHRINE IN LONDON ARE REPORTED

London, October 24.-There has End, where a replica of the Grotto of Lourdes was erected some years ago, as the gift of a lady who had been cured at the original shrine.

The latest cure is that of a child

with a club foot. Several others are known. Canon Murnane himself was saved from death's door after a night spent in prayer at the shrine by the majority of his parishioners; and his brother, Father Murnane was cured of a cancer after interces sion at the same spot.

Non-Catholics, and even some Catholics, are surprised that this is effected at a replica of Lourdes, but they are thus reminded of the per-sonality, which is as near London as original shrine in the Pyrenees.

NEW BOOKS

The Church and Socialism and Other Essays by John A. Ryan, D. D., L. L. D., Professor of Moral Theology at the Catholic University of America. The University Press. Wash. ington, D. C., 1919. pp. 251. Price post-

In reviewing this book in the Catholic University Bulletin, Dr. Kerby writes:

"This volume is recommended to all who are interested in Social Welfare and actual reform move-ments because it is clear, forceful and positive and it is written very close to the facts of life. Dr. Ryan is skillful in handling principles and in asserting the moral ideals of life. But he is no less qualified to deal with conditions and to judge his principles in the light of them. This all too rare power of bringing theory and fact together and of reaching and stating working con-clusions for our moral and social life is possessed by Dr. Ryan to a marked degree. There is a tone of genuineness and reserve of statement in this volume which makes it most satisfactory as a book to read, and authoritative as an ex-

FROM FATHER FRASER pression of moral judgment on fruits which have made the order so

fundamental problems of life.
"This work serves well as an interpretation of the position of the Catholic Church on moral phases of social conditions and general principles to be followed in working out reforms. The duty of subjected social thinking to the discipline of recognized and inviol-able moral law is set forth with clearness and power. Dr. Ryan's commentary on the principles of reform set forth by Leo XIII. and Pius X. adds greatly to the working value of these pronouncements pointing out their actual application to present social conditions."

Mr. Henry Somerville of Leeds,

England, discussing Catholic social study clubs in the Ecclesiastical Revlew for November, 1919, writes

"No Catholic in the world has dealt so authoritatively and so thoroughly with the ethics of wealth distribution under the existing in dustrial system as has done an American Catholic, the Rev. Dr. John A. Ryan."

OBITUARY

MR. C. N. SMITH, EX.-M. P. P.

A prominent citizen of Sault Ste. Marie and a notable figure in the public life of Ontario passed away in the death of Mr. C. N. Smith, Oct. 29th last. Some days before he died he sent for the Rev. Father A. J. Mc-Millan of the Sacred Heart Parish and asked to be received into the Catholic Church. A man of great intelligence, his interest in religion and his serious reading left the task of instructing Mr. Smith in the doctrines of the Faith an easy one. He was baptized and received all the ne was captized and received all the sacraments for the dying on the 28th, and was buried from the Sacred Heart church on Nov. 1st. Father McMillan sang the Requiem Mass and assisted at the grave; Father McMenamin preached the funeral sermon. The church was thronged, many non. Catholics being received. many non-Catholics being present as the deceased was well and honorably known throughout the district. Mr. Smith was a journalist of ability and represented his county in the Leg-islature for two Parliaments. He was ated. When the king nominates, it is the Government that suggests. It is a sign of the times, then, that the name of Count Santucci should be found in the list for he is named. found in the list; for he is one of the most prominent, perhaps, the most least of the honors which came to most prominent, perhaps, the most prominent personage in the Catholic world of Rome. He is president of the big financial institute, with which Catholics, and, indeed, the Banco di Roma.

Count in the list; for he is one of the most prominent personage in the Catholic world have been pressed by his political opponents during the War. No one will deny that Canadian journalism can ill afford to lose the sturdy independence and fidelity to conviction that characterized Wr. Smith's district. Count Santucci was sent on special | characterized Mr. Smith's editoria work. May he rest in peace.

DIED

MURPHY .- At St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 16th, 1919, Ann Morrissey, beloved wife of Edward J. Murphy, and daughter of the late James and Harrizt, Hardgrove Morrissey of Pickering, Ont. May her soul rest in

K. OF C. IN MEXICO

Archbishop Moray del Rio of Mexico has received the following cablegram from Pope Benedict XV.: The Holy Father, much gratified

that the order of the Knights of Columbus is established in your republic, lovingly grants the apostolic blessing asked for to all the members, been quite a sensation in the daily press regarding the many miraculous and sincerely wishes for the progress cures effected after intercession to Or that society, in harmony with the Our Lady of Lourdes at her shrine teachings of the Holy See under the Our Lady of Lourdes at her shrine teachings of the Holy See under the at a Dockhead church in the East direction of the Bishops, that it may produce the abundant and salutary

deserving in the neighboring North American Republic.
"CARDINAL GASPARRI,

"Secretary of State."

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