### IRISH LEADERS ARE GOOD CATHOLICS

ONE FACT THAT MAY HELP TO UNIFICATION OF FACTIONS By J. H. Cox

Dublin.—"Beyond all telling is the destiny that God has in mind for Ireland, the fair, the peerless one. You are the artificers of that des-Yours is the faith that mountains . . . the faith moves mountains . . . the faith that confounds cowardly reason and its thousand misgivings.

This is an extract from an Easter message issued by Mr. de Valera. It is not with the object of furtheranti-Treaty, that the extract is quoted, but to shed a sidelight on the idealism of the man who gave utterance to the message and of many of those who recognize and follow him as leader.

Mr. de Valera is a steadfast Cath-

Almost unknown to the Irish people he is a weekly communicant as Archbishop Mannix has pointed out. It is not quite without reason that this aspect of the man's character should be presented to the world, for false statements have been circulated calculated to injure his personal character. And Cath-olics of all political shades desire to disseminate the truth.

The leaders on both sides of the Irish controversy are ardently Catholic. This fact may ultimately help to unify the country. Mr. Griffith has been soundly Catholic in all his political writings during a busy journalistic career extending over twenty-five years. While all Europe has been experiencing political upheavals. Ireland is the only country which new thought has been entirely free from anti-clericalism.

CONCERNING CATHAL BRUGHA His Grace, the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin (Alderman O'Neill) brought the opposing Irish leaders together with a view to the discovery of a basis of agreement, if it be possible, in regard to the Treaty with England. Mr. de Valera and Cathal Brugha on one side met Mr. Arthur Griffith and Mr. Collins on the other side, the Archbishop and the Lord Mayor being also present. A word

on the men who have been confer-ring may be timely: Cathal Brugha was Minister of Defense prior to the Treaty vote in Dail Eireann. He is a man of the highest personal honor. He is tena-cious without being pugnacious. When he grips a principle he never declares that the specials attacked the houses in which the Catholic it by a hairsbreadth. He is a man who can be neither intimidated nor district had been sheltered and that corrupted. He is devoid of fear. Yet he is neither rash nor impetu-fight.

He is calm and deliberate. Meanwhile many remarkable trib-He lacks the dash and daring of He lacks the dash and daring of Collins but he is more steady, more ance of Catholics in the south and persistent, more relentless, in the pursuit of his objective. Cathal ant clergyman. The Rev. Mr. Neil, Brugha is one of the most unob-trusive of men. He dislikes public-meeting of the Presbyterian Synod ity or notoriety of any sort. He would have been made President of the Gælic League a few years ago but declined the honor. His children are all Irish speakers, although but the great body of our people reared in Dublin. His wife and have not suffered, and I state, himself speak the Irish language without fear of contradiction, that habitually in their home, so that the children never heard English spoken until they went to play on the streets. In his business as furnisher of altar requisites, before went "on the run" like the other Cabinet members of The Dail. he came in contact with very many of the Irish clergy, and even with several members of the Hierarchy. He is held in high esteem as a Cath-

olic as well as an Irishman. COLLINS A GOOD CATHOLIC

Michael Collins has the dash and daring which captivates the people. His eloquence, like a rapid rising flood, sweeps the listener off his feet and carries him along. He has the qualities which makes the successful guerilla chief — daring, surprise, rasidity; now here now there; always unexpected, always striking forceful; effectively, and disappearing to strike forcefully and effectively where he would be least expected.

Michael's nature is generous and loveable. He has considerbrusqueness of manner is intolerant rather theorists as such than of those who take practical steps to put theories into action. It was in the earlier stages of the conflict suggested that Michael was a ocialist and indifferent to religion That was part of the anti Irish propaganda at the time. As a fact Michael is an exceedingly good Catholic. It is not generally known that during the terror, when his life seemed to hang by a thread, he wore a relic of a saint suspended

Of Arthur Griffith little need be said, for his writings have revealed the man. These writings exhibited a keen perception of the malign Blessed Virgin and the saints and influence of freemasonary even in a Catholic country like Ireland. It was probably one of the most power-

## CONTINUES

Dublin, May 1.-The Orange war on northern Catholics of Ireland goes steadily on.

The Redemptorists recently conducted a fortnight's mission in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Belfast and there was scarcely a day during the retreat that the remains of Catholics, done to death for the faith they professed, did not pass the Cathedral on the way to the cemetery. Bishop MacRory himself took part in one of these processions.

A congregation attending Mass in St. Matthews' Church had a marvelous escape, when during the celebration of Mass, a bomb was thrown into the church precincts. It exploded with terrific force, but fortunately the congregation re-mained cool and there was no stampede.

In one district a row of houses occupied by Catholics was set on fire and burned out. In other districts the houses of Catholics have been repeatedly burned and looted, while mobs of armed men engaged in shooting into Catholic localities. An attack was made with bombs and rifles on the presbytery of Sacred Heart Church, the windows being riddled with bullets. One bullet entered a room where two priests were sitting.

Fifty Catholic families were rendered homeless as a result of one afternoon's attack. The flight of the children was pitiable. In one case a woman with a child eight-day old had to be taken over a hack wall

In many cases where Protestants are killed, it is because they are mistaken for Catholics. This happened in the shooting of Good Friday morning, when three men were slain. Two of them, Protestants, were returning from bakeries in which the were slavely and the shooting of the shooting in which they were employed when they were shot down in the belief that they were Catholics. The third victim was a Catholic, who was on his way to work. A Protestant newspaper expressed the opinion that the shooting was all done by the same band. Later in the day two other men were shot dead and one was wounded.

A battle between special con-stables and Catholics took place in the Joy street area. One account four specials were wounded in the

## NUN-POET OF TENTH CENTURY FOUND

By Rev. Dr. Wilhelm Baron von Capitaine Cologne.-German scholars are showing great interest in the recent discovery of a manuscript of the first four comedies of Hroswitha von Gandershein, a nun of the tenth century, whose poetry has been likened to the best works of Plautus and Terrence. She wrote some of her comedies in the style of Terrence that Christians, while enjoying the beauties of his art might not be exposed to its vices. The discovery of the manuscript was made by Dr. Goswin Frenken, municipal archivist of Cologne.

Hroswitha von Gandershein, sometimes called the "Nightingale of Gandershein," was born about 940 and died in 1002. She was the first German poetess to write in the Latin language. Not a great deal is known of her life, but it is probable that she was of aristocratic birth. She spent most of her life in the convent of Gandershein and

After centuries of neglect, the poems of Hroswitha were poems of Hroswitha were re-dis-covered by the poet-laureate Conrad Celtes in the Benedictine monastery of St. Emmeram in Ratisbon, and were published in 1501. Once more she became famous, and both Pro-testants and Catholics studied her writings, which went into many editions and were translated into

the principal languages of Europe. Eight legends of Christ, the martyrs, two historical poems celebrating the heroic deeds of Emperor Otto I. and the foundation ful agencies in regarding the of the monastery of Gandersheim realization of Ireland's national and seven comedies, comprise what freedom. For in keeping Ireland remains of Hroswitha's works.

By Monsignor Enrico Pucci

Rome, April 25.—Italian states-men and Italian editors, no less than those of other countries, have peen quick to appraise and proclaim the opportuneness and importance of the Pope's first letter on the subject of the Genoa Conference. Premier Facta, who is president of the Conference, has voiced his appreciation of the Holy Father's penevolent interest in this assembly of the victors and vanquished of the World War.

In concluding the inaugural address in which he expressed his good wishes for the beneficial results of the Conference, Premier Facta respectfully and gratefully recalled the wise action of Pope recalled Pius XI.

'To the Conference has been addressed with equal sentiments to all nations and kind auguries of concord the august word of the Pontiff performing his high office of love and of peace," said Signor

MATTER OF PRIDE TO CATHOLICS

This eloquent testimony of the value of the Pope's letter to Archbishop Signori of Genoa indicates that Pius XI., although taking no personal part in the Conference, has efficaciously contributed something even more important than its discussions and decisions; that is, its spiritual preparation. And it is on this spiritual preparation that on this spiritual preparation that the principal part of the direction of affairs of the powers assembled at Genoa depends.

It must, therefore, be a just cause of satisfaction for Catholics to see that this first assembly since the war of conquerors and conquered is inspired by the beneficent influence of the Supreme Roman Pontiff, the asserter of universal brotherhood. Nor was the presence of a representative of the Church wanting, because at the opening of the Conference, among the personages invited, there was also the

Archbishop of Genoa.

The Holy Father's letter was written after the Archbishop of Genoa had addressed an appeal to his diocesans exhorting them to pray for the success of the Confer-ence. This letter appeared at the most propitious moment, because at Vatican a suitable occasion was being considered of showing the interest the Holy See was taking in the results of the Conference, and the Pope himself, after consulting the Cardinal Secretary of State, wrote to the Archbishop of Genoa.

TEXT OF POPE'S LETTER The exact text of the Holy Father's letter to Archbishop Signori is as follows:

enerable Brother We have read with great pleasure the letter which you have so opportunely sent to your people on the occasion of the International Conference which for the first time convokes, in this glorious city, in peaceful discussion, both the victors and the vanquished, and to which onference are directed the hopes of Nations.

Representing as We do the God of peace and of love, who by a special providence: "respicit super egenum et pauperem," and who through His inscrutable judgment called Us so unexpectedly to continue the mission of Charity and Peace of Our lamented Predecessor, We hope and trust that the Envoys of the Powers will consider the sad condition in which the nations are cast, not only with serene mind, but also with a heart ready to make some sacrifice for the sake of the common good. This would be the first step toward bringing an efficacious remedy for the universal peace so ardently

desired by all.

If, amidst the clashing of arms, charity must still reign, according to the beautiful motto of the Red Cross: "Inter Arma Caritas," this should be more necessary than ever after weapons are laid down an treaties of peace are signed. And above all because international hatred, the sad result of war, hatred, the sad result of war, causes harm also to the victorious nations and is the forerunner of a terrible future. Nor should one terrible future. Nor should one terrible future. Nor should one forget that the best guarantee of peace does not consist in an array of bayonets, but in mutual confidence and friendship. Moreover, should there be excluded in the aims of the Conference any discussion about the former treaties, as well as about the imposed reparations, this should not prevent an exchange of ideas to facilitate for the vanquished the fulfilment of their obligations, resulting

also in an advantage for the victors. Moved by these sentiments of qual love towards all nations, equal love towards all nations, which the Mission entrusted to Us by the Divine Saviour inspires Us with, We extend to all the faithful the appeal which You, Venerable Brother and faithful interpreter of Our spirit, have addressed to your diocesans, and We exhort all to join their prayers to Ours for the good result of the Conference. May that illumination which they need to discuss that are larger to fulfil the task entrusted to them by the people. The people their prayers to Ours for the good result of the Conference. May heart that Your Excellency may, to court and sever the bond.

downtrodden, freemasonry had the assurance that it was doing something to humiliate Rome.

THE POPE'S LETTER ON GENOA CONFERENCE

STATESMEN AND PRESS VOICE APPRECIATION

God's blessing descend upon it, may from the decisions, which We hope will be made in a loving spirit, shine upon poor suffering humanity that concord so longed for, which after eight years of sorrow and grief linking together the nations. ruin, linking together the nations in a common brotherhood, will urge them on the path of work, progress and civilization, and thus verify the ideal of the Church which, as St. Augustine so well says, "remembering our progenitors unites citizens with citizens, nations with nations and absolutely all men not only in societies, but indistinctly in a kind of brotherhood" (cives civibus gentes gentibus et prorsus

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1922

quadam etiam fraternitate coni-ungit.—De Moribus Ecclesiae Cath-POPE PIUS XI. SOLEMN WARNING TO STATESMEN

homines, primorum parentum recor-

datione, non societate solum, sed

It may be gathered from the fore-going letter that Pius XI. wished to perform an act of religious character by exhorting the faithful of the whole world to pray. But he added to this appeal some remarks on the duties of those taking part in the Conference, which give the document also a high political importance and render it therefore a solemn warning to the parties engaged in deciding the destines of

Europe.
The thoughts of Pius XI. are identical with those often expressed by Benedict XV. during and after the War. Universal peace is the supreme desire of the Holy See, and it is only when peace reigns in hearts as well as in treaties that hearts as well as in treaties that humanity will find again tranquil-lity and salvation. So, for example, when Pius XI. writes in the present letter that international hatred ends by injuring victors themselves and prepares a sorrowful future, because the guarantee of peace consists in mutual trust and friendship. and not in a display of bayonets, one cannot forget that Benedict XV., addressing the warring nations and their leaders on July 28, 1915,

"The mutual purpose of destruc-tion should be renounced. Nations cannot be exterminated, and humbled and oppressed; they will them by fostering vengeance and transmitting from generation to generation a doleful heritage of hatred and revenge. . . . The equilibrium of the world and the prosperous and secure tranquillity are founded on mutual benevolence and on consideration for the rights and the dignity of others, much more than on innumerable armies and formidable fortresses.

The resemblance of these thoughts illustrates clearly the sequence of action of the Roman Papacy and shows how from it alone the world may in every circumstance learn

the way of its true welfare.
When the letter of Pope Pius XI. finally came, it evoked unanimous favor from public opinion. Non-Catholic papers have received it with words of admiration and respect. One of these, Il Paese, declared: "This letter has the advantage of placing beyond ques-tion the moral responsibility of the Head of Catholicism, who, whatever the result of the Conference may be, will always be able to boast of having expressed his fair and serene opinion setting forth his supreme conception of justice.'

This judgment is indeed right and all must acknowledge it by rendering homage to the high universal prestige of the Papacy, no matter to what religion or to what political party they belong.

Following the Holy Father's letter, there was an exchange of letters between the Archbishop of Genoa and Premier Facta, president of the Conference-a correspondence which gives still more weight to the Pope's influence on the spir-itual preparation of the Assembly. Premier Facta, in his reply to Monsignor Signori, graciously acknowledged the message of His Holiness. ARCHBISHOP AND PREMIER'S EXCHANGE

Archbishop Signori's letter to Premier Facta was as follows: Your Excellency:

me, on the occasion of the solemn Congress of the representatives of Congress of the representatives of the nations, which begins today at "Palazzo St. Georgio" in this our famous city. I likewise beg to add the letter forwarded by me to the clergy and the faithful of the Archdiocese of Genoa on this same

I think that it must be for you a matter of great and soothing comfort to know that, while so many eminent personages are assembled together to discuss the difficult problems for the pacification of the world, the faithful, with the Sovereign Pontiff and the Archbishop at their head, will unite together in the churches to implore from God that illumination which they need

with the Divine help, have the glory and merit, before the world and before our country, to efficaciously contribute to the shedding upon poor humanity of the light of that longed for concord which the August Pontiff desires as a brotherly link between nations, also to lead them back on the luminous path of labor, progress and civiliza-

With these wishes and in a similar spirit, I take the occasion particularly pleasing, to offer Your Excellency, the homage of my deep esteem and consideration. Believe Yours faithfully, Josue Signori, Archbishop of Genoa.

Premier Facta's letter to Archbishop Signori follows: Your Excellency :

I welcome with the most lively gratitude your letter and the copies of the autograph message of His Holiness Pius XI., sent you on the solemn occasion of the Congress of the representatives of the nations, as well as the estimable one Your Excellency addressed to the clergy and the faithful of the Archdiocese of Genoa.

Whilst forwarding these documents, in which are expressed fervent hopes and exhortations, Your Excellency adds the hope that our beloved country may have the fortune and honor of efficaciously obtaining that concord which is to signalize for the nations the termination of endless horrors and the beginning of a loving brotherhood.

This constitutes certainly the aim of the Congress that the city of Genoa, so famous and hospitable, convokes in these days. And there is no doubt that, according to what you so well point out, all this may comfort and urge those who dedicate their endeavors in favor of the great ideal of peace. Meanwhile I offer Your Excellency my sentiments of deep gratitude for the help which so high an authority brings to the good of humanity.

I beg Your Excellency to be my deepest esteem.
Yours faithfully,
FACTA. pleased to accept the expression of

The extent of the Pope's influence on the Conference cannot be measured to the full, but it is already apparent in many directions. It has fixed in the mind of the world certain practical truths which it will be difficult for the Congress to

## CATHOLIC TO HEAD DIVORCE BOARD

Keene, N. H., May 8.-New Hampshire has recently been widely, though not well, advertised by extensively circulated newspaper stories about the divorce proceedings of one of its former United States Senators, who, failing to get a speedy divorce in the courts of his home State, obtained a decree in passion of Beauvals attended the

The action of Sen. Hollis might lead the unsuspecting to believe that New Hampshire is a State in a hard time of it. The fact is, the contrary is true

NEW HAMPSHIRE LEADS IN DIVORCES

New Hampshire has more divorces in proportion to its population than any other State east of the Mississippi, has a divorce law so lax that divorce may be obtained upon any one of 14 grounds—the loosest arrangement it is said, of any State in the Union—and has established the unenviable record of having one out of every six of its marriages ending disastrously in the divorce courts

So serious has the situation become that Gov. Brown has appointed a State Commission on Divorce, to study the situation and to recommend remedial legislation. Joseph Madden, a Catholic, one of the foremost attorneys in New

England, who last year led a fight in the New Hampshire legislature for the enactment of more rigid laws against divorce, was selection of Gov. Brown to be chairman of the commission on

"In the past forty years," says Mr. Madden, "the number of divorces in this State has increased 500 per cent. while the population has increased only 25 per cent. Twelve or fifteen years ago divorces averaged one in every 17 marriages. During the past few years the ratio has increased to one to every five or six marriages.

The result of such a situation is that many people who contemplate marriage come to contemplate divorce possibilities at the same time. There is no sense of sanctity, no sense of decency, no restraint, no responsibility.

To have such possibilities con-

### ABANDON CHILDREN

"Such a tendency in society results in something worse than the breaking of this relationship. It has been noticeable of late that young people who get married are not having children. And while the birth rate is declining, on the other hand the Franklin County Orphan Asylum is filled to overflowing with children, the large percentage of whom are there because they were abandoned by their parents because of the laxity of the State law, which permits men and women to destroy almost at will and on whim their marriage relation in the divorce

## RECENT LOURDES EVENTS

VISITS TO FAMOUS SHRINE RESUME THEIR FORMER MAGNITUDE

Paris, France.-Facts and events in the progress of activities at the famous shrine of Lourdes were discussed at the annual meeting of the Association of Notre Dame du Salut, an organization which promotes pilgrimages to Lourdes. The meeting was held in Paris.

A feature of the discussions was

emphasis that was laid on the painstaking care which is observed at the famous shrine in the matter of making certain that what is con sidered to be a miracle is really such. Reference was again made to the careful scientific study that is made of cases

The Bishop of Tarbes presided at the meeting, Lourdes being in his diocese. Dr. Le Bec, the suc-cessor of the well known Dr. Brissarie, contributed details about the pilgrimages and the most striking miracles reported to have taken place this year.

RESUME FORMER ACTIVITY

It was reported that the pilgrimages have now resumed their former activity, following the War days. During the year some 800,000 travellers or pilgrims came to Lourdes. Some 7,000 sick persons were received and cared for by 891 doctors.

Regarding what are believed to be miracles, which it takes time and investigation to record definitely as such, Dr. Marchand gave some interesting details. Many cases of tuberculosis, he said, have been cured. It was reported that 15 cases of cures which may be classed as "miraculous" occurred between May 1 and August 15, 1921. After August 15 three more cures of a

striking character were reported.

One case was that of Irene Salin, aged nineteen, a hopeless cripple, from spinal disease. She was cured on the way home. At Arles she leaped from the train with the plaster in which her legs had been enclosed clasped under her arm.

his home State, obtained a decree in Bulgaria. He married again, in Italy, only to find the validity of the Bulgarian divorce questioned.

The action of Sen. Hollis might passon of Beauvais attended the meeting. She had had tuberculosis of the throat, and her case was considered a serious one. When the Blessed Sacrament passed close to less for months, began to pray aloud

TESTED BY TIME

It was reported that a Paris working woman who had been parayzed for years arrived at Lourdes in a state of prostration which prevented a bath at the piscine. was suddenly and wholly cured when praying at the Grotto.

In these three cases the doctors who were present unanimously stated that the sudden and perfect cure of each patient was, humanly speaking, impossible to explain Even a "free-thinking" doctor who was present at the last cure frankly owned, after seeing the patient's certificates and comparing them with her condition, that a miracle was evident.

