WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW RELAND SEEN THROUGH

TRISH EYES Copyright 1921 by Seumas MacManus THRILLING ESCAPES

In this column, I have previously In this column, I have previously described some of the extraordinary escapes made by Irish Republican prisoners from the internment camps. All of them were extraordinary—but every succeeding escape is more thrilling than the one gone before. Of all the remarkable escapes, the most remarkable, undoubtedly, was the recent escape of three Irish Republicans, Michael Carolan, of Belfast, a national teacher and Sinn Fein candidate at the recent election; Peader Bracken of Tullamore, a young married man, and Patrick

young married man, and Patrick Traynor, a Dublin boy. It was from the Curragh of Kildare intern-

ment that they escaped.

About a hundred men had pre viously escaped in the great gaol delivery of some months ago. As a result, they apparently saw to it that things were made doubly secure for the prisoners who remained. Even so, a new plan of escape was made—and, unfortun-ately discovered by the authorities. Twelve men who were known to be leaders of the twelve hundred conleaders of the twelve known to be leaders of the twelve hundred confined in the camp were collected, and for still safer keeping, put in "The Cage." The Cage was constructed especially for them, of corrugated iron, and placed at the corner of the camp farthest removed from the main road. Moreover, this Cage or hut, was cut off from the main camp by a wall of corrugated iron ten feet high. So completely were the men and the Cage cut off from the remainder that they had not seen one of the others for three months. In the space between the Cage and the rest of the camp was erected a block house, on top of which two armed British sentries were always posted—while beneath were five others, to relieve or assist

were five others, to relieve or assist the sentries on top, in case any suspicious movements were noticed among the men in the Cage. In addition to this, the large space between the Cage and the rest of the camp was strewn with barbed wire entanglements. To make assurance doubly sure, a new British Commandant was appointed to the camp, a Colonel of the Royal Engineers. He employed his engineers. to the camp, a Colonel of the Royal Engineers. He employed his engineering skill to make, as he conceived it, the camp additionally secure as a prison. The labours of the Commandant's engineering staff were directed to strengthening the wire entanglements around the Cage. For two days the prisoners had been working at the task of making a new exit from the cage proper. This they accomplished by removing one of the corrugated plates from the latrine.

On Friday night the occupants of the Cage were locked up as usual

the Cage were locked up as usual by the British officer in charge. A couple of hours afterwards four effected an exit from the Cage into the open air in the manner indi-cated. They then began to crawl along the ground on their stomachs.
There was a strong light but they
remained for a distance of a few
yards in the shadow cast by the corrugated iron wall. After crawling for a few yards, they had to cross in the full light a space of about three yards on which grass was growing to a height of about a Having successfully accomfoot. Having successfully accomplished this part of their perilous ourney without attracting the attention of the sentries, they came to the first of the wire entanglements erected amongst the high grass. To one of the four daring spirits was entrusted the task of cutting a passage through the wires. This he did, working at about ten yards from the sentries. The process of crawling was then resumed, and now their progress took them directly towards the block house of the sentries and parallel with a strip known as "The Death Trap," a space brightly lighted and within view of two sentry block houses. The sentries had orders to shoot at sight inter-nees seen in "The Death Trap." Those who might be found among the wire entanglements were to be challenged. When they reached the next wire entanglements they were directly under the sentries but shaded from their view by the shadow cast by the block house. Here they lay with their heads even on the ground while one of the four worked away at the wire cutting. Three-quarters of an hour this task occupied. In the meantime they heard the sentries calling their posts every quarter of an hour, "All's Well." It was a calm and starry night, but again a passage was cut through the wires without

had to pass over was constantly swept by searchlights. Fortunately, it was a starry night, which made the searchlight of less value, made the searchight of less value, and they got out of range without discovery—wandered all night, until at seven in the morning, after tramping about twenty miles in various directions, they found themselves about nine miles from camp—and welcomed by the people to freedom

MILITARY GENIUS IN THE IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY

Some English correspondents, who are taking advantage of the truce to inspect the scene of war in Ire-land, are sending to London reports of the manner and extent of the operations conducted by the Republicans, which are more than mildly amazing the editors and the readers of London papers. One of them tells how, in a trip that he took through a typical area, he found hardly a road that had not been rendered useless for military purposes. Bridges so far destroyed as to be available for only one foot passenger at a time; trenches dug across the road, enormous trees felled so as completely to block the highway, great rocks and boulders rolled down from the mountain side and positioned so as to make the way impossible for lorries or any horse-drawn or motor vehicle. The task of coping with this sort of operations by the military was unenviable. The risk of ambush to repair-parties, and the immediate appearance of some fresh obstruc-tion after one was disposed of, would make it well-nigh impossible.

There are some military geniuses in the Irish Republican Army to in the Irish Republican Army to whom their enemies do not hesitate to pay a generous tribute. The task on which they have been engaged has produced apparently, men of rare military ability, whose natural intelligence and capacity has been discovered often enough fortuitously, by the force of circumstances.

There is told a story of one young Irishman, almost a youth, who with a band of not more than a hundred men, outwitted and outfought a force seven times as great, which had actually surrounded him and cut off every apparent means of retreat. It was a case in which nothing but supreme genius, natural ability and intrepid daring could have succeeded, in a feat which in most cases would have been replaced by a despairing sur-render.

Another account is related of a small detachment of Irish Republismall detachment of Irish Republi-can Army Volunteers who were resting in a private country house, in the belief that they were remote from any danger of surprise. Suddenly they were apprised by scouts that the place was surrounded by a their young commander assembled them, gave them briefly their instructions as to what he proposed to do, and appointed them to their stations. The surrounding force had to advance out of thick cover, and came into the open right up to the building which remained as still as the grave. Those inside held their fire until the attackers were almost up to the wall, with the result that the first outburst of bullets from within took them so by surprise and was so devastating, the attackers bolted back helter-skelter for cover. So effect ive was this initial success, that every man in the house ultimately clear away, the last to leave being the young man in command.

SEUMAS MACMANUS Of Donegal

CATHOLIC BARON TO E IGAGE IN U. S. INDUSTRY

Dublin, Nov. 28.-Sir Thomas Esmond, Bart., one of the few Catholics in Ireland who can trace his title of nobility back through cen-turies, and a chamberlain of the Papal household, is about to trans-

fer some of his activities to He intends to take up the cultivation of sugar beets in Wyoming. Since ceasing to be a member of the It was a calm and having held a seat for over thirtythree years during a great part of which he was chief whip to the attracting attention. The little party moved towards the open gate. On their way they had to pass by the door of the sentries' blockhouse, and beneath its window.

blockhouse, and beneath its window. They crawled safely past and went through the gateway.

They were now, having left the cut wires about ten yards, behind them, in a large open piece of ground used by the British troops at the Curragh as a place of exer
Thomas has been a Papal chamber
Thomas has been a Papal chamber
They crawled safely past and went His Baronetcy dates back to the an extravagant interpretation of an extravagant interpretation of his and his colleagues' pledge that Ulster shall not be coerced. He is said to contend that this means that, quite apart from any exertion of physical constraint, no sort of pressure of political urgency and the religion.

"Instead of spending time in giving sex knowledges that the content of the principles of the principles of religion."

was received. As indicating the trend of English opinion that led to the treaty we let it stand.-E. C. R.

After Sinn Fein the Covenanters: Mr. Lloyd George and the Cabinet are now in the throes of their second crucial engagement. The ground of contention is different and the relations of the parties to it are differ-ent, but it is almost as difficult and may prove hardly less obstinate. It is in some ways more painful, because in this case we are contending not with men who profess hostility but with those who, with good reason, claim to be our friends. Their grievance is that we are, in their view, casting them off, that instead of defending them we are sacrificing them to those whom they describe as their "hereditary enemies," that we are actually seeking to place them and their vital interests in the hands of these may prove hardly less obstinate. interests in the hands of these enemies, to deprive them of the security which no longer ago than at the beginning of the present year we had guaranteed to them under the Government of Ireland Act, and not only to deprive them of this security in Ireland, but virtually to, cut them off from their constitu-tional position as citizens of the United Kingdom. The fur damental error of the Covenanters' case is error of the Covenanters' case is that it assumes the perpetuity of strife, the impossibility of any permanent reconciliation between the warring elements of Irish life. The first word and the last word of the Government policy is that for all our sakes—for Ireland's, for Great Britain's, for the Empire's, for the sake of interests even wider than these — there has now to be peace. It is easily to be understood that Covenanting Ireland and even its leaders, living in their little world of struggle and resentments have not realized this —have not realized the great change —have not realized the great change which has come over the whole mind of Great Britain and of its governing men. It is hard for us, even here, to realize its full extent. It has been long preparing. It is part here, to realize its full extent. It has been long preparing. It is part of the inevitable reaction against the violence of war, of a growing sense, which experience daily reinforces, of the futility of violence. Even while the Terror in Ireland was in full blast, all that was best in the mind of the country recalled in the mind of the country recoiled from its shameful excesses. People here are utterly weary of it, disgusted with it, increasingly conscious of its folly and futility.

It comes to this: that all parties in this country, with a predomin-antly Tory Government at their antly Tory Government at their head, are prepared for a great act of statesmanship, and that Coven-anting Ireland, alone in the British Isles, stands in the way. This great transformation of opinion is a really wonderful example of the political instinct and capacity of the parison, and we may well wonder — with some diffidence but not without pride—whether it would have been possible in any other modern country. There are exceptions. The Morning Post and some forty or fifty members of the House of Commons stand out. What would yesterday's meeting of Unionists have had to hope from throwing over its leaders? There would be a general election in which Unionism. possible in any other modern couna general election in which Unionism, identified as it would then be with the rejection of the policy of appeasement which the whole country desires, would fight under the greatest possible disadvantages and prepare for itself what might prove the greatest defeat in its history. Or how could Mr. Bonar Law, on his return to political life, place himself in solitary and violent opposition to practically the whole of his late colleagues and lead his party to sure and calamitous defeat? Mr. Law is credited with

Fein has given way on all ials. That transformed the

an uncompromising cry of "No surrender." That attitude is im-

possible. It is not a question of surrender; it is a question of rational agreement and com-

cise. Through this they ran for a space, and were again compelled to halt when they encountered another wire entanglement. This obstacle was successfully overcome, and the party found themselves on a road outside the camp. Three of them only, however, reached this point. His companions missed the fourth while they were in the ground mentioned. Yet they were far from safe, for the ground they now had to pass over was constantly swent by searchlights. Fortunate-was received. As indicating the the beginning of a chapter of disaster in Ireland and of political confusion in this country, and events, through much trouble, will work themselves out to their appointed end. Or, if Ulster gives appointed end. Or, it Uister gives way, they will reach much the same end, only peaceably, more surely, and with far better hope for the future. Of course that is not to say that Ulster's fears, even unreasonable fears, are not to be considered, and that every effort is not to be made to adjust the conditions of settlement so as to not to be made to adjust the conditions of settlement so as to satisfy alike her pride and her interests. But for all such adjustment and friendly compromise the time is now. Ulster and the leaders of Ulster may well hesitate before they reject an opportunity which, in so favourable a form, may never recur, and before they involve Ireland in disaster and the

LOVE OF NOTORIETY MAKES CRIMINALS

and danger.

country in grave difficulty

New York, Dec. 5,—"The love of being noticed—the same thing that makes many actors and many politicians" is responsible for the politicians is responsible for the control of the students of making of many young criminals, according to the Rev. William J. Cashin, Catholic chaplain at Sing Sing, who has lived among convicts for the past nine and a half years and who perhaps knows them as

well as any other man living.

There are other reasons, in addifor the tion to this "fondness for having a wider reputation, no matter what that reputation may be," according to Father Cashin, and important among them are the desire for luxury, poor upbringing, lack of religious influence and bad sur-

"Lack of religious training in school," declares Father Cashin, "undoubtedly is contributory to the turning out of the youthful lawbreaker. I do not think of any one religious in particular when I say religion in particular when I say this. Out of the total number of prisoners in Sing Sing, of all shades of religious beliefs, there are not more than three out of every one hundred who ever had anything like proper moral training in their youth. Of the Catholic population Catholic literature which will be up there, to cite an example, not more than five per cent. have been students in parochial schools

gusted with it, increasingly conscious of its folly and futility.
Under no circumstances can it be resumed. And all this time Covenanting Ulster has heen unconscious of the change, almost alone has not shared in it, has resented the truce, has continued its faction war right through it, is at this moment only restrained from it by a strong display of military force. Now sits play of military force. Now sits leaders, who have been called over expand, to move along right

into conference, are for the first time realizing what has happened. "We bulk of the criminal population comes from the great cities." comes from the great cities." Greater New York contributes 60% essentials. The political situation. Now it is political situation. The first reply was Ulster's turn. The first reply was of all the inmates in the State's prison, according to Father Cashin.

BRITISH DOCTOR'S PLAIN WORDS

London, Eng.-The decay of morality in England is due to the loss of the Bible in the Public schools, said a well known Anglican medical man, Dr. A. T. Schofield, addressing the London Institute of Hygiene.

It is not the first time this distinguished medico has spoken out. He well known as a stern denouncer of the harmful effects, both spiritually and physically, of Spiritism, and his denunciation of the present low standard of morality is based on the decay of religious principle.
The loss of the Bible from the schools, the discrediting of the Word of God, the absence of religion from home life, and the loss of parental control which goes with it, are all, he says, at the root difficulties which so many Christians in England deplore.

Speaking as a medical man, the doctor had some strong words to say about the so-called sex hygienists, whom he accused of trying to exalt eugenics, mere physical hygiene, above spiritual or mental

hygiene. "What is the remedy?" he asked. "A nation can live only with an ideal before it. Therefore every lish people to restore the ideal to their children by teaching them the fear of God and the truths of

Instead of spending so much time in giving sex knowledge to the young," Dr. Schofield concluded, "it would be better to teach them the sacredness of their bodies and

THE UNIVERSITY OF NAPLES

(Special Correspondence N. C. W. C. News

Naples, Nov. 26. — Catholic students of the University of Naples and Catholic workingmen are to have a social center conducted along

have a social center conducted along lines suggested by the National Catholic Welfare Council of the United States and under the direct auspices of the Jesuit Fathers.

The "center" will have for its home the great historic palace which for almost a century has been the seat of the Princes of the Cariati. This wonderful old pile overlooks the Bay of Naples and is surrounded by spacious grounds.

Funds for this new institution are now being gathered by the Jesuits, and a considerable sum has already been received. The Holy Father was the first to contribute to it.

was the first to contribute to it. Cardinal Granito di Belmonte is also among the subscribers and generous support has been given also by Right Rev. Anthony J. Schuler, Bishop of El Paso; Right Rev. Patrick L. McGovern, Bishop of Cheyenne, and the late Bishop McDonnell of

The largest university in Italy is that of Naples. At the present there are more than 17,009 students in its various departments. They come from all parts of the kingdom and, although almost all of them are Catholics, no Catholic teaching or influence is permitted, inside the walls of the university. Working among the students of the

may obtain quarters and lodgings at a nominal price, and incidentally, that "broader view of present-day Christianity" of which these associations are the exponents.

It is to counteract these influ-

ences and to provide resident halls, recreation facilities and above all a Catholic atmosphere for the students that the Jesuits have undertaken the establishment of the Catholic Social Center. In addition to a day school, it is their intention to prepare a number of private rooms in the castle of the Cariati. These rooms will be rented to the university students, at a low rate and a restaurant will be operated to furnish meals at a trifle above the

actual cost of preparation.

A gymnasium with shower baths, swimming pool and appropriate athletic equipment will be built. There is to be also a large lecture hall in which Catholic workmen are to be invited to discuss industrial free to all those coming to the Center are included in the plans.

n being urses.
"We have found that the great the Rev. Betrand L. Conway and the David Kennedy, of the

Paulist Order. The sermons are received by all wireless instruments having a wave length of 330 meters, of which there are about 1,500 within the

Within twenty-four hours after the first radio sermon was sent out, the missionaries received calls from two persons who had "listened in" One was a Catholic, who desired to be reconciled to the Church after some years' absence, and the other a non-Catholic anxious to be instructed in the doctrines of

This effective use of the radio is perhaps one of the most striking and dramatic manifestations of the combination of ancient faith and modern inventive genius yet recorded. The lectures being conducted by the missionaries in one of the down-town theaters at noon, are attended by several thousand people each day.

HOW MAYOR OF MEMPHIS DEALT WITH APOSTATE LECTURER

Memphis, Nov. 25.—An incident which shows the esteem in which Catholic nuns are held by the people of Memphis, and were held even in the early days, has been related here in connection with the diamond jubilee of St. Peter's Church.

A notorious apostate lecturer once visited Memphis on his professional peregrinations. Like all of his ilk he seemed to glory in vilifying the consecrated sons and daughters of God. He had come to carry on his slanderous campaign.

Mayor Williams, a non-Catholic, then presided over the destinies of

pointing out its beauty spots. The sight-seeing trip came to a climax when he pointed to a sacred little spot reserved for priests and Sisters who had died during the

Sisters who had died during the yellow fever plague.
"Those noble angels of God," said the Mayor, "gave their lives for the people of Memphis. One of them, Sister Barbara, of the Order of St. Joseph, rests there. She brought my daughter through the scourge. And if any man ever dares utter a word against them, I shall feel in conscience bound to shall feel in conscience bound to horsewhip him out of the city."

With steely courtesy the Mayor escorted the benumbed lecturer to the railroad station and the chief of police saw him safely aboard the

FAMOUS SOLDIER AND GOOD CATHOLIC

Paris.-General Humbert, who has just died as governor of Strasburg after having been one of the great-est of French Army leaders during the World War, was one of the most brilliant students of the famous school of Saint Genevieve, in Paris, a school conducted by the Jesuit

He came of a modest family, and had been an "enfant de troupe" that is to say pupil with free tuition in a military school for the sons of non-commissioned officers. A battalion commander became inter-ested in him and paid the expenses of his education at Saint Genevieve's. After leaving the latter school Humbert entered Saint Cyr, the great French school for infantry and cavalry officers at the head of all the candidates for that year.

He was the fourth pupil of the Jesuit school of Saint Genevieve to command an army during the Great War, the others being Marshals Fayolle and Franchet d'Esperey and General de Castelnau.

He always remained a faithful
Catholic and died a Christian death.

He received the last sacraments from Father Umbricht, the disabled chaplain to whom he had recently delivered the decoration of Com-mander of the Legion of Honor at Strasburg.

In 1914, at the time of the first battle of the Marne, General Hum-bert won the victory of the Marsis of Saint Gond. He then commanded the army of the Argonne for two years. During the German offen-sive of 1918 he covered the roads to Paris between the Somme and the Oise. In August 1918 he captured Montdidier and led his army to the Belgian frontier where it was stopped only by the armistice.

INCREASING DANGERS TO MORALITY

Chicago, Ill.—A warning that greater dangers than ever before surround the lives of adults and children alike, and an apostrophe to the Sacrifice of the Mass marked the announcement of Archbishop already been achieved as a fruit of the sending broadcast by wireless telephone sermons preached/here during the mission being conducted

Chicago, Ill.—A warning that greater dangers than ever before surround the lives of adults and children alike, and an apostrophe to the Mass marked the announcement of Archbishop George W. Mundelein, in a pastoral letter of the subject of the by the University, announces that there will be twenty-five lectures in all given by a Catholic priest, Dr. Vincent McNabb of the Dominican Order and a former English Provincial.

New York.—Gratitude to God for the restoration of his sight has prompted Patrick Ryan, contractor and quarryman, to make a gift of

Not even the throne room of a king, exceeds the richness of the ceremony of the Mass in the sanctuary of our cathe- and 7th Street, Brooklyn. Ryan, drals; which nevertheless differs in no essential point from the Mass in the missionary's hut on the lonely prairie in the savage wilds," ago his sight began to fail. Specialists held out little hope that he instructions on prayer and the sacraments, and of the need of this sacraments, and the following of it ingly. A final operation was the letter says:

"For who can doubt that we need the spiritual help and strength that prayer and the sacraments bring us more than they were ever needed before. We and our children live more exposed to danger than did those before us.

