WHY! WHY! WHY!

BY THE OBSERVER Anneying experience has made us all quite familiar with the selfsatisfied person who has always on his lips the word, "why." It is hard to tell what grounds he has for self-satisfaction. One would naturally suppose that a man who is only happy when raising a question about anything and everything in the world, would find little occasion for self-satisfaction. But the fact seems to be, that he imagines he has said something wonderfully sensible and helpful when he has questioned something with an emphatic "why;" and that's the reason, we suppose

for his feeling so good. Listen to him wherever you go; wherever men do congregate. He loves to get placed in a crowd, or a group. One or two listeners will do him if he can't find more. He will even confer the doubtful favor of his questionings on even one hardpressed hearer, rather than endure

the suffering of holding his tongue. Hear him, then, on a railway Hear him, then, on a railway English papers called "a startling train, in a hotel, in any sort of speech" of his at the London Nation gathering. A railway train is his best hold. The smokingroom of a Pullman is especially favorable in opportunities for him. You want your smoke: you can't smoke anywhere else; and if you fled you couldn't go far; and he could easily overtake you. So up he pipes.

Why is this train late?" The question is an interesting one: your wife, or your business, is your wife, or your business, is largest police force in the world in proportion to population." And he ciples you are inclined to condemn a public-service company anyhow. He doesn't tell you why the train is late. His, not to answer questions ; not even his own; his, only to ask them. He says, "why?" If he has been doing this sort of thing for any considerable length of time, he has become expert in giving just the tone and emphasis to his "Why?" that may be expected to arouse a certain irritation in the hearer, as a hint of

Nobody answers him; unless a train officer happens to be within hearing; and the Whysters are not at all fond of propounding their conundrums in the hearing of those who might be able to answer them. The Whyster, when you get him in the developed type, is not looking for information. He only wants to raise a question which he cannot answer himself; and he doesn't really want anyone to answer it; because if his questions were

That's what I want to know—Why?' It set them out in elaborate detail, The average citizen not being a with dates, names, and localities. financier, the rights and wrongs of They total 58 murders committed by England's representatives in Iradian the soldiers go unsettled; certainly the querist has no idea of attempting a solution. So he passes on a solution. So he passes on.

"I don't understand," he says, "why the coal miners are always talking about striking? Why are they always wanting to strike?" A patient fellow-traveller suggests that British crime in Britain-quoting some of them may not get enough wages. "I know," says the pesthe doesn't know - "I know: but

What do you think about it yourself?" asks the man sitting next self?" asks the man sitting next him, who has read page one of his offences of malicious injury to propnovel six times, but hasn't yet had a erty, on which the English Govern chance to find out what it says. The ment strongly relies in its arraign professional question-asker turns on him a haleful are: "I'm not statistical returns of such crimes him a baleful eye: "I'm not a miner, am I? Never saw a mine. statistical returns of such crimes from Scotland, whose population is mearly equal to Ireland (about 800,000 nearly equal to Ireland). But I've a right to information, haven't I? And what I want to know ernment's statistics show that while is why is it ?"

Now, this picture of one of the record in commonest pests in the world is not overdrawn; neither is it in itself of much importance. But, unfortunately, the mental attitude of our appoying the parrotery of "Irish crime." mental attitude of our annoying the parrot-cry of "Irish crime." querist is precisely that of ten thousand persons who are, just now, pretending to be critics of our religion, was made in this column to the our laws, our constitution, our institutions, our parliaments, our legisla-

may begin with a "why?" but we have to do with persons who think themselves philosophers, but who not personally begin with a "why?" but and assembly in Ireland announce that

in their vocal query mark! How emphatic is their tone effect! What not the worst of it. By pever answering their own questions, and by springing them on people who have not the answer pat and ready, these shallow - pated persons do actually succeed, in many cases, in making an impression. Some people begin to think that maybe their isn't any answer; which is not good sense, but is very ordinary human nature.