In spite of what may have been said, these cases must be tested by time before they are definitely classed among the miracles of Lourdes. In this Dr. Le Bec follows the methods of his predecessor. As a Catholic he believes that miracles can and do take place, but as a doctor he deems it his duty to watch the case closely and bring human science and evidence to bear

### SEES WESTERN EUROPE BECOMING CATHOLIC

Cologne, April 18.—Catholicism's triumph in Europe since the War was the theme of remarks made by Dr. Cohen, leader of the Independent Socialists, in the course of a debate in the Reichstag a few days Cohen's statements provoked the Protestant representatives of the German Nationalists to cries of Jewish impertinence!'

Catholicism is spreading; the Catholic element is penetrating the fronting our youth leads to the increasing break-up of the home and the marriage relation for causes that are far too often Catholic element is penetrating the whole western part of our ccuntry and is rearing schools which have nothing in common with the Prussian 'grundschule,'" Dr. Cohen trivial. At the very first sign of trouble the couple refer to the lawyers. The first impulse is to get to court and sever the bond.

Prussian grundschule, Dr. Conen said. "Protestantism alone was the wanquished in the World War. Catholicism will prevail and penetrate the whole of western Europe."

## CATHOLIC NOTES

The Alumni Society of the Christian Brothers' College at Froyennes (Belgium) has at present a membership of 2,500 men

At the St. Catherine's College, Alexandria, (Egypt) conducted by the Christian Brothers, two Memor-ial Tablets were recently unveiled to the memory of the eleven Brothers of the staff and fifteen former pupils who lost their lives

Since the close of the War, the Brothers' schools in Syria and Palestine have been reopened and have over 3,500 pupils. These schools are at Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Caiffa, Jaffa, Boyrouth, Tripoli, and Alexandretta.

Dublin, April 15.-The birth of the Irish merchant marine was seen this week in the arrival at Dublin of the steamer Mayfield, flying the Irish tri-color. She is 750 tons, just built at Glasgow for Ennis & Corby, shipowners, and is commanded by Capt. McNally. She brought a cargo of coal.

A campaign in behalf of Catholic education of the archdiocese of San Francisco will be inaugurated during the latter part of May, according to an announcement made by the Most Rev. Edward J. Hanna, archbishop of San Fran-cisco. Principal among the educational needs, according to Archbishop Hanna, are a fully equipped normal school in which those who aspire to the teaching profession in the Church may be trained, and a preparatory seminary for ecclesiastical students, which erected at a cost of about \$1,000,000.

Paris, April 29.—In the front ranks of the faithful who followed the procession of the Holy Relics in the Cathedral of Notre Dame on Good Friday was Marshal Ferdinand Foch. It is estimated that over 10,000 men were present in the great church on the evening of Good Friday to make the Stations of the Cross and hear the sermon of Father Janvier, the famous Dominican, who for twenty-three years has preached the Lenten sermons in the Cathedral of Paris. Although the service was for men only, a large crowd was turned away for lack of

Two dailies and a chain of forty weekly and monthly journals make up India's Catholic press, which has recently been strengthened materially by the acquisition of the Trivandrum Daily News, which has been purchased by a wealthy Catholic gentleman and which a Catholic graduate of Oxford has been appointed editor. A committee of three priests has been appointed to guide the papers's policy in religious affairs. The dean of Catholic papers in India is the Bombay Examiner, founded in 1850. The first Catholic daily, O Heraldo, was founded by the Portuguese.

More than 200 Catholic workingmen in Milwaukee are studying the Catholicism of the Social Question ler the leadership of Marquette University students who had been especially trained in a course in the ethics of social relations under the Rev. Joseph Reiner, S. J., of the Marquette faculty. This is a development of the social service section of the students' Marian sodality in the Jesuits' university here. It is the first time that university students have taken practical steps to give workers guidance in the study of social problems according to Catholic principles.

Minneapolis, May 8.—A sacrarium said to be more than 1,300 years old was one of the art objects removed from the Church of the Immaculate Conception here when t was razed recently. The sacrarium, which is a receptacle for water used in liturgical ablutions, is said to have been taken from the ancient abbey Lorrha, County Tipperary, Ireland and was brought to Minneapolis by the late Bishop James McGolrick in 1887. Old Irish history places the establishment of Lorrha at about 550 A. D., and from this fact the age of the sacrar um is estimated at 1,372 years. has been removed to the executive offices of the Rev. James Reardon, pastor of the pro-Cathedral of St. Mary, and may be built into a wall of the Pro-Cathedral.

Dublin, Ireland .- A deputation from the Total Abstinence Federation was received by Dail Eireann. Rev. Dr. Peter Coffey, Maynooth College, speaking on behalf of the deputation, urged the necessity for executive and administration. executive and administrative measures of a transitional nature to cope with evils arising out of the liquor traffic. The Federation had received from the country accounts of exceedingly grave and widespread drinking abuses. These abuses constituted a serious national menace which called for prompt and ener-getic action by Dail Eireann. Drastic steps for putting a stop to the evils complained of are in contemplation.

### THE WILD BIRDS OF KILLEEVY

BY ROSA MULHOLLAND (LADY GILBERT)

CHAPTER XXI-CONTINUED

While they talked, Fan moved on a little apart; her hands were linked behind her back, her feet han fallen into a dancing measure, keeping time to a wild, quaint gipsy song which she was singing low to herself. They were treading that mossy, flower-spangled opening in the wood where she remembered having been found by Lord Wilderspin, and where she had sung for him the gipsies' tarantula. To her, who forgot nothing, all this-magic space was haunted by the faces of gipsies, and echoing with peculiar music which the birds had learned to mock. late conversation, having made a slight vent for habitually silent thoughts, had given a more than ordinary vividness to her memories, and therefore she broke out into the gipsy song as she walked, till became a dance, like a ghost of the dance she had first learned delightedly on Killeevy, and afterwards danced many times in gaiety, fear, sorrow, and expectation, while scanning the crowd for a face that never appeared, amidst the hurry and excitement of the tent. Captain Rupert watched her while he talked, noticed her singing and dancing like a person doing the same in a dream, where the voice is kept from soaring and the limbs from moving by an unaccountable something that is struggling against the will. Her feet beat the time, though with a fettered movement; her hand was ometimes raised to shake the tambourine, or she snapped her fingers softly, with a whisper of the rattle of castanets. After some time she danced herself gradually away out of sight of her companions, and they heard her fantastic song break out gleefully in the distance, as if in the soltitude of Nature the spell had been broken and the wild

music set free from her heart The signora and Captain Rupert stood still, and looked at one another while their conversation flagged and died on their lips.

"It is piercing sweet," said the signora, "but I do not like it. That song always seems to me the ex-pression of something wild in her nature that is warring against our efforts to train her for her fitting career. Whether it is the wild Irish strain that is in her blood, or whether it is that she is inoculated with gipsy's magic, I do not

There is certainly more of the trice," was the answer.
"I cannot bear it," said the signora, with a look of passionate

pain on her worn face, and putting her fingers impatiently in her ears. Her anguish sprang from a variety of causes, all converging curiously like little knife-points towards her heart. The notes of the gipsy song always beat upon certain old, unused, and rusty strings within her, like "sweet bells jangled out of tune and harsh," making a claim for some truths which she was unwilling to grant. Its round, rolling sweetness, its wayward whims and changes, its purring contentment, and utter freedom from all rules and constraints, seemed to her always to sing of the genius that is rather suggestive than creative or interpretative, and will rather work through love and gladness in dewy byways than come forth with any That Fan should live to be a mere cricket chirping on any hearthstone was an idea that the signora could not tolerate. There was no creature in the universe noble enough to absorb her music into his life. That such a state of things even ought to be she was unwilling to admit. And yet she knew too well that the rusty chord within her which would vibrate so agonizedly to Fan's birdlike, love-laden minstrelsy, was the mainspring of almost every woman's heart; and that in Fan's it was strung with gold, and throbbing mellowly in tune.

Captain Rupert looked on her emotion with surprise. "Strange," he said, "that music so enchanting should give you nothing but pain. And you are a musician, signora."

partly," replied she. "This wild-wood singing makes me tremble for her perseverance in the utterance and interpretation of more noble strains. My own life, sir, has been given to art, offered as a handful of roses that shrivelled into dust, in the giver's hand; and now my failure has been made a pedestal for her success. She shall not turn into a mere thrush in the hedgerows; she who was a little to the success that the success is the same thrush in the little that the same thrush in the little that the same thrush in the little thrush is the same thrush in the little thrush in the little thrush is the same thrush in the little thrush in the little thrush is thrush thrush in the little thrush in the little thrush in the little thrush in the little thrush thru hedgerows; she, who was born for,

Captain Wilderspin listened to her impassioned words disapprovingly. "There," he said to himself, "is the kind of person who would steal the posies from a woman's life in order that the dried leaves of fame may rustle on her brow!" But he did that the dried leaves of fame may rustle on her brow!" But he did not quite understand the signora. Art was the god of her enthusiasm, and not fame. The latter she looked on as, but the accidental accompaniment of the success the releast might prove, at its completion, to be one of those works which are moment of completion had never been attained; the star of hope had set in the feverish brain that consequently accompaniment of the success that

through the upper air with a wil-fulness that seemed resolved to an instrument of torture for the glowing with air and exercise, she fulness that seemed resolved to escape out of reach of the thought of both listeners.

Another reason why I do not like it," said the signora, "is that it is the twin-song of another which is a link between the child and the home which I trust, she may never see again. A return to that lowly and uncivilized home could only result in the loss of her peace of

"I agree with you there," said Captain Wilderspin. "What is that other song you speak of?" "A hymn, which is in itself very beautiful, forming a contrast the most complete to the gipsy song. She sings it in her native Irish, and I own that listening to it my heart has been softened towards a people whose peasantry could treasure and enjoy such a gem of religious melody and thought. But when I hear Fan sing the 'Hymn of the Virgin Triumphant,' I feel as if she were stealing away out of my restraining arms into a region where the world can never follow her." Have I heard her sing it

No; of late she has given it up, having seen that it gives me pain; out of the heavens to give signal and only sings it in a crooning way meaning to her bleak and barren to herself, generally, when she thinks she is alone. I believe she sings it as a sort of incantation to bring the spirits of her people around her, to call up the scenes her childhood and the voices of those she has lost. When I hear her crooning so, it makes me weep. So strange a thing is the human heart, Captain Wilderspin; so sad a

thing is life."
Captain Rupert reflected that the worn-faced little lady was rather flighty and inconsistent; and he felt angry with her. She would place this creature so cherished on a public stage, under the gaze of all the eyes of a vulgar world. she is fit for something higher," he insisted with himself. "Is she fit

At this moment Fan, whose song had ceased, appeared at some distance, in a hollow among the trees, flitting across the opening, with a bright look over her shoulder in the direction of hor friends. The direction of hor friends. The control of the direction of her friends. The brilliant face shone, the white dress glimmered, and she was gone again, hidden behind the greenery.

What? this girl out of come home. a cabin, with her pagan gipsy song, and the Christian superstition of her 'Virgin's Hymn?' What a likely bride for the heir of all the Wildorsning!'' Wilderspins!

Again Fan was seen still farther way, wandering on the upland, in the blue ether of what seemed another and more delicately and

deeply-colored world.
"Fool!" thought Captain Rupert, watching her, "to be so jealous of a dignity which could add nothing to her grace. My coronet would, perbe of as little value to her was the jewel to the bird in the

## CHAPTER XXII

GATHER YE ROSES The signora had, during the late years of ease and peace that had passed over her head, been striving to catch back at the lost purpose of a life, and had tried to gather up er up with one hand some of the broken threads that youth had spun and time had snapped, with the hope of tiful that should yet glorify the close of her existence. The spirit was gone from her brow, and all of resignation which made her content to stand and wait while others turned. Despite her love for, and served, which had kept herfrom feel- gratitude to, the signora, it ing her fate intolerable, and at times would rise from her heart in language which startled the listener with its sanctity, and in thoughts manner of dealing with life. which lifted her own feet over too difficult places, this spirit of resignation was not always with her. When it went at intervals, feverish desires made havoc in her soul, and she dreamed again that hers might be among the hands that are carvers of the corner-stones of the palace of

imperishable art. have told you the reason In the room that she had y," replied she. "This wild-furnished with the furniture of her old lodging, trying to make it look, in the midst of splendour, like the meagre home in which she had struggled so long, and where poverty had seemed to baffle her most passionate offerts are backets. been perfected many a delicate copy of the old masters, and some and has been trained to give expression, to the soul of multi-tudes!" lovely bits of original work that had gone forth to the world to be loved and admired; but to make no lastand admired; but to make no lasting name for their creator. Upon it had also been angrily destroyed, by the hand of the artist, more than one ambitious effort, begun in a fever of hope that perhaps this, at accompaniment of the success that is witness to the truth. ceived such pictures long before the work had approached its maturity,

too persumptuous soul; and like one had invoked an angel and been confronted by fiend, the half-crazed dreamer had turned and fied from even the memory of the once holy labor of her hands.

Grown meek through failure, and am hersuaded by her higher nature to will be satisfied with the perfection of what others had achieved, she had thought to fling herself entirely into the life of another, and for a long time Fanchea's love, and Fanchea's future, had been sufficient to absorb the action of all the fire within her. But as the years moved on the old passion revived, and the longing that only death would ever extinguish returned upon her in her more self-forgetting existence, to do battle with the peace that had been gradually gaining sway over her soul.

The old easel was set forth into

the light, and the old frown, reappeared on the signora's brow. Again she refused to believe that it was a demon, this spirit that whispered to her of a glorious crown of fruition which should yet descend meaning to her bleak and barren

"Dear Mamzelle." said, Fan. erry to see the absent, unsatisfied growing in the eyes of her little friend, and the spasm of pain contracting her furrowed mouth, "why do you not paint the wild flowers as you did last year? You made them look living things, and

made them look living things, and they gave you delight. This new undertaking is wearing you away."
"I would not work for mere delight, my darling; not for mere pleasure to myself. The greater the work the more exhausting to the mortal frame, no doubt; but there is something here that will be the day and would not highly and revised and bright like the day and according to the look." there is something here that will excel the mere loveliness of flowers; a message, perhaps, worth giving to mankind. Raphael did not to be a peeress?" thought Captain grudge his headaches, or his wake-

"There has been radiant, seraph-

hidden behind the greenery.

"Is she fit to be a peeress?"
thought Captain Wilderspin, and then made a movement as if shaking himself awake, shocked at coming suddenly upon so strange a looking happily at Raphael's Madonna than to sit here sorrow-hand the strain of the level.

"And, dear Mamzelle," said very pizzing and Captai before her. "The bi soloking happily at Raphael's Madonna than to sit here sorrow-heard so defore."

"Snagki place," he said to himself, "which is beginning to tell upon me also.

It is time Lord Wilderspin should come home. What? the come home what? the angels.

The signora bowed her head. She could not say, "But I have dreamed that I, too, might be an angel." The very boldness of the girl's playful words convinced her that Fan did not guess at the deep ambition of her restless heart, for Fan's was not the finger to probe a wound. And as Hope was still within call, ready to hold the lamp by which she might finish this work, she was able to recover herself, and

"You unkind girl. You make little of my picture!"
"No," said Fan; "your work is always good. It is you, and not I,

that are dissatisfied with it. Come out into the sunshine and be I cannot at this moment; but

be here in the afternoon. Fan went, with a shadow still ingering on her face, feeling that a exhibition this year which all her tenderness was powertime had snapped, with the hope of less to remove; but before she had weaving them into something beaugardens the reflection of a trouble

"If she would only come out here, and be perfectly happy for one hour!" thought the girl, her eyes flashing with delight as they roved over the rich banks of colour, the prim, trim, brilliant scrolls of bloom, the old grey walls with their green and purple and scarlet draperies, the clusters of ripe roses, from pale gold to crimson, that stood aloft above the sward, as if they were the picked and choicest jewels to be offered to heaven out of this treasury of sweets; and then rested on the back-ground of sombre, almost blackened foliage, fringed with grey, that gave value to all the warmth of the interior.

"If she would only drink in this delicious air," thought Fan, "without giving it back again in sighs. If she would but let the exhilaration of it get into her head, and the perfume get into her heart and stay there! With Raphael in her memory, and her hands full of flowers, might not the artist-soul within her be content? Surely God's message is in the flowers, too !'

Carried away by a passion of joy in the loveliness round her, she gathered a heap of roses, and wove them into a crown for her hat and a girdle for her waist, and thus gar-landed she set off on tip-toe of glee

across the Park to pay a visit to Nancy and her children. She romped with the children, and shared their meal of bread and is witness to the truth.

In the pause that followed the signora's speech ,which Captain Wilderspin found so unlovely, Fan's song wound, curled, and dived

Work had approached its maturity, and destruction had followed swiftly on the first foreshadowing of failure. The canvas intended as the groundwork for a structure of imthe had shared their meal of bread and milk; when she would leave them, the little ones followed her through groundwork for a structure of imthe nearest dells and dingles till

dancing and singing homeward through the woods.

almost worked off, her eye fell on a mossy tree-trunk that formed an inviting seat, and, "Now that am by myself," thought Fan, " will sit here and do a bit of thinking."

thinking."
Sitting there, perfectly still, her thoughts went rapidly back over her young life; a period of seven years was rapidly scanned, and then, more slowly, another period of ten. Closing her eyes, she "saw Killeevy" as of old, in the gipsy's tent, and the "Hymn of the Virgin Triumphant" came softly out of her lips, as if she sang in her sleep. There were the tossing white waves There were the tossing white waves rocking at the feet of the cliffs, there were the faces of the singers lit by the red glow from the turf-fire on the hearth. As she sang her mountain-hymn the voices of home was only one of a few hours' dura-

never given up. Her Irish was now merely broken Irish, but there was Marie smiled at their sallies, wiping

and round and bright, like the old copper pan you are so proud of on ving the wall. The hearth is swept; the not firelight is shining on the old copper pan. Supper is made; the cakes are baked. Call the children

you tell me a story again

The song would have been longer. like genius of that order," said the signora, agitatedly, "but the rule is the singer, who looked round, and no longer saw Killeevy, but beheld said very plainly the woods of Sussex, her lips before cheek and Captain Wilderspin standing stretched hand.

ore her.

The birds and I are lost in onishment," he said. "We never

Speaking for yourself," Fan, shaking her head. "The birds know everything. If they could speak, they would carry many a Madge Marie sank back in her message for me

The signora is painting a beau-

tiful picture."
"Is it the picture I asked her for; the portrait of a certain gipsy maiden ' "No," said Fan, laughing;

is a much more noble subject. You remember her indignation at that request. The idea of her perpetuating me as a gipsy I particularly want a gipsy for

the gallery."
"To put among the beautiful grandmothers?" Yes; to put their beauty to

shame Fan colored a little at the plainrun away, my love, and enjoy the spoken compliment; but her emmorning. Herr Harfenspieler will barrassment went as quickly as it came.

"There is a gipsy in the Academy is very pretty, and I don't think it is sold."

Whatever is the matter with ?" she questioned herself. that you never saw before and are not likely to see again! Now do be sensible, Madge Marie! You are not usually so foolish." She smiled, then sighed again as she brought to mind the scene in which grey eyes had played so important a part.

Some weeks before while return-ing from a visit to the dear nuns, of returned men to pass.

When the passengers learned why

when the bassengers learned why they were being detained, they went wild with enthusiasm. Train boys with their baskets did a rapid and wholesale business.

came a thunderous cheer and the boys were literally showered with fruit, candy, smokes, papers and

magazines.

One elderly travelling man, throwing open his sample case, recklessly gave out all his choicest brands of cigars. "This is my week's supply," he chuckled to this neighbor. "I'll have to wait for more at the next

"O I say, Man, don't do that!" cried a young corporal, catching what he had said.

ard through the woods.

Her fit of exuberant spirits being card."

from you sometime. Here's my friend.

friend.

So it was all down the line. Greetings and sometimes addresses friends

"We're certainly glad to see you folks again," "God bless you, lad, God bless you." "There's Mother!" "Hello, Mother!" This to some silvery-haired, sweet-faced old lady dressed in deep mourning, the tears falling unchecked, perhaps, for her own dear laddie, lying somewhere in Flanders Fields under the waving poppies. Indeed, in spite of smiles cheery welcomes, there was hardly a dry eye on the whole train. Madge Marie had been just as

excited as anyone. Opening the dainty lunch basket, which the good mountain-hymn the voices of home began to whisper, and gather strength, and at last made their audible responses in her heart.

The hymn finished, she went on singing her thoughts in a sort of plaintive recitative: for this was a habit of thinking which she had never given up. Her Irish was now

no one to criticize her grammar.

"The sea is singing its old song, the white birds are flying, the sun is setting behind the islands. Kevin browniness of them, with their sad, is coming over the cliffs with Fan in his arms. His eyes are full of a beautiful story, and he is going to tell it. Oh, Kevin, when will you browniness of them, with their sad, happy faces, a sadness stamped which they had just passed, the happiness of blessed release. Finding themselves once more with the loved Canadian soil beneath their feet, the extent of that great relief only God and themselves knew.