"Those among us who can look back over the years will recognize the fact that sin stalks in our midst more brazen and unashamed than was the case a generation ago; our children meet the lure of carnal printed in the press and mirrored for them on the screen. At least in this respect, if not in others, we must admit that nowadays the Mystery still surrounds the redevil and his agents are more active than ever before.

spiritual agencies he has placed at our disposal. These come to us mainly through the sacraments and in answer to prayer.

many graces He gives us. the city. With that wonderful hospitality, traditional of the South, the Mayor met the lecturer and condition, and to further His king-destroyed. Although the city, dom on earth.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Dublin, Nov. 25 .- Rev. J. Mori-County Kerry, was for seven years after his ordination chaplain to the late Duke of Norfolk. Father Moriarty was ordained half a century

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 1.—Right Rev. Thomas J. Walsh, Bishop of Trenton, has received from the Trenton, has received from the King of Italy the Cross of Italy, a decoration which was bestowed as an acknowledgment of the Bishop's work in behalf of the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Italian residents of his diocese.

A gratifying instance of the harmony existing between Irish seamen of different religions is recorded. Among the crew of one Irish ship in Glasgow harbor there were several Frotestants. They contributed each week along with their Catholic messmates to a fund devoted to having Masses said periodically for the members of the crew.

Cologne, Germany, Nov. 16.— Christian candidates overwhelm-ingly defeated their Socialist and Communist opponents in the recent school elections in Thueringen, where legal advisers to parents were to be chosen. Nearly everywhere in the district the Christian and confessional schools, in which religious instruction is given, were upheld, notwithstanding the Social-ists had conducted a very energetic propaganda in behalf of their own school program.

After a tumultuous and enthusiastic reception in Baltimore, such as Marshal Foch himself might have envied, says the Catholic Columbian, the Most Rev. Michael J. Curley, D. D., late Bishop of St. Augustine, Fla., was formally installed Wednesday morning as Archbishop of Baltimore, in succession to His Eminence, James Cardinal Gibbons, who died last Holy Thursday. Thursday.

Dublin, Nov. 28.—Announcement that the Earl of Shaftesbury has become a Catholic marks one of the most notable conversions in Ireland in many years. His title is three hundred years old, and the present holder is the ninth Earl. He is Chancellor of Queen's University, Belfast, and Lord Chamberlain to Queen Mary, as well as ex-Lord Mayor of Belfast. He has occupied high rank in the army, and was entrusted with important State duties in politics.

The University of London, Eng-The University of London, England, a purely secular institution, whose religious gravitation is toward Anglicanism, if anything, has made the somewhat startling announcement that a course of lectures on the Summa Theologica of St. Thomas Aquinas will form part of the University Extension

instruction and the following of it ingly. A final operation was the letter says:

Rome Dec. 1.-In the Church of Jesu, the national center of families consecrated to the Sacred Heart, a very touching and impressive ceremony recently took place, when the Association of Mothers and Widows of the Great War was especially consecrated to the Divine Heart of Christ. Delegations Italy, and the solemn ceremonies were in charge of the Italian Military Chaplains who served in corruption daily and hourly in the pictures of moral depravity as the decoration of the gold medal one representing a young priest who died in the heroic performance

Mystery still surrounds the recent bomb explosion at the Shrine of Our Lady of Guadalupe, at Guadalupe, "And yet God's arm has not been shortened. His help has come to us in the reinforcements of the of the lack of evidence, and the authorities are continuing their rigid investigation. Public meet-ings to express their indignation over the outrage have been held by Catholics throughout Mexico. "If anyone loves Me," says Christ, "he will keep My word."
The greatest proof of our love is if we keep the commandments; if we do our utmost to make use of the many greater. These demonstrations were arranged do our utmost to make use of the had been placed under the high many graces He gives us. In other altar of the shrine. The altar was occurred, no one was injured

THE RED ASCENT BY ESTHER W. NE.LL

CHAPTER XIII—CONTINUED

"Perhaps you have distorted the "No, my mind is not acrobatic, Don't you want to hear the

"I'm not quite sure."

'Story-tellers need some sort of impetus.

"It's all ancient history," she began again, "so I'll begin with our grandfathers. Yours was a type of the old-time aristocrat; mine seems to have been an uneducatgrandfather was in the Mexican never likes to mention any one's failings, but I fancy they flew at each other's throats and flourished pistols and tomahawks and bowie onives. I like to think of all the picturesque paraphernalia that ems to belong to the early days of

Well, into this wild, woodsy place Prunesy was sent to teach school. Of course, she didn't want to go, but there weren't many positions open to women in those days, and Prunesy must have been appropriately in only the sent that the sent the sen a suffragist in embryo, for she didn't want to live with either of her two married sisters. She wanted to be independent. An old friend of her mother's was living in Texas, and he offered her the position as school-teacher. Prunesy was only seventeen; she had heard dreadful stories of cowboys and Indians, but she put her fears in her capacious pockets—they had pockets those days-and she started on her perilous way. Prunesy says the school wasn't so bad, she liked children, and your grandfather, who happened to live in the neighborhood-I suppose twenty-five fifty miles counted as neighborhood in those days-used to ride over quite frequently to see how she was getting on. She was the only was getting on. She was the only young lady in the vicinity. 'He never actually made love to me;' Prunesy carefully explained, 'but he paid me little attentions'—and these she seems to have found most gratifying. Twice he brought her oranges from Galveston, and three times he ordered candy shipped all the way from New Orleans; have kept numerical account all these years.

"My private opinion is that Prunesy little Puritan, you see, not used to the ways and wiles of Southern men. If Prunesy was the only pretty girl in the neighborhood, I'm sure your grandfather said all pleasant things that she sorts of accepted literally Richard smiled.

"Are all Southern men like that?" he asked. She looked him straight in the

eyes, and returned his smile half-"Not all, but—you are an alien."
"Do you like aliens?" As soon as he had said it he wondered at his

own question. Women need some encourageseemed confused and added : "You

are very impolite to interrupt my story. Don't you want to hear the I promise not to speak again.

Go on."
"Where was I? Oh, yes, we had reached the orange and candy stage. And then there was poetry—he sent her some verses tucked away among the oranges. I know it was very sentimental. Everybody wrote poetry in the old days, even George Washington. Terrible habit, wasn't galloping down the sunbaked road, leaving Jessiga alone in the arbor.

His eyes twinkled. "Was Wash ington a Mexican war veteran?" he

"Now, Dick, don't be of the children had broken its arm or leg at recess, and had to be carried home. Your grandfather wrote his name on the blackboard.

Don't suppose they worried with the children with the carried home they worried with the conditions of the onlookers.

The old miner, his face blackened of the conditions of the children had broken its arm by that pitiful cry for help that conditions of the conditions of the children had broken its arm by that pitiful cry for help that conditions of the children had broken its arm by that pitiful cry for help that conditions of the children had broken its arm by that pitiful cry for help that conditions of the children had broken its arm by that pitiful cry for help that conditions of the children had been dead to be carried home. Your grandfather wrote his name on the blackboard.

The old miner, his face blackened had been dead to be carried home. Your grandfather wrote his name on the blackboard.

The old miner, his face blackened had been dead to be carried home. Your grandfather wrote his name on the blackboard.

The old miner, his face blackened had been dead to be carried home. cards down there, and he wanted her to know he had called.

Prunesy came back some time later to straighten up the room, and close the doors and windows shots that was fired. All the men boy for the night. While she was at out, thank God. Half holiday—we work sorting the children's exerthinking it was your grandfather she went on with her work. Why are women like that—pretending indifference?"

"My Peter, my Peter!" cried a mother's frantic voice; "he is down there I know. He stayed to feed the with terror.

"Bright spoken. Where is the young man?"

Miss Fielding was beside him, her face white with terror.

"Did—did Dick Matterson—go she heard a footstep,

'I'm sure I don't know." "Well, instead of your gr nd-father in walked mine. Prunesy "He's "Well, instead of your grand-father in walked mine. Prunesy was too loyal to me to describe him, but she did acknowledge she was frightened. He was so big, she said, and he talked as if he had a cold in his throat, and he had a six-shooter stuck in his belt in full of the father of cold in his throat, and he had a six-shooter stuck in his belt in full view. He asked if she was the school-teacher, and she had to confess that she was; he said he wanted some 'learnin', but he wasn't willing 'to go to school with kids.'

Would she give him some lessons 'learnin', but he wasn't would she give him some lessons' shooter stuck in his belt in full view. He asked if she was the school-teacher, and she had to confess that she was; he said he wanted some 'learnin', but he wasn't willing 'to go to school with kids.'

We—we—must—do something,' she clasped his ragged coat sleeve she called for Dorsey Sons & Co., Helen occupied a position as her she cried.

When the hall door closed and she head to with the dull resignation of age. When the hall door closed and she heard Kent's quick step on the walk, heard Kent's quick step on the walk, heard Kent's quick step on the walk, such a deep, understanding love.

after hours? He would pay her well for them. I suspect that Prunesy had inherited a thrifty spirit along with her other virtues and she wasn't averse to turning an honest dollar; so she agreed to his proposition at once. He wanted to begin that afternoon. "That's atic. good writin' on the board, ain't it?' the he said. 'I'd like you to learn me to write like that; that's the name

I want to copy.' "He came regularly after that Go on then," he said resignedly. for a month, and every day Prunesy taught him to write like your grandfather. One day she said ith 'I'll set you another copy,' but he a protested. 'I don't want to learn to write like a woman, he said. That is the way I want to write, or from the mountains. Your and he spent hours just copying that signature. She told me that his progress in reading was rand after the war he stayed in Texas, or he went back there some years later to try cattle-raising or farming on a big tract of land he farming on a big tract of land he arming on a big tract of land ne had acquired for his services in the army. Or perhaps he had bought the ranch, I don't know which.

My grandfather went down there

and she never saw him again. The rest of the story was hazy. Your grandfather didn't make a success. Cattle all got lumpy jaw, or something, and he went East, settled the ranch, I don't know which. My grandfather went down there as his overseer, but they fell out. Prunesy isn't sure of the details, and she is so charitable that she life, and you revived all the old

recollections - your name, the rethe old uniform. semblance and That night of the masquerade she actually believed that your grandfather's spirit. you see the point is this: grandfather must have had some reason for wanting to copy your grandfather's signature; and our talk about the forged deed the other day at luncheon set Prunesy to thinking that perhaps responsible for the whole affair.'

"But the story really doesn't prove anything," he said slowly. But it can be made to prove things. Prunesy knows the exact date—she is always exact—that your grandfather left Texas. If the deed is dated after that time, don't you see?'

Yes, I see," he admitted re-antly, "but where does this luctantly,

Why I-I'll sell loliipops," she answered smiling. He took her hand impulsively in

I can't go on," he said. "I can't go on, he said can't go on and impoverish you. I've been poor all my life. could you give up all this?" eyes swept the stately house, the flowering gardens. "It's worse for a girl to make her way. I have my

ealth and strength.

"So have I."
"But it is so much easier for a

"The whole of life is harder for women," and the smile was gone now. "Can't you see that I want you to have things, Dick? Don't you know that I have seen the struggle you've been making?" and the smile was gone

But I cannot take it from you. ost her head. She was a ritan, you see, not used to s and wiles of Southern her heart, her hands trembled a little among the honeysuckle, but he did not see. He was looking past her through the tangle of rose vines down at the blackened mining

np below.
'It is not fair," he said slowly. It is not fair.

Her face was white.

yourself, it is the Colonel's and Betty's."

"But it may all be a myth after all," he said reflectively. "The fact that Miss White taught your grandfather to write does not prove anything conclusively."

"Hoist that cage—you crazy fool—that rope's a-shaking. Hoist 'em, anything conclusively." anything conclusively

"It will help to prove something."
Apparently he did not hear her. wail of fear had come echoing from the valley. Richard started to his feet. "What's that?" he cried. Through the rose vines they could see men and women scurrying like ants toward the mines. There - something has happened

leaving Jessica alone in the arbor.

CHAPTER XIV

A RESCUE

"Now, Dick, don't be so accurate; the fact that two people wrote atrocious verses doesn't prove that they lived in the same generation. Let me go on. One day your grandfather came to the school and Pranesy was out. One of the children had broken its arm the transfer and the same that the same school and pranesy was out. One of the children had broken its arm that the same same and the same school and pranesy was out.

by coal dust, shifted his quid of tobacco and answered calmly: 'Little fire in the mine, or mebbe as at out, thank God. Half holiday—we all come out on the one-thirty cage, but that thar woman says they ain't all out!"

And the young man?" said the old miner to whom Richard had first spoken. "Where is the young man?"

mules. He is not out. He is down-there

and I reckon they never heard Where's the superintendent?'

asked Richard I tell you this is a holiday. Where's the mine manager?" God knows.

"Haven't you any system of checking off the men?" "Dunno; that thar superintenent is a young fellow, and he ain't worth his salt. Never was a mine run like this one.

"Where's the pit boss?"

"Pft boss ain't obliged to stay round here all the time. I tell you this is a holiday, and I reckon pit boss is off on a spree. I ain't going down there to rescue no blind -ain't nothing but one of the mule boys been smoking in the

Maybe it ain't nothing but a hay wagon on fire, but I ain't sure," said one of the men. "Here, Jake, let down that cage. There sure is smoke; ain't anybody round here sure is smoke; ain't anybody round here." got the sense he was born with I'll go with you," said Richard

The two men stood out, leaders in the little impotent crowd, and two others came forward to join them as they stepped into cage. signals. The engineer nodded as if he understood, and the careless crowd watched with some degree of interest as the cage slowly scended into the cavernous depths.

The terror-stricken mother, finding solace in this attempt at rescue, stopped crying and began to pray "Holy Virgin—guide him—save God have mercy-lead him -spare him

"They can hitch up the hose and get water in the air

pump."
"Ain't the first time a hay-wagon If took fire. Pete's out bird-nesting.'

"Bet your life no boy's goin' to stay in that hole on a holiday." Ain't got any business lightin' a mine with keros

Well, you can't work in the dark Ain't got no electricity."

"Main cable's water soaked."

"Wa'n't that a signal?"
"No, they ain't belled yet." A tense hush of expectation fell upon the crowd. On the wooded around them birds chirruped joyfully; bees droned in and out of the pink cups of the wild honey-suckle; the calm peace of the summer afternoon seemed to pre-

clude calamity. Looks like more smoke coming out the shaft. Lord! see that flame

What's the matter with Jake? Why don't he hoist that cage?" Stop the fan. Don't yer see yer feeding the fire? For God's sake, Jake, hoist that

cage He's waitin' for the signal." Who's that comin' down the Miss Fielding riding like mad.

Wish to the Lord it was the superintendent. 'Hoist that cage, man-that mine's ablaze!'

The old engineer looked through "It is the Colonel's," she said slowly. "If you do not care for yourself, it is the Colonel's and "It is the Colonel's and uncertainty in his eyes.

I tell you! You're cooking 'em alive.

The crowd, at first so tranquil in its disbelief of possible tragedy, was now roused to a frenzy of hysteria.
As the cage ascended a sickening stench filled the soft summer air, stench filled the soft summer air, flames shot upward from the shaft. Women shrieked. The cage itself was full of fire. Six human bodies were ablaze. The miners rushed to the rescue, but there was a scarcity of water. Men beat out the flames with their coats, with the shawls they snatched from the women's shoulders, but their comrades lay blackened and inert before them, their hands and feet drawn up in their hands and feet drawn up in convulsive postures; one of them, in his effort to escape the flames, had climbed to the top of the cage, but he had perished like the rest. The old engineer had obeyed his orders too well—he had hesitated too long. As they lifted the six bodies, one by one, from the smoking cage and bore them past his window, he sank on the floor beside his engine, overcome by the terrible entertraphe he caused. catastrophe he caused

Peter's mother clawed at the dead men's clothes like a wild creature.
"He is not here," she cried.
"My Peter is not here. They are
men, all men. My Peter is but a

"Yes, that was him, I recollect

man could live to get down there. Fire must have been burning ever since we quit work. Thar ain't no help could reach him now."

Jefferson Wilcox touring gaily along the country roads with Betty and the Colonel, stopped his machine abruptly when he saw the crowd gathered about the mine

"Looks as if something had hap-pened over there," he said careless-ly. "I thought the men stopped work at three-thirty."
The Colonel was not much inter-

"Reckon one of the niggers has fallen down the shaft broken his good-for-nothing neck, he said

AN EAVESDROPPER'S KINDLY ACT

By Margaret Meredyth

It was exactly ten minutes till closing time. Helen Brewster was putting the finishing touches to the last business letter of the day, when the telephone bell rang. Placing her ear to the receiver she said

"Dorsey Sons & Co."
"That you, Helen?" called Binks otherwise Brian Brewster, a rounger brother, his voice muffled (otherwise contact with the transmitter, say, hurry home — Kent's here. He's off to Muzon in a few days—

what d'you think o' that?"
"Luzon? W-h-a-t?" stammered Helen, but Binks had already hung

Helen walked home briskly They'll have the fire out in no hardly knowing what to think.

e," said the old miner comfort- the door she was met by the door she was met by her mother and the expression on her face banished the hope that she had not heard aright.

Kent's here, Helen, but only for a few hours," Mrs. Brewster said tearfully; "we'll have to make the tearfully; "we'll have to make the best of his going and try to be

You're not setting a very good example, mother mine," laughed Helen, as she hung her hat on the hall-tree and entered the big family

Ah, Helen, just think of Kentour chum-going to that horrible, half-civilized wilderness! Isn't it a-w-f-u-l?" wailed Mary and Lucille in unison, holding on to Kent Sherwin, as he came forward eagerly to meet Helen.

What's all the trouble about?" Helen asked, slowly withdrawing her hands, "isn't this—this expedi-tion rather sudden?"

Sudden's the name for it, Kent Sherwin rejoined in a tone un-"The company convincingly light. notified us to be ready in ten days for several months' absence in the Philippines, so I hurried down to say good-bye. If the job on the highway turns out well, it will mean a worth-while promotion.

"Promotion!" sniffed Mrs. Brewster, indignantly, "which means, I suppose, if you're not ambushed by a kinky-headed Negrito, bitten by a venomous reptile or the tropical fever doesn't carry you off, you'll get a raise in salary. Superb generosity I'd call it!

"It's hardly the job I'd have selected for myself," laughed Kent, "but no doubt it will be worth a small fortune in experience—and then, too, a fellow couldn't very well say he didn't want to go because he's afraid of the Filipinos — eh, Binks?"

question.

"Sure," agreed Kent, promptly,
"beautiful brunettes with curly
hair, and you know I'm rather fond of curls, even when they shade into red," with a sidelong glance at Helen's fluffy brown hair. "Binks," scolded Mrs. Brewster,

"this is no time for levity. You can't realize, you foolish boy, what a dreadful place that island is. Why, it's almost as bad as No Man's

Mrs. Brewster's dolorous description was punctuated by a chorus of wails from Mary and Lucille. But despite the lamentations and doeful predictions, when the time came to say good-bye, Helen sent Kent away with a smile. That was

Helen's way.

The next day Mrs. Brewster confided to the children that Kent and Helen, would be married when Kent returned from Luzon, and added an impressive admonition to pray every day that God would protect him and bring him safely home.
And how they did pray!
Even Binks Brewster, notorious

for pranks and nonsense, had brief fits of piety. Whenever he went about looking as if he had swallowed a dill pickle without sufficient mastication, it was evident that he had suspended his mischievous oper-ations temporarily, and was doing

Kent Sherwin proved to be a Kent Sherwin proved to be a to model correspondent. Cheerful letters came regularly, telling how finely the work on the highway was progressing and that conditions were much less disagreeable than he had anticipated. As the weeks went by, conversation in the Brew-ster home gradually lost its gloom and became tinged with the anticipatory pleasure of Kent's home-

Several years back, financial ruin, coupled with the sudden death of his wife, had brought about a total physical and mental collapse, and Grandfather Brewster had left the and after closing the gate, ospital, after three months' illness, feeble in body and with the mental ity-of a six-year-old child. His gray eyes were as benevolent as ever, but the old alert intelligence

had vanished. There were two hallucinations to which Grandfather Brewster clung with all the tenacity of a diseased brain; one was that he was still in a position to exercise his old-time nerosity, and the other, that his wife had gone off on a journey for her health and would return as soon as she had recuperated sufficiently. Any attempt to dis-illusionize him would have been cruel as well as useless, which left

no alternative but to humor him.

