WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

TRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

Copyright 1922 by Seumas MacManus THE POWER OF THE BOYCOTT

Marvelous, surely, is the power of the boycott. It has practically brought Belfast to its knees. It is the reason of that mighty Orange bellower, Sir James Craig, having con-sented to meet and to treat, and make compromise terms with, Michael Collins, head of the "murder gang." Sir James, from public platforms in Belfast had, to the thundering applause of his audiences, a hundred times vowed that he never would consent to negotiate with "assassins." For that matter, we all remember the same vow being given to the world once a week by Lloyd George, Lord Birken-bead, and the rest of the unspottable members of the British Govern-ment. Yet, it is a much more humiliating come-down for Sir James and his Cabinet. Lloyd George and his fellows, when they George and his fellows, when they talked of Irish "murderers," real-ized well that the only murder campaign being carried on in Ire-land was that organised by the British Government and carried out in dead of night by their disguised and masked minions, who were assassinating in their homes such men as Mayor McCurtain of Cork, Mayor Clancy, Ex-Mayor O'Callaghan of Limerick, and hundreds of other Irish patriots. But the fanatic Craig and his fellow Orangemen, even while their minions wer slaying in the streets of Belfast such citizens as happened to differ with them in religious and political belief, were sincere in the belief that the wiping out of the Amele kites was an action blessed by God—and that it was only Irishmen striving to drive the foreign invaders from Irish soil who were murderers.

THE COMPROMISE AGREEMENT

The compromise agreement made between Craig and Collins is the first big break in the Belfast front, There is more behind it than shows on the surface. Collins would not have made this compromise if he did not have private assurance that it was the forerunner of very much more. He knows well that Craig and the Belfast business men are orange mob which they had been for years inciting to intolerance—and that they dare not at first yield too much or the mob which they raised up, will crush them. Belfast is at length convinced—had to be convinced by moral force—that she can no more cut herself off from Ireland and live, than an arm might cut itself off from a living body and continue to pulsate with life.

The trade reports of Belfast for 1921 show a falling-off of £2,000,000 sterling in the port trade—while significantly, the Port of Dublin in the same year shows an increase of £1,5 0,000. The latest returns of the Ulster bank, a Belfast institution, shows a decrease of 1,900,000 Major Max Bollam, Major E. W. pounds, or about thirty-five per cent. These are the kind of arguments wielded by the men of Ireland in brigging the sign of the sig in bringing the business men of Bel-fast to their sober senses and con-"We desire to give public expres vincing them that persecution, driving from employment, and slaying of that minority of their fellow citizens who are unfortunate enough to differ from them in their religious belief—ceases to be either a sport or a spiritual exaltation when it begins to empty their tills. Of course, Belfast men will try to grant as little as they can to Ireland—just as much as, and no more than, will keep their trade from being hurt. Ireland will do a fool-ish thing if she lays down the boycott weapon before Belfast can be certified by the political doctors to have completely returned to health For, be it remembered that even these days in which I write, the religious persecution goes merrily forward in the Northern Capital. The Irish papers which I reports of armed assaults, riots, shootings, and killings in Belfast. This has long since ceased to be sensational and is now presented in the Irish Daily papers as a matter of course. Mr. Collins and his fellowmembers of the Irish Government, of course, recognize that Craig and the Belfast traders have to approve of the persecuting and killing of Catholics since it re-acts too sorely on their pocket-books, but they also recognize that these men were the original cause and inspiration of the Orange persecutions

AN EDIFYING AND ILLUMINATING

the religious tolerance which exists in the rest of Ireland with the murderous intolerance of D. M. argumal-camerlengo is the head of the sacred college. He directs the preparations for the conclave and takes charge of the conclave. murderous intolerance of Belfast and I gave quotations from eminent Protestants in different ports of Ireland, testifying to the laudable tolerance and good will extended to the minority by the great Catholic Sacred College. For the same majority among whom they live. I reason, during the conclave which have some more pleasing and convincing testimony this week. Mr. Denham Osborne, writing in the The cardinal-camerlengo is assist-Irish Times, says:

of them, like myself, have given scores of years of service to our Churchin Southern Ireland." Mr. J. W. Biggs, writing from Bantry, Co. Cork, said: "I feel it my duty to protest

mine have done the same; and many

very strongly against this unfounded slander (of intolerance on the part of our Catholic neighbors, and, in so doing, I am expressing the feelings of very many Protes-tant traders in West Cork. I have been resident in Bantry for forty-three years, during thirty-three of which I have been engaged in business, and I have received the greatest kindness, courtesy, and support from all classes and creeds in the In Munster, where Catholics outnumber Protestants by 18-to 1, a large number of the leading traders are Protestants who are beinge supported by Catholics and greatest good-will exists between

them."
Mr. W. J. Verlin, solicitor,
Youghal, Co. Cork, writing to Rev.
M. Ahern, local <u>Catholic curate</u>,

"I take this opportunity of expressing my sense of the kindness I have always experienced from the members of your Church during my long life here."
Mr. Eyre Ievers, writing from

Mount Ievers, Sixmilebridge, Co.

Clare, says: "As one whose family has lived for generations in the South of Ire-land, in the midst of a Catholic population, I wish to add my testi-mony to that of the numerous cor-respondents who have already or respondents who have already exrespondents who have already ex-pressed their sense of the good-feel-ing existing between Protestants and Catholics in the South. Not-withstanding their small minority they have always enjoyed the fullest

Very Rev. Dean Winder, M. A., of Kilkenny, speaking to the Catho-lic members of the local Technical Committee, said:

You need not tell me that you are tolerant in Kilkenny. I have received nothing but kindness, consideration, and good-will since I came here, and I can never be thankful enough to the Kilkenny

A declaration signed by the head of every Protestant family in the united parishes of Fiddown, Castlane, and Clonmore, Co. Kilkenny, including Canon R. M. Kellett, Major Max Bollam, Major E. W. Briscoe, Colonel W. H. Wyndham, etg. was published in the process.

sion to our appreciation of the unfailing good fellowship which at present exists, has always existed, and we believe will continue to exist between ourselves and our Catholic neighbours."

Granard (Co. Longford) Select Vestry passed a resolution con-demning "the conduct of Belfast men in introducing religious perse-cution into the troubles of our unhappy country.

SEUMAS MACMANUS Of Donegal.

OBSEQUIES ATTENDING DEATH OF A POPE

Rome, Jan. 19.—The obsequies attendant upou the death of a pope last nine days. Immediately upon the death of a pontiff, the cardinal camerlengo, administrator of the papal estate, assumes charge of the judicial act.

In the presence of the household he strikes the forehead of the dead Pope three times with a silver mallet, calling him by his baptismal name. The fisherman's ring and the papal seals are then broken. A notary draws up the act which is the legal evidence of the Pope's

Between the death of the Pope and the election of his successor the cardinal-camerlengo is the head of

and until the election of a successor. all cardinals appear with uncovered

"Southern ministers of the Presbyterian Church have repeatedly made public their testimony to the kindly relations existing between the surrounding community and the members of their congregations. This was done by the Moderator of the General Assembly, a Southern minister, at the recent meeting in Belfast. It was done by the Moderator of the Moderator of the Synod of Dublin, the Minister of Waterford, in April last. It was done also by the Convenor of the Irish Mission, a Dublin minister, and other speakers during the Assembly meetings. If I may refer to myself, I have repeatedly repudiated in public this charge of intolerance. Fellow-churchmen of mine have done the same; and many of them like was and processive the second the same and many of them like was and deacons. All minor the cardinal dean, who is always the Bishop of Ostia, at present Cardinal to the general congregations. The cardinal dean, who is always the Bishop of Ostia, at present Cardinal to the general congregations. The cardinal dean, who is always the Bishop of Ostia, at present Cardinal dean, who is always the Bishop of Ostia, at present Cardinal dean, who is always the Bishop of Ostia, at present Cardinal terms of importance are referred to the general congregations. The cardinal dean, who is always the Bishop of Ostia, at present Cardinal dean, who is always the Bishop of Ostia, at present Cardinal terms of importance are referred to the general congregations. The cardinal dean, who is always the Bishop of Ostia, at present Card

London, Jan. 23.-King George today sent a message of sympathy to Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, on the death of Pope

The message was sent through Count de Salis, British Minister at the Vatican.

IRISH LEADERS CONDOLE

Dublin, Jan. 23.— (Associated Press)— Please accept this expression of the profound sorrow of the rish people at the passing of the great Pontiff, who so benignly manifested paternal affection for Ireland," read a message sent by Arthur Griffith, President of the Dail Eireann, to Cardinal Gasparri, the Panal Secretary of State today. the Papal Secretary of State, today.

Numerous other Irish leaders sent condolences on the passing of the Pope. George Gavan Duffy

'The people of Ireland are profoundly moved by the bereavement which has fallen on the Church, and are anxious to assure Your Eminence of their keen and very special participation in the universel grief."

REICHSTAG MEMBERS STAND AS PRESIDENT EULOGIZES POPE

New York, Jan. 23 .- A copy righted cable dispatch to The New York Times from Berlin, dated January 21, says: "An erroneous report of the Pope's death reached report of the Pope's death reached Berlin today in a Rome message to President Ebert, who communi-cated it to Reichstag President Loebe at 2:30. The whole Reich-stag stood up while its Social Democratic President improvised a

"'Pope Benedict, elected during the first giant battles of the World War, has passed away before Europe has got real peace, he said. 'During the period he employed the moral force of his office and all his strength for the diminution of human suffering, the elimination of hate and the reconciliation of the nations. From all sides tasks nations. From an poured in upon him.
"He endeavored notably to the lot of war prisoners."

improve the lot of war prisoners and the fate of civilian prisoners. His readiness to help never failed when it came to soften their lot or end their martyrdom. It was in his last days a deep joy to him to be able to receive from the French Government news that the last of our war prisoners had been released from France. His peace activities in 1917 are in the memories of us

all. "After this war was ended by a peace of violence the Pope anew championed the reconciliation of the nations, as also latterly at the Washington conference. Every-where his merciful hand made it-self felt without, however, ever leaving religious or sectarian distinctions recognizable. He endeavored to bring the hunger blockade of Germany to an end as quickly as possible. Many thou-sands of German children were through his mediation able to be warmly clothed and well fed, and quite recently Germans suffering from tuberculous were able to find a cure in the South through his efforts. I may well say that the German people mourn deeply the early death of this great man, so greatly deserving for his services."

PRESIDENT HARDING'S EULOGY

Washington, D.C., Jan. 23.-Presicamerlengo, administrator of the papal estate, assumes charge of the papal household as representative of the Sacred College, and verifies the death of the pontiff by a problem of the death of the pontiff by a problem of the death of the Holy Extractional Polymers (1997). The same state of the Apostolic Delegate, Bishops and Senators hastened to pay tribute to the character of Pope Benedict XV. when official news of the death of the Holy Extractional Polymers (1997). Father was received here. Following are some of the expressions of sorrow made public.

> President Harding, in a message sent to Cardinal Gasparri through Secretary of State Hughes: "Deeply regretting to learn of the demise of His Holiness, Benedict XV., the President desires me to express to Your Eminence pro-found condolences. His love of humanity, his promotion of peace as well as his kindly spirit and great learning won for him a place in the hearts of men everywhere. His death will be deeply mourned throughout the United States."

MSGR. BONZANO'S MESSAGE

Archbishop Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate, in a message to the members of the American Hierarchy. "While we bow in submission to the will of God calling to Himself the who came to visit him. The visit of visible head of His Church, we can not but mourn the loss of this great satisfaction and his reception of

realize that it has lost a father who was ever concerned for its welfare. To the bishops, especially of the United States, the death of Pope Benedict will be the cause of deepest grief. His interest in their labors was a source of constant encouragement, while his unfailing kindness drew them to him in the bonds of love and devotion.

"With their bishops the clergy and faithful will join in prayer that goes up from the heart of the Cath-olic Church to implore for Pope Benedict a place of refreshment, light and peace, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, whom he so loyally served."

BISHOP SHAHAN'S TRIBUTE

Bishop Thomas J. Shahan, Rector of the Catholic University: "Pope Benedict's death plunges the Catho-lie world in grief. He was the common father of a great multitude of Christians in every part of the world, and as such was the object of supreme reverence and profound affection. As Vicar of Jesus Christ and successor of St. Peter, he wielded world-wide authority which he always exercised with wisdom

"He was, above all, an apostle of peace, and ready to secure it by every effort and sacrifice. Trained from his youth in the ways of European courts and chancellories, he re nained always a man of good sense, clear vision, broad views and sincere will to civic harmony and the union of hearts in every nation. Since the end of the War every day has brought some revelation of his earnest desire to secure to a dis-tracted world the blessings of peace

tracted world the blessings of peace too long delayed.

"During the War he was tireless in his efforts for peace, in the way of formal appeals to the belligerents, public prayers and definite proposals. He labored in many ways to mitigate the worst horrors of the War perturbated. of the War, particularly the cruel anxieties of parents and relatives, and the ravages of famine. In its enormous literature nothing stands out so splendid and humane as his tender appeals in aid of the starving children of Europe.

"It is well known that Pope Benedict was foremost in proposing a general disarmament of nations. He was also very strongly opposed to conscription for aggressive war-fare, and in his famous letter of August 1, 1917, declared that with-out conscription 'war on a grand scale would be impossible.' If his advice were followed disarmament on land would quickly follow naval disarmament.

his short pontificate the Catholic world was to a great extent prevented from personal access to Pope Benedict. The first half of his Benedict. The first half of his reign fell during the War, while the second half beheld the economic exhaustion of Eur pe, and the uncertain efforts of the newborn States to establish themselves. In all these political changes vital interests of the Catholic Church were and are yet involved and Pope Benedict set himself to save them but with consumate prudence and with due recognition of the utter ruin of the old European order.

"It is a fact that since the War the Catholic Church has been widely welcomed into the great comity of nations. This is evident from the largely increased national presentation at the Vatican and the corresponding increase in the numbers of papel representatives in all parts of the world. In this respect the most striking success of his pontificate is the resumption of the friendly relations with the French republic. He was also much gratified by the success of his efforts in favor of Catholic foreign missions affected by the defeat of the central powers. It was not in vain that he has been a favorite disciple of Leo XIII. and Cardinal Rampolla He lacked only place and time to accomplish still greater aims for the welfare of mankind.

"The eight years of his pontificate are marked by many important measures for the welfare of the Catholic religion. The most farreaching perhaps was the promul-gation of the new code of canon law, wacreby the old and complex regulation of the Church has been successfully adapted to new times and

changed conditions. "He was well acquainted with the genius of our institutions, and cordially welcomed all Americans who came to visit him. The visit of

loss to humanity. His great interest in political affairs and the broadminded spirit displayed by him in their relation to the great church of which he was the head did much to win the admiration of these outside his faith. those outside his faith.

"He accomplished as much as any human individual to bring peace to the world during the late conflict and his efforts since peace was declared have aided greatly in reestablishing concord. The Pope's marked ability reached far beyond his own church because his mind and heart took such a great interest. and heart took such a great interest in humanity and the whole world

Louisiana—"Pope Benedict was an able pontiff of the Roman Catholic able pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church and in his grasp of the political affairs of the world a genius who will live long in history. His loss in that sense will be very great. Much will depend on his successor and it is hoped that when selected he will display the same world vision of affairs. If this is so he will agreemable he will display the same world vision of affairs. If this is so he will agreemable he will some heart the world vision of affairs. If this is the world will agreemable he will be very great. When the world we will agreemable he will be very great. When the world is a world with the was the benefactor of the peoples, without regard to their nationality or creed, and sufficiently proves the opinion entertained of him in the Orient."

New York, Jan. 23. — The New world vision of affairs. If this is so he will accomplish much for the good of humanity."

Senator David I. Walsh of Mass
We shall never know fully,

Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts—"In the death of Pope Benedict XV. the voice of the most potent and far-reaching influence in the world pleading for peace and justice has been stilled.

"Benedict XV. was more than a great churchman. He was a great and wise humanitarian, counselor and leader. I consider his address on Christmas eve, 1920, to the College of Cardinals, in which he enumerated the five plagues that are now affecting and retarding humanity in our day, the most concise and direct statement of our present day ills that has been expressed anywhere or by any one since the end of the World War."

ARCHBISHOP HAYES' TRIBUTE

New York, Jan. 23.—Declaring that the world had been stunned by news of the death of Pope Benedict XV., Archbishop Hayes yesterday issued the following letter to the clergy of the Archdiocese:

"Benedict XV. will ever be known as the Pope of the World War.

"It way my privilege to witness his creation as a cardinal in May, 1914, and his coronation as head of the church the following September. Divine Providence elevated him to the chair of Peter at the first clash of arms that he might move and act through the subsequent horrifying and tragic years, a white-robed figure of peace, mercy and justice, a true representative of Christ and the hope and comfort of millions of the captive, of the widow and the orphan, of the homeless and the

famine-stricken. center around which human passion lashed as it were to a fury of hatred, prejudice and calumny. With fortitude and calm resignation he bore the injustice of it all, but would not deviate in the slightest from the course that safe reason, sound principle and Christian teach ing had fixed for his utterances and his actions. He goes down to the tomb vindicated and acclaimed of the Church's greatest pontiffs and one of the world's truest bene-

factors. "I doubt whether any statesman or ruler had a clearer vision than Benedict XV. of the world's needs and of the means to meet them. His position as the supreme shepherd of Christendom favored him with the advantage of knowing the mind, the soul, the aspirations, the fears, and the ideals of rich and poor, of the great and the lowly all over the world, unrestricted by national or geographic lines. Modern democracy had no more central or local point to register just what the present hour promises in the way of good, or threatened in the way of evil for all humanity."

AMERICAN PRESS PAYS TRIBUTE Washington, D. C., Jan. 28-In the course of a eulogistic editorial on the life and death of Pope Bene-dict XV. The Washington Herald

While it is given to many of the world's notables to live remarkable and useful lives only a few may be remembered for the beauty of their

The last hours of Benedict were quite exquisite in the sense that they were delicately beautiful, quite what we like to imagine aud so seldom find in actuality.
"He was himself the first to

realize that he had but a little way

every way memorable. Non-Catholic visitors to the Vatican praise his gracious reception of them."

SENATORS PRAISE WORK FOR PEACE

it was so. He looked out into the unknown as some tired traveler coming to the crest of a hill who admires the grandeur of an inspiring valley spreading out before him. The years rolled back and he Senator Joseph E. Ransdell of Louisiana: The Pope was one of the outstanding figures of world history and his death is a distinct and meadows and hills of his home

> 'He was neither afraid nor unwilling, and took the last Sacrament of the Church while conscious.

ment of the Church while conscious. His regret if any was expressed in his last words, 'Peace, peace, I would willingly give my life for the peace of the world.' He did."

Asserting that "a great light set for the direction of mankind in the ways of peace and justice has been extinguished by the death of Benedict XV, The Washington Post says editorially: editorially:
"Toward the United States Pope

Benedict always entertained and displayed the most kindly feelings. will sorrow at his death."

Senator Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana—"The Pope had commended himself to the people of America, both in and out of his faith, by his love of peace and his high qualities as a statesman. I believe there will be universal regretath his death."

Senator Edwin S. Broussard, of erected to him in Comstantinople, to Senator Edwin S. Broussard, of erected to him in Constantinople, to which Mohammedans, Hebrews and Protestants, as well as members of

entreaties and counter-entreaties, what propaganda of misinformation and misrepresentation, laid siege to the Vatican. The Pope undoubtedly did all that he felt it his duty to do, all he thought it was permitted to him as the head of the Church to do. We need not here recapitulate his various efforts to restore peace. At one time there was much heat against him even among some Catholics of the Entente and in the United States because he did not see his way to take what they regarded as higher and necessary ground in regard to the invasion of Belgium and German savagery generally. They asked of him too much. Each side wanted him in effect to be its partisan. He was accused of being too favorable to Austria and Germany. At this to Austria and Germany. At this distance from the passions of that time, we can at least understand his

"Whether a stronger man, more equal to the storm, a Leo XIII. or a Hildebrand even, would have de-nounced earlier the atrocious policies and deeds of the Germans is hardly to the point. For the world at large one may almost say that religion as a force of action was suspended during the War.

One of his fruitful achievements was the bringing about of diplomatic and better relations between the Vatican and France and encouraging the participation of Catholics in Italian politics. As an administrator of his great charge, Benedict XV. deserves more praise than he has received. He leaves the Church stronger and more flourishing, in spite of all the reverses and actions and ruins of the War, than it was at his accession. Whether a more heroic, positive attitude in the War him is a question which persons not of his communion are at least of all

entitled to answer."
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 23.—In its editorial reference to the death of Pope Benedict XV. The Baltimore Sun says:

"Almost twenty centuries look down upon the Roman Catholic hierarchy, and a hundred years after the Corsican conquerer, who defied it, died in his island prison, papal sovereignty remains serene and unshaken. Empires and king-doms without number have passed away since the time when the first of this line ascended his spiritual throne, revolutions and revolutionists have come and gone, the face of the physical world has been changed beyond the dreams of human wisdom; but one unchanging feature of its progress has been the survival of this longest of all regimes. Nothing in human history so appeals to the imagination as this spectacle, nothing in literature, except the simple pages of the New except the simple pages of the New Testament, so combines the sugges-tion of superhuman power with the suggestion of human simplicity and

"Benedict XV. was not notable among Popes for extraordinary and subtle intellect, nor was his reign distinguished by the development ment of the Irish Free State. Irish or discussion of great church questions or issues, such as occurred during the official lives of some of his recent predecessors. No doc-trines like that of the Immaculate Conception nor of Papal Infallibility, such as were announced during The cardinal-camerlengo is assisted in determining the details of the led of His Church, we can led in much loss of this great satisfaction and his reception of the Knights of Columbus was in led in determining the details of the led of His Church, we can led of His Church, and his reception of the Sovereignty of Pius IX., were to go and that his race was nearly persecution of the Church, no led of His Church, and his reception of the Church led of His Church, and his reception of the Church led of His Church, and his reception of the Church led of His Church, and his reception of the Church led of His Church led of

serious schisms occurred, such as vexed the souls of others who had occupied the papal chair. But it may be doubted if any of them was subjected to a more trying strain than this Benedict.

"Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Jew and infidel can at least join in one verdict in regard to him he strove with all his power to make men repudiate the barbaric code of war, to free the world from the age-old savagery of human strife.

"The smallest man physically who ever occupied the papal throne, few of the chief representatives of that great hierarchy since the days appeal to human sympathy. Benedict, too, was, in a sense, crucified for a great cause.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Father Dominic, who attended Lord Mayor MacSwiney of Cork at the time of his death, was among the thirty Sinn Fein prisoners recently released from Parkhurst Prison on the Isle of Wight.

Montevideo, Dec. 8.—A recent bill in the Uruguayan Congress to ex-clude religious from the office of teaching has failed of passage. Its only result was to bring ridicule upon its sponsers and to unite the Catholics more firmly for the support of their religious schools.

Dublin, December 30.-Most Rev. Dr. McKenna, Bishop of Clogher, has bought Clogher Park and Palace for the sum of \$105,000. The palace and demesne lands are held free of rent forever. They were the ancient seat of St Maclaraten the patron saint of the Diocese of Clogher.

The pallium will be conferred on Archbishop Michael J. Curley, of Baltimore, on Thursday, April 27th, according to an announcement made on Saturday. Bishop William Turner of Buffalo will deliver the sermon. It will be the first cere-mony of its kind at Baltimore since the nallium was conferred unon the pallium was conferred upon Cardinal Gibbons on February 10.

Dublin, Dec. 30.-Dublin is winning fame for its fine work in stained glass. Three memorial windows have been completed at Wallsendon-Tyne, England. The Central light of one window is Christ upon the Waters and in another the Angel of the Resurrec-The stained glass produced at this studio is as a rule simple and reverent and never florid.

Dublin, Dec. 30. - University College, Cork, has sustained a great loss in the death of the Rev. Dr. Cyril, Lecturer of Philosophy and one of the most brilliant members of the Capuchin Order. Father Cyril was a doctor of Philosophy and a Master of Arts. He was superior of the Capuchin Hostel of St. Bonaventure. The establishment of this institution was chiefly brought about through his energy and exertions. He was prominently identified with educational and

philanthropic enterprises in Cork. Dublin, Jan. 7.-Two eminent bers of the Pontifical Academy of Arcadia, Rome. One, Dr. George O'Brien, is a brilliant Catholic writer and authority on the economic history of Ireland. Among nis best known works is Economic History of Ireland in the 17th-18th Century.' Dr. Douglas Hyde, the other new member, was formerly president of the Gaelic League. He has written extensively on Gaelic subjects.

London, Jan. 7.—The falling off of the number of Anglican clergymen is alarming many of its adherents. Recently it was pointed out that in 1920 only 158 deacons were ordained, while the annual wastage appears to be about 700. In 1914 there were 24,000 clergy, now the number has dropped to, 18,500. The proportion of candidates from clerical families is said to have shrunk almost to the vanishing point, the reason assigned for the deficiency being mainly financial. Meanwhile the number of Catholic priests ordained increases and now approaches the number of Anglicans who take orders.

Dublin, Jan, 17 .- A committee of the Irish provisional government has gone to London to meet the British committee headed by Winston Churchill, British Colonial Secretary, and assist in the final drafting of the Irish Act, which will bring into official existence the Irish Free State. The remaining members of the Irish Government today conducted their affairs in Dublin Castle, formerly the seat of soldiers were on guard in the castle grounds for the first time in history. It was announced that a proclamation would be issued later containing the provisional government's declaration of policy. evacuation of Ireland by British

Hay Fever, Asthma

Oatarrh and Chronic Bronchit!

THE WILD BIRDS OF KILLEEVY

BY ROSA MULHOLLAND (LADY GILBERT)

CHAPTER VI-CONTINUED 'They won't find silver spoons on Killeevy mountain," said Kevin's

mother, contentedly. 'But they'll find cocks an' hens, an ducks an' sheep," said Sibbie, sharply; and her hostess, taking fright, went off to count her precious livestock in the little outhouse.

The next day Fan set out as usual to go to school: but as she went the organ began to play, and somehow feet took the downward instead of the upward path, and led her to the gipsy tents. At dinner-time she came flying in flushed and breathless and crying out that been learning a won-dance. With a few swift derful dance. movements she cleared the centre of the floor, and pointing her little toes, and holding out her crimson petticoat with finger and thumb, she gave the bystanders a specimen er newly-acquired skill. Well, well!" cried Mrs cried Mrs. Connor

'if she hasn't been down among the gipsies again! Indeed. and you're just fit to live with them and learn their antics!" And the good woman frowned hard to hide her admiration of Fanchea's per-

The child's motions were so graceful as she waved her arms and snapped her fingers and skipped over the earthen floor on her glory.

pointed toes; her blooming cheeks

Fanchea, feeling happy and good,

Fanchea, feeling happy and good, and arch eyes looked so winsomely lovely with the excitement and exercise, that it would have re-quired a sterner monitress than Kevin's mother to pluck up courage

to scold her.
"Brava!" cried a familar voice outside; and there was Father Ulick standing in the doorway. Fan instantly stopped her dancing, and advanced respectfully to take his outstretched hand; but the glow of pleasure still shone in her eyes.

The old man surveyed her all over

with a quizzical smile.
"On my word," he said, "the performance is so pretty that I do not know how to say what I have got to say. So the gipsies have had you in training, my little woman?"
"They taught it to me," said

'and they will teach me another. "I think not, my dear," said ather Ulick, gently. "The gipsy's Father Ulick, gently. "The gipsy's tent is not a good place for a little girl like you. I am sorry to be a spoil-sport, but it can't be helped." Fan hung her head, and tears gathered in her eyes. "I intended gathered in her eyes. "I intended to speak from the altar on Sunday," he continued, "but I see I had better not wait for that. These

gipsies are not safe neighbors. It will be better not to encourage them, but let them go their way. "Tis what I've been saying my-self, your reverence," said Sibbie; "but it's hard to put ould heads

on young shoulders. I'll speak a word to all as go along," said the old man. "I would not be uncharitable, but I go along, must look after my own. And you will not go any more, little Fan?"
"They were kind," said Fanchea,

regretfully. "What did they say to you, my

I went down only to listen to the music, and the gipsy-mother came out and called me in. Sheasked me to sing for her, and of course I sang. Then the sorrowful gipsy began to cry, and said it reminded her of her own little girl."
"Well what more?" Well, what more

"Then," said Fan, "the gipsy-mother laughed and said. 'Do you imagine your sickly creature could ever sing like that?' And the sorrowful woman gave a cry, and covered her face and ran out of the

"So they are not always so kind, after all?" said Father Ulick. "No, not always; and indeed I said so. Isaid, I wonder how you can be so unkind.' But the gipsymother laughed, and said she would

teach me to dance. Well, you will promise me not

to go there any more?"
"Especially as Kevin is goin' to
Dooneen," said the mother, in de-

"But I promised to go again tonight and tomorrow," said

laughing: "Roses and pictures, and—good-bye to the gipsy." "Yes, Father Ulick; I will never

go there any more."
She spoke in all sincerity, and meant to keep her word.

That night many of the younger mountain people found their way to the gipsy tents in spite of Father Ulick's admonitions. The large, handsome woman whom Fan had named the gipsy-mother looked anxiously among the crowd for some one she could not find. At last she went up to a man whom she had seen speaking to Fan the

night before.
"Where is that little singing-girl stonight?" she asked, care-

'Oh, she is not to come near you any more?

The gipsy smiled, a tight, hard smile that began with her mouth and went slowly upwards, scarcely reaching her eyes, and only touch-ing them with a chilly gleam.

"Her people are right: this is not a safe place for her," said she,

Yon's a very sensible woman, though she is a gipsy," said the simple mountain man to a neighbor. knows right from wrong as

well as another.' The next evening Fanchea took after school-time. The old man showed her the contents of his portfolio of photographs and prints, and shared his tea with her, and kept her singing and chatting to him till the sun began to set, and he was called away to a sick person at a distance; and after that she stayed still later with the priest's old housekeeper, helping her to make griddle cakes, and listening

to her stories about fairies

banshees; creatures in which both old and young Killeevy delighted to

believe, in spite of the rebukes of their pastor.
And so when Fanchea took the meward path, with her hands full roses, the moon had already sen over the sea; the round silver moon of Killeevy mountains, which child never forgot in all the wanderings that were to Full and white and splendid it shone over the ocean, and steepe the hill-sides in a flood of etherea

walked along sedately, holding her bunch of roses with both hands against her breast, proud and glad of having behaved so well, and having earned so delicious a reward. She never once looked towards the tents or thought of the gipsies; till suddenly the organ began to play; and it played the Hallelujah

"As if all the strongest angels were singing and shouting to-gether." So had Fan described this music before, and the idea now returned to her even more vividly than, when she had heard it first. She stood transfixed, and tears gathered in her eyes. The sacred triumph, the mighty sweetness of the wonderful strains seized on the soul of the child, untutored as she was, and shook her with an enthusiasm which made her forget everything else for the moment. sounds drew her towards them, and she stepped on slowly like one walk-ing in her sleep, her feet taking the downward instead of the upward path, her heart beating fast, her eyes dim, and her roses held tight to her breast. Lower, and a lower, nearer and nearer she came creeping towards the overwhelming music. At last, her foot striking against a stone, she was out of her reverie, and glanced around her with a consciousness of wrong-doing.

"I promised not to go to the ats," she said to herself, and I must not go. I will only listen awhile, and then I will come home. She curled herself up against a mossy stone, and nestled there in rapturous contentment. Long years afterwards she remembered the scene: the shining ocean the dark mountain, with white homesteads

on its summit; a red light here and there, and a smoke-wreath floating in the moonshine; the forbidden there, and a smoke-wreath floating in the moonshine; the forbidden tents blazing out of the shadows beneath her, the overpowering music, the smell of the turf-fires of home mingled with the fragrance of

Ulick's warnings beginning to take effect, and the few who were there departed early. Fan watched them leaving the place in groups, and ascending the

"Indeed I must go, too," she thought; "or mother will be fright-ened. Oh, I wish the music would stop, and let me run!

She got up to go home, but something came against her as she turned. An arm was thrown r und her; she gasped and struggled in the hold of some silent person whose face she could not see. Too

the beauty on land and sea, of the lights glowing

'Along the smooth wave towards

the burning west." If Fan would only appear he could love to loiter a bit and enjoy this lovely scene. A turn in the path ught him in sight of the figure of a woman sitting with bowed head who looked up as he approached, showing him the face of his mother. The poor woman gave a cry and covered her face.

Mother!—what is it?" vin. "Is my father dead? "No, thank God! but the child is gone. Gone since last night, an' we cannot find her. High up an' low down, hill and hollow have we down, hill and hollow have we searched, and can find neither tale nor tidings of her.

"Nonsense, mother! Where could she be that we would not He sprang off his father's nag

gave a cry as her eyes rested on Kevin's face, which had grown grey and cold as the truth took possession

of his mind.
"The gipsies ---" "No, no, boy; we thought of the gipsies; but they're there still, and the child is gone.

"No matter, they must know, and they must be made to tell. There is no other thing could have becomed unless." Here a happened, unless —" Here a vision of Fan lying dead under some steep cliff came before his eyes and froze his heart. He stood quite still and silent for some moments, struggling with the blow that had

fallen upon him.
"Come, mother, come home! I am going to see about this.

The good woman ceased wailing, and followed her son as he strode up the path, wondering at his new tone of command and at the dignity of his sorrow. She had feared she knew not what wild scene in which she should have had to coax, com fort, and scold by turns, but Kevin's manner took her by surprise. Only for the indescribable look that had settled on his face she would have thought he did not feel the matter so much as might have been

Having left her at home, he went to the gipsies camp, where he was followed by a little crowd of sympathizing friends, all full of suspicion and indignation against the strangers. But the gipsies met the mountaineers with angry denial of the charge brought against them. When hard pressed they treated their accusers with contempt, invited a search of their entire premises, and sneered at the idea that an ignorant child of the wilderness could be in any way desired by a people so superior to themselves. The child was a rover, and had lost herself on the mountains. Many times they had been obliged to

heather and of the sea.

There were not many people in the gipsy tents that evening, for Father Illiaks. We will be search in vain, fell back in awe at the wrath of the gipsy mother as she stood workers. from the doorway of her tent.
With her flashing eyes and glowing
colors she made so imposing a
picture that the simple folks were startled and impressed, and began to think they had wronged her. Kevin turned away from the en-campment with but one thought—

that she was not there.
"I still suspect them," he said to Father Ulick; "but I must not delay my search elsewhere."

I will keep watch upon them while you are absent," said the

look after her. He'll be away for two days about business for his father."

"But I promised to go again tonight and tomorrow"

So Kevin packed a small knap-sack, taking bread and butter and a little spirits—provision for restoring the child's atrength should she at sound passed her lips, a strongly-scented cloth was thrown over her tonight and tomorrow." he set out to explore every foot of the mountains. Other parties Fanchea.

"That is a promise you must not keep. Now, Fan, be good; I am an older friend than the gipsy. Come and take tea with me to-morrow evening; I have some pictures to show you, and there are roses out already in my garden."

shoulder, and she knew no more.

On the road at the foot of the mountains. Other parties set out in like manner, taking different paths; but Kevin put faith in nobody's eyes but his own. One to groups of searchers returned, satisfied after one, or two, and there are roses out already in my garden."

with the delicious pink of the sun's set out in like manner, taking different in nobody's eyes but his own. One by one the groups of searchers returned, satisfied after one, or two, and there are roses out already in my garden." already in my garden."

"Roses and pictures!" echoed the little girl, softly.

"Really," said Father Ulick, laughing. "Roses and pictures, and—good-bye to the gipsy."

"Roses and pictures, and—goo woman got into the conveyance, and of that time he reappeared, looking the child was laid across her knees. so wan and worn, so dark about the "You villain, you have killed eyes and grey about the lips that the goldenrod and the purple asters neighbors scarcely knew him. He "You villain, you have the first said, in a whisper.
"Hush, stupid!" said the older woman. "She'll be able to give you trouble soon enough."

neighbors scarcely knew him. He had grown so thin that his clothes was a little uneasy tap-tapping at the back of his mind, which said as very dear to Mrs. Moore. She had the more when the clear as anything: "What will work need to give heavy heart under a noncommittal bearing. The meadow farm was bearing. The meadow farm was little uneasy tap-tapping at the back of his mind, which said as very dear to Mrs. Moore. She had come there a bride, and the back of his mind, which said as the back of his mind, which said as the back of his mind; when the back

"Little Fan?" answered the was bringing his mother a fine broad whole story to the police, and have acre, cash in hand! It wasn't often prettiest farm for miles around.

Kevin groaned and shook his porch as he rolled into the yard.

"You're late," she called out the could not sit down and fold gaily, "but not so late that the out for a flying speek of scarlet in the landscape, a little figure coming to meet him.

He began to ascend the mountain; still no sign of the child, though she had promised to be at the foot of the hill. Kevin was tired, but not too much so to notice the beauty on land and sea, of the have soothed the suffering of some dumb animal that had crept to him; delighted surprise. "I thought led him into his own little room you were going to be so busy with and, sitting close by him, stroked his young, brown hand with an old and withered one, saying, "Poor fellow! poor fellow!" till Kevin's icy sorrow gave way, and he wept passionately on the old man's

for.

say much about it." James took his courage in his hands.

praising the country today,

said, smiling. "And I almost the farm on the strength of it.

she asked.

this every way."

two farms-

interjected

shoulder. "You'll think me but a big baby myself, sir," he said, struggling to control this display of anguish.

is no disgrace to the strongest. But at the same time, my boy, crying is not the best employment for feet of manhood. Your fa feet of manhood. Your father misses you at his work in the field; go in God's name and lend him your hand. Time will pass more quickly while you are doing your duty, and good news may be on its way to us even now.

Kevin obeyed, and his father was surprised to see him returning to his work. Friends and neighbors with these sturdy words, and flung the reins over the animal's neck as it trotted home on its own account, "I'm glad you take it so brave," said the poor woman; and then she said the poor woman; and then she is the poor woman is a station of the poor woman. and was becoming reconciled to the loss of the child. Only his mother knew how he roamed the mountains at night, arriving home at breakfast time, worn and weary, having spent long hours in exploring disspent long hours in exploring distant nooks among the hills. When he absented himself from home for a week at a time, and his neighbors a week at a time, and his neighbors thought that he was doing business for his father at some distant fair, Here a he was in reality prosecuting the nder some search for Fan. Besides his parents, Shawn Rau and the priest were the only friends who were aware of the depth of his sorrow. He would walk to the house of the latter, and pass hours talking over the fire with the book-learned man who mourned sincerely for the little girl's nevsterious disappear ance; or he would sit by Father Ulick's evening lamp, listening to the old man's sympathizing voice or conning the lessons which were given to him as an antidote to his

Thus the summer and autumn passed away, and neither by adver-tisement in the papers nor by continued search and inquiry could any tidings of the child be obtained winter nights came on, and the turf logs were piled on the hearth under a frosty thatch, poor Fan's fate was settled with many a playing in the gipsies' tent, and Kevin's mother was watching for sell this?

her from the doorway.

"Sthrayed down to the clifts she did. She was always fond of wanderin' an explorin'. An' the say is come in You can't fool me!"

His wife gave him a sharp glance. His wife gave him a sharp glance. What have you been up to today, James Moore? I thought you derin' an explorin'. An' the say is derin' an explorin'. An' the deep, an' the tide is sthrong. come in. You can't fool me!
"Guilty, nothing! When I But wouldn't the body of her be

Deed no : not for sure. They do be carried out far, an' do never

And then instances were given and stories told, till the old people sighed and the young wept. But if and stories told, till the old people sighed and the young wept. But if Kevin appeared, the conversation think you're going to sell it, do you?" she said slowly.

was changed.

The priest's housekeeper, who had seen her walking down the hillpath with her roses against her breast, whispered about the fairies as she whispered about the fairies are she was also as a contract of the way she's acting !"

Nancy gave a dolorous sight whispered about the fairies are she was also as a contract of the way she's acting !"

Nancy gave a dolorous sight whispered about the fairies are she was a contract of the way she's acting !"

Nancy gave a dolorous sight whispered about the fairies are she was a contract of the way she's acting !"

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Nancy gave a dolorous sight white the way she's acting !"

Nancy gave a dolorous sight white the way she's acting !"

Nancy gave a dolorous sight white the way she's acting !" with her roses against her breast, whispered about the fairies as she winspered about the lattice as size wiped her old eyes with her apron. Every one was grieved at the fate of the little singing girl, but no one now believed she would ever re-

TO BE CONTINUED

A TRIP TO CALIFORNIA

By Helen Moriarty in Rosary Magazine

Even for October the weather

was unusually mild and exhilarating. Over the brown fields, with

. I won't sign it!"
"Annie, don't be silly. I've sold wav way!"

"I won't make a fool of myself
by signing it!" And that was
Annie's last word. She washed the
dishes in stony silence, making no
answer whatever to her husband's
answer whatever whatever who her husband's
answer who he day freshness. The drifting haze was golden, too, tipped toward evening with violet and shot through with the delicious pink of the sun's numerous arguments, though when they took their places by the reading lamp in the sitting room she began in a perfectly casual tone to relate some of the incidents of the day, whom they had happened to meet and what Minnie had said. But when James tried to hark back to the matter of the sale, she closed her lips tightly.

Several days passed thus, James Moore becoming increasingly angry and upset and his wife concealing a and to bathe his soul in the peace you trouble soon enough."
Then the man took his seat as driver, the vehicle was noiselessly driven away, and the gipsy mother returned to her tents.

CHAPTER VII

LOST, STRAYED, OR STOLEN?

Kevin had been away at the nearest town for two days, and was returning home. He was in good spirits, for he had despatched his father's business successfully, and successfully are they had established the successfully, and successfully, and successfully, and successfully, and successfully and succ

"Humph!" said Annie. "Well!

She was proud of it. She knew every nook and corner of it, nearly Annie came out on the kitchen every tree and shrub. And now her husband, who had seemed to love it too, was willing to sell it and go to live on the hill farm a good enough place, but off the pike and rather inaccessible in winter

because of the mud roads. She couldn't understand it at all-why he wanted to do it. But of one thing she was sure—she'd block the One day Nancy drove over and

your sewing all day. A snack on the kitchen table was what I looked oon envisaged the cloud. What's the matter, mother ?" the kitchen table was sorry it wasn't the snack.
"Yes, I know," his wife said, as

"Yes, I know," his wife said, as she set about taking up the supper.
"But, would you believe it, I never sewed a stitch? Minnie Walsh came in right after you left She had a day off and she caught the seven o'clock car. If I wasn't surprised when she walked in "" hound themselves alone. And her mother, with a few quickly expressed tears, told her.
"But I'll never give in!" she concluded.
"M-m-m," said Nancy. "Then there's apt to be a deadlock, isn't there?" "You mean your father'll never

seven o'clock car. If I wasn't sur-prised when she walked in!"
"And she's gone again, is she?"
"Yes, Tom and Nancy took her to the car—she wanted to get home give in either? Well, I can be stubborn, too. It's my home and I'm going to hold on to it. The before dark—and that's how I got time to make biscuits. It wasn't very idea of the hill farm!"
"Yes, he has his nerve, hasn't he?" observed the dutiful daughter. worth while starting in to sew at four o'clock. And we had the best time, James! We spent the whole day out of doors, and walked all But she was thinking that

wouldn't be very much of a home to hold on to if the two living in it the way over to Nancy's for dinner. Then we walked back the hill road, were at daggers drawn all the time. "It makes it awfully unand Tom and Nancy drove over just in time for Minnie to catch the fourpleasant for you, mother," she added diplomatically, "and of course dad isn't exactly roaring fifteen. I haven't had such a delightful day in a long time."

"How is the hill road?" James asked, as he reached for a second with joy; but if you want to keep the place I don't blame you in the least. Only—"

"Of course I want to keep it-why shouldn't I? I've lived nearly why shouldn't I? I've lived nearly all my life here and I thought I'd die Beautiful!" enthusiastically. "I could hardly tear Minnie away. She says we're the only country people she knows who really enjoy

Goodness, mother, what's the use of talking about dying. Your the strongest person I know. Look at the way you walked yesterday I wonder—" She pursed up he I wonder—" She pursed up her lips thoughtfully. "There ought to be some way—" she mused. Then suddenly her eyes began to You should have heard me winkle. "I know!" she cried— I know what I'm going to do 'And I almost sold It'll put a little kink in dad, even if Annie looked up quickly, a spoon poised in her hand. "The hill farm?" she asked. "Were you it doesn't conquer him! Leave it

Her mother demanded: "But what is it? What are you going to

"A fine price; but not for the hill farm—for this."

"Oh!" Annie began to dish the peaches. "Of course we wouldn't sell this. "Of course we wouldn't muddle anything?" loftily. "And I can't tell you—you have to be entirely innocent. Only, don't sell this. Where would we live? You always say you wouldn't go to show a single sign of giving in ! town. Can you reach the cake?"
"Yes, thanks." He reached for "Yes, thanks." He reached for "Indeed, I won't!" the cake and felt his hand trem-

bling. It was going to be harder to tell her than he had expected. "We could live at the hill farm, couldn't we? Nicer place than Nancy drew a lugubrious fake as she went out to her car, in case she climbed in slowly and was ready to start when he appeared.

start when he appeared.
"Good-bye, dad," she said, very we live on the hill farm, and you ow it."

start when he appeared.
"Good-bye, dad," she said, very soberly. "Are you coming over for dinner tomorrow?" with a slight accent on the "you." never live on the hill farm, and you for

met her death on that beautiful irritating and the man spoke quick-moonlit night while the organ was ly. ly. Where'll you go then when we her home, stopping in after Mass His wife gave him a sharp glance. and remaining sometimes for rest of the day. "Why, isn't your other-?

nother—?"
Nancy shook her head dejectedly.
'She says not," briefly.
'Visible gloom descended on Mr.
Moore. "I suppose she told you, When I got a bigger price for this land than any one ever got within forty miles! I Moore. "I suppose she told did she, about the about the

think I ought to swagger around Sale? Yes, she told me. Mrs. Moore had become slightly it, Nancy?" He looked at his Well, what do you think about pale, but she kept a straight gaze on her husband's face. "And you think you're going to sell it, do think it's a fine price?"

"Splendid! I had no idea you

uld get that much."
"Neither did I. But your m Well, now listen, Annie. I if it was only twenty dollars

Nancy gave a dolorous sigh. Poor mother! You know, dad, I "Then sell the hill farm," she feel terribly sorry for her! Sh does love the place . . . and does love the place . . . and think how she'll hate it at the hil farm this winter!' for that, and, besides, no one wants her eyes mournfully on the barnit, and this man does want the meadow farm bad enough to pay yard.

meadow farm bad enough to pay three hundred dollars an acre for it. Think of that! Cash, too! Why, Annie, it means a cool ninety Why, Annie, it means a cool ninety that sounded like . . . What on the chad her mother said to earth had her mother said to

"Humpn' said Affine:
I won't sign ft!"

"Annie, don't be silly. I've sold the farm and you'll have to sign it. You can't make a fool of me that way!"

Nancy?

"She says she'll never sign the deed," he threw out fearfully.

"Yes, I know. I told her she was foolish. That's a lot of money

again-Oh, I talked it up great, and

really, dad. I think I got her interested. She hadn't seemed to look at the money part of it at all, but before I left she was actually planning what she would do with her half of it, in case she decided to Her father's jaw fell. Her half

of it? Nancy went on: "Don't you let on, dad, that I told you, will you?" anxiously. "Well, she she didn't think she would sign deed, but if she should, she'd take her half of the money and go to Aunt Jane's for a couple of years.

Her father rubbed his chin doubt ully. "Uh-huh," he mumbled fully. "Uh-huh," he mumbled, wondering what had suddenly gone wrong with everything. Nancy leaned over the wheel, emurely mysterious. "And listen,

demurely mysterious.

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spring."
Mr. Moore swallowed convulsively and glared at his pretty daughter. "And I suppose you think Tom'll let you go, do you, to stay away six or seven months?" he remarked

Well, I should hope so! Women don't tie themselves down now, dad, like they did in mother's young

like they did in mother's young days!" in a superior tone.

"Nor in her old days, either," he retorted, "if she can plan to go away for two years and leave her husband to shift for himself!"

Nancy achieved an injured look.
"But, dad, you'd be with Tom!
And I'd be home most of the time!
... And I thought," reproachfully, "you'd be tickled to death over the compromise when you're so

over the compromise when you're so anxious to sell for all that money!"

Her father gave an angry snort. all that money? When Annie'd be All that money? When Annie'd be running off to California with half of it? He knew Annie. Whenever she gave in it was at a price, and that was what she was figuring on, was it? He'd be jiggered if you could beat a woman for notions! Not but what the half belonged to her, and he didn't begrudge it to her either. But what would she do with \$45,000? Spend it all, he thought bitterly, tripping around the country with Nancy,—squander it, lose it maybe. . . And him tamely quartered on Tom Bowen, or, worse still, "baching" it at the hill farm through the long, lonely winter months! But beyond the anger that flamed up in him through the same agent thing deeper some there was something deeper, some-thing that hurt keenly,—the thought that Annie could coldly contemplate a long separation like that. Why, they had often planned to go to California together. At least Annie had, and he had acqui-esced agreeably enough that some day when times were better and traveling expenses lower they could take the trip to the Western Coast. And now, when they both could go, she could heartlessly plan to go by herself! Of course he hadn't exactly thought of going when he sold the farm, but it would have come to him when everything was settled. And here was this little snip of a Nancy offering to go with her mother! And no doubt of it, that lummix of a Ton would let her go! Yes, she had talked her mother over all right—for her own ends! This reflection, at the end of all the confused, angry, perplexing thoughts that milled hurriedly through his mind, gave him a distinct jar, and he took quick and cautious counsel with himself. No use to let the little minx see what a

shock he had received . make an easy tone.

way slowly and thoughtfully toward heart smote her. She did not know Nancy had seen her father as she About this time, also, a similar, left. The encounter had been only though more limited, project was of a few minutes' duration and to proposed by the United States to of a few minutes' duration and to her mother, left alone up-stairs, pondering over Nancy's mysterious plan, it had seemed but a moment after Nancy ran down the stairs until she heard her car ohug-chugging out of the yard. Therefore she was as unconscious of what was passing in her husband's mind as passing in her husband's mind as given Nancy could have wished. But it the research why at the end of even Nancy could have wished. But is the reason why, at the end of was the disconcerting celerity with which her mother sometimes limitation of the vessels stationed which her mother sometimes changed her mind. And tonight, seeing her husband so unlike himself, she began to question if she were acting right. After all, they didn't need two farms . . . and it was a wonderful price. They might—her heart leaped a little—the hardlear against a little—the hardlear against a little—the heart leaped a little—the hardlear against a little—the hardlear against a limitation of the vessels stationed there, which was agreed to on April 28, 1817.

The next incident worth noting occurred in 1831, when the King of France, Louis Philippe, called together a conference on disarmament. In this conference, which met at

farm—well, life was full of sacrifices anyhow. Maybe she could stand one more. With characteristic swiftness she made the gallant Austral, Russia participated, and a protocol was signed embodying an agreement based upon general principles.

As early as the Peace of Bel-

At her first words her husband had glanced up furiously, bitter accusations on his tongue, but the sight of her falling tears checked sight of her falling tears checked Sea, to limit the number of their had glanced up furiously, bitter accusations on his tongue, but the sight of her falling tears checked him and most unaccountably touched his heart. What a brute he had been to hold his own wishes above the happiness of his wife—so much of a brute that she had harbored the thought of going away

Paris of 16-36, Russia and 10 trkey bound themselves mutually, for the purpose of neutralizing the Black Sea, to limit the number of their vessels on that sea, and not to establish any military arsenals on the shores thereof.

The results of this convention were most remarkable. With the money saved by the lessening of

ove the place - he knew

all, this meant more to her than the California trip!

And, oh, Nancy," Mrs. Moore And, on, Nancy, Mrs. Moore said to her daughter over the phone early the next morning, "you don't know how glad I am it turned out this way! He looked so sad and down-hearted I just had to give in! And when I did, he did. So that little after of yours, door, whatever little plan of yours, dear, whatever it was . . . What? Oh, yes, he it was . . . What? Oh, yes, ne called it off last night, right away. And honestly, Nancy, I think he hated to give up the place as much as I did—he's as happy as a king

"I wonder," she murmured, "I -just—wonder!" And to this day she doesn't know for sure why her father changed his mind so sudden-

James Moore himself.

"Anyhow," she laughed, as she ran out to finish the breakfast dishes, "there goes my perfectly good trip to California!"

HISTORY AND THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

Herbert F. Wright, Ph. D. in America

It is a trite but true saying that 'under the sun there is nothing new." The Conference on the Limitation of Armaments is no exception. Ever since the fourteenth century the attention of kings and statesmen, churchmen and scholars has been directed to various projects for the abolition of war and the establishment of world peace. The first of these, however, either did not mention the question of armaments at all or touched it

One of the first persons to bring up the subject of limiting arma-ments was Charles-Irenee Castel de Saint-Pieree. It was in 1713 that the Abbe published his "Projectpour rendre la Paix Perpetuelle en Europe," wherein he emphasized the fact that the adoption of his proposal would render it possible to

make an easy tone. "Of course your mother can do what she likes, if she . . , if I . . . if we—the buyer may have changed his mind by this time, you know," he wound up rather lamely.

Nancy registered blank disappointment. "Oh, dad! I thought he was terribly anxious for it?"

"Us was But the matter's heen certain contingest, as also, in 1830."

James Moore stared after the car until is was lost in sight around Lennon's corner, then he made his sulted in the convention of February 10, 1817, whereby the States mainthe barn. That night at supper taining an army of occupation in Annie thought him very absent and depressed, and for the first time her should diminish its contingent in the

her mother sometimes limitation of the vessels stationed her mind. And tonight, there, which was agreed to on April

it was a wonderful price. They might—her heart leaped a little—take that long-planned trip to California this winter. As for the hill forms full of successful of the conference, which met at Paris, delegates of England, Austria, Russia and Prussia par-

farm—well, life was full of sacrifices anyhow. Maybe she could stand one more. With characteristic swiftness she made the gallant about-face.

"I—I've heen thinking about that deed, James," she managed to falter. "If you still want me to sign it, I—" she choked up, unable to go on.

"I—" she choke

along!" Her dimples twinkled and her blue eyes shone triumphantly. "You could come over to our house and you and Tom could get along beautifully together, with Marilla Brown to do the cooking, couldn't you? Tom's always promised me a nice trip; though, of course," meditatively, "I wouldn't say two years. Maybe only till spring."

She did love the place—he knew that.

"Why, Annie," he said awkward-ly, "don't you cry. We won't sell the place if you don't want to I—I the place if you don't want to sell it myself.

At the sight of the amazing joy that flashed over Annie's face stay two years. Maybe only till spring."

At the sight of the amazing joy that flashed over Annie's face stay two years. Maybe only till spring."

Mr. Moore swallowed convulsively improvement of her commercial facilities along the coast. One or two of Argentina's previous war vessels went into her commercial fleet and plied back and forth across the Atlantic in honorable and lucrative which is by far the most detailed and most profound that has been and most profound that has been California trip!
"Do you really mean it, James?"
she gasped. "Do you really mean the building of a railway through the heart of the Andes, to bind the heart of the Andes, to bind telephone. "Listen, and I'll show you," he said, taking down the receiver.

other. All the old bitterness and distrust passed away, and the most cordial good feeling and confidence took their place. It is also worth noting that, during the life of the convention, a remarkable reduction in armaments was observed in the other South American countries.

According to Fried, at the expiration of the convention, the two States seem to have taken up their armaments again. It has not been possible to discover anything more definite, although the second Hague
Peace Conference in its plenary
session of August 17, 1907, expressed its congratulations to Chile
the Universal Peace Congress and to Argentina with regard to the

Meanwhile the British Government had begun its memorable campaign in the interests of the diminution or armaments. As early as March 9, 1899, the head of the Admiralty, Lord Goschen, had declared in the House of Commons, in the name of the Government, that Great Britain was ready to cut down its plans of naval building if the other Powers would do like-wise. Since this period the English ministers have continually spoken in favor of the decrease of armaments.

In 1905, when Sweden and Norway dissolved their union and both sides were already arming, a peace-ful arrangement between the two States proved possible. A verma-ment neutral zone was created be-tween Sweden and Norway. It was in 1805, also, that Gaston Moch, in France, proposed that France and Italy gradually do away with their respective fortifications in the Alps. Consequently, in December, 1906, the French Parliament, on the report of Messimy, reduced the costs-for the fortifications along the Italian frontier from 290,000 france to 194,000 francs. Italy is said to

The universal peace congresses, which met between the first and second Peace Conferences often dealt with the question of armaments. An extremely important fact was that, at the Interparliamentary Conference at London, in 1906, the problem of armaments. have acted in like manner.

he was terribly anxious for it?"

"He was. But the matter's been hanging fire now for a week, People change their minds sometimes, you know." Plainly her father was disgruntled.

"Oh, I hope he won't! Go and see him again, dad, won't you? I must go now. "Listen," as he started the engine, "call me up started the engine, "call me up started the engine, "all me up started the engine, "all me up started the engine, "call me up started the engine, "all me up started the engine, "all me up started the engine, "all me up started the engine, "call me up started the number of her troops to a certain contingent, as also, in 1830, the Pasha of Tripoli was forced to do, toward France, with regard to his naval forces. These arrangements, however, being conditions of peace obtained by force, and not touched. In the plenary session of August 17, 1907, Sir Edward Fry delivered an address which he closed with a proposal to communicate to only any started the engine, "call me up the call the number of her troops to a certain contingent, as also, in 1830, the Pasha of Tripoli was forced to do, toward France, with regard to his naval forces. These arrangements, however, being conditions of peace obtained by force, and not touched. In the European capture, the do, to retain contingent, as also, in 1830, the Pasha of Tripoli was forced to feet was the question of armaments touched. In the European capture, being conditions of touched. In the European capture, the started to the European capture, between the started to the engine of the conference was the question of armaments touched. In the plenary session of August 17, 1907, Sir Edward Fry deliver plans. A second proposal concerning the question of armaments was made at the second Hague Conference. It did not come up, however, at the time of the discussion of this problem, properly speaking, but when the question of the beginning of hostilities was being dening of hostilities was being debated. This proposal was not further discussed and soon disappeared as unnoticed as it had

The first detailed proposal made to a peace conference is probably that of G. H. Perris. For the proposals made prior to this were hardly debatable. At the seventeenth Universal Peace Conference at London, in 1908. Perris made a statedon, in 1908; Perris made a state-ment and presented two very pracresolutions, which

accepted.

As the last convention relative to the question of armaments, we may mention the agreement made in March, 1913, between Austria-Hun-gary and Russia. In order to do

OIL LIGHT BEATS **ELECTRIC OR GAS**

and leaving him alone for months. military and naval expenses, in-She did love the place—he knew ternal and coast improvements between them, the two States bound between them, the two States bound themselves to reduce to 150 men, the

> and most profound that has been made, and which, certainly marks a turning point in the discussion of the problem, while from 19:1 on, Great Britain not only did not limit itself to generalities in the question these material results was the change in the attitude of the Argentines and Chileans toward each other. All the old hitterness tioned: the exchange of informa-tion suggested in 1911, the 16 to 10 proportion suggested is 1912 and the one year naval holiday suggested in

In conclusion it might be well to mention the fact that there have been several examples of unilateral reductions of armaments, although they have little practical importance. Not the least among these is the example of the United States-of America, which has repeatedly re-stricted its program of naval construction, an action which merited the congratulatory resolution from the Universal Perce Congress of Geneva in 1912.

From the Treaty of Paris up to the first Peace Conference at The Hague, universal peace congresses busied themselves several times with the question of armaments, but no profound decisions were reached. On August 12-24, 1898, the Czar of Russia issued his memorable circular to call together the nations to the first Peace Conference at The Hague. The deliberations of the Conference dealt, on the one hand, with the question of the nonaugmentation of the military forces on land and sea; on the other hand, with the limitation of the means of war. And in this latter regard both war on land and on sea were considered. On the question of the suspension of armaments. the Conference, after discussing two drafts, both of which failed of adoption, adopted the following resolution and væu:

Resolution. The Conference is of opinion that the restriction of military charges, which are at present a heavy burden on the world, is extremely desirable for the increase of the material and moral welfare of mankind.

Neu. The Conference utters the Vocu that the Governments taking

1906, the problem of armaments on land was next taken up. Several was debated for the first time and projects concerning rifles were dison land was next taken up. Several that Baron d'Estournelles de Constant and M. Messimy, later French stant and M. Messimy, later French the hope was expressed that a two conference would again take and vain attempts were made by upthequestion. No restrictive action several Governments, particularly the English and Russian Governand explosives. With regard to the ments, to have the question of the limitation of armaments discussed at the second Hague Conference. A special visit to the European cabinets, undertaken by de Martens, Companying with the chief of the means of war on sea the Conference expressed "the vœu that the questions with regard to rifles, and naval guns, as considered by it, may be studied by the chief of

> took not to increase its naval fighting forces for a period of five years, without giving the other party eighteen months' previous notice of its intention so to do. Nothing was to be included in the agreement, however, about putting a check upon the strengthening of naval fortifications. The warships under construction were to be sold, if possible; if not, they were to be completed, but not included in the fleet. Furthermore, one Chilesen fully observed by both Republics.



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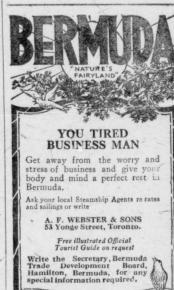
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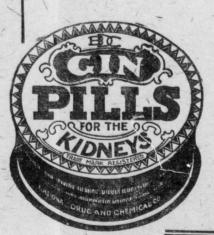
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Apostolic Delegates to Canada, ops of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, ace, the Bishops of London, Hamorough and Ogdensburg, N. Y., y throughout the Dominion.
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LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 4, 1922 POPE RENEDICT XV.

Leo XIII. was a world statesman with a world vision; his keen spiritual insight into the evils that were corroding the heart of Chris-

tian civilization make his great Letters, in the light of their present fulfilment, seem the solemn warnings of a Prophet of the alljust and all-knowing Creator and Ruler of the universe.

In his successor Pius X. we had a man of unalloyed goodness and and forcefulness of personality which comes from goodness unalloyed. "To restore all things in Christ" toward internal reform of the rather than concerning themselves with the relations of the Church Catholic with each and every society and nation of this world. The one reign was in a sense complementary

The World War whose beginning saw Pius X. pass broken-hearted out of this world saw also the frail, scholarly, ascetic Benedict XV. take up the heavy duties of Peter's successor. Heavy are the duties at any time, but complicated by ten Church of St. Nicholas the Rev. Dr. thousand conflicting considerations during the period when the Christian world was locked in internecine struggle. In a measure he combined the characteristics of both his immediate predecessors.

Inevitable were the charges and counter-charges of pro-Germanism and anti-Germanism against the Holy See. Especially was this the case amongst a large portion of English-speaking peoples where the no-Popery and anti-Popery tradition is so interwoven with their religion that credulity in such matters attains the proportion and nature of gross superstition. It is to illustrate this truth. now universally conceded that Benedict XV. sustained admirably the impartial position imposed on him hy his office as head of the universal Church. If even yet there be some otherwise intelligent victims of the all that was needed in the terrible aforementioned superstition-well it years when it was given him to were a waste of time to argue with them. In the account of Benedict's the CATHOLIC RECORD, there is abundant evidence that the world sincerely deplores the passing of one whose life, even during the time the world was torn asunder by war, was devoted to peace and good will, and since that time to the reconstruction of those bases on which Christian civilization rests.

It may furnish the deluded victims of the no-Popery superstition States: some useful mental and spiritual

the respect paid to Pope Benedict in wherever it was needed. Now that Ireland? The Irish bishops who the Reichstag yesterday on receipt the heart which went out to all reside in their dioceses are nearer to of the premature news of the Pon- the peoples is stilled in death, now tiff's death, when everybody from that the arms which would have Manus, who lives in New York. the extremest reactionaries to and closed mankind in their embrace The Bishop of Killaloe, who is a including the Communists stood up are folded forever, the world must staunch Sinn Feiner, thus expressed First, a reader complains of what and listened to the eulogy by the pay tribute to his wisdom and to his views: "The treaty is well he considers unfair comment on one Social Democratic President of the his spirit of justice and charity." House, Herr Loebe, was the scene in To those, whether or not the wish is now free to live her own life not conscious of any such intention. their lives find themselves in a posithe Prussian Parliament. Here was father of the thought, who pre- without interference from out- Independent writers on the events tion to turn their attention to the while a similar discourse was being dicted the downfall of Papal in- siders." This remark might be of the day should point out, graver problems of life, and are organization was a patriotic one, delivered, the independent Socialist fluence on the affairs of the world taken to heart by outsiders in the occasionally, public faults com- therefore excellent soil for an members ostentatiously walked out, as a consequence of the War, the United States who interfere. One mitted by public men or parties, apostolate of this kind. The move not been lost sight of as the movewhile the rest of the Independent enormously increased influence of could easily fill two columns of the without espousing the cause of any on the part of the Truth Society is ment has progressed. Socialists, in still more ostentatious the Roman Court must be a stagger. Catholic Record with statements of person or party in any general way; an important as well as a novel one bad taste, remained seated.

morning "with a feeling of deep nized this fact in establishing perm rejecting it. Some extremists may praiseworthy and almost sacred in engaged in similar work. shame" takes cognizance of the fact anent diplomatic relations with the think that the Irish Free State is a the cause of Labor, that it vexed that certain reactionary papers Vatican. This practical recognition DAOR STAT not a SAOR STAT, and for me, when I dropped in at a Labor

Richsbote for saying in part:

He not only during the War suffered openly and solemnly professed himself 'French at heart.' Protestant- the reign of Benedict XV.

fied.' 'much juster to the Pope than these two 'Christian' papers.'

So the orthodox Protestant and agreeing with those Canadians who | See. damned Pope Benedict as an out and out pro-German.

However let us turn to the testimony of men more civilized and enlightened than either of these

The Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York very appropriately makes the Pope's death the occasion of fervent prayer and ardent hope for the time when all Christians may "come into outward and visible as well as inward and spiritual fellowship and unity. And then when we do thatand God grant it may be soon-Jesus Christ will speak and work piety, with that peculiar strength with His full power through His united followers in this world.

"And may I say that the thought of our fundamental unity in Christ was his motto; and his efforts were has special point at this moment, when the head of the largest Chris-Church and personal sanctification tian communion in the world lies in the sleep of death? And our hearts go out in sympathy to our brethren of the Roman Catholic Church in their great loss and sorrow."

As a specimen of Evangelical good-will and appreciation free from the warping influence of traditional prejudice we clip the following from a score of such references recorded in a New York

"At the Collegiate Reformed Malcolm James MacLeod, the pastor, in his prayer gave thanks for all that Pope Benedict XV. had accomplished for the cause of peace and petitioned that God would comfort his people in their sorrow. In his sermon Dr. MacLeod praised Pope Benedict as a great and good man.

And to complete the category we give this from a Jewish Rabbi taken

from the same paper: "In his sermon yesterday morning in Temple Beth-El the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, preaching on 'The Healing Power of Religion,' used the life of Pope Benedict XV.

leader." said Dr. Schulman, "While Pope Benedict could not accomplish be the spiritual head of his great Church in Christendom, he exerted life and work as Supreme Pontiff, a tremendous influence on behalf of given elsewhere in this number of peace and used all his resources to alleviate suffering and to keep alive in men's minds the thought of their common humanity and of the healing power of religion. The world therefore offers a deserved tribute to his memory."

We may conclude these specimen from the letter of His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate to the United

"Brief as his pontificate was, he

ing revelation. Never in many cen- Irish bishops in favor of accepting and this I have done. The Catholic organ Germania this turies has the world so fully recog. the treaty. Not one bishop favored There is so much that is good and

The Germania scores also the Roman question been so near solu- are for its ratification." Junker Deutsche Tageszeitung for tion. Indeed, if not practically its unfriendly comment about the solved, it may be considered the theoretically atheistic advanced stage in the process of Ireland in Parliament assembled. Social Democratic Vorwaerts was solution. The question sometime known as the Temporal Power. has narrowed down to international

informed and reliable:

Foreign Affairs of Italy.

of the Pontiff and the extra terri- drawing the representatives from method of polling votes. tions accredited to the Holy See movement.

tion." and the Italian Government.

Giacomo della Chiesa was in all the mind and pen. "Of course we sympathize with world the man best fitted to guide Soon we hope he may go back to By the way he says that an M. P. storms of the past seven years.

God rest his soul; and may He may come to realize is worth the M. P.'s. vouchsafe to give us a worthy long struggle, and which, with its successor to rule His Church during compensations, is the highest not the law. the troubled years ahead.

'IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES"

Editor CATHOLIC RECORD:

Seumas MacManus of New York freedom while maintaining her City, to discover that the title place in the British Commonwealth. "Irish Free State" is a sorry joke When this great fact shall have appreciations with a paragraph and that at most not more than one been realized, then all Irishmen at half of Nationalist Ireland is agree home and abroad may see eye to able to the treaty. Can it be that eye on the question of Irish nation-Mr. MacManus, who has exercised ality. In the meantime we read personal self-determination by liv- with interest and sympathy the exercise to try to reconcile their lived to see a better appreciation ing for some time in the United views of those who fail to see beliefs with those of their Prussian of his attitude toward the warring States, nowdenies the elected repre- through Canadian eyes because they fellow-Protestants, as told in this nations and of his impartiality, his sentatives of the Irish Nation the anxiety to end the struggle and right to natural self-determination, Berlin, Jan. 22.-In contrast to his ceaseless efforts to bring relief the right to speak for the people of the Irish people than is Mr. Macworth the price paid for it. Ireland party in the recent elections. I am who perhaps for the first time in

the most indecent fashion, abuse Court of Rome is surely sufficient say that DAOR STAT means Slave leader screaming out abuse and and the process of "watering" the that the country might some day and vilify the Pope on his death- refutation of the predictions of the State not dear state, but the vilification of his opponents, Christian Faith being indulged in have need of the splendid young bed." The Germania particularly false prophets; and it is one of majority of the people of Ireland because the only hope a labor party more and more by some of its so- manhood that has developed from criticises the monarchist organ Der those quiet achievements of Benedict think differently. It is for the can have of doing general good to called adherents, renders timely a the Scouts. XV. that will make his reign mem- people of Ireland, not for people of the workingmen is, to rise higher, recent discourse by the director of It is a matter worthy of comment "Benedict was a foe of Germany. orable in the long distant future. Irish birth or descent who are living act more nobly, be more honest, be Stoneyhurst Observatory, the Rev. that the pulp mill towns of Northern The reconciliation of France with in America, to decide Ireland's more decent, than the average A. L. Cortie, S. J. Preaching in the Ontario, as elsewhere, have troops injustices to be committed against the Holy See may be considered as future. In the words of the Bishop politician of the old parties; and Saered Heart Church, Edinburgh, he or patrols of Boy Scouts. Boys of us that cried to heaven, but in an one great item of the achievement of Cloyne, urging the Dail to ratify here I found a man acting as a reminded his hearers that the true many nationalities have manifested address to a French delegation, just mentioned; but it is in itself the treaty: "It is for the people labor leader and shrieking out his believer had nothing to fear from a most enthusiastic interest in the great enough to give distinction to to choose. I think I know the base appeals to the passions and science, and could cordially welcome work, and the result has been that minds of the people of Cork on this prejudices of his audience. ism, with specific mention of Never since 1870 have the relations subject, and I believe that they at Luther's name, he likewise vilibetween State and Church in Italy all events are not for rejecting the it happens, I have, in my own way, anthropological and ethnological which means honor of the flag, been so cordial, never has the treaty. I believe that 95% of them been fighting labor's cause ever science all conspires to show the respect for Canadian institutions,

RECORD I intend to stand by the ago. Pope and notes with satisfaction as brought to a definite and decision ratified by the people of

our esteemed correspondent in re- unjust interpretation or any missecurities for the complete and spect of the Anglo-Irish Treaty and understanding. Kaiserist Prussian is far from absolute independence of the Holy the establishment of the Irish Free State. The rejection of the Treaty Recall; one of them explanatory Says a correspondent whose source would be, or rether, would have of information is evidently well- been, in our deliberate and con- and abusive. I have no more to vinced opinion, the catastrophe of say about the Recall than I have "The Roman question never Irish history; irreparable, in this already said. In its constitutional approached so closely a solution as generation at least. Nevertheless form, in the States where it has during the Paris Peace Conference, Mr. MacManus is a convinced re- been embodied in the State constituwhen Mgr. Cerretti, then Assistant publican and there are still republion, it has proved a blunder and a Secretary of State at the Vatican, licans in Ireland. It was the republinuisance, and its main result has was in the French capitol to insure lican struggle that achieved the been to lower the prestige and the rights and properties of the Treaty, and made possible the authority of the Legislature, and to German religious people who lived Irish Free State. We have reason rid all men of capacity of any the colonies assigned by mandate to to know that our readers, however desire to sit in it. England, France and Japan. He much they may disagree with As to the recall by party conven-Premier Orlando and Marquis Della interest in seeing Ireland through unfair and mischievous absurdity.

eyes.

See, now take part in Italian elec- As one of the founders of Sinn a meeting regulated by no law, as well as others for classes in tions, over a hundred Catholic depu- Fein, Mr. MacManus, though he subject to no court, authorized by tiesare in Parliament, three ministers applied for passports several times, nothing and no one but the persons are in the Cabinet, and instead of was not allowed by the British attending it, to undo by such means, the former estrangement, the most authorities to return to Ireland the work of a legal, constitutional cordial sympathy with the Vatican either during or since the War. So election, held under an elaborate is manifested by the Royal Family it is not "self-determination" that system of safeguards; so that it is has made him a resident of New as near fair play and equal oppor-Considering these things accom- York; but the recognition by the tunity for each individual elector plished during the brief span of British Government that he was too as anyone can hope to get in this Benedict's pontificate, and bearing good an Irishman to be allowed to imperfect world.

practical realization of republican aspirations.

Neither in Ireland, nor in the United States, nor often in England itself, nor in many other parts of the world is it realized or believed It has been reserved for your that Canada has achieved (or is on front page correspondent, Mr. the way of achieving) full national lack Canadian experience.

> THE RECALL AND OTHER MATTERS

By THE OBSERVER I have received some letters about some of my recent articles.

that certain reactionary papers ("possessed the sorry courage to, in of the world-wide influence of the confidence of th

since the days when I worked authenticity and veracity of the and love of the land of their fathers' With the editor of the CATHOLIC amongst and loved workmen long gospel of Christ, which set forth adoption.

habit of criticizing all parties when pares the way for faith, for in the tramp. One has seen perfect disit seemed needful to do so, and is We are in entire agreement with not going to be kept silent by any physical and biological, there is no seen the Scouts on duty during

The other letters were on the and civil; the other violent, unfair

had then several interviews with Seumas MacManus, still take keen tion, it is almost the last word in Torretta, the present Minister of Irish eyes-even Irish republican M. P.'s and M. P P.'s are elected under an elaborate system, in which "It is now understood that the That Seumas MacManus of every precaution is taken to ensure plan practically agreed upon con- Donegal has self-determined himself equal opportunity in voting; secret sisted in having a concordat con- as a citizen of New York is not ballot; certified lists of electors cluded between Italy and the Holy | quite true. He was one of the six | polls; oaths when necessary; agents See, by which the former would who in 1905 formed the National representing all parties concerned; recognize the liberty and independ- Council for the purpose of organiz- sworn officials; penalties for bribery; ence of the Papacy, the sovereignty ing the nation with a view to with- recounts by judges; uniform

toriality of the Vatican with an Westminster and setting up a By such a system a man is elected. adjacent territory extending a few Provisional Irish Parliament made But when he is to be recalled, and square miles where the Vatican up of these members and represen- all that work undone, what are we could build its own offices and tatives of public bodies. Thus was offered? A party convention. One where foreign embassies and lega- Sinn Fein launched as a political letter to me says anyone can attend a party convention. I-will ask the could reside. Notification of the It grew in importance and gentleman not to make fun of me. concordat would have been sent influence until Dail Eireann with Would he attend a Grit or Tory both by Italy and the Holy See its Capinet became the de facto convention? But suppose anyone to all the countries, so that it would Parliament and Government of could and everyone did, does the have had an international sanc- Ireland; carried on war with the gentleman realize what he is pro-British army of occupation; and posing? He is proposing to undo However that may be, Catholics finally negotiated with the British by means of a happy-go-lucky meetthe most loyal in Italy to the Holy Government the Treaty of Peace. ing, for that is all a convention is, hours for the purpose. This permit

in mind the restrictions imposed on return in troubled times to that If the gentleman does not see and his activities by the War, it requires loved land that gave him birth and appreciate the force of this, I have no exercise of faith to believe that still claims the great service of his no hope of ever being able to make him see it.

ada; a freedom which republicans sent or signature of two other

He is wrong about that; that is

NOTES AND COMMENTS

been made by the parent Catholic all these arguments there was but for solution. Truth Society of England in making one reply, 'Nothing doing.' an interesting bid for conversions amongst those whose position in life enable them to travel abroad. the Society established a reading room and reference library at tainments under distinguished auspices to raise funds for the maintenance and perpetuation of this good work.

such is much frequented by the of Ontario. best class of English visitors, people of intellectual habits who do not care for the dissipations of Monte Carlo, or the excitements of Nice. A considerable number of these people are retired Army officers and will be watched with interest by those in Europe or America

every advance in natural knowl- patriotism of the highest type has I was sorry to see it; because, as edge. Historical, archaelogical, been instilled into the young minds,

to revealed religion.

fundamental doctrines of the Chris- tion wherever possible. tian Faith, and even the central | Canada has need of Boys like the doctrine, the Divinity of Christ. Scouts and of manhood that this And yet if what one reads in the kind of boyhood represents. Canada daily papers truly reflects the state has need of the useful citizenship of belief among non-Catholics, here represented in these boys who live in Canada as well as abroad the and honor the flag and learn obedidoctrine of Christ's Divinity has ence to the law. become a mooted question which may be affirmed or denied by those piedged to preach His Name to poor that many boys under twelve years bewildered humanity. The Catholic Church alone in this age as in the Scouts but were prohibited from past stands firm upon the impregnable Rock.

"A PARENT" writes to the Toronto Globe complaining of the years. Since that time the action of the Board of Education of that city in regard to the teaching of French in the Public Schools. The curriculum in these schools, it appears, is so varied and comprehensive along other lines as to have made it necessary to exclude modern languages during the regular school hours. To get over this difficulty, however, those interested in such studies had formed themselves into study clubs and applied to the Board for permission to use the school premises after physical culture, dramatic training, dancing, etc., was approved and issued in November last, but having automatically lapsed at the end of the year, was not renewed, although those for the dancing and elocution classes were. It has since transpired that this omission was not as it first supposed, an oversight, but was intentional and deliberate. We leave "A Parent" to say the rest.

to the late trustees of 1921 had 6 a.m., Italian time) seven years seemed possibly useful and at all and four months after his election the great church that has lost its the bark of Peter through the Ireland and find it as free as Cancannot resign except with the cone events harmless, is now viewed by as Pope, September 3, 1914. their more intelligent successors the month before. His pontifidangerous and not to be encouraged ran its course co-incidentally with in 1922. It was represented to the most extensive and desolating them that seventy children had war from which the world has ever been enrolled in the class, the suffered, and came to its close when all the terrible problems created by teacher engaged and paid in advance or culminating because of the uni-An entirely new departure has and everything going on well. To versal conflict are still clamoring

> "There is possibly no legal remedy. The trustees have the power of was born in Pegli, in the Diocese of departing from the action of their Genoa, Italy, November 21, 1854. He was the scion of an ancient and At the opening of the present season predecessors and they mean to use noble family, of the ancient Ligurit. For what reason it is difficult | ian nobility, which has been termed to see. But when the time comes Mentone on the French Riviera, and for them to relinquish their power, have been holding a series of enter- should any of them seek re-election, should any of them seek re-election, they may find that parents who have been treated in such arbitrary fashion have the power of the vote.
>
> The promise the property of the late property is a signs in Italy. His father was the Marchese della Chiesa and his mother the Marchesa Giovanna Migliorati. Both died years ago.
>
> Migliorati. Both died years ago. fashion have the power of the vote on their side and will use it."

MENTONE IS widely known as in alone shedding sufficient light upon point of climate a most favored the ways and doings of the element spot on the Mediterranean, and as that controls the fair Capital city

BOY LIFE

TRAINING BOYS FOR CITIZENSHIP

When the Boy Scout Movement | was not won until seven years later, was inaugurated the primary and fundamental purpose behind the and that great patriotic purpose has not been lost sight of as the move-

Scouts is that which best equips tics, and was ordained priest on boyhood for good citizenship and is December 21, 1878. in no respect military, notwith-

His claims to be divine, If science One has seen the Boy Scouts in The Observer has been in the cannot give faith, it at least pre- first aid work, in camp and on the whole range of natural science, cipline and organization. One has single known process of nature, no days of sorrow and tragedy in coal law of nature, which runs counter camps, serving hot coffee to rescue crews delving among the wreckage for the bodies of unfortunate It was, averred Father Cortie, victims of mine explosions. One by confounding the natural and the has seen the boys taking part in supernatural, the laws deduced by historical pageants, being kind to observation and experience and the aged people, seeing some cripple truths of Faith and Revelation, that across a street in safety, aiding in the so-called modern churchman the search for lost persons and had been led to the denial of the furthering the campaign of sanita-

WHY WOLF CUB PACKS ? In 1914, the Chief Scout, finding of age were desirous of becoming doing so because of their lack of years, organized the Wolf Cub Packs for boys from eight to twelve movement has grown so that now there are Wolf Cubs all over the world. The aims of the junior organization are identical to the aims of the Boy Scouts Association, the only difference being the age of the boys. The method of training is similar to that employed in the Scout Troops, namely, the utmost possible responsibility being placed upon the boys themselves, thus developing the ability to control others and the true spirit of leadership which is perhaps man's most vital need in the world of today. The training for manhood through the medium of the Boy Scout Movement begins early in life and lasts till that manhood dies.

POPE BENEDICT XV.

PONTIFF WHO RULED THE CHURCH DURING WORLD

WAR PASSES AWAY Benedict XV., the two hundredth and sixtieth successor of St. Peter as Pope of Rome and Vicar of Jesus Christ, Supreme Pontiff, is dead. "A KNOWLEDGE of French which He died Sunday, January 22, at

The World War had begun only

HIS EARLY VOCATION Giacomo (James) Della Chiesa, a democratic aristocracy. bers of the della Chiesa family are prominent in the learned professions in Italy. His father was the The elder brother of the late Pope, n their side and will use it."

Comment is unnecessary, the fact lone shedding sufficient light upon della Chiesa family fought in the Italian Army during the War, and a favorite nephew of the late Pontiff gave his life at the front for

his country.

The Pope was a delicate child and when he was born grave doubt was expressed that he would live many this gold that a carly a his days. It is said that as early as his thirteenth year he pleaded with his father for permission to study for the priesthood. That permission when, at the age of twenty, James della Chiesa displayed to his father the diplomas which he had won in obedience to his father's desire that Holy Orders. He was educated in The work and training of the Boy couts is that which best equips

His great natural ability, anistanding the fact that some of the standing the fact that some of the whom he ministered and in the esteem of his superiors. His early career as an ecclesiastic was a providential preparation for the Though so small and apparently task which awaited him as Supreme Pontiff. He was closely and inti-mately associated with the diplomatic work and functions of the Holy See, being for many years trained in this branch of service under Cardinal Rampolla, with whom he served in Madrid from 1883 to 1887, and later in the State Department of the Vatican. He was appointed Consultor of the Holy Office in 1901. On December 22, 1907, he was consecrated Archbishop of Bologna. On May 25, 1914, a few months before the assassin's shot was fired at Sarajevo, which deluged the world in blood and tears he was made Cardinal. and tears, he was made Cardinal, and after Pope Pius X. died heart-broken during the first terrible month of the world catastrophe, James della Chiesa was elected to the throne of the Fisherman, September 8, 1914. He was crowned on

While there have been many Popes among the number who have ruled the Universal Church since St. Peter, who have assumed office at periods when active persecution at periods when active persecution of the Church made the path of the Church more hazardous and their personal fate more precarious than was the lot of Benedict XV., it can be said that no Pope ever came to the head of the Church at a time of

XV. will be remembered in history. But before some account of the nature of that work is given it may the nature of that work as given have be well to glance at the personality sultations with officials of the and human character of the devarious Congregations, or appointment of the work of parted Pontiff.

CHARACTER OF BENEDICT XV.

"Such a little Pope!" These were the words which sprang invol-untarily to the lips of a special cor-respondent of the National Catholic Welfare Council News Service, who was in Rome in May, 1921, to represent the Catholic press of the United States on the occasion of the elevation of Archof the elevation of Arch-bishop Dougherty of Philadelphia to the Cardinalate, when the cor-respondent attended the Pope's Mass in his private chapel and Mass in his private chapel and received Holy Communion from his Holy Father passed hands. The Holy Father passed through the chapel doors and paused so long at the foot of the aisle turning this way and that to give his blessing very sweetly and freely to all about him, without a sign of hurry, that the correspondent could easily study him where he knelt within reach of the Holy Father's hand. His height was about five feet six or seven, and though the Pope was small, his figure was perfectly proportioned, and he was distinguished by the dignified, subtle grace which sometimes aisle turning this way and that to fied, subtle grace which sometimes characterizes men of diminutive but

symmetrical frame.

The correspondent particularly noticed the grace with which he moved his hands when engaged in the great and awful work of offering the great and awful work of offering up the Holy Sacrifice at the Altar. "They swept a man's heart strings with a swift emotion," the corres-pondent continued. He noticed also that Benedict XV's face was not haggard and drawn and old as too often it seemed to be in his photographs. His strong face was delicately but deeply moulded with lines of thought, of care, and responsibility, and the sensitive lens of the camera invariab emphasized these lines. When he smiled an unforgetable warmth smiled an unforgetable warmen illuminated the pallor of his sharply cut features. Nevertheless, ordin-arily his face was unforgetably sad. When the correspondent saw him

again the impression of this sadness was deepened. "He made his was deepened. entrance," wrote the correspondent, into the great Sala Regia, rich entrance, with its famous frescoes, its tri-bunes draped with precious tapestries, on the famous Sedia Gesta-toria, carried on the shoulders of the Papal Throne-bearers, preceded, surrounded and followed by the Noble Guards, the Swiss Guards, the Palatine Guards, and with the great flabelli or pontifical with the great flabelli or pontifical fans heralding his approach. He wore a high gold mitre and was enveloped in a cope of scarlet cloth-of-gold so rich and splendid that it beggars description. How tired, how worn, how little he seemed, away up there over the heads of the kneeling throng on a level even kneeling throng, on a level even with those in the upper tribunes— he who had barely come to the shoulders of his stalwart guards on Sunday morning! His arms dropped to his knees every few ents, wearied with the weight Sala Ducale, passing an endless file each one, individually and personally, his blessing."

Inty-live, physicians and surgeons, all ministers of religion, and those unfit for military service of no

The heavy cope, the towering mitre, all the solemn accessories of ceremony and ritual seemed to the correspondent as symbols of the ceremony and ritual seemed to the correspondent as symbols of the vast weight and pressure of Benedict XV.'s awful position as Head of the Church, the Vicegerent of Christ, Father of Christ, Father of Christ, Father of Christ, praying, living and dying toiling, praying, living and dying for the world that was "so uncomprehending, apparently so deaf to present to the sick and wounded prisoners and t

of frail, or at least delicate physique, Pope Benedict XV. capacity for work was commented upon by many journalists and other observers. Indeed his capacity in that respect was considered extraordinary. A writer in the London Mail in 1920, in the course of a study of the Pope's world influence which was widely commented upon throughout the press, and who termed Benedict XV. "the most influential Pope since the Reformaso described the details of tion," his daily life as to show that the late Holy Father was capable of the same type of mental concentration and of that arduous application through long hours of toil that have marked men of exceptional genius for work. Although seldom in bed before midnight, he would be up and dressed every morning at up and dressed every morning at five o'clock, though his Mass would not be said until six. The interval was spent in mental prayer, meditation, and in reading the Scriptures or one of the Fathers of the Church, always in Latin. Following his celebration of his own Mass he would then assist at another Mass as an act of thanksgiving, "kneeling humbly as if he were an altar boy, said the London Mail.

At eight o'clock the Pope's breakhead of the Church at a time of such tremendous social, moral and religious struggle and crisis as did Benedict XV.

It is by the work he accomplished for God and humanity as Vicar of Jesus Christ on Earth that Benedict XV, will be remembered in history. desk. In addition would be impor-tant audiences with visiting prelates or priests, or pilgrims from all over the world, and there would be conments or plans or messages to deliver. All this mass of business was arranged according to a strict schedule, and all appointments and interviews were made in advance. ese five hours at work would be followed by a solitary dinner, very simple, almost vegetarian in its character; bread, fruit, olives,

week, month after month, year after year. There were many days on which Pope's the Pope adhered strictly to a rule of silence and would not pronounce a single word aloud except when he a single word aloud except when he was at Mass. There were many other days on which the Pope abstained from food entirely. After a brief siesta, he would usuwork would continue uninter-ruptedly. Between six and eight the Holy Father would read Office, anticipating Matins and Lauds. At eight o'clock he would resume consultations and audiences, usually with Cardinals or Bishops. By nine o'clock His Holiness would retire to his private Chapel and recite the rosary of the Blessed Virgin. After this he would take his evening meal, practically a repetition of dinner, and then the Holy Father would return to his desk for work, which often kept him there anticipating Matins and Lauds. At work, which often kept him there until after midnight. Notwithstanding all this strain of work, and Pope Benedict XV. was scarcely ever sick. A constant vital energy animated and sustained him

animated and sustained throughout all his arduous life. HIS WORK DURING WORLD WAR At the very beginning of his pon-tificate, Pope Benedict XV. made clear to the world that he had laid down for himself a plan of action which would put into effect the which would put into effect the principles of peace and good-will, of love, human brotherhood, and charity toward all, which are the principles of Holy Church, given by Christ, and the sole object of the mission of His Church on earth. From these principles followed the absolutely non-political, moral and envirtual neutrality of the Holy See. spiritual neutrality of the Holy See, and the unremitting and often mis understood efforts of the Holy Father to shorten or to end the frightful conflict, and his world-

of his great cope as he gave his blessing right and left. He had come a long journey from the pontifical vestries, through the double to the belligerent nations to send back to their own countries all of spectators on the way. Now and then he moistened his lips. He was interned, or who had been made pale. But the same sweet agreeableness was in his dark eyes. He seemed to see everyone and to give seemed to see everyone and to give individually and parson.

attention to alleviating the lot of the sick and wounded prisoners and those who were not altogether inca-

taken as were expressed by the Central International Committee of

War, placing them in communica-tion with their-families, and bringing to them physical and moral assistance, was established by the Pope. Scarcely had the first great Pope. Scarcely had the his and battles been fought in August and battles been fought in August and September, 1914, upon the fields of Fianders and Northern France before letters from bishops, priests, and anxious families poured into the Vatican. They contained inquiries concerning soldiers whose fate or whereabouts could not be determined. Some of the petitions for mined. Some of the petitions for help came to cardinals and bishops but the largest number were sent to the Holy Father himself. Before the end of 1914 this correspondence had become so excessive that the Pope established a special office to secure the rapid and businesslike investigation of all cases. This central office in time established branches in Paderborn, Freiburg in Switzer-land. Later on a similar bureau was opened in Vienna. Although this bureau had a working force amounting to more than two hun, dred persons, including Cardinal Gasparri, who as Secretary of State supervised the work of the bureau, hundreds of requests for assistance sent in, and made recommendations in thousands of cases. All the intricate and far-reaching work of this international bureau of prisoner relief was done absolutely free, all expenses being borne by the Holy Father.

The charitable intervention of the late Pope on behalf of prisoners of war, other than soldiers, in practi-cally all the countries concerned in the War, would form a special chapter, and deal with thousands of cases where the death penalty or declarations of imprisonment were remitted or mitigated through his personal efforts.

HIS PLEAS FOR PEACE These personal exertions of beneficence did not, however, engage the whole attention of the Supreme Pontiff. His main duty, his chief aim, was to oppose the War spirit itself, and to exert all his newer itself, and to exert all his power and influence to bring the world back to peace. His very first message to the world after his election was a pleading letter to all the warring nations, begging them in the name of God and for the sake of humanity to put an end to the conflict and restore peace to the world. He strove to induce them to at least act of Christian devotion toward Him," in the hope that such a truce-of God might lead to permanent peace. But his counsel was disregarded. In January, 1916, he again issued a letter, imploring the nations to cease warring and to restore peace. In February, he ordered a day of prayer to be observed throughout the entire world, to implore God's mercy. In May he ordered a fast of three days for the same purpose and there was hardly a month after the War commenced that the Pope did not exert some

special endeavor to put an end to it. Whilst the most binding sanctions of international treaties and mutual the weight of his unparalleled responsibilities, and although he was frail points of international law dealing sides, the voice of Benedict XV. insistently and persistently pro-claimed the principles of moral law and called upon the nations to give claimed the principles of moral law and called upon the nations to give heed. In the secret consistory of December first, 1916, when the late Pope referred to the New Canon Law, he took advantage of the occasion to protest against many violations of the law of nations during the War, repeating the same protest uttered in his first allocution of January 2, 1915. He spoke as of January 2, 1915. He spoke as

follows:
"We behold how, in these terrible upheavals, persons and things con-secrated to God are, without regard to dignity and worth, exposed to the most shameful treatment, and yet they ought to be inviolable both by the law of God and the law of nations. We see great numbers of peaceful citizens, despite the tears wide and exceedingly fruitful labors to alleviate as far as possible the sufferings and unhappy results of the War.

Three months after the out-break of the War, the Holy Father sent a telegram addressed to the Sovereigns and Heads of all the States at War, proposing that prisoners incapacitated for military service should be exchanged. On January, 11, 1915, the Pope further proposed

As a writer of a special article on the subject of the Pope's work during the War, published in the Catholic Register of Toronto, Canada, states, "The Pope's attitude throughout the War and also also in the Pope's attitude the party and proposed the state of the Pope's attitude the Pope's work during the Pope's attitude t unfit for military service of no during the protracted negotiations matter what age.

The Holy Father next turned his three qualities: impartiality, characterized by

wishes that such action should be becoming in the Father of all, who highways of prosperity and progmust love all his children; an ress. earnest striving to be of the great-"(4) All damages to be repaired. express purpose of tracing missing soldiers and other victims of the War, placing them in converted to all, and this without respect to all, and the proposition of the propositio a duty imposed upon us by virtue of the high office to which Christ has called us. Finally we have been animated by a constant care, as is proper to our mission of peace and good will, to do all in our power to put an end to these cvils, and to arouse more kindly feeling in nations and their rulers."

In two important documents, the as those in debate between Italy In two important documents, the first being his address to the nations at war and to their rulers on July 28, 1915, and in his peace note of August 1, 1917, Benedict XV. referred to the legitimate desire of nations for freedom and proclaimed nations for freedom, and proclaimed the right which every nation has to live and define the true and sound spirit of nationalism: "He that nations do not die," "Humbled and oppressed they indignantly bear the yoke fastened upon them, they slowly prepare for the day of deliverance and transmit from generation to generation a grim heritage of hatred and revenge." Thus warning the rulers of nations which kept other nations in bondage of the evil results of their course, then, in the directing chief of the work was at all times the Holy Father himself.

He was constantly asking for information about the prisoners, reading instance and in their course, then, in his peace appeal of August 1, 1917, the Pope asked, "Why not then calmly and conscientiously weigh the right and instance appeal of August 1, 1917, the Pope asked, "Why not then calmly and conscientiously weigh the right and instance appeal of August 1, 1917, the Pope asked, "Why not then calmly and conscientiously weigh the right and conscientiously weigh the right and conscientiously weight and conscient and consci just national aspirations of peoples?" And he exhorted all to take into account in their peace endeavors, "in the measure of endeavors, "in the measure of what is just and possible, all national aspirations."

The Pope's condemnation of the unjust invasion of Belgium was publicly and solemnly pronounced in his first allocution of 1915 (22 January.) The meaning of that condemnation was made still more explicit by an additional letter, dated July 6, 1915, from the Cardinal Secretary of State to Mr. Van den Heuvel, the Belgian Minister at the Vatican, which explicitly declares that the invasion of Belgium is included in the injustices condemned by the Holy Father. Here are the words of the Cardinal:

"On August 4, 1914, Baron von Bethmann-Hollweg, Chancellor of the German Empire, openly defacts by means of an investigation, cannot give a verdict, nevertheless in the present case the German Chancellor himself admitted that in to proclaim a truce on Christmas to an in Our Lord, Jesus Christ and an in Our Lord, Jesus Christ and an of neutrality had been committed in opposition to all international law, although he claimed that military necessity required it. It fol-lows therefore that the invasion of Belgium is directly included in the words of the consistorial allocution of January 22, 19 5, which openly condemned every act of injustice, wherever or for whatsoever motive

The Pope did all in his power to prevent reprisals among the belligerents, for at bottom he regarded them as the explosion of a social 'vendetta'' which resulted in harm and injury to innocent citizens.

After the capture of the crews of two German submarines, the U.-8 with warfare, were being violated, and the U.-12 the English Governand shamefully shattered on all ment confined the men in the Naval Detention Camps at Chatham Dockyard and Danvenport. Germany in reprisal treated a similar number of

fered and the matter was settled without any further question of

Many other cases could be men-

tioned. Though the work of Pope Benedict XV. to bring the world back to peace seemed at the time to be ineffective, nevertheless it has be-come more and more evident since the close of the conflict that the advantages of his impartial position during the War, and of his insist-ence upon the fact that moral principles must be at the foundation of all lasting attempts at reconstruction, have been very great. He insisted, in season and out of season, that the fundamental point was that the material force of arms rible crimes and again condemn every act of injustice, no matter by whom it may have been committed."

unat the material force of arms should give way to the moral force of right. He showed in his appeal of August 1, 1917, that the following practical points. ing practical points were to be dealt with by the nations, and could only be on durby the nations, and could only be dealt with by the application of the moral force of right.

"(1) Disarmament or the simultaneous and reciprocal diminution

of armament in the measure deemed

of armament in the measure deemed necessary, and the abolition of enforced conscription.

'2) Arbitration. Or settling all questions in dispute among nations by recourse to a Court of Arbitration which shall judge the question.

"(5 A just reparation when in particular cases there are special reasons for making it. (6) The evacuation of Belgium with the guarantee of Belgium's full political, military and economic independence; the evacuation of

the French occupied territory; restitution of the German colonies. and Austria, Germany and France, must be examined in a spirit of con ciliation, taking into consideration the aspirations of the peoples and common welfare of humanity.

") Adjustment according to the laws of equity and justice of all other territorial and political ques-tions, notably. The adjustment of the Armenian question, the adjust-ment of the Balkan question, a territorial adjustment of those countries which form a part of the ancient Kingdom of Poland.

HIS PROPOSALS ACCEPTED BY STATESMEN

On January 5, 1918, Mr. Liloyd George addressed a deputation of Majors' delegates who had met to discuss the question of war effectves. On January 8, of the same year, the President of the United States addressed a message to Congress in which he outlined his war aims and his peace program.

Both statesmen substantially agreed on the points set forth by the Pope. They agreed, 1, on disarmament; 2, arbitration; 3, the freedom of the seas; 4, the restoration of Belgium; 5, the return of the occupied territories; 6, proper indemnities; 7, on Poland.

indemnities; 7, on Poland. As the smoke of the world-wide battle fields cleared away and the thundering of the guns ceased, Benedict XV., in common with all the leaders of the forces of human-ity, gazed appalled upon a world changed beyond the comprehension of all save those whose knowledge of all save those whose knowledge of history and the previous constitution of human society gave them a measure of comparison. The lonely Prisoner of the Vatican possessed a Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Empire, openly declared in the Reichstag, that by the invasion of Belgium, Germany had violated that country's neutrality in violated that country's neutrality in violated that country's neutrality in any actual consistency of international laws. flict, one party accuses the other and that other denies the charges, and though the Holy See, unable as it is to get at the full truth of the facts to get at the facts to get at the f the German confederation and of many states of the Balkans. Russia Russia was in the hands of the Bolsheviki, those determined enemines of religand their armies seemed threatening to overrun Europe.
Millions of men, mostly in the
flower of their youth, had been slain; the earth was full of mourn-ing women and helpless children. Famine even unto starvation was sweeping away millions more of human lives. International comhuman lives. International commerce was paralyzed. The entire mechanism of human society was strained perhaps beyond repair. A war between the united forces of labor and those of capital seemed certain to follow the physical warfare. And, more serious even the economic, the political, and the social problems which presented themselves on every side, were the deeper, spiritual problems which the Holy Father knew to be at the root of all human things. His root of all human things. His famous statement issued at Christmas, 1920, produced the profoundest impression. not only in Catholic circles but among all thoughtful men and women. Public leaders and powerful organs of the press commented upon the Pope's analy sis of the evils of society, in which he declared that five plagues, or wounds, were threatening the death of civilization, namely, the denial of authority, hatred between man and man, the frantic pursuit of pleasure. aversion of work, and neglect of the spiritual end of mankind. For these evils, the Holy Father continued, the only remedy was the teaching of the Gospel which alone

could bring order and the true redemption of society. INCREASED INFLUENCE OF VATICAN

The tremendous work accomplished by Pope Benedict XV. in dealing with the disorganization of society and the cataclysmic moral evils of the day, has been recognized within the last year in something of its true proportions. Article after article has appeared in the important European and American reviews and magazines, for the most part written by non-Catholic publicists, diplomats and students of world affairs, all concurring in one point, namely, that although when the War broke out the influence of the Catholic Church, the world of international, political and social affairs, seemed to be at its lowest ebb, no phenomenon of the war or of post-war conditions was more striking and more unmis-takable than the fact that the Holy See under the leadership of Benedict XV. had with amazing rapidity and power become the most potent moral factor in the world.

According to one such commentator, a writer in the Fortnightly

has suddenly recovered: throughout Europe, and even in Asia Minor the Church has taken its place in politics. . . . In Central Europe especially, in the new States and the new-old States, the Vatican has established its authority. Catholic parties are in the ascendant. In Italy, they hold the balance of power and can make and unmake Ministries. . . . What is true of Italy is true of the majority of European countries, in spite of Socialist boasts and Socialist successes. Everywhere Catholicism is better organized and stronger as a political force than at any time during the present generation.

ing the present generation.
"The Pope has followed up these letter in which he plainly puts himself at the head of a society or family of people to guarantee their own independence and to defend law and order in the world. He makes himself the great exponent of the idea of a league of nations, and although he discusses it in the abstract and perhaps without direct reference to the existing League, he thereby puts himself in the place of the ill-fated President Wilson. He would have, however, such a League founded upon Christianity—that is to say on Catholicism—and in this case the efficacious contribution of the Church is promised. Is not, he asks, the Church in reality already the most perfect type of a universal society How closely the statesmen of the

world have watched this tremendous growth of Catholic influence under Pope Benedict XV. can be gauged by the manner in which the diplomatic representatives at the Vatican have opened or reassumed official diplomatic relations with the Holy See. All the principal European liever in practical sanctity. He powers, including Russia, and the held it as a fixed belief expressed more important of the South Ameron many occasions that the ican countries, now have ambascanonized list of the saints was ican countries, now have ambas-sadors or ministers at the Vatican. In all, twenty-seven nations of the tive, for he said that the world at

that in January, 1919, the Holy Father received at the Vatican the first American President ever to call there, when Woodrow Wilson, accompanied by Admiral Cary T. the enormous increase in the power

of the Church would, of course, make a grievous error, since all the was the representative of Jesus one firm, never ceasing, and Christ on earth, and the increase of the flock of Christ, and the proper the animating principles of Benedict XV.

HIS INTEREST IN THE PRESS Following the example of Pope Leo XIII. and Pius X., the late Benedict XV. never lost an appropriate occasion to promote interest in and support of the Catholic press by the clergy and the laity of the whole Catholic world. He took a particular interest in the exertions put forthalong this line by the Hierarchy of the United States, when they formed the National Catholic Welfare Council. At the time of the establishment of the National Catholic Welfare Council's News Service, as one of the main activities of its Press and Publicity Department, Pope Benedict sent his blessing to the service, in a special message which was carried on the first news sheet issued by the National Catholic Welfare Council. This message was as follows : "The Holy Father has learned

with much pleasure of the estab-lishment of the National Catholic Press Bureau. His Holiness most cordially extends the Apostolic Blessing to the service you have Eternal City. inaugurated to improve the Catholic papers of the United States. The work of the American Catholic papers has been most praiseworthy. They have been an effective auxiliary to the pulpit in spreading the Faith. The credit to which they are entitled is enhanced by the difficulties they have had to meet. Those who are conducting them will be pleased and heartened by your establishment for their benefit of an efficient press organization in Washington, which also will have representation in the leading capitals of Europe and South America. They are now to have the aid which they are now to have the aid which
they so long deserved. As the news
standard of Catholic journals is
raised, undoubtedly the support
given them by the Catholic reading ness invokes good-will and coopera-

macy than it has ever been. It is tion from all who will be parties to not only in France that this power has suddenly recovered: throughout taken, to the end that it may be

the newspapers adherent to the National Catholic Welfare Council

and to the whole American people.
"We heartily wish that the sai newspapers, under the wise and paternal guide of the Episcopate, may develop ever more widely their action for the good of the people and the defense of the patri-mony of doctrine and charity held by the Catholic Church for the benefit of humanity.

"Well acquainted with the serious purposes of American Catholics and their devotion towards this Apostolic See, while we send to them our paternal benediction we express the wish that their activity in the fertile field of the press may bear ever more abundant fruits and, like Evangelical mustard-seed, grow into a strong and mighty tree which under the shadow of its branches will gather all the souls thirsting after truth, all the hearts beating for the good."

STRONG FOR PRACTICAL SANCTITY

Pope Benedict was a great be liever in practical sanctity. very far indeed from being exhausrelations broken off since the time of Henry VIII., France, which has returned to Rome after a most bitter breaking away, and Protestant Holland, while semi-official relations broken off since the time than the world ever knew about. He urged those who were attracted toward religious life but unable to embrace it to express their sanctity in working in the world activals. bitter breaking away, and Protestant Holland, while semi-official relations have been established between the Vatican and China, Japan, Turkey, and Lithuania. It is rumored also that Japan will soon seek to be represented at Power and St. Thomas Aquinas, fell within rumored also that Japan will soon seek to be represented at Rome, and even the deepest breach that existed between the Holy See and any nation, namely, the breach between the Vatican and the Italian Government, shows many signs of being heridged before long. ment, snows many signs of being bridged before long.

An interesting circumstance in connection with the growing importance of the Holy See under Pope Benedict XV. was the fact that in January 1919, the Holy of Christian love inviting and peace. opportunity to preach the principles of Christian love, justice and peace. He was the staunch upholder of the social philosophy of Pope Leo XIII., seeking at all times to secure just dealings between workingmen, their dealings between workingmen and service in the secure of the secure o accompanied by Admiral Cary 1.
Grayson, called at the Vatican and was received by the Holy Father.
But those who would attribute to the diplomatic activity of Pope Benedict XV, the chief credit for the company in the power. with force but without violence the inroads of Socialism, Bolshevism and intellectual Paganism. Perdiplomatic shrewdness and states-manlike qualities of the Holy Father were fed from deeper springs than the ambitions of tem-springs than the ambitions of temporal or material policy. First of adage that to labor is to pray. The all, and before all other things, he

TOMBS OF POPES

The Church knows with precision the locality of nearly all the burial places of the long line of Popes, beginning with the first Pontiff who died on a cross in A. D. 67 on the slope of the Vatican Mount, down to him who died a few perches from this spot in A. D. 1914—Pope Pius X. Many lie in Christendom's cathedral—St. Peter's, others in S. Giovanni Laterano—the Pope's own cathedral, more sleep in S. Maria Maggiore, in S. Andrea della Valle of the Theatines, in S. Marcello on of the Theatines, in S. Marcello on the Corso of the Servites of Mary, in S. Maria spora Minerva, the "Title" of His Eminence Cardinal Farley, Archbishop of New York, in S. Croce of the Cistercians, on the heights of the Capitol, in S. Maria in Aracoeli of the Friars Minor; in S. Clemente of the Irish Dominicans, the "Title" of His Eminence Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston; in S. Maria in bishop of Boston; in S. Maria in Trastavere, the "Title" of the Trastavere, the "Title" of the late Cardinal Gibbons, in the Church of the Twelve Apostles, tended by the Conventuals, and other edifices here and there throughout the

And more sleep in churches in various parts of Italy, having died away from their royal seat in exile, away from their royal seat in exile, victims of rapacious princes or ambitious anti-popes. In Florence, Naples, Perugia, Vitorbo, Arezzo, Forrera, Aquila, where he of the "Gran Rifiuto" lies enshrined, and in the great Benedictine monastery of Monte Casino. And in Avignon sleep their last sleep the Popes whom adversity forced to dwell far from the City of the Martyrs. But, though we know where the bodies though we know where the bodies of the Popes were laid, this does not mean that we know where lie the ashes of all. Persecutions and the passage of twenty centuries have seen to this.

Nothing that is excellent can be wrought suddenly.—Jeremy Taylor,

FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY

THE MERCY OF GOD er both to grow until the harvest, and time of the harvest I will say to the ; Gather up first the cockle and bind bundles to burn but the wheat gather my bara." (Matt xiii. 39.)

What a true picture this parable of the cockle and the wheat gives us of the members of Christ's Church! The wheat, the good, the cockle, the bad, grow and flourish together. From the very beginning of its growth, the cockle could be pulled up and destroyed; but it is allowed to grow together with the wheat up and destroyed; but it is allowed to grow together with the wheat until the harvest time, when it will be burned. God could eject the unworthy from among the just, but He rather chooses to let them flourish along with the just until the day of reckoning, when He will administer to them their just

We are almost amazed to see how many of the undeserving prosper and are apparently happy. Many, without an insight into God's truths and methods, are wont to complain and even doubt His justice. But this should not be so, for the world is but the soil upon which the good and the bad flourish—the former meriting and bearing fruit; the latter bringing forth fruits also, but not worthy of eternal life, and being allowed opportunity after apportunity of embracing the frue faith of Christ. The time will come when justice will be rendered. Life is not the time for its evident rendition, but the end of life—the time should be rendered.

it would be necessary to destroy much cockle, to condemn many to punishment. In our charity, we should rather see this delayed, hoping in the meantime for the reform of the delinquents. God would repel, we may say, did He always, before man's span is run, exercise strict justice in his case. But since there is ever a chance for betterment, a possibility of a change betterment, a possibility of a change of will, God waits for both. It is not His desire to destroy the sinner, mend his ways. Were this not so, served from destruction; something He never would have sent His divine that remains as a keepsake of one the sinner. Man fell through his own fault, with a knowledge of his disobedience, and God must in justice demand that he return of his own free will. He can not, without World War. destroying the nature of man, force him back to His grace. We, who are endeavoring to serve Him, do we not feel instinctively the justice was after the Saint has departed

righteous rob the righteous of their wealth and possessions is not the rule but the exception. The wicked rob their kind more than they rob the good. Some, we must admit. death; for example, the aprons and thrive upon the poor, but poverty handkerchiefs that touched St. always does not connote justice. In fact, in this great country, of ours, it may well be doubted if those whom we call poor outshine in virtue those with a goodly share of material blessings or with means cross of Christ, His tunic, His windsufficient to be comfortable. There are many deserving poor, but in many cases they are deserving because of their poverty, and not because of their virtue. In our charity we should not—we do not—make this distinction, but it is mentioned to confirm the truth we are considering. We must remember that it is an eternal truth that worldly riches and material plenty are no special sign of God's favor. And those are unjust who are often heard to say that frequently God gives more to the wicked than to the righteous. Material blessings are only secondary gifts from God, except in cases where He manifestly grants them. No doubt you know of many who have come into their possessions by doubtful methods—you will not blame God for this. If you are rash enough to do so, you should for the same reason blame. sufficient to be comfortable. possessions by doubtful methods—
you will not blame God for this.
If you are rash enough to do so, you should for the same reason blame God for all the sins of man. Man in this world can obtain things that after he had been burned for the same reason blame twidence is available to both the religious symbolism of the establish the custom from the candles and the special benediction that they bring down from heaven upon those who use them with devotion. For, we should not forget that after he had been burned that after he had been burned the candles and the special benediction that they bring down from heaven upon those who use them with devotion. For, we should not forget that after he had been burned that after he had been burned the candles and the special benediction that they bring down from heaven upon those who use them with devotion. For, we should not forget that after he had been burned that they bring down from heaven upon those who use them with devotion. For, we should not forget that after he had been burned that after he had been burned the candles and the special benediction that they bring down from heaven upon those who use them with devotion. For, we should not forget that after he had been burned the candles and the special benediction that they bring down from heaven upon those who use them with devotion. For, we should not forget that after he had been burned to both the religious symbolism of the candles and the special benediction that they bring down from heaven upon those who use them with devotion.

that is all God asks of most of us, though at the same time we also may be the means of bringing others to heaven. But our first duty, egoistical though it may seem, is our own salvation; our first responsibility is our own sanctification. It is not selfish, because when doing this we are glorifying God and serving Him—actions that keep from them even the sem lance of selfishness. Nay, it is the only thing that will make us acceptable to God. He who tries to be an apostle in any sense of the word, though he lavish his possessions for the sake of others, unless his principal work be his own salvation, will be helped not at all by his

FIVE MINUTE SERMON activities. God will hold you accountable for your own salvation first. He made you to save yourself first, and others afterwards. Had He made you as one already saved, it would be different. Had He made you primarily responsible for others first, it would be different, but He made you to glorify Him, saving your own soul first, and if possible the souls of others

while saving your own.

We do not, as a rule, know the workings of God in the hearts of others. We can not tell whether they are in His favor or not. We can not see their hearts. We do not know for what reason He often acts differently with prairies individuals. differently with various individuals. But we can know, if we recall the fact that He is infinitely just, that His ways with all, even the greatest His ways with all, even the greatest of sinners, are the best. It should not trouble us, disturb us, or cause us to doubt in the least, when we see the manner of His workings with some. It is only on the general judgment day that His justice will appear in all its beauty to us. In the mentione the wheat and the How true this picture is to life? the meantime the wheat and the cockle-the good and the bad-will thrive together. He will remain unchanged. But if we are doing our duty as best we know how, we can feel certain that we are gaining merits that will crown us with glorious immortality. There are many truthseven of earth that we can not understand. Shall we expect here on earth to have a clear knowlwhen justice will be rendered. Effective that the time for its evident rendition, but the end of life—the time of the spiritual harvest.

This being the case, we cannot may change most of it and substitute that the second of the spiritual harvest. Should justice be done at present, it would be necessary to destroy much cockle, to condemn men to the state of the state

SAINTS

but to coax him by every means to mend his ways. Were this not so, served from destruction; something He never would have sent His division of the clothing of man, to suffer and to die a cruel death, for the sinner. Man fell through his of the Declaration of Independence;

of His ways? The attractiveness of His love is in itself almost equal to a force, and it is enough to bring back him who wishes to return to his father's home.

It is not an injustice to the just It is not an injustice to the just that the wicked flourish as they do, and often more so. God has provided sufficiently for all, and there is an abundance for the good and the bad. That sometimes the unichteeus rob the righteous of their in its strictest sense. We refer to it as a second class relic when it is not any part of the Saint's body, but rather something that belonged to him during life: for example, clothes, books, etc. It is spoken of as a third class relic in its strictest sense. We refer to it as a second class relic when it is not any part of the saint's power of the saint's if it is neither any part of the Saint's body, nor anything that belonged to him, but something that touched their body, either in life or after

There ing sheet, the manger wherein He come from God—yes; but certain individuals have things which God never intended them to have. Certainly we can not say that they received them from God.

that after he had been burned at the stake, his disciples carried away his bones, "which are more valuable than precious stones, and laid them in a suitable place, where the Lord will permit us to gather the large teacher teacher and been burned at that after he had been burned at the stake, his disciples carried lawy his bones, "which are more valuable that after he had been burned at the stake, his disciples carried away his bones, "which are more valuable that after he had been burned at the stake, his disciples carried away his bones, "which are more valuable that after he had been burned at the stake, his disciples carried away his bones, "which are more valuable than precious stones, and laid them in a suitable place, where the large that after he had been burned at the stake, his disciples carried away his bones, "which are more valuable than precious stones, and laid them in a suitable place, where the large that the stake, his disciples carried away his bones, "which are more valuable than precious stones, and laid them in a suitable place, where the large that the stake, his disciples carried away his bones, "which are more valuable than precious stones, and laid them in a suitable place, where the large that the large that the stake, his disciples carried away his bones, "which are more valuable than precious stones, and laid them in a suitable place, where the large that the la

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624 CHAMPLAIN ST., MONTREAL "For 3 years, I suffered constantly from Kidney Disease and Liver Trouble. My health was miserable and nothing in the way of ordinary medicine did me any good.

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for? Through the Council of Trent the Charch says "that the sacred bodies of martyrs and of other Saints that are living with Christ are to be held in veneration by the faithful." We rightly honor them, the bodies of the Saints, on account of what they were, and what they will become. What were they? As will become. What were they? As the Council of Trent says, they were the living members of Jesus Christ and the temples of the Holy Ghost; they were victims acceptable to God by reason of their mortifica-tion, penance or martyrdom; they the instruments of good works and of the most signal virtues. What will they become? Faith in the resurrection tells us that those bones, which now appear so small ones, which now appear so small and so worthless, will forever be clothed with glory. As for the various objects that have belonged to Saints, we honor them as so many monuments of their virtues and as precious souvenirs of their persons, so that in honoring the relics, we honor the Saints to whom they belonged, and in honoring the Saints we honor God whose friends they are—the same God who so honors them Himself, and who commands us to honor them.

Is there anything superstitious in the proper veneration of relics No. On the contrary, it is lawful and praiseworthy, since we do not attribute any power to the relies themselves, but to the Saint to whom the relic belonged. Do we not in our daily lives preserve with the greatest care little things that have belonged to dear and loved ones? How many of us have keep-sakes that we value? Do we not respect the graves of celebrated citizens? What we do in these cases is similar to our veneration of the Saint's relics.—The Tablet.

THE FEAST OF THE PURIFICATION

The Feast of the Purification is associated in the popular mind with the solemn blessing of candles. The key of the liturgical signification of this blessing is found in the Nunc-Dimittis, or Song of the Prophet Simeon; especially in the words: "A light to the revelation of the Contillation of the Continuation of the Con of the Gentiles, and the glory of thy people Israel." Our blessed Lord is brought before us on this day as the Light of the world, shining in the darkness of heathendom and the shadows of Judaism, the true Light

mas Day are not only blessed for use in Church, but also for the private use of the faithful in their

homes.

First of all, every Catholic home should have its own blessed candles. One never knows when serious illness is coming. Then it is necessary to summon the priest to administer Our duty in reference to God and our salvation is, first of all and essentially, our individual worthiness. We must save ourselves—that is all God asks of most of us, though at the same time we also chapter of the most year. The means are the means of bringing others of the means are the means of bringing others.

97 Piece

Dinner Set

and Lovely Set of

Rogers Spoons

scouring the neighborhood in search for a blessed candle. Of course, the family feels mortified at having the priest waiting so long and all sorts of excuses are offered to explain the lack of candles. Either the candles were hidden away for safekeeping, or someone had borrowed them or the folks in the house had just intended to get them! Well, well, are these statements really true?

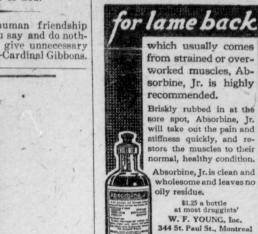
In the good old days a blessed candle was always lighted at the time of a heavy storm to beging for services or belief on the nome and be a blessed candle was always lighted at the time of a heavy storm to beging for excuses are offered to explain the lack of candles. Either the blessed Sacrament. Again, even apart from sickness and death the blessed candle should have a place of honor in the home and be a sign of the Catholic life of its inmates. In the good old days a blessed candle was always lighted at the time of a heavy storm to beging for excuses are offered to excluse are at the same time burning before the Blessed Sacrament. Again, even apart from sickness and death the blessed candle should have a place of honor in the home and be a sign of the Catholic Church the home is linked to the sanctuary. Religion is the everyday life, not merely on Sundays and Holydays. The blessing on Candlemas Day serves to remind us that it is one of the sacramentals the use of which is a place of honor in the home and be a sign of the Catholic life of its inmates. In the good old days a blessed candle was always lighted at the time of a heavy storm to beg God's protection on the home. Are just the preligious custom of your father and or candles are at the same time burning before the Blessed Sacrament. The blessing on Candlemas Day serves to remind us that it is one of the sacramentals the use of which is a sign of the Catholic life of its inmates. In the good old days a blessed candle was always lighted at the time of a heavy storm to beg for the catholic properties.

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Absorbine 3

Could Not Eat

Constipation is caused by a torpid condition of the liver. Dosing with salts, castor oil, etc., to move the bowels, cannot afford more than temporary relief.

If you are to rid yourself of this ailment and the scores of annoying symptoms and diseases which come in its wake, it is necessary to get the liver right by such treatment as is suggested in this letter:

Mrs. Alvin Richards, R. R. No. 1, Seeley's Bay, Ont., writes: "For two years I was afflicted with indigestion, and in the morning when I got up my breath was bad. I had a poor appetite, and just felt like eating certain foods. I used many different me at all. Finally I tried Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and found them bet-ter than anything I had ever tried. I can highly recommend them to anyney troubles."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25c a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Torontc.

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CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

TO ONE WHO IS DOING HIS BEST

It somehow seems little enough when you say
That a fellow "is doing his best."
It means that he toils and he hopes

To the man who is doing his best.
The prince with his splendor, the sage with his book,
Full oft fail to answer the test.

when there's a home or a country to serve We turn to the man with the heart and the nerve, The man whom adversity's touch

could not swerve, The man who kept doing his best.

saloon. We were just passing the church, when somone—I don't know what inspired him—said: "Let's go. in and have some fun! We'll upset the services!' So we all went in; I was afraid to back out. Just as we entered the old lady handed you the slip of paper and you proceeded to read it aloud. I cannot describe the impression it made on me that very instant. I did not know of course who the widow was: but I thought of my own poor mother. I had entered to laugh—but laugh I could not. And as the prayers of the people went up, I was wholly changed. I let my companions go out laughing at me and ridiculing manufactured in the service of the people went up, I was wholly changed. I let my companions go out laughing at me and ridiculing manufactured for the service them. me. I stayed for the sermon, then went to confession, received Holy Communion on the following Sunday, and from a thorn in my mother's side became the joy of her heart. Oh, how much better it feels."—From Bible Narratives.

NIJETEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO

What will the New Year be? For me, the New Year will be what I make it. For you it will be what you make it. It will not do to interpose that you are in the hands of blind fate, and that you have no voice in determining the complexion of the times well the complexion. of the time or of the events that will Then, oh! how sweet your pathway follow one another throughout the Will grow from day to day, compass of the coming twelve months. Urge your contention as far as it is legitimate and then stop.

When Jesus dwells within you, And guides you on your way.

Irish Catholi Don't be querulous.

Don't be querulous.

There are many things beyond numan control. These things will happen, and they will happen to you. Neither will they crave your pardon for your permission. An earthquake may devour you. Nor will you be liable to be consulted. An automobile may give you a speedy entrance into eternity, and the comparer will be called upon to assign the blame. He may tax you with the blame. He may tax you with imprudence and temerity, and so let your dead bones rest in peace. Or he may disentomb them in order to prove that the aggression was from without and that your executioner was morally blameworthy, and your death made him guilty of man-

slaughter.
Yet with those and other provisos in mind, it may be reiterated without fear of reasonable contradiction, that the year 1922 will be what you make it—what you make it for your-self, and what I make it for myself. Mishaps, calamities, land-office pros-perity and other things akin, may

ing and the dying years do not count. Eternity counts, and it counts because it does not flee because it cannot die, because die, counts because it does not nee because it cannot die, because it abides, and because we cannot die in eternity. Here we pass away like the departing years; there we remain like eternity — immortal,

when you say
That a fellow "is doing his best."
It means that he toils and he hopes day by day
That heaven will attend to the rest He is jostled aside by the hurrying crowd.
Unsought by the lonely; forgot by the proud.
He earns what he gets, and no more is allowed
To the fellow who's "doing his best."
But whenever a crisis arises, we

Temain like eterinty unchangeable, eternally miserable or eternally happy.

What will eternity be for me? What will eternity be for you? What you make it. We make our eternity in the years that glide into eternity. We are borne on the fleeting years. As we are in the years, so shall we be in eternity. Make 1922 good, and throughout the unending years we will bless the year 1922. Make it evil and throughout the unending years we will curse the year 1922. The New Year should therefore be

years we will curse the year 1922.

The New Year should therefore be a year of benediction, or a year to be eternally reprobated, according-

to go on as you travelled through 1921? No idle regret. Be a man. Then make the year what you please. Look high. Follow the guidance of faith, invoke the interference and the protection of the supernal Powers and the year 1922 will be a golden year in your ex-istence, a preparation for a secure and glorious eternity.—Catholic

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

DAILY COMMUNION

'Come to Me in the morning," He whispers soft and low; You never could be so. But Christ Himself invites you-Do not refuse His plea: He whispers to you sweetly,

Ye burdened, come to Me "Oh | mark His words, ye fearful Not 'ye who have no stain," But, "Come, all ye who falter, That I may ease your pain!'

THE THOUGHTLESS AND

UNGRATEFUL GIRLS The girl who leaves everything for mother to do is extremely sel fish, ungrateful and inconsiderate. She wants everything and doesn't give anything in return. Instead, she frowns and shows temper when poor mother, tired out with washing, ironing and sweeping, makes a faint protest and tries to make her daughter realize the weight of the burden which falls so heavily on her

shoulders. ently—bring her up to help take her share in the battle of life. Most perents are too indulgent to their children in America. And why? Because most parents have had to work so hard to attain even the modest position occupied by the middle class in this country; most of the parents are the children of Mishaps, calamities, land-office prosperity and other things akin, may come, but for all working probability they will not come. They are uncertain and remote enough to suffer you to plan and to do, and so to make the New Year what you please.

What are you going to make it? Are you satisfied with 192? More especially are you satisfied with the year 1921 that was of your own making? On your honor as a gentleman, are you entirely satisfied? Or your conscience as a Christian and as a Catholic, are you entirely satisfied with the year that has just passed into eternity? To make the thought more intimate and more searching do you realize that in the course of a few years—a few revolutions of the earth around the sun, you will be as dead as the year 1921—dead, talked about for a few days, mourned for a brief period, gotten! That's all!

But no! That is not all, that is not half! That, compared with other things, is nothing. The fleetimmigrants who remember too well

pened not once but many times during my stay. I rang the bell for hot water and each time the mother ly as we use its days and hours and trailed up the stairs with the pitcher moments for good or for evil. Now while I could hear the daughter at is the time to make it profitable or accursed. Acknowledge that fact and then fall to and improve the time.

Don't inquire, "what's wrong with the world?" Ask rather, "What's wrong with me?" Nor is that specific enough. Be bold, be fearless, be honest, be wise. Wherefore, what's wrong with my philosophy sation with the girl that she wanted

gathers so quickly—I don't like housework," she added.

"Have you ever been in a position?" I asked.
"Oh, yes," she said, "when I want money I go to the city and take a position as model, but it is a very short season—two months. very short season - two months when the buyers come into town and it is terrible work. You are on your feet from half-past eight in the morning till five o'clock in the evening. You have to wear high-eeled shoes and sometimes you nearly faint from the strain. Imagine trying on gown after gown and heavy furs during this hot

still do not understand what this leper cannot complain when the girl means by a career. If she world at large assigns him the rank girl means by a career. If she would only start in and help her would only start in and help her hard-working parents I should think that it would be the one bright career. I wish to say here that this girl was not a Catholic; I don't think she went anywhere. She was naturally a good girl, but from what I gleaned from her there are many girls—Catholic girls, too, of much the same calibre—who want "careers" and willingly sacrifice their parents to attain this ambitheir parents to attain this ambi-

Do our Catholic fathers and mothers realize the strict duty they owe to God, themselves, and their children, in teaching the latter to be respectful, grateful children, be respectful, grateful children, whose first thought should be, when they are able to earn money, to lay aside a part towards repaying the debt they owe their hard-working parents? I hardly think so. There would not be so many unhappy parents and unhappy children in the world today if all did their part as God intended them to do it. Most of the blame lies with the parents—and yet one must give the parents—and yet one must give the parents credit that it is no selfish motive that animated them in their folly—it is love—but mistaken love—a love that blights and produces weeds that smother up all natural affections on their children's part—a love that brings contempt in its train—for your well brought up Catholic girls and boys have noth-Catholic girls and boys have nothing but respect and love for their fathers and mothers, and their comfort and pleasure is always their first thought. Such girls and boys make splendid men and women and, when they in their turn marry, their children will be blessings intheir children will be blessings instead of the other things which many of our girls and boys are today.—S. M. in The Echo.

condemned, and crucified by the injustice of opinion, without the certainty of a coming resurrection.

ARE YOU AWARE THAT

Natural Leaf Green Tea is put up and sold in sealed packets in the same form as the famous Black Teas of "Salada" brand.

Get a Packet You will like it.

Brann is the name of a vitriolic writer who flourished in the South more than a generation ago. A clear-headed man who hated sham, hypocrisy and oppression, he hated with all his soul the professional anti-Catholic lecturer, whether he found him in the Protestant pulpic, his common refuge in the South, or in the guise of an "ex-priest." or in the guise of an "ex-priest."
While much that Brann wrote cannot win Catholic approval, he is still remembered with affection in the South for his brave defense of

can walk unattended and unharmed "But your mother and father work very hard," I said.
"Yes," said the girl idly, "but they have always worked; they would not be content unless they were working. They don't like me to soil my fingers. Mother says I have such pretty hands."
"Have you ever heen in a poor." men steeped to the very lips in crime, involuntarily remove their hats as a tribute to noble womanhood. The very atmosphere seems to grow sweet with her coming, and the howl of all hell's demons is silent. None so low in the barrel-house, the gambling-den, or the brothel as to breath a word against her good name; but when we turn to the Baptist pulpit, there we an inhuman monster clad in God's livery, crying "Unclean! Unclean!" "God help a religious denomina-

tion that will countenance such an We cannot escape the natural con-

weather."

"And the salary?" I asked.

"From fifteen to eighteep dollars a week. But it is awfully tiresome," she groaned wearily.

"Would it not pay you better to help in the house and be your own mistress?"

We cannot escape the natural consequences of our acts. Whoever chooses to emulate the lowest of God's creatures, the man who delights in thinking and publishing evil things of good women, whether they be in a cloister and consecrated to God, or as wives and mothers, 'I want a career," she reiterworld a little nearer to God from the sanctity of the home-circle; this which his infamy vindicates for him.

Georgia may not be ashamed of "Tom" Watson, and certainly he is not ashamed of himself. But what

TWO BIGOTS REBUKED the opinion of every decent man is, need not be asked.—America.

THE "HAIL MARY"

The following beautiful words occur in a book by the late Canon Sheehan, which is perhaps not so widely known as some of his other works. It is a collection of his early essays and addresses. The words are descriptive of the recita-

The man who kept doing his best.

A LITTLE SLIP OF PAPER
A priest, walking along the street one day, was met by a young man, who saluted him politely, and wished to speak to him.

"I think," said the young man scrutinizing the priest, "I think I saw you before, Eather, did I not I not edured here."

"Possibly," replied the priest, "I think I saw you before, Eather, did I not I not edured here."

"Possibly," replied the priest, "I think I saw you before, Eather, did I not I not edured here."

"Possibly," replied the priest, "I think I saw you before, Eather, did I not I not edured here."

"Possibly," replied the priest, "I saw you before, Eather, did I not I not edured here."

"Possibly," replied the priest, when you were about to deserned the pulpit, a poor old widow handed you a ship of paper with a request that the congregation might pray for her poor, wayward boy?"

"Yes, see, answered the priest, now which must you you were when the condition that dear old face."

"Yes, see, answered the priest, now which must you you were when the words, he seed the province, he wise, when he you cause of their contact with me? You are not perfect on all those such deep sorrow written on that dear old face."

"Yes, see, answered the priest, now which must you you were when the pulpit, a poor old widow handed you a ship of paper with a request that the congregation might pray for her poor, wayward boy?"

"Yes, see, answered the priest, now he way to a salon." When you remember how one and you remember the very well. There was such deep sorrow written on that dear old face."

"Yes, see, answered the priest, non that we repeated the priest, now the words, and addressess. The make out what "a career." I couldn't exactly in the kill what a step young was a career." I couldn't exactly in the kill what a series. The words are descriptive of the recitation with the solut hat that she wanted to go on the stage, or only my people was the priest." I have deep the priest, where for a step of the Catholic Church, at a time when the car graduated and I had to come home."

"There is a great deal of work to be done in this house," I said.

"Yes," she agreed. "There are fourteen rooms in it and the dust greathers so quickly—I don't like to life? The Roman Catholic of the Resary is familiar to these poor exiles. They learned it at their mothers' knees—they sang it in the learly white washed changely in the lonely white-washed chapel on the Irish hills—they will carry it in their hearts and on their lips, and like the children of Israel by the waters of Babylon, they will sing that song of Sion in a strange

May God grant that their children and their children's children in a strange land never forget the Rosary which their Irish ancestors loved. Nothing that the strange land can give them in exchange is worth anything in comparison with one of its Hail Mary's.

Do not stop to examine the evils which others do, but think only of the good that you should do your-

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THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

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(Written by E. G. Whitehead for Catholic Register)

CONTINUED FROM LAST-WEEK

The natives of the Northwest Territories of Canada are comprised of Indians, half-breeds and Eskimos. They are simple minded in most cases. They possess cunning—the lowest form of wisdom—and when corrupted by the white man, acquire all his vices and few of his virtues. The missionaries have had a huge task to break down some of their customs, this being especially true with regard to the Eskimos, whose polygamous to the Eskimos, whose polygamous to the statement of the statement to the Eskimos, whose polygamous tendencies form the greatest barrier to the work of caristianizing them. This practice has been common among them for years. They were the natural enemies of the Indians, the natural enemies of the Indians, but the latter in securing fire-arms in the early days from the white man, had the advantage over them. However, the long arm of the N. W. M. Police have put a wholesome fear in them, and their fighting proclivities and other obnoxious practices are for the most part dying out. The Indians are more amenable to discipline, from their amenable to discipline, the white

At nearly all the Forts one may see tepees erected on the lands of the Mission, and in some cases log houses, which are rent free. The Indians are the wards of the Government, except when they accept a lump sum, when they assume the same status as a white man, that is, they are dependent on their own efforts. As wards of the Government, they are paid a yearly "Treaty" and Government officials Government, they are paid a yearly "Treaty" and Government officials "Treaty" and Government officials go from Fort to Fort to pay the assembled tribes their Treaty Money. Should one of the Indians become destitute during the winter, the Indian Agent has certain supplies which are issued in case of necessity. They love showy apparel but those who have been to the various Mission Schools dress and act for the most part as the Whites, although at times one sees them squating in the tepees as from time immemorial. Thanks to the Sisters, there are fine needle women amongst immemorial. Thanks to the Sisters, there are fine needle women amongst them, and the work on moccasins and gloves made from moose hide tanned by themselves, and worked with porcupine quills, is much sought after by the white people. They are not, however, consistent workers, the idea of set hours of work being unnatural and obnoxious. They are easy victims to work being unnatural and obnoxious. They are easy victims to consumption—due no doubt to their modes of living. Notwithstanding this, one sees many old people amongst the various tribes.

Lately, the attention of the princess Anastasia adds another illustrious name to the many converts to the Faith since the Great War.

Our prides, our hones our architical country and the princess and the princ

this, one sees many old people amongst the various tribes.

Lately, the attention of the country at large has been drawn to the Northwest Territories on account of the discovery of oil. No doubt its development will cause a large influx of people in the future.

Our prides, our hopes, our fears, our ambitions are but illusions which spur us to activity in the service of others—traces that bind us to the car of human progress, making of all our activities forces to move it onward and upward.—

W. Bourke Cochran.

What this will mean to the various

What this will mean to the various Missions can readily be seen.

The Catholic Church Mission, under the supervision of Bishop Breynat, intends erecting three or four churches with their attendant buildings. Even now, the necessity is urgent. Large tracts of land must be reclaimed from the forest to support them. The labour of cutting and hauling logs and operating their own sawmills, and building their schools, is a tremendous task. Yet, sailing down the river to Arctic, the church buildings are the prominent figure in the Forts, the gardens a wonder to the eye. the prominent figure in the Forts, the gardens a wonder to the eye, and the priests and brothers have an ever ready welcome for all. The only other Mission is the Church of England.

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OBITUARY

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Bursel 1 50 sudden demise came as a great shock to his many friends and relatives. On Friday morning he was called to his eternal rest fortified by the last rites of his Church and surrounded by his sorrowing wife

and family.

The late Mr. Kirley was born in Karickmacross, County Monaghan, Ireland, and came to Canada with his parents at the early age of seven. They first settled in Cobourg but later moved to Ops, where he cleared and built one of the most heautiful homes in the the most beautiful homes in the THE FAITH IN THE CANADIAN township, where he has since

PRINCESS CONVERT TO THE CHURCH

recently left the University of vilna where she was teaching Engdying out. The Indians are more amenable to discipline, from their amenable to discipline, from their long association with the white

The Princess Anasta ia is a

Anastasia was the organizer of the Christian League of Workers, which

Father Muskermann For eight weeks the Princess remained in the prison cell infested by vermin. When the town of Vilna was retaken by the Polish troops, she was set at liberty. The first to open the door of her cell was her adopted son, an effect in the Polish army who know officer in the Polish army who knew nothing of her imprisonment.

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Leonard. — AtParkhill, Ont., Jan. 18th, 1922, Ellen Kearns, widow of the late Hugh Leonard, and beloved mother of John and Eleanor Leonard, Parkhill, and Mrs. J. F. McIntyre, Toronto. May her soul

rest in peace.

At Providence Convert, St. Maryof-the-Wood, Vigo Co., Indiana,
December 30, 1921, Sister Agnes
Aloyse (Veronica Halloran a member of the Sisters of Providence for
twelve years, dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick
Halloran of Terre Haute, Indiana.
May her soul-rest in peace.

IN MEMORIAM

SIMAN.—In loving memory of my dear husband and father, the late Robert C. Siman, who died sudden-ly of pneumonia, Jan. 19, 1921, at Memorial Hospital, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

—His Wife and Daughters

God made Mary the purest and fairest of women, the perfect model of womanly virtue and womanly of womanly virtue and womanly love, and gave her as the crown of all women—that, however pure and fair and motherly they might be of their own right, and their own nature, they might become more fair, and pure, more queenly and more motherly, by studying Mary, learning in her school, worshipping at her shrine, and clothing themselves with her characteristics.—Mariae Corona.

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