'Did I hear some one whisper chicken," said a merry voice. Turning quickly, Madge Marie found herself looking into a pair of the greyest eyes she had ever seen. "O, I am so sorry, but I haven't another sandwich left."

The soldier leaned out of the window. "Please may I have that?" pointing to a rosebud Madge had fastened to her blouse. Again their glances met. His eyes were suddenly sober. Madge Marie felt strange and embarrassed. With a faint "Surely," she unpinned the flower. Hesitating a pinned the flower. Hesitating a moment, she pressed the rosebud to her lips before putting it in the out-

"Thank you." Brown fingers pressed hers lightly and as he drew astonishment," he said. "We never back from the window, she saw him heard so doleful a ditty from you lift the flower to his lips.

The troop train gathering speed passed rapidly out of sight followed

seat feeling rather lonely and sad, "I do not doubt it. I wish I were in their confidence. But where is the signora this morning?" seat feeling rather lonely and sad, why sad, she could hardly tell. The brief incident had haunted her ever since. One moment she would be her gay little self, the next dreaming of grey eyes, wondering if she would ever meet him again.

Left an orphan when quite a child, she had been adopted by an aunt. Mrs. MacCauley loved her niece as a daughter. Being of a niece as a daughter. Being of a warm, Irish nature, she delighted to hear the girl tell of her little adventure on the train.

I wonder if he thought me very bold. You know, Auntie, it was not quite the thing to do, now was

'War makes a difference, child. Sure 'tis myself would kiss every blade of grass they trod on, if 'twould make their welcome sweeter. Wait, my dear, until Father Larry comes home, perhaps he has met your Irish Eyes."
"Dear Father Larry, how glad I

shall be to see him.

is very pretty, and I don't think it is sold."

"It must have one particular face, or I do not want it."

TO BE CONTINUED

IRISH EYES

By Mary E. Falconer

Madge Marie gave herself a little mental shake as she closed the gate, rather sharply, behind her.

"Whatever is the matter with you?" she questioned herself.

"A priest! dear heart? A Priest of the sold."

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"A priest! dear heart? A Priest of the sold."

"A priest! dear heart? A Priest of the sold."

"A priest! dear heart? A Priest of the stalwart son of the house. How well Mrs. MacCauley remembered that ne'erto-be forgotten day when he had told her of his desire to be a priest.

"Mother," he said, "I have been talking to Father McShane and have decided, with God's grace, to become a priest."

"A priest! dear heart? A Priest of the sold."

"A priest! dear heart? A Priest of the sold."

"A priest! dear heart? A Priest of the sold."

"A priest! dear heart? A Priest of the sold."

"A priest! dear heart? A Priest of the House of God!" Falling on "Here you are sighing and 'Oh mying,' on this lovely day! For what, pray? A pair of Irish Eyes, hast showered Thy richest blessing hast showered Thy richest blessing upon me!

A moment's silent prayer, then gently helping his mother to her feet, the young man was awed by the expression of almost holy joy on that dear countenance. "It was your own desire, mother?" he

Mrs. MacCauley drew the dark where she had spent the most of her childhood and girlhood, the train on which she travelled was side-tracked to allow a troop train of returned men to pass.

When the passengers learned why children consecrated to God. Since your infancy I have offered you to

At his country's first call, Father Darry, as most of his parish called him, had gone overseas as Chaplain. The troops had been awaiting the arrival of the Express. As the trains drew slowly together there were the dear ones at home for were the dear ones at home for having heard their prayers and brought him through it all without a scratch. Just now they were eagerly awaiting word of his home-

When our story opens, Madge Marie had been spending the day with a very dear girl friend who lived at the other end of the village. Amy Lane had just become engaged

"You're welcome, lad. Our factory is well stocked. "You did my share over there. Let me hear there dearest, in fact her dearest, in fac home in London. Madge Marie was

Marie dear," called Amy's mother. Greetings and sometimes addresses were exchanged, as from long lost right home. She has the best of

From Father Larry, I feel sure. Good-bye, Amy dear, I shall see you

Slipping into sweater and tam was the work of a Saying good-bye to Mrs. moment. Lane, Madge Marie was soon on her way. Twenty minutes rapid walking brought her to the little white Glebe on the hill. Seeing the dear old Father McShane at work in his garden, she stopped at the gate ask how the roses, for which the village was famous, were coming along.
"Don't you think they are larger this year. Father? How beautiful they will be for Our dear Lord's Feast Day."

Feast Day. The old priest, hearing her voice, raised his head and called "Come in, child, come in. Mary Ellen shall bring you a cooling drink. You must be thirsty after your

I cannot come in today, Father. dear. Thank you just the same. Auntie phoned to say she had good news, I am hoping from Father Larry

Aye, I had word myself and a good one it is, too, but I'll not be after spoiling your aunt's surprise, so run along, child." "Dear Lord, bless her," as he watched Madge slip into the church. "She never that door without a little visit to You

Madge Marie had added a prayer for "Irish Eyes" to her usual peti-tions and today as she knelt before the altar, she felt a quiet peace steal over her heart.

It was dusk when she reached ome, cool June dusk. The frogs were holding merry concert down by the brook. A bird chirped drowsily as if loath to go to sleep on such a perfect evening. The sweet scent of the lilac by the gate, gentle lowing of contented cattle blended together in an inde scribable peacefulness.

'tis good to be breathed Madge. alive. Mrs. MacCauley met her niece at the door, drawing her into the home-like living room where the cheerful wood fire seemed not amiss on this cool evening. ' A dear. ong letter from Father Larry brought by special messenger. 'Tis the messenger himself, will have

'Dear Lord.

I'll hie me away and be after seeing to the supper. A tall figure in khaki came across the room and the next moment Madge Marie, found herself looking into a pair of the greyest eyes she had ever seen. the girl, her heart beating quickly My dear little Rosebud! How

something to say to you, dear, so

glad I am to see you again."
At the term of endearment, the quick blush mounted to her fore-"Won't you come and sit down?" She crossed the room to

Before seating himself, the young man took a small note book from his breast pocket. Within its pages lay a little brown flower.

"This is my greatest treasure," he said. "I have been trying ever since to find out the real name of the little girl who gave it to me. called you little Rosebud and had made up my mind, as soon as I got my discharge, to search all Canada, if need be, the whole world, until I

found you."
"O, whatever did you think of 'stammered Madge "Think of you! I have never ceased to think of you. Have you ever thought of me, little Madge?"

The lowered head barely nodded A little smile crossed the soldier's face, as he continued. "While waiting for our discharges, some of us went for a week end to the next town. It happened to be the Eve of the First Friday. We were of the First Friday. We were spending the evening at the K. of C. Hut, and were enquiring about the church. The Chaplain happened to be passing through the room. Someone called him over and introduced us to Father Larry, as they all call him." As Madge looked up quickly, he smiled and nodded. "We became great friends, as I always spent my spare time with him. One evening we were exchanghis mother had just sent him. Among them, one of you. I knew you at once and I'll admit I felt

rather queer for a moment. Who is this, Father?" I asked.
"That is little Madge, my cousin. She is an orphan and makes her home with my mother.

'Then it all came out. I showing him the rosebud and telling him of my fixed determination to find you and be properly introduced. "But we haven't been," inter-rupted Madge, mischievously.

"Oh, I am sorry, I forgot this when I saw you, Madge." He handed her an envelope addressed in Father Larry's familiar hand-

in Father Larry's familiar hand-writing.

"My dear little Madge Marie," it ran, "I am very happy to say I have found your 'Irish Eyes,' and am sending him along. We thought to come together, but the Govern-ment had other plans for me. However, I shall be home soon, if only for a week end. For some reason, my companion would not Amy Lane had just become engaged to a young officer in the Imperial Forces, whom she had met while doing Red Cross work in France. They were to be married in a fortification to make their the state of night, intending to make their and have not found him wanting.

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LOUIS SANDY rdon Mills, STAFFORD, ENGLAND Well, no, not very, but I hope to

Madge blushed. "You may read this. Then please, will you tell me your name? Father Larry does not say whether," with a twinkle, "it is Patrick, Michael, or just plain John."

"It is Patrick. Patrick Joseph O'Shea, as Irish a name as—your eyes," laughed Madge Marie, and from that day to this she has never had cause to regret the impulse that made her kiss the rosebud before giving it to the grey-eyed

### THE REFORM OF STAGE AND SCREEN

Though a problem beset with discouraging difficulties and calling for more than ordinary perseverance, the reform of the theatre and the film is not an entirely hopeless undertaking, foredoomed to failure. It is a cause that comment itself to all who are interested in the sanctity of home life and the integrity of the family, and who are concerned about the moral health of the growing generation. In a crusade for a clean stage and pure films, we will find numerous allies, recruited from all walks of life, even from the theatrical profession itself; for among the performers on the stage or the screen there are some, if not many, who submit to the parts thrust upon them with inward repugnance, and who would prefer decent and unobjectionable plays and plots. Filth is not the natural the C element of man and it requires land. pressure to make him accept All who are not yet corrupt to the core will rally to the support of any serious attempt that aims at a purification of popular amusements. Here, as in every movement that proposes to better existing conditions, the greatest obstacle is the

indifference of the masses. The individual can accomplish much along the lines of reform. One of the most damnable heresies is that which says that the individual amounts to nothing and that his efforts do not count for much. This pernicious heresy has been expressly invented to deter well meaning men from undertaking to reform prevalent abuses. It is the pet excuse which the devil whispers into the ears of those who see the wrong and condemn it, yet will not muster sufficient courage to attack The best refutation of this vile and abominable heresy is the indisputable fact that every great move ment of reform that is recorded in history can be traced to the initia-tive of a high-minded individual. Nothing is so infectious as moral enthusiasm. Men are always waiting for some one to unfurl the banner of a noble cause; as soon as they see it lifted to the breezes by some courageous hand, they quick-ly fall in line to march behind it with firm step and strong determina-

Let one young man firmly resolve that he will not purchase tickets for any show that makes little of the moral law and that he will never takes a friend to any performance that is not above reproach, and into action.

Let one young woman make up as accurate as the definition above. her mind that she will not allow herself to be led to a production that holds the dignity of womanhood cheap and outrages modesty and she also will see gathered about her other young women that are thankful for her brave stand in the matter, because in their hearts they resented the indecencies of the stage and the screen, but dared not give expression to their views.

These young men and women tions lil need not be defrauded of the pleasure and recreation to which worms, youth is entitled, for a careful scrutiny of the theatrical offerings will apprize them of the fact that there is a sufficient number of good or at least indifferent productions to majority of the people who prate fill their free evenings. If they persevere in their good resolutions am often tempted to wond the cleaner shows are forging to the front and gaining in popularity. The producers of wholesome entertainment will feel encouraged and multiply the performances that are free from moral taint.

The magnitude of the evil at the present is the result of cumulative causality. The two chief causes are the cupidity of the producers and the indifference of the public. No manager cares for an empty theatre or unsold tickets. The public has a very effective means by which it can compel the producers to respect its feelings and to adopt higher standards of art and moral-If it only took the trouble, it could confine unsavory performto a few obscure and disreputable theatres in the city and keep the family theatres clean and

The newspaper has a very impor tant mission to perform in this respect. The venal newspaper is the sordid ally of the bad play. Its criticism is influenced by the paid advertisement. The self-respecting part of the press should refuse to

Madge's heart sang for joy. She had not been mistaken. Looking up at him, she asked, "Are you conceited, Mr. Grey Eyes?"

Weyors of salacious exhibitions. But this deplorable condition can also be remedied by a determined stand of the public that registers are described. The recent meeting of the American Association in Toronto have been so widely quoted over North America. One more quotation its protest against false informa-

> We do not expect the reform of the theatre to come from the stage; it must come from the public. But the public must be aroused to the performance of its duty by a few men and women that have cleaner moral vision and a keener sense of responsibility than their fellowmen. —Catholic Standard and Times.

### DARWINISM—TRUE AND FALSE

A CLEAR EXPOSITION OF A SUBJECT THAT IS CAUSING CONSIDERABLE DISCUSSION

From all parts of the country come reports of campaigns against the teaching of the Darwinian theory in the Public schools. In Kentucky a bill prohibiting such teaching has been introduced in the State Senate. William Jennings Bryan has taken the platform on behalf of "the old-time religion," and is about to publish a book entitled "In His Image," attacking the evolutionists. Dr. John Roach Straton, a prominent Baptist minister in New York, will head what is known as the Fundamental ist Movement and seek to compel a change of textbooks in the sch of the Empire State. Sir Bertram Windle, the eminent Catholic scientist, who discusses the subject the following article, author of many volumes including "Facts and Theories," a book which has been given wide circulation by the Catholic Truth Society of Eng-

By Sir Bertram Windle F. R. S., L. L. D., Sc. D. When Charles the Second, that royal wag, founded the Royal Society, he asked the learned men who constituted it to tell him why the addition of a dead fish to water caused no increase in weight whilst the addition of a live one did. After they had pondered over this matter for a long time and come to no conclusion and admitted that fact, the King "who never said a foolish thing" asked, "Had you not better see whether things are as I said?" Of course, the whole thing was a hoax and there is no much difference as the King and such difference as the King sug-

I have often thought of this tale when reading the various comments on Darwinism which have appeared in the columns of the daily press and from which I seem to gather that the subject in question has just been discovered by a large section of the public and that, just when as a very distinguished American man of science, the late Professor Dwight, said in 1911, "Darwinism is fast losing caste among men of It may be worth while to science. consider this matter briefly and first of all to indicate the undoubted fact that what many people suppose to be Darwinism is not that, what-

The French Academy, when drawing up its Dictionary, is said to have consulted Cuvier as to the definition of a crab as "a red fish which walks backwards." His reply was that the definition was admirable but for the fact that the crab was not he will soon become the centre of a fish; was not red in color; and did group of similar young men that not waik backward. The stateentertain the same sentiments, but lacked the energy to carry them into action.

ment for example that Darwin said that man's great great and so-on-grandfather was a monkey is about

REAL AND FAISE "DARWINISM" Darwin's work must be divided if one is to form an estimate of it. First of all there are purely scientific papers for specialists which are great importance but quite unintelligible to ordinary readers and out of our enquiry here. Secondly there are delightful and fascinating volumes of investiga-tions like the "Voyage of the Beagle" and the books on Earth-worms, Coral Islands and the Fertilization of Flowers. There is little or no controversy as to these, which are generally unread by, and persevere in their good resolutions am often tempted to wonder for some time, they will notice that works of the third class otherwise than in the extracts given in the innumerable little (and often misleading) books which are constantly appearing on the subject. These books of the third class like the "Origin" and the "Descent of man," besides admirable collections man, of facts, do contain much philosophical matter which has been in past the subject of a good deal of

controversy.
Facts and philosophy. Let us hear what a very distinguished man of science, a biologist, too, said about them from the presidential chair of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in the year of the outbreak of the War.

"We go to Darwin for his incomparable collection of facts.

been so widely quoted over North America. One more quotation from a very distinguished biologist and philosopher—a very rare com-bination—Professor Driesch. Dar-winism, he says, "explained how, whism, he says, "explained how, by throwing stones, one could build houses of a typical style," in other words, that "it claimed to show how something purposively constructed could arise by absolute chance"—efforts which he obviously regards as ridiculous. Lastly, let us consider a quotation from the Literary Supplement of the London Literary Supplement of the London Times in 1905 which, after describing the various parties in the desperate struggle over Darwinism, ends by saying that all claim to represent Science, "the one and only vice-gerent of truth," but that while they have all united in denouncing theologians for their conflicts, "it would puzzle them to point to a theological battlefield exhibiting more uncertainty, obscurity, dissension, assumption and fallacy and their own. For the plain truth is that, though some agree in this or that, there is not a single point in which all agree; battling for evolution, they have torn it to pieces; nothing is left, nothing at all on their own showing, save a few fragments strewn about the arena.

Perhaps a prejudiced person! Perhaps, though I do not think so, for every word he says can be substantiated. But here is Professor Kellog, a distinguished American and with no other prejudice than one against the Catholic Church, who was the same times to be supported by the same times and the catholic church, who was the same times and the same times and the same times and the same times are the same times and the same times are the same times and the same times are times as the same times and the same times are times as times are times as the same times are time

CONFUSION AMONG THE BIOLOGISTS

who wrote-about the same timethat "Biology today teems with mutually incongruous opinions-all of which are conceivably incorrect."
No wonder that he should add Among biologists confusion

reigns. The remarks which one often reads about the undoutedness of evolution and other kindred topics would seem to carry the matter a little too far

NOT AGAINST CATHOLIC TEACHING But about Darwinism-the true variety formulated by Darwin; what of that? What exactly is it? Not the theory that one kind of species may originate from another and so on backwards until we came present by many eminent Catholics like Suarez, Father Wasmann, S. J., and last of all, (in 1921) M. de Dorlodot, a professor at Louvain. of them have taught, as so many

nineteen of them must be. a theory to account for the working out of evolution and he called it "Natural Selection." For a long time it was lauded to the skies as origin. About the beginning of the which have changed the mind of Professor Bateson as to Darwin's philosophy, came before the scientific world long after the death of their author. A distinguished their author. A distinguished American biologist has said that these discoveries have given the death blow to the theory of Natural Selection. Others would scarcely go so far. I must confess that it seems difficult to me to understand where there is much room for Natural Selection under the more rigid interpretations of the Mendelian discoveries. Here again it is likely that there will be a reaction, as has happened so often before, and that a more moderate view may prevail. But this is certain, the Darwin's pivot doctrine has been badly shaken and few today would assign to it more than a very moderate role in evolution. sums up the position very well.

RESEARCH ADMIRABLE, THEORIES As to Darwin's other theories. such as Pangenesis and Sexual Selection, impossible even to outline here, it may safely be said that they are either completely dis-believed or, at most, very doubt-fully and half-heartedly held by men of science. It seems then that there is much truth in the state-ment which I quoted above that Darwin's works are a great store-house of facts about animals and plants and as such will forever be held in honor, but part of the press should refuse to admit to its columns any advertising that is suggestive or that directly caters to perverse tastes. Unfortunately, at this moment the press is in league with the pur-

## THE HOLY CROSS

There are two festivals celebrated by the Church during the year in honor of the Holy Cross, one in May to commemorate its discovery after it had been hidden underground for many years, and the other in September, in memory of its restoration, when it was brought back from Persia, whither it had been carried

off as a prize of war by Chosrues II. The Empress, St. Helen, mother of Constantine the Great, became a Christian when already advanced in years. The historian; Eusebius writing of her great faith and devotion, and of the simplicity of her life amidst the splendour of the Imperial court, says that in the Imperial court, says that in the sight of all she continually resorted to the church, adorned the sacred buildings with the richest ornaments. When travelling she would not pass the chapels even in the meanest towns, but entered them in humble garb to pray in the company even of the poorest women. Sight of his rich appeared by the side of his rich appeared by t Imperial court, says that in the score years of age, undertook to see the work accomplished, and having appointed place. The holy relic long desired to visit those places was still in its silver case, the seals and the lock were uninjured, and Our Lord, she set out on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. She entertained the hope also that she might succeed in discovering the Sacred Cross on which our Redeemer had Tradition amongst the Christians

of the time held that the Cross,

ogether with other instruments of

e passion had been buried by the Pagans deep in the earth on the hill of Calvary, and in order further to obliterate all remembrance of those holy relics, they had built a temple to the goddess Venus on the spot. St. Helen on her arrival in Jerusalem had this temple pulled down, and the earth being excavated to the goddess venus of the control of ated, at a great depth there were found the Cross of our Saviour, and the crosses upon which the thieves were crucified together with the nails which had pierced the sacred hands and feet of Christ. The inscription written in Hebrew, Greek and Latin, was also found, but not fixed to the cross. On this account there seems to have been wanting a perfect certainty as to which of the three crosses was that of the Redeemer. Theoderet relates to a few or perhaps even only one living form. That is a much older theory than Darwin, for it was discussed by the Greeks and by the early Fathers of the Church from St. Theory than Darwin, for it was discussed by the Greeks and by the early Fathers of the Church from St. Theory and the clerk and the church st. Theory and the clerk and the church st. Theory and the clerk and the church st. Theory are the church st. The church st. Theory are the church st. The church st. Theory are the church st. The church st. The church st. Theory are the church st. T early Fathers of the Church from Empress, therefore, attended by the St. Augustine down to St. Thomas Aquinas and since those days to the repaired to the house of a lady of quality lying dangerously ill in the city. St. Helen having prayed aloud with great fervour, the holy Bishop applied the crosses to the invalid, and at the touch of the None of them have felt that as a method of creation it would offend against Catholic teaching, but none invalid, and at the touch of the true cross she was immediately restored to perfect health. Such is the account given in simple terms misleading books teach, that the by several trust worthy Christian theory is an established fact. It historians. The Empress built a would explain many things, and it sumptuous church in Jerusalem may be the explanation. But then where a portion of the cross encased again it may not. Twenty plausible explanations of a group of facts may be all wrong and, at the best, enshrined, while another portion enshrined, while another portion was sent by her to the Emperor Uncle Remus gave a plausible explanation to his little boy friend of the short tail of the rabbit. It pleased the little boy, but it was quite wrong. Darwin put forward church instituted the festival on 3rd May, known as the feast of the

the one possible explanation. Then other facts came to knowledge.
The discoveries of Abbot Mendel, Mauritius and his family, set himself up as the Governor of the empire. He was a weak as well as a vicious man, and Chosroes II. a powerful Persian monarch, taking advantage of this weakness and on the plea of avenging the murder of Mauritius, invaded, and conquered several of the outlying provinces, and threatened to overrun the entire empire. Heraclius, prefect of Africa, a man of holiness and of sterling worth, was chosen by the Senators as Emperor, and they appealed to him to rid the empire of the wicked Phocas, and to organize the Christian armies 91 cents of every dollar collected against the triumphant Persians. was expended directly for charity. These had year by year encroached more and more upon the Eastern portions of the empire, and in the fifth year after their first invasion they had entered Palestine, and taken, possession of Jerusalem. sieve is what Driesch calls it. That Churches, monasteries, and convents were desecrated, pillaged and burnt down. Priests and holy virgins, hermits and a great number of the people were massacred. Ninety thousand were sold as slaves. The holy patriarch Zachary was taken into captivity, and amongst other treasured relics carried off was that of the true Cross. For some years Chosroes continued still victorious, but in the year 627 Heraclius invaded Persia itself with the Christian armies, and began a series of victories which ended in complete overthrow of the Persians. What may be looked upon as a special judgment of God overtook the incomparable collection of facts. We would fain emulate his scholarship, his width and his power of exposition, but to us he speaks no more with philosophical authority. We read his scheme of evolution as we would those of Lucretius or Lamarck, delighting in their simplicity and courage."

Almost contemptuous—certainly that the Holy Cross should be restored to the Christians.

Constantinople, carrying with great

pomp this sacred relic, and then in the early spring of the following year 629 he set out for Jerusalem to give thanks to God in that holy city for his triumph, and to replace the Cross in its ancient position of honor. To satisfy his devotion he would carry the Cross upon his shoulders and thus burdened, and clad in his imperial robes he came to the gates of the city. But he could not enter. Some invisible power seemed to hold him back. The holy patriarch Zachary, who had returned from exile, and who accompanied the emperor, reminded him that it was not manner that the Son of God walked through the streets of Jerusalem meanest towns, but entered them in humble garb to pray in the company even of the poorest women. When the Emperor designed to build a magnificent church on Mount Calvary, St. Helen, though four carried in all reverence score years of age, undertook to the patriarch in presence of the Emperor and of the clergy and the people exposed the Cross to the veneration of all. All this was done with great solemnity. Prayers were recited, hymns were sung, and it pleased God to work miracles on the occasion. T the origin of the second festival of the Holy Cross, known as the

Exultation. But may it not be said that this festival is of perpetual celebration in the Church of God? For is not the cross everywhere exalted throughout the Christian world, and does there not ascend to God a continual hymn of praise in its onor? Our highest steeples and church towers, our churches themselves are crowned by the cross. The place of honor on every Catholic altar is adorned with it. The Church makes frequent use of the sign of the Cross in the Holy Mass, in the Sacraments, in all her blessings. We give it a place of honor in homes that they may be sanctified by it. We sign ourselves frequently with the cross. It is our hope through life, our consolation in the hour of death, and it is placed above our graves when we die. "If speaking of his death upon the Cross, "I will draw all things to myself."—Southern Cross.

## CATHOLIC CHARITIES \$750,000

Chicago, Illinois, April 29.— "Two million dollars invested in flesh and blood, in human souls, an investment as old as Christ and considered by the Son of God Himelf as the best gilt-edged security This was the way in which Archishop George W. Mundelein computed four years' work of the Associated Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Chicago at the annual meeting during the At this meeting plans were laid for the collection of approximately \$750,000 during the coming year. The date set for this collection is

Pentecost Sunday, June 4.

An impetus to the large givers was supplied by Vice-President Frank J. Lewis at the meeting by his personal subscription of \$10,000. The annual report showed that the 1921, an increase of \$122,000 over the previous year, and had spent \$85,000 in excess of this sum to meet the needs. Approximately 28,000 men, women, and received assistance and thirty-five institutions were partially supported by these funds. Six thousand three hundred and seventyfour families received sufficient help in their homes to tide them over periods of stress.

The operating expense of collecting and distributing the funds, was nine per cent. which indicated that was expended directly for charity.
The following officers for th following year were re-elected:
President, D. F. Kelly; VicePresident, F. J. Lewis; Vice-President and General Manager, Robert M. Sweitzer; Secretary, Joseph F. Connery; Treasurer, John P. V.

Murphy. The work done in the homes of the poor," Archbishop Mundelein said, "has been one of the greatest Americanizing agencies in the city. During the stress of the hard winter our charity has gone out to the poor without distinction of race, blood, or nationality. We have treated them all alike and they have come to understand that no matter from what country they came, they are all Americans in the eyes of the Associated Catholic

'We have made our investment in securities of human hearts and human souls that thieves cannot break in and steal and defalcations cannot ruin. The Associated Catholic Charities

was founded in 1918 by Archbishop Mundelein and the number of sub scribers has increased from fiftytwo thousand the first year to seventy-six thousand five hundred

To have a knowledge of the Creator is incalculably a more noble thing than to have a knowledge of His creation,-Father Benson.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1922

LAW

There is reason to wonder sometimes if all the laws which our legislators pass are for the common good. At any rate we hear not infrequently a very decided protest from a large number of citizens in regard to certain prohibitory laws. Civil society, composed as it is of individuals who are by nature social beings, has its origin from God, the author of nature; and authority, which is necessary for the functioning of society, must also have its origin from God, for "there is no authority except from God."

The civil law depends for its sanction on the authority of God and is intended in a general way to regulate everything which pertains to the temporal good of the citizens. The legislature is acting strictly within its rights when it passes laws relating to agriculture, industry and commerce. It is even the pursue the enjoyment of health, always been in the world. The sum duty of legislators to enact laws for the safety of the health of the ness, is not whether he wants to citizens, and also for the proper education of the young. Civil law may restrain and punish infringement of the moral code. It is its duty to pass laws for the proper administration of public affairs and for the safety of its citizens against | dual, such a law is most difficult to | finance or of other corporation | internal or foreign unjust aggres-

There is a danger, however, number of officials. that legislators in their zeal for the

and where the civil law steps in and erly and impartially administered. ition to abolish it; or, at the least, in its paternalism undertakes the In this tendency to pass laws to to make great changes in it. respect for all authority.

to parents, who neglect a natural authority. civil law.

man accused of a burglary charge for person and property. called for jury duty nowadays is the sanction of the civil law depends tion system. line is not extraordinary."

itory law but to show that a law tered with impartiality to all. which is broken continuously and flagrantly, not by the criminal class only but even by citizens, who are held in high esteem socially and politically, tends to weaken respect for other laws upon which the welfare of the State depends.

In the constitution of the American Republic there is a clause which assures to every citizen the right to pursue the enjoyment of health, wealth and the pursuit of happiness. There are, no doubt, almost as many ways to exercise this constitutional right as there are individuals. Who are to say which is the best way? After all in matters of this kind, no opinion is infallible, and, if laws of a prohibitory nature are passed, one who thinks to enjoy his health and develop it, is confronted with certain limitations. Among a considerable section of our people there is a tendency to prohibit or restrict enjoyment of anything and, in order to put in effect their particular view of what should not be done, they organize and then in force have recourse to the legislature to enact a prohibitory law.

Nothing is too trivial to escape notice. The question that confronts the citizen who wishes to wealth and the pursuit of happiindulge in certain forms of enjoyment but whether he may or

Where there is a large minority opposed to a prohibitory law regu- prejudicially affect large numbers lating the enjoyment of the indivienforce and can only become effect- roguery. ive by the employment of a large

lawful for the civil law to interfere. ably, than that which the law is poor security. The State is made up of indiv- intended to prohibit, often follows iduals and the State is intended for | in the wake of these officers of the | fact remains that the corporation the good of the individual, not the law. Suspicion is even cast upon system, as at present in use, has individual for the good of the State. | those in high places and whose duty | suffered heavily in public estima-The unit of the State is the family, it is to see that the law is prop- tion, and there is a growing dispos-

duties which fathers and mothers meet every local need, there is I have said nothing of the multiare conscientiously bound to per- danger that the principle "Might is tudes of corporations which have form, there results untold evil. It right" may be too often invoked, been formed without any honest lessens parental authority and in Such a principle may be put into intention whatsoever; the "wildlessening this is breaking down execution by brute force or by con- cat" companies; the sheer frauds Respect for authority must be it is exercised it is wrong. It is mining companies without mines; taught in the home. The rearing just as wrong for a strongly organ- the real estate companies selling and education of children is a ized minority to force a law upon an woods and swamps as town lots; solemn duty imposed by God on unwilling unorganized majority as the oil companies with no oil save parents. It is unnatural to suppose a powerful nation, by the aid of that which keeps lying tongues most populous diocese in Great that parents do not love their chil- its soldiers, to force its domination running smoothly. dren sufficiently well to see that over a weaker nation. No logic Morgan & Kidd were men of they are properly trained. But the can make a principle which is honor compared with those who State passes laws that tend to intrinsically immoral, good, no manufacture and carry out such sixths of the Catholic population of relieve parents of their duty and at | matter how cleverly its execution | frauds. The pirates of the Spanish the same time teach the children to may be concealed. This action on Main at least took their lives in times, is directly subject to the ever its service or achievement, we look to officials employed by the the part of a minority, or even on their hands. To accomplish their Holy See. Founded as an episcopal State for protection in every evil, the part of an absolute majority, to robberies, they exposed themselves | See, by St. Kentigern (or St. Mungo, whether real or imaginary. A force their views by means of laws to shot or sword-cut, and gave their threefold evil thus results, an evil is another source of disrespect for intended victims some sort of fight- 543, it was raised to Metropolitan

responsibility, an evil to the chil- In the many disputes between times is done in well-furnished dren who are taught to turn from labor and capital the law has offices; sword and dirk are replaced their natural guardians to strang- been invoked and oftentimes when with fountain-pen and typewriter; ers, and an evil to the State, which is existing laws were inadequate and for the black flag is substitraining a citizenry to disregard the to meet the existing needs of one tuted the attractive beauties of the (not the famous Cardinal of the natural law, and who, in turn, will, side or the other, legislatures have false prospectus with false photowhen occasion arises, disregard the been importuned to pass new pro- graphs and forged reports. Every law which tends to weaken and restrain the other. Naturally ever, have sunk so low in public 1560, and never returned to his cerned with political problems, with the natural relationship between the side favored lauds the justice of estimation had the rogueries and native land, dying at Paris in 1603. tions, with production and trade parents and children, which tends to the new law; just as naturally the rascalities of the wild-cat companies From that time there was a break

Far better that there should be no law than that there be a law which is more honored in its breach than laws are un-law far better that there should be no law than that there be a law which is more honored in its breach than laws are un-law far better that there should be no law than that there be a law which is more honored in its breach than laws are un-loss of the people of law ackintosh's predecessor.

Jishop Mackintosh's predecessor.

Jis

CORPORATIONS AND FRENZIED FINANCE By THE OBSERVER

In recent years a good deal has been published on the subject of concerned very largely with corporation finance. Huge corporations have been started with an eye, not solely, of course, but largely, to the stock-market possibilities. Great corporations have been wrecked and many cases, less in the interests of production and supply than in the personal interests of individual financiers who saw in the starting and the merging of corporations an easy way to speedy

These are some of the things which have created and spread distrust of corporations in general. That distrust is altogether too general; but the bulk of the public will probably always reason from particular instances to general conditions. Cheating and roguery have total of corporation cheating and roguery is far, far below the total of individual cheating and roguery; but the latter is less clearly seen, and its effects 'are less keenly felt, and a single corporation is able to of persons by one bit of frenzied

But it must be remembered that the sins we ascribe to corporations In this there is great danger of are the sins of individuals, no less common welfare may enact too bringing the law into disrespect. than are the sins of individual busimany laws and in this multiplicity | The remedy may be worse than the | nessmenoutside of corporations. One of laws there may result evil disease. The officials employed does not say banks are bad in theminstead of good. In their zeal law may not be of the highest type of selves because a dishonest cashier makers may forget that there is a citizenship. Corruption, bribery or president loots a bank or lends natural law with which it is not and perjury, worse crimes, prob- the bank's money to his friends on

Yet, when all that is said, the

stitutional means. No matter how of the corporation world; the is hailed with enthusiasm on all

destroy or lessen the obligation of parents towards their children and of the obedience of children towards their parents, at the same time engenders in both parents and direnders in disrespect for all authority are disregard to a conclusion to draw, that the public had to one amount larger scale, by men who had been Vicar Apostolic, because one particular law is apparative.

The neonle of the obedience of children towards their parents, at the same time engenders in both parents and children and of the obedience of children towards their parents, at the same time engenders in both parents and children and to suffer by. Unfortunately, the worst iniquities of the wild-catters have been outdone, and on a much larger scale, by men who had been Vicar Apostolic, because one particular law is apparative.

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The neonle of the controls no markets. Its investments are not of this world, and neither are its returns. It cannot, if true to itself, surrender to the had previously and neither are its returns. Charles Eyre, a very eminent man, who had been Vicar Apostolic, because one particular law is apparative to the previously been and their schools and other establishments are not of this world, and neither are its returns. It cannot, if true to itself, surrender to two to take follows. The neonle of world when the had the name and the public had to order to to take follows. The neonle of world when the had the name are not of this world, and neither are its returns. It cannot, if true

willing to violate the prohibition upon the authority of God. When the Up to fifteen or twenty years ago, way. Then, to the astonishment of law. He knows all his friends are civil law, in whole or in part, falls the general public had little knowl- everybody, Archbishop Maguire rewilling to do the same thing. That into disrepute the law of God also edge of the methods of stock market covered and resumed active work, in itself is the breaking down in one suffers. Fear of punishment is not gambling and of corporation wreck- but Archbishop Mackintosh died. spot, at least, of the respect for the sufficient to instil a wholesome ing. But about that long ago, a It was the general expectation that law which every citizen should have. respect for the law. There must be good deal of information was pub- the latter would in due time have Once that respect for the law is a realization that the observance of lished; and since then "lambs" been Archbishop of Glasgow. That shattered a breakdown all along the the civil law is binding in conscience. have had less excuse for exposing dignity has now, however, fallen to To bring this moral force into play, their woolly skins in the shearing another Donald Mackintosh, younger The purpose of this quotation is without which the State cannot con- houses of Wall street and of similar in years, and of a different experinot to enter into the merits or tinue, the laws enacted must not be places. Since that time also, a ence, but like him in learning, demerits of any particular prohib- oppressive but just, and adminis- general distrust of corporation energy, and zeal for the House of common amongst the public. Be- to the glories of the See. fore that, the ups and downs of corporations were regarded as somehow natural or inevitable, like wind body of lesser clergy in the Church and weather. Since then there has of England have addressed a been, perhaps, too much and too petition to the Archbishop of general distrust of corporations. Canterbury requesting that in view frenzied finance. Possibly the Demagogues never fail to exagger- of the re-union movement he name Americans have beaten the world as ate and to play on feeling; and the a committee to "try and find a they have in many other things; corporation, the very word "corpor- basis of doctrinal agreement on good and bad. Wall Street, and all ation" has come to represent, to matters which are the subject of its subsidiaries and imitations, are many people, something frightful controversy, between the different

and accursed. known.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE LATE Archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Richard will be long remembered as the Confessor of the bitter anti-clerical regime of Premier Combes. His patience and forbearance under great trial, provocation and downright personal persecution were an example to the whole Church in France, and to Catholics the world over. It is has now been introduced at Rome. Mgr. Hertzog, procurator General of St. Sulpice, at Rome, has been with M. Fourneret, Dean of the tine Faculty of Canon Law at the Catholic Institute, Paris, as assistant.

further particulars regarding the new Archbishop of Glasgow. Mgr. Mackintosh is a native of the village of Clasnacardoch, in the tics attending the ceremony. famous Lochaber district, and is a typical Highlander in the truest sense of the word, since all his anteof the race. As already stated, Gaelic was his only language until versal law. has been spent abroad he has never bishops into councils to settle lost touch with his early environment. His return then to Scotland hands.

As for Glasgow, it may not be generally realized that it is the Britain, and is rapidly becoming one of the great dioceses of the in the defense of civilization. world. It comprises nearly five-Scotland, and as in pre-Reformation ing chance. But the piracy of our rank in 1492, and given four suffragans.

old order was Archbishop Beatoun (not the famous Cardinal of the name, who was foully murdered by Knox's crew of "reforming Knox's crew of "reforming contribute? When men are contribute?" when men are contribute? The corporation would not, how- ruffians") who went into exile in

in its observance. A few weeks to lawlessness to been the wrecking of great rail health failed some years ago, the sin, even when sin is attractive, to maker's apprentice and journey. ago Judge Talley of New York utter contempt for authority and roads and of great commercial and duties of his office were taken over rebuke wrong-doing whomsoever be man had neither suitable home nor criticized a jury for acquitting a for all that authority means, safety industrial corporations which had by Mgr. Donald Mackintosh, who attained a high place in public was appointed Archbishop of Cherman accused of a burglary charge for person and property.

after two policemen had testified It is not necessary here to point confidence; and these have given a sona, and coadjutor, with right of secrets of thought and desire. they caught the man and another in out the moral consequences of dis- deep shock to that confidence, not succession. The strain and anxiety the act of robbing a store. He said respect for the civil law. As it was only as respects the wrecked corpor- of the war years, however, told in part: "Practically every man said in the beginning of this article ations but as respects the corpora- heavily on the Coadjutor Archbishop and his strength, too, gave finance, on a large scale, has been God. May he be long spared to add

> NINE BISHOPS and a considerable sections of the Church." On the All I can say of this popular feel- face of it one would say that they ing is, that, though there are many might as well have saved themparticular cases which afford some selves the trouble, for the very justification for the view, the view position of the Archbishop of is nevertheless inaccurate because Canterbury, as history proves, looted for stock market purposes. it is too general and sweeping. But, renders it inexpedient for him at Mergers have been accomplished, in if we want to estimate the situation any time to give a definite decision as it is, we must take that view on anything. He is the creature, into account, even though it is too not the master of his flock and must general, only partly justified, and do nothing that will aggravate the not shared by all. As it is, and clash of parties in the Church. The such as it is, it is going to play spirit of compromise ever has been a considerable part in either the and ever will be its very life, for it wholesale reform, or else in the could not exist otherwise. While abolition, of the corporation as now then, the aspiration of the nine bishops and their supporters is commendable in itself, it is, in its very nature, unrealizable in the Church of England.