OUR IRISH LETTER

IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

SIR HORACE PLUNKETT'S SPEECH I made mention, a week or two

ago, that Sir Horace Plunkett was rapidly being dragged into progressiveness by the advance of National thought in Ireland. Proof comes to hand in the report of what the al Liberal Club week before last. He startled those English politicians by declaring not only that Ireland must get the same Home Rule as Canada but also that it would end in tragedy for England if they persisted in doing that which they were now doing, coercing Ireland by a huge Army of Occupation aided by all the latest engines of destruction. He said: "It is tragic that this monstrous substitute for statesmanship should be superimposed on the added what was the most startling item of all for the Englishman to stomach: "Beneath all the tragedy and force in Ireland, there has been established an Irish Republic that has at least as much moral sanction rison walls, a thoroughfare connectas the English Government-and I as the English Government—and I want you to realize that this Irish Republic has ten times the political influence of the English Government—not only upon the thought and action of the Irish people but are indicated by the others are indicated by the others are indicated by the other actions as the basis of morality. The other ingression is the basis of morality actions the basis of morality.

He referred to the huge police Ireland, he, when he returned to Dublin, might not be able to venture with faces turned to the wall, and our after dark. In regard to the array of Sinn Fein "crimes" which for the benefit of the world the English Government recently printed thoroughfares beyond. Then till the and published broadcast he riddled resource was completed these pixels. English Government recently printed and published broadcast he riddled the Government statistics as a humbugging collection " and said: "A great many of those so called crimes consisted in Irish people expressing political opinions unpal-atable to the military authority."

LOOK HERE UPON THIS PICTURE-AND ON THIS

answered, his occupation would be gone.

"Why doesn't the Government with the statistics of the British Government's crimes in Ireland Government's crimes in Ireland Statistics of the British Government's crimes in Ireland hat they want? during the same disturbed period. England's representatives in Ireland, raids on private houses, 292 proclamations and suppressions, and 51 newspapers suppressed.

Going still farther they compare the total of general Irish crime in Ireland with the total of general from the mouths of the British Gov ernment itself through their annual crime statistics. They show that while the amount of indictable why don't they get enough wages. offences committed in England and cotland yearly reaches the alarming total of 280,000, the total of indictable offences in Ireland yearly the record for such cases in Scotland for one year was 4.282 the total record in Ireland, for the same year

IRISH PRESBYTERIANS

Within the past month reference mittee of the Presbyterian Church in tures, our governments; and of all | America, had conveyed to the Presby. | Heans would are not be terian Church in Ireland, a resolution | memory of the great Misappreprithat we have and are. Philosophy supporting and encouraging them in

only begin with a "why?" but end they have appointed two ambassadors, the Rev. A. Wylie Blue, and the But oh, what confidence they have byterian clergymen, much esteemed by all classes and creeds in that city, a wealth of suggestion they manage to put into a mere covery to put into a mere covery to the United States and under the exits to put into a mere query! That's of the Committee of the Presbyterian Church in America tour the States and deliver lectures, having for their object the weaning of American sym-pathy from Ireland in its struggle for

FATHER O'DONNELL

In England and Ireland some sensation was created by Rev. Father O'Donnell, a Tasmanian Chaplaia of the Forces, being sent to the Tower and placed in a cell next to that which Roger Casement had occupied. He was arrested, in the first instance, in Ireland, without being made acquainted with any charge against him. He was confined for a week, under very distressing conditions, guarded day and night by three sol-diers armed with bayonets. No announcement was given to the public; no charge was preferred sgainst him; he was for a good while prevented even from communicating with a lawyer. Then he was transferred to Eugland, whence he cabled Premier Hughes of Australia. As Premier Hughes knew him personally to be a man who was heart and soul with Australia in the War and who going still further and differing from the majority in Australia was a Con scriptionist, the Premier at once cabled to the British Government demanding his release. He was very soon released. And it developed that the crime which drew on him these signal attentions of the Government was that at Killarney a few weeks previous, in this time of piping peace, he had expressed disapproval of Eng-lish Government methods in Ireland.

ESCAPE OF SINN FEIN PRISONERS Now that the full details have come out it transpires that the recent rescue of six Sinn Fein prisoners from the Manchester jail was much and action of the Irish people but passersby saw the workmen putting upon anti-Irish sentiments throughout the world." after prisoners begin tumbling over the top, they naturally collected wona conspiracy against his rights, or by way of some other sinister suggestion.