Pityingly, uncomplainingly Helen had taken upon herself the of making out worthless checks for innumerable charities and the innumerable charities and the the barometer says 'fair and difficult and unusual task of keep- warmer,' I'll put you on, see " ing in touch with her deceased grandmother! Fortunately, Grandmother Brewster had/never fond of letter-writing and Grandfather was quite content if an occasional long-distance message brought the good tidings that health was improving satisfactorily.

Kent Sherwin's occupation as those letters civil engineer kept him away from "Aw, don't home much of the time. Helen had become accustomed to his absence at irregular intervals, and almost before she realized it, two months had slipped by since his departure And then the strangest thing

For more than six weeks not one word came from Kent. Helen grew pale and thoughtful,

Brewster-like, held her head federate.

suggested consolingly.
"For shame!" said Mrs. Brewster, reprovingly. "I haven't the slightest doubt but that the poor been less absorbed, Binks deposited boy is down with fever and unable to write. I shall drop the company woodbox behind the range. The inquire about him resolution that she fulfilled without delay, only to receive a prompt reply stating that no sickness had

been reported that Mrs. Brewster After

For a long time there had been whisperings of a surprise for Helen on her twenty-first birthday. The did explain, "Helen interrupted coldly, "if you can call such a flimsy story an explanation." on her twenty-first birthday. It was to be strictly a family affair and Mrs. Brewster was to get up one of her famous dinners to top off

Dear old Grandfather was intensely interested, and by the mysterious twinkle in his mild blue eyes France, and then this fear was evident that he, too, was planning a surprise for his favorite grandchild.

One evening after supper Grandfather retired to his room unusually early, leaving Helen and her mother still busy in the kitchen. Suddenly, noisy shouts of welcome came float-

ing in from the lawn.

A moment later the door flew open and who should walk in but Kent Sherwin, flanked on either side by a jubilant Brewster. After

written three letters since the one admitted to he self that the break you say you received last? I won-dered why Helen didn't write for so averted had either of them beer long-hut where is she? I can tell her in a few words.

Kent found Helen in the dining-room, clearing the table with well-feigned unconcern. In response to

in a hurt tone:
"Surely you can't blame me,
Helen. I sent the letters to be
posted and I don't see how I could
help their being lost. When our work took us farther into the in-terior, some of the men got sick, and then, quite unexpectedly, we were all ordered home. I didn't wire because I thought I would drop in unawares-as usual. Helen's expression was frankly

skeptical.
"You say you mailed three letters that never reached me? It seems passing strange that three should have come to grief—consecutively." "Gad! so you think I'm a liar?"
Kent said hotly, the angry flush
bringing out more clearly the long
saber scar on his left cheek — a

saber scar on his left cheek — a souvenir of the Argonne.

"A lady would hardly express herself so badly," Helen answered with exasperating coolness. "When I was a child, I thought as a child, but at twenty a normal human being is supposed to reason as an adult."

"Of course, you wouldn't care

Of course, you wouldn't care to marry such an unprincipled fellow, so I'll be going." Kent flashed, rising as he spoke.

Without a word, Helen slipped his ring from her finger and held it out with a hand that was cold and slightly tremulous. As silently Kent accepted it, dropped it into his vest pocket, and with a stiffly formal bow left the

Helen caught her breath sharply What had happened?

It was quite dark under the tree slackened his angry stride and tried to recall every detail of tho disastrous moments with Helen. Could it be possible that all was over between them? Kent felt in his yest pocket and sighed deeply.

"Don't turn on the gas," said familiar voice at his elbow, as Bink Brewster stepped out from behind a big cottonwood tree. "I heard what Helen said about the letters— I know her better'n you do get over her mad spell, but you'll never know it, unless

"You young scamp," Kent cried angrily, grabbing the self-confessed eavesdropper by the arm, "what do you mean by

"Aw, cut it out and let go my arm," Binks grumbled shortly. "I want to help you. I know Helen. I'll keep a sharp lookout, and when arm.

"It's no use, Binks, Helen's done with me—she's lost confidence in me," Kent said dejectedly.

"Honest Injun, was that straight goods-that yarn about the letters? Binks asked incredulously.
"So you think I'm a liar, too
exploded Kent. "Of course, I s

Aw, don't eat a feller up. You know yourself it does sound

Knowing Binks Brewster to be an unconscionable joker, it seemed worse than foolish to draw any consolation from his friendly overtures yet in spite of this, Kent's step was lighter as he made his way to the hotel to prepare for immediate de parture, after a somewhat lengthy nference with his young con

Binks made a detour, via the there and be a Filipino," Binks suggested consolingly. Guess he's fallen in love with woodshed, to the kitchen, which he

With a consideration that would woodbox behind the range. There he quietly passed into the adjoining room, leaving the door slightly

I think you acted very hastily, Mrs. Brewster was saying, didn't give the poor boy a chance refrained from defending Kent to explain — Kent is the soul of

> "Poor boy!" Helen's mother went on in a tearfully unconvinced 'it does seem too bad, after

France, and then this fearfully dangerous trip on top of it all, to receive such a welcome from you. My dear, it's your duty, your solemn duty to apologize! "Apologize! I'll never do that," flared Helen hotly. (Whew! poor old Kent!" muttered Binks under his breath.) "And you'll do me a great favor not to mention this

matter again," she went on haught-ily, "and of all things, don't let Grandfather even know that Kent has been here. embracing as much of Kent's five-foot-ten as was available, Mrs.

As the weeks passed by Helen grew paler and more thoughtful Brewster looked around for Helen, but she had disappeared. still, but, buoyed by the Brewster obstinacy, she held her head as en, Binks?

"I'll bet there're swarms of pretty girls over there," Binks observed innocently, ignoring the question

"What!" exclaimed Kent in behigh as ever and at no time was there the slightest indication of explained the matter. "why I've ess quick-tempered, but pride for bade any move on her part towards

a reconciliation.

The hot anger in her heart had feigned unconcern. In response to her constrained greeting, Kent said in a hurt tone:

"Surely you can't blame me, surely you can't blame me, tion of Kent's hurt surprise and the hivid saber scar across his flushed

left cheek. The day had been unusually oppressive and Helen came home from the office fagged and listless and went directly to her room. She came down-stairs almost at once, with a magazine under her once, with a magazine under ner arm, and sought the seclusion of the densely-shaded, scuppernong arbor at the far end of the garden. Binks was feasting on the fragrant white grapes, but at Helen's approach hid himself in the

luxuriant foliage. With downcast eyes Helen came down the gravel walk and entered the arbor. Little suspecting that her mischievous brother was a scant half-dozen feet away, she sa down-in a big rustic chair and relaxed with a sigh of utter weariness. For some time she lay back with closed eyes and then her body slowly assumed the erect rigidity of one listening. Apparently satisfied that no one was near, she took a photograph from between pages of the magazine and gazed at it with sad intentness. Self-

reproach had almost conquered her pride. She had been at fault—she knew it—when she sent Kent away with a heartless preterce of indifference. How gladly she would meet him half-way, if only he—But why should he humble himself—he was proud, too—wher

When the hall door closed and she heard Kent's quick step on the walk, such a deep, understanding love,



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LOUIS SANDY orden Mills, STAFFORD, ENGLAND -Louisandi, Stafford, 'Phone No. 104 Helen pressed the picture to her

lips with a sob and her head fell forward on her folded arms. Binks could hardly restrain himself—hardly keep back a warwhoop of pure exultation. The picture was Kent's!

Was Kent's!

Binks poked his head in at the door and blurted breathlessly.:

"Get a move on, Helen. Mom wants you in the parlor, quick!"

"That was a white one, anyway,"

—a message that would have been inexplicable to any one but himself.

Come on—all O K. Saw her kissing your picture. Her birthday is Saturday. Come on the 7:45 p. m. the shadowy, apparently deserted room and asked in a tone of surprise: Will meet you at the gate. You Know Who.

Kent had almost given up hearing from Binks, who boylike, he thought, had forgotten his promise, even if at the time he had been serious, which was extremely doubt-

For a moment his unhappiness was submerged by a wave of hope. Kissing his picture could mean but one thing, Helen still loved him!

Those miserable letters, the cause of all the trouble, probably had never been posted. Kent remem-bered that he had reprimanded the native postman sharply, on one occasion, for some negligence, only to discover later that the man was not to blame. The destruction of the letters had doubtless been the scoundrel's revenge.

All that day as he sat at his desk Bink's message, "Come on—all O. K.," danced before Kent's eyes. Helen's birthday—the day she had promised to marry him, before he went to Luzon—was scarcely a week off. How he longed to see her-longed to hear her say that she still

believed in him!
For two days Kent's decision seesawed in the balance. The third day he packed his grip, boarded the train, and as he sank into his seat in the Pullman, called himself the

biggest fool in creation.

The suburban home of the Brewsters looked ugly and dilapidated in winter, but when spring breathed upon tree and flower and shrub, opening their buds with her warm, dewy kiss, it became a bower of loveliness. Then the glossy leaves of the spreading magnolias, planted before the Civil War, were inter-spersed with queenly blossoms, and the climbing roses, crimson and pink and white, completely covered the weather - beaten columns of the spacious veranda.

that it had happened.
What bursts of laughter and

When Helen came home late on the afternoon of her birthday, she after another Helen's birthday sursat down behind a screen of honey-suckle near the gate and inhaled long draughts of the fragrant, balmy air, but she did not feel refreshed either spiritually or bodily. All the gladness of that day of sunshine and flowers and music of birds had been blotted out by three inconsequential letters and a quick temper—or, was it two quick small box daintly tied with ribbon. sequential letters and a quick temper—or, was it two quick tempers? She wished she could forget that hurt look and that long, jagged scar, and she wished, too, that he, not she, had been to blame.

She dreaded meeting the home-folks today—dreaded the ordeal of having to appear happy and smiling when her heart was so heavy. Of course, only she and her mother knew of the definite break with knew of the definite break with Kent, and blissfully ignorant of its impossibility, the younger Brewsters would no doubt be expecting dearest Grandfather! Look again dearies, there's something else," Grandfather Brewster said eagerly. Laughingly Helen inverted the box, and three letters

when she dared linger in longer, she rose reluctantly to go to the house, but stopped a moment to look in the mail-box at the gate. It was empty. Eyidently Grandfather had been there before her. It was the one self-imposed task that he rownly regreted to the cloth. Mystified her eyes sought Kent's and found them no less bewildered than her own. The flow of merriment ceased abruptly. With an expression of mingled wonder and ex

that he rarely neglected.

Binks met her at the door with a consternation, a upon the letters.

burying her face in the roses, "and how dear of Grandfather to think of me!" She was half-way up the me!" She was half-way up the stairs when Binks called after her:

"Make yourself look as festiverous as possible, sis, and don't come
down till the bell rings."

Arrayed in his Sunday best, his
straight, dark hair fiercely pompadoured, Binks, for reasons of his
own, had appointed himself master
of ceremonies, with a confident of ceremonies. with a confident smile he consulted the clock at frequent intervals. When the faint whistle of a locomotive echoed intermittently as it wound in and out the circuitous mountain track, Binks started nervously. That was Kent's train, the 7:45 from the North. Binks, was glad it was growing dark; it would be easier to spirit Kent into the parlor, according to his carefully laid plans.

After a hasty reconnaissance, which showed Grandfather nodding in his room, Mrs. Brewster busy in the kitchen and Mary and Lucile

ended that morning at Mass—her birthday Mass—when the entire family had received for her intention, though, to be sure, no one suspected the nature of the intention! She hoped they would call the vicin of the intention of the war of resident and lighted the torch of religion, civilization and commercial progress is told by the history as follows:

BEGINNINGS OF THE CITY

He resided that a soher Ireland "With the momentous exploraher soon for she was afraid at any moment an uncontrollable burst of was ready to rise to the glories of tears would spoil her good resolu- nationhood.

nothing—nothing could ever part them.

Helen pressed the picture to her

Helen pressed the picture to her

tions to appear happy, and her festive appearance as well. To her relief there were hurried footsteps in the hallway, and without rapping Binks poked his head in at the door

A few days later Kent Sherwin received a most remarkable message to take his place at a secluded, pre-

A moment later, Helen entered

Do you want me?" "Always, sweetheart," a familiar voice—the voice she had hungered or—answered, and the next instant Kent's arms were about her and her burning cheek was pressed to the livid saber scar.

Entirely satisfied with the out-come of his surprise, Binks scurried to the attic hugging in an ecstasy of blissful ownership a twenty-two automatic rifle—the dream of his life since he wore kilts.

"But for the love o' Pete, don't never let Helen know—she'd kill me," he had solemnly admonished the donor.

the donor.

What wonders willing hands had wrought in that somewhat shabby dining room! It-looked a veritable wedding feast, with its wealth of bloom and rose-shaded candelabra. But best of all it was no make-believe happiness that illumined the faces of the group around the table, but the genuine article, which is

interior and shines through.

At the head of the table sat Grandfather Brewster, a picture of courtly dignity in a well-preserved, if not ultra-fashionable dress suit. In his buttonhole was a pink rose to match Helen's. At his right sat Helen—the openly preferred—then Kent and Mary. To his left was Binks, and as a safety-first measure, a vacant chair separated him from Lucille, the baby, and natur-ally the worst spoiled Brewster. In her deft, unobtrusive way Mrs.

Brewster oscillated between the side table and her rightful place opposite Grandfather. She was positively radiant. A benign Providence had lifted the cloud and heaviful eldest daughter was happy once more. As to how the miracle had come about, she was interested not at all. It was enough

prises were showered upon her!
When Binks' turn came he declared, without batting an eye, that he didn't believe in surprises him-self, which left enly Grandfather, who had expressed a desire to keep

Her eyes danced as she drew forth an oblong paper penned in Grand father's own shaky hand. She had three others just like it! It was

a check for five thousand dollars!

Dear, generous old soul! Helen squeezed his arm affectionately and whispered: "How rich I am today. dearest Grandfather!

him to drop in.

When she dared linger no longer,

Kent's familiar hand—fell upon the unopened and addressed to her in

sternation, all eyes were fixed

Binks met her at the door with a bouquet of dainty Dorothy Perkins roses, plucked by Grandfather himself.

Grandfather Brewster's kind of draw with a Grandfather Brewster's kind of draw with the success of the evening.

he said happily:
"I saved them for your birth-day, dearie!"—Rosary Magazine.

TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITION

Dublin, Oct. 21.—The great work inaugurated by Father Mathew, the "Apostle of Temperance," has been continued by the Capuchin Order ever since his death sixty-five years ago. The celebrations on the anniversary of his birth were this year. versary of his birth were this year

highly significant.
Father Thomas, O. S. F. C. in a speech at the Dublin celebration observed that Father Mathew had exercised an influence on humanity rarely, if ever, surpassed, and his success was an ideal that inspired

tinued:
"Today we are enjoying some of primping endlessly, as usual, Binks hastened down to the gate to be on the lookout for his expected guest.

Helen had half-hoped to find some message from Kant and Euclie Today we are enjoying some of the fruit of the seed Father Mathew sowed, for a better temperance atmosphere never pervaded all classes of Society. Although a sum Helen had half-hoped to find some message from Kent among the cards and remembrances piled on the table. But, no, there was nothing! After she had dressed she sat down by the open window, her troubled dark eyes turned towards the still faintly tinted Western horizon.

Her novena to St. Joseph had ended that morning at Mass—her tic outlook regard man as incapable.

Chicago, III., Oct. 14.—In the story of Chicago, "Yesterday. Today, Tomorrow," published by the Chicago Association of Commerce in commemoration of the semi-centennial observance of the compulsory methods advocated by fanatics who from their materialis—tic outlook regard man as incapable.

Chicago, III., Oct. 14.—In the story of Chicago, "Yesterday. Today, Tomorrow," published by the Chicago Association of Commerce in commemoration of the semi-centennial observance of the compulsory methods advocated by fanatics who from their materialis—tic outlook regard man as incapable.

On the question of Prohibition the speakers were not unanimous. Rev. T. Ryan believed that if Father Mathew were alive today he would be a Prohibitionist. The Lord Mayor of Dublin recalling that he had been in America where they had of 1674 he journeyed along the shore of Lake Michigan as far as Chicago,

"All I have to say is: 'God keep prohibition out of Ireland.'" In addition to his activities in the cause of temperance Father Thomas has acted as arbitrator in countless industrial disputes.

CHURCH EXTENSION IN THE STATES

Chicago, Nov. 15.—The Catholic Church Extension Society asserts that if all the buildings which have been erected by its aid could be placed side by side, with a fifty foot frontage to each, there would be a line of churches twenty miles

Some remarkable figures were presented to the Board of Governors at their annual meeting. During the sixteen years of the Society's existence, 2,074 church buildings have been aided in their erection by the benefactions of the Society. Between the years 1919 and 1919 the total number of churches erected in the United States was 3,258. this number 52.85% were helped by Extension gifts. In most cases the churches could not have been contemplated without such external

The President, the Right Rev. F. C. Kellye, D. D., showed in his report that the amount contributed to the cause of home missions by American Catholics was constantly increasing. The Society's own col-lections to date had amounted to over \$4,500,000. Of this sum over \$1,250,000 had been spent on church, chapel, and school and presbytery buildings. These gifts in turn brought out nearly \$4,000,000 contributed by the local Catholics towards the erection of their own buildings. The Society had aided the growth of new missions everywhere, and had saved old missions

There are Extension churches in forty-three States of the Union; and it is estimated that 454,536 Catholics who were formerly churchless are now able to attend

Mass periodically.

Archbishop Mundelein and other members of the Board expressed pleasure at the Society's condition and its record.

The Board appointed the Rev.
W. D. O'Brien to the position of
first vice-president and general
secretary, in place of the Right Rev. E. B. Ledvina, now Bishop of Corpus Christi; and the Rev. Euguene J. McGuinness to the position of second vice-president in place of Father

SHEPPARD-TOWNER BILL SIGNED

Washington, D. C., November 25.

Advocates of the Sheppard-Towner bill, which passed the House of Representatives last week, following its adoption by the Senate, believe that it will be approved by President Harding and become a law within the next few days. The bill went to conference after its passage by the House so that amendments adopted after the Senate passed it might be made acceptable to both branches of Con-

The position of the National Cath-olic Welfare Council with reference to the measure was made clear in a statement issued by Rev. John J. The position of the National Cath-Burke, C.S.P., general secretary of hay. A little distance away, beneath the Council, while it was pending in the sheltering shadow of a beech

the Council, while it was pending in the Senate. The statement was as follows:

"The Sheppard-Towner Bill has for its purpose both State and federal aid to needy mothers at the time of childbirth and the subset."

"Suddenly the Angelus bell rang out across the miles from a neighboring monastery. At once the mother ran to the little child,

bill is objectionable in as much as we believe the federalization tendency must be deplored and opposed, ency must be deplored and opposed, in view of the extreme emergency and its grave need we believe the bill ought to be supported. Moreover, another important reason on account of which the bill ought to have our support is that it does protect the family; it encourages child-bearing and is opposed to nefarious measures of birth control and contraception, which will soon be claiming a hearing in Congress." be claiming a hearing in Congress.'

HISTORY OF CHICAGO

WORK ISSUED BY COMMERCE ASSOCIATION PAYS TRIBUTE TO CHURCH

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 14.—In the story of Chicago, "Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow," published by the Chicago Association of Company and Chicago Association of the chicago Association of th great fire of 1871, the part played by the Catholic Church and its

an important chapter.

How Catholics founded Chicago

On the question of Prohibition he speakers were not unanimous. Rev. T. Ryan believed that if Father Mathew were alive today he would termined to revisit the place. Leaving De Pere in the late autumn where, overtaken by illness, he tar-ried through the winter in a rude shelter erected some distance up the south branch of the river. In the spring he visited other parts of Illinois, and then with the hand of death already upon him, hastened to return to distant St. Ignace,

dying en route.
"Other missionaries seized the torch which fell from the dying hand of Marquette, and from that day to this the gospel has been preached in Illinois.

"While the missionaries (Catholic) were thus zealously laying the foundation of the church in Illinois, its commercial possibilities were be ing no less eagerly exploited. La Salle (Catholic) first promoter of big business in the west was for almost a decade, until his tragic death in 1687 the leading figure."

Aside from the general narrative which the part played by Catholics forms a necessarily interwoven thread, a particular chapter is given over specifically to the growth of the church since the great fire. This matter was pre-pared by the Chicago correspondent of the National Catholic Welfare Council News Service. Statistically the recovery of the church from the devastation of the great fire which swept away churches, schools, convents, and other institutions valued at \$1,000,000 some of which had been founded by Chicago's first Bishop, the Right Rev. William Quarter in 1843, is told as follows:

1872 1921 holic Churches in Chicago Parochial schools
Pupils in parochial schools
Catholic High schools
Pupils in High schools Diocesan priests Priests of Religious Orders....

A WONDERFUL GROWTH

"Chicago which received its first resident priest, Rev. Father St. Cyr in 1833, became a diocese in 1843, became an archdiocese in 1880, now has a Catholic population of 1,200,-000," says the history. "Its churches, schools, high schools, colleges, hospitals, orphanages, homes for the deaf, the old, for working girls, day nurseries, are the leading institutions of the city and represent a vast contribution of money by the faithful.

"Its system of charity under the direction of Archbishop George W. Mundelein and the Associated Catholic Charities is one of the best and most effective, and its educational plans are as far reaching as is the vision of the greatest industrial and commercial leaders."

Archbishop Mundelein's plans for a great Catholic University of St. Mary of the Lake, chartered by Bishop Quarter in 1844 are told, together with the plan of grading up the parochial and high schools and colleges into one complete eduand colleges into one complete educational system.

SIMPLE IRISH FAITH

In the "Soul of Ireland," a delightful volume of recent issue, the author, the Rev. W. J. Lockington, S. J., sketches the following pretty picture well worthy the genius of another Millet to transfer to glow-

ing canvas:
"Once, when walking along a quiet boreen, on a day when the

time of childbirth and the subsequent immediate care of their infants. The need of such care is beyond question, as the infant death-rate in many places only too clearly shows.

In the subsequent immediate care of their infants, the need of such care is kneeling on the grass. Then she knelt beside, holding its little hands aloft, caught in both her own, and she looked up to heaven. The husband, who had followed, knelt haside the two, and in answer to the haside the two, and in answer to the message of the bell, across the soft silence came. 'The angel of the Lord declared unto Mary,' from the reverent lips of the kneeling wife, and with bent head the husband, answering, gave audible testimony

figures, husband and wife, are to-gether in prayer, standing. Far, far, do I prefer the picture of these children of Mary, kneeling in prayer, on the bosom of Ireland, their hearts close joined, and held by the clinging touch of baby fingers.

Another edifying incident was furnished the writer by a "good old soul" in a wayside cabin in Clare.
"Her husband had been dead for

many years and all her children yet the spirit of contentment rested upon her brow as she looked out upon the world from her half-door. learned her history.

"'So you are quite alone in the world?" I said. 'Oh, no,' she

How Catholics founded Chicago and lighted the torch of religion, civilization and commercial progress is told by the history as follows:

BEGINNINGS OF THE CITY

"With the momentous exploration conducted by Louis Joliet in the summer of 1673 the recorded world?" I said. 'Oh, no,' she answered at once, and quite decidedly, 'Oh, no, I've God and His Blessed Mother with me.'

"The beads of the Blessed Mother lay on the corner of a little table just inside the door, and beyond on the white wall a picture showed that St. Joseph was not forgotten.

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Then I tried "Fruit-a-tives" and at once that fruit medicine helped me. Soon the Constipation and Indiges. tion were relieved and the Rheumatism began to go away, and in a few months entirely disappeared. For twelve years now, my health has been first class, and I attribute it to the use of "Fruit-a-tives" which I take regu

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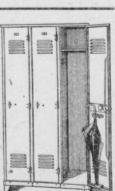
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LONDON, SATURDAY, DEC. 17, 1921

DOMINION STATUS FOR IRELAND

The emotions that now surge through the souls of millions of the sea-divided Gael are too profound, of Ireland. too sacred for the ordinary facile expressions of rejoicings over a great victory. Mighty victory though it is, won by the indomitable for English sympathy: 'Ulster is not to be coerced.' Agreed, but spirit and all-conquering resolve of the Irish race, the first impulse and the Irish race, the first impulse and the first action of countless Irish Ulster (disregarding local choice) millions will have been that of and then say that, though no one gratitude to the God of Nations for may coerce Ulster, Ulster itself millions will have been that of preserving their dear Motherland through the age-long struggle and finally restoring to her the crown of independent nationhood.

For Irish independence, we believe most firmly, is secured as effectively by the treaty just concluded between Great Britain and Ireland as it would have been by Great Britain's recognition of the Irish Republic. Moreover the Treaty gives an assurance of Irish national unity difficult if not impossible of attainment under the Republic. Mere political forms do not secure liberty; there was a time when many pinned their faith to the republican form of government as the sole safeguard of freedom. Now they see and know, not as a matter of political theory but as an indisputable fact, that England with an hereditary king is at least quite as free as France with an elective president. And the Canadians are few who could be brought to think that if they elected their Governor-General and dubbed him President they would thereby increase their measure of self-government. Indeed, it may be said in passing, there are rights and liberties with regard to education and language that Canadian Catholics now enjoy that would be jeopardized if not destroyed in the process of converting Canada into a republic.

It is the full self-government which Canada enjoys that, under the failure of a huge mill in the manship. the treaty just signed, will be the Ligoniel district became known, measure of the self-government writes our Belfast correspondent. The extent of the liabilities that will ensure the free play of reach the enormous amount of Irish genius in shaping the destiny £300,000. of a free Ireland.

The first two articles of the treaty with masterly directness at once establish the Dominion status the pawnshops in their districts are full to overflowing, they cannot take another pledge, and their other of Ireland and preclude any and all source of income—the sale of new and expired pledges—is at an end, future attempts to encroach on the liberties thus established. It disposes effectively of the very real objection so often put forth by Irish republicans that the freedom of the Dominions is secured by their distance from England. Now, the concrete status of the Dominions defines more clearly and incontrovertibly than could written instruments the status of Ireland; and in the assertion of full Dominion rights secures her the interested cooperation of the self-governing sister nations, who jealously safeguard their own autonomy with its orderly and continuous development. They are henceforth, and necessarily for their own sakes, the powerful allies of Ireland against any attempted encroachment on their common status.

The Irish Free State, then, possesses that complete political independence sought by Sinn Fein, and possesses it in greater security than would be afforded by a Republic. Political independence was not sought as an end in itself; but as a all likelihood it will have been necessary means to attain "the complete economic, and the complete moral and intellectual independence of Ireland.'

But the great consideration that movement. weighed most with the Irish states-

national unity.

Will "Ulster" come in? possible for Ulster leaders to allay at once the spirit they have for years fomented; but in a short time union is inevitable.

In the Manchester Guardian some three weeks before the Irish agreement was reached the extraordinarily well-informed "Politicus" had these paragraphs in the course of his article:

"There are some people who think honestly that if Ulster is not allowed her way in everything she is being infamously treated and Englishmen are betraying her. Mr. Bonar Law is believed to be under this kind of The only way in which the Die-hards can hope to create and maintain this conviction is by preventing discussion.'

Pointing out that discussion would make clear that Ulster can retain her own local Parliament and secure ample guarantee of special protection for her economic and other interests, he continues:

"But that is not what the Ulster extremists want. What they want is that a majority in four counties should be allowed to veto the unity

"Fortunately there is one method of overcoming their objections to which no exception can be taken on the principle on which they appeal for English sympathy: 'Ulster is not to be coerced.' Agreed, but what is Ulster? You cannot throw may coerce the Nationalist districts within that area. If Ulster is resolved to be a purely self-regar State isolated from the rest of Ireland she cannot resist a demand for a plebiscite and a boundary com-mission, which will mean that her six counties will shrink to something like three and a half.

Now that is precisely the provision made in Articles XI. and XII. If this impossible little Irish province wishes to retain its present status, the treaty permits it to do so: but its present governmental powers will not be modified or enlarged.

However, if the six-county Pareffected.

very life, is inextricably bound up average man's simple query. with the rest of Ireland. This has It is so no longer. Seumas Macbeen ineluctably demonstrated by Manus, who has long delighted the the Belfast Boycott. A newspaper readers of the Catholic Record just to hand furnishes evidence that with glimpses of Ireland as seen will go home to more than the through Irish eyes, has completed capitalists of the North who already his "Story of the Irish Race" and have had their eyes opened:

vaded industrial Belfast today when handsome volume of perfect work-

'The plight of the unemployed Orange workers is desperate. the pawnshops in their districts are as there is absolutely no money coming in.

Ulster will come in. The Irish delegates saw to that in Articles XI. XIII. and XIII. The Irish Free State can afford to wait until those erstwhile vociferous "loyalists," stripped of all heroics and deserted by their English abettors, get good and tired of their lonesome role of dog in the manger. For to this sorry depth has sunk the belated

omnipotent Protestant Ascendancy. When they do come in they will be treated with proverbial Irish generosity and given a caed mille failte home.

As we write (Dec. 9th) the newspapers tell us de Valera declares graphies so copiously provided. that "the terms of this agreement are in violent conflict with the wishes of the majority of the comforted themselves with the nation," and states that his attitude reflection that they were righteous is supported by two of his cabinet colleagues.

It were idle to prophesy concerning the situation that has arisen as in malignities of English rule in Irecleared up before the RECORD may have been, were due in no reaches its readers. Suffice it to small measure to ignorance, dense say that we regard Mr. de Valera and crass, of Irish history. as but the figure-head of a mighty

treaty was probably the desire for and discouraging days of the movement, issued this statement :

"I have signed the treaty between Yes, there is not a doubt in the Ireland and Great Britain. I be-world about that. It may not be lieve this treaty will lay the foundations of peace and friendship be-tween the two nations. What I have signed I shall stand by, in the belief that the end of the con-flict of centuries is at hand."

And Michael Collins, the idolized Commander in Chief of the Irish Republican Army, is of the same mind. "Do you expect any trouble about getting the agreement accepted in Dublin?" he was asked. "Trouble," he replied, "you can get it with or without trouble, but I have got over trouble before.'

the men released from Kilmainham remarked: "What is good enough for Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins is good enough for me."

Katherine Tynan in a newspaper article sent from Dublin says that toward the peace negotiations." She continues:

"If I know anything about the feelings of the people there will be no such sudden outburst of rejoicing as marked the truce. come later, but then the relief was so immediate and so needed that it was with laughter and tears that the people ran to their deliverance. But if it should prove that tomorrow is the great day of all the years, then there will be something worth telling, unless indeed

both the British Parliament and Ireland? Dail Eireann closing the long ushering in the new era of Irish priate Christmas gift than freedom.

What that will mean for civiliza-

RACE"

"Can you tell me a good history gifts. liament decide to stay out for the of Ireland?" That is a question nament decide to stay out for the present, that does not mean that the decision is final. The Governdoubtless it has often been put to the decision is final. The Governdoubtless it has often been put to the decision is final. The Governdoubtless it has often been put to the decision is final. The Governdoubtless it has often been put to the decision is final. The Governdoubtless it has often been put to the decision is final. The Governdoubtless it has often been put to the decision is final. The Governdoubtless it has often been put to the decision is final. The Governdoubtless it has often been put to the decision is final. The Governdoubtless it has often been put to the decision is final. The Governdoubtless it has often been put to the decision is final. The Governdoubtless it has often been put to the decision is final. The Governdoubtless it has often been put to the decision is final. The Governdoubtless it has often been put to the decision is final to the decision is fina ment of Ireland Act of 1920 pro- others. Now there are of course Street, New York City, for \$5.00 plus vides the means of union of North countless books dealing with various 24 cents for postage. The \$5.24 and South through the Council of phases and periods of Irish history; must be in American funds, now at Ireland. It is by this means that but the average reader does not the union will probably be want an Irish library; he wants the history of Ireland in compendious Whether six counties or three and form, the general outlines of Irish a half, "Ulster's" economic and history in a single volume. And it financial prosperity, indeed her was always difficult to answer the

the Irish Publishing Company of "Unconcealed consternation per- New York has published it in a

In his foreword the learned and patriotic author says:

"The story is developed with the object of interesting and informing the man who can not, or will not, afford the time to read studiously. Yet it is earnestly hoped that it may whet the appetites of many, and stimulate them to go browsing in broader and richer pastures-in anticipation of which there are set down, at the ends of chapters or periods, titles of some of the more important books dealing with the subject just treated of."

This is an excellent feature of an excellent work. No one can study intelligently any phase or period or movement of Irish history unless it is studied against the background of the general history of the Irish survival of the once insolent and people. No one, we venture to say, will read Seumas MacManus 'Story of the Irish Race" without being irresistibly impelled to study more deeply some particular phase or period or movement. And the guide posts are there in the biblio-

'Each generation of Englishmen," wrote John Redmond, "have men though their ancestors governed Ireland infamously."

The ineptitudes, stupidities and land, whatever other reasons there

four corners of America, among all 21,372 priests, of whom 15,531 are impressions received are produced; true and noble men on the morrow. classes of people, alike the intelli- parochial clergy, 8,591 engaged in action becomes habit and a number gent and the ordinary. With the teaching and 2,250 members of the of habits make up character. vast majority of America's intel- religious orders. lectual ones he found Ireland's past as obscure as the past of Borneo. On three occasions he was asked by the effects of the War that already moral scruples-a bias is given to their societies, 'Has Ireland got a great events are being celebrated ter long before the child can exerhistory ?' "

Canadians as to Americans:

Amongst the prisoners released story rests upon the ignorance of (though four protracted years of and equal," which in great measure from the internment camps expres- our own exiles, and the children of bitter conflict were yet to ensue) is true, but soon after birth they sions of satisfaction with the terms, those exiles. Were these possessed was attended by many of the great- become unequal; sunshine, food, we are told, were general. One of of a general knowledge of Ireland's est figures in the military and civil soil, climate, and every other

In the "Story of the Irish Race"

told. We are taken through the preached by Mgr. Ruch, Bishop of savage; on the other hand, an emphasis. Both in the language was the re-assertion by France of becomes one.'

people are grave and half fearful To the average reader, as well as before the day of the Lord as may to the more studious with greater To the average reader, as well as essayed to dominate the world. leisure, we shall not again be at

Just at this juncture in Irish tragedy of Ireland's past and affairs could there be a more appro-Story of the Irish Race."

We shall have more to say about tion we shall consider at another this long-sought compendium of mad people that lead the way, superior and the infection. Just though they always point too far. all, and all for each. now we want to introduce it THE STORY OF THE IRISH to our readers in time for consideration when choosing their Christmas

It can be ordered directly by 10% premium.

NOTES AND COMMENTS THE BRITISH and Foreign Bible Society announce that during the course of the Society's existence, it has distributed over 300,000,000 Bibles, printed in 528 different languages. And yet there never had so frail a hold upon its interpreter can have but one result. As it is, while men, with the best of things tabooed in decent company. ment." by the "higher critics" at home.

WHILE the world is expectantly awaiting for a final deliverance of the Ulster Parliament in regard laws of God and His Church?" to the Irish settlement a "thinking This, somewhat paraphrased, is Protestant,' writing from County Father Cuthbert's way of answer-Antrim to the Nation and Athenaum, says: "As to the real attitude of the North towards Orangeism, I should say that at least 50 per cent. of the whole would transfer, if possible, with infinite pleasure and a sigh of relief, the whole Orange organization to the wilds of Central Africa, the only place on earth for which its demonstrations were ever suited. They would be glad thus to shift the greatest blot from Protestantism, and at the same time rid Ireland of the greatest power for retarding progress that ever held sway in any civilized environment. country." But isn't this rather hard on the natives of Central the determination of character, but Africa? Meanwhile, interjects the there is a strong reason to believe Toronto Globe, "Ulster may event- that the effects of a bad heredity ally accept the Irish settlement, but can be overcome by a proper some of the Toronto lodges will environment. Man is born mindnever surrender."

According to a recent census But what of Irish ignorance of tion, as compared with 23,821,458, welfare.

educated women who were pillars of anniversary celebrations of its the mind and a stamp to the characwith great eclat. The seventh cise any power of discrimination; And then he states a plain truth anniversary of the battle of the hence the child is to a great extent. which alas, is as applicable to Marne took on a specially religious a product and a creation of the character. At Meaux, the Mass of circumstances and conditions under 'To a large extent the blame for thanksgiving for that great victory, which it is reared. American ignorance of Ireland's which really decided the struggle It is said, "all men are born free past, and the proper pride that life of France-Marshall Joffre, hygienic, physical as well as must come of that knowledge, the Admiral Jaures, Generals Lasson mental, moral and social condition, good Americans around them would and Manoury, the latter of whom have an effect in moulding the styled and known as the Irish Free catch the information by contag- lost his sight in battle), Mons. Bar- character. So marked is the effect State. thou and Mgr. Baudrillard of the of environment that observers say, Catholic Institute, among them-and "If a child of white parents be the "apathy of hope long drawn Seumas MacManus has placed by many members of the diplomatic adopted into an Indian home before out had dulled the Irish feeling within the reach of every Irish corps, and of learned and patriotic the age of two years and reared reader the means of removing a societies. The Mass was celebrated among savages it becomes so like reproach that is, we must sorrow- by Abbe Umbrecht, chaplain of the them in thoughts, feelings, actions, fully admit, but too well merited. Alsatian Corps, who lost an arm in likes, dislikes, and prejudices as to The story is wonderfully well the War, and the sermon was be indistinguishable from the glorious periods and through the Strasbourg, whose record through- Indian babe adopted and reared in dark shadows of the history of Ire- out the conflict made him a national the home and under the same conland without exaggeration or over- figure. The theme of his discourse ditions as the white child simply the Crown in Ireland shall be and in the treatment there is the principles of justice and frater- If a child of vicious temper be ernor General of Canada and in always scholarly restraint. Yet nal love as contrasted with the kept in an environment of pure air, the interest is sustained, absorbing. spirit of pride in which Germany where peace, cheerfulness, sunshine

"Pussyfoot" Johnson has been in So though it were idle to prophesy, it is our firm hope and belief fidently the old time puzzling query:

India, and this is how he is and body are the same in all manifest the following form:

"I do solemnly swear true faith kind, and it is mainly through the and allegiance to the Constitution So though it were idle to propha a loss to answer promptly and con- India, and this is how he is and body are the same in all manthat the treaty will be ratified by Can you tell me a good history of porary, the Catholic Herald of effects of environment that such a of the Irish Free State as by Calcutta:"

> We have always professed great reverence for cranks, in the hope they may succeed half. Sanity is half way to madness, and it is often If a prohibitionist can lead us to temperance, we shall put up with the prohibitionist; there are far too

ate, or do a thousand and one other motives no doubt, are scattering These social laws are more intricate without grumbling or hesitation. Why not use your common sense and bear the same attitude to the ing a question which comes to the universal application.

BOY LIFE ENVIRONMENT Adapted from Dr. G. A. Dickinson's

"Your Boy." Character and conduct are so dependent on the conditions under which one lives and is reared that it is well to consider the subject of

Heredity is a powerful factor in less, ignorant of everything in the world, so we may say that the formation of character begins at taken by the Bishops of Germany at birth. Through the senses as they the request of the Cardinal Arch- develop man receives impressions of

Irish history? The author of "The in 1919. The decrease is due partly In early life that brain is very men who negotiated and signed the Sinn Fein, its very soul in the dark that he "was impelled to the com- War, but mainly to the loss receive and marble to retain." Im- the boys of today in the character persons.

pilation of this story of our race of Alsace-Lorraine and Poland, pressions received by the brain if building moulds of systematized the subject which he found in the are now 10,740 parishes, with in time actions corresponding to the out a type of strong, virile, good,

Every child is thus an unconscious imitator, and having no power to France has so far recovered from choose between good and bad-no

and quiet prevail, there can be no

The elementary principles of mind great variety of constitution and established, and that I will be faith-"Pussyfoot has been with us, but difference in character prevail, so are not going to attack him. that in millions of people no two in virtue of the common citizenship are found exactly alike. In this of Ireland with Great Britain and world of diversity all are necessary —the workers, the thinkers, the British Commonwealth of Nations

in confinement and feeding it on and toward the payment of war many drunkards and grog shops in a grain diet, could modify the India, and anybody is welcome to slay them. We only hope Pussyfoot will not slay liberty instead of semble in structure that of an semble in structure that of an by way of set-off or counter-claim, ordinary grain-feeder, such as a by way of second uch pigeon; and if Holmgren, by revers- determined, in default of agree-To a correspondent who coming the experiment and feeding a ment, by the arbitration of one or plained that the Church is vexatious pigeon on a meat diet, could trans- more independent persons being in her restrictions, and that there form the grain-digesting gizzard of Article VI Lintil an artistic and the grain-digesting gizzard of Article VI Lintil an artistic and the grain-digesting gizzard of Article VI Lintil an artistic and the grain-digesting gizzard of Article VI Lintil an artistic and the grain-digesting gizzard of Article VI Lintil an artistic and the grain-digesting gizzard of Article VI Lintil and the grain-digesting gizzard of the British Empire and the grain-digesting gizzard of the grain-diges is too much of the "must" and the pigeon into a carnivorous "must not" in her way of dealing stomach (Drummond's "Naturel British and with frail humanity, Father Cuth- Law in the Spiritual World")-if we whereby the Irish Free State underbert, well-known to overseas believe these statements and conreaders, retorts: "Has it ever sider that the human brain in the Ireland shall be undertaken by His struck you the number of things most highly organised and easily in- Majesty's imperial forces, a guest is not permitted to do, and fluenced structure to be found in all shall not prevent the construction the greater number he must do at creation, we have no need to stretch or maintenance by the Government a dinner table, or a tea-party, or a the imagination to believe the statewas a period in the history of Pro- ball? He must dress properly, ment that "The functions of the tion of the revenue or the fisheries testantism when dogmatic truth pare his nails, brush his hair, look brain in the child are far more The clean, be agreeable, talk sense. On sensitive to impressions for good or article shall be reviewed at a conadherents as at the present time. the other hand, he must not sprawl evil than the finest chronometer is Which goes to show that the mere his legs about, blow his nose too to heat, cold, magetism, and a score held at the expiration of five years reading or study of the Scriptures | loudly, sneeze into his neighbor's of their exterior influences," and from the date hereof with a view to without an authorized guide and plate, eat with his knife, expector- the declaration that "heredity can the undertaking by Ireland of a be absolutely changed by environ-

No one can escape the effects of His Majesty's imperial force (a) in the Bible by the shipload among the and oppressive than the Ten Com- environment; without clearly inheathen, it is being torn to pieces mandments, or the Precepts of the tending to do so adults naturally Church, yet you submit to them follow the fashions and take up the "fads" of the times. In this and in agreed between the British Government of the ment and the Government of the innumerable other ways character is being formed and changed.

> ized: it is the existing religion. whatever the particular kind, that surface occasionally in this part of makes the child grow in religion. the world. The answer, then, has God's way of building character and making good men is through the influence of good men. Of course, man is naturally a moral and religious being, he has Divine exceed in size such proportion of impulses; but how else can they the military establishments maingrow and develop except it be through and by the stimulation of the community in which he is Britain, reared?

Amid the turmoil and struggles of Amid the turmoil and struggles of life who could sit still and do shall be freely open to the ships of the other country on the payment of nothing? It had been said, "There the customary port and other dues.
Article X.—The Government of refuse to work when all around him are full of emulation and eagerness in their work." Indeed, in youth and throughout adolescence when the habits become fixed. More progress can be made in our ance of the hereof paragraph. work in one generation of children than can be made by working on bishop of Cologne, the Catholic all that passes around, and through many generations of adults-good population of Germany is 20,544,106, the natural instincts is enabled to food, pure air, useful activities, or 35 per cent. of the total popula- learn all that is necessary for future and the influence of sympathetic the years next preceding the date understanding in pure homes being the most potent for good, And Arthur Griffith, the founder of Story of the Irish Race" tells us to the number killed during the plastic, the mind is then "wax to this is our boy problem—to place payable to any of these excepted

by the woeful lack of knowledge on According to the same census there repeated become indelibly fixed, and activities in order that we may turn

THE TERMS OF PEACE

TEXT OF TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Lo idon, Dec. 6 (Associated Press) The text of the agreement signed this morning by the British Government and the Irish representatives

Article I.-Ireland shall have the same constitutional status in the community of nations known as the British Empire as the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, with a Parliament having powers to make laws for peace and order and good government in Ireland, and an executive responsible to that Parliament, and shall be

Article II.—Subject to provisions hereinafter set out, the position of the Irish Free State in relation to the Imperial Parliament, the Government and otherwise shall be that of the Dominion of Canada, and the practice usage governing the relationship of the Crown or representative of the Crown and the Imperial Parliament to the Dominion of Canada govern their relationship to the

Irish Free State.
Article III.—A representative of pointed in like manner as the Govaccordance with the observed in making such appoint-

ments. Article IV .- The oath to be taken doubt that the temper will change. by the members of the Parliament of the Irish Free State shall be in

> and his heirs and successors by her adherence to and membership of the group of nations forming the

Article V.—The Irish Free State shall assume liability for service of If Hunter, by keeping a sea-gull the public debt of the United Kingpensions as existing on that date in

VI.-Until an arrange-Irish Governments takes her own coastal of the Irish Free State of such vesforegoing provisions of this ference of representatives of

hare in her own coastal defense. Article VII.-The Government of Irish Free State shall afford to time of peace such harbor and other facilities as are indicated in the annex hereto, or such other facili-ties as may from time to time be Irish Free State, and (b) in time of war or of strained relations with a To be reared in an environment foreign power such harbor and of civilization makes the child civil-other facilities as the British Government may require for the pur-poses of such defense as aforesaid.

Article VIII.-With a view to securing observance of the principle of international limitation of armaments, if the Government of the Irish Free State establishes and maintains a military defense force the establishment thereof shall not tained in Great Britain as that which the population of Ireland bears to the population of Great

Article IX.—The ports of Great Britain and the Irish Free State

the Irish Free State agrees to pay fair compensation, on terms not less favorable than those accorded ness in their work." Indeed, in by the Act of 1920, to Judges, childhood environment exerts its officials, members of the police greatest influence, diminishing in forces and other public servants who are discharged by it or who retire in consequence of the change of government effected in pursu-

Provided that this shall not apply to members of the auxiliary police force or persons recruited in Great Britain for the Royal Irish Constabulary during hereof. The British Government will assume responsibility for such of one month from the passing of the Act of Parliament for the ratification of this instrument, the powers of the Parliament and Government of the Irish Free State shall not be exercisable as respects Northern be exercisable as respects Northern leand, and the provisions of the Government of Ireland Act of Government shall take steps necesthey 1920 shall, so far as they relate to Northern Ireland, remain the return of members to serve member of such Provisional Governin the Parliament of the Irish Free ment shall have signified in writing tion is passed by both houses of not continue in force beyond the Parliament of Northern Ireland in expiration of twelve months from favor of holding such elections before the end of said month.

ation of said month an address is presented to His Majesty by both houses of Parliament of Northern Ireland to that effect, the powers of the Parliament and Government of the Irish Free State shall no longer extend to Northern Ireland, and the provisions of the Government of Ireland Act of 1920 (including those relating to the Council of Ireland) shall, so far as they relate to Northern Ireland, continue to be of full force and effect, and this instrument shall have effect, subject to the necessary modifica-

Provided, that if such an address is so presented, a commission consisting of three persons, one to be appointed by the Government of the Irish Free State, one to be appointed by the Government of Northern Ireland, and one, who shall be Chairman, to be appointed by the Government of States of the Irish Comment of Irish Comment of Irish Comments of Irish Irish Comments of Irish Iri by the British Government, shall determine in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants, so far as may be compatible with economic and geographic conditions, the boundaries between Northern Ireland, and the rest of Ireland, and for the purposes of the Government of Ireland Act of 1920, and of this instrument the boundary of Northern Ireland shall be such as be determined by such com-

Article XIII.—For the purpose of the last foregoing article the powers of the Parliament of Southern Ireland under the Government of Ireland Act of 192, to elect members of the Council of Ireland, shall, after the Parliament of the Irish Free State is constituted, be

exercised by that Parliament.

Article XIV.—After the expiration of said month, if no such address as mentioned in Article XII. hereof is presented, the Parliament of the Government of Northern Ireland shall continue to exercise as respects Northern Ireland powers conferred upon them by the Government of Ireland Act of 1920, but the Parliament of the Govern-ment of the Irish Free State shall in Northern Ireland have in relation to matters, in respect of which the Parliament of Northern Ireland has not the power to make laws under that act including matters which, under said act, are within the jurisdiction of the Council of Ireland the same powers as in the rest of Ireland, subjects to such other provisions as may be agreed to in the manner hereinafter appearing.

Article XV.-At any time after date hereof the Government of Northern Ireland and the Provisional Government of Southern Ireland, hereinafter constituted, may provisions, subject to which the last of the foregoing article is to operate in the event of no such address as is therein mentioned being presented, and the ions may include: (a: Safeguards with regard to patronage in Northern Ireland; (b) safeguards with regard to the collection of revenue in Northern Ireland; (c) safeguards with regard to import and export duties affecting the trade and industry of Northern Ireland; d) safeguards for the minorities in Northern Ireland; (e) settlement of financial relations between Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State; (f) establishment and powers of a local militia in Northern Iredicates of the defense land and the relation of the defense forces of the Irish Free State and of Northern Ireland, respectively, and if at any such meeting provisions are agreed to the same shall have

the Parliament of Northern Ireland shall make any law so as either directly or indirectly to endow any religion, or prohibit or restrict the free exercise thereof, or give any preference or impose any disability on the account of religious belief or religious status, or affect prejudicially the right of any child to

Article XI.—Until the expiration in accordance therewith, steps shall prejudice, remain outside the Cath be taken forwith for summoning a meeting of the Members of Parlia-ment elected for the constituencies in Southern Ireland since the passing of the Government of Ireland act in sary to transfer to such Provisions Northern Ireland, remain force and effect, and on shall be held for its duties, provided that every the constituencies of his or her acceptance of this instru Northern Ireland unless a resolu- ment. But this arrangement shall the date hereof.

Article XVIII.-This instrument Article XII.-If before the expir- shall be submitted forthwith by His approved, it shall be ratified by the ecessary legislation.
Signed on behalf of the British

> LLOVD GEORGE. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN. WINSTON CHURCHILL. WORTHI GTON-EVANS. HAMAR GREENWOOD.

On behalf of the Irish delegation: OF GRIOBHTHA (ARTHUR GRIFFITH.) MICHAEL O. O. SILEAIN (MICHAEL

COLLINS.) RIOBARD BARTUN (ROBERT C. E. S. Dugan (Eamon J. Duggan.) Seorsa Ghabgain Ui Dhubhthaigh (George Gavan Duffy.)

ANNEX An annex is attached to the treaty. Clause 1 specifies that Admiralty property and rights at the dockyard port of Berehaven are to be retained as at present and the harbor defenses and facili-ties for coastal defense by air at Queenstown, Belfast Lough and Loughswilly to remain under British care, provision also being made for oil, fuel and storage.

Clause 2 provides that a convention shall be made between the two Governments, to give effect to the following conditions: That submarine cables shall not be landed or wireless stations for communication with places outside of Ireland established, except by agreement with the British Government, that existing cable rights and wireless concessions shall not be withdrawn except by agreement with the British Government, and that the British Government shall be entitled to land additional submarine cables or establish additional wireless stations for communication with places outside of Ireland, that lighthouses, buoys, beacons, &c... shall be maintained by the Irish Government and not be removed or added to except by agreement with the British Government, that war signal stations shall be closed down and left in charge of care and maintenance parties, the Government of the Irish Free State being offered the option of taking them over and working them for commercial purposes, subject to Admiralty inspection, and guaranteeing the upkeep of existing telegraphic communica-

Governments for the regulation of

IS HEAVEN BARRED TO NON-CATHOLICS?

(By "M. C. L.") in The Catholic Herald A correspondent asks if the Catholic Church teaches that all Protestants will be lost, even if they have led good lives, and that all Catholics will be saved "if they have the

A theologian has answered the

if at any such meeting provisions are agreed to the same shall have effect as if they were included among the provisions subject to which the powers of Parliament and of the Government of the Irish Free State are to be exercisable in Northern Ireland under Article XIV hereof.

Article XVI.—Neither the Parliament of the Irish Free State nor the Parliament of the Irish Free State nor the Parliament of Northern Ireland shall make any law so as either directly or indirectly to endow any religion, or prohibit or restrict the free exercise thereof, or give any preference or impose any disability wants to be lost and repudiates

agency in the world for saving souls, and as a consequence every person in the world should belong souls, and as a consequence every person in the world should belong to the Catholic Church in order to save his soul. But the Catholic Church also teaches that if it is altogether impossible for a person to become a member of the Catholic Church, there is still a possibility of that person saving his soul. The Catholic Church has never condemned any one to be lost, whether demand any one to be lost, whether the was a member of the Church or not. Judgment belongs to God alone, and God will not condemn any person unless that person formation on the subject, reflect the will of thepeople most emphatically. alone, and God will not condemn any person unless that person wants to be lost and repudiates almighty God with his last breath. Catholics do not believe, nor are they taught to believe, that all Protestants will be lost, nor that all Catholics will be saved. What

olic Church, may save to ir souls if they die in the grace of God. But is difficult for them to be sure that they have that grace, whereas Catholics have the assurance of the Sacraments. Therefore, Catholics invite non-Catholics to investigate the claims of the Catholic Church, to remove any possibility of remaining outside the one true fold of Christ, and thus endangering their eternal salvation." Non-Catholics eternal salvation." who doubt the teachings of their own sect, or who are not satisfied that Christ founded their own Church, are bound to investigate the claims of the Catholic Church, otherwise they are in bad faith. The command to believe is binding, and wilful disobedience to a Divine His command cannot be regarde the by the most "broad - minded Majesty's Government for the approval of Parliament and by the person as a passport to eternal life. Hence to remain contains to a meeting sum-Irish signatories to a meeting summoned for the purpose of members elected to sit in the House of Commons of Southern Ireland, and, if approved, it shall be ratified by the necessary legislation.

All the Hence to remain the H to us as a fault that we are ignorant against our will, but that we fail to seek to learn that of which we are Unfortunately, there are non-Catholics who have not the will to believe; they are more interested in difficulties than in evidences, and too self-sufficient to make an act of unreserved faith in the word of God. Others are not interested in things spiritual, but give all time, thought and energy to things material; they will take any amount of trouble to learn a language if such knowledge will help them along the path to fortune, but they don't care about learning what is the true religion, and how best God may be served; if He did leave a true Church to guide and teach, it Dated the 6th of December, 1921. does not seem to be their concern where and what that Church is, and they make no effort to find it. And yet Protestant divines themselves formally admit the criminality of certain forms of ignorance, one of them indeed asserting that neglect and want of concern about the dis covery of the truth is moral depravity, and that if men had ion might be true, it is their duty to examine it. Ignorance is excusable only in those cases where a man has not the means or the opportunity of knowledge. It is clear from Scrip-ture that Christ appointed the Catholic Church as the only way to He did not appoint eternal life. two ways to Heaven, nor build one Church to save some, and another different one to save others, and three hundred more, all different, to save the rest of mankind. It is the duty of those who desire to be saved to find that one Church, to hear it, as Christ commanded, and to obey its teaching. "I heareth you, heareth Me." is evidence enough for a moral con-viction that the Catholic Church, and none other, is the Voice of God, writes Newman; the evidence requires to be brought home or applied to the mind, and if belief does not follow the fault lies with the will. The Church teaches that God will not condemn any one who is not wilfully, and therefore sin-

> salvation of mankind. BIRTH CONTROL

ARCHBISHOP HAYES ISSUES STATEMENT

fully, ignorant. "Salvation is impossible only for those who

deliberately, sinfully, wilfully and

without any extenuating circumstances remain outside the one, true

Church established by Christ for the

Archbishop Hayes has issued the following statement on birth con-

As a citizen and a churchman, deeply concerned with the moral well-being of our city, I feel it a public duty to protest against the use of the open forum for the propaganda of birth control. This I do in no sectarian spirit, but in the

broader one of the common weal.

My protest is made in the name of The Catholic Church teaches ten national organizations of women that she is the only Church founded with a combined membership of nant women and distressed mothers who are alarmed at the daring of the advocates of birth control in

will of the people most emphatically. The latter law was enacted under "the police power of the Legislature for the benefit of the morale and health of the community." I subattend school receiving public money without attending the religious instruction of the school, or make any discrimination as respects State aid between schools under the management of the different religious denominations, or divert from any religious denomination or any educational institution any of its property except for public utility purposes and on the payment of compensation.

Article XVII.—By way of provisional arrangement for the administration of Southern Ireland during the interval which must elapse between the date hereof and the constitution of a Parliament and a Government of the Irish Free State

OPPOSED BY SCIENTISTS

The law of God and man, science, public policy, human experience are all condemnatory of birth control as preached by a few irresponsible in-dividuals, without endorsement or approval, as far as I know, of a reputable body of physicians or medical society, whose province it is to advise the public on such

The tenets of birth-control are in direct opposition to the opinion of most distinguished scientists in the world, who have been aroused to make a serious study of the causes of the impending deterioration of the race as foreseen by well-known biologists. At the recent Inter-national Congress of Eugenics, held in New York last September, promi-nent scientists in attendance emphasized the necessity, if the race was to be better born, of the protection of monogamous marriage with limitation of divorce; more children in the families of the well-to-do as a moral duty; earlier marriage; a more sheltered life for members better safeguards against the marriage of imbeciles and insane; and unselfish devotion to the family as unselfish devotion to the family as a patriotic duty. Major Leonard Darwin stated advisedly "there ought to be a great moral campaign against the exaggerated regard for personal comfort and social advancement which now dictates the limitation of families."

Human experience confirms all this; physicians have found that, on the average, successive children in a family are stronger and ealthier up to the fifth or sixth in succession; and that those marked with special genius are very often born after the fifth in the family. The seventh child has been regarded traditionally with some peoples as the most favored by nature. jamin Franklin was the fifteenth child; John Wesley, the eighteenth; Ignatius Loyola, the eighth; Catherine of Siena, one of the greatest intellectual women who ever lived, was the twenty-fourth. It has been suggested that one of the reasons for the lack of genius in our day is that we are not getting the ends of the families. Moreover, vital statistics of New South Wales show that mothers of five to seven children live longest, while Alexander Graham Bell asserts that the greatest longevity occurred in families of ten or more children. voice of Theodore Roosevelt still echoes throughout the in his strong denunciation of race-suicide and the sins against the cradle. His love of family life re-mains one of the most wholesome memories of his noble character.

PUBLIC POLICY SHOULD OPPOSE THIS PROPAGANDA

Our public policy, in the spirit of "safety first," must set its face against the methods of birth-control propaganda, just because this move as conducted is one of the ment as conducted is one of the serious dangers of our disordered times. This month's issue of current review carries an indi ment which states: "There is some-thing almost terrifying in some of the criticisms now being passed on American life by American thinkers." James M. Beck, solicitor General of the United States; Owen Johnson, the novelist, and Mary Roberts Rinehart, the writer, warn against the lawlessness and the irresponsibility of our day with the new "freedom and changing standards" (Current opinion p. 617.) Confronted with such social problems as the gangster, the drug addict, girl traffic and the like, our welfare agencies, public and private, are sadly depressed to see tolerated for a moment the danger of spreading, among our unmarried youth of both sexes, the immoral lure of passion and irresponsibility lurking in the present birth-control advocacy that aims at making the marriage relation more lustful and less fruitful. Social evils hardly imaginable will follow in quick order and with terrible conse-

The Catholic Church's condemnation of birth control (except it be self-control) is based on the natural law, which is the eternal law, of God applied to man, and commanding the preservation of moral order and forbidding its disturbance. Therefore the Church has but one possible thing to do, namely, to accept and obey the will of the

Supreme Law Giver.

May Divine Providence inspire

America to fix its canon against
self-slaughter at the very source of human life lest the sacred and highest end of the family—mother and child—vanish from our house, and the stranger, alien to the American ideal, who however obeyed God's command to increase and multiply, enter to possess the land.

The Tablet.

NOTED IRISH DOCTOR TO HEAD
DEPARTMENT AT TORONTO
HOSPITAL

their best with what they have natural virtues. Often they have a splendid supply) eked out by what they have left of inherited ethics

Dublin, Nov. 24.—Dr. W. Magner, who has been appointed Director of the Pathological Department of St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, belongs to a Catholic family prominently associated with public life in Cork County and City. He is a cousin of the late Canon Magner, associated with public life in Cork County and City. He is a cousin of the late Canon Magner, murdered just twelve months ago by a member of the Auxiliary Police Force.

Dr. Magner also holds an important position in the Pathological Department of the University of Toronto, Heiga graduate in the University of the University of Toronto, Heiga graduate in the University of the Un Toronto. He is a graduate in medicine, surgery and obstetrics of the National University of Ireland. He

joined the Royal Army Medical Corps on the outbreak of the Euro-pean War and was severely wounded at Sevla Bay. After his recovery he was attached to the Central Bac-teriological Laboratory at Alex-andria. On his return to Ireland he resumed his former post of Lecturer on Pathology in University College, Cork.

ments which recalls that

well-ordered existence which is the

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY

priests who hall from the Englishspeaking communities of the Catholic East. We have, it is true, a
certain number of these. Not many
years ago they were described by a
Winnipeg lawyer in the London
Tablet as "rarionantes in gurgite
vasto." At the time of writing
there is still plenty of room in the OF CANADA there is still plenty of room in the spiritual swimming-pools of this tremendous territory. Where, then are the young men and women, sons and daughters of our fine A SPIRITUAL STOCK-TAKING I laid me down to sleep the other night "on," and not "in" the bed Catholic families in the East, who could and should be preparing to help us as priests, lay brothers, teachers, nuns and nurses? All these categories are necessary—and which forms so important an item in our domestic furniture. I repeat the shade of meaning previously noted in these memoirs, because want the reader to realize that there are many occasions upon we can surely find a noble outlet here for many who would otherwise itinerant cannot afford to get inside the bed fall short of the mark intended for clothes. Sometimes because he has to get up again in a short while to them by God, and waste their lives in the shallows and miseries of catch a train, and sometimes because he has to rise again after overcrowded professions. Here the boy who is scratching for a living, an interval to catch a—well I wont malign the beds on my palatial route, but I have heard Father Louis say that there are other in peddling real estate, become, if not a priest, then the intelligent co-adjutor of a priest in other the school-or on the mission. reasons sometimes up that famous branch! At any rate, my reason was the train. Most of our trains the girl who is herding with the alumni of High schools in the promiscuities of the "Business College," could find a means to sanctify her spinsterhood, and pass the prosaic scenery of Edson in the day time, so that they can permit the sybaritic tourist to sup carry on the work that many French and a few Irish or Scottish nuns of his matutinal coffee amid the first splendours of the Rockies. It had different orders and congregations been too late to get the stove going, and I had cooked myself into have already done for many strenuous years. Surely there can be no reason why the fine steele-ments of Eastern Canada in general, of Standard Oil. (Advt). I awoke in the small wee hours with a slight many of them almost as ancient as Quebec, should not emulate the great record of that Province. headache, and a distinct feeling of resentment against the railway schedule-makers. I turned on the electric-light (our latest luxury) Donations may be addressed to: and then-in the eerie silence of the Rev. T. O'DONNELL, President Catholic Church Extension Society 67 Bond St., Toronto. shack I heard a "co-co-ri-co made me think at first that some enterprising rooster, misled by the sudden illumination, was hailing a premature dawn! I listened hard and nervously. Then once again the queer noise was repeated, and should be addressed: EXTENSION, CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE this time I located it in our kitchen. London, Ont. My common sense flew to the rescue DONATIONS of my bemuddled brain, and I said to myself. "I'll bet you that's Father Louis." I opened the Previously acknowledged \$4,888 15 Friend, B. C...... 3 00 Father Louis." I opened the kitchen door and there he was, the dear man, all-in his Sunday-go-tomeeting clothes, just back from Edmonton, and still in triumphant ossession of the strident cough which I had sent him into town to cure! Relieved of my nocturnal nervousness, I invited him into my

MASS INTENTIONS Marie and Therese de la Plante, Montreal. Mrs. C. F. McGillivray, Reserve Mines..... W. F. C., Sydney...... R. J. C., Grand Falls..... bed-room, and, of course, got a scolding for burning the midnight WEEKLY CALENDAR Father Louis doesn't approve of extravagance. Then we settled down for half-an-hour's gossip until it would be time for the west-Sunday, Dec. 11.-St. Damasus, Pope, who after putting down the schism of Ursinus, turned his bound train. The good soul was wide awake. I am sure he didn't attention to the extirpation of Arianism in the west and Apollinartake a sleeper on the train, and I know that after a few hours he ianism in the east. He drained all the springs of the Vatican and would take another train and doze decorated the sepulchres of many martyrs before his death in 384. upon a day-coach seat while pursued the rocky road to Mountain Park. So, like the Knight of Monday, Dec. 12.-St. Finian of Leinster, who was instructed by the disciples of St. Patrick. He converted many in Wales and later "Alice in the Looking Glass," we talked of many things. Of missions

not inapt when one realizes that we

informal conference, and I venture

o hope that the readers of the 'Register' who have been so kind

as to like my Impressions De Voyage, may also be led to pursue

the salutary reflections which are now, I hope, to be presented as

deftly as our mothers used to give the powder in the jam!

II.

First of all, then, Reflection No. 1 is that the plaint of Our Saviour is

sempiternally new and true. The

abundant, and the labourers are few. Protestantism, like Pegasus of antiquity, is defunct. The children of it and all the other "isms" are lapsing into one big "ism" which may be called Indiffer-

entism. The conscientious bigotry of other days is being succeeded by

a genuine lack of interest in the more than fifty-seven varieties of Luther's laxities. The Popish priest once avoided and mistrusted, has

every chance of securing a kindly and intelligent hearing from the

good human souls who are doing their best with what they have of

plus the famous maxim that

God-made and

the

doesn't much matter what you believe as long as you lead a good life, and observe the Golden Rule."
There is, therefore, a great opportunity here and now of presenting the Gold made, and managined

valises (especially Father

of treasures for

and of missionaries, of spiritual wants and temporal needs. In returned to Ireland and was con-secrated Bishop of Clonard. He other words, we had a spiritual stock-taking; and the comparison is Tuesday, Dec. 13.—St. Lucy, virgin and martyr, whose mother, wandering missionaries with our through the intercession of the saint, was healed of an issue of blood. Lucy was sentenced to die, with his portable paraphernalia are often mistaken for our Syrian fellow-travellers with their burden but the flames kindled around her could not harm her. Finally sword was plunged in her heart and wives! Since we parted I have been thinking over what we realized she expired. Wednesday, Dec. 14.—St. Nicas that and other occasions of

IVOR HAEL.

ius, archbishop, and his companions martyrs. When the barbarians sacked Rheims, he went from door to door, encouraging all to patience. He finally exposed himself to the sword of the infidels, who cut off

to group its scattered children terrible famine, fed nearly the around the belfries of new settlemonastery without perceptibly dim-inishing his store. He died in 520.

Friday, Dec. 16.—St. Eusebius, born of a noble family in Sardinia, and who served the Church of glory of our Mother Province; and we wonder when the still more scattered settlers who are, or will soon inevitably be, of English Vercelli with such zeal that he was appointed bishop. He fought against heretics, who banished him soon inevitably be, of English speech, shall be shepherded by priests who hail from the Englishto Egypt in the fourth century. Here he suffered so grievously as to win for himself the title of martyr. Saturday, Dec. 17.—St. Olympias, the glory of the widows of the eastern church. She was married when quite young, but, her husband dying within twenty days of the wedding, devoted the remainder of her life in Constantinople to prayer and good works.

FATHER FRASER'S CHINA MISSION FUND

There are four hundred million pagans in China. If they were to pass in review at the rate of a thousand a minute, it would take nine months for them all to go by. months for them all to go by. This ty-three thhousand of them die daily unbaptized! Missionaries are urgently needed to go to their

rescue. China Mission College, Almonte, Ontario, Canada, is for the education of priests for China. It has already twenty-two students, and many more are applying for mittance. Unfortunately fu are lacking to accept them all. China is crying out for missionaries. They are ready to go. Will you send them. The salvation of millions of souls depends on your answer to this urgent appeal. His Holiness the Pope bless tors, and the students pray for

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Those who never retract their opinions love themselves more than they love truth.—Joubert.

The consciousness that we po sword of the infidels, who cut off his head.

Thursday, Dec. 15.—St. Mesmin of Verdun, who was appointed abbot of a monastery by the Bishop of Orleans, and who, during a

RUGGLES TRUCKS have won!

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FIVE MINUTE SERMON

BY REV. WILLIAM DEMOUY, D. D. FOURTH SUNDAY OF ADVENT

THE LAY APOSTOLATE "And he came into all the country about the Jordan, preaching the baptism of penance for the iemission of slass: As it was written in the book of the sayings of Isalas the prophet: a voice of one crying in the wilderness: Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make straight His paths." (Luke iii. 3-5.)

The noblest work in the world must be the work that has the noblest end. Now, what end is greater than that of the glory of God and salvation of men's souls? Surely there is nothing higher nor greater to be accomplished. Hence, the work directed toward this end must be the greatest and highest that man can perform. Considerthat man can perform. Consider-ing man in his present lamentable ondition, there is much to be done by him and for him in order that this great end may be attained. Nor, as a rule, can it be accomplished suddenly or quickly; it is rather the task of the whole time that Cod ellots to man. He does that God allots to man. He does not intend man to desist from this important duty, nor neglect it even for a moment; but He withes him to direct the acts of every rational moment toward this end. It was for this, alone, that man was created by God. But he is free physically and, unfortunately, often abuses that freedom. Many ends has he set for himself, and many idols has he erected for his worship. So much so is this the case that the spectacle presented us by the world is truly a lamentable one. This being so, whereas it always was noble to save men's souls and glorify God, now it may be said to be even more noble—almost heroic. Certainly, in many respects, it is a very difficult task, owing to the fact that men have changed so much regarding religion, its practices, and its beliefs. But, nevertheless, it con-But must we say that this work is the task of the ministers of God

alone? Primarily it may be said to be so, but to some extent it is the and through it He acts as He otherwise would act directly; but this does not forbid a lay apostolate, does not forbid a lay apostolate, particularly of co-operation. Strictly religious functions must be performed only by him who is called and ordained for that purpose. To him who succeeds to the apostles in their prerogatives and powers alone bus great sacrifice of the cross in an unbloody manner, and to sit in judgment in the tribunal of penance. No other can perform these acts, but all may co-operate with the anointed of the Lord in the work of the apostolate—at least by example, by persuasion, and by guidance. They can, if nothing else, lead men hither, that they may Among the organiz taste of the Lord's grace and be set anew on the path to reform and righteousness. There is an apos-tolate that every Christian can pertaste of the Lord's grace and be set anew on the path to reform and righteousness. There is an apostolate that every Christian can perform, and God unceasingly suggests to every one how he may lay his hands to the work. Zeal must exist in the hearts of the good and the purpose great that is proported. the pure—a zeal that is practical, and the Jewish Distribution Com-and from no one else does it come mittee.

But what is the great obstacle existing in the world to the salvation of man and the glory of God? people of Germany, Austria, and It is sin. Sin has robbed man of his It is sin. Sin has robbed man of his primal beauty and strength, has put him in his present condition, and is aiming to put him in a worse state. Sin has spoiled the world of state. Sin has spoiled the world of the suffering people of Germany, Austria, and Poland. brought about such inequality among men as we witness around us today. We scarce y can say that man is effectively brother to man; nay, rather is he, as a rule, inimical. What trivial things will often make him so! The lure of the dollar will make him fratricidal in a second, at least in desire and as far as charity is concerned. Every one knows how small the weapon that cleaves friendships and severs brother from brother.

Sin has done more. It would take

"Everyone knows that, during the "Everyone knows that the "Everyone knows the "Everyone knows that the "Everyone knows that the "Everyone knows the "Everyone kn history, longer than any man could complete in a lifetime, to tell of even a few of its ravages. Sin and sin alone is what shuts men out of

of some of the glory that should be His.

However, though sin has conquered man, God has given to man the means of conquering sin, and thus he may liberate himself from the bondage to which sin subjects him. It is a difficult task, nay, a fight that requires the greatest valor and courage. But man must strive, and, if he fails to succeed, it will be his own fault, and God will hold him accountable. He who sins allows Satan to conquer him, and God wants him to subdue Satan in return, and hold him ever afterward at bay.

the bondage to which sin subjects him. It is a difficult task, nay, a fight that requires the greatest the much it is a difficult task, nay, a fight that requires the greatest walor and courage. But man must strive, and, if he fails to succeed, it will be his own fault, and God will hold him accountable. He who sins allows Satan to conquer him, and God wants him to subdue Satan in return, and hold him ever afterward at bay.

Man is weak, especially when he once has been under the power of the enemy, and, in order to wage the perpetual battle for his safety, he needs help. Of course the principal aid comes from God, but man can do much for him also. The Gospel of this Sunday gives us an example in St. John the Baptist, the precursor of our Divine Lord, the precursor of our Divine Lord, the way we should help man and thus destroy sin in him, at least to succeed it is something must be done to relieve our people responded to the call to simply the deeds of the demoralizing the fact that in all callings and the fact that in all callings and the development of the nation, its guide for, the principles and the development of the nation, its facilitated by the fact that in all callings and the development of the nation, its facilitated by the fact that in all callings and the fact tha

way suggest itself to you, in which you can help others to combat sin while you avoid it yourself? No doubt it is your plain duty to do so.

doubt it is your plain duty to do so. doubt it is your plain duty to do so. If you are a parent, must you not teach your-children how to fight sin? Must you not raise them in such a way that they will be given the training and the example which they need to form them into good soldiers for the cause of Jesus and their own salvation? Are you a guardian, an instructor, an employer? If any of these, have you not an important task to perform. not an important task to perform, and an excellent example to set what kind is it? Are you solicitous only about yourself and your material prosperity; caring little, so long as your own interests are guarded, what happens to those connected with you in many ways?

But maybe you are a person response. But maybe you are a person responsible only for yourself. Oh, if so, much can you do for your neigh-bors—by example, by persuasion, by exhortation, by even sacrificing yourself—to bring them back to their Father's home, if they once knew it and left it, or to gain them admittance, if they have never known it before. You are no doubt

and to do your share in destroying sin wherever you know it to exist. Would that more were lay apostles! Were it so, the banner of Christ would be unfurled over a greater part of the world, and in many instances the strongholds of Satan would be demolished.

to help your neighbor to avoid sin,

doing many things in life, remember none can be so noble

STATESMANLIKE AND CHRISTIAN MEASURE

U. S. CHRISTMAS GIFT FOR STARVING PEOPLES

Washington, D. C., November 21. beliefs. But, nevertheless, it constitues and must continue, as it is God's wish; and He gives the grace wherewith it can be accomplished.

—Provision for a great Christmas confront Austria, and their causes gift of food, clothing and medicines to the suffering peoples of Europe "Which are the special tasks of to the suffering peoples of Europe and Asia, particularly those of Russia, the Near East and China, is made in a bill which Senator France, of Maryland, has introduced in Coursess and which contemplates work of every individual. God has in Congress and which contemplates established His sacred priesthood, the distribution of the surplus supplies purchased by the United States during the War and still remaining unused.

Senator France says that the existence of these supplies, the value of which runs into millions, the 'constitutes a disturbing influence agriculture, industry and

appointed to attend to the work of distributing the relief which the disposal of the supplies would make available for the stricken peoples

Among the organizations mentioned in the bill, besides the

It is not improbable that the bill may be broadened in its scope so as to make provision for the suffering

Explaining the purpose of the bill and the methods he proposes keeping, Senator France said:

'The bill which I have introduced provides for the gift by the Government of its surplus War supplies to the people who are suffering so acutely in the countries where there is now economic distress or famine, actionally in President in China and

"Everyone knows that, during the War, the Government accumulated nistory, longer than any man could complete in a lifetime, to tell of even a few of its ravages. Sin and sin alone is what shuts men out of heaven, and endeavors to rob God of some of the glory that should be His.

War, the Government accumulated war, th

> "My bill does not seem to ask too much, if we consider that had the War lasted six months longer all

and may result in future business

'I have before me advertisements

MISERY IN AUSTRIA

MATERIALISM RECEIVED A DEADLY BLOW IN THE WAR

Vienna, October 20 .- At a time when the press is full of reports of the dangers to which Austria is exposed and when the new public's existence is threatened the ruinous fall in exchange, it doubtless will be interesting and informative to Americans to receive the views of a leader of the Christian Socialists, the predominant political party of this country. This leader is Rev. Dr. Drexel, member of the National Assembly, who is remembered for his truly apostolic work among the prisoners of war in Siberia.

Drexel is an admirer of America and a firm believer in her ability and wish to take an active, impartial hand in the rehabilitation of Europe, including Austria. The N. C. W. C. correspondent has obtained from Dr. Drexel a discussion of the conditions which now confront Austria, and their causes

the Austrian Catholics with regard to the present situation of the country?" the N. C. W. C. corres-

pondent asked him. THE DEEPER CAUSES It would be a mistake to attempt an explanation of existing conditions in Austria by ascribing them wholly to economic and financial causes," he replied. "Deeper than these two are the ethical rea ons for the present state of things. The World War has greatly affected the moral life of every nation that had a part in it. This influence has been all the greater in the case of the vanquished nations. In addition, defeated nations are confronted on the one hand by misery and distress

and on the other by a craze for speculation, such as has never heretofore been seen, and by a lust for pleasure on the part of the uveaux riches. All this is exceedingly demoralizing; the quest for the luxuries of life has done grave moral mischief. It is now the task of the Austrian Catholics to overcome all these evils and to bring the people to a higher conception of life. That

materialism which has done so much harm to Germany and which had its exponents in the highest scientific circles as well as among the lowest classes of the most radical tendencies, received a deadly blow in the War. That cannot be doubted. It was an experiment which brought a painful decision in matters which had previously been subjects of academic debate in books and in political parties.

There are today many seekers in quarters where formerly it bill and the methods he proposes for turning to account the surplus stocks now in the Government's of a science 'free from assumptions,' they meant to disavow any belief in God. But today many of them have they meant to disavow any belief in God. But today many of them have faith. These pseudo-scientists are frankly admitting the limitations of their science. They are no longer content with it. They are turning to philosophers and metaphysicians to continue where they left off in their search for a solution of the world's problems. world's problems.

RESULTS OF FALSE PHILOSOPHY Without question our economic it comes to you. conditions are the product to a large degree of the aberrations of this false philosophy. Other countries besides Austria are affected in the besides Austria are affected in another beautiful gift, which came From time to time quantities of the same way and by the same these are declared surplus and are factors. Inconnection with Austria, whose problem is presenting these ethical considerations in a distinct and insistent fashion, one necessity, one demand, is made manifest—

question, but in the long and terrible conflict hosts have fallen and many have perished. It will be one of the tasks of Austrian Catho lics to heal the wounds of the battle and to bring back the missing,

JEW GIVES BISHOP PECTORAL CROSS

New York, Nov. 18.—One of those rare incidents in the course of the religious life, an ardent, sincere admiration of a Jew for a Catholic clergyman is the feeling shown by York Jew, for the newly conse-crated Bishop - Auxiliary, of New York, the Right Rev. John J. Dunn. This admiration has found expres-sion on frequent occasions in the making of contributions by Mr. Naumberg to the cause which has been one of the principal interests of the religious life of the Bishop—

the foreign missions.

The friendship began at the time
America entered the War. Before
the drives for funds by various organizations were consolidated under the plan of Secretary of War Baker, the Catholics, like other, had raised a separate fund. Bishop Dunn was very active in the direction of this drive, and was rather surprised to find Mr. Naumberg a contributor of \$5,000. Mr. Naumberg's contribution was prompted primarily by his desire to help, and it was given to the Catholic drive because of his conviction it would be used to the best advantage. Meeting the Monsignor in this way, Mr. Naumberg, like every one else who has ever come in contact with the new Bishop, became a warm admirer of the genial, yet tremen dously efficient worker.

The depth of this feeling, more over was amply proven by the fact that when the new Bishop was con-secrated, on October 29, one of the many gifts he received was a pectoral cross from Mr. Naumberg. It is a beautiful piece of work, five inches long and three and a half goldsmith's art. It is made of green gold, with a clear sapphire of about ne carat, at each extremity. the center of the cross, in relief, is the Agnus Dei, surrounded by diamonds. The whole cross is engraved with a tracery of wheat and grapes, emblematic of the Sacrifice

ALSO AIDS CARDINAL MERCIER

Mr. Naumberg's admiration for Bishop Dunn is not the limit of his aid to Catholics. When Cardinal Mercier was here he gave him \$5,000, for the relief of the distress Be gians, and later, on a visit to Belgium, gave him \$5,000 more.

Another beautiful incident in con-nection with the presentations to Bishop Dunn was the announce-ment that he had another pectoral cross which had been treasured for some years. As is well known, Monsignor Dunn, as head of the New York branch of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith has been enormously successful, increasforeign mission service from a usual four figures to six figures. No cry for help came from any corner of the earth, no matter how far away, or how small in numbers were those seeking the light of faith, that the prelate did not hear and heed.

A PRESENT FROM JAPAN

Naturally, he won the deep love of all of those valiant souls in the far places who are struggling to the gospel to those truth and beauties. Among the friends he won is Bishop Berlioz of Hakodate, Japan. The Bishop was in New York some eight years ago on a visit and when he was leaving he placed in the hands of Monsignor Dunn a beautiful gold pectoral

"I give you this," he said, "as an expression of the hope and faith I have that such splendid work as yours will bring its reward and that you will attain the episcopate. I do not know when that will be, but I want you to have this cross when

from the seven priests associated with the Catholic Charities. It is of heavy chased gold, with an immense sapphire of at least ten carats, surrounded by small diamonds. This ring and Mr. Naum-

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CHATS WITH YOUNG - MEN

THE QUITTER

ne stopped;
He thought of his hurt, and there came to his mind my 'spiritual apples' on the 'other side.'"—Michigan Catholic. came to his mind The easier path he was leaving be-

To tell when men asked why he hap-

And drops from the struggle to

lighten his load,
He can always recall to his own

He can always recall to his own peace of mind

A string of excuses for falling behind;
But somehow or other, he can't think of one
Good reason for battling and going

Good reason for battling and going

Without avail. Then vincent had daring inspiration and indulged in one of those glorious follies of which only the saints dream. He offered himself to God in the place of this professor, and asked God to be pleased to transfer this man's to be pleased to transfer this man's Good reason for battling and going

Oh, when the bump comes and fate his word. hands you a jar Don't baby yourself, boy, whoever

you do.

-EDGAR A. GUEST.

THE CATCH IN IT Two men were waiting for a train and one said: "I will ask you a question, and if I cannot answer my own question I will buy the tickets. Then you ask a question, and if you cannot answer your own, you buy the tickets." The other agreed to this. "Well," the first man said, "you see those rabbit holes? How do they dig'those holes without leaving any dirt around them?" The other confessed: "I don't know. That's your question, so answer it yourself." The first man winked and replied: "They begin winked and replied: "They begin at the bottom and dig up!" "But," said the second man, "how do they get at the bottom to begin?"
"That's your question," was the first man's rejoinder. "Answer it yourself." The other man bought the ticket.

THE TOUCHY PERSON

There are people — yes, many people always looking out for slights. They cannot carry on the daily intercourse of the family without finding that some offense is designed. If they meet an acquaintance who happens to be preoccupied with business they attribute his abstrac-tion in some mode personal to themselves and take umbrage accordingly. They lay on others the fruit of their irritability. Indigestion makes them see impertinence in everyone their interaction there is a more incontact. Innocent persons who never dreamed of giving offense are astonished to find some unhappy astonished to find some unhappy of momentary taciturnity missing and a much to eat, to veil Thee from our sight. There all is peace, and stillness reigns about Thy hallowed place.

The form Thy love has chosen, Lord, to veil Thee from our sight. There all is peace, and stillness reigns about Thy hallowed place.

The form Thy love has chosen, Lord, to veil Thee from our sight. There all is peace, and stillness reigns about Thy hallowed place. word or momentary taciturnity mistaken for an insult. It is far wiser to take the more charitable view of take the more charitable view of our fellow beings and not suppose neglect is open and direct.

After all, too, life takes its hues in a great degree from the color of our own mlnd. If we are frank and generous the world treats us kindly; if, on the contrary, we are suspicious men learn to be cold and cautious with us. Let a person get the reputation of being "touchy" the reputation of being "touchy" and averyhody is under restraint, cautious with us. Let a person get the reputation of being "touchy" and everybody is under restraint, and in this way the chances of an imaginary offence are vastly increased.—Michigan Catholic.

OVER THE FENCE!

once heard of a good old or furnished himself good meals for weeks, he gave to some poor widow or a disabled father. Strangely enough, whenever he was about to give an alms, he would say smiling: "Now I'll throw another apple over the fence!"

meant by that peculiar expression.

"Oh! I'll gladly tell you that!"
answered the friendly old gardener. "Many years ago I called a meant by that peculiar expression.

"Oh! I'll gladly tell you that!"
answered the friendly old gardener. "Many years ago I called a crowd of boys into my orchard and told them to eat all they wanted of the fallen pears and apples. But I forbade them to sneak any away in their pockets. One little lad, howtheir pockets late unstanting the unitarity coverflowing with aspirants to the greatest and to be filled to coverflowing with aspirants to the forbade them to sneak any away in their pockets. One little lad, how-ever, got the best of me! He didn't ever, got the best of me! He didn't store any away in his trousers, but every little while he slyly threw some of the finest apples over the fence into the neighbor's field. I readily guessed his object! 'A great little fellow!' I thought to how much it often means.'' readily guessed his object! 'A and yet how very little it smart little fellow!' I thought to myself. 'He can't eat them all so he throws them over the fence. There he will find them when an apple will taste good, but when the gate of my orchard is locked. This little scheme opened my "This little scheme opened my "Dear me, isn't it warm?" sighed throng.

may use our temporal possessions, but we take neither gold nor goods with us into the next. But we can a sweet voice. I looked, and lo!

throw these things over the fence, -into eternity—by giving alms and stamp. By this time I was very —into eternity—by giving alms and doing acts of charity to the suffering poor. I took the youngster's lesson to heart. Whenever I perform an act of charity, I say, 'Now Fate handed the quitter a bump and he dropped—

form an act of charty, because the little throw another apple over the fence.' This makes me smile for I The road seemed too tough to go, so am so happy to know that I will find

THE HERO OF CHARITY

The easier path he was leaving behind;
"Oh, it's all much too hard," said the quitter right then;
"I'll stop where I am and not try it again.

He sat by the road and he made up his tale,
To tell when men asked why he happened to meet in Paris a professor of pened to fail.

A thousand excuses flew up to his tongue

And these on the thread of his story he strung, he strung,
But the truth of the matter he
didn't admit—
He never once said, "I was
frightened and quit."

Whenever the quitter sits down by

Whenever the quitter sits down by to Vincent, who strove by every means in his power to restore peace to this poor tormented soul, but without avail. Then Vincent had a

trial to himself. God accepted the immolation and took His servant at his word. The professor recovered his peace of mind instantly, and Vincent was a prey to the most dis-tressing doubts. Nor was this trial Don't pity yourself and talk over your woes.

Don't think up excuses for dodging the blows,

Torkwas doubts. Nor was this this a mere passing tempest; it lasted, his historians say, no less than three or four years. The saint never lost his unalterable patience during this the blows,
But stick to the battle and see the thing through.

the blows,
But stick to the battle and see the thing through.

his unalterable patience during out the Creed on a sheet of paper, the Creed on a sheet of paper, and

And don't be a quitter, whatever which he wore over his heart, and you do. and his despair the blackest, he used to place his hand on this paper by way of swearing loyalty to faith and to Church. One day when he felt himself more harassed tortured than ususal, and ready almost to succumb to the violence of his mental agony, he made a vow to consecrate his life to Jesus suffering and despised in the person of the poor. Then and there God bent towards him with love. The doubts and fears vanished instantly, never more to return, and the athlete risen victorious from the desperate struggle had acquired force and skill and deftness and long patience for mightier strifes and triumphs.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

-Catholic Transcript.

FORTY HOURS

The altars are agleam with candles, linens fine, and lace: The lilies white are bending o'er God's hallowed, holy place: The music of the organ's notes still floats upon the air, And grateful hearts are lifted up to

our fellow beings and not suppose that a slight is intended unless the And love for Thee is stamped upon the faces lined with care Of older children, coming here to

ease their hearts in prayer. Ah, forty hours only will God be

SEEDS OF KINDNESS

"That's a Canadian dime; I can't wide.

that I again met this young girl of whom I have spoken. It was at the

Now, while in this world we a flushed, nervous-looking girl near

stamp. By this time I was very much interested in the young girl and took more time for my meal

and took more time for my meal than was really necessary, in order to observe her. I did not have long to wait to see another proof of her kindness and consideration.

"This is the last order of Indian pudding," said one of the waiters to a pale, poorly dressed girl, as she sat down to a steaming plate before her neighbor—the young girl whom I was observing. I was observing.
"Oh, dear!" murmured the girl

disappointedly.
"Won't you take this? I would just as soon have something else for dessert." Quick as a flash the dish

of pudding was transferred. "That young girl is worth her weight in gold," I said to myself as I rose to go. "I wonder if I shall

I rose to go. "I wonder if I shall ever see her again." It was months before I did see her again. This time I was at a reception. I wondered whether she would be able to do any kindly act in such a formal gathering, and observed her closely. It was not ten minutes before I saw her talking to a shy, unattractive looking girl in a orner, and introducing her to her riends. Nor was this all I noticed. As I left I heard her say something to the soloist of the afternoon, to which the reply was: "You tell me that you have enjoyed my singing. I want to tell you how much I appreciate your telling me so."
The sparkling eyes and animated face attested the appreciation.

These three brief occasions were all upon which I ever saw "the angel of the stamp," and yet how fraught they were with acts of friendliness and consideration! At the end of such a life how manifold must be the good deeds placed to

the account! The giving of ourselves because we can no more help giving than flower can help unfolding its the flower can help unfolding its petals, or the rose exhaling its fragrance, that is Christliness indeed. It is the most potent of all levels for bringing about that blessed day "to which the whole creation moves."—Michigan Catholic

A MODERN FABLE

Robinson Crusoe and his man Friday had reached a point in their life on their desert island where they were doing well.

Then one day Crusoe said to iday: "Wnat's the use of work-Friday : ing so hard and saving up yams and cocoanuts? Thrift is out of date. Let's work short hours and not accumulate anything."

So the new plan was put into

effect At first it worked beautifully. But after a while the roof began to But after a while the roof began to leak and their clothing to wear out and the reserve supply of food had been exhausted. They decided finally they must mend the roof and make some more clothing. But then they found they hadn't enough food for dinner. So they had to stop work on the roof while they went after food.

"Mr. Crusoe," Friday one day remarked after several months' trial of the new light plan, "your scheme sounds good. But it somehow doesn't produce the results.

The little children softly tread the aisles that lead to Thee,

And down in adoration knowless. And down in adoration kneel, and working four hours a day as we had when we were working eight or nine. It seems to me if we are going to have as comfortable a home as we used to have, and as good clothing and as much to eat, we have got to work as we used to under the old plan." when we were working eight or nine. It seems to me if we are gaze adoringly
Upon the gleaming Case of Gold
that holds the Host of white,
The form Thy love has chosen, Lord,
to veil Thee from our sight.

when we were working eight or
nine. It seems to me if we are
going to have as comfortable a
home as we used to have, and as
good clothing and as much to eat,

facts of political economy which the race regards as so disagreeable, that in the long run a good living, is to be had only by work and thrift. -Kansas City Star.

"BLIND GUIDES"

And make His stay amongst us here reflect His home above.

The countries that passed through the experience of more than four years of intensive warfare are now suffering from the shock. And make His stay amongst us here reflect His home above.

Come kneel and give Him all your

Come kneel and give Him all your hearts; come thank Him for different this grace, of the results of the prolonged and artificial restraint of war discipline. ardener who was very generous to the poor. Many a dollar with which he could have bought new clothing, or furnished himself good meals for And ask Him to infuse His love into your hearts anew.

—MARY EMELINE SHEEHAN

CHARY EMELINE SHEEHAN

SEEDS OF KINDNESS

moralty. As it is being frequency pointed out, the present situation demands the guidance of "the Church." Does "the Church" rise to the occasion? This is a question that is being asked far and

On the other hand the condition of the Established Church is reported to be at the lowest ebb. The clergy are said to be almost starving. The divinity schools are empty. The people—are giving up the condition of two hundred and fifty-three Martyrs, for the Scottish Martyr, the Venerable John Olgivie, will now be reckoned with our already large number.

"Though it is called the Cause of the condition of two hundred and fifty-three Martyrs, for the Scottish Martyr, the Venerable John Olgivie, will now be reckoned with our already large number.



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The rich yet delicate flavour of the perfectly prepared 'green' leaf will always be found in the sealed Salada packet.

tants, on the other hand, have thought it the policy of wisdom to advance with the times! They have preached what they considered a "modern Gospel" suited to modern requirements. The "modern Gospel" bas apparently failed to oel" has apparently failed to descent.

We are able to give some interest-ing samples of what prominent clergymen of England are teaching the people. The Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral in London, who occupies what has always been considered to

of affairs he proposes:
"The best method (of stopping the devastating torrent would prob- Ladies ably be to penalize large families by reimposing education fees. There is no doubt that this would have the desired result if a knowledge of birth control were diffused ver the whole nation.

The parent who obeys the laws of God is referred to as "the poor and prolific parent who at present claims the right of throwing on his neighbors the whole burden of his recklessness." It hardly seems possible that a minister of the Christian religion should say such Christian religion should say such things. The quotations, however, are taken from an article in the Edinburgh Review by Dean Inge.

The Dean of Durham meets the divorce difficulty in a similar way by giving in to lax standards. He explains to an interviewer of the Sunday Times that Our Lord's words respecting marriage represent an ideal towards which we should aspire, but that "the Church possesses an inherent power of dispensation in cases of extreme unmerited hardship." Such cases are those of the "innecent posties" in those of the "innocent parties" in divorce suits. He thinks that the Church of England has reached the time when in deference to the "enlightened conscience of humanity she should no longer "outrage" public sentiment by rigid observ-ance of impossible and ideal stand-ards! We might observe here that the method of reasoning used by the dean is more dangerous than its application to the cases considered. Apparently he surrenders the claim of the Church to be a guide in faith and morals. Her duties are simply to bless and justify prevailing stand-

"If we believe that every human soul reveals, produces, incarnates God to some extent * * * then it becomes possible to believe that in *One Man* the self-revelation of God has been signal, supreme, unique; that we are justified in thinking of God as like Christ, that the character and teaching of Christ contains the fullest disclosure both of the character of God Himself and

of the character of God Himself and of His will for man: that is the true meaning for us of the doctrine of Christ's Divinity "italics inserted. It is needless to say that this is practically the Unitarian doctrine of Christ's office as a teacher. By substituting other names for "Christ" it would be a sufficient creed for a Mohammedan, a Buddhist or a Con-Mohammedan, a Buddhist or a Con-fucianist.—Catholic Standard and

252 ENGLISH MARTYRS

London, Oct. 15.—Father John Pollen, S. J., postulator of the cause of the English Martyrs, gave an interesting address on the present standing of the Cause at the recent conference of the Catholic Truth Society at Leicester. He said

clergy are said to be almost starving. The divinity schools are bothered to do that for a little child; and yet how very little it costs—and how much it often means."

A little later in the day it chanced that I again met this young girl of whom I have spoken. It was at the noon hour, in a hurried, crowded throng.

"Dear me, isn't it warm?" sighed a flushed, nervous-looking girl near me, to her companion.

"Won't you take this fan?" said a sweet voice. I looked, and lo!"

"Clergy are said to be almost starving. The divinity schools are empty. The people—are giving up their traditional churchgoing.

"The divinity schools are empty. The people—are giving up their traditional churchgoing.

"Every one whispers that "the Church "thas failed to fulfill its mission during the War.

Perhaps the explanation of this condition of affairs may be found by referring to some of the recent utterances of high-placed clergymen of the Establishment.

The Catholic Church has prospany there are giving up their traditional churchgoing.

"Though it is called the Cause of the English Martyrs, this does not prevent there being Irish, Scotch, and Welsh among them. Our English Church today comprises many, many Irish. But in those days immigration had hardly begun, so we have only four Irishmen born in Ireland, Cornellus (Connelly), Dowdal, Mahoney and Salmon, venerable protagonists of scores, nay thousands, of gallant Irish prevent there being Irish, Scotch, and Welsh among them. Our English Church today comprises many, many Irish. But in those days immigration had hardly begun, so we have only four Irishmen born in Ireland, Cornellus (Connelly), Dowdal, Mahoney and Salmon, venerable protagonists of scores, nay thousands, of gallant Irish prevent there being Irish. Scotch, and Welsh among them. Our English Martyrs, this does not their traditional churchgoing.

by patiently preaching the eternal truths of the Gospel. The Protes-Faith of Christ.

"If in this country we ver greatly respect priests and religious, how much should we not honor our two hundred and fifty-three Martyrs, among whom there, are no less than one hundred and eighty-Cathedral in London, who occupies what has always been considered to be the principal pulpit in England, has recently made the following statements:

"Unless the devastating torrent of children can be stemmed our condition will certainly go from bad to worse." As a remedy for this state of affairs he proposes:

"The best method (of stopping wo peers, two knights, and three

"And as for trades, especially if we reckon the trades of those who only became priests later, they are of every sort, soldiers, sailors, down to cobblers, cooks and servants. But the majority of the laymen were gentlemen of family who died for protecting priests, while the priests died for minister. while the priests died for minister ing to the laity. A few were grand heroes, who smiled and joked at every pain, every torture, but the majority were taciturn Englishmen who clenched their teeth, when it came to matters of principle, and stood their grand bravely in the face of death indescribably terrible.

Keep thyself with Jesus, both in life and death, and commit thyself to his care, who alone can help thee, when all others fail.

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CATHOLIC WORKERS' COLLEGE

The cynic who remarked of Oxford that it might be said "Abandon hope, all ye who enter here," would find his dolorous opinions discounted in these days. And if, by any chance, he had been a Catholiccynic, he would find himself hope-lessly out of the reckoning. For at no time since the Catholics were turned out of the University at the Reformation has Catholic participa-tion in the academic privileges of Oxford been so great as it is at the present time.

The academic year has begun, and from the ancient gateways of the different colleges floods of undergraduates, their gowns streaming behind them in every conceivable state of disrepair, are seen making their way to the various lecture halls. Oxford perhaps never looks better than when its mellow build ings are bathed in the soft sunshine of an English autumn. The beautiful stone carvings of medieval colleges, the warm mellowness of Christ Church, which was founded by Cardinal Wolsey and was known formerly as Cardinal's College; Magdalen, with its graceful tower and fine cloisters, standing on the banks of the river, all go to make up a picture that is unforgettable.

But amid the ancient there is always to be found something that is new, and the newest thing in Oxford, is the Catholic Workers' which has just been

The College has inducted itself in yery modest surroundings, where the N. C. W. C. correspondent found the Principal. Father Leo O'Hea, S. J., and asked him to say something about the College for American readers. A MODEST BEGINNING

"We have opened the College in we have opened the conege in a very small way," Father O'Hea said. "There are three students and myself living in a small house on the Iffley Road. We shall possibly have a fourth man from the

"By making an early start like this, we hope to gain much experience, and at the same time can dis-pense with many formalities which would be necessary later on, so that we can meet immediately the demand which comes from zealous Catholic working men all over the country. Next year, if things go well, we shall buy a house, and possibly bring the offices of the Catholic Social Guild into the

Speaking of the type of men who the first students of this important Catholic enterprise, Father

One of our men is a texible operative. He is the treasurer of the Preston Trades Council and a Justice of the Peace, and he was nominated for this position by the Labor interests. Another is a sheet metal worker. He has been a shop steward and on the branch committee of his Union. Both these men come from Preston. The third man comes from South

Wales. He is an engine driver on the Great Western Railway, and he has already written several articles of interest in the Christian Democrat, the organ of the Catholic Social Guild.

The men at the top of the labor movement are today mainly trained in residential colleges for working men where they have received a knowledge, often a very wide knowledge, of economics and cognate subjects, and of other matters which

done, free to choose whatever line of work may come in their way. They will learn nothing that will help them to change their profession or to find commercial improvement. We expect them to return to their respective trades with the spirit of apostolate; ready and qualified to bring the Church's principles of social welfare to their fellow men.

A TWO-YEAR COURSE

"The course will cover two years, though some will cover two years, though some will be unable to remain with us for so long a time, and the first year course will be made, in a sense, complete in itself. The actual work of this first term is commencing by degrees, and friend-liness all round has assured us that the best that is obtainable in Oxford, in tuition and lectures, is at our

From the financial point of view, this starting of the Catholic Work-ers' College has been a pure venture

that we should commence this year, inspired by God in his leadership various men's organizations in the and that the result of the War was town had guaranteed a scholarship ordained by God. Questioned last of \$500 to provide for the keep and week in New York as to the truth town had guaranteed a scholarship of \$500 to provide for the keep and tuition of a scholar for one year while in Oxford, with an additional sum for his other personal needs. Having received this assurance, we were able to make arrangements to open the college. When the time came near, the organizations found themselves faced with a choice

between two very suitable candidates, and they solved the problem by providing for both.

"The example of Preston has stimulated other centers, and we have reason to hope next year for men from the Tyneside, Glasgow, London, and new areas of Lange. London, and new areas of Lanca-shire. The Catholic Social Guild has undertaken to collect the scholarship necessary for the third man; to provide for the Principal's salary; to meet supplementary expenses, and to gather a capital fund with a view to a more permanent establishment next year. To these needs, the Guild relies upon that wonderful unity in the Catholic Church, which transcends all class distinction, and hopes for co-operation from Catholics in other stations in life with the efforts of

THEIR FAITH JUSTIFIED

That this venture of faith was God leads him.'

Charles Plater, in whose memory the College is being founded, yet the effort and initiative and the stimulus have come primarily from Catholic working men all over the country who are in a real position to tell us the needs of the times. Many of these Catholic workers have urged the necessity of a work of this kind. The working people of Preston have alone made possible for us to commence this year, and the men who have come to us have all left good positions in their trades, and they have shown by the sacrifices which they have made, their faith in the value of the movement for the Church and

their country."

For the moment, the Catholic Workers' College consists of its three students, with a possible fourth, and its Principal. There are no limits set to its possible future extension; that is a matter future extension; that is a matter entirely in the hands of Catholic supporters of the movement.

But the modest dwelling in Oxford stands as a sign and a symbol that the power which made Oxford great in the past, and laid the foundation upon which the University has progressed through the centuries, is at work again, as the sole representative of organized Christianity in this country to bring the Church's social teachings into the lives of the workers in their indus-

FOCH, THE MAN OF PRAYER

"More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of." prayer than this world dreams or.
The words are hackneyed, but they need repetition in a world given over to materialism and that has largely forgotten God. Catholics largely forgotten implicitly in the of course believe implicitly in the efficacy of prayer. To doubt it would be to doubt God and His goodness. Benedict XV. and the generated in the Blood of Jesus to be gain when efter recent of the Blood of Jesus to be gain when efter recent of the Blood of Jesus to be gain when efter recent of the Blood of Jesus to be gain when efter recent of the Blood of Jesus to be gain when efter recent of the Blood of Jesus to be gain when efter recent of the Blood of Jesus to be gain when efter recent of the Blood of Jesus to be gain when efter recent of the Blood of the Hierarchy of the Church have called the world to prayer in this supreme

with but little thought of God, they are apt to be swayed by selfish motives and make decisions in accordance with national ambitions. Therefore, they need the supreme wisdom and enlightenment that come only from the Holy Spirit and that can only be had through the simple trust of Christian hearts manifested in prayer to the

Almighty.
"I can do all things in Him who strengtheneth me," said St. Paul. Since his day hosts of martyrs and Since his day hosts of martyrs and saints and heroes have testified to the truth of his belief in the power of God. For as Shakespeare puts it, "there is a Divinity doth shape our ends, rough hew them how we will." Marshal Foch is a living witness to the efficacy of prayer. Great strategist and incomparable soldier, he yet attributes all his success to the God of Hosts, and the intervention of a Divine Power that shaped his ends to victory, after he shaped his ends to victory, after he himself had rough hewn them as this starting of the Catholic Workers' College has been a pure venture of faith, and in reply to a question as to how its foundation was possible, the Principal said:

"The financial arrangements and method of selecting students, though it leaves us with much responsibility and many urgent needs, relieves us of many difficulties, and places our trust and our hopes upon the Catholic working classes who best form which he daily sought inspirations.

of this statement, he reaffirmed it:
"Assuredly. The War was won by
us through the grace of God." He
had rough hewn his armies, made

To Cardinal Mercier, Belgium's great Churchman, who had praised his military genius, he said on

had not voluntarily allowed any unknown quantity to be overlooked; encircled me. I wanted a counteroffensive. I knew it to be necesoffensive. I knew it to be necessary; but on what point of the front should it be launched? At what hour? With what probability of success? Whatever decision I took, I did not have before me a certainty. I trusted to the probabilities which I believed best founded and for the rest I felt myself and told myself that I was the instrument of a force more powerful than myself. We can only repeat the words of Bossuet: 'Man moves and God leads him.'"

fully justified in every way, was shown by Father O'Hea, when he spoke of the primary impulse which called the Catholic Workers' College into being.

"The tuns venture of faith was fully justified in every way, was shown by Father O'Hea, when he spoke of the primary impulse which called the Catholic Workers' College into being.

"The tuns venture of faith was fully justified in every way, was shown by Father O'Hea, when he spoke of the primary impulse which called the Catholic Workers' College into being. "Though many have promoted the necessity for war. War can the scheme," he said, "and none more so than the late Father nations recognize the laws of God and their moral obligations of justice to one another. "Above war there is peace," says Foch. But peace must be fought for as strenuously as war has been fought for in the past by unscrupulous rulers and statesmen. Foch recog-nizes this and emphasized it in his speech in Chicago on Monday. Said he:

"Peace we soon will have on the same condition that we got war— we must fight for it in the moral sphere as we did in the physical sphere. Peace has been promised from the first night of Christianity only to men of good will. Good will must be in the bottom of the heart. Without it it is only a sham peace.

The man of war points the way to eace. Good will, justice and the observance of the moral law are necessary to its attainment. God speed the day of its realization!— Catholic Columbian.

CARDINAL VICAR OF ROME

ISSUES INSPIRING APPEAL FOR COMMEMORATION OF DEAD

Nov. 17.-His Eminence Cardinal Basilio Pompili, Vicar General to His Holiness, has issued the following appeal for the com-memoration of the dead:

"In these latter days, inexpressible misfortunes have struck into the hearts of families, and parents and friends have wept bitterly over the loss of dear ones in the Great War, and over the misfortunes and disorders which have followed in its

"What will be the position of the college students as regards the University?" I asked Father O'Hea.
"They are not members of the University," he replied. "Our men vill leave us when the course one, free to choose."

"Analys in the balance of the disarmament conference at Washington.

The Pope and the Bishops know that without the illumination and guidance of God the statesmen of the nations can do but little to avert the future scourge of war and establish the reign of peace of the peace of the commandments." So the peace of the commandments of the little was a stablish the reign of peace of the commandments. The proposed the promised the joys of eternal Life, if they observed faithfully the holy laws of God and of the Church. If you wish to attain eternal life, keep the commandments." So the peace of the commandments are promised the joys of eternal Life, if they observed faithfully the holy laws of God and of the Church. If you wish to attain eternal life, were promised the joys of eternal Life, if they observed faithfully the holy laws of God and of the Church. If you wish to attain eternal life, were promised the joys of eternal Life, if they observed faithfully the holy laws of God and of the Church. If you wish to attain eternal life, were promised the joys of eternal Life, if they observed faithfully the holy laws of God and of the Church. If you wish to attain eternal life, were promised the joys of eternal Life, if they observed faithfully the holy laws of God and of the Church. If you wish to attain eternal life, were promised the joys of eternal Life, if they observed faithfully the holy laws of God and of the Church. If you wish to attain eternal life, were promised the joys of eternal Life, if they observed faithfully the holy laws of God and of the Church. If you wish to attain eternal life, were promised the joys of eternal Life, if they observed faithfully the holy laws of God and of the Church. If you wish to attain eternal life, were promised the joys of eternal Life, if they observed faithfu hour of destiny, when the fate of the human race, its misery or its happiness, hangs in the balance of the disarmament conference at Washington.

The Destiny, when the fate of the free from suffering, that they might not even meet with a cruel and bloody death. But to them were promised the joys of crown.

the just, but sinners, and He has been able, in so great tortures of the body which came upon them, to infuse into their souls the assurance that through so many miseries they were to attain their salvation. A ray of His celestial grace, which illumined them, inspired their peni-tence, and opened to them the gates of eternal life.
"Without doubt we are unable to

scrutinize the profundity of the Divine mysteries, and to affirm with Divine mysteries, and to afirm with absolute certainty that all our dead who died in the Lord, were saved. But we can hope and hope greatly, placing our hopes in the mercy of God, that a pitiful cry, casting themselves into the embraces of God, merited for them the fruits of their penitence, and that, in spite of their faults, although their souls were encrusted with leprosy, and were encrusted with leprosy, and gave forth the odor of a corpse—God embraced them in return.

"Thus our hope is not at all

weakened because we see the par-ticular cruelty of their death. God Who is so good and so merciful dur-ing life, calls us in the manner and

manner our salvation may become more probable and easy. When so grievous miseries are suffered in the body, it becomes so much more easy for the sinner to turn to his God. Then it is that the Saviour helps him, inspires him, accompanies him with love in these terrible disposition of his troops for victory as far as human intelligence could direct, but it was the God of Hosts who gave the triumph.

To Cardinal Mercier, Belgium's great Churchman, who had preised will be a strongly and the control of the control of the strongly and the control of the contro guilty are struck down, but also the innocent. These chastisements "There is no question of genius. At no time during the War was I conscious of being master of events. I had meditated, without doubt. I had not voluntarily allowed. acts, but Who receives with love the same sinners when they finally turn to the faith, to chastity, to patience, to humility, to Christian

fortitude, and are wholly trans-formed in charity. "This thought of Christian hope that all our dear ones are saved, gives us courage, elevates us to God, the good, merciful, wise Father who punishes that he may save. These sentiments of Christian hope encourages us to pray, that our own death may prepare us for the Vision of God and for eternal joys.

WORDS OF ST. PAUL

"Let those, then, who have lost their dear ones, not be afflicted with the dread of never again seeing them, recalling the words of St. Paul: 'that you may not mourn as those who have no hope.' And if saddened by the certitude of having to die, we shall be consoled in the hopes of a blessed immortality: 'Those whom the certainty of death makes sad, the promise of a future immortality consoles.' So read the sacred words of the Preface in the Mass for the Dead.

"We pray, therefore, with faith and with hope. The Lamb Who washes away the sins of the world offers Himself for our dead; through Him the Church prays and weeps. In response to these prayers and supplications, the Saviour dissipates as smoke in the wind, their many faults. These dear souls are assembled, elect in the verdant pastures of Paradise They see face to face their Redeemer, they feast the eyes of their soul upon Him, Who is truth, Love and Eternal Beauty. In the sweetness of this Divine contemplation they forget completely the sorrows of their life on earth.

"The Holy Father grants this year to those who practice the recitation of the Rosary, Litanies, or De Profundis for the dead assisting, if possible, at Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament, precious industrances which may be applied. indulgences which may be applied to the beloved souls of those gone before.

"We recall how Leo XIII., in his brief 'Inter Coetera" of January, 1888, disposed perpetually that all the faithful who, in public or private, through the month of November, practice every day some pious exercise for the relief of the Suffering Souls, were granted the indulgence each time of seven years and seven quarantines, and a Plenary Indulgence once a month on a day when, after receiving the Sacraments they should visit a church and fervently recommended to God the necessities of the Church and of its August Head. 'His Holiness, Pius X., in His

Christ. No one assured them that during their mortal life they would be free from suffering that the sacraments and a visit and the sacraments and the sacraments and the sacraments are sacraments. gence may be gained at every visit paid to a Church on this day.

"We recall the Constitution 'In-cruentum Altaris Sacrificium' of August 10, 1915, promulgated by His Holiness, Benedict XV., now gloriously reigning permitting his priests all over the world to cele-brate three Masses on the Feast of Commemoration of all the Dead.

"Mindful of all these blessings, we pray indeed, not as those 'who are without hope' for our beloved dead who made the supreme sacri-"Certainly among such a vast fice during the great world conflict that they may rest in the peace of Christ and in the enjoyment of the

B. CARD. VICARIO.

OBITUARY

MRS. GEO. MCHUGH On the evening of Friday,

November 25th, there passed away at her residence, Melbourne street, Lindsay, Mrs. George McHugh, beloved wife of Senator McHugh. The deceased lady has not enjoyed the best of health for some time but her death came as a distinct shock to her friends. The late Mrs. McHugh was a lady of charming personality and possessed a disposipersonality and possessed a disposi-tion of friendship and kindliness that endeared her in the minds of everyone of her wide circle of friends. As a neighbor and citizen she will long be remembered and her death will be mourned. The deceased was the daughter of the late James O'Neill and was born in Peterboro. Throughout her life Mrs. McHugh was a devoted mem-ber of the Roman Catholic Church. our trust and our hopes upon the Catholic working classes who best understand the meaning of our work.

"The system is best explained by the work of the Catholics of Preston. Before it was certain our trust and our hopes upon the plain battered little prayer book, at the hour most opportune for our at the hour most opportune for our time the hour most opportune for our at the hour most opportune for our time the hour most opportune for our time the hour most opportune for our at the hour most opportune for our trust and our hopes upon the plain battered little prayer book, at the hour most opportune for our at the hour most opportune for our time the hour most opportune for our trust and our hopes upon the plain battered little prayer book, at the hour most opportune for our time he had dear mother are her husternal salvation.

DIVINE PURPOSE

"Death in a cruel and atrocious manner appears frightful; but the purpose of God is that in this Quebec." THOMAS B. SMITH

Thomas B. Smith of Coleman, Alberta, passed away in the Battle Alberta, passed away in the Battle Creek, Mich., sanitarium, on Thursday, Nov. 24, in his forty-seventh year. He had been in rather poor health for about a year and in September last stopped work, shortly after going to Battle Creek for treatment. The son of the late James Smith of Edgar, deceased was born there on Feb. 2, 1875. When a young man he went to Newmarket and for four years studied telegraphy and the drug studied telegraphy and the drug business. From there he moved to touffville, subsequently going West and settling in Coleman, where he evidently became station agent on the C. P. R. He later suffered a

on the C. P. R. He later suffered a nervous breakdown.

The funeral took place on Tuesday morning from the home of his cousin, John McAvoy, 88 Clapperton Street, Barrie, to St. Mary's Church and thence to the R. C. Cemetery.
Father Wilfred Smith of St. Vincent de Paul Church, Toronto, a brother of the deceased capat the brother of the deceased, sang the Requiem Mass, assisted by Father Flannigan of Uptergrove as deacon Flannigan of Uptergrove as deacon and Father Mogan as sub-deacon. Surviving him are his mother, his wife nee Florence Cain of Newmarket, three brothers and one sister, viz., John, Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs, Regina; Frank, also of Regina; Rev. Father Wilfred Smith of Toronto, and Mrs. A. R. MacDonald of London. The A. R. MacDonald of London. The fact that Mrs. Ann Cain of Newmarket, mother of the wife of the deceased man, died just twentyfour hours after him makes it doubly sad. The pall-bearers were Walter and Albert Cain, John Smith, John McAvoy, H. Greenwood and Mishael Lone

and Michael Long.

Those from out-of-town who attended the funeral were Mrs. A.
R. MacDonald of London; Miss
Grace Coyle of Toronto; Miss
Elizabeth Cain of Niagara Falls; and Walter and Albert Cain of Toronto. Numerous spiritual bouquets were received and among the many beautiful floral tributes were those from the Knights of Columbus of both Calgary and Regina, the Tennis Club of Coleman, of which deceased was president, and from the Railroad Telegraphers of the division in which he worked.— Barrier Examiner

DIED

SHEA.-At the home of H. A. Kenny, Navan, Ont., Denis Shea, aged ninety-two years. May his soul rest in peace.

Johnson.—At her home, Oak-wood, Toronto, on September 28, 1921, Mary Ellen, beloved wife of Harold Johnson. May her soul rest in peace. McEachern. -At Brooklyn, N. Y.,

on October 4, 1921, James C. McEachern, a native of Charlottetown, P. E. I., aged fifty-seven years. May his soul rest in peace. CLIFFORD.—At his late residence, London, Patrick Clifford, son of the late Jeremiah Clifford, in his fiftyeighth year. May his soul rest in

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WANTED teacher for Lethbridge Catholic Separate School commencing Jan. 2nd. Salary 81,000 pr. year. Appl to D. J. McSwain, P. O. Box 541, Lethbridge, Alberta. 2253 2 TEACHERS wanted for Catholic Separate schools, Fort William Ont, holding second class Ontario certificates. Salary \$50 per annum. Duties to commence September, 1921. Apply to G. P. Smith, Secretary, Room 1, Murray Block, Fort William, Out. 2229-tf.

WANTED for North Bay Separate Schools Normal Trained Teachers for intermediate forms. Salary \$850 per annum. Duties to commence Jan. 3, 1922. Apply stating experience with testimonials to Secretary Treasurer, Separate School Board, North Bay.Ont. TEACHER wanted for S. S. No. 5, West Williams. Dutes to commence Jan. 3rd, 1921, apply stating salary, qualification and experience to Lachian Steele, R. R. No. 5, Parkhill, Ont. 2238-2

QUALIFIED teacher wanted for S. S. No 18, Tyendinaga. Duties commencing January 3rd. Tyendinaga. Duties commencing January 1922. State experience and salary expect Apply to Michael Carrigan, R. R. 1, Marysy Ont.

. P., Sec. 11 as, Catholic teacher for Separate school, Wolfe Island; second class normal trained. State experience and salary expected. Address John McGlynn, Wolfe Island, Ont. 2252-3

WANTED Lady teacher for St. Ignatius Separate School, Sault Ste Marie, Ont. Perfectly conversant with both French and English and holding at least second class certificate. State experience salary expected and furnish references. Apply to Rev. P. E. Tourangean, S. J., Secretary Separate School Board, St. Ignatius Rectory, 322 Catheart St., Sault Ste Marie, Ont.

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