> > POWER OF EPISCOPATE

MSGR. PACE TELLS HOW IT TYPIFIES AUTHORITY

St. Augustine.-The power and importance of the episcopate of the Church was never greater than it is today for the solution of world problems, according to the Right therefore not surprising to learn Rev. Monsignor Edward A. Pace, of that the process of his beatification the Catholic University, who delivered the sermon here on the occasion of the consecration of the Right Rev. Patrick Barry, who succeeds the Most Rev. Michael J. Curley as named postulator in the cause, bishop of the diocese of St. Augus-

Archbishop Curley consecrated the new bishop, who had served at his side as chancellor of the diocese The Right Rev. John J. Monaghan OUR READERS may be interested in of Wilmington and the Right Rev. William Turner of Buffalo were coconsecrators. Right Rev. Wm. T. Russell, Bishop of Charleston, was among the distinguished ecclesias

Monsignor Pace sketched the position of the episcopate in the ancient church and declared that this office sense of the word, since all his ante-cedents and his training were in building the structure of human harmony with the best traditions society and making it firm with the bonds of a common faith and a uni-

"Even now," he said, "we can see the later years of boyhood, and while almost his entire life since with its bishop and the gathering of matters of faith and discipline. We can read of the united efforts made by the bishops and secular rules for the advancement of learning, the framing of laws, the cultivation of the arts, the spiritual and tempora welfare of the people. We can hear above all the voice of the Bishop of Rome calling upon the nations to cease their strife, to adjust their differences, to combine their forces

WHAT THE EPISCOPATE MEANS

'But, whatever the episcopate may have meant in the past, whatnow are concerned to estimate its value in the midst of a crisis such as the world has not known before. as he is often called) about the year Within less than a decade, we have witnessed the struggle of nations, the crumbling of empires, the pass-ing of dynasties, the agonies of death and the throes of birth. Upon the ruins of a civilization THE LAST surviving prelate of the which centuries had established we and commercial expansion, what influence can a spiritual power exert?
"A spiritual power does not use

the offender, to admonish them of

But again if this be its purpose

present-day world of ours?
"Let us look more closely at our situation. There are many grand undertakings abroad in the worldschemes beyond number of reform, visions of prosperity surpassing imagination, prospects and hopes of such goodly relations among peoples as were not dreamed of in the past. There is much discoursing about democracy and equal oppor tunity and universal enlightenment. There is above all unshaken trust in the power of education to lead us out of bondage and ignorance bring us right quickly into the land

THE ONE THING NEEDFUL

"Let us recognize how fair and fine the vision is, how full of inspiration, how stirring to courageous deeds. Let us recognize this and be thankful. And then let us honestly admit the need of one thing on which all else depends, of one condition which must be fulfilled if we are to attain, in any measure of success, the ends for which we hope and strive. Until that one element be restored, we move with hesita-tion, uncertain of the outcome, For aught we know, our enthusiasm may be fully and our efforts but a beating of the air. Nay more: it is the plainest of plain truths that we are of no avail unless the world be me again a world of law No other world can offer us order. either place or time for achieve ment, and in no other can we be secure of that which we achieve.

'Less than two months ago. Chief Magistrate of the Republi declared: 'It is absolutely essential the maintenance of a secure society and to the attainment of a proper moral plane that the law should be recognized as sacred and supreme. . . Our own safety supreme. . . Our own safety will be in inculcating an attitude of respect for the law as, on the whole, the best expression that has been given to the social aspiration and moral purpose of the community."
"No timelier word has ever been

poken to the American peoplenothing more suggestive of the problem which now confronts us. For if the law is to be regarded as sacred and supreme, the principl of authority in which law finds its origin and support must be expressed in concrete forms that emphasize its sanctity. conjoined with things that make for righteous living, and receive from them its consecration. The attitude of respect for law must base itself upon the firm conviction that obe-dience to law is part of the duty which religion imposes. And religion in turn can best accomplish its mission where the tranquillity of order leaves men free to seek after truth and unite their endeavors in behalf of righteous causes.

TRUE ORIGIN OF LAW

"Here, then, is the answer to our question. The Catholic Church in the world at large is organized authority. The Catholic Hierarchy in each country is the embodiment of spiritual power. Each bishop his diocese is a ruler of those who hold the Catholic faith and share in its worship and partake of its super-natural life. To appoint a bishop is to exercise the power that belongs to the visible head of the Church. To consecrate a bishop is to raise a priest to the fulness of sacerdotal rank, and with all the solemnity of liturgical form to set forth the sacredness of authority as the mainstay of order and the origin of

CONGRESS AT COLOGNE DELEGATES FROM MANY NATIONS WILL ATTEND

By Rev. Dr. Wilhelm Baron von Capitaine

Cologne.-Delegates to the number of several thousand from all parts of the world, including the United States, are to attend the international congress of young men's associations in Cologne on Pentecost. Registrations have already been made for many hundreds of the congressists.

This international convention is to

mark the seventy-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the first journeyman's home by Father Adolph Kolping. In the three quarters of a century that have passed Father Kolping's idea and ideals have Kolping's idea and ideals have spread through Europe and even to the far side of the Atlantic. Young men's associations have been whole landed property of the dioceses, chapters, parishes, schools and convents, except forests and vineyards. In Transylvania, particmen's associations have been organized everywhere along the lines and with the objects of those which he established in Germany.

Father Kopling was a shoemaker before his ordination to the priesthood. He was acutely conscious of the needs which he attempted to meet in his subsequent labors as a priest. The first of Father Kolping's establishments for workers was a lodging house in Elberfeld. Sub-sequently he founded others in

place of recreation after the long the reckoning which shall bring to hours of labor. He conceived the idea of providing such quarters for them. The success of his first humble undertaking in that direcand scope, if such its manner of tion shows how well he planned. dealing with men, what place or in nearly all the towns of Germany significance can it claim in this there are young men's associations claim in this there are young men's associations and homes of the sort he brought into being. Even London and other Europe are to be found young men's in Father Kolping's first founda-

A statue of Father Kolping stands before the "Minoritenkirche" in Cologne: This represents the young priest with his hand resting affectionately on the head of homeless youth.

Already word has been received hundreds of delegates and visitors are coming to the Cologne congress from Holland, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Italy and Czecho

STATUS OF CHURCH

IN ROUMANIA IS CAUSING WORRY

By Dr. Frederick Funder

Vienna, April 25.-With the elecion of a Liberal ministry to govern Roumania, the negotiations looking to a concordat with the Holy See been suspended and the status of the Catholic Church, of the religious communities and of the entire Catholic population is left in greater doubt and difficulty than ever before. A leading Catholic of Roumania has written to the correspondent of the N. C. W. C. News Service a long and accurate account of conditions in that country. The nformation which he supplies requested especially for American

"In the new Roumanian State enlarged in territory and population by the provisions of the "Peace Treaty," says this Roumanian in-formant, "there are great numbers of citizens whose mother tongue is not the Roumanian language and whose religion is not Orthodoxy. Under the Peace Treaty they are entitled to all the political rights guaranteed to the minorities. this reason, Roumania needs and desires a new constitution which shall take account of the religious the and ethnic concerns of the minor-

LIBERALS AGAINST A CONCORDAT

"The Liberals who have come into power now declare that neither a treaty nor a concordat should be permitted to limit their political independence. This is quite natural from a political viewpoint, it produces a regrettable state of suspense as to ecclesiastical questions of utmost importance and urgency. Some of these questions may be indicated. Will the dioceses, the parishes, the schools and the convents retain their autonomy, supporting themselves from their ings or, after the expropriations from their equivalent in money? Will they have their own administration as before? Will grants made by the Austrian, Hungarian, Russian and Bulgarian States, respectively, to the several churches be continued by Roumania, or will the Orthodox clergy alone receive support from the taxes contributed by citizens of all faiths as has been the case thus far? Will the confessional schools be recognized and their certificates and diplomas be honored by Roumania as they were by Austria, Hungary and Russia Will these confessional schools have the right to instruct in the languages of the several minorities?

'Not only Catholics but all confessions except the Orthodox are prevented at present from giving their children religious instruction in the State schools, particularly those of the primary grades. No Catholic chaplains are appointed in the army, although there are many thousands of Catholics in military service. Only the Orthodox religion is recognized in the military establishment Thus far, in short, the State been doing its utmost to win adherents to Orthodoxy. The principle has been that a Roumanian must be also an Orthodox believer. After many centuries of chauvinism it is hard for Roumanian statesmen to surrender such deep-rooted notions.

'Protestants as well as Catholics have suffered immense losses of rights and property in consequence of the law regulating the distribution among the peasants of arable lands—the so-called 'dead land.'
In this category is comprised the ularly, the churches of various denominations had large estates from which was derived support for their respective ecclesiastical and educational institutions. Even in the poorest villages of Transylvania there were fine schools equipped with all the latest educational appliances.
"These schools are part of the

and existing prices.

"On the one hand the prices of land and the cost of living have increased tenfold, at least, owing "It was in these surroundings, to the depreciation of money; on the other hand, thus far scarcely any instalments have been paid on the ransomed property. Thus, the former flourishing institutions of the churches have become destitute. A revision of the law is a thing of the greatest urgency, but it is doubtful whether a majority could be found in Parliament to favor

RE-UNION WITH ROME BEING SOUGHT

Speaking of the situation of Roumanian Catholics of the Greek Rite and of the outlook for a return of the Orthodox people to unity with Rome, the informant of the N. C. W. C. correspondent says:

nationality, "Roumanians by nationality, these Uniates are in some ways more closely connected with the Orthodox Roumanians than they are with the Catholics of German. Hungarian, or Ruthenian origin. Frequently the hope has been expressed that the Roumanian Uniates may succeed in their endeavors to bring about a mutual understanding with Roumanian Orthodoxy and thus prepare the way for a reunion

of the Greek Schismatics with Rome. "There is no doubt that the Roumanians, more than any other Orthodox people, offer all preliminary conditions for this reunion. Their ancestors were converted to Christianity not by Greek but by Latin missionaries. For several decades past there have been voices pleading for a return to Rome. Though this movement is not very strong it exists, nevertheless. Will the religious influence exercised by the Roumanian Uniates in Transylvania sufficient to effect a union of the Orthodox Church (which is ten times as strong as the Greek Catholic Church) with the Holy See? This hope certainly is entertained by the leading authorities of the Uniate Church."

## IRISH HISTORY

### POPE COLLECTED MANY EARLY MANUSCRIPTS AND WROTE ABLY ABOUT THEM

Washington, D. C.-The owed by students of early Irish history to the new Pope is indicated in an interesting and scholarly study of Pius XI. which Bishop Shahan, rector of the Catholic University of America, contributes as

of Achille Ratti and the atmosphere in demand as a popular preacher of the "Month of Mary," and for many years was the helpful director

One of the most honorable offices to which an Italian scholar the ecclesiastical authority and the can aspire is a place in the learned body known as the Doctors of the Ambrosiana Library, founded at high diocesan offices were confided Milan some three centuries ago to him.' (1609), by Cardinal Federigo Borromeo, and committed by him to the perpetual custody of nine scho whose sole occupation should be the administration of the books and manuscripts, research among their treasures, and publication of their researches. The great Cardinal also decreed that it should be a public library for the use of the citizens and of visiting scholars, the first of its kind in Europe, and strictly administered in that sense to the present day. Occasion offerpointed (1888) one of the Doctors of Ambrosiana, and entered upon his duties with the joy and zeal of one who had found his true calling.

"The saintly and enlightened archbishop who in the early years of the seventeenth century, before the white man had founded Boston or Baltimore, endowed richly this unique institution, not only gave it a great number of books and valuable manuscripts. Greek, Latin and Oriental, but created large galleries of sculpture and paintings, also a museum of coins, engravings, prints, and other rare objects. At is behest it became at once and remained an active democratic center of good studies, open to all Milan and to the learned men of Europe who sought principally the great collection of manuscripts, some fifteen thousand, which Cardinal Federigo had gathered from all parts of Europe and the Orient, and which ranks after the Vatican Library in the number and importance of its treasures. Its printed ooks number at present about five

hundred thousand. SOON RIGHT HAND OF PREFECT

"Abbate Ratti was soon the right hand and the confidant of Antonio Ceriani, the Prefect of the Library, a learned Orientalist, and one of the foremost scholars in the delicate art of reading and interpreting ancient manuscripts, particularly scriptural and liturgical texts of an early date. In this field Ceriani remains to this day a conjure-name for all trained critical workers in the slow and difficult restoration of the original text of the Scriptures. When this learned priest passed advantage of any tide which may away in 1907, he had endowed his lead to conversion, that Catholics young assistant not only with a large share of his vast scholarship but also with his intellectual apparatus of acumen and cultivated industry, and with that rare sense of vision or savor which alone opens to the critical philolgian or medievalist the world that lies behind the

correspondence between those values | shadowy fragments of his classical | or ecclesiastical page, stained or

> amil the opportunities of a great intellectual and art center, among like-minded men, in the heart of a community intensely Catholic and heir to a rich and varied culture no longer common, that the young priest was destined to prepare himself, however unwittingly, for the Chair of Peter. For twenty years he was the humble and devoted servant of all the scholars of Europe and America who had reason to seek his aid. Magliabecchi scarcely surpassed him in the extent of his literary good-will and frater-nal service. During those years he devoted himself entirely to the service of a studious public, the study and elucidation of the manu-scripts committed to his care, and the better organization of the library, art galleries and museum. The Ambrosiana possesses several valuable Old Irish manuscripts from the monastery of Bobbio, that nestles quasi-inaccessible in the Genoa, and for centuries kept alive in Northern Italy the love of learning which characterized its sixth century Irish founder, Saint Columbanus. Abhate Ratti cherished these rare survivals of ancient Irish culture and wrote with scholarly distinction about them, visited Bobbio itself with the hope of tracing the remnants of its library scattered during the French Revolution, and welcomed scholar came to consult the Antiphonary of Bangor, the Bobbio Missal, or any other of the Old Irish manuscripts which Cardinal Federigo secured when the decay of Bobbio permitted these treasures to be carried off to Turin, Florence or Rome.

"In 1891 he visited Vienna, and in 1893 Paris, on both occasions an attache of a cardinalitial embassy. He was the guest of Oxford on the occasion of the Roger Bacon cele-bration and was received with much distinction. At one time he thought of visiting the United States, but the death of a near relative removed all motive.

ACTIVE IN RELIGIOUS LIFE

"However absorbed in historical, literary, artistic, or critical studies, he never lost touch with the religious life of Milan. He was a friend the leading article in the current issue of The Catholic Educational years of service, counsel and spiritof an association of Catholic female teachers. He was ever devoted

## DR. KINSMAN

### FORMER EPISCOPALIAN BISHOP LECTURES AT APOSTOLIC MISSION HOUSE

Washington, D. C .- That Chris

tianity alone guarantees the reality of freedom, and that American ideals, particularly education, ideals, particularly education, patriotism and philosophy, are best safeguarded by the Catholic Church, were the fundamental points emphaing, the young professor of ecclesiastical history and Hebrew in the Archiepiscopal Seminary was ap-Bishop of Delaware, in a series of lectures which he delivered at the Apostolic Mission House, in Brookland, on the first four days of May Dr. Kinsman who entered the Catholic Church two years ago, and whose book, "Salve Mater," describing his conversion, has been recognized in both the United States and England as one of the most important contributions to Catholic apologetics in recent years, gave four lectures at the Apostolic Mission House, the Washington Headquarters of the longregation of St. Paul the Apostle, inaugurating a series of impor-tant lectures which are to be given by well-known speakers to supplement the academic side of the Mission House course.

House course.

"Catholic attitude towards non-Catholics," was the subject of Dr. Kinsman's first lecture. Dr. Kinsman opened by saying that there are three classes of non-Catholics. 'First. a comparatively small, but religion generally, or even to systematic thought. Third, a fairly large class who though without much information or knowledge of the Church, are not unfriendly to her, or particularly averse to a consideration of her claims. Among all, there is considerable inherited prejudice against things Catholic, yet the Church has many real friends and not a few unsuspected allies among them. It is to strengthen the bond of sympathy among these as well as to take need to study their approach to

by the Catholic system alone, whereas every form of so-called "modern thought" is merely a "mood, self-conscious and individualistic."

'Our point of contact with the control contact with the third class of non-Catholics must be personal," said Dr. Kinsman. "Non-Catholics desire to be 'personally understood." We need to those things we have common, our citizenship, our frank recognition of the great contribu-tions which our and their non-Catholic ancestors made in the foundations of the country Catholic and in the our institutions. foundations of We should keep in mind the fact that the majority of non-Catholics are outside the Church far more through their misfortune than their fault." Quoting Archbishop Ireland, that "America is at heart a Christian country," Dr. Kinsman said he felt this "must be qualified by one's definition of Christian." The most of non-Catho-Christian." The most of non-Catholic Christianity is a vague feeling after God, a sort of recognition of Him and of Our Lord. On this,

Catholics may build. Dr. Kinsman also quoted approv ingly Pope Leo XIII's Encyclical "Longinque Oceani" in which the Pope recognizes that "dissent is often a matter of inheritance, rather than of will," and pays tribute to the "equity of the laws which obtain in America, and to the customs of the well-ordered Republic," and also a passage from a sermon preached by Cardinal Giboons in Boston on the occasion of the jubilee of Archbishop Williams which he paid a glowing tribute to the part played in the country's history by the men of Massachusetts.

FAIR PRAISE FOR PURITANS

"The Cardinal's appeal to Puritan tradition, as sanction foraCatholic activity, is shrewdly clever," de-clared Dr. Kinsman, "and his eulogy of Puritan achievement in material and political ways is supremely tactful. But the cleverness and tact merely exhibit strict truth and true sympathy. Colonial Massachusetts deserves his tribute. Puritan religion did its best to express the Christian truths he enumerated, namely, the Puritans' stern adherence to the Scriptures, their belief in the true Godhead of Jesus Christ, their hoping for salvation only in His Blood. Cardinal Gibbons' whole-hearted recognition of these things gained him a favorable hearing from descendants of the Puritans even when he said plainly that but for the Catholic Church there was danger that the lamp of Christianity be put out. Justice and sympathy are the chief ingredients of an effective apologetic.

The third lecture on American deals, in which American education, philosophy and patriotism were declared to be the outstanding ideals of the United States, was closely connected to the theme of the first. The speaker laid emphasis upon the fact that as the Catholic Church applied its own standards to all plans or schemes dealing with the promotion of education, philosophy or patriotism, and as the Church's sense of proportion and standard of values are always Christian, its approval would always be withheld from all educational, philosophical, or so called patriotic working schemes which bscure Christian principles or are frankly non-religious.

The speaker also emphasized the necessity of understanding different points of view, urging that fair appreciation of an objector's posi-tion is the necessary preliminary of every exposition of the Faith; and that Christianity alone guarantees

the reality of freedom.
"Pelasgianism" and "Prevalent
Conceptions of Unity" were the themes of the other two lectures of the series.

## GERMAN MISSIONS IN AFRICA

Cologne, Ger.-German Catholic Cologne, Ger.—German Catholic missions in Africa, after a period of suffering and suspension during and following the World War, are again in a flourishing condition.

Their work is bringing a great number of natives into the Church.

From a small beginning in 1882, when Father Franz Pfanner again.

when Father Franz Pfanner, accompanied by a small band of missionaries from the Trappist convent of Marie-Stein in South Austria, went to Lower Africa and founded Mariannhill, the missions have grown to

missions. Schmitz formerly was Father prefect of the Mozambique mission. He was interned in Portugal during the War. On his release he went back to Africa and visited Mariannhill, which is situated near Durban in Natal. He spoke with the eloence of admiration of the labors and charities of the German missionaries there, not forgetting the Sisters of the Precious Blood, whose notherhouse is in Roermond,

Holland. After forty years of devotion to the evangelization of the unfortunate natives in Natal and adjacent districts, the German missionaries

and 337 sisters are laboring in these missions. There are 7,460 pupils in the 138 schools conducted by these missionaries. At present 5,883 heathen are under instruction for baptism. The Christians in the territory in the jurisdiction of the missions number 24,885. The whole native population is about 400,000. The larger part of the district was elevated last autumn to a Vicariate

Apostolic.

During the War the work of the missions was practically abandoned, because most of the priests, brothers and sisters were interned and denied any sort of communication with their former associates or their native charges. For a time after the War the difficulties were hardly less. It has been impossible obtain a sufficient number of

missionaries. To meet the increasing opportunities and demands in this fertile field, the missionaries have a house near the old parish church of St. Ursula, in Cologne. A priest and a few sisters are quartered here They are preparing to open the way for the training of young men and women who feel a call to work in the South African missions.

## INDIAN CATHOLICS

### MADRAS TO BE SEAT OF UNIVERSITY

Madras.—The city of Madras, capital of the Southern Presidency is not yet fortunate to count a Catholic college among its various educational institutions. A univertown of great importance, several colleges teaching arts, law and medicine, adorn Madras, but Catholics have only a couple of high schools to their credit, in spite of Madras being the seat of the Arch bishop of Madras and of the bishop of Madras and of the Bishops of Mylapore, and the city taking its name from the Mother of God, in recognition of the enviable position which Catholics enjoyed in the city in old times. To remedy the defect, the Jesuit Fathers of Trichinapoly to whom South India owes a great deal for its intellect ual uplift, have decided to raise the St. Gabriel's High School recently started under Jesuit auspices at Madras to the grade of of a university college; and Father Bertram, S. J., is touring European countries to collect funds for the purpose.

AIDED BY BENEDICT XV.

by the late Pontiff was that in which Benedict XV. spoke encouragingly to Father Bertram, blessing the projected college most cordially His Holiness demonstrated his practical interest in the scheme by munificent contribution to the bllege fund. Father Bertram, college ose labors in the cause of education have been recognized by both the Government and the University Madras, belongs to the Madura Mission, blessed by the zeal and works of St. Francis Xavier, and his worthy followers Blessed John de Britto, and Fathers Di Nobili and Beschi. This mission dates its origin from 1606 and boasts of having had a resident missionary and colleges are towers of strength in India, and Catholics can exert to the Catholic religion. much influence with non-Catholics

and non-Christians through them. Protestant missionaries conduct Protestants in the matter evident that Catholic colleges in various parts of the country will shed lustre on the Catholic com-munity and win love and esteem from non-Catholic peoples and civil

generations in India. SECULAR PRIESTS BUSY

Works of a similar kind is being undertaken in Malabar by secular priests who had their university their midst till two years ago, while Protestants whose number is not even a tenth of the Catholic population have been conducting for the last several decades two colleges of their own. Not to allow this deplorable state of affairs to continue, the late Bishop Menachery, Vicar Apostolic of Trichur started a College at Trichur, an important center in the native State of Cochin and the headquarters of the Apostolic Vicariate. Though the St. Thomas' College, Trichur' happened to flourish at the outset with more than 1,200 scholars, it was not enough to cope with the situation and Bishop Kurialachery

The former is represented Catholic system alone, every form of so-called thought" is merely a thought" is merely a chief town in priests, 162 brothers the catholic conduct a Catholic college at Changanachery, a chief town in the native State of Travanoore from its commencement of the catholic college at Changanachery, a chief town in the native State of Travanoore from its commencement of the catholic college at Changanachery, a chief town in the native State of Travanoore from its commencement of the catholic college at Changanachery, a chief town in the native State of Travanoore from its commencement of the catholic college at Changanachery, a chief town in the native State of Travanoore from its commencement of the catholic college at Changanachery, a chief town in the native State of Travanoore from its commencement of the catholic college at Changanachery, a chief town in the native State of Travanoore from its commencement of the catholic college at Changanachery, a chief town in the native State of Travanoore from its commencement of the catholic college at Changanachery, a chief town in the native State of Travanoore from its commencement of the catholic college at Changanachery, a chief town in the native State of Travanoore from its commencement of the catholic college. college stail, both at Trichur and Changanachery, there will be several qualified native Catholic priests. The principal of the St. Thomas' College, Trichur, is attending a British university at present, for higher distinctions in arts and literature. He had his early education at Trichinapoly and is an alumnus of the Papal seminary, Kandy. Another Alumnus of the Kandy Seminary, Rev. Matthew Purakel is to guide the destinies

### THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

EXTENSION IN CANADA Our Divine Saviour wills that the supernatural gifts which He obtained for us by His passion and death may be shared by all men. These gifts are distributed through the ministry of His Church. Without the spread of the Church there is, therefore, for mankind no practical means of obtaining the graces necessary for salvation. True, God may, and occasionally does, prepare the way for her coming by extraordinary manifesta-tions of His love for all men. But we must never forget that these are in fact and in truth extraordinary manifestations. Theordinary channels of God's grace are in the keeping of His Church. For this reason great zeal to maintain and spread the Church has always been looked upon as the most praiseworthy quality the ministers of Christ can possess. From the very beginning this spirit filled the minds of the faithful. It is true, lowever, that not all periods of her existence had the Church the same

The first was the period, properly apostolic, the age of special divine manifestation in behalf of the propagation of the faith. During this period the apostles and their first successors preached throughout the world; their missionary needs were supplied by divine One of the last audiences given assistance, by miracles and by the responsive devotion inspired in their

early converts.

The second period was that of union and protectorship; that is to say, the temporal powers of the world united to establish the Kingdom of Jesus Christ. The era of bloody persecution had clos the Church was victorious and the Casars had bowed their heads in submission to receive the voke of the cross; emperors, kings and republics co-operated with the Church in preaching the Christian faith.

The popular period of the work of the propagation of the faith is the one in which we are living. It began with the XIX. century. The impiety of the XVIII. century had since about 1625—a few years already dealt a mortal blow to a before the advent of the British number of flourishing missions, Raj in India and the purchase by the East India Company of the marked the end of this sad epoch village of Madras from the Chief effected a radical change in the of Chandragiri. Catholic schools religious attitude even of European

From this moment their action was distinct from that of the Church, which they henceforth conseveral first-rate educational insti- sidered an outside and sometimes a tutions in India, and the Hindus rival power. They were no longer seeing the Catholics far behind the look extension of the kingdom of God on down upon them and consider them earth. The period of union and far behind the times. Thus it is protectorship was over. Then protectorship was over. Then Providence substituted the people Catholic missions for kings. longer directly supported by sovereigns were maintained by the people. Rich and poor were called

spread of the faith. In extensive and growing countries the organizations were national. The vast territories to be peopled, the endless questions of missionary import and the necessity of strengthening "First. a comparatively small, but active class openly and avowedly hostile to the Church. Second, a class—probably constituting a majority—utterly indifferent not only to the Catholic Church but to the Catholic Church but to only to the Catholic Church but to only to the Catholic Church but to the Catholic Church but to only to the Catholic Church but to the Catholic Church but to only to the Catholic Church but to the Catholic Church but to the Catholic Church but to only to the Catholic Church but to the Catholic Church but to the Catholic Church but to only to the Catholic Church but to the Church, made home fare of the Church part of the protection of the Holy See and their middle church part of the protection of the protection of the Church part of the protection of the Church part of the charity and zeal of the bishops, priests and peoples of their nation. To this whole body of the Church the nation they appealed for aid, to it they looked for guidance and good will, to it also they looked for the spirit of co-operation in prayer that God's work might prosper among our people at home exactly these conditions which keep alive our Extension Society.

Many may consider that it is impossible to carry on amidst their multiplying obligations the work of missions. We cannot but hope that those who take such a view of our general conditions are a small and of Changanachery worked in earnest to have another college for Malabar Catholics. His Lordship's labors also have been crowned with success, and the Madras University has given him the necessary sanc-

next arademical year. Among the college staff, both at Trichur and Changanachery, there will be Catholic life and Christian virtue the dominating influences of our lives. Our leisure may have been little, but our consolations on the other hand were many. There was activity, growth, a unity of purpose and a harmony of spirit that not only satisfied ourselves, but brought praise from those who considered that as an organization we could never rise to power and influence. For many of our parishes and dioceses that initial productive Purakel is to guide the destinies of the St. Berchman's College, Changanachery. He is an M. A. of the Madras University. At Changanachery, the logic chair is to be filled by Rev. Father Zacharias Vachaparambil, Ph. D., D. D., and the Latin chair by Rev. James Kalachery, Ph. D., D. D., both Alumni of the Collegio Urbano, Rome.

For many of our parishes and dioceses that initial productive period is over. What we have established we must maintain, but by the blessing of Providence we are in a better position now than ever to carry on God's great work. But as before, the old cry is in our ears, Catholics will not grow beyond their immediate limits. They are it is true, united in faith. They are, it is true, united in faith they have a common ministry and the same sacraments, but will be no unity of purpose. One adversary lately, when attacking our schools, cried out that all we cared for was creed and organiza-tion! Our forefathers answered those who taunted them with poverty and ignorance by raising on all sides monuments of prosperity at home and educational institutions of outstanding merit for their children. And they did this in the teeth of a constant national antipathy and laws designed to hamper thwart their purpose. will be the answer of our generation to the critics of the day? the grace of God they will answer as did their forefathers! They will raise churches on the boundles prairies of Canada; they will send their sons forth as zealous priests of God; they will gladly inspire in the heart of the young women the spirit of self-sacrifice, that they may go into our distant provinces and teach in co-operation with the missionaries who have gone from our midst. Where the Church is anguishing for lack of help, will give in a spirit of true love for God that aid and that encouragement which will instil new life. Do not neglect, therefore, your share of missionary work carried on by the Extension Society.

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

should be addressed: EXTENSION, CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE London, Ont.

DONATIONS Previously acknowledged \$5,253 98 MASS INTENTIONS For Souls in Purgatory... R. J., Grand Falls ....

1 00

### BRAZIL ASKS VATICAN FOR MORE CARDINALS

Rome, April 29.—Representa-tives of Brazil at the Vatican are making a plea for an increase in the number of cardinals in that country. That the Pope is sym-pathetic to this plea and in fact is particularly anxious to concur with the wishes of the countries of the new world is said to be indicated by the efforts he is making to familiarize himself with conditions and political institutions in American countries. Cardinals from America have all been accorded long inter-views and of late His Holiness has had several long discussions with other representatives from different.

South American nations. The Supreme Pontiff has several times expressed his regret over the fact that he did not have opportunity to visit the United States, Brazil and Argentine I thought I had plenty of time,

he declares. "I never dreamed I would be elected Pope."

## BURSES FOR CHINESE MISSIONS

PLEASE HELP

To complete the following burses for the education of Missionaries for China. It requires \$5,000 to complete a Burse. The interest on that amount will support in perspective a student in petuity a student in

CHINA MISSION COLLEGE, ALMONTE, ONTARIO J M FRASER

QUEEN OF APOSTLES BURSE Previously acknowledged \$2,832 55 ST. ANTHONY'S BURSE

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Paris, France.—An ecclesiastical tribunal has been formed to introduce the cause of the beatification of Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of

Paris, who died fourteen years ago.
Cardinal Amette, who was for
two years the coadjutor of Cardinal
Richard, formed the plan of introducing the cause of his beatification, but died before realizing his desire. Cardinal Dubois took the matter up and completed the preparatory work during his visit to the lat Pope Benedict XV. last December.

Msgr. Hertzog, procurator-general of Saint Sulpice, has consented to be the postulator of the Abbe Fourneret, dean of the faculty of Canon Law of the Catholic Institute of Paris, has been appointed vice - postulator. The president of the tribunal is Msgr. appointed Roland-Gosselin, auxiliary bishop of Paris.

The tribunal, which sits at the archbishopric of Paris, has already begun the hearing of witnesses. Delegations will be sent to Rome Nantes and different dioceses where

testimony is to be gathered. Cardinal Gasparri, Secretary of State of His Holiness, who twenty years ago was professor of canon law at the Catholic Institute of Paris, has asked to be heard as a witness.

Cardinal Francois-Marie Richard de la Vergne was born at Nantes in 1819. He was bishop of Belley in 1871, coadjutor of Cardinal Guibert of Paris, in 1875, Archbishop of Paris in 1886, and Cardinal with the tle of Sancta Maria in Via in 1886. He died in 1908.

Pastor of an immense diocese for twenty-two years and first prelate of the Church of France at a time when the anti-clerical policy of the Government rendered his mission difficult and painful, Msgr. Richard received the veneration of the faithful and the respect of the nation through the admirable prestige of his piety, simplicity, gentleness and kindness. On the day when the cruel and pitiless application of the law of Separation drove him from the archiepiscopal palace which had been taken by the State, an enormous crowd assembled in the rue de Grenelle to express their fidelity.

When the door of the court of honor opened for the coupe carrying the frail old man of eighty-seven years, bent by age and sickness, the horses were immediately unhar-nessed by the crowd, and some of the greatest personalities of the city considered it an honor to draw the carriage of their archbishop while thousands and thousands of Christians, singing the "Credo" and the hymn "Nous Voulons Dieu," escorted the prelate to the door of the

residence placed at his disposal by M. Denys Cochin. This manifestation was not merely a protest by people of all classes against odious injustice, it was a fervent expression of affection for the noble and saintly prelate whose whole life had been so perfectly guided by his motto: "Do in all

## JUSTICE OF CHURCH'S POSITION ON LABOR

things that God be the best loved.

Brooklyn, N. Y .- The social question is essentially a moral and religious question, declared Thomas W. Crowe, attorney for a large corporation and a member of Father Shealy's School of Social Studies, in an address to the Parish Forum at the Church of the Blessed Sacraof which the Rev. John M.

Kelly is pastor.
"If there is no God," said Mr. Crowe, "why should capitalists not be usurers, extortioners, profiteers? And for the same reason, why should laborers not be anarchists, nihilists, socialists, bolshevists? If man is only matter, having the same origin and the same final destiny of the brute, why should man not live like the brute.
"The Church demands that the

worker shall receive at least a living wage and she warns all Governments that it is their primary purpose and function to enforce the recognition of this right of the workers.

"A little incident will serve to illustrate and contrast the false standards prevailing in business today regarding the remuneration of workers. A prominent New York financier was asked whether he thought ten dollars a week a fair wage for a longshoreman who was dren dependent on him for support. He replied in the affirmative. He said he believed it was, if that was all the longshoreman could get, and he took it. A socialist newspaper, commenting on the opinion of the financier, remarked :

'Sufficient wages constitute all the laborer can get; and if this formula was approved by the great financier in the case of a longshore man, it was good for the entire labor class.'
"This incident illustrates very

well the false extremes in the present day standard in the matter of labor remuneration. From the viewpoint of the capitalist, the laborer need be given no higher wage than he can be forced to take by the controlling necessities of existence. In the mind of the radical workman, the laborer is entitled to receive and to take all that he can get."

The greatest of faults, I say, is to be conscious of none. - Carlyle

BY REV. WILLIAM DEMOUY, D. D. FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER

OUR PRAYERS ALWAYS HEARD

This text is well known to all Christians, and every one who has lived justly and been reasonable in his or her supplications, has realized the truth contained in it. Christ made the promise and He keeps it, but He exercises His wisdom in fulfilling it. How fortunate this is for us! We certainly would not want Him to answer our prayers if the favors granted eventually would prove detrimental to us. would prove detrimental to us. Not being able to see the future, and having a defective judgment, we can not always be sure that all we ask for will be good for us. Christ remedies this defect, and grants us nothing save what infallibly will be for our eternal or

temporal welfare.

His care for us in this respect is similar to the care of a wise and good mother for her offspring. Her child, in its innocence, will ask for everything its heart desires; but its mother, who has had years of experience and whose mind is more mature than that of her child, will refuse to grant all its wishes. The child often may feel that it is not being given the liberty due it, but this will last only for a time. When it reaches maturity and can exercise good judgment, it will then see the prudence of its mother's manner of

Christ acts with us, when we pray, as does this wise mother, with pray, as does this wise mother, with this difference, as Christians piously believe—namely, that He will answer in His own way, and in His own time, every supplication of the just. In other words, when He sees that it would not be wise to grant what we ask, He will give us something else, either immediately or terms other time. Any reasonable at some other time. Any reasonable person—like the child, after it has grown up to the age of maturity, who thanks its mother for her wis care-will be grateful to Christ for the wise guidance He exercises over us. It will not be here, in all probability, that we clearly shall see the wisdom of Christ, but it will be when we possess the fulness of life in the world beyond. can feel sure, however, that His manner of acting with regard to our prayers is such as we have

He says that whatever we ask the Father in His name will be given to us. We must remember, however, that all our prayers should not be prayers of supplication—not that Christ forbids us to make them such, or because it would not be right for other reasons—but because we owe God adoration and great debts of gratitude for His innumerable benefits to us, particularly that of Christianity. Prayer, therefore, of thanks and adoration should be poured out to God continuously; and we can then have more assurance that our prayers of supplication will be answered.

We may say in all truth that many Christians do not obtain answers to their petitions, because they neglect the other kinds prayer. It is to be regretted that so many pray only when they need something. Generosity with God bring more favors than will It is not

from the prayers of many sects.

We may venture to say that for this reason if for no other, the prayers of Catholics deserve to be heard by Christ more frequently and more completely than the and more completely than the prayers of honest non-Catholics who are in good faith. Christ must not be neglected. Through Him has salvation come to us, and what He has told us to do He insists that we perform. In His name will we continue to implore blessings and favors from God and through Him

## MINISTER AND DOG

will they ever come upon us.

Boston, April 22.—Rev. Edwin Curtis, who became famous because of charges against him that he baptised a dog and blessed boiled

FIVE MINUTE SERMON that legal steps to obtain possession will be taken.

### RESTORING AT LEAST THE EXTERNALS

GROWTH OF CATHOLIC IDEAS IN ENGLAND

Possibly not since the coronation of Queen Elizabeth has the ancient Abbey of Westminster, which was for centuries before the Reforma-tion the home of the English Black Monks, witnessed a scene of ecclesi-astical splendorlike that seen within its venerable walls on the occasion of the wedding of the Princess Mary. When all is said and done, the Anglican Church remains what it is—the Anglican Church. But when the royal wedding was celebrated, the venerable pile that still enshrines within its heart the sacred celics of Saint Edward the Confessor, did, to outward appearances at all events, seem to go back very closely to the old days when Mass was celebrated at its altars and the long rows of canopied stalls were filled daily by the English Benedictine monks.

Structurally Westminster Abbey remains pretty much as it was in the centuries before the Reforma-tion; as it was when, in the reign of Elizabeth, Abbot Feckerham and his monks were turned adrift from the abbey where they had been reinstated by the Catholic Queen Mary Tudor.

Fashioned expressly to stage the coronation of the English Sover-eigns, who have received their Crown in Westminster Abbey for centuries at the hands of a succession of Archbishops of Canterbury both Catholic and Protestant, the sanctuary of the Abbey is raised considerably higher than is usual in the ancient cathedral churches. This was done so that the congregation might clearly see the act of the coronation of their sovereign— for it is still an essential act in the ceremony of the coronation that the assembled people acclaim with their voice their acceptance of the person of the Sovereign.

MONKS' STALLS UNCHANGED Very little has been changed. The high canopied stalls of Benedictine monks remain on either side of the choir, returning—as it is called—in the stalls facing the altar where still remain the seats formerly occupied by the Abbot and Prior of Westminster. The pave-ment of the sanctuary is that floor of marble and porphyry, which Oderic the Roman brought from

Italy more than six centuries ago.
The high altar with its exquisitely carved and canopied screen is modern, as modern things go in Westminster Abbey, and the high roof of crimson velvet and gold embroidery, that rises like the peaked roof of a tent in the spacious chapel behind and beyond the high altar, is the hearse cloth or pall donated by King Edward VII. on the occasion of his coronation to the shrine of his saintly predecessor on the throne of England, Saint Edward the King and Confessor, whose body still lies in the tomb immediately

behind the high altar. On the occasion of the royal wedding the high altar of the Abbey was vested in a silk altar frontal, embroidered all over with gold and rich colors, after an ancient ecclesiastical design. On ancient ecclesiastical design. On the ledge at the back of the altar, massive candlesticks of gold stood, bearing lighted tapers, with a great gold cross in the center. No flowers were displayed on the altar, but instead there was brought out from our but and ayers and princes and great nobles to the high altar of Westminster. In this bewildering array of rich treasure, which was heaped up and displayed will was heaped up and displayed will was heaped up and displayed of the ledge at the back of the altar, was a dyer by trade, and her mother was the daughter of a local poor too, as need not be said. Yet this woman wrote books which are now counted among the treasure of gold scood, bearing lighted tapers, with a great gold cross in the center. No flowers were displayed on the altar, but instead there was brought out from the treasure, our the treasure of the warm of God's children turn with one accord to that "flower of flowers, our Lady of the May."

The fervent Catholic has devotion ured classics of a most classical literature, corresponded with kings and princes and great nobles to the high altar of Westminster. In this bewildering array of rich treasure, which was heaped up and displayed which was heaped up and displayed which was heaped up and displayed on the altar, but instead there was brought out from our Lady of the May."

The fervent Catholic has devotion ured classics of a most classical literature, corresponded with kings and princes and great nobles to the high altar of Westminster. In this bewildering array of rich treasure, which was heaped up and displayed on the altar, but instead there was brought out from our Lady of the May."

The fervent Catholic has devotion to Mary at all times. But this devotion becomes intensified on her mother was the daughter of the warm of God's children turn with one of God's children turn with one of the Westminster. The heave of St. Stephen's, Gloucester Roa will bring more favors than will selfish prayers of supplication. Let no one think that the practice of petitioning God is not to be recommended. It is not understand the process of supplication. It is not understand the practice of petitioning God is not to be recommended. It is not understand the practice of the process of supplications. It is not understand the practice of the intention to discourage it, but of precious plate, the gifts of kings rather to promote its increase and and princes and great nobles to the efficacy by the addition of prayers of adoration, thanksgiving, and princes and great nobles to the high altar of Westminster. In this bewildering array of rich treasure, which was heaped up and displayed between the altar cross and the Catholics particularly should rejoice that it is they especially who have caught the meaning of these words of Christ, "in My name is ever heard and used. Many others have practically discarded it. With either the absolute or practical denial of His divinity, His name has been erased divinity, His name has been erased from the prayers of many sects. steps stood great candlesticks, taller than a man, and bearing huge candles like pillars of wax.

candles like pillars of wax.

Now Westminster Abbey, which
is ruled ecclesiastically by a Dean,
by virtue of an old Papal privilege
granted to the Abbot and monks in pre-Reformation days, is exempt from immediate ecclesiastical jurisdiction. When England was a Catholic country the Abbey was subject immediately to the Pope. Since the setting up of the Established Church at the Reformation, it has been subject immediately to the Crown, that is to the Sovereign. Therefore the Dean of Westminster has no immediate ecclesiastical superior to call him to account for ritualistic excesses. It is not assuming too much then, to say that the liturgical observances in the Abbey on the occasion of the royal wedding

since the Cardinal Archbishop of Canterbury, Reginald Pole, cele-brated Mass at Westminster Abbey in the reign of Mary Tudor.

Boyal choristers in their quaint but splendid choir habits, the singing men in scarlet cassocks and flowing surplices, high officers of the State externally, like high prelates of the

The canons of the Abbey Chapter wore copes, then came the bishops also in copes but without mitres though some of them wear mitres in their cathedrals, and then the two Archbishops of Canterbury and York, each wearing a cope stiff with rich embroidery and carrying in their right hands their massive primatial crosses of gleaming silver. Last of all came the Dean of Westwake of the Reformation.

Fifty years ago the high altar of Westminster would have stood denuded of all ccclesiastical orna-ment, heaped up perhaps with silver vessels like the buffet of a rich country squire; while the Anglican prelates would have officiated in their ordinary choir habits, which are simply the house costume of pre-Reformation Catholic Bishops. Fifty years ago the primatial cross was merely an incident in ecclesiastical coats of arms, while the processional cross—with or without the deacon in a dalmatic — would have provoked a riot and not impossibly a prosecution in the ecclesiastical courts.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES The old Religion for which Westminster Abbey was built and endowed was something more vital than correct ecclesiastical vestments and a decorous furnishing of the altar. Also the solemn service of the Protestant Church of Engaltar. land. But in its external order it was a sign that the growth of Cath olic ideas, which is the result of the wonderful recovery of the Catholic Church in this country, has penetrated into such strongholds of Protestant conservatism as these high functions when the heads of the State and the State Church meet for liturgical worship.

It will take something more than a cope or two, a dalmatic or so, a few candlesticks more or less, to make the Anglican Church the Catholic Church. But at least Westminster Abbey has seen, on this last occasion at all events, the old order of dreary external Protestantism put aside, and a quite, new orientation given to church order.

### IMPROVING ON OMNIPOTENCE

There was once a woman who could not write her own name until she was thirty years of age. Judged by the Beta and Gamma tests, she was a total loss. Her father was a of opening flowers. So in the warm first figures of her own time, and of all time. In addition to all this, she was a Saint, and the world knows her as St. Catherine of Siena.

pious people, one of whom had been rejected by a monastery, the other by a convent of nuns, because they lacked the health and vigor necessary for work in a religious house. By the Providence of God, these two pious people became husband and wife. They reared a goodly family. After a few years, the mother died, apparently of some tubercular affection. The father died at the age of about sixty, and for some time before his death suffered from a mental disorder.

Mississippi run backwards. "You've got to admire men that deal in ideas of that size and can tote them around without crutches, but you have not got to believe them." In like manner the common-sense with unfailing believe in affliction. She will succor us with unfailing believe in a succor us to succor us the succor us to succor us to succor us to success that we stand most in need of, sorrow for single succor us to success that we stand most in need of, sorrow for single success that we stand most in need of single success that we stand m Royal and ecclesiastical splendor marked this solemn passing of the princess up the long nave to the steps of the high altar. The gold processional cross carried by the deacon went before, then came the the work of an omnipotent God. But no one need believe them. -America

do for his boys is to encourage them to travel and see something of the world, before they become too keenly engressed in commercial life. Travel is a great Educator. life. it enriches the mind and fits the youth to better fill his place in life. A normal boy is observant—he assimilates and retains knowledge. Travel gives him his opportunity-

it fits him for every phase in life. A tour of Europe is at present being organized under the personal minster himself, wearing a cope embroidered all over with the Royal monogram of the Saint who has slept in the heart of the great church founded by him, undisturbed by the ruin and fall brought in the wake of the Reformation. excursions and give lectures on the Now fifty years ago such a sight would have been undreamed of:

seen and the places visited. A most carefully planned and interesting itinerary has been arranged including visits to Montreal, Liverpool, Chester, Stratford-on-Avon, Oxford, London, Paris, Versailles, Fontainebleau, Rheims, Lyons, Marseilles, Cannes, Nice, Mongo, Montone, Genon Nice, Monaco, Mentone, Genoa, Pisa, Rome, Naples, Sorrento, Capri, Pompeii, Vesuvius, Florence, Venice, Trent, Innsbruck, Munich, the Passion Play at Oberammergau, Nuremberg, Mayence, the Rhine, Cologne, Brussels, Louvain, and Ostend, returning through London and Liverpool.

This exceptional tour starts from Montreal on Saturday, June 24th, calling at Quebec, by the splendid White Star Line steamship "Canopic" (12,100 tons). A period of approximately two months will be occupied by the tour as by the itinerary the return trip is made from Liverpool by the fine steam-ship "Regina" (16,500 tons), arriving at Montreal on August 26th.

The arrangements for this tour are most complete and the charge which is a minimum one covers everything in the way of transpor tation, hotel accomodation with three meals a day, transfers, sight-seeing fees, in brief all necessary travelling expenses for the entire

Apply to any agent of the Canadian National Railways for further particulars.

## THE MONTH OF MAY

May is the month of Our Blessed Lady. Throughout the Christian world, wherever there is a Catholic Church, a Catholic altar, a Catholic priest, and a Catholic congregation, this month will become the month of devotion to the Mother of God. May is the Queen of the months. How natural that the Church

tions of Catholic ancestors, and something instilled in the impressionable days of childhood conse-crates this month as the time in

the Afflicted, and Help of Christians.

She will be the Cause of Our Joy,
too, when this our exile is ended.

When this last dread reality comes, surplices, high officers of the State and royal personages in brilliant uniforms, and then the great ecclesiastics of the State Church looking, externally like high realities of the state Church looking.

About the best thing a father can from our line 'Province of the State Church looking, externally like high realities of the State Church looking. from our lips. 'Pray for us sinners now at the hour of our death,' will surely be heard. She will then be to us the gate of a glad eternity, and will show unto us the blesse fruit of her womb, Jesus. And a through eternity we shall thank God unendingly that He has taught us to love and trust the Blessed Mother of God, and the gentle Mother of sinful men, who is now our life, our sweetness and our hope. The Pilot.

## A REAL REUNION

MANY MINISTERS RETURN TO THE FAITH OF THEIR FOREFATHERS

The Rev. Charles Henry Sharp, M. A. (Hertford College, Oxford,) of More Hall, Stroud, Gloucestershire, England, has recently made his submission to the Catholic Church. Mr. Sharp received his Anglican orders in 1884 from the Bishop of Winchester. He is the Bishop of Winchester. He is the author of various works and only last year conducted a lengthy controversy on the Church in the Catholic press. Mr. Sharp's attempt to justify his theory of the Church of England has ended in his reception into the Catholic Church. The Rev. Francis Graham B. Sutherland has been received into the Church at Downside Abbey, after a ministry of ten years as an Anglican, having been ordained in 1909 by the Bishop of Bristol as curate of St. Simon's Church in that city. Another Anglican clergyman who has made his submission at Downside, is the Rev. George John MacGillivray, M. A. (Edinburgh and Cambridge, who was admitted to the Anglican ministry by the Bishop of chester in 1900, and, after working at Portsmouth and Croydon, joined the Archbishop of Canterbury's mission in 1913. The Rev. Cecil Herbert Tasker, B. A. (Durham,) has also become a Catholic. Or-

dained in 1906, he worked at Eyam (Derby,) All Souls', Brighton, 1910-16, and then was curate of All Saints', Notting Hill, W. The Rev. Saints', Notting Hill, W. The Rev. James Heaton Darby, late Warden of the College of Clergy, Hartlebury, Kidderminster, has been received into the Church by Dom Bede Camm, O.S.B., in Egypt, where he was Anglican Chaplain to the Forces. The Rev. Reginald Heber Maddocks, B. A., late Scholar of Selwyn College, Cambridge, and formerly curate of the Ascension. Victoria Docks, E. the Ascension, Victoria Docks, E Charterhouse Mission, Borough Borough S. E., and All Hallows, Poplar, E has been received into the Church at St. Vincent's, Clapham Common, by Mgr. Hinde, M.A. The Rev. Lionel Richard Lewis, M.A., until recently curate of St. Alban's, Birmingham, the leading Ritualistic Shrine in the Midlands, and the Rev. Frederick Holding Lane, late vicar Bishop of Arras, in France, some months ago, and is now at the Academia, Rome. Other Anglican clergy whose conversions have

It may be further mentioned that she was the twenty-sixth child born to the dyer, Giacomo di Benincasa and Lapa, his wife, the daughter to the village bard. Well was it for the world that birth-control was not in fashion in fourteenth-century Siena.

About five controling later in the little children look upon it as the time in which the whole year's pentup love show, are the Rev. Aubrey Ronald Burn, B. A., late curate of St. George's, Wyke, Chichester; the Rev. C. F. Trusted, M. A., vicar of Padstow; their month, and pour forth the sweet simplicity of their tender hearts to their Mother in Heaven.

About five controling in the little children look upon it as the time in which the whole year's pentup love and gratitude find beautiful expressions, and special devotions.

The little children look upon it as the time in which the whole year's pentup love and gratitude find beautiful expressions, and special devotions.

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The little children look upon it as the time in which the whole year's pentup love and gratitude find beautiful expressions, and curate of St. George's, Wyke, Chichester; the Rev. C. F. Trusted, M. A., vicar of Padstow; the Rev. Sydney J. Herald, M. A. of the proposition of the proposi About five centuries later, in the land of France there were two pious people, one of whom had been rejected by a monastery, the other by a convent of nuns, because they lacked the health and vigor necessary for work in a religious health and vigor necessary for work in the sweet songs and the religious health and vigor necessary for work in the sweet songs and the religious health and vigor necessary for work in the sweet songs and the religious health and vigor necessary for work in the sweet songs and the religious health and vigor necessary for work in the sweet songs and the religious health and vigor necessary for work in the sweet songs and the religious health and vigor necessary for work in the sweet songs and the religious health and vigor necessary for work in the sum of the religious health and vigor necessary for work in the sum of the religious health and vigor necessary for work in the sum of the religious health and vigor necessary for work in the sum of the religious health and vigor necessary of Our Lord apart either from His vicar of Dunstall. The Rev. Eternal Father in Heaven, or from Vincent W. G. C. Baker, lately By the Providence of God, these two pious people became husband and wife. They reared a goodly family. After a few years, the mother died, apparently of some tubercular affection. The father died at the age of about sixty, and for some time before his death suffered from a mental disorder. One of their children was that wonderful Carmelite nun known throughout the whole world as "The Little Flower."

It is well for the world that the parents of this nun, whose beautiful regions and wife. They reared a goodly a true God, Son of the Eternal Father in Heaven, or from His human Mother on earth. He is a true God, Son of the Eternal Father in Heaven, or from His human Mother on earth. He is a true God, Son of the Eternal Father in Heaven, or from His human Mother on earth. He is a true God, Son of the Eternal Father in Heaven, or from His human Mother on earth. He is a true God, Son of the Eternal Father in Heaven, or from His human Mother on earth. He is a true God, Son of the Eternal Father in Heaven, or from His human Mother on earth. He is a true God, Son of the Eternal Father in Heaven, or from His human Mother on earth. He is a true God, Son of the Eternal Father in Heaven, or from His human Mother on earth. He is a true God, Son of the Eternal Father in Heaven, or from His human Mother on earth. He is a true God, Son of the Eternal Father in Heaven, or from His human Mother on earth. He is a true God, Son of the Eternal Father in Heaven, or from His human Mother on earth. He is a true God, Son of the Eternal Father in Heaven, or from His human Mother on earth. He is a true God, Son of the Eternal Father in Heaven, or from His human Mother on earth. He is a true God, Son of the Eternal Father in Heaven, or from His human Mother base a true God, Son of the Eternal Father in Heaven, or from His human Mother base a true God, Son of the Eternal Father in Heaven, or from His human Mother base a iturgical observances in the Abbey on the occasion of the royal wedding potatoes, is still pastor of First Presbytertian Church of Brookline, in spite of efforts of the Boston Presbytery to oust him.

§ Last Sunday two other clergymen were sent to the church by the Boston presbytery but had the pleasure of sitting in the pews and listening to Rev. Mr. Curtis's sermons. Had the strangers attempted to preach a large part of the church choir would have walked out.

The next meye in the battle, which is attracting national attention in the Presbytery and one that the special of the processional cross before the which is attracting national attention in the Presbytery. It is said that title to the church property is possessed by the Presbytery and of the church property is possessed by the Presbytery and of the church protection, to make the battle, without the battle, without the battle to the church property is possessed by the Presbytery and of the church property is possessed by the Presbytery and of the church protection, to make the battle, without precedent, possibly and the possessed by the Presbytery and of the procession of the royal wedding represent a degree of ecclesiastical it is the special observances in the Abbey on the occasion of the royal wedding represent a degree of ecclesiastical it is the special observances in the Abbey on the occasion of the royal wedding represent a degree of ecclesiastical it is the special observances in the Abbey on the occasion of the royal wedding represent a degree of ecclesiastical it is the special observances in the Abbey on the occasion of the royal wedding represent a degree of ecclesiastical it is the special observances in the Abbey on the occasion of the royal wedge of the sort of the church by the church at the special possess of the first num, whose beautiful life is like ointment poured out to draw many souls to God, were not call the first num with His Mother. Love of Mary leads to love of her sor; of the Chilworth. The Rev. Scholar of Jesus Christ. This by the Franciscans at Chilworth. Mr. Tasman was formerly curate at

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### CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

Seeking for ways I thought to find

There came a voice that whispered down the wind

you spurn,
In it alone shall you true solace find."

At last I went, obedient to the call, And what a glorious harvest did I

I found the road was neither rough nor steep. And Duty's path the fairest path of

### - ELIZABETH SCOLLARD THE DIVIDING LINE

All men retain vivid impressions which some unusual circumstance in life has made upon their natures. So sensitive is the soul to impressions that sometimes they remain all through life, making men more cantle, or more distrustful, more many men long before the middle. All men retain vivid impressions

says: "A single impression is enough to inflict upon a child's soul an incurable wound, or so to strengthen him in the way of virtue

Undoubtedly the love of one's fellow men is a great help on the road of life, and the unkindness of men a great hindrance to joy and peace. Few rely sufficiently upon God to place themselves in the condition of the poor beggar who, sitting on the roadside, professed himself to have never known an unhappy hour. Most men depend largely upon their friends or associate in a great measure for house.

a strong and beneficent influence on others, simply the art which St. Paul terms as being "All things to all men."—The Pilot. and no longer are apt to give so much pleasure. The heart has less calls upon it and is more wary, and neither gives nor receives so fully."
Unfortunately this is true. Few Unfortunately this is true. men become more generous as they advance in years with that holy generosity which drinks in happiness like sunshine and gives it out unstintingly to all.

The impression of pain is the most vivid in life and most difficult to overcome. The poor drudge, Smike, of whom we read with tears in our eyes in the enthralling pages "Nicholas Nickleby," inured to hardships and cruelty in a Yorktimes fully overcome the horror of his childhood. Happiness, coming so late and in such generous measure, the light,

To brave the pain, if she but reach the light,

To brave the pain, if she but reach the light,

To brave the pain, if she but reach the light,

To brave the pain, if she but reach the light, was too much for a sensitive and long-suffering soul, and death broke

the feeble cord of life. If men were fully sensible of the impresssion which their most insignificant acts produce in the souls of others, many would weigh them more carefully ere they suffered them to be entered in the Book of

big, understanding nature which can allow for the weakness of others as well as for its own, something for which to thank God, -and there are men of this type.

Such a man is the head of a large manufacturing plant in one of the industrial centres. Having worked his way from the first rung of the ladder, he now stands unassumingly at the very top. Hundreds of those in his employ attest to the popular-ity of this truly big man. But perhaps nothing can better serve as an illustration of his greatness than

the following incident:
Among the valued clerks in his employment who held most responsible trusts, one man seemed to have fallen down strangely in his work. His disposition was changing as it were by slow degrees; he was undependable, morose and contentious. The report of this change naturally came to the ears of the

head of the firm. In the business world there is nor will they make allowances when suddenly, after an enviable record, the quality of his work falls off.

The big man in his office started to think. His good judgment told him that there was a reason for this

him that there was a reason for this change in the record of his valued clerk. He determined to find it out

before acting in any way.

He found that the man's domestic affairs were not going smoothly. There was lack of oil in the spokes. A home seemed to be tottering on the brink of a precipice, and unless someone interfered in a quiet way,

there was danger of a catastrophe, for "a house divided against itself shall fall.

THE PATH OF DUTY
Long I rebelled and would not set my feet
In Duty's path, but ever turned aside.

Shall Iall.

The big man quietly called the clerk and told him that he had arranged for him to take a business trip through the West, and that he wished him to start within twenty-

four hours.
It was done. Change of scene, Question for things I thought to find more sweet.

Solitude with his thoughts, appreciation of the confidence reposed in him and an opportunity to miss

Aye, better; wherefore should my life be spent
In thankless labor, why was this work sent?

Prefect of Discipline for that tisement. But the Prefect about to reprimand him severely, had a sudden thought. He wondered a sudden thought. I want it even less than I can whether there was a reason for thistell!" was wholly to blame.

So he questioned him kindly in regard to his affairs. And he found, down the wind
In answer to my cry, it bade me turn,
Beseeching me, "Take up the task you spurn,

Tregard to his alians. And to both like the manufacturer, that there was something wrong at home.
Unhappiness, neglect,—and the boy felt that he was justified in exact. ing a price from the innocent teacher in the classroom. Needless to say the impression of the kindness which the Prefect's words and treatment left in the boy's mind effected the desired change.

It is to be deplored that the conventionality of our day does not permit the exhibition of heart. In one of his letters, Lacordaire says:
"The stiffness of the age does not allow me to express the love I really

sions that sometimes they remain all through life, making men more gentle or more distrustful, more morose or more optimistic as the case may be.

Lacordaire, whose soul was keenly the lives of most men when they stand face to face with a moral specific presumption and despair presumption and ood, crisis. Presumption and despair fight for the mastery; which it is to be only God knows. But unless some one of those who pass by steps strengthen him in the way of virtue a little out of his way to speak an that he will never leave it without affectionate word or to press the hand of the tempted and tried one, -there is grave danger of a soul

He is a happy man who can attract others to himself. The most beautiful epitaph of Father de Ravignan is contained in these words of his biographer: "Souls were naturally drawn to him. He loved them, and they loved him in return.

Great intellect or special talents ates in a great measure for happi-ness and peace of soul.

are not needed in order to effect a strong and beneficent influence on

## OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

THE LITTLE FLOWER

Knowing that it would burn, she courted fire. who shall wish to chide her heart's desire?

For when the little altar-rose was

the light, And be Love's fuel as a moth, a

And fall where all earth's bitter beauty goes?

For beauty runneth out as quick as Quick as a nun lights candles, one

by one. Vespers; swift as swallow shadows pass, field-mice trickle through the

flowing grass.

And so the dwindling starlight told her this:

To turn her white heart to the springs of bliss,
The source of all the garden-brimming light,
So beautiful to flowers, so missed at

night When high the sun holds up his mirror moon
To show 'tis somewhere shining,

somewhere noon. Alas! for all the violet petals shed! And all last summer's lilies that are

For hollyhocks, laburnum, marigold, And whatsoever names the flowers hold!

For each her grave has, each her mourning breeze;
But not thy withering, Little
Flower, as these!

For thou didst win the mighty Gardener's love. slight chance that a man's private grievances will interest his firm, And starry soil and loam of azur And starry soil and loam of azure

Will give thee substance, and thy colors yield.

And thou shalt blossoms bear, undoomed to death,

And for thy breeze know Mary's gentle breath Where clouds of Angels come, thy

cool rain bringing,
And Seraphim, like birds above thee singing!

Spring, happy child, from out the beauteous sod; Delight the Saints and charm thy Father, God.

Gather thy strength from His eternal power. Grow, little maid, forever bloom and flower! - LEONARD FEENEY, S. J.

UNDER MARY'S CARE

It was during the time of Pro testant persecution in Great Britain that a Scotch Bishop had to take refuge one night in a poor cottage where on a pallet lay an old man who seemed to have but a few moments to live. To the words of Question for things I thought to find more sweet.

I said: "Hard is this task I ought to do,
What shall I gain, if, working till the end
I take this broken bit of chain and mend
Its sundered links and make them firm and new?"

"Cannot another do it quite as well, Aye, better; wherefore should my life be spent."

I tion of the confidence reposed in him and an opportunity to miss the associations of his home,—the associations of his home,—the was the associations of his home,—the words of effected their good work. The man returned, took his place at his desk renewed in mind and body, and has gone on to this day in prosperity and peace.

In a Catholic College a certain boy had been giving more or less trouble to his teacher. He was finally sent to the office of the finally sent to the office of the lishop to get him to think of eternity he invariably answered:

"Cannot another do it quite as well, Aye, better; wherefore should my life be spent."

"I shall not die."
"Well then," said the Bishop,
who was concealing his rank, showing no outward signs of it because of the persecution, "may I ask you why you are so sure that you are not going to die?" "Are you a Catholic?" asked the

sick man. "Yes I am," replied the Bishop.
"Then," said the sick man. "I
can tell you why I shall not die.
From the day of my First Communion, I have never missed asking the Blessed Virgin every day not to me die without a priest at my bedside, and do you think that my
mother could fail to answer my
prayer? She can not, and I shall
not die."
"How good Mary is!" then

not die."
"How good Mary is!" then exclaimed the Bishop, deeply touched. Then he opened his coat and allowed his pectoral cross to shine in the old man's eyes. "Not only does she send you a priest, but your own Bishop." your own Bishop.

The dying man's eyes filled with tears, and looking up to heaven, he said. "Thank you, good Mother, I knew you had answered my prayer." Then turning to the Bishop: "Hear my confession," he said; "now I think I shall die."

THE ASCENSION, MAY 25

Today is the feast of the Ascension, on which we commemorate the last event of our Saviour's visible last event of our Saviour's visits career. It is one of the oldest feasts of the Church, and comes down to other church, and comes down to which Conan Doyle takes himself which coninions. In the course of have been the scene of the miracle, and it has been crowned three times the pagans have destroyed the offering of Christian love and St. Bonaventure beautifully spoken of this festival: and after the lapse of so many centuries his words are still laden with the spirit of the Church, and reveal to us the poetic mind of one of the greatest of her preachers:

"Oh, what was it to behold the And these things, so he blessed spirits and holy souls ascending up with Him! Perchance through joy the soul would be separated from the body, and would ascend also along with them! Never, from the beginning of the world, was there such Lord thus gloriously ascending! not known to him by faith, but by Oh! what would it be if any one actual experience! world, was there such a festival in the Heavenly Jerusalem, nor will the Heavenly Jerusalem, nor will there ever again be one so solemn until the Day of Judgment, when all the elect will be there present with their glorious bodies. Therefore does this solemnity surpass all others. Examine them, and judge to the new religion of Conan other the horror of be right.

good; but this regards ourselves, and not Him. A great feast is His Nativity, but it regards only our-Nativity, but it regards only our-selves; for it is a subject of com-passion so far as regards Him, because He was born to poverty and labors and sufferings. A great festival is that of His Passion, because then all our sins were wiped away; and, as blessed Gregory says, it would have served us nothing to have hear here. us nothing to have been born if we had not been redeemed. But this was a subject of joy to us, and not to Him who endured such bitter rose from the grave, yet did He remain on earth; still were the gates of paradise closed; still the holy fathers had not gone to the Father; all which things were perfected in the Ascension. Similarly, a great feast is the day of Pentecost; but, still the object of rejoicing then regards ourselves, and not Our Lord.

"The Ascension is properly the strength in a few years in a tangle of conflicting enigmas. It is as though some spiteful spirit of mischief were playing with the hopes and fears of men.

Dr. Doyle tells us that his children are "spiritualists," but that they are too young yet to take part in seances. Why? There is danger then? He recognizes that. The darkened and mysterious chamber is itself an unwholesome place to

and not Our Lord.

"The Ascension is properly the most solemn festival of our Lord Jesus, because on that day He began to sit at the right hand of His Father, and to rest from His labors of redemands."

There is danger then? He recognizes that. The darkened and mysterious chamber is itself an unwholesome place to develop the religious instincts of a child.

When do we become old enough labors of redemands. this Father, and to rest from His labors of redemption. And also it practice of communication with the is properly the festival of all the unseen? We do know this, that is properly the festival of all the heavenly spirits, because they conceived a new joy on beholding Our Lord, who then for the first time appeared in heaven under the form of humanity. It is also no less tered nerves and weakened will. properly our festival, because on that day was human nature exalted



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and the happy termination of the whole journey of our Lord Jesus Christ, Son of the Living God."— Sentinel of the Blessed Sacrament.

## THE NEW RELIGION OF CONAN DOYLE

The arrival of Conan Doyle in this country as a propagandist of "Spiritualism" is not without interest. Some may welcome it as evidence that he does not share the general European opinion that Americans are all materialists.

The amount of publicity that he is

The amount of publicity that there getting serves to show that there is a widespread belief in the super-

of the Church, and comes down us sanctified by centuries of observance. Mount Olivet is supposed to a few days he has undertaken to a few days he has undertak with a memorial church; but in each case the devastating hands of that have troubled mankind since the dawn of creation. From his He, himself, has received eternal truths concerning things unseen, from the spirits is: what it feel like to die: what becomes of us hereafter; how we are punished and how rewarded.

will be surprised to hear that thousands of people, in the days before the Civil War, petitioned Congress to arrange for a scientific investigation of the spiritualistic phenomena that were taking place at that time, and which were then being offered as proof of supernatural realities.

It is the oldness of "Spiritualism" that is its chief weakness. If it unveils the unseen by proofs that can convince the average why is it that the average man has failed to be convinced? Spiritualism has had through the centuries to Him who endured such bitter torments. Moreover, a great and solemn feast is the Resurrection of our Lord Jesus, as well for Him as for us, because He appeared to for us, because He appeared to he re-discovered as our Lord Jesus, as well for Him as for us, because He appeared to triumph gloriously, and we were justified; and therefore the Church or a code of morals. Still it hangs onto life in the dark corners of the earth, to be re-discovered as celebrated it with that singular exclamation of "Hex dies quam souls such as Conan Doyle. To fecit Dominus." And yet this day of the Ascension is still greater, because before it, though Our Lord recent from the grave yet did to form the grave yet did strength in a few years in a tangle of conflicting enigmas. It is as

few people have taken deep interest

Catholics will pay heed to the warnings of Holy Mother Church, who has been dealing with "Spiritabove the heavens; and because, unless Christ had ascended, the unless Christ had ascended, the been forms from the Day of Pentecost. Holy Ghost would not have been given. And therefore St. Bernard God has manifested to us all that

says, that this most glorious solemnity is the consummation and fulfilment of all other solemnities, good angels and of evil spirits, of those that guard us and of those who try to harm us. There have been "lying spirits" from the beginning, and we fear that our old friend, Conan Doyle, who once gave pleasure by his wholesome stories of fiction and adventure, is being into their deceitful toils. Catholic Standard and Times.

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### CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN ITALY

ITALIAN MINISTER JUSTIFIES HIS PARTICIPATION IN THE CEREMONY INAUGURATING CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY

Admiration for Catholic education, including that given in American universities, was voiced by the Minister of Public Instruction, a few days ago, in an address that for fullness and frankness has had no parallel in the history of the Italian Government. The speaker was Antonino Anile, member of the Cabinet, the place was the Chamber, and the auditors some scores of members of various parties, includ-ing the Masonic and anti-clerical

VINDICATED CHRISTIAN FAITH

This speech and the discussions which followed are regarded as splendid demonstrations in behalf of Christian faith and of its beneficent influence on schools and education. It is particularly significant that the voice was not that of a plain member but the voice of one of the chief ministers. Not a few Senators and Deputies have, in both houses and in recent years, ex-pressed their religious tendencies; but never until now has a representative of the Government itself made such a complete pronouncement on this subject.

This fact is all the more remark-

able because of the deplorable anti-clerical tradition of the Italian Government, whose Ministers, even when in favor of religious instruction have always maintained the utmost reserve on public and offi-cial occasions. Over and above that, the Ministry of Public Instruction and the Ministry of Justice, upon which the Freemasons had imposed a mortgage, so to speak, were generally represented by men whose attitude toward Catholic tendencies

was unmistakably hostile.
With the Popular party's participation in politics there has come a change. The Minister of Justice in the last previous Cabinet, Signor Rodino, was a member of the Popular party, as was the Undersecretary of Public Instruction, Antonino Anile, now head of that department. Signor Coscino, present Minister of Justice represents the Popular

ANILE A NOTED SCHOLAR

Antonino Anile is not merely a political personality; he is one of the ablest champions of science and letters in all Italy. Gifted as he is with a versatile and ready intellect, his fame is universal in fields of learning where it is no mean feat to gain laurels of the sort he has won. He is an eminent doctor and surgeon, a professor of anatomy in the Royal University of Naples, and, thorough Master of Arts that he is, holds the professorship of anatomy as applied to art in the Royal Institute of the same city. He has cultivated letters with equal success, and is the author of a volume of lyrical poems which have met with great favor. His works on general culture are highly esteemed and a series of his publications and of his scientific treatises are text books in the Italian university

The Italian Catholics have now come to the front in a vigorous struggle for the liberty of teaching, struggle for the liberty of teaching, and a first serious attempt on their part is the founding of the Free Catholic University of Milan, which is the first university of a Catholic Character established in Italy. The character established in Italy. The present Holy Father, then Arch-bishop of Milan, attended the inauguration of this university. Signor Anile delivered an eloquent address on the occasion.

This event aroused widespread interest. The Minister was denounced by the anti-clerical Senators. Instead of retreating to the background, Minister Anile has courageously and firmly upheld his opinions in favor of free instruction and has praised without stint the beauty and benefits of religion in

FAITH AND EDUCATION

Speaking on the subject of faith and education, Signor Anile said in

"We have erred," he said, "when we counted upon natural and physical sciences alone to trace the lines of our moral conduct and to give us some answer concerning our human destinies and the irrepressible anxieties agitating our souls. Science remains as mute as a sphinx on the subject, and one is driven to madness or suicide if one persists in questioning it.

"There is, on the contrary, no real antagonism between science and philosophy, thought and faith, criticism and sentiment, and the excellence of our human nature increases the less we feel these arbitrary contrasts, while we per-ceive more fully the action of our interior life. Therefore, I do not think that I have in any way wronged science by going to open the Catholic University of Milan which brings to light its own discipline and its own thought.

discipline and its own thought.

"One cannot ignore the fact that in the Republic of the United States already ten similar universities exist; several flourish in Spain, Belgium and even in France; others are about to rise up wherever a center of civilized people is forming. The function of these universities is by no means useless if in the hour of danger they become and the lives of themselves and families are jeopardized.

Certain lawyers are conspirators with murderers and other felons.

Judges turn loose known murderers and lesser criminals on writs of habeas corpus.

Drunken orgies, staged in the Criminal Court, have followed acquittal of alleged murderers.

To persevere in one's duty, and be silent, is the best answer to calumny.—George Washington.

sources of national resistance, as witness the glorious University of

As to the Catholic University of Milan, to compensate for the work of the several professors who are endeavoring to endow the scientific laboratories with the most complete and up-to-date materials for experiments existing in Italy, an annual sum of nearly one million of lire is necessary. The founders who belong to the Order of the 'Poor Man of Assisi ' have not a cent, so one would like to know whence all this money comes?

this money comes?
"It is derived from voluntary contributions alone; every day from most of the rich Lombard traders spontaneous donations are received; nor is there a nucleus of received; nor is there a nucleus of Franciscan missionaries scattered over the world who do not send their offering. No mother fearing for the future of her son forgets this University where youth freed from vice attain to the most sacred ideals of Science and Faith.

"During the space of only one year the Library of this Institute has become one of the richest among University libraries, while the monks in charge of the books, without asking partition for the second without asking anything for them-selves, are of the same Order who in the mediaeval darkness, when barbarian hordes threatened to overthrow civilization, assembled in monasteries to preserve the remaining ancient treasures and those texts of Greek and Latin thought which render us more human and without which modern tuition would be impossible."

Then, continuing his discourse on

the present conditions of the Catholic schools in Italy, Minister Anile asserted:

GAINS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS

"The private schools have, during the past recent years, trebled the number of their scholars; to such an extent have they grown in favor that every day requests for admission are refused. Not Catholic families alone, but all who love their children and who are horrified at the fantastic increase in our big cities of criminals under age. cities of criminals under age, turn yearningly to the school where by talking of God the soul is purified and upraised."

## TO CURB CRIME IN CHICAGO

IMPORTANT GROUPS PLEDGE. SUPPORT TO CATHOLIC LEADERS

Chicago, Ill.-Catholic laymen are taking a conspicuous part in the efforts of representative citizens to curb crime in the city and educate the public to a personal responsibility for the observance and enforcement of the law. This group of Catholics attended the big gathering here recently when the ering here recently when about two hundred leaders in the industrial, financial, and commercial life of the city met to hear reports of conditions and devise remedies.

Five Catholics who occupy high positions in public life stirred the audience to a fervor of zeal when they pictured the situation as one

of the gravest menace to the safety of the city. They are:
Charles C. Fitzmorris, the young chief of police; Robert E. Crowe, State's attorney; George E. Gor-man, former Congressman and first the meeting was held.

A pledge to back this coterie of Catholic leaders in their drive against the criminal organizations now operating in the city was taken in the names of the thirty-four civic bodies by those present, following the formal acceptance of a proposal to place Judge Marcus Kavanagh, another Catholic, at the head of a group of ten judges who should be assigned to the trial of all criminal

The suggestion for the special assignment of these judges came after Judge Scanlan had described the methods by which criminals and their abettors had undone the work of the police and escaped punishment. Judge Scanlon challenged the people of Chicago with this

Our fathers built a city on a quagmire; they built it bigger and better after the fire of 1871; they arose and crushed anarchy when it showed its head. Have we become a race of yellow men, that we let a handfull of criminals terrify and defeat us?"

The charges made by speakers, including police and prosecuting officials, at the meeting included the following:

Criminal court juries are bribed. Convicts take jury seats when

### CONFIDENCE IN OUR BLESSED LADY

The general intention recommended by His Holiness, Pope Pius XI. to the members of the League of the Sacred Heart for the Month of May is "Confidence in Our Lady." The Church styles the Blessed Virgin, "our life, our sweetness, and our hope." She bids us turn to her in all our necessities and to turn to her with necessities and to turn to her with confidence. No one according to St. Bernard was ever known to fly to

her protection, or implore her intercession without obtaining relief.

The power of the Blessed Virgin to help us has never been seriously questioned. It flows from her prerogative of Mother of God. As prerogative of Mother of God. As no earthly son who loves his mother will deny her any favor within his power, so God Who loves His Mother with an infinite love will never deny any petition of hers. This is the source of her power to help us.

The willingness of the Blessed Virgin to help us is likewise unquestioned. It has been demonstrated.

tioned. It has been demonstrated so often that it is written in letters of gold in the records of the Church. She is called the Refuge of Sinners, She is called the Refuge of Sinners, the Health of the Sick, the Consoler of the Afflicted, and the Help of Christians. This is the source of our confidence in her.

The devotion of Catholics to the Mother of God and their abiding confidence of her intercession constitutes one of the greatest antidotes

stitutes one of the greatest antidotes to pessimism in the world today. In recommending this intention for the month of May, His Holiness doubtless had in mind the great evils that afflict the world, and sensed the feeling of despair that is descending upon many well intentioned but misguided leaders.

Present day philosophers have tried to fashion modern thought from materialistic principles. They have not hesitated to take the soul

have rejected what they call the old fashioned idea of a personal God, without whom morality is a vain and empty word, and religion a mere travesty.

Sophistical professors teach the young in universities these out-rageous fallacies; shallow scientists, through lectures and interviews, have helped to spread them. Popular writers of exceptional literary ability but with no religion preach to the masses this devastating doctrine of the new gospel of man the supreme, and the new slogan of the progress of the race. And so the soulless, creedless cult of material progress sweeps down to the masses, poisoning the wells, banishing God, ridiculing the super-natural, undermining morals, and luring countless thousands to the pursuit of pleasures which ends ultimately in discouragement and

To breathe this tainted atmosohere and not be contaminated, to be surrounded by unbelief and not lose faith, to hear murmuring of pessimism and not to give in to despair, requires the assistance of God's grace. That grace comes through the sacraments and through rayer. She who is the Mother of Divine Grace stands ever ready to hear our petitions and to ask God to rain down plenteous showers of

His saving grace upon us.
Our Lady is our Star of Hope.
St. Bernard says: "If the winds of temptation rise, if the rocks of tribulation frown, look to the Star, call upon Many Left rocks are considered." call upon Mary. If you are tossed about by the waves of pride, ambition, distraction, envy, look to the Star, call upon Mary. If anger or avarice, or sins of the flesh threaten your soul, look towards threaten your soul, look towards Mary. In danger, in distress, in despondency, in perplexity, think of Mary. Let that holy name be ever on your lips and in your heart. If you follow her guidance, you cannot stray; if you pray to her, you will not despair; when she holds your hand, you will not fall; if she protects you, you need not fear; if she leads you, you need not grow weary; if she befriends you, you will be safe."—The Pilot.

## OBITUARY

GEORGE GATTIE

The community of Walford were shocked on Saturday, April 22, 1922, when the news was given out of the death of an old respected citizen, Mr. George Gattie. Having been ill but a few days, yet not seriously, it came as a great sur-prise, as his nearest neighbors were unaware of his illness. The were unaware of his illness. The late Mr. Gattie was born sixty-six years ago in Glenelle, County Greg, and came to Walford when but a young man, where he has farmed ever since. His death is doubly sad as just a short while back in March Criminal court juries are bribed.
Convicts take jury seats when business men dodge service.
Convicted gunmen and murderers walk the streets unmolested and flout the law.
Habeas corpus writs are prepared in advance and writs are issued even before the police can get criminals to the station.

Jurors admit they fear to render a verdict against criminals, as their homes and the lives of themselves and families are jeopardized.
Certain lawyers are conspirators with murderers and other felons.
Judges turn loose known murderers and lesser criminals on writs of habeas corpus.

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MAIDEN MOTHER

O Maiden Mother, in the sunlight spinning, Shadow of the Cross doth on

thee fall: With outstretched arms and pose divinely winning, Son hath cast that shadow on the wall

God's first sweet Passion flower was thy heart unspotted, Madonna in the lap of sorrow nurs'd;

The Cross, the nails, the thorns, the scourges knotted, Within its depths were hidden from the first.

Oh! by the mem'ry of thy lifelong sorrow, Help us to welcome suffering,

shame, and loss; purest joy and peace from Christ to borrow Beneath the very shadow of His Cross! -ELEANOR C. DONNELLY

FAMOUS CLERICAL SETTLER OF STRIKES TALKS TO UNION MEN

Dublin. — Very Rev. Father Thomas, O. S. F. C. opened the annual meeting of the Irish Union of Distributive Workers and Clerks in Cork. In the course of his address he said that trade unionism was a valuable asset in ensuring industrial and commercial progress. His constant aim during the years he had been associated with the adjustment of labor disputes had been to impress on the representatives of capital the inalienable rights of labor, and to keep before the minds of representatives of labor the just rights of capital.

A condition of constant strife was ruinous, he said, to the best interests of the country, detrimental to human progress and destructive of hopes cherished by every right-minded man for the enlightenment and upliftment of the life of the toiler. He deplored that when differences arose they were not adjusted by reason and the fundamental principles of common

BRINGING HIM BACK TO LIFE

"Not many editors are given to apology," says the Catholic Sun of apology, says the Catholic Sun of Syracuse, whereupon it mentions a Boston editor who recently printed a retraction for an unfounded charge that had been made against Judge Cohalan. It also happened in Boston some years ago that a rather excited individual burst in upon the city editor, demanding a retraction on apology, a correction retraction, an apology, a correction; and what not? The cause of his perturbation was the circumstance

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that his name had been printed in the obituary column that morning. He insisted that he was very much alive. The city editor admitted that he was. However, the latter announced: "We never retract nor make corrections,—but to square ourselves we'll put your name in the birth column tomorrow morning. Good day, sir!"

NEAGLE. - At St. Joseph's Hospital. London, Sunday, April 2, 1922, Morris Neagle, aged sixty-nine years. Funeral took place from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. David Bart, 55 East Gore St., Stratford, Ont. May his soul rest

James.—At. Brigus, Nfld., on April 16th, in his twentieth year, fortified by the rites of Holy Church, Stephen, eldest son of Patrick M. and Mary James, leaving father, mother, five brothers and two sisters to mourn their sad loss. May his his soul rest in peace. May his his soul rest in peace.

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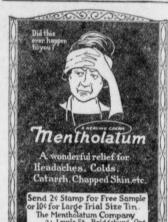
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