The referred to the nuge poince deringly—some of them threaten-new Curfew Law put in force in the country contested wonderingly. The non-workmen of the rescuing party drew pietole, drove the cultiple of the country of the count cuing party draw pistols, drove the threatening ones up against the wall rescue was completed, three pistol men at each end of the street held the crowds at bay; and then made a way/for the prisoners to escape in safety through them. When the six safety through them. When the six prisoners had got out of sight, the six Sinn Fein guards quietly pocketed their pictols, and sauntered into the unknown. Furthermore, in the street of the control working the street of the str unknown. Furthermore, in the street unknown. Again, that morality is based on religion is shown by the continued verification of both religion and verification. good time to catch a glimpse of the coat tails of the last disappearing prisoner—and while the gunmen verification in Since William remarkable by were strolling off, the warders were feverishly engaged at seizing the

authorities in running down the fugi-tives—of whom all traces at once enveloped in oblivion.

ladders, and pulling them down from

the walls. Irish police and Irish

detectives, who knew the escaped

prisoners, have been drafted from Ireland to aid the bright English

NAPPER TANDY AND NAPOLEON A novel action is rumored to be contemplated by the representatives of the Irish Republic in Paris, Gavin Duffy and Sean T. O'Kelly, representative of the Irish Republic then in Paris, he whose name is forever commemorated in the old song:

'I met with Napper Tandy, and he took me by the hand, Saying how is dear old Ireland, and how does she stand?

She's the most distressful country that ever yet was seen, For they're hanging men and women for the wearing of the Green.'

When this Napper Tandy was Paris representative of the Irish Republicans of that day Napoleon held for him 100 guineas, which, when Tandy was taken, The Little Corporal presented to Maria Louise for the purchase of a necklace. The question of the disposal of Napoleon's jewel s now coming before the Paris Courts. And the papers announce that the representatives of the present Irish Republic will present their claim for 100 guineas plus the compound in terest of a hundred guineas for 130 years—a respectable sum as any pro-ficient mathematical genius will assure you. If the new Irish Republic could recover this, the young Republicans would ardently bless the

EXPORT OF MILCH COWS

There is justifiable alarm in Ireland over the fact that no less than England during the last year. The inflated prices offered by English farmers for milch cows, of which they were in dire need, induced they were in dire need, induced great numbers of Irish farmers to sell dairy stock—something which, at the present juncture, should not. under any circumstances, be sold for export from the country. The loss of this multitude of milch cows—the very best in the country—is being seriously felt in dairying circles; and the Irish people are making effort to end the harmful trade.

JIM LARKIN

was to be pounced upon by the authorities in America, and held under a charge of anarchy (or something bordering on that), the Trades Unions in Ireland, indignant at Eng. land's refusing him permission to return to Ireland, had called a Conference last week to consider ordering a general strike and stoppage of all work in protest. In light of the latest development the threatened general strike must necessarily be halted.

SEUMAS MACMANUS Of Donegal.

RELIGION AND MORALS

At the recent Elucational Conference at Winnipeg two speakers very definitely expressed the opinion that morality cannot be taught from text-books, but must come from the life of the instructor. This is true, and it was well that it should be brought pefore so important and representative a gathering. But there is something more important still, though it is often overlooked or else challenged. Is there any necessary connection between religion and morality? It is a definite and per-tinent question, even in the state of th tinent question, and in view of the way in which moral questions have been to the front of late it may be of use to consider the question once

again. In the first place, everything we know goes to prove that religion is older than morality. All the great authorities assure us that the earliest Countries such as India, Syria, and Egypt are all alike in this respect. Not only so, but, quite apart from history, when we examine the pre-historic remains found among existing savages it is impossible to dis-cover any traces of a morality which is independent of religion.

Another reason for the connection between religion and morality is that morality needs a standard, a guide, a rule, and the only absolute one is found in religion. The cynical remark. "Honesty, is the best policy, for I have tried both," will not do, ecause, whatever may be said about utility, it cannot serve as a basis of morals. The true attitude is: "Let justice be done, though the Heavens fall." Right is right because it is right, and the only adequate standand of right is the eternal law of

remarkable book, "Varieties of Religious Experiences," the question of experience in religion has been considered with great thoroughness, and its value has been frequently shown. But experience is worthless without some objective reality as its foundation, and only in religion can this be obtained. Men find nothing else so capable of meeting the storm and stress of life, nothing that so effectively deals with the hidden realms of thought, feeling, and motives as the Christian religion, and it is too much to say that the New Testament is the most powerful work on morality simply because it is the protoundest book on religion.

The explanation of this is that

Christianity provides a perfect morality in a perfect life. The great and unique contribution Jesus Christ makes to ethics and religion is Himself, and when this is realized we see that the Christian life is a unity in its conception of love as fulfilling all righteousness. The obligation of niversal love as emanating from Christ is pre-eminently the contribution of Christianity to the ethical thought of the world. And, as Lotze suggested, Christianity really gives auch deeper meaning to the things in which it seems to agree with other religions. The moral law becomes the will of the personal father. This is only another way of saying that Christianity is Christ.

Further the Gospel may be said to add an entirely new realm of morality—that of the so-called passive virtues of the beatitudes. Then, too, it brings into morality an absolutely new spirit—the spirit of the free and joyful obedience of the child to the to respond." father. Nor may we forget the great thought of Romanes, that the teach-

This negative argument is

really almost as strong as is the positive one from what Christ did

If only men realized the secret of the influence of their environment they would soon see that all modern teaching about the Brotherhood of Man has really sprung from our Lord's teaching about the Fatherhood of God. As a great writer has said: "Humanity in the highest sense was brought into the world by Christianity." If human life was not to spend itself simply and solely in Not anticipating that Jim Larkin to spend itself simply and solely in expressions of sympathy, if the sacri-fice of self for others was to rise to its highest pitch as a moral duty then religious motives were needed, and this shows beyond all question the intimate and inevitable connec-

tion between religion and morality. Last of all, and greatest of all, the world's experience has proved beyond all question that Josus Christ has had, and still has, peculiar power to make His moral teaching effective in the lives of men. It is not sufficient to provide man with an ideal; he must also have a dynamic whereby to realize the ideal. Men like Rous-seau, Strauss, and John Stuart Mill are full of testimonies to the character of Christ, and to the value of the New Testament as a rule of conduct. but, as Lecky explicitly recognizes, there is something beyond this in Christianity, namely, the power to make morally energetic what is depicted as Christ's and the Chris-tian's ideal tian's ideal.

The more, therefore, we ponder the questions of religion and moral-ity, and view them in the light of history and experience, the more we shall become convinced that they are inextricably bound up together as cause and effect, and that of this, as of many more things, we may use the words, "What God hath joined let no man put asunder." - The

"NEITHER BELIEVES IN FORCE"

ENGLISHMEN PRAISE THE IRISH LEADERS

A SUGGESTED CONFERENCE

Mr. Erskine Childers, the wellknown English champion of Irish freedom, writes to the Times with reference to Lord Southborough's offer as intermediary between the Government and Sinn Fein:

I have no authority or claim to speak for Sinn Fein, but it is open to any close observer of Irish affairs to recall and emphasize certain govern-ing facts which may perhaps be overlooked in the consideration of a proposal so wise and generous in spirit and intention

Sinn Fein, the body with which Lord Southborough suggests a conference, is a political party. It might have been possible to negotiate directly with this party at an earlier period; for example, at the time of the Irish Convention of 1917, when, as now, it was the strongest party in Ireland. Since that time a radical change in a personal experience, the political situation has taken iam James wrote his place. Sinn Fein, standing for the independence of Ireland, won 78 out of the 105 Irish seats at the last General Election, and in pursuance of this overwhelming expression of national opinion the Irish people established its own Parliament and Government. These inetitutions exist and function, albeit under immense difficulties and disabilities. Their 'suppression' by British law does not affect their validity in the eyes of those who elected the the contrary, they command all the greater loyalty. A democracy cannot stultify itself by disowning its own chosen organs. It would seem, there-fore, that any conference of the kind suggested by Lord Southborough must take place with properly accredited representatives of these bodies.

A MANCHESTER SPEECH

" It seems equally clear that no one, however eminent and well intentioned, could act merely private individual on the British side of the conference. The negotiator or negotiators would have to possess the authority of the British Govern-

ment. "Is there any reason why such a meeting should not be brought about? I can conceive of bad reasons, but of no good one. On the Irish side Mr. Arthur Griffith, M. P., who acts in Mr. De Valera's place during the latter's absence in America, made a speech at Manchester on October 19 which showed a sincere desire to terminate the disastrous enmity between the British and Irish peoples, and a sincere belief to respond. Writing to the Times, Mr. Clem-

ent Shorter, editor of the Sphere
—who has just concluded his Canafor what it does not contain. That able and thoughtful scientific writer ment with Mr. Childers:

speaks of "the absence from the biography of Christ of any doctrines which the subsequent growth of human knowledge — whether in natural science, ethics, political economy, or elsewhere—has had to discount. This negative argument is count. politicians who have intervened on behalf of Ