MARY'S INTERCESSION

I never see at Holy Mass Or after Benediction's chime The Tabernacle's door unclasp'd And open for a little time; But it doth image to my heart That little room, that sacred spot. Where Jesus loved to dwell apart, In Joseph's humble cot.

Blest room, at Nazareth, far away ! Mary's fingers cleansed and swept-(Where Jesus wrought or read by

And in the night-time prayed and wept.) It was a type, that chamber poor,

Christ's sweet presence all endear'd— Of every tabernacle pure On Christian altars reared.

And, more than all, it was a type Of these poor hearts we call our Wherein, if all be pure and bright,

Our Lord delights to dwell alone. Then, let us beg our Mother kind To cleanse our hearts in life, in That Jesus, there may ever find His Love's sweet Nazareth!

THE METAL WORKERS' STRIKE

-ELEANOR C. DONNELLY

A LUCID EXPLANATION THAT WILL INTEREST MANY Jas T. Gunn in Social Welfare

To explain the Metal Trades' Strike, its causes and demands leading up to it, it is necessary to understand the Metal Trades' Council.

The Metal Trades' Council is a federation of Crafts Unions engaged in the metal trades, including the achinists, the blacksmiths, pattern akers, iron moulders, metal polishers, and various other kindred Unions. They are federated by Unions. They are federated by means of the Metal Trades' Council for the purpose of joint action, and to minimize the dangers of industrial disturbances that accrue through the medium of separate Union action They are inter-dependent and it is found that when one Union, say the Machinists, had trouble with their employers, the kindred Unions were indirectly involved and thrown out of work. Hence, one will see that it would be possible to have a number of disputes in which only one craft would be directly engaged, but reacting on the others. In order to minimize this, the Council was formed. It is a chartered body, per-ceiving the official sanction of the ceiving the official sanction of the Metal Trades Department of the

American Federation of Labor.
The Metal Trades' Council, on be half of their federated units, pre pared a schedule of hours, wages and working conditions, which they desired placed into affect on April 1st of this year. They sent this schedule Employers' Association of o, with the request that negotiations be opened so that satisfactory rates and conditions could be placed in effect in Toronto in these trades. The Employers' Association refused to deal with the Metal Trades' Council, but offered to deal with the separate Unions involved. This, of course, was and is not acceptable to the Metal Trades, who replied asking that, if possible, a conference be arranged between the Employers' Association and the representatives of the Metal Trades' Council, and if the employers would not accede to this request, a strike would take place. The Employers' Association did not accede to this request, and the strike took place.

In commenting on the strike, one notes the weakness of the employers' position in refusing to negotiate with the Metal Trades' Council as being inconsistent with the position taken by modern employers to federate in larger associations.

One of the requests made by the Metal Trades' Council was for an eight hour day, and the reasons on which that demand is based are as

partly based on the validity of hu-man rights, and partly in accordance with economic principles. If Reconstruction means anything, it does not merely mean the restoration of pre- Sir Lomer had spoken at an election war conditions, but it does, and should, mean that you must make important condition, partly based on the principle that men should have sufficient leisure to develop their and before the whole country, that spiritual, metal and physical faculthere is not a province in the Conalone based on human rights, but on basic economic principles. According to an experiment made by Abbe. of the Zeiss Optical Works in Europe, between 1870 and 1900, it was conlimiting the comparison to healthy adult workers who had been in the ligious. If there is a problem at all it firm at least four years. The comparison of the last year of the nine-

hour day and first year of the eight-hour day showed that the men earned by piece-work on an average more than 16% per hour when working eight hours a day, which means over 3% altogether for the shorter day.
Abbe consequently came to the conclusion that the increased efficiency was rather physiological than psychological. He found that the vague subjective of fatigue and repair rests on objective changes to the human body. If this need of recuperation is neglected the effect is like a daily recurring deficit, which in the financial world is called bankruptcy, and does mean an actual loss in in dustry. To make it clearer still, he said, "that to keep your men at work ten hours a day is exactly as if you required of them, over and above their day's work, to spend two hours sitting in the workshop, in a cramped position, hearing the noise, exerting their attention, mentally and physically fatigued, but doing absolutely nothing." The shorter day makes closer application possible, unless of course, pressure and effort spur him to accomplish too large a task in too short a time, in which case the benefits of reduced hours are lost. The reduction of hours is followed by increased efficiency up to the point where the greater pressure and intensity over passes physical limits and after that point the excess of intensity and effort

allowed off for recuperation.

The claim made by the Metal
Trades' Council is that the request for the eight-hour day, which was the chief item in their demands, is in accordance with modern economic entire existing order of society. Out research. In addition to that, they of the ashes of the old world sunk in research. In addition to that, they claim that the Metal Trades Emday will be granted when the United States and the West they are told that the eight-hour day will be granted it. In the West they are told that the eight-hour day will be granted when the United States and the West they are told that the eight-hour day will be granted when the United for itself. Such was the principle of eight-hour day will be granted when the United and beauty. Destruction is sufficient for today. The morrow will provide for itself. Such was the principle of the laborer, he concludes the laborer, he concludes the laborer of the laborer of the laborer. eight-hour day will be granted when the East and the United States have granted it. Hence, they claim that no satisfaction is given, and that the employers are evading, or seeking to

evade, meeting the question fairly.
From the point of view of Labour, undoubtedly the eight hour day must come. It has the sanction of economic research, and of those who believe that men are entitled to of the means of production and disleisure in order to develop themselves. There are no moral argueffected, how it shall be carried out, ments against it that possess any validity.

The unfortunate thing, it seems to me, in this strike, is that the employers have adopted the attitude that they are quite willing to make it a test of endurance, regardless of whether they place the community in a position inimical to its welfare. The men have expressed a desire to open negotiations and the community, I think, can no longer view with equanimity any body of men refusing to negotiate with their organized employees. Let us hope that this spirit passes, and that in its stead we shall develop a spirit in which employer and employee shall not regard each other merely as factors in economic production, but as hu-man beings with all the dignities that are inherent in the human personality. If this could be developed, I think we shall have gone a long way to solving the Industrial Problem.

A QUESTION OF TOLERANCE

Montreal Gazette, June 14

There appeared in The Gazette of Thursday last, two despatches referring to religious conditions in this province. They were in such sharp contrast as to be instructive. A delegate to the Presbyterian Assembly at Hamilton, the Rev. E. H. Brandt, principal of a school at Pointe aux Trembles, was reported as having attacked with considerable violence, the Roman Catholic Church of Quebec. It is not necessary to recite the details of the criticism bllows:

An eight-hour day is a request in the statement that "the problem in the statement that" the problem in Quebec is not a French problem it is a Roman Catholic problem."

The other despatch referred to came from Sherbrooke, Que,,

and meeting. He had said :

"The first characteristic of the better living conditions for the people of this province is tolerance. masses of the people in Canada. We are tolerant and have preached The eight-hour day demand is a very important condition, partly based on mony, and I believe I can proclaim here, as in all parts of the province there is not a province in the Con-The demand, however, is not federation where there is such harmony between races and religions as in the old province of Quebec."

The motives which actuate the delegates to the Presbyterian Assembly are irreproachable. The question clusively shown that the eight hour here is one of propriety of attitude day is economically sound. When as disclosed in the statements Abbe joined the firm it was working quoted, the one from Hamilton and on the twelve-hour day. Between the one from Sherbrooke; the one 1870 and 1891 he reduced the hours from a Protestant Minister of the to nine. In 1899 he experimented with the eight hour day and kept most careful count of all results, easy to make. There is no "problem

ent races and religions, are living comfortably and happily together, building up a great province by a common effort. There is harmony, because there is tolerance, and because people possess what after all is a Christian virtue, that of minding their own business

POPES' AND BISHOPS' LABOR PROGRAM

Joseph Husslein, S. J., in America Of all constructive labor move nents that at the close of the War are sweeping over the world in a mighty wave of industrial unrest, there is not one whose leaders are not inspired by the supreme idea of and I. W. W., gild Socialism and the soviet system are but different and of Italy, June 11, 1905:

"It is impossible at the present Law-abiding or opposed to all authority, Christian or relentlessly determined on the destruction of all ments still conform with one another fresh needs which changing circum in a vague acceptance of the gild

other movements and even for the time adopt their purposes, it remains, as its name implies, a pure negation. Its immediate object is neither more nor less than the annihilation of the its founder, Bakounin. The constructive ideas that its ardent champions claim for it are nothing more than a mere general license, with no authority of God or man to hold it in restraint.

Socialism, too, while allied with a thousand plans that are not of its own origin or being, contains but one vague constructive thought: The more or less common ownership of the means of production and diseffected, how it shall be carried out, and what shall be its future details, no one is qualified to say. We do not marvel, therefore, that Socialism has been the prolific breeding place of every variety of radical thought. Countless numbers of its leaders, and of its rank and file have steadily drifted to the gild idea, which many of its own members now conceive to

be the only practical working plan.
The gild system, then, under one form or another, is, doubtless the most important social suggestion for our own time, and indeed for any stage of industrial development. It is the one unfailing means of selfwas given to the world by the Catho. lic Church. In assigning the causes of our modern social disorders Pope century and no other organization found true or wanting: took their place." So, too, in the "To sum up, then, we may lay it work of reconstruction he naturally placed the greatest stress upon their speedy restoration. It will be easy for working men to solve aright the question of the hour, he tells them, "if they will form associations, choose wise guides and follow on the path which with so much advantage to themselves and the commonwealth was trodden by their fathers before The utmost betterment of the condition of each individual member "in body, mind and property," is the purpose for which these gilds are to be founded. But for their success religion is as essential today as in the days of old. It is true that the outline of these organizations drawn by Pope Leo in his Encyclical on The Contained and Property Classes," is suggestive merely of an ideal Christian labor that "general and lasting law" of the great "Pope of the Workingmen" great "Pope of the Workingmen" of the re-Encyclical on "The Condition of the unionism, such as alone was practical at the time of his writing. This does not preclude a far closer approx-He purposely refrains from adding more specific details, since the latter, as he wisely remarks, must of necessity vary with time, and place, and

'We do not judge it expedient to enter into minute particulars touching the subject of organization: this must depend on national character. practice and experience, on nature and aim of the work to be done, on the scope of the various trades and employments, and on other circumstances of fact and of time: all of which should be care-

fully considered." Following the example of his predecessor, Pope Pius X., too, called to be built in the clouds; that the

gard :

'It will be enough to take up again, with the help of true workers for social restoration, the organisms broken by the Revolution, and to adapt them to the new situation created by the material evolution of contemporary society in the same Christian spirit which of old inspired them. For the true friends of the people are neither revolutionists, nor innovators, but traditionalists."

Urgently as he recommends the gild ideal, his greatest stress is placed upon the need of adaptation, the need of carefully availing our-selves of "all the practical methods labor organization. Trade unionism and the cooperative movement, Syndicalism and the groupings of the This thought is even more clearly

"It is impossible at the present ay to reestablish in the same form world wide labor agitation that is day to reestablish in the same form steadily gathering to a crest and all the institutions which may have moving on with impetuous force. been useful, and were even the only efficient ones in past centuries, so numerous are the radical modifica tions which time has brought to refigious beliefs, these various move- society and life, and so many are the stances cease not to call forth. But the Church throughout her long his Anarchiem cannot be reckoned tory has always and on every occacosts the worker more than is repaired by the longest space of time allowed off for recuperation.

Anarchiem cannot be received tory has always and or the sion luminously shown that she possesses a wonderful power of adaptother movements and even for the tation to the varying conditions of the contract of the contrac civil society, without injury to the integrity or immutability of faith or morals.

For a brief but complete summary of all that has hitherto been said we of the ashes of the old world sunk in flame and ruin, a new order is phenix-like to arise in liberty, youth ing Classes." Referring to the vari-

workingmen's unions; for these virtually include all the rest. History attests what excellent results were brought about by the craft gilds of olden times. They were the means of affording not only many advantages to the workingmen, but in no small degree of promoting the advancement of art, as numerous Such unions should be suited to the requirements of this our age, an age of wider education, of different

habits, and of far more numerous requirements in daily life." But neither Leo XIII. nor Pius X. could have foreseen the rapidity with which social developments were accelerated by the stirring events of the World-War. The slow material evolution of centuries was then compressed within as many years of energetic, throbbing life, of revolutionary and often misdirected social action Yet it was all finally to aid in bringing the world nearer to the ideals of the Middle Ages, in making possible a closer approximation to the Catholic gild system than even Leo XIII., with all his marvelous help that labor possesses. The first Leo XIII., with all his marvelous true conception of the craft gild idea insight into the social developments of the future, could have consider-ed feasible. He has not, however, of our modern social disorders Pope Leo XIII. significantly singled out before all others the abolition of the again to the final norm by which, gilds: "For the ancient working as he says, every labor organization men's gilds were abolished in the last of the future must be tested and

means for attaining what is aimed at, that is to say, for helping each individual member to better his condition to the utmost in body, mind and

property."
This ideal was strictly kept in view in the program of social recon-struction made by the Administra-tive Committee of the National Catholic War Council, January, 1919, and later incorporated in the Congressional Record of the United States That suggestions occur here which were never formally included in the Encyclicals of Leo XIII. or Pius X which was just quoted. In the re constructive program, stamped with the seal of the Hierarchy of the United States, can be found the consummation of the gild idea. In their most vital passage the Bishops say:
"The full possibilities of increased

production will not be realized so long as the majority of the workers remain mere wage-earners. The majority must somehow become owners, or at least in part, of the means of production. They can be enabled to reach this stage gradually through cooperative productive societies and copartnership arrange In the former the workers own and manage the industries them selves; in the latter they own a sub-stantial part of the corporate stock and exercise a reasonable share in workingmen's union. He, too, reminded men that social science is have a thoroughly efficient system of production, or an industrial social That could not be permitted.'
order that will be secure from the
A similar happy industrial

of far more than historic interest.
Writing to the Archbishops and
Bishops of France, August 25, 1910,
he thus instructs them in this reductive societies—a true gild ideal—or of merely sharing in the management of industries, obviously through the representatives of craft gilds. Such, too, is clearly the meaning of the Bishops, who strongly vindicate the right of labor "to organize and to deal with employers through representatives," and heartily approve of the establishment of shop committees, "working wherever possible with the trade union." That such methods will imply "to a great exmittees. tent the abolition of the wage-system," they candidly confess, but their main purpose is the increase of private productive ownership and so the most perfect attainment of the supreme gild ideal proposed by Leo XIII.: the betterment of the condition of each individual member "to the utmost in body, mind and property." In the words of Pope Pius X., they are "neither revolutionists, nor but traditionalists. And with these great Pontiffs they, too, understand that no program of labor can be finally successful that is not inspired by true religious ideals. Here is the great need of the

A SANE PEOPLE

Montreal Gazette, June 14

future.

Quebec is sometimes scornfully reunprogressive, the ultra conservative rovince of Canada, terms, however that many people do not resent but rejoice in having regard to their source. There is such a thing as movement without progress, and in the stability of the French-Cana-adian race Quebec possesses an asset of immense value. The stigma of inertia cast upon this province can be borne with patience by a people happy in their homes, reverential in their religion, content with their condition, nor need they shrink from comparsion with other provinces in material welfare. The farming class is prosperous. It makes money and saves, marketing its products in near by industrial centres at very profitable prices, even though the methods of agriculture be often those of the fathers. The dairy products of the province rank as high as those of any part of the continent. The industrial life of the people is not greatly ruffled by agitators and strikes, when the element racially foreign to the French-Canadian is absent. In Quebec is the most populous city of the Dominion, the foremost in manufactures, in shipping, in finance, in the arts, and in education at least the peer of any. The temperament of the people is conservative by nature and training, thereby ensuring progression upon sound lines; it is unreceptive of old fallacies revived, as of new fads formulated; and moves along peoples madly chase will-o'-the wisps. and burn down houses to roast a supper. So Quebec attracts capital to the development of its resources, prominent of which is its immense water powers, and to the establish ment of industries in which according to the Provincial Treasurer, an additional \$100,000,000 of foreign

Some of the testimony given causes the reader to rub his eyes. Thus Davie shipbuilding Company, formed the Commission that the relations of the employees with the Company are quite amicable, that any grievances submitted are always redressed, that the question whether their wages are as high as submitted are those paid in Ontario shipyards not interesting to them as they need not startle anyone. They are satisfied, and with some people the more they get the more they want Truly a sage philosopher. Mr. Pel letier has no use for international Unions which, the said, "are organized by agitatore," while the members of the National Catholic Union "seek to secure their ends by conciliatory methods." Rev. Abbe Fortin, director of the Union, gave this interesting testimony:

"During the past five years in the thirty organizations affiliated with the union and under his charge, in the shops in which the union's men were employed had advanced 30%. The union was a workingman's organization in the proper Their difference with the interna-tional union was that the latter were governed by the American Federa-tion of Labor, which had sent men to the province. The sooner they were withdrawn the better for the working man, public peace and everybody concerned. They had promulgated revolutionary doctrines, also anti-religious and clerical doctrines.

successful organizations called into danger of revolution."

Such is the aim of the new Cathocoperation of Church and State, are cooperation of Church and State, are cooperation. A similar happy industrial condi-

employees and employers. The principal industry of the town is the Laurentide Pulp & Paper Company, employing 1,700 hands. These men discarded the Union ten years ago, and have since had an open shop. One witness testified that "all the employees of the mill are satisfied; and another that "nobody in the plant would listen to any labor leader who tried to organize a union." Rev. Mr. Lafleche "said that every time he had asked for something from the company for the men they got it. He considered their claims very carefully, and he never asked for anything to which he thought the men were not entitled. He thought the men were well paid and stated that any man that could not live on \$3.50 a day in Grand Mere must behave badly. Since the international union disappeared from Grand Mere all lived in absolute

harmony. And so it happens that in sometimes derided province of Quebec are found industrial communities living in harmony, and contentment, where "the rich man helps the poor man, and the poor man loves the The influence of the Roman great.' Catholic Church has produced this happy state, making for permanence of employment, fair wages, and a cor-dial co operation between capital and labor. It is a fine asset for the prov-

LIQUEFACTION OF BLOOD

(C. P. A. Service)

Rome, June 12.-From Naples we hear that the miracle of the lique-faction of the blood of St. Januarius has taken place. Last week the wonderful procession set out from the Duomo at five o'clock, the fortyfour celebrated silver statues being carried as usual; and under a rain of flowers, the cortege, which in-cluded all the priests, prelates and religious of the city, the guilds and confraternities, etc., passed down the via del Duomo across the via Tribunale and up that of San Sebastien to the Church of Santa Chiara, where the precious relic, the phial containing the blood of the martyr, was deposited on the high altar in

view of the immense congregation.

The usual solemn ritual was observed, and at ten minutes past nine precisely the miracle took place and the blood in the ampulla was seen to be in a liquid state. It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm of the huge crowd for in Naples, if the miracle takes place in a short time, it is always regarded as a sign of prosperity for the coming year

ANGLICANS ASK TO HONOR THE HOLY NAME AND OUR LADY

C. P. A. Service

London, May 15.—The demobilization of the Church of England continues apace, and some of the incidents thereof are instructive. while others are amusing. For example, so far has Catholic thought penetrated the establishment that the Upper House of Convocation was asked the other day to fix special collects and prayers for feasts to be recognized in honor of the Holy Name, All Soul's Day and Our Blessed Lady's Annunciation.

Commission to its sittings in Queece its interest of the Church and that planted by the National Catholic Union, comprising 18,000 members. in questions of vestments, rubbres, in questions of vestments, rubbres, in the compression of the compression of vestments, rubbres, and the compression of vestments and the compression of vestments and the compression of vestments. In the former it will do away with the national character of the Church and that soon it will be opposed to Parliament etc. Meanwhile the Bishop of London has issued an S. O. S. to his Joseph Pelletier, an employee of the Church to increase her secondary Davie shipbuilding Company, inent send their daughters to convent schools often abroad, with the result that in after life the girls become the Bishop of Meaux, Mgr. Marbeau; that in after life the girls become Roman Catholics!

WAR CHILDREN REUNITED WITH PARENTS

One of the Knights of Columbus overseas official photographers of the name Barry, who is in a way a picunion of parents and children at Brussels after four years' separation because of the War.

"The parents waited for them in a school room," says Barry, "and the little ones were brought in one at a time and ran the gauntlet of their trembling elders. Suddenly there brace, and the rest was tears. Four years is a long time in the life of a solid and some of them had grown a solid grown work near Aronsberg. would be a cry and rush and an emphere was so tense that it was almost unbearable. I shall never forget it as long as I live. The men
and women waited with anxiety

American Army of Occupation.
On a hillside he has constructed
more than a dozen shrines, each one and women waited with anxiety written deep in their faces. The children came in with trembling wonder in their eyes. And then there was joy unutterable. We took pictures of that scene. That was a cinema which needed no rehears-

CATHOLIC NOTES

It is estimated that the War has ost Belgium the loss of 100,000 children.

The population of France has decreased 750,000 in four years, due mainly to lowering birth rate.

A limestone bust of Isabella, the Catholic queen of Spain, was sold recently for \$2,600; also a carved

The Government of Italy warns prospective tourists that railroad facilities in Italy will not be normal until most probably the end of next year, 1920.

Ireland produces more fuel than any country in Europe, except Ger-many, Great Britain and France. Ireland possesses every mineral of utility.

Rev. John J. Burke, C. S. P., chairman of the executive committee of the National Catholic War Council was presented with a medal June 4th by Secretary Baker for "distinguished and meritorious service."

Among those graduated from Trinity College, June 4th was Grace A. Voorhees, twenty five years old, who has been blind from birth. Miss Voorhees was graduated with the highest honors and the following morning at 11 o'clock at the college was presented with an A. B. degree.

Residents of Prince George County. Maryland, are developing plans for the erection of a monster calvary cross at Bladensburg, the starting point of the Bladensburg to Annapolis State memorial highway, for the soldiers, sailors and marines who gave their lives in the War with Germany.

For many years in Great Britain it has been unlawful to make bequests for Masses for the dead, money so left having reverted to the estate for the benefit of the next of kin. Now the house of lords has changed the law so that it becomes lawful to make such bequests.

Right Rev. Peter J. Muldoon, president of the Social Service Co sion of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, has appointed Rev. Peter E. Dietz, Director of the American Academy of Christian Democracy, Ault Park, Cincinnati, to repre sent the Federation as Fraternal Delegate at the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City in June.

Through its fifty employment bureaus, the National Catholic War Council has secured positions for eighteen thousand soldiers, sailors and marines. Within the past four weeks, there has been a considerable increase in the number of place-ments. On May 1 the council was placing men at the rate of two hundred a day. At the present time, it is placing three hundred a day.

Anglicans appear to be everything by turns. A Pontifical Celebration of the Serbian Orthodox Liturgy took place at St. Augustine's Anglican Church, South Kensington, on April 7th, in the presence of Bishop Bury, Anglican Bishop for North and Central Europe. A clergyman seated among the congregation, rising from his seat, exclaimed in a voice which could be heard all over the church, I, as a beneficed clergyman in the Church of England, protest against this idolatry in the Church of England."-Catholic Times.

London, June 12.-The first relig War took place in Paris last week. when these bereaved children of both sexes came to the Basilica of St. Denys on the feast of the martyr's relics to offer homage to the Oriflamme of France, the ancient and historic standard, which is there preserved. The beautiful and touch tained the orphans and their relatives to a reunion and collation.

Taking pity on a legless mendicant, who for many years has occupied a niche outside of St. Barnabas' cathedral, Nottingham, Dr. Dunn, the Catholic Bishop of Nottingham, has had part of the cathedral wall pulled down and a recess con-structed, in which the beggar can be sheltered from the weather. The alcove possesses doors, and the Bishop has given the keys to the The Bishop's kindly act, beggar. says a Daily Chronicle correspondent. has caused much comment and in-terest in the neighborhood, the cathedral being in the very center of the

remarkable work near Aronsberg, Germany, where he is stationed with of them a grotto devoted to some mystery of religion, some episode in the life of Christ or of His Blessed We took Mother. Here, daily, he addresses American soldiers with a simplicity that brings home to every hearer the When Barry gets back to the United States he will have a tale to sands of soldiers, Catholics and Protestants, visit Father Maguire's testants, visit Father Maguire's to the Lord, the Way of the Cross. Thouvisit Father Maguire's

17

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND

BY CHRISTINE FABER CHAPTER XVIII

The sensational press, that had expected so much from the case of contested will of the wealthy Mr. Phillips, was disappointed, for beyond that first day's proceedings in which Mrs. Phillips had fainted so strangely at the feet of her stepson, there was nothing to feed even the slightest love of sensational gossip; and the claimant to the property through the first will having quietly withdrawn, the second will, duly admitted and proved, placed the beautiful young dazzling position so far as regarded wealth.

All business pertaining to that contested document being settled at last, Mrs. Phillips was free to go where she would, and to Eastbury, according to her first determination, she intended to go immediately. Miller, in his capacity as her business executor and guardian, since seemed to be so unprotected, would have journeyed with her all the way to the little village, but she firmly declined his conrtesy; she would not even take her maid, faithful Jennie, much to the latter's disappointment and regret. So quite alone, save her in the carriage to the depot, Mrs. Phillips departed on her journey. She was in heavy weeds, and not once during the long ride did she lift from her face its sombre craps ton is nothing to me now." covering. Her thoughts could betray mselves as they would behind that thick screen, and she could recount her plans for the future without fear of meeting some inquisi-She had telegraphed to Miss Balk to meet her at the station and now, as the train stopped at the low wooden structure which served to throw up her veil, for the Decem ber day was drawing to a close. Lights were twinkling in the little place, and a couple of country backs were in waiting. In one of these Helen at once recognized the angular form of Barbara, and she hurried to Miss Balk was startled, - so startled that she positively recoiled figure springing lightly into the vehicle.

Have you no welcome for me, bara?" as the driver started his Barbara ? horses in the direction of Eastbury. Still no answer from Miss Balk, and Mrs. Phillips, throwing herself

back on the seat with that ease of position in which she ever indulged, sequences," said Barbara dryly, One would think I had scared

you out of your voice. Did not my letter, telling you all that had happened, reach you last week ?" "It did," replied Barbara's wonted slow, deep tones; "and I was think-

ing that you had broken somebody's heart, but it was not your own." It was too dark to see the working of Mrs. Phillips' countenance, but by

the change in her position it would seem as if she half winced under the She said, pettishly It is too bad, Barbars, that your

first word to me must be a taunt; have you no feeling for my sufferings since I saw you last ?

"Your sufferings!" and Miss Balk laughed, that short, hard, dry laugh which Helen never could hear without feeling as if it would be a relief lightened simultaneously." to gnash her teeth against it.

"Your sufferings!" she repeated.
"Why, Helen, your heart is so tough from vanity and selfishness that all the sufferings in the world wouldn't make an impression on it, so long as they didn't hurt just yourself. But feelings in her own room. you tried to break Gerald Thurston's

Barbara was not daunted. "Jump," she retorted; "perhaps you'll have more success in breaking your neck than you have had in self by a slight involuntary start.

breaking your heart.' the advice; she put her hands over you have now, and with your love her ears, and, shrinking to the farthfor extravagance? Bab, Helen! est corner of the hack, let Miss Balk's don't tell me that you have not some tongue wag as caustically as it deep purpose at the bottom of it all."
would; Barbare, finding her comBut Helen deigned no reply; she panion to continue silent, relepsed was surveying the limp muslin curinto a silence herself, and neither tains of the parlor windows. Barinto a silence herself, and neither tains of the papers and until they arrived at the little bara resumed

seemed to wish by her long contin-ued and searching lock, but it was enough to show that though Helen was very pale and looked strangely older than when she left Eastbury, her beauty seemed to be none the less; indeed, there was a softened tone about it from her very pallor that lent to it a new charm and in-terest. It she still suffered as she said to Barbara that she had suffered. or any remorse or regret mingled with her present feelings, she most skilfully concealed all, and, proceed-ing at once to her supper, she ate with an appetite that at least had

Barbara deigned to break the sil-

You are rich, Mrs. Phillips, I helieve.

Mrs. Phillips looked up; accussioned as she was by this time to her stream of the parsimony with which the treated his employees; commodities to the commodities of the parsimony with which the treated his employees; commodities of the parsimony with which the treated his employees; commodities of the parsimony with which the treated his employees; commodities of the parsimony with which the parsimony with the parsim

tones: Yes. Barbara, very rich : worth

Don't trouble yourself to men-in the amount," interrupted Bartion the amount," interrupted Bar-bara; "the New York papers stated that.'

Mrs. Phillips started. Her companion continued :

When I received your letter ac happened some weeks previous, I thought I'd learn the facts as the public had them. I didn't know how much you might have concealed. that were likely to contain any information, and I found that, with your usual deceitful propensity, you had not written of your swoon in the court-room. The papers said when Thurston spoke to you, you fainted at his feet. Did he curse you,

The color glowed in Mrs. Phillips'

cheeks: No, he did not curse me : instead. he resigned his claim to the pro-

perty that I might enjoy it." Barbara, pushing back her chair the better to contemplate her companion
"And what does he intend to do! she pursued; "complete his madness by remaining in your vicinity?"

Helen bent her pretty brows to

gether in a scowl:
"I don't know what he intends to

Not even as your stepson, not even as the one to whom you are beholden for your immense wealth? You are to be congratulated, "Mrs. Phillips, on having so completely freed yourself from the shackles of honor, and gratitude;" Miss Balk's sneering tone was even more provocative of her listener's in dignation than were the ironical

Mrs. Phillips dashed her cup down so violently that the steaming contents fell on the table and partly over her hand. Angered still more by the pain of the burn she retorted.

Have a care, Barbara Balk, or I shall be provoked to the length of disobeying my father's wish in reference to you. I feel like saying now. vaxing hotter with every work that you shall not live with me. ose my own abode, and what is to hinder me from living away from you?"

Nothing, certainly, save the con-And the consequences?" pursued

What can they be but a series of petty torments from you? Your father's threat to curse you from his grave in the event of your eparating from me," again in the same dry way.
"Oh," was the sneering reply

since I have parted with such feel ings as truth, honor, and gratitude, I may be supposed, reasonably, to be free from such a silly superstition as fear of a dead man's curse."
"In that case I would give to the

public everything I know;" and Miss Balk leaned back in her chair and smiled triumphantly. What do you know?

Helen's voice was almost a shriek. "Take the step that you propose and you and the public shall be en

She spoke with imperturbable calmness, her smile assuming the

character of mockery. Helen, too angry to finish supper, withdrew to attend to her burned hand, and to give vent to her

The next morning, Miss Balk seemed disposed to renew the attack; found you out before he married you; pity his father hadn't found you out too."

she asked in her sharp way where Mrs. Phillips intended to reside. The latter, with a manner as if she If you say another word like had made up her mind to have no the Barbara, I'll jump out of the quarrel with Barbara, be the latter as

Barbara's astonishment betrayed it-

reaking your heart."

"Here!" she exclaimed; "in this
But Mrs. Phillips did not follow little mean house, with all the money

country house from which seven "Do these stylish friends of yours, of Robinson's Boston relatives. The months before Helen Brower had the Tillotsons, know how you are young man's gentlemanly air im-

tion of Helen's coming had engaged sons," replied Helen, trying to imsome weeks before, had an inviting itate Miss Balk's tones, "have just character, ready tact, and business supper neatly laid in the small but now too much affliction in the family capacity. He immediately assigned souper neatly laid in the small but cozy dining-room, and thither Helen repaired, waiting only to fling off her outer wrape. The lamplight was by that accident—to give any thoughts to me. They are going to son, and most essential to his employer in all business concerns. her outer wraps. The lamplight was not sufficiently strong to reveal her thoughts to me. They are going to not sufficiently strong to reveal her thoughts to me. They are going to son, and most opposite the plant of the sum of the s immediate return to New York, which place they left so recently in such who now stood in a room of his own happiness

Barbara, "it won't be of anything but chagrin that your heartless, horrid deceit has been found out by every request that he had called upon

Helen laughed, gave another shrug, and left the room in answer to the summons to breakfast.

CHAPTER XIX

new name, it seemed very odd lous and elegant, and surrounded by well kept and beautiful grounds it, testified rather to his high and sensuous living. The servants described the appointments of his table as princely, but all his sumptuous heavily-lined teatures.

In his boyhood he had been comparatively poor, working in the factory which was then owned by his uncle, and living with his uncle who proved as hard a task-master to his nephew as he did to every one else subject to him. The only person to whom the old man was kind was his daughter, a pretty, gentle girl, who seemed as unlike her hard, grasping father as if she bore no relation to him.

Old Caleb Robinson died suddenly, and the property, willed entirely to the daughter, fell under the manage-ment of the nephew. It was reported in the village that the nephew managed so well in his own interest as to make the girl marry him. They went away on their honeymoon, and young Mrs. Robinson came back in her coffin.

' Hasty decline," her husband said, was the cause of her death, but the people in the village had their own and very different thoughts upon the

Young Robinson came in for all the property, and his wealth gave him influence enough to set at

deflance every evil report.

He lived at first in strange secluion, devoting all his energies to the factory, and enlivening the solitude of his home hours by repasts the sumptuousness of which being decribed by the servants, formed a frequent theme of gossip among his

poorer neighbors:

He was never known to assist a charity; indeed, those who were in-terested in any benevolent scheme had long since ceased to subject themselves to the humiliating repulse which was sure to follow an appeal to him. He had not entered a church since he was a boy, and he was accustomed to pass whatever demonination, with haughty stride and contemptuous look. While he laughed at the notion of hell, he firmly believed that each of the lower animals possessed a soul, and to any one who was bold enough to argue religion with him he flung long passages of the Bible, proving that he knew much of the book by heart, but every passage was so interlarded oaths, that the party starting the argument not only from the contest but retired with the feeling of being badly worsted. It was the only time that he was known to use profane language, and some said he did it in order to escape arguments on a subject so

distasteful to him. His hard, grinding measures with the employees began from the first day of his control of the factory; and, hard as the poor operatives had thought the deceased Robinson, they were aghast at the heartless ness of this young man who seemed to forget that he had ever worked

among them. After two years of his seclusion. Robinson made frequent trips to Boston, where some of his kin resided, and after that, two seasons of every year, midsummer and midwinter, brought a large party of men and women to his Eastbury house. He even went to the extent of having the house so much enlarged that it looked commodious enough for three mansions, and he called it by which name it speedily came to be known among the

His company generally remained a month, and the sumptuous fare with which the eccentric widower regaled himself was lavishly spread before He was pars tantalizing as she might, answered, to the poor, whom he abhorred with all the strength of his little, mean, contemptible soul. He shrank from every contact with them, but until Thurston came he was obliged to do violence to this autipathy, and this feeling made him seek at length for some one who, capable of assisting him in the management of his lucrative business, might relieve him from all contact with his employees. It was at this juncture that Thurston presented himself with a letter of introduction procured for him by Rodney from one one forth.

The stout country maid of all ork, whom Miss Balk in anticipa.

"My stylish friends, the Tillot- watched him. The vigilance con-—Annette, or Mrs. Morgan, having him to a more important position in died under the operation necessitated the factory and speedily Gerald

> house talking to Thurston. Never "And her death affected you so before having betrayed the least little that you did not even mention interest in the latter's affairs, Gerald was somewhat surprised to find himself subjected to quite a catenonchalantly, and with a shrug of the pretty shoulders.
> "Well, when you die," replied business since his return to the him. The room in which they sat was a spacious, deeply wainscotted apartment, with dark panelled walls and innumerable gilded walls and innumerable gilded sconces, in every one of which blazed a wax candle. Robinson had

-though the name seemed a mis-nomer, there being not a book in the apartment—were lit by a profusion of wax candles. The light was quite bright, though with that peculiarly softening effect given by softening effect given by wax, and it brought into distinct view the rich fare failed to increase the flesh on his spare form, or even to cover the angular leanness of his long, pale, glowing in the wide grate added

Robinson, like Miss Balk, had learned from the papers the events so prominently figured, and in refer ing with something like an attempt at jocularity, but which attemp ore like the grim effort of a death's head :

Guess you didn't reckon on such a shabby trick, losin' your fortune by your father marryin' agen. It struck me all of a heap to read in th papers that the lady was Miss Brower, of our own place here; Brower, of our own place here; that deuced pooty girl that I used to meet once in a while out walkin' with her father. Didn't it give you a pooty nice upsettin' when you found out she was the widow? or maybe you knowed her pooty well livin' here near her so long

"I knew her," answered Gerald briefly, thankful that Robinson's slight intercourse with the people of the village kept him from ascertaining how well he had known Miss Brower, and hoping that the factory owner would not pursue his ques

Robinson resumed, The matter ain't yet clear to my mind. I can't fix how you've come to give up your claim; wouldn't it stand?"

I hardly think it would," said

Gerald nervously. "Well, I'll tell you what to do. Make up to the widow, Gerald; you're pooty good-lockin', and—" but Gerald had risen from his chair, and with a face so pale it looked ghastly in the light of the candles, he was saying:

I must beg, Mr. Robinson, that a will not jest upon such a subject; my father's death, and the unpleasant | was such a multitude of things to be circumstances connected with it, are done against the event, and a still too recent for me even to bear to greater multitude to be done after

speak about them."
The small, keen, greenish eyes

squeamishness; such feelings are marriage, t well enough in women folks, but a ert's folke. man don't want to be shackled by them; as you'd rather be let alone, won't say any more about it. And now, I reckon, I'd better tell you what I wanted you over here for this evening: I want you to come here and stood back from the little table and live with me."

and stood back from the little table and stood back from the little table and stood back from the little table.

Live with you?" Gerald seemed mass of white and purple lilacs in to be amazed. Yes; board with me, if you'd

rather have it put that vous I want you here, anyhow. deuced lonesome when the company

abode was concerned, now that his mind since the great shock it had before this." sustained was completely indifferent to outward surroundings, it mattered little; he felt that he could live equally well among South Islanders, or Esquimaux. His His only regret would have been the pecuniary loss his change might inflict upon Mrs. Burchill, but on that very morning the good woman had told him of her d change. Owing to her failing health, she meant to resign the arduous charge of a boarding house, trusting that the little sum which she had accumulated, together with that which her daughter might command in some position, would be sufficient to support them in a quiet

WRY. What's the matter? Going to get married? or anything else in the way?" said Robinson, getting impa-tient under Gerald's prolonged silence.

"There's nothing in the way," "There's nothing in the way," was the quiet answer, "but your company; you will not expect me to meet them if I live here with you."

"There's nothing in the way," gathering duck before she discerned a figure coming briskly toward her. Opening the gate, she went to meet him, her heart in a happy glow. Spring of confidence, Robert tried in spring of confidence, Robert trie with you."

Robinson chuckled; his laugh at its heartiest never amounted to

want to, but I recken you'll git a cravin' for society some time, the same as I used to when I lived here "Haven't the least idea, Jean. He the year through. Methusala! the very shadows became spooks after a

the numerous blazing candles.
Gerald thought the allusion to spooks very singular from such a hard, practical man as the factory owner, but his own thoughts so absorbed him that he instantly forgot the impression: Well, Mr. Robinson, I'll come."

"When? Couldn't you stay to-

parted, directing his steps to the poor dwelling of Mrs. Hogan, who owed her entire subsistence to his and Mildred Burchill's generosity. Her husband had been tried during Gerald's illness, when the latter was powerless to use any influence he might have had in his behalf. He was sentenced to three months in jail on the strength of Robinson's charger, Robinson going so far as to cause to be raked up against the poor culprit on offence for which he had been amenable to the law years bablazed a wax candle. Robinson had a fancy for wax candles, and while the rest of the house was illuming the rest of th Mr. Robinson's home bore no evidence of the parsimony with which he treated his employees; commodities the room which he called his study the room which he room which he room which he called his study the room which he room wh

of the poor wife and her little ones, and it was his promise to obtain some employment—not, however, in the factory—for Dick on his release, that kept the poor creature at all

hopeful.
"God bless you, and God will bless you, Mr. Thurston," she said, as he left in her hand an earnest of his intention to continue to help her;
"if it was not for you and Miss if it was not for you and Burchill, I don't know what I'd do at She was here to day, not only ading to me, but nursing a little lone sick thing upstairs that its mother had to leave while she went out to work.'

But Gerald scarcely heard her: he was thinking of so many other things. TO BE CONTINUED

I LOVE YOU

It was growing dusk in the big shining kitchen where Alice Shelton had worked steadily since daylight, making fluffy custard pies, golden brown loaves of bread, pans of rolls that were a rhythm in arrange

But Alice Shelton had no thought of rhythm or poem as she worked. Hers was a practical nature. When she had chosen James Shelton for her husband twenty-five years ago her reasons were practical ones. James was a good man, and rich, That he loved her, she knew; but that was not her reason for marrying him. She had been too busy making quilts and rugs and hemstitching towels and pillow-slips and emeroidering lingerie to stop to think much her marriage the endless succession of tasks which she faithfully formed gave her little time thoughts that did not bear directly

upon the practical side of home life. She had dr. amed a little over Jean's coming. But even then there

Now Jean was twenty one, and enlooked sharply at the young man, gaged to Robert Pearson, a young though he answered lightly:

man as good and as rich as her Pooh! You'll get over all that father, James Shelton. After their marriage, they were to live with Rob

> "Jean, get those lilacs in water as soon as you can, and go down to the gate again, and see it you can see "Jean stopped her soft whistling

"Oh, they're so sweet!" she whis way; pered. "And father loves them," she
. It's added; then spoke petulantly:

"Well, mother, I'll go down to the gate for the fiftieth time this week and look, but you know father isn't

Mrs. Shelton shook her head and pressed her lips together tightly. "I can't imagine what's got into him. In the twenty-five years of our married life he never alone till this spring. And then just to go galivantin' off without sayin' to anybody and stay till he gets ready to come back, and he as close mouthed as a lawyer about where he's been,—it does beat all! Sarah Backley says her husband has done that way for years, but Beckley drinke, and that accounts for his do ings. If ever James Shelton took drink of anything that he couldn't come into the house with, I've got it

Most of her speech was unbeard down the path to the gate to lock along the road.

She stood a few minutes in the

"I'm so glad to see you Robert," he spoke softly. "Mother's awfully she spoke softly. "Mother's awfully worried about father. And, I am, too, though I don't dare to let her know I am. Where do you suppose

"Haven't the least idea, Jean, He must walk to some town. I've in-quired at the depot in Newton, and at every place that he could possibly be, and he isn't to be located. But while, so I had to have nights to be, and he isn't to be located. the indicating with a sweep of his hand don't worry, he'll turn up alright. He did the other time you know."

"Yes, but he never used to do this way. Do you suppose he could be —losing his mind?"

about it now, as long as we can't wish—' help it. When he comes back this She time. I'm going to see if I can get the secret out of him. Let's walk over into the old yard."

night?

There was a strange eagerness in his voice, but Gerald seamed still too clover, already touched with dew, and reached a pebbled walk bordered with blue flag lilies. The walk led and reached a pebbled walk bordered with blue flag lilles. The welk led up to a cottage whose tidy porch was shadowy with cucumber vine. This was the old house, which had been living room. The day's work had with filte hag littles. The wark led up to a cottage whose tidy porch was shadowy with cucumber vine. This shadowy with cucumber vine. This was the old house, which had been was the old house, which had been was the rentire subsistence to his last fall.

There was a stir amid the vine-

"Robins built there last year, and I suppose it's time for them now," said Jean.
"It seems a long time till June,"

Jean laughed.

long, Jean ?

it would be nice to have our wedding at that time, as I told you." "Your father's a funny man," ob

Father's a dear man," answered Jean. "That's why I can't under stand his treating mother this way I've always thought that it was father who loved mother most. Not that mother doesn't love him, for of course she does or she wouldn't do everything for him as she does; but mother is different. Father,father is the kind of person you put flowers in the house for, and sp of the pretty sunsets to, and put your arm around when Mendelssohn's 'Spring Song' is played. Mother

Robert pressed the hand he held to show that he understood. Jean's heart heat gladly because Robert was such a man as her father.

"We must go back to the house now, or mother'll be getting worried

over ur. Everything shone in the new ouse, with its polished hardwood floors and its newly painted walls. Bright new rugs and some new pieces of furniture had displaced the articles used in the old cottage, many of which had never been removed from their setting. eyed with pride the ponderous glossy eather rockers, the highly-colored pictures in gilt frames, and the immaculate white curtains, before sitting down in the living room with

her knitting.
"Hello, Robert!" she greeted. Nothing of father? I do declare You can sit in the dining room if its too cool in here for you. The heat from the kitchen range warms the dining room pretty well; but it does not get in as far as here. I didn's to start the furnace, no colder than it's been today.

Left to herself, Alice did not knit, but sat looking up at the picture of a young man with tender eyes, but strong, bold features. For the first time she was trying to "make out" the man she had always been—just James Shelton, good, and rich. She had thought she knew him. Now she looked inquiringly at his picture, which Jean had had enlarged. For years Alice had dusted it. She had never studied it.

This was the way he bad looked when she married him. He had set the time—in June—because he wanted the roses to be blooming about the cottage where he brought

"There'll be bushels of roses Allie," he had said, "the climbing pink ones, and the little low white ones, and rich red, and sweet smell ing yellow, and cinnamon-roses, and

"I don't care for bluen roses, they are so pale," she had remarked hastily: "and they're nearly always worm

"These ain't," said James. "I've tended 'em."

Her mind travelled rapidly over the early years of their life together. and in her unusual mood, fleeting glimpses came to her of James form a green seclusion; of James raising a riot of old fashioned flowers beside her neat vegetable garden; of his tying firmly into place a careless ly built robin's nest amid the front porch vines; of his scattering rain kitchen floor from immense bunches of blossoms with which he decorated

"Jamie!" she said, softly She did not think of it, but James, could be have heard her, would have thought quickly that she had murmured his boy name in such s tone since the day he held their new by his uncontrollable happiness.

The next day James returned, letting himself in at the basement door a covert way, but no one succeeded in getting the secret of his myster-

ious disappearances.
A few days before Jean's weddingday he disappeared again.

The big house was in shining quiet the kind of quiet which seems to wait. Jean and her mother caught themselves moving about the rooms with caution lest they disarray the perfect arrangement of cushions, curtains, chairs and ruge.

"It's all just perfect," sighed Alice. "Yes. it's ahright—it's lovely," agreed Jean. "But I'll be glad when osing his mind?" Well, don't worry. Let's forget try to keep everything just so. I

She stopped and Alice asked: What is it you wish, daughter?" Jean laughed as she replied, while ascending the stairs: "Well, I was going to say I wished father would come lumbering in with a lot of wet flowers or something, just to hear

made her very tired, but the snowy bed promised no rest. The bright light seemed to vex her aching eyes, so she shut it out, and sat looking at the wide line of moonlight which lay across the floor, her heart searching back into the past or into the soul of the present for a justification of her

"It seems a long time till June," husband's behavior. How had she sighed Robert. "Why did you make it so far off when I've wanted you so "I love you, I love you,"—his strong, yet tender tones came ring-ing out of the past into the troubled

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A yearning which she felt no wish to resist filled her, and she stole softly vain. out of the house and down the long stretch of road into the clover grown lane which led to the little rose bowered house down in a remote corner of the farm. Her steps quickened with her heart as the moon's glow showed the familiar roof. She ran into the sweet-scented, shadowy porch with a low homesick cry. The door yielded, and she passed with light tread through the little parlor to the sitting room door.

A glow of light and the balmy

A glow of light and the balmy smell of burning wood greeted her from the small fireplace. Be-fore the fire, in his old arm-chair, sat James, smoking his pipe. He had turned at the sound of the opening door, and sat facing her. With wistrag-carpet, the low home made book case, and small, homely rockers. In another instant she was kneeling at his side, asking: "Don't you want

Her face beamed like a girl's as he gathered her into his arms and an-

"Why, of course, Allie, little woman,—I want you. But I couldn't say goodbye to the old house some-

own fault, though. You thought I wouldn't understand. Maybe I wouldn't have understood then. But I do now, Jamie. And we're going to let Jean and Robert take the new place aren't we? This is our home.

"All right, Allie. That's all right, if you're satisfied so. Did you notice today—the roses are just peek-in' out? See over there—I've brought some buds in to force 'em along. Doesn't that wood smell de-lightful? And it makes just fire enough for a chilly night."

It is just like a benediction!"
d Alice. Then, turning to her husband, she told him the simple words which she had never said, erhaps had scarcely taken time to feel, in the years she had spent with "Jamie, I love you."

"I know you do, dear, and I'm glad," he answered, kissing her.— Rosamond Livingtone McNaught in

CARDINAL GIBBONS

DISCUSSES SUBJECT OF SOUL'S IMMORTALITY

The San Francisco Examiner has begun a symposium of articles by famous men on the question of "Life after Death." Cardinal Gibbons con-

we live and move and have our we ascend the mount of knowledge, being. It is that which forms and the broader becomes our view of the perpetuates our identity; for it makes | vast fields of science that still remain us to be the same yesterday, today and forever. The soul has intellectual conceptions and operations of attainable in this life is found in the and forever. The soul has intellectual conceptions and operations of attainable in this life is found in the reason and judgment independent pursuit and practice of virtue. This

reach. Such a principle being independent of matter in its operations must needs be independent of matter or family ties, nor the pursuit of

also in its own being. It is, therefore, of its nature subject to no corruption resulting from matter. Its life, which is its being, is not extinguished and cannot be extinguished with that of the body.

It is well known that there is a constant waste going on in every part of the human body which has to be renovated by daily nutriment. So steady is this exhaustion that, in the judgment of medical science, an entire transformation of the physical system occurs every seven or eight years. New flesh and bone and tissues are substituted for those

ing are composed of entirely different And yet you comprehend materials. today what you learned ten years ago, you remember and love those with whom you were then asso-ciated. How is this? You no longer use the identical organic substance you then possessed.

SOUL IS DISTINCT FROM MATTER

Does it not prove that the faculty cailed the soul, by which you think, remember and love, is distinct from remember and love, is distinct from organic matter; that while the body is constantly changing the soul remains the same; that it does not share in the process of decomposition and renewal through which the human frame is passing and, there-fore, that it is a spiritual substance?

All nations, moreover, have believed in the immortality of the soul. Such was the faith of the people of ancient Greece and Rome, as we learn from the writings of Virgil and Ovid. Nor has this belief in a future life been confined to the uncultivated masses. It was taught by the most eminent writers and philosophers of those polished nations. Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, Seneca, Pluterch and other sages of pagan antiquity, guided only by the light of reason, proclaimed their belief in the soul's immortality. The same views were held by the ancient Egyptians, the Chaldeans and Persians; indeed, by all the nations of Asia whose history has come down to us. If we question the Indian of North or South Amer-ica on this point he will tell us of

vain.
Now, whence, comes this universal belief in man's immortality? Not from prejudice arising from educa-tion; for we shall find this conviction prevailing among rude people who have no education whatever among hostile tribes among nations at the opposite poles of the earth who have never had intercourse with one

UNIVERSAL INSTINCT FROM GOD We must, therefore, conclude that a sentiment so general and deep rooted must have been planted in the human breast by Almighty God, just as He has implanted in us an instinctive love for truth and justice and an inveterate abhorrence of falsehood and injustice. Not only has mankind a firm belief in the im mortality of the soul, but there is in born in every human breast a desire for perfect felicity or happiness. This desire is so strong in man that

it is the mainspring of all his actions. Now, God would never have planted in the human heart this craving after perfect happiness unless He had intended that the desire should be fully gratified; for He never designed that man should be the sport of vain and barren hopes. He never creates anything in vain; would have created something to no purpose if He had given us the thirst for perfect blies without imparting to us the means of assuaging

It is true that this desire never can be fully realized in the present life. Can earthly goods adequately satisfy the cravings of the human heart and fill up the measure of its desires? Experience proves contrary. Can honors fully gratify the longings of the soul? No. The more brilliant and precious the

crown, the more heavily it presses upon the brow that wears it.

I have seen and contemplated two of the greatest rulers on the face of the earth, the civil ruler of 100,000,000 and the spiritual ruler of 300,000,000 of people. I have conversed with the President of the United States and the Pope in their private apartments: and I am convinced that their exalted positions, far from satisfying the aspirations of their souls, did but fill them with a profound sense of their great responsibility.

Can earthly pleasures make one so happy as to leave nothing to be desired? Assuredly not. The keen edge of delight soon becomes blunted. We find great comfort in this life in the society of loving friends, but how frail is the thread that binds discussion:

The soul is the principle by which

The soul is the principle by which which

Our own experience clearly teaches this important point. Our minds grasp what the senses cannot reach. Such a principle being an account to the fulfillment of our desires. virtue, can fully satisfy our aspirations after happiness. The more delicious the cup, the more bitter the thought that death will dash it

TRUE HAPPINESS IN NEXT LIFE

for perfect happiness, which He intends to one day fully gratify, and if this happiness, as we have seen, cannot be found in the present life. it not be found in the present life, it must be reserved for the life to come. And as no intelligent being can b contented with any happiness, that they gave a supreme test of alleis finite in duration, we must congiance to Him in laying down their contented with any happiness, that is given and bone and tissues are substituted for those you had before.

The hand with which you write, the brain which you exercise in think.

Life that is not to be crowned with importable to the property of the brain which you exercise in think.

The hand with which you exercise in think.

Life that is not to be crowned with importable to the property of the happy life. Take away eternity, and engaged in Christ's service. Jupiter is not better off than Without the hope of is less desirable than that of the

east of the field. Man may imprison and starve, may make a may imprison and starve, may wound and kill the body; but the pursuit of warfare they ported to be pursuit of warfare they proved they proved to be pursuit of warfare they proved they p ray. The temple of the body may be reduced to ashes, but the spirit that animated the temple cannot be extinguished. The body, which is from man, man may take away; but the soul, which is from God, no man can destroy. "The whence it was, can destroy. "The whence it was, and the spirit to God who gave it." As well might one born blind attempt to picture to himself the

beauty of the landscape, as for the eye of the soul to contemplate the upernatural bliss that awaits the righteous in what is beautifully called "the land of the living."—The

> HOLY SEE RECOGNIZES ESTHONIA

Rome, April 17.—(Special to London Catholic Times.) After having obtained recognition from France, England, Japan, and Italy, the Republic of Esthonia has secured acknowledgment from the Hely Sec. Negotiations have been carried on through the medium of Mr. Edward



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conferences which Mr. Wirgo had with Cardinal Gasparri, Archbishop Cerretti, and Mgr. Tedeschini, and lastly, on the eve of his departure for Paris, with Pope Benedict. The Holy See feels the greatest sympathy for Esthonia in the trials through which it has been passing, and it has very readily recognized its National Council provisionally until the Peace Conference pronounces definitely as to the regime under which the new State is to exist.

BAPTIST ADVANCE ON CARDINAL MERCIER

After having paid a fine tribute to Cardinal Mercier, the editor of The Baptist Advance, May 29, gives expression to his distress about what appears to him shadows in the glory of this great man. 'What a pity," says he, "that such a character and such achievement should be dimmed in their splendor by a theological announcement that is positively anti-Christian. In the Guardian of April 5th the following is quoted from the Cardinal: 'If I am asked what I think of the salvation of the brave man who has conscientiously given his life in defence of country's honor and in vindication of violated justice, I reply that without any doubt whatever Christ crowns his valor. Christian mothers, be proud of your sons. Suffer us to offer you, not only our condolence but our congratulation. Not all our heroes obtain temporal honors, but for all we expect the immortal crown of the For this is the virtue of a single act of perfect charity; it can saint.'

It is this statement of the Caron the glory of Belgium's hero. We clientele. would fain relieve the distress of our contemporary, for we believe that it has only an imaginary cause. First of all, Cardinal Mercier is a Catholic and therefore holds all the essential doctrines of the Catholic Church. Now it is Catholic teaching that all salvation is from Christ. That any demned in the condemnation of the Pelagian heresy; that man can make even a beginning of his salvation or, when once started, persevere unto the end on the path of salvation apart from Christ, has been rejected in the rejection of the Semi-Pelagian Nor is it likely that the erstwhile famous professor of philosophy at the Universty of Louvain did not realize the import of his pound Mohammedan or Shintoist doctrine, but spoke of such as expected salvation from Christ while ness by the fact that the editor nortality is not worth living takes to have been Christians; he

We go a step farther and would not only printed it ballow the same consolation for those of the Church on it. immortality, the condition of man believers in Christ who fought on the opposite side, if in their sincere conscience they thought they were fight. ing for right and justice and if in the pursuit of warfare they perpetion and made the supreme sacrifice in obedience to the call of duty. Nay, we would not exclude even the pagan soldiers from salvation; for Christ has died for all men, even those who have never heard of Him or come within reach of His distinctive gospel blessings. If in obsdience to their conscience and with sorrow for their past transgressions they voluntarily gave back their lives to their Creator whom they expected to meet, they had what we call implicit faith in Christ, and Christ's atoning death saved them in spite of their ignorance. The final test of acceptance with God is, after all, fidelity to one's conscience. Whether it is possible for a Mehammedan in his wars, considering both their aim and their method of warfare, to act with a sincerely good conscience, we know not

-God knows. There is one sentence in the Cardinal's statement that requires special attention: "If it be a fact," come down to us. If we question the Indian of North or South America on this point he will tell us of the happy hunting ground reserved in after life for the brave.

We may find nations without cities without the arts and sciences, without mechanical invention or any of the refinements of civilized life, but a nation without some presentment of the existence of a two Powers are the outcome of the conceived of that perfect charity; can atone for a lifetime of sins and make a sinner into a saint, what, then, did the for? We answer simply that Christ die for? We answer simply that Christ died to make that perfect would be valid, if the Cardinal had conceived of that perfect act of charity one out of their organization. They cannot keep such expressions out of their organization. They cannot keep such expressions out of their organization. They cannot keep such expressions out of their organization. They cannot keep such expressions out of their organization. They cannot keep such expressions out of their organization. They cannot keep such expressions out of their organization. They cannot keep such expressions out of their organization. They cannot keep such expressions out of their organization. They cannot keep such expressions out of their organization.

They cannot keep such expressions out of their organization. They cannot keep such expressions out of their language. Is it any atone for? We answer simply that Christ die for? A plague on journalism of this act of charity possible. The argument of the devil's craft for the dissemination of the most cordial nature between the content of charity of the cannot keep such expressions out of their organization.

They cannot keep such expressions out of their language. Is it any atone for? We answer simply that Christ die for? We answer simpl

ity as apart from the merits of Christ. But it is self-evident that he conceived of it as the product of Christ's saving grace. This is the Catholic doctrine concerning all our good works. They are good in respect to salvation only in as far as they are instinct with the merits of Christ, in as far as they are the fruits of His saving blood. There is absolutely no salvation from man or through man, but only from Christ and through Christ; and Cardinal Mercier had a right to be understood as speaking from this obvious Chris-tian standpoint when connecting s perfect act of charity with salvation.
"I am the vine," says Christ, "you are the branches: he that abideth in me and I in him, the same beareth much fruit: for without me you can do nothing" (John 15:5). Both posi-tions are unscriptural: to claim the power of bearing fruit without Christ and to deny the power of bearing fruit with Christ. In Catholic conception good works are the fruits of branches alive and fecund with the life of Christ, the vine. We hold with St. Paul that man is not justi fied by the works of the law (apar from Christ); and we hold with St. James that "by works (proceeding from the grace of Christ) a man is justified, and not by faith only." The Guardian.

JOURNALISM AGAIN

Evangelical journalism is the spice, however, apt to upset the stomachs of people endowed with ordinary intelligence and common honesty. Yet, as the vampire bat thrives on the blood of its victim, so do the editors of sectarian papers batten on calumny of men and insti-tutions instinct with uprightness.

There is the Herald and Presbyter for instance, repeating against the Church a monstrous lie, a clumsy forgery that is supposed to have appeared in the National Catholic Register, a paper that does not exist. To give currency to a bogus docu-ment after it has been repudiated again and again is bad enough, an act, indeed, that should make an intelligent or an honest editor hang his head in shame, but the pietistic editor of the Herald and Presbyter does worse than that, vastly worse than that; he pretends worse than that; he pretends such intimate knowledge of the non-existent National Catholic Register cels a whole lifetime of sins—it that he speaks of the imaginary transforms a sinful man into a paper as 'the influential organ of the Roman Catholic Church.' ine that for editorial honesty! With dinal's that, in the opinion of the Baptist Advance, casts deep shadows gence or the uprightness of its gence or the uprightness of its

Its slander of the Catholic Church finished, the Herald and Presbyter should complete its act of virtue by stepping forth and demanding from Our Sunday Visitor the \$1,000 offered to anyone who proves that National Catholic Register exists. The attempted theft of money would be no worse than the attempted theft of the Church's reputation slandered by the sanctimonious editor of a canting paper that preaches Christian charity in one sentence and writes wantonly of a venerable institution

in the next sentence. Why, even papers as far removed from the pulse of the life of the country as a Miami journal warned its readers that the sentiments ex-pressed in the forgery were clearly malice a basis for blatant vociferations that are only saved from vile-

The obscure Miami paper exposed 'is to end, it cannot be called a supposing that they have been the wretched fabrications long since so did many prominent Catholic so did many prominent Catholic papers, yet the Herald and Presbyter not only printed it but based slander

"It is God's plan [forsooth] that the Holy Father of Rome should be the temporal and spiritual head of his kingdom on earth." And would you believe it, the hope of the Church to dominate America "through the political power" is pinned to Joseph Tumulty, a K. C. of the 33rd degree! who through his "tact and holy zeal" has created warm friendship between the Catholic Church and President Wilson! These ravings should raise a laugh even amongst these dour Calvinists predestined to damnation but the Herald and Presbyter finds the forgery consistent with the "long record of political scheming machination" of the Church, and commits itself to this blithering

"The Roman Catholic Church is reserve seeking its own political preferment. Other churches are content to cultivate the great moral and religious virtues in the lives of the people to promote patriotism for the good of the country, and to contribute their sons to fill public place, with an unselfish desire to promote the public welfare. But whenever a Roman Catholic gets into a public office Romanists advertise the fact as one calculated to bring political advantage to their organization.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1919

THE BOLSHEVIST STATE SCHOOL SYSTEM

Two weeks ago we called attention to an article published in many leading papers which gave unqualified praise to the Bolshevist Government for its great constructive work in the matter of Russian education. For the first time in the history of the country," wrote the enthusiastic admirer of the Bolshevist school system, "all children between the ages of eight and sixteen are compelled to go to school." In pointing out that this might open the way for tyranny more odious than any made Bolshevism a byword and a hissing, we remarked that this great "constructive work" might become the most destructive and disruptive mothers of Russia tell you that ever menaced civilization.

A correspondent of the New York Times interviewed a Swiss woman school teacher who had just returned to her native country after a residence of eleven years in Moscow. Her years of residence and her professional interest in the schools make her testimony especially valuable.

It may serve to explain the appear ance in our press of articles like that of Frazier Hunt to quote these paragraphs:

Like all branches of the Soviet administration, the Department of Public Instruction in Moscow has two faces to the outer world: It press holds up to our admiration placid aspect of progres sive Socialism and modern pedagogic ideals calculated to impress foreign intellectuals favorably for Russia; it is a political machine driven by and engendering tyranny, cruelty, and Lunacharsky, Commissary for Public Instruction, is a consummate comedian. Trading on his former reputation as an exiled idealist and man of letters, he issues decrees instituting a system of education based on Tolstoi's principles, and publishes articles in the Soviet press expounding elevated theories and exhibiting a most tender solicitude for Russia's youth. All this is to hoodwink unsuspecting pedagogues and win the sympathies of simple-minded enthusiasts in for- there will remain in Russia thou-

eign countries. decrees and articles would suppose that Russia had been transformed into a children's paradise. But the entire civilized world. The brave truth is altogether different. There and upright men who are giving their exists but one type of school in lives in the crusade against the in-Russia today. This is officially the ternational criminals of Moscow are common school. It has three preparatory and four higher classes. The highest, the eighth class of the old Russian school, has been abolished. In each class there is an equal number of boys and girls, for -education is one of Lunacharsky's fundamental principles.

Many things about the Bolshevist system have a strange, familiar ring. The teachers, for instance, are forbid- didate was elected by over 15,000 at home. That ought to delight and muddlers of education. Our tions so that the by-election camlessons. They have no school books, as the old ones are considered Department of Education has been too busy issuing decrees and instrucclasses decide in true Soviet style what shall be taught. All educational questions are decided by the Scholars' Committees who sit side by side with the teachers and whose decisions are binding on the

ence is only one of degree.

absolute liberty in Russia :

"Religious instruction, of course, is strictly forbidden, and even i and conversations on philosophical and moral subjects are regarded by the Soviet authorities as counter-revolutionary and prohibited. This prohibition is particularly flendish because co-education in absolute liberty, as instituted by Lunacharsky, must inevitably lead in a primitive country like Russia, to re-volting conditions if moral guidance be completely lacking. But it is a deliberate part of the Bolshevist plan to corrupt and deprave the children in order to obtain a lasting hold over them and to train them as future propagandists of Lenin's material istic and criminal doctrine.

this Satanic system of To depravation belong 'children's balls,' which are arranged frequently in the schools by order of Lunachar The parents are forced to send their children to these dances which last until the early hours of morning Last Winter, in the streets of Moscow and Petrograd, it was painful to see the miserable mothers waiting all night In Montreal single copies may be purchased in the snow outside of brilliantly illuminated school buildings, where their boys and girls were dancing the tango and foxtrot. The teachers assist at these balls, but are not allowed to exercise any authority over the children."

The Russian school system thus laid bare will shock many who have long been advocates of secular education from which religion is deliber ately excluded. Those who have State in all matters of educational control should see in its working out alone has a legal name thrust upon in Russia where that vicious and her-Roman Catholic. In all acts of tyrannical principle may lead to. incorporation, in the phraseology of The correspondent continues:

cious criminal instincts and bestial lics. This was never considered a jealousy. All the children's time is very serious matter, so Catholics or every other outrage which has taken up with flirtation and dancing In the State boarding schools boys and girls are quartered out much objection. However, with

> There are no longer any children in Russia today, only vicious little

pleasure." on the Bolshevist movement as a form in these parts of the world. They of insanity peculiar to those far-off associate the term "Roman" with and outlandish people of Russia. the Latin rite and are unwilling to Yet every principle which they are to admit that they are "Roman" taught here through books, news. Ruthenian rite or the Roumanian papers and from the lecture platform, rite or the Syrian rite, etc. Hence yes, even in schools and universities, the law, for which we are not refor many years. And we have be- sponsible, in imposing on us a title come so absolutely befuddled over which we do not give ourselves, often 'the great constructive work' of Bolshevist schools; and we commend, we praise, we admire, without ever for a moment troubling ourselves to know what is taught in those schools. And here at home we -what the schools are teaching is an altogether secondary matter.

The correspondent whom we are quoting thus concludes:

The unfortunate children of Russia must be delivered from their Bolshevist oppressers and seducers before it is too late. Otherwise, Lenine may be finally overthrown, sands of boys and girls morally corgn countries.

Any one reading Lunacharsky's rupted, victims of the Bolshevist acrees and articles would suppose schools, who will be a future menace not only to Russia, but to the fighting for the children and mothers

nearer home?

EAST ANTRIM

There is no program of lessons, so crowned King of Ulster pointed out upon the west front at Rheims." the children of the four higher that it was the "duty" of Antrim voters to return Major Moore. The called no such disturbing historical Orange press contended that these facts. On the contrary, in St. notes" should then and there Paulinus settle the whole matter; but they didn't settle anything.

Another way of settling the diffi-We have not gone so far in independent Orange candidate) was America with regard to the place of offered £4,000 and the style, title and religion in education; but many are prerogatives of Resident Magistrate. There was in these parish churches, beginning to realize that the differthe great Unionist Constituency of continuous Church.

This is the State program of East Antrim" defeated Major Moore and elected Mr. Hanna. The daily Edward Carson which the RECORD noted at the time. That was when the House of Commons by an overwhelming vote informed the Ulster leader that his dictatorship in Irish matters was at an end.

If the action of East Antrim, in Unionist organization, in successfully repudiating Carsonite leadership is an indication of independent ism is about ended.

" ROMAN " CATHOLIC

Now, as in the time of St. Augustine, and in any part of the world, the Catholic Church is recognized by anybody and everybody as entitled to her name. Ask anyone, anywhere, where is the Catholic church? and you will be directed to none other than a Catholic church. The Catholie Church is the only Church in the world that is Catholic; no other claimant has ever secured a popular hearing; nowhere will the title Catholic be misunderstood. Yet in the British Empire, where sects may give themselves, the Catholic Church the statutes wherever rights or privi-The atmosphere of the Bolshevist leges or duties are defined, chools is impregnated with preco- Catholics are always "Roman" Cathoconformed to the legal custom within the same dormitory.

With tears in their eyes the olics of other than the Latin rite the legal title which has been thrust upon us has given rise to inconveniutes whose talk is of money and ence. Those of other rites have 2BWC d never been accustomed to the title On this continent we as a rule look | which the law imposes on Catholics putting into practice has been freely | Catholics. They are Catholics of the deal with Catholics of other rites. In their own countries these are known as Uniates, a title which emphasises the fact that they differ from their Schismatic countrymen inasmuch as they are united with Rome. In the legal sense they are. must have schools and more schools beyond all possibility of doubt Roman Catholics every bit as much as we of the Latin rite.—though they may be reluctant or even unwilling to so designate themselves.

The situation calls for patience and intelligence on the part of the Catholics concerned as well as on the part of those whose duty it is to administer the law.

ST. PAULINUS

From the Universe we learn that the Anglican Archbishop of York neophyte, a certain Mr. Martin, are visited Hornsea recently in order to dedicate a window containing images of Our Lady, St. Paulinus and other saints. There he improved the oc-In all this is there no lesson for us casion by referring to the churches of France and Flanders, shattered and ruined by the Huns. Whereupon the is to that extent most consoling, to In East Antrim at the general Catholics no less than to Protestants, election the orthodox Carsonite can- for it would have been tragic indeed if our famous pre-Reformation den to give children tasks to prepare | majority, the Sinn Fein candidate | churches on the East Coast had falpolling only 841 votes. The seat len victims to bombardment whether province, all under the jurisdiction many of our home-grown mixers became vacant soon after the elec- from sea or air. But when the Archbishop of York talks of Church fab-Russian friends go them one better. paign has been long and bitterly rics in connection with ruin and Catholic, viz., St. Vincent de Paul's They also forbid the teachers to contested. Speakers for Major shattering, it would be a chastening C. A. S., located in the City of Toronto question the pupils during the Moore announced themselves as thought for him to reflect that it was and having nothing to do with 'ambassadors" from Sir Edward not German gunners, but zealots of children outside of that city. The Carson; and it was even plainly in- the Protestant Establishment of rest of the province is covered not counter revolutionary, and the timated that if the Carson candidate which His Grace is an official, who by branches but by separate, indewere defeated Uister could look for wrought at least as much damage to pendent societies for each city and another Leader. Sir Edward him Christian Art in the Lady Chapel at county. Nearly all the officers of tions to teachers to publish new self sent at least two "notes;" in cones that are politically orthodox. the second of these the erstwhile unstances—as the former have inflicted ment Inspectors, who are the execu-

But the Anglican Archbishop re-

"He saw a picture of a predecessor the first Bishop of York, and now the Another way of settling the diffi-culty was tried. Mr. Hanna (the and yet, by the blessing of God, there was the same church preserved throughout all the change which the country had passed

men; it is the nice little Anglican press duly reported the result of this fad of "continuity." And the Uniexciting election campaign. Our verse opposes to the preposterous newspapers did not report another claim of "continuity" certain historivery significant defeat for Sir cal facts which reminds one of a tions? Yet in the eyes of the law, rightly regarded as a manifestation general was obliged to spend many our Public schools. weary and hot months in Texas on the Mexican border, the scorching monotony unrelieved by a fight. Later having made some derogatory spite of threats and bribes and the remarks about Texas, a Texan friend the jurisdiction of these societies. political thinking in North East general is said to have replied that impressionable years of the child's Ulster, the day of Carson and Carson | that was the only difference between life. Then there is positive danger society.

successor : facts of that saint's life are these He was sent by Pope Gregory the Great to carry to St. Augustine the pallium—the sign of Papal authority for his office of Archbishop of Canterbury; and in 634 St. Paulinus himself received the pallium from Rome as Archbishop of York. Succeeding Catholic Archbishops derived their authority in the same way, and no man ruled as an Archbishop in the English Church save by favour of Rome. St. Paulinus had the pallium; Dr. Cosmo Lang had advocated the supremacy of the assume any name they choose to not : from the point of view of Catholic authority and jurisdiction that fact is a sufficient answer to the line from the first Bishop of the See He is not a man in authority, but merely a "man in posses-

That's all the difference-St. Paulinus was a Catholic Bishon: Dr. Lang is an official of the Protestant Church as by law established in England.

THE SECTABIANIZING OF ANOTHER PUBLIC INSTITUTION

BY THE GLEANER There is a very widespread, popular illusion, which cometimes takes the form of a delusion, that our Public schools are Protestant institutions. This false conception has arisen from the existence in many places of Separate schools, and from the very significant advertisements for teachers that must be Protestant, sent to the daily press by school boards. The status of our Pablic schools, which are non sectarian and open to the children of all denominations, is too well known to require any explanation. We merely allude to this subject in order to show how a similar misconception has crept in in regard to another of our public institutions, to wit, the Children's Aid Society.

A newly appointed inspector of of an interview with the Toronto Times anent the case of a certain Mrs. Gill who was accused of unlawfully placing a child, committed to her care, in a foster home without the consent of the parent, made the astounding statement that the Catholic inspector had repeatedly visited and inspected Protestant institutions. It was quite evident that the institutions referred to by this zealous the Children's Aid Shelters. It was also evident that he wished to reflect discredit upon the one Catholic society of its kind in the province of which the child in question was a ward. We are not in possession of the facts of this particular case, but some in Universe remarks: "Yes, the contrast formation in connection with Children's Aid Societies throughout Ontario might interest and even surprise our readers.

There are fifty independent Children's Aid Societies in the of Hon. W. D. McPherson, Provincial Secretary. Of these only one is ment Inspectors, who are the executive heads in each case, are all Protestant, many of them Protestant bring children before the magistrates,

All this is very familiar to English | shelters, with but one exception, the | ments British capitalists were enmanagement and the employees are riched, and British prestige increased exclusively Protestant. Is it any in the affairs of the Celestial Empire, wonder that Mr. Martin concluded the part now played by Great Britain that they were Protestant institu- in eliminating the evil may be story attributed to General Phil of which he is the representative, of the power of conscience in the Sheridan. The famous cavalry they are non-sectarian the same as

It is time that our Catholic people awoke to the dangers that threaten effect upon Christian Missions in the faith of many of the unfortunate Catholic children that come under protested that apart from the climate | There is first of all the negative and the crudeness of its pioneer so- danger arising from the lack of a ciety Texas was a great State. The Catholic atmosphere during the most heaven and hell-climate and from the proselytizing proclivities of persons who under the guise of Here are the facts of history with charity interest themselves in the regard to St. Paulinus and his pseudo. religious welfare of these little ones. In our limited experience we have known, too, of some instances where the agent placed Catholic children in Protestant homes far removed from a Catholic church. Our readers know what schemes have been devised and how much money has been expended in trying to pervert the Ruthenians. Is it conceivable that the people who manifested such zeal in this case would let slip an opportunity of gathering into their camp English speaking children? Like their lineal descendants the Pharisees of old, they "go about sea and land to make one proselyte; they latter's claim to be eighty-ninth in go not into the Kingdom of Heaven themselves, and those that are going in they suffer not to enter.'

We have had some little experience with the workings of Children's Aid Societies. There is always a goodly number of women on the boards of management, good women but very susceptible to the blandishments of the minister who is out of a job and to whom an inspector's salary looks good. Twice we have seen competent layman voted down through the scheming of bigots and through appeals to the religious sentiments of the devout sex who rallied to the support of the ministerial candidate. Thus, little by little, a civil department that was intended to minister to the needs of all dependent children irrespective of creed, and which Catholics pay taxes to maintain, is fast becoming like the Y. M. C. A., an adjunct of the Protestant churches. Rest assured that no less sinister are the motives of some members of this department than are those of the Waldensian Aid Society of New York, that would Christianize the Italians with the aid of the Gould-Colgate millions.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

A MOMENTOUS occurrence or series of occurrences has just taken place the above department in the course in China which though forming an interesting commentary upon events of the past century have received little or no notice in the daily press of this country. The event, referred to as auspicious by certain Government officials, was the burning of over twelve hundred chests of opium valued at \$25,000,000. This was housed in British ware-houses at Shanghai.

> AT FIRST the Chinese Government proposed to sell the drug to a syndicate for the purpose of making antiopium pills, but this was objected to by the public as simply another way of perpetuating the evil. It was Howitt certainly had the ordinary ing without interruption for over then decided, on advices from Great Protestant notions of the Catholic Britain and the United States, to Church, and if at times he said hard completely destroy the existing things against her it was, as with Pacific. The sub Alaskan islands stocks by burning or otherwise. Charles Dickens, because he imagined and coast-line, which have been This operation was accordingly her to foster certain evils and super. American only for 52 years, should go carried out under the supervision of stitions which were repugnant to Canadian. a commissioner appointed for the him. But that he cherished bitter purpose. Farnaces were erected at Pootung; the chests were opened for ually is a charge which it would be cities of Dalmatin have different public inspection; expert chemists difficult to substantiate. were called in to verify the contents of the packages. The cremation was then proceeded with, and upon completion of the process salt water and other chemical substances were poured upon the ashes, which were then collected and thrown into the

two or three years. In all these Chinese succumbed to its allure thing less than justice.

affairs of nations as well as of individuals. The destruction of the opium evil will also have its due China.

FROM TIME to time venerable men and women of antiquarian tastes and Canadian Dalmatis, strangely simhabits are cited in the press as itar in geographical contour to the cherishing links with the past quite beyond the range of the ordinary individual. These are always interesting, especially when they relate to persons or events of historical significance. For example, Mr. Willis Bund, a well-known English antiquary, still living, knew when a boy an old lady who told him that her nurse's father, as a young man, was on duty on Worcester Bridge on the day of the battle. Mr. Bund also there are a number of very narrow and very deep inlets. The heads of quotes a local historian who knew an old inhabitant of his county whose grandfather heard the booming of the guns at the same fight.

Now, as the battle of Worcester. which Puritan chroniclers have termed Cromwell's "crowning mercy," was fought on September 3rd, 1651, this recollection, or series of recollections, cover a period of two centuries and a half-forming, certainly, very long links with the past. They aid in rendering Charles II. a very real individual to our modern apprehension.

THE PRESENT writer cherishes similar "links" which, though fall ing far behind those of the Midland antiquary yet bridge three centuries. His grandfather, who was born at the beginning of the nineteenth century. and whose memory is affectionately cherished, had vivid recollections of his grandfather who was born in 1735, and, as a lad of eleven, was personally present at the ill fated battle of Culloden. Also, he was accustomed in his youth to see daily an old man whose memory went back to the period of the English Penal Laws, who was a child when Bishop Challener died, and who had icans in the whole territory than personally received the Sacrament of Confirmation at the hands of the great Bishop Milner. These, in a a sense, are but events of yesterday, chiefly on Canada, the country is yet they call up interesting historical personages, and, as stated, tend to make them more real to us.

A PARAGRAPH has been going the rounds of the Catholic papers moralizing on certain "anomalies of history" in that sons and daughters of 'extreme bigots" sometimes become converts to the Catholic Faith. The conversion of Mary Howitt is cited as an example and she is described as the "daughter" of the "notorious | the inheritor of Latin culture on the author of the 'History of Priestcraft.

IN THE first place, Mary Howitt was not the daughter, but the loved and Dalmatia. loving wife of William Howitt, author of the book referred to. And in the guage and culture. Even today, after econd place the latter's book was not especially directed against the cities remain Italian Catholic Church, but is rather, as and culture. The Hint its title implies a "History of Priest, been Slav for 1,000 years. its title implies, a" History of Priestcraft in all Ages and Nations." To States proclaimed in his pillory him as a "notorious bigot" is manifesto, that the coast and islands, also, it strikes us, going too far. despite historic associations stretch

different vein. This seems to be clear from his wife's beautiful Autobiography. They were both Quakers the Turk. Zara cannot forget the by birth : William lived as such : died in Rome, and is buried in the Protestant cemetery there. One of his THE SMUGGLING or selling of daughters married Alaric Watts, a opium has for some time been celebrated art critic and writer, and banned in China. Additional regul- later became a Catholic. Mary Howministers. These latter investigate ations have now been formulated itt, the mother, resident in Rome in all cases within their jurisdiction, for totally suppressing the traffic, her old age, also became a Catholic, and the cultivation of the poppy has and by special permission of the and deal generally with all neglected been made a penal offence. All this, Cardinal Vicar of Rome was buried ature, architecture, sculpture and children, Catholics as well as Pro. as we have already remarked, forms beside her husband, not far from the testants, in their respective districts. an interesting commentary upon graves of Keats and Shelley. What In many places there are shelters in past events. When it is recalled William Howitt himself would have which the children are cared for that in the middle of the last century done had he lived longer is of course the professions and the higher until a foster home is found for Great Britian went to war with purely conjectural. We are perthem. Not a few Catholics are kept | China to force the opium trade upon | suaded nevertheless that to call him in these houses often for a period of her, and that in proportion as the a "notorious bigot" does him some-

THE CANADIAN DALMATIA

The Canadian Delegates at the Peace Conference have an excellent opportunity to urge a convincing ad hominem argument against Pres ident Wilson's Dalmatian Policy However the Dalmatian may ultimately be solved, the present argument, which deals with the President's Adriatic Note of 23rd April, 1919, remains unaffected. The argument may be summarized The United States possesses a

historic Dalmatia. It stretches from the south of Alaska proper, that is from the 141 parallel of north longitude, along the Pacific Coast to the Portland Canal, a distance of over 500 miles. This territory through out the entire 500 miles, includes all the islands, and a strip of mainland which follows the windings of the further inland than 10 marine leagues therefrom. In addition to the ordinary windings of the coast, all these inlets were claimed and obtained by the United States. the northern and larger half of Canada is excluded from the Pacific Ocean. It has no access to the sea, except through ports held by the United States. Yet geographically this sub Alaskan coast line and islands, now held by the United States, form as integral a portion of Canada as the coastline from Maine to Long Island forms part of the United States. This is the geographical argument. It applies much greater force against the United States in the Pacific than against Italy in the Adriatic. For Fiume and the Adriatic Dalmatia adjoin Italy, and are separated by mountain ranges from the States to the north of them. the Canadian Dalmatia is Canada's natural northern outlet and is over half a thousand miles from the United States

So much for geography; now turn to history. The Americans did not discover these north Pacific lands. The name of the principal island of the region—Prince of Wales Island—is a sufficient indication of this Neither were they its first colonists American connection began in 1867 when the United States bought it, with Alaska, from Russia, paying for both combined a little over five million dollars. Up to that year this territory contained no American in-habitants. By 1903, when the boundary line was defined by the Alaskan Commission, there were fewer Amerare Italians today in city of Fiume. Up to this day the number is very small, for apart from a few port towns, which depend as yet, practically uninhabited. this with compare The cities and some of the islands of years and Italian for 1,000 years. The Romans completed the conquest of the country the country 78 B. C. They built cities and introduced the Latin language and culture. St. Jerome was the greatest of these Roman Dalmatians. The cities still mained Latin, when, after the fall of Rome, they came under the Eastern Emperor. Constantinople later had to cede her rights over Dalmatia to Adriatic, namely Venice. just one thousand and fifteen years before the United States bought the Canadian Dalmatia, the doges of Venice possessed the title of Dukes of Till Napoleon overthrew Venice in 1798, the cities of Dalmatia remained Italian in government, lan The Hinterland has

The President of the United 2,000 years, should go with the Hin terland, and hence be Jugo-Slav The same argument applies to the with the Hinterland and hence be

Next consider the national and national, linguistic and cultural associations from the Slav hinterland. For exactly 800 years, that is HAD HOWITT known differently he from 998 to 1798 A. D., the standard doubtless would have written in a of the Lion of St. Mark proudly flew over these cities. For centuries Venice defended their Italian culture, first from the Maygar and then from 1346, nor can Venetian victory Ragusa forget that for three centuries she was an independent Italian Republic. The very names of thesecities are as Italian as their language. Their architecture was first Roman and then Italian, as existing buildings show. Italians consider the Croats and the Serbs as a culturally inferior race, and up to the present they have been. Certainly in literpainting, Italy attained a higher level than the Jugo-Slavs can ever hope to reach. Until recently the Italians had almost the monopoly of Italians to abandon these Italian cities and allow them to be submerged in a Slav State is to n what to most Italians seems, on this the fourth anniversary of Italy's enin the War, a nigh impossible ice. Consider now the Americans in the Canadian Dalmatia. have the same language, cus-and culture as Canadians. Annexation to Canada would cause but a very slight change even in their political institutions. They are few in number and have only recently arrived. From a national and cul-tural standpoint it ought to be a hundred times easier for the United States to hand over this territory to than for Italy to abandon her Dalmatian claims. A greater part of this Canadian Dalmatia is uninhabited, and hence the principle of self-determination, even if this applies to cities as well as to nations, can find there no application. Hence this could be transferred to Canada at once, without doing American sentiment. As regards the half dozen or so ports and towns, it their American inhabitants should object to a direct and immediate transfer to Canada, they could be put under the control of a joint Canadian-American Commission, acting if necessary with mandatory powers for the League of Nations, and at the expiration of say 25 years the future of this part of the territory could be decided by a plebiscite. If President Wilson wishes to apply this solution to Fiume, and has already it to Dantzig, in both of which the difficulties are enormously greater, surely it can be applied to Skagway. The argument of nation cannot be urged against a re deration of the sub-Alaskan

must be amended, because they offend the national rights of Can-The economic argument continue ada. Canada should be given the Pacific islands and coastline, the parallel between the Adriatic and the Pacific. President Wilson stated the case for a non-Italian control of south of the 141 parallel of north Fiume in his Adriatic note and the Slavs consider the Dalmatian ports Republic, which for the last 100 essential to their economic life. years has had Canada as its great-est friend among the nations, is big Italians, on the other hand, consider that without the possession of Fiume, Sebenico, and Spalato, the control of the Adriatic trade will never The Italian argument is Otherwise, its advocacy of the League of Nations, of the rights of small here a selfish one, but not more selfish than the American argument for the possession of Skagway, Dyea and to speak of President Wilson's Adriatic note, will be judged as in-Skagway is It is the only egress to the sea of the Yukon, a country larger than Italy. When northern British Columbia becomes populated, the economic disadvantages owing to the omic, strategic and legal arguments, lack of an egress to the sea will increase proportionately. The sub-Alaskan ports will wax at Canada's | convincing and cogent, Canada has expense. Canada would be quite willing to repay the United States what she paid for and expended in this strip of land. That should satthat one of the strongest arguments isfy America's claim.

boundary question.

The strategic argument is also an To Italy, which for twenty-five hundred years has seen northern nations descend into her sunny lands, the Dalmatian Coast of the Adriatic, is, like the northern Trentino, part of her necessary The Italian side of the Adriatic is low, shallow and open, and offers but wretched accommoda-tion for a naval force. Whoever controls the Dalmatian coast, with its islands and harbours, controls the Adriatic. Hence Italy's

Though less than one-twelfth the
desire to have a foothold there. The United States has no such reason for cossessing the sub Alaskan coastline and islands. Canada threatens neither the United States nor Alaska. Italy, in self defence, demands some of the islands and some of the ports of Dalmatia. The United States for no reason except thoughtless self-ishness, holds all the islands and all the ports of the Canadian Dalmatia. This territory is of vital strategic importance to Canada, but of practiof no strategic importance to the United States.

The legal argument, that is the ness of having been an essential factor in the victory? Victory cannot be won by ideals alone, argument from treaties, is the one which, up to the present, has diplomacy. most in 5. America's undisputed posses of all the ports and islands of Canada Dalmatia dates from a rious "Pact of London," the list true that as a rouse of the consideration by the capital suggested for consideration by the capital suggestion is adopted, will be carried to the capital suggestion is adopted, will be carried to the capital suggestion is adopted, will be carried to the capital suggestion is adopted, will be carried to the capital suggestion is adopted, will be carried to the capital suggestion is adopted, will be carried to the capital suggestion is adopted, will be carried to the capital suggestion is adopted, will be carried to the capital suggestion is adopted, will be carried to the capital suggestion is adopted, will be carried to the capital suggestion is adopted, will be carried to the capital suggestion is adopted to the capital suggestion in the capital suggestion is adopted to the capital suggestion in the capital suggestion i Italy's claim to part of Dalmatia here rests on the Pact of London of 1915. America's undisputed posses sion of all the ports and islands of ever won so great a victory. don," the is true that as a result
The old the War, Canada has had previous Alaskan award of 1903. British Russian treaty of 1825 did not clearly define the boundary be-tween Alaska and British North friends among the Allies, and has America. It stated that the line was found new markets. But it is usual for-a nation after a successful to follow the windings of the coast. tolobtain a reward in territory. Great and the range of mountains parallel Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Bel gium, Serbie, Poland, Bohemia to the coast, and in no case extend further inland than ten marine gium, leagues. Now there are a number of narrow inlets, with mouths less than land and others of our Allies, are six miles wide, which extended more than ten leagues inland. Canadian that most substantial and coveted of that most substantial and coveted of time in these cases should be drawn ten leagues from the mouths of the inlets. This would have given Canada some ports. The southern boundary was, according to treat the contract of the cont boundary was, according to treaty, the channel of the Portland Canal. to be obtained? The first step to Hence the four small islands at the given us a good example to follow. mouth of this Canal (i. e. inlet) as they lie south of the channel, clearly Premier Hughes, supported by the Australian Government press, and belonged to Canada. Yet for stratereasons they were claimed people, has consistently during the some American annexationists. War, and since the armistice, deboundary tribunal consisting of manded that Australia be given con gic reasons three Americans, two Canadians and trol of German New Guinea and of one Englishman, was appointed to the German sub equatorial Pacific decide the question, and met in Lon- Islands. He has been successful. don in 1903. The English member, Lord Alverstone, despite the protest of the two Canadians, united with demand, and have our national reprethe three Americans in a decision sentatives at the Peace Conferwhich gave the heads of all the inlets ence and League of Nations and two absolutely Canadian islands present our formal request to the at the mouth of the Portland Canal, to the United States. It is believed that the Hon. Rufus Choate, the American Ambassador in London, brought diplomatic pressure to bear on Lord Langdowne, and that this is brought diplomatic pressure to bear after in four continents, we must on Lord Lansdowne, and that this is look after our own. As a direct what induced Lord Alverstone to result of the War, we have developed change his decision in favor of the United States. The Hon. (afterward Dominion, having no say in Foreign

Affairs and having no international Sir) Richard Scott, a formerly Secretary of State for Canada, stated in a Canadian House of Commons, recognition, into a self-governing nation of the British Empire, acknowledged by Britain, and by for when this decision was announced eign countries, as a free nation capable of speaking for itself. If we fought as a nation we can talk as a nation. If our national delegates at Paris could not bring up vital ques-Canada has been sacrificed by land on the altar of American friend ship." This remains the conviction of the Canadian people to this day. The decision undoubtedly cheated tions affecting Canada's foreign policy—such as this north Pacific Canada of the two islands of Sitlan and Kannaghunut at the mouth of the Portland Canal, and deprived her of all the ports of this whole question-without the previous consent of non-Canadian statesmen, their presence there were but a half thousand miles of coast, even the ports of Dyea and Skagway

are over 100 miles in a bee line from

the Pacific, and about 170 miles by water. Yet these two ports of Dyea

and Skagway, are the only ports through which the gold and com-

merce of the Yukon, a country larger

than England or Italy, can reach the sea. If the egress to the seas argu-

ment applies to Fiume, it applies to

Skagway. Italy asks only for some of the ports and islands of Dalmatis. The United States jealously hold all the Pacific islands and ports for the

whole 500 miles north of the Dixon

Entrance. For the nation that engineered the Alaskan award of

of 1915, shows such an increasing

sense of moral rectitude, that one

will feel constrained to practice as

regards the Canadian Dalmatia, what he preaches as regards the

Adriatic Dalmatia. For, if the Pact

of London must be amended, because it offends national rights of

Jugo-Slavs, the Alaskan Purchase of 1867, and the Alaskan Award of 1903

longitude, as they naturally belong

anough and generous enough to par-

form this act of justice, or, at the

very least, to make some reparation.

nations of international justice, not

In addition to the geographical,

which even in the very brief

summary just given, are seen to be

another argument, of a somewhat

different nature. It is well known

urged by Italy in favor of her Dal-

matian claims is the greatness of her

War sacrifices. Half a million killed, half a million maimed, a province

Way then, the Italians ask, since

Italy at such cost has won her War,

should she be prevented from completing her national and strategic

frontiers Canada may argue similarly. She entered the War for in-

ternational justice nine months be

fore Italy, and two years and eight months before the United States.

she had more soldiers killed in

action than that country. The actual fighting our soldiers did

for the Allies was greater than that

done by the Americans. It was not till March, 1918, that the United

Our duty as Canadians is to educate

devastated and a colossal represent Italy's legacy from the War.

sincere and selfish.

to her. Surely the great America

, to cavil at the Pact of London

hope that America's President

mockery.

Surely the present is the time to act. A large part of the world is in a state of flux. Nations submerged for centuries are appearing on the sur face and proclaiming their rights Canada played a greater part in the War than half of the independent Allied nations did.

If Belgium, Bohemia, Greece, Serbia and Poland, press their claims day after day, in Paris, even claims against one or other of the Allied nations, and as a result have their aspirations in a large me realized. Canada should not fail to present her claim. If she does not at the very least, stake her claim now, it may go by default. It is a just claim, and should be pressed in a friendly spirit.

JOHN J. O'GORMAN. May 24, 1919.

THE HIERARCHY WILL and Fundamental Reforms. CONVENE SEPT. 24

CARDINAL GIBBONS ANNOUNCES FIRST ASSEMBLAGE OF ITS KIND SINCE COUNCIL IN BALTIMORE IN 1884

Washington, June 10.—Cardinal Gibbons, chairman of the general mittee on Catholic affairs and interests, has announced that he has issued a call for a meeting of the entire Jatholic hierarchy of the United States at the Catholic University here on September 24. It will be the first gathering of its kind since the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, which was convoked in

The general purpose of the conference as stated by Cardinal Gibbons will be to organize committees to study and work for the welfare of the Church and the country, particularly along social and educational lines. It will discuss not only puraly ecclesiastical problems, but social and educational problems involved in legislation under consideration by ongress; it will formulate a uniform Catholic policy and co-ordinate as far as possible, diocesan activi-

Meetings of all the Bishops of the country, with the express approval of Pope Benedict, will be held annually henceforth for the discussion of Catholic affairs. At these a general programme of Catholic activities will be outlined to carry on which it is proposed to raise a fund of millions of dollars.

The idea of the general conference of the hierarchy grew out of the recent meeting of prelates at the cele-bration of Cardinal Gibbons' jubilee. The project was approved by Archbishop Cerretti, then, on a visit to the United States. Archbishop Bonzano, the Apostolic Delegate, and Cardinal Gibbons. Subsequently it was formally approved by Pope Benedict in a letter to Cardinal Gibbons.

States had a larger army than Canada overseas. Even in the last 100 days of the War, from August 8th, to November 11th, the Canadians Preparations for the meeting next September will be made by a general committee, the members of are Cardinal Gibbons, chairman : Bishop Muldoon of Rockford, Ill., vice-chairman; Bishops Schrembs, of played a more vital part in the act-ual fighting. Is Canada to have nothing as the result of this War Toledo : Glass, of Salt Lake City and Russel of Charleston.
The general committee will meet except over 60,000 dead, a gigantic War debt and the proud conscious-

from time to time to arrange a full programme for the conference, the

Among the subjects tentatively suggested for consideration by Cardinal Gibbons are the raising of a fund for the Holy See, home foreign missions, the Catholic University, Catholic education in general the Catholic press and general legislation.

DEAD HEROES REMEMBERED

Bramshott, May 28th, 1919.

The officers and men of the 11th Canadian Infantry Brigade have not been unmindful of their comrades who have fallen on the battle fields able space to it in his recent message who have fallen on the battle fields of Flanders and France. Approximately 700 Roman Catholics of the 54th, 75th, 87th, and 102nd Battalions assisted at the Requiem High Mass sung in the Catholic Army Hut, Bramshott, on Wednesday morning, May 28th, for the repose of the souls of the officers, non commissioned officers and men of the Brigade who have paid the supreme price in the European War. It was an inspiring to behold the Catholic Hut filled to overflowing with men who And one could not be

by the Rev. Father P. Relly. After the Gospel the celebrant of the Mass section of the program, would go far to remedy these evile, but the fundatic spirit displayed by their generous response to the call to a spiritual required is the ownership of the control of the control

duty. The men were exhorted to be ever mindful of their obligation to those martyrs who now sleep in heroes' graves, and the propriety of instruments of production by the your power nevertheless to have workers through co-operation and your priest. Give sufficient funds to the Extension Society for the education our industrial system short of this tion of a Priest: \$1,000 will do the heroes' graves, and the propriety of organizing a sort of spiritual association was impressed upon them. The members of that organization should comprise the Catholic strength of 11th Brigade - the object, to unite in prayer for the repose of the souls of those of whom it could truthfully be said, "greater love than this no man hath, that he lay down his life for his friends." A number of men received Holy Communion at the Mass.

RECONSTRUCTION

REV. JOHN A. RYAN, D. D., SPEAKS ON BISHOP'S PROGRAM

Rev. John A Ryan, D. D., of the Catholic University, responded to the ast, "The Catholic War Council Program," at the banquet, held at the Hotel Sinton at the close of the first exemplification of the Fourth Degree in Northern Kentucky on Sunday, June 1, Dr. Ryan said in part :

The positive part of the Bishops Reconstruction Program discusses three principal groups of subjects; Social Agencies and Problems, created during the War; Minimum Standards of Life and Labor; and Ultimate

Because of their stablizing influence upon the industrial workers of the Country, the bishops strongly recommend the continuation of the National War Labor Board and the National Employment Service. They lay stress upon the necessity of this action because national governmen-tal action is almost practically essential to deal adequately with the readjustment of working conditions, and to avoid a dangerous prevalence of unemployment as the millions of enlieted men are discharged from

service.
They cordially endorse also the Government's provision for land colonization, since it will provide profitable and healthful occupation for returning soldiers, and increase the supply of food stuffs, thus contributing to the reduction of the high

cost of living.

The bishops maintain that the beyond the rate of increase in the

cost of living.

They admit that high prices should be lowered, but they suggest that, instead of compelling the bread winner to suffer by the process, the Government should enforce the anti-monopoly laws, or even enter into competition with monopolies, that can not otherwise be controlled, until such competition forces the profiteers cease exploiting the people for

extertionate gains.

The bishops recommend co operative stores, conducted by the breadwinners, in order to eliminate the series of profits, exacted by the various middlemen between the producer and consumer.

The demand for these standards is based upon the sound moral and economic principle that there is a definite lowest limit of decent and reasonable conditions of life and labor. To compel or permit any group of workers to go below this level is to wrong them and society. However difficult it may be to determine what is full justice for the wage earner, this minimum plane of well being is certainly the right of every laborer. The things that it includes were stated in a general way twenty eight years ago by Pope Leo III.; and they have been described in detail by several organizations since that time.
In order that they may be realized,

programme for the conference, the work of which, if the Cardinal's sugcontinuously by a permanent bureau, against sickness, accident, invalidity, unemployment and old age, until such time as wages will be sufficiently high to enable the workers to make this provision for themselves labor participation in industrial management; vocational and the abolition of child labor.

No argument is needed today to convince fair-minded men that all laborers should have at least all these advantages, nor that the only way of getting them is through legislation. The demand for labor par-ticipation in industrial management more or less new, but it has been exploited considerably in the last to Congress, and Otta Kahn spoke favorably of it in his address last month at Carnegie Institute. doubtedly it is necessary not only for industrial peace, but in the industrial feudalism is neither democratic nor efficient.

The bishops discuss briefly three ity with which fundamental changes, that must be brought about, even though all We must brought about, even though all laborers should be provided with the conditions included in the minimum. conditions included in the minimum All religious can trace the dawning of so generously and voluntarily answered the call to an obligation of charity towards their dead hero in production and distribution. Some fathers and mothers. It is standards of life and labor. They their vocation to the religious are, first, notably increased efficiency life to the influence of good comrades. And one could not be convinced that every member of that congregation realizes his duty as a Catholic to pray for the eternal welfare of those who have fought and fallen for the sake of humanity.

The Mass was sung by Father Chas. A. Fallon, O. M. I., chaplain of the lith Brigade, and was assisted amount of waste and inefficiency. The reforms, advocated in the second We have a choice number of young the lith Brigade, and was assisted.

The reforms advocated in the second We have a choice number of young the lith second was a control of the lith second was a control of the lith Brigade, and was assisted. of the industrial experts, who have necessary that parents cultivate the by the Rev. Father P. Kelly. After The reforms, advocated in the second

factory and permanent.

In the second place, labor as a whole must receive a larger income, which can be brought about through the particular reforms already men tioned.

Finally, the excessive incomes of a small minority of privileged capital ists can be ended through anti-monopoly laws, public regulation of the charges of public service corporations, and heavy taxes on incomes excess profits, and inheritances.

The program has been called radi-cal and even Socialistic by some Catholics, as well as by capitalistic critics generally. Such persons take good care not to specify the measures that are Socialistic. As a matter of fact, neither the particular reform of the minimum platform, nor ultimate proposals deserve to be called radical, in the sense of unsafe or unreasonable. They are the only alternative to a much more radical

program.

The authority of the program has been belittled in some interested quarters, but the fact is that the bishops, who issued it, represent the Catholic hierarchy of the country. All those, who accept its principles and proposals, can now be assured that never again will selfish or hireling critics be able to discredit them by calling them "heretics" or "Socialists." We, who have long believed in and fought for these doctrines are now orthodox.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

MORE VOCATIONS

The Catholic Church Extension Society expends each year a goodly sum of money for the education of young men willing to undertake mismary work in Canada. We see in this work one of our most fruitful labours. The ordination of a priest for missionary Canada means the salvation of thousands of souls and their preservation within the fold of the Church. We are eager to further present rate of wages should not be reduced, because it has not increased beyond the rate of increase in the financial aid for the prosecution of their studies. Two difficulties are in the way. Vocations are not num Two difficulties are erous and the funds at our disposal are not large. We feel however that given the supply of vocations to meet the demands of the missionary dio-ceses, God in His Goodness will so dispose generous souls that the Carson was defeated. be forthcoming in abundance.

Does the lack of vocations indicate that Catholic parents are deficient in bearing their obligations in this We would not say respect? But we will say that the old Catholic spirit has taken wing and fled away from too many of our Catholic homes. The holy and admiral practice of family devotions has ceased as has also the custom of reading in common spiritual books. In our memory these were very common practices in Catholic homes. It may be that with the flight of these religious exercises from the homes came weakness in faith and crarity and a lack of eagerness to do special service for God. How many parents and the national board gave pray to have a priest or nun in the family? Some, surely; but is it a habit? We don't think so. We heard a priest of long experience say from the ignorance of Belfast before a short time since: "In twenty now! He pointed out that, while years not one Catholic father has the cost of English education

urged his only son to follow his vocation to the Priesthood. The father was approached by interested friends who held forth that the perpetuation of the family name was sufficient cause why the son ought to remain in the world and marry. This true Catholic father answered: The greatest glory of our family shall be, if God so wills it, that for His honour and for the love of the Catholic Church we are willing to extinguish our line and name at the foot of the altar of Christ.'

All Catholic parents are not actuated by so holy sentiments. Very often the departure of a young hymns joyfully see their daughters enter the married state "for better or for worse." This can be explained or for worse." This can be explained terest of increased production. In- in no other way than that Catholic parents in thus acting are giving expression to the Protestant mental. ity with which they are unconscious-

We have a choice number of young

glorious work.

RHV. 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....\$1,988 75 MASS INTENTIONS Annie McDonald, Truro..... E. G. P., Ottawa.,

CONSTANTINOPLE TO BUILD MONUMENT TO THE POPE

London, May 15.—The East has nade a remarkable comment on the s attitude toward his activities during the West's attitude toward the Pope War. War. A subscription has been opened in Constantinople to erect of that city in honor of Benedict XV., as the great Pontiff of the tragic days of the War and the benefactor of the people of the East, with out distinction of race or religion. The proceeds will be handed to the Holy Father's popular representative. Monsignor Dolci, who has made him self beloved by all classes.

The list of subscriptions is headed by the Sultan, the Prince Heir to the Khedive of the president of the delegation of the Georgian Republic, the Armenian and Gregor ian Patriarchs, the Chief Rabbi, the Directors of the Imperial Ottomon Bank, the Committee of the National Ottomon Credit, the Railway Society of Anatolia and the Turco Hellenie societies. Already some seventy five thousand Turkish pounds have been subscribed. Monsignor Dolci is acting as Apostolic Delegate to the Arch diocese of Ispahan, Persia, and in that capacity he has appointed provisionally Padre Aristide Chatelet, superior of the Lazarists, as vicar general of the archdiocese.

THE CARSON BILL DEFEATED

Catholic Press Association

London, May 15.-There were some interesting passages in the house of commons on Friday last, when the primary education Belfast bill, a easure introduced by Sir Edward arson was defeated. The debate. which was lively, resolved itself into a contest between Catholics and Protestants, in which the former heavily scored. It was admitted that in rich and progressive Protestant Belfast, eighty one schools were in an unsanitary condition and ought to be destroyed, leaving 28,000 chil dren without schools; and it was also admitted that there were 18,000 children without any school accom-modation whatever at the present time.

Mr. Devlin, in a fine speech pointed out that the accusation that Catholics were more generously treated than Protestants was not true. Catholics raised a third of the amount needed for building a school rperience say from the ignorance of Belfast before now! He pointed out that, while years not one Catholic father has asked me to say Mass that his son or daughter might be a priest or nun, if God willed it so."

I propose the following burn year, and that Scotland by £1,660,000 with a population equal to that of Ireland, the increase for Irish education was only half a million. That dedicated to the service of God. We heard of a nobleman who eagerly urged his only son to follow his testants of Relfast would not recommend to the propose the following burn subscription.

SACRED HEART BURSE Previously acknowledged... \$2,000 and the propose the following burn subscription.

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SACRED HEART BURSE Previously acknowledged... \$2,000 and the propose the following burn subscription. testants of Belfast would not pro-vide schools for their children, there was ample accommodation for the Catholic children of the city, who were the children of the poorer section of the community and he gave figures to prove his words and to In memory of Sister, M. M. prove the sacrifices, which such a work had entailed. To make the Belfast corporation the educational authority was to destroy the fruits of all that sacrifice, for it giving lambs to the butcher. The house did not realize there were 100,000 Catholics in Balfast out of a population of 400,000.

T. P. O'Connor spoke on the sup posed intolerance of Catholics and the real intolerance of Protestante, procession. Yet, parents to the droning of organs and the singing of hymns joyfully see their days. school in Ireland which had not one nooth, at Blackrock College in the National University; but where in Belfast would you find a Catholic teacher in a Protestant school?

Belfast schools were a scandal, Previously acknowledged..... \$100 50 especially in such rich community but the way to remedy that was not to attack hisbons and priests of the Catholic Church and place Catholic schools under a Protestant authority, which had already tried its hand at superseding Catholic managers with Protestants.

In the end, as we see, the bill was talked out and failed to pass, the house being very keenly with the Catholic members.

Rosary said in sweetly fosters the home life which was one of the most beautiful fea-tures of the Christian family in the

"Story It" on a **TABLET**

That was a beautiful custom which had its origin with the ancient Greeks, in which the pathway of the funeral procession was thickly strewn with flowers.

But however beautiful to thus manifest our love, "flowers of the field" soon perish.

There is a strong desire on the part of many just now, to commemorate in some abiding manner the sacrifices recently made by our "Immortal Brave."

Why not "Story it" on a tablet upon the walls of Church, College or Club?

Such "Bronze Memorial Tablets" as we now produce in our own workrooms are more enduring than the walls upon which they will find a place.

Designs and estimates cheerfully submitted.

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FATHER FRASER'S CHINA MISSION FUND

Almonte, Optario

Dear Friends,-I came to Canada to seek vocations for the Chinese Missions which are greatly in need of priests. In my parish alone theus of priests. are three cities and a thousand villages to be evangelized and only two priests. Since I arrived in Canada number of youths have expressed their desire to study for the Chinesa mission but there are no funds to educate them. I appeal to your charity to assist in founding burses for the education of these and others who desire to become missionaries in China. Five thousand dollars will found a burse. The interest on this amount will support a student. he is ordained and goes off to the mission another will be taken in and so on forever. All imbued with the Catholic spirit of propagating the Faith to the ends of the earth will, I am sure, contribute generously te this fund.

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

I propose the following burses for

Previously acknowledged... \$2,978 74 Christmas Island. Mrs. C. C. Bartlett, Orillia friend of the Sacred H. P., East Point.... M., East Point. 2 00 East Point .. Lover of the Sacred Heart. 1 00 East Baltic QUEEN OF APOSTLES BURSE

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HOLY SOULS BURSE Previously acknowledged..... \$261 00 LITTLE FLOWER BURSE

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We have got a habit of thinking

FIVE MINUTE SERMON

BY REV. F. P. HICKEY, O. S. B.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST

GOD'S CARE FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL "There shall be joy in heaven upon that doth penance." (Luke xv. 7.)

This chapter of St. Luke, my dear rethren, begins, "Now the publicanc and sinners drew near unto Him to hear Him. And the Pharisees and Scribes murmured, saying,

This man receiveth sinners, and eateth with them." And immediate-ly Jesus took up their word, and showed how God does receive sin-ners, and how He has a tender care of each individual one, by the parable of the sheep that was lost.

The Gospel leaves no room for doubt on this point, and it is well for us lovingly to realize it. What ruin is brought on those who doubt or disbelieve it! The young and the disbalieve it! The young and the careless, timid and miserable, after their first falls into grievous sin seeing that nething has come of it are tempted to think that God has not the care and the watchfulness over them that they kad been taught to believe. At first they affect bravery they do not feel, but by degrees their conscience callous, and they say with The despendent, relapsing sinner and the poor penitent, after years of wandering-are they not tempted to think that God has given them up, has no interest in them, that individually they are lost from before His sight? What a blessing and a help do they loss who doubt or dis-believe that God has a special, lov-ing care for their own individual

Would that such might take this parable of the skeep that was lost and think it out. He spoke Who was doing this very thing for each of our erring souls. "What man of you that hath an hundred sheep: and if he shall lose one of them, doth he not leave the ninety nine in the desert, and go after that which was lost until he find it? And when he hath found it, lay it upon his shoulders, rejoicing; and coming home, call together his friends and his neighbours, saying to them, Rejeice with me, because I have found my sheep that was lost?" Then our Lord speaks straight to the heart of each of us, revealing the parelle in it us, revealing the parable in its on true light. "I say to you, that own true light. even so there shall be joy in heaven upon one sinner that doth penance. Who can be so blind of heart as not to recognise his own wilful soul in that erring, lost sheep? or ungrate ful enough not to asknowledge Who that faithful Shepherd is Who has searched for him in the foul ways of siv, and when He found him, lay upon His shoulders, no reproaching, chiding, but rejoicing—actually rejoicing—that he was found and could be brought home in

The past tells us how true this is, and has been many and many a time. What has been done in the past, when we knew not and cared not, we may be quite certain will be done for us in the future, if we turn to God, do penance, and strive to keep from sin. Yet so many are cowards, as they look forward to the struggle and battle of life. But there is the mistake: we are not all alone and left to our own feeble re sources in this striving against evil and temptation. The Shepherd is there, and it is our own wilful disobedience and self-will that leads us astray. If we wander, then we shall be alone, then we are sure to come to grief. Even with the Shepherd near us, oftentimes we shall stumble and fall and be hurt, till we grow and disheartened. It seems always going back to confession in shame and confusion, with the same list of mean and petty and selfish offences, even when we have thought that we had tried our best. But, oh! if we have grown despondent and reckless, how much more grievous the falls we have to own to! Then it is that our Lord's most gracious re-echo in our souls, shall be joy in heaven upon one sinner that doth penance." How many, in heaven now, are there from having taken comfort and strength from these blessed words! They have known what it is to lose heart, to think that they are all alone in the struggle, that it is of care to no one what becomes of them; but the figure of the Shepherd has appeared before them in the gloom, they have felt His strong, loving hands lift them and place them on His shoulders and bear them home. May we ever think of Him thus, and remem ber His consoling words!

God, then, has a loving care of each of us, and wants us to play a manly part ourselves in life. And the great penitent, over whom once the angels had rejoiced, St. Peter had families. He instructed all himself, in the Epistle, tells us how Catholic prelates and priests in the the great penitent, over whom once like men, but not as if we did it of our own power. No; "Be you humbled," he says, "casting all your solicitude upon Him, for He hath solicitude upon him, for He hath care of you." He tells us of the enemy, not to intimidate, but that we might be alert and "watch, whom resist ye strang in faith." And he would have us know that we have to suffer and so win our way to heaven. "The Ged of all grace, when you have suffered a little, will

HOW TO GET RID OF RHEUMATISM

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When I had given up hope of ever being well again, a friend recom-mended 'Fruit-a-tives' to me and after using the first box I felt so much better that I continued to take them; and now I am enjoying the best of health, thanks to your

wonderful fruit medicine". W. M. LAMPSON. "Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c.— or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

chief, knows not how the victory is turning, nor how it has been won. He has only to obey, be brave, be patient. So it is with us: God is watching us, and sees the daily conflict between our souls and evil. Let us put all our trust in Him; He will have care of us. St. Bernard says: "The devil suggests evil, we refuse consent; and as often as we resist we overcome the Evil One, rejoice the angels, honour God, Who quer, and strengthens us lest excites us to fight, helps us to con-

THE POPE AND THE WAR

A very violent attack on the Pope and his policy of neutrality during the recent War has recently been pub-lished by The Living Church, a Protestant Episcopal journal. Among other things the Papacyis accused of baving been an unmitigated despotism whilst it was a ruling power in secular affairs. It is accused of being guilty of "cruelty, corruption, obscuraatism and brutality." The seizure of Rome by the Italian army heartily welcomed by all the Roman citizens excepting "a group of soured ecclesiastics." It is finally alleged ecclesiastics." It is finally alleged that during the War the Pope was consistent advocacy of measures in the interests of the Central Powers, and of silence in the presence of their colossal crimes.

The decided improvement in the relations between the Vatican and France, an almost equally favorable the kingdom of Italy, and President Wilson's visit to the Holy Father, show not the faintest reminiscences of any unpleasant feelings due to the Pape's enforced neutrality during the world conflict. There is, in fact, no basis for this malevolent attack on the papacy. Bishop Keiley of Savannah has embodied in a recent pastoral to his diocese a perfect defense of Pope Benedict's attitude during the War. The Bishop takes occasion heartily to praise President Wilson, and he sees in his suggest-ions to the Peace Council a truly Ohristian sentiment of justice tempered by mercy and wholly void Christian

of the rancor of vengeance. The Bishop calls attention to the exclusion of the Pope's representative from the Hague convention in 1899, quoting Leo XIII's prophecy an international catastrophe, ever the future may bring forth, they [the nations of Europe] will find in us,

by the grace of God, neither connivance nor fear." interposition with the belligerents the Holy Father obtained from them

It is to be observed that the the exchange of many thousands of permanently injured prisoners of war. He followed this up by securing the internment in Switzerland and Holland of many more thou-

boy." Well does Bishop Keiley say that scarcely a month passed but that Pope Benedict did some great that Pope Benedict did some great and public good thing calculated to mitigate the horrors of the conflict.

The question of the justice or injustice of the War turns largely upon Belgium's rights to neutrality. Bishop Kelley's summary of the Pope's attitude is so tersely put that we must beg leave to quote him:

"Why doesn't he protest against

Why doesn't he protest against why doesn't he protest against the conduct of the Germans in Bel-gium?" Well, the King and Cabinet of Belgium have publicly thanked the Pope for having so protested, Cardinal Mercier thanked him also

for his protest.

In a public address the Pope used these words: "It belongs to the Roman Pontiff, whom God has made Supreme Interpreter and Vindicator of the Law, to proclaim before all men that no possible reason can make lawful any violation of

The Belgium Minister thereupon

addressed a Note to the Cardinal Sec retary of State, asking him if the viola on of justice of which the Holy Father had spoken had reference to the German invasion of Belgium. The Cardinal Secretary of State replied, and from his letter I quote the following: "The German Charcellor himself recognized that in the invasion of Belgium was committed a violation of neutrality contrary to international law, justifying it merely on the score of military necessity. It is true that Germany has since published documents by means of which she claims to prove that previous to the War Belgium had failed in the duties of neutrality. which at the time of the invasion no longer existed. Even admitting the German point of view, it must always remain true that on the confession of into Belgium with the consci of violating its neutrality, and therefore committed an injustice. . . . The violation of the neutrality of

Belgium, carried out by Germany on the admission of her own Chancellor contrary to international law, was certainly one of those injustices which the Holy Father strongly reprobated." The Pope sent a strongly worded protest to the Bavarian Government against the deportation of St. Cyprian could write in the third

returned to their homes.

In July, 1915, Pope Benedict XV. said to Mr. Laudet: "I strongly condemn the martyrdom of the poor Belgian priests and so many other on which light has been Cardinal Mercier told the Belgians what the Pope had done for them and he added: "If after all this Belgium is not satisfied I am afraid her spiritual piety tempts her to excess of spiritual hunger." and he adds that in giving him his photograph the Holy Father wrote on it. We assure you that We are always with you, and that Weshare your grief and anguish inasmuch as your Cause is our Cause.'

The pastoral of the Bishop of Savannah, in our opinion, deserves a place in the record literature of the War. His Catholic width of vision and poise of judgment are everywhere manifest. Only in the most bigoted Protestant circles do we perceive any flare back from the general verdict of the world in approval of the Holy Father's neutral policy.— The Missionary.

THE REUNION OF CHRISTENDOM -

Several Protestant prelates of the United States have gone on a junket to Europe and the Orient in the general interest of Christian unity and with the particular purpose of inviting delegates to attend a Pan-Christian Conference to consider the possibility of the reunion of Chrispledge. Of all the neutral nations, tian churches that have been divided not one protested the Germaninvasion in the course of centuries by schism of Belgium. Benedict XV. alone in the whole neutral world did not connive, and felt no fear, but promptly and visited the centre of Christian unity vigorously called Germany to ac at Rome, after interviewing leaders count for violating the sanctity of of the Greek and Oriental churches treaties. He furthermore addressed the whole Christian world at the approach of Christmas, 1914, begging of State, and by Pope Benedict the warring nations to agree to a personally who evinced great interest truce. In the following January he in their mission. His Holiness is sent another appeal, imploring a brief cessation of hostilities. In February he directed a day of prayer wished for than to be expected until to be observed in all Christendom for the return of peace. The following May he proclaimed three days of fasting and prayer for the same sacred purpose. Soon after by direct to the proposed World Congress of sacred purpose. Soon after by direct to the proposed World Congress of sacred purpose. Soon after by direct to the proposed World Congress of sacred purpose. He can never, without

It is to be observed that the Protestant sects in America have become extremely active since the War in movements towards federation of the work, and other sects are dividing the world into zones of influence all and mandatories for their respective activities along social and human-itarian lines. It is evident that the We have to quit ourselves warring nations to pay special attentian lines. It is evident that the ton to as if we did it of tion to all prisoners within their protestant denominations are aware reach, and actively to facilitate their correspondence with their homes and kindred. One result of this was the tracing of one thousand cases of myleonary where the tracing of one thousand cases of the sandal caused among the leathers when fitty-seven varieties of battle of life. But a true from the west and caused among the leathers when fitty-seven varieties of the mappear in one community, all claiming to be the true Church of for the west and caused among the leathers. have to suffer and so win our way to heaven. "The Ged of all grace, brought into some relation with this when you have suffered a little, will papal charity, as a Canadian Orange-Christian union is for these dissident man asked me to communicate with the Vatican and get information of the Vatica establish you." (1 Pet. v. 6 10.) the Vatican and get information of Common platform of faith and discipning the plans and stratagems of the and missing. The Pope found the Church founded by Christ.

Modern Protestantism has wand ered so far away not only from the Catholic conception of the Church but also from the ideas of the days of its founders such as Luther, Calvin and others, that it can scarcely be called Christianity at all. Wednesday's papers carried a dispatch from London stating that Dr. Newton, pastor of the Temple of London, argued that the church of the future will not be so much a place of wor ship as a place of companionable gathering. A movement has been started in the British Protestant churches to allow smcking by men and women at the services. We are all aware of the awful stunts pulled off in the non-Catholic churches in California, including jazz music and preachers in shirt politics and everything but religion. Even the soldiers were disgusted with the Y.M.C.A. brand of religion and gave it absent treat-

The Protestant sects have drifted farther and farther away from the essentials of Christianity since they separated from the body of Christ, and have landed in naturalism and rationalism. The Bible alone as a rule of faith has failed since they denied the divine teaching authority of the Catholic Church. Protestantism and private judgment have given rise to the Christian Science and Spiritualist movements and the religious anarchy of the present day.

The separated brethren have only the vaguest idea of what a church and real unity mean. They reject the Catholic doctrine on the stitution of the Church as a perfect society founded by Christ, although the analogy of the unity of nature points to one Christian Church. ideal of Christ was to have all His followers united in one universal her own Chancellor, Germany went Church where there arould be one flock and one shepherd teaching to all nations the things He commanded. Our Lord instituted a a Church for the salvation of men as an object of obedient faith. art Peter," He said to His first Vicar on earth, "and on this rock I shall build My Church." St Paul refers to the Church as the body of Christ of which He is the head, having one Lord, one faith, one baptism. Hence Belgiaus, and in deference to this pro-test thirteen thousand Belgiaus were returned to their homes.

Century: "God is one, Christ is one, the Church is one." Thus the Divine Founder of the Church "God is one, Christ is one, prayed, according to His Apostle St. "Not only for these do I pray but for those who shall believe . . . that all may be one as Thou Father in Me and I in Thee, and that they may be one in Us.'

Unity is one of the distinctive Church established by Christ. The Catholic concept of the Church is that of a society of men united in the profession of the same faith, in the munion of the same sacraments, joined under the rule of legitimate pastors headed by the success. St. Peter, the Bishop of Where Peter is, there is the Church remarked St. Cyprian. Thus the Church has a triple unity by faith, liturgy or cult, especially the Supreme Sacrifice of the Mass, and by government. It was Christ Who so constituted His Church by divine charter that the members are joined in a perfect society having its own end, means, laws and regimen.

Pope Leo XIII., that far-seeing and prudent Pontiff, in his encyclical issued in 1894 on the "Reunion of Christendom" exhorts the separated churches to return to the bosom of the Mother Church from which they have wandered far away like prodigal children. The Holy Father states that some of these sects now urge a union of brotherly love. He answers. How can hearts be united in charity when minds do not agree in faith? How can they be united to Christ the head it they are not members of His body which is the Church? Let us all meet in the unity of faith, His Holiness states, and of the knowledge of the Son of God. The Church as common Mother calls you back to her to worship God together united in perfect charity by profession of one Gospel, one faith and one hope

A CHRISTIAN VACATION

Christ never goes on a vacation. Voe would it be for us, if forgetting us brief space of time.

great spiritual danger, throw down the reins by which he keeps the wild beast within him under control.

It is good to give the body a vacation, a change of atmosphere and denominations. As it money could environment, so as the better to conquer the world to Christ the grapple with the problems and diffi culties of life. Vacation is a time of re-creation, when we build up our strength for the battle of the morrow and prepare ourselves by new sights and experiences to inject fresh zest into our lives.

A hard working man needs a change. His nature cries out for it. It is a furlough in the great

But a true vacation is only a rest ing worse.

Therefore, the good Catholic, when away on vacation, will be just as punctilious about his religious duties as he is while at home. Rest cannot

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on a Sealed Packet is Your Safeguard.

And the reproving voice of conscience exorcises true rest.

Protestant ministers Frequently laud the fidelity of Catholics on vacation to their religious duties. They cannot understand why Catho lics at the seashore or summer resort go out of their way to assist at Mass on Sunday and to receive the sacra-ments. But Catholics know that fidelity in these matters is absolutely necessary if vacation time is to be a true season of peace of mind and -Rosary Magazine.

SICK CALL STIRS LONDON

WHO SUMMONED PRIEST ? C. P. A. Service

London, England.—A very unusual incident is causing great interest in London circles. One of the Ora-torian Fathers was visiting a lady who was sick, and was advised by physician to leave the administration of the last sacraments to the following morning. He agreed, leaving a message that he should be sent for in case of danger.
About 4 a. m., while it was yet

dark, a figure which the priest took

be had when the mind is worried. to be that of the father on night duty entered his room and told him there was a telephone sick call for him. The father dressed hastily and chid-ing his confrere for not turning up the lights to the church, secured the holy oils and Blessed Sacrement and went to the house. After being kept nearly a quarter of an hour he admitted, found the lady almost extremis," and administered the last rites just in time. He thanked the nurse for telephoning him, but she said that she did not know who had done so; she had not.

The next day, happening to meet the father on night duty, the priest apelogized for his curtness of the previous night. But the father not only denied having come to his room but pointed out that there had been no telephone call that night, a state ment which was confirmed by inquiry at the exchange.

Thus the matter is unexplained and it can only be conjectured that the angel guardian of the lady in question was responsible for the prompt attendance of the priest.

The priest had no idea at the time that there was anything supernatural about the visitor who came to rouse him, and the case, while Catholics put their own construction on it, is being sniffed from afar by the psychi-

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as Absorbine, Jr., is highly concentrated.
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They do me wrong who say I come no more
When once I knock and fail to find

you in; For every day I stand outside your And bid you wake and rise and fight

Wail not for precious chances passed way, Weep not for golden ages on the

Each night I burn the records of the day, At sunrise every soul is born again. Laugh like a boy at splendors that

have sped;
To vanished joys be blind and deaf

and dumb : My judgments seal the dead past with its dead, But never bind a moment yet to

Though deep in mire, wring not your hands and weep,
I lend my arm to all who say: "I

No shamefaced outcast ever sank so But yet might rise and be again a

Dost thou behold thy lost youth all Dost reel from righteous retribution's

blow?
Then turn from blotted archives of And find the future's pages white as

anow,
Art thou a mourner? Rouse thee from thy spell! Art thou a sinner? Sins may be for-

morning gives thee wings to flee from hel!, Each night a star to guide thy fest

to Heaven. -WALTER MALONE

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Being patient with cranky neigh-

Promptness in keeping promises. Putting the best possible construc-tion upon the doings of others.

—Union and Times.

THE CATHOLIC LAYMAN

Our nation needs badly today the good Catholic layman, the man who lives up to his religion, or manfully strives to do so. He is needed in the home, the native source of obedience and reverence, of respect for law and order, of mutual charity and forbearance. Christian marriage, the basis of the home, grows daily more rare outside the Catholic Church, and the dread consequences of its decay are only too visible in the ideas, the character and the moral annals of the upcoming gener-

The good Catholic layman is need ed in the public service of the community, where the dictates of commorality and the command. ments of God are too often set aside for private gain and to the detri-ment of the rights, progress and left his companions and turned aside,

sanctity and power, where the word that the flood had made great ravages clergy and assures the respect and be perceived through the broad exgood will of those who are yet outpasse of dark, pulsating water. side the fold, but are daily more deeply moved by the unity and harmony and growth of the great reached the bridge. At Graverolls silence and desolution greeted him. that made necessary the mediaval other habitations also. Water began knight, to stem the deep current of to appear in the roadway. There pure secularism and naturalism that | was no one in sight. Everyone had tend to sweep away the last remnants of Christian life and order, after counted faithfully on meeting him which there is nothing but a renewal the immoral and cruel paganism

of antiquity.-Msgr. Shahan. THE REWARD OF PRAYER

Recently four of us were talking of prayers to different saints and of the answers to the prayers we had experienced. We are four middle aged people and have had the usual indifferent experiences as to success and happiness in life that falls to the lot of those who are not born to set through the windows that the sancthe world on fire with their brilli-ancy, nor to make it over by some wonderful process they have invented. "I do not like to tell my experiences exactly," said a quiet voiced man, "because I fear criticism and time has not dulled the satisfaction I feel for one of the most perfect answers to prayer I have ever heard. My parents were merely For a moment Pierre hesitated, not well-to-do people and a false business move took every cent of their living. My father died very sud-But only for a moment; the Blessed brother to his home in New York. tabernacle and carry it with him to One after another of my brothers Rigny.
and sisters left for some employment But now another situation was to One after another of my hothers Righy.

and sisters left for some employment. But now another situation was to that seemed to scatter the family be faced. The key of the tabernacle of his family the priest kneeling at unfulfilled quest.—P. T. Olton.

like grain is sown from the sower's hand. I drifted about the neighborhood, accepting any kindness given water was rising: it was fast growing me, feeling hitterly, my position but not knowing which way to turn to become self supporting. I looked and felt like an outcast. One night there seemed to be no matches. At I crept into the church and prayed. Perhaps I would better say I talked to God and I prayed to the saints. I fell asleep, and that night I was a guest in the house/ of God. The caretaker found me in the morning and was disposed to be anything but kind, but presently something above his ankler. Fortunately the I was saying seemed to reach him and he gave me breakfast and after street, besides being built on a slight land. I had washed my face, he gave me money to go to a certain town to a man we will call V. Martin. This man gave me some work to do and and seized the ciborium. But when I soon grew independent and was spoken of as a good business man. I married, and I have felt that another possible to take a single step. ers I made in the old church when

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

CORPUS CHRISTI

(THE LITTLE FLOWER STREWERS) Dear, children, kiss your flowers, and fling them at His feet: He comes, the Lord of flowers, of all

things fair and sweet. His glory all is hidden, but who He is you know:

Then throw your flowers before Him, and kies them as you throw.

YOU WILL NEVER BE SORRY FOR Yet envy not the flowers that die so sweet a death— One heart's fond sigh is sweeter than rose's perfumed breath.

More sweet than sweetest incense the tears of love that flow, The thrill of faith that mingles with every flower you throw. Yes, let your flowers be emblems of

holy thoughts and prayers That from your hearts are springing —for hearts alone He cares, Oh! may your hearts before Him with loving worship glow, While thus you throw your flowers

and kiss them as you throw. Ah! soon the rose leaves witherwe, too, like flowers must die, But in the heavenly springtime shall

bloom again on high, That God unveiled beholding whom 'neath these veils we know. And at whose feet, dear children, our

flowers, our hearts, we throw.

A BRAVE LITTLE BOY The village of Graverolls, was on about forty families. There the vicar of Rigny went several times a week to say Mass in a little chapel. Pierre Hureau, a boy of eleven, always served the vicar's Mass. He was now ready to make his first Communion, after having from his

infancy shown unusual piety.

On the morning of January 28, when Pierre crossed the bridge on his way to school at Rigny, he re-marked that the Seine was rising rapidly, but the village was situated on an elevation above the river, and he had often heard his father and mother say that it was in no danger whatever from a flood. At 4 o'clock happiness of the people.

He is needed above all in the Church, where the grave sacrament.

Thus it happened that he was quite al life of her faithful laity is the alone when he came in sight of He at once perceived of God falling on ardent and humble since morning. As far as he could hearts, bring forth fruit a hundred see before him, the fields were inunfold, and where the growing multi tude of her devoted children inspires thought to be free from danger, the confidence and resolution in her tops of the trees were all that could

> on the usual route from school. They could not have thought, of course of the detour he was in the habit of making every day to pray a few moments in the little chapel.

And thus they had missed him. Pierre looked about him. The water had not yet mounted to the floor of the bridge; there was time for him to return to Rigny, where he would be sure to find his family. But as he passed the chapel he saw tuary lamp was still burning, and he knew that the Blessed Sacrament must be there. Doubtless the sacristan an old resident of Graverolle, had forgotten in the haste of departure, and the vicar would not come again until to morrow. To morrow and my mother, long an Sacrament must be saved. He rewas taken away by her solved to take the ciborium from the

before long I was mightily interested he reached the chapel door, he found in farming and I really made it pay. himself in the water almost up to his

spoken of as a good and in a good another married, and I have felt that another blessing answered my prayers. My benefactor in dying left me considerable property. I vowed if God let me become a respectable member of society I would give liberally to the walfare of others and I have, but I must be shown that is and the water had already that; and the water had already Everything I am and everything I reached the level of the first step of own is a direct answer to the praythe communion rail. He turned to the altar, whereon, hidden in the ciborium, reposed his Lord and his I was a desolate, homeless and half starved boy."—Catholic Sun. God. For a moment a spasm of anguish convulsed his soul. Must he perish, there, all alone? No, our Lord was with him. Tears began to roll down his cheeks. He knelt close to the altar, in front of the ciborium. He prayed but time passed slowly—oh, so slowly. And it was dark and cold.

breast and he slept, without letting go his hold of his treasure. Meantime the water remained stationary.

somewhat subsided, a small boat containing a priest with two oarmen, made its way to the submerged village of Graverolle. They advanced toward the chapel, the door of which they found open, forced by the winds and the waves. The water was still so high that the little boat could ride upon it easily. All they could see as they passed the aisle, was the tabernacle, on top of which sat a pale, boyish figure, his head sunken on his breast. In his hand was clasped the ciborium.

" Pierre!" cried the vicar. There was no answer. The boat and Times. came nearer.
"Pierre!" again spoke the vicar.
"My dear Pierre."

In a moment one of the boatsmen had the boy in his arms, lifting him into the bottom of the boat, while the priest took the ciborium from his loosening clasp. Pierre slowly opened his eyes. There was a heavy blanket in the bottom of the boat—a large, warm blanket, on one half of which they laid him, throwing the other half over him. Oh, how delicious it was, that feeling of warmth, of release, of companionship! He opened his eyes slowly and gazed into the kind face of the priest above

Pierre, are you cold?" asked the

vicar.
"Not now, Monsieur l'Abbé,"
answered the feeble, tired voice, in a

Are you hungry? "No, Monsieur l'Abbé," came faint-ly from the trembling lips.

"Will you have a morsel of bread and a sip of wine? We have a with us. We thought perhaps to meet some poor sufferers on the way, but had no idea we should find you here. Your parents are searching for you averywhere. We searching for you everywhere. We came for the Blessed Sacrament. A Gentle and womanly, yet with the few drops of wine now, my little courage of soldiers leading a forlern

No, no-not that !" murmured the

boy. What, then?"

pointed to the ciborium.

heaven. They were full of tears. "Yes," he said, "you have deserved it well—the bread of angels, I will give you the God for Whom you

They heard the murmur of a prayer, while his face shone with a light

not of earth. "Come," said the vicar, 'let us hasten back to Rigny that his parents may see him once more. They are

The boat floated out of the chapel into the broad stream that had once been the main street of Graverolls. The sun shone out radiantly; Pierre opened his eyes to its soft, ineffable The priest lifted the boy's head to his knee.

I feel so happy now, mon Père,' he murmured, with a sweet smile and a look of gratitude.

his bedside, the boy opened his eyes BOYS! GIRLS! EARN GODD

for the last time.

The mother sobbed aloud. Pierre felt for her hand and laid his own upon it; then, closing his eyes he heaved a faint sigh, and his pure soul took its flight to heaven.—The

TRYING TO IGNORE GOD

Sentinel of the Blessed Sacrament

Again the vexed question of the agency which won the War is bobbing up tenaciously in the daily press without, seemingly, any prospect of a solution that may satisfy the seekers after the truth in the matter for the sake of truth. "Gasoline" is the latest agency that is claimed to be the determining factor. Marshall Foch is quoted as having said that "the will to victory" constituted the irresistible force that conquered. The great soldier does not believe in anything of the kind. He knows well that man's power or will counts as nothing in such cases. The Kaiser's "will to victory" was con-Kaiser's "will to victory" was con stantly before the eyes of his be-fooled battalions. The great Marshall takes no credit to himself as to the winning of the War. His victory he attributes to the united prayers of the millions of little children who in response to his special appeal. assembled at Mass to offer their Holy Communions to the Almighty Disposer, in one grand united peti tion for success in the War as a means to the attaining of peace. This fact has been given out, more than once, before the world, but the infidel press brazenly attempts to The water was now creeping into the sanctuary. Pierre climbed upon the altar shelf, where he remained the altar shelf, where he remained the shelf, where he remained the shelf shalfs battle flag, it is well known, is shalfs battle flag, it is well known, is moments. The water was now rising above his feet. It crept along the Stripes, symbolizing the aims and shelf where he crouched. With a hopes of the United States of America. There are a good many people the along the shelf where he ciborium in one moments. The water was now rising side by side with the Stars and above his feet. It crept along the Stripes, symbolizing the aims and tabernacle. There he sat, with it pressed to his heart, still praying. At length, his head fell upon his breast and he slept, without letting to his head of his troown. Many half of his troown. the fallen Spirit, their master. the prayer of the millions of chil Next morning, when the flood had dren all over the Catholic world, asked for by Marshall Foch, has wor out over the efforts of Satan and his hosts, and caused the laurels of victory to be borne to the shores of the United States at the very moment

> invisible to mortal ken. The truth that is emblazoned high in the firmament of Time, as the law of the whole Universe, visible and invisible, remains now as ever "Man proposes, but God disposes." It is sufficient.—Catholic Standard

est and the star of hope became

LINCOLN'S TRIBUTE TO NUNS ON CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL

The model of the memorial to the nuns of the battlefield to be erected by the Ladies Auxiliary, A. O. H., was recently submitted for inspection. On its marble face will be sculptured the figures of ten nuns, representing the various Sisterhoods engaged in nursing our soldiers during the Civil War. Highly artistic as this group promises to be, it will hardly surpass the simple eloquence of the words to be inscribed on the reverse of this noble monument. They are Lincoln's own tribute to our Catholic Sisters:
"Of all the forms of charity and

benevolence seen in the crowded wards of the hospitals, those of some Catholic Sisters were among the most efficient. I never knew whence they came or what was the name anything I have ever seen in art, so long devoted to illustrations of love. among the suffering and the dying hope, to sustain them in contact with such horrors. As they went from cot to cot, distributing the "What, then?"
"That, if I may," pointing to the ciborium—"if you will, non Père, before I die."
"Ah my child," said the priest, bending over him and marking the control of bending over him and marking the glassiness of his eyes, the exceeding waxen pallor of his face, the blueness of his trembling lips. Again the boy dren, all the loved ones he was soon The priest raised his eyes to to see again if he was obedient and patient. How many times have I seem them exorcise pain by the presence of their words! How often has the hot forehead of the soldier the opened the ciborium and laid the Sacred Host upon the tongue of the dying boy. He closed his lips softly with a smile of gratitude.

They heard the murmur of a present the soldier grown cool as one of the Soldier bathed it! How often has he been refreshed, encouraged, and assisted along the road to convalscence, when he would otherwise have followed. which these unpaid nurses filled his

The same tribute can once more be paid today to the thousands of Cath-olic Sisters of every nation whose deeds of sacrifice and heroism are written in the hearts of countless soldiers of the World-War.—America.

There is an old saying, "As long as there is life there is hope." We can change that and say just as truly, "As long as there is hope there is life." Without hope, without desire, life soon fails, because life is but a

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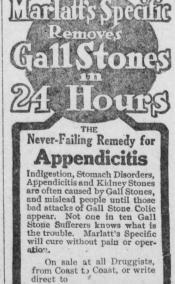
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FATHER FRASER'S LETTERS FROM CHINA

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

Taichowfu, China, Aug. 25, 1917. Dear Friends,—In my last I began the narrative of the martyrdom of four Chinese Beatified. I shall

finish it in this. The same evening the soldier re-The same evening the solder returned to the prison bearing a letter, food, clothing and the good news that the widow Martha Wang had offered to act as their servant.

Blessed Martha Wang was born of pagan parents in Hin-y towards 1812. After the death of her husband and without children, she moved to a town near the Catholic Seminary One day a farmer, pointing to the missionary Father Faurie, said to her: "The priest you see there came from thousands of miles away. He left father and mother, brothers and sisters, friends and everything to come here and save our souls. Do you not wish him to save yours also?" These words were a revelation for Martha. She prostrated herself at the feet of the missionary and weeping declared that she also wished to become a Christian. She kept her word with all the tenacity vivacity of her strong and

ardent nature. Every day she paid a visit to the missionary for instruction and on her return home imparted the good news to others, thus gaining her nephew and niece to the Faith. She was filled with such veneration and gratitude towards the missionary that she wished to cook his food for him and weed his garden. When she met him she would make a profound genuflection, like St. Teresa who used to kiss the ground where a

Some years after her baptism, jealous of the privilege of city people to the missionaries there. She was placed in the orphanage to help the sisters in the kitchen and laundry in which she took upon herself the hardest work. Upon the completion of the Grand Seminary the rector summoned her as cook and here she remained until the persecution broke out and the Seminary was destroyed. When she heard of the arrest of the Blessed Chang, Chen and Lo she hastened to the prison to help and console them. In spite of all the obstacles placed in her way by the enemies of the Faith she visited them received for them from the mission. The hard The three confessors of the Faith are few. wrote to the Rector of the Seminary

as follows:

"Ever since she succeeded in approaching us we have not seen her once with dry eyes: she is always weeping and we cannot console her. She would willingly give her own life to save ours and several times she has begged from our persecutors the favor of dying in our stead. The soldiers take pleasure in seeing her weep. One evening they told her that we were to be executed the next morning. She could not close her eyes all night and before dawn she stood weeping at the door of our she stood weeping at the door of our tears of gratitude she welcomed me, prison ready to go and die with us. The mandarins will end by arresting her too. The soldiers push herabout brutally, sometimes they will deride her, at others beat her. They insult God and holy things in her presence. They enter her house and steal the fowl she prepares for us.

that they could continually com-municate with their superiors, dispersed here and there by the sudden persecution and let them know their condition, which indeed was sad

They were put to the question with torture as ofsen as ten times a day and separately. "They wish," they wrote," to make us apostatize at all costs." One day a mandarin des-cended into their cell and began relating that now not one Christian existed in the whole province, that the church and seminary had been destroyed, the bishop and mission-

they, "for the church nor for the bishop, nor for the other Christians; but for God alone.'

But if you do not renounce this

us to die of hunger."
No wonder that so much suffering,

moral and physical should greatly 12; at Harvard, 442, with a failure of undermine their health. The first 13; at St. Louis University, 585, with to fall ill was the servant Blessed a failure of only 9. All the examina-

Lo; but in spite of the many wounds that covered his body and prevented him from sitting or lying down he continued joyful, calm and resigned. Then Blessed Paul Chen became gravely ill, but he also bore his sickness with such calmness and perseverance as to astonish his companions who knew him to be of a rather timid and easily impressed disposi-

The 29th of July the blood-thirsty General Tien signed the death warrant for their decapitation, which was quickly carried out the same morning. While the three martyrs were treading the way of their calvary the soldiers espied Blessed Martha Wang, who, ignorant of what was happening, was engaged in washing the prisoners' clothes. Running over they seized her by the hair and pushing her along shouted:

"Willingly, Willingly!" promptly replied the holy woman and joined the martyrs' cortege.

Arriving at the place of execution all four knelt for a while in prayer for the last time on earth. One and the same Faith united them in a studying Catholic doctrine, brought heroic act of charity towards God, to this course by the simple incident to whom they offered themselves in holocaust; one and the same torture Australians, Americans and some united them in supreme sacrifice; one German prisoners all attending Mass

and the same crown of glory awaited them in Heaven.

The story of the beautiful lives and deaths of the Chinese martyrs, of whom over twenty have been raised to the altar under the title of Blessed, is refreshing especially in be had Blessed, is refreshing, especially in these times when the whole Catholic world of missionary endeavour has its eyes centered on China; when Ireland is launching a gigantic beautiful, very reasonable and very mission to this great nation and America is on the eve of entering this field of labor also. Truly may we say with St. Francis Xavier on his leaving Japan for China, that on the conversion of China depends the conversion of the rest of Asia.

This War with its orgies is also helping white people to think less of themselves and more of the yellow, brown and black.

A young Irish missionary in China writes: "Mine is indeed a labor of love. The more my work increases writes: the more exultantly do I acquiesce to the burden it entails. It was always my wish and prayer to offer my years in the sacred ministry, as a little gift to the great Lord of Gethsemane and Calvary, who gave His life for us. What more glorious work could we be engaged in than preparing this great harvest of souls for the divine Reaper?

"It pains me and causes me no of hearing Mass daily, she moved to the capital and offered her services naked fact that it is difficult for one alone to sufficiently cope with the harvest that is to be reaped. Converts are on the increase but, sad to say, missionaries are on the decrease. As you know, the seminaries and Religious Orders in Belgium, France terrible European conflict now rag ing. Here in this vicariate majority of missionaries are Italians and since Mars raised his voice in the plains of Europe we have not received a single missionary. in the last two years three have departed to receive their eternal every day and brought the food she reward as good and faithful servants. received for them from the mission. The harvest is ripe but the laborers

The longer I remain in this mission field, the more enamored I

prison ready to go and die with us. | at the same time crying out, 'Yes, I But nothing can daunt her; she sees only us, she thinks of us alone."

It way by means of Blessed Martha and the above mentioned soldier that they could continually com.

The faith and resignation of that pious woman impressed me deeply. Bed-ridden for many years, devoid of all the comforts of the things of earth, lying on a bed of straw, she bore, patiently and resignedly, the cross Div Providence had meted out to her.'

Your faithfully and gratefully J. M. FRASER

REMARKABLE RECORD OF ST.

LOUIS UNIVERSITY

While Catholics do not directly minimize or depreciate the value of their own educational institutions, it very frequently happens that we are stroyed, the bishop and missiones beheaded.

"We are not Christians," said
sy, "for the church nor for the
hop, nor for the other Christians;
That such an attitude is not only uncalled for, but shows a culpable ignorance of facts is strikingly illustrated by a recent comparison of the "We are ready to die," they of St. Louis University, a Jesuit institution with perhaps two of the At length no one was permitted to enter the prison to comfort the three Confessors of the Faith. "Martha," they wrote, "is always spying the propitious moment to bring us aid, but she does not always succeed. The soldiers receive the food she brings but eat it themselves, leaving us to die of hunger."

No wonder that so much suffering. During these years the total number of medical graduates at Johns Hopkins was 444, with a failure of 12; at Harvard, 442, with a failure of 13; at St. Louis University, 535, with 13; at St. Louis University, 535, with 14; at St. Louis University, 535, with 15; at St. Louis University, 535, with 16; at St. Louis University, 535,

tions were held before State Boards where partiality was out of the ques-tion. Each school stood on its own merits. The record of the Dental School is covered was the property merits. The record of the Dental School is equally gratifying. During the same period, 1910-18 Harvard graduated 294 dental students and registers 38 failures. The famous Dental School of Baltimore (Johns Hopkins has no dental department) had 362 graduates with 100 failures. St. Louis University, however, had 436 graduates with only 26 failures. The figures speak for themselves.
It is because facts of this nature are
not better known that an appreciable number of our Catholic young men are peopling the professional schools of non-sectarian institutions.

THE LOGIC OF CATHOLICITY

An American soldier abroad who had never given much thought to religion, accepting the rather indefinite creed of his family, Baptist on one side, Presbyterian on the other says the Catholic Advance, is now and receiving Holy Communion from the Catholic chaplain of the camp. The logic of a universal Church as opposed to one purely national came home to him even the prisoners were not foes to be hated, but human beings, brothers in Christ to be helped. One creed, one Fold, one Shepherd suddenly appeared to him as something very no man is a foreigner, and that truth seemed to him the ultimate logic of religion.-Catholic Transcript.

NEW BOOKS

We beg to announce the publication of two new important books. The first is entitled: "Sermons on Our Blessed Lady," by Rev. Thomas Flynn, C. C., author of "The Master's Word in the Epistles and Gospels,' which has been so eminently successful. The Ecclesiastical Reviews aid of this work: "The author's departure from the beaten track decidedly is a step in the right direc-

tion." Price, net, \$2 00, published by Benziger Brothers, New York.
The 'second book is another novel by Isabel Clarke, entitled! "Whose Name Is Legion" Little! Name Is Legion.' need be said about any book from the pen of this brilliant writer, who has been acclaimed the greatest Catholic novelist of the pres Every one of her books is received with delight. Price, net, \$1.85. Published by Benziger Brothers, New

OBITUARY

PATRICK J. FALLON

The death occurred at Erie, Pa., on May 21st, of Patrick J. Fallon, youngest son of the late Robert Fallon of London Tp. Deceased, who was in his thirty-fifth year, was an electrical foremen, with the Green Electrical foreman with the General Electric Co. and it was while engaged in his work that he met accidental death.

Although his death was sudden as lived long enough to receive last rites of Holy Mother Church. Deceased was an active member of the Knights of Columbus. Besides his wife and one daughter he is survived by his mother, Mrs. J. Fallon, who resides in Windsor, sisters, Mrs. N. Dumouchelle, Mrs. H. Peltier of Windsor, Mrs. W. Carrothers, Chicago; Mrs. H. Kinsella, Detroit; also Sister M. Josephine, London, and Sister Fallon of Hotel Dieu, Chicago, and two brothers, Charles of London Tp. and Robert of Toronto.

Ont., on May 24th.

May his soul rest in peace.

CADOTTE.—At her late residence Massey Sta. Ont., on Friday, May 30th, 1919, died suddenly, Honorine, the widow of the late Auguste Cadotte. Aged seventy-six years. May her soul rest in peace. May her soul rest in peace.

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land, Ont. Apply: stating salary and experience to Laurent Lesage, Sec., Little Current,
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T. Bouvrette, S. J., Pastor at Waubaushene, Ont.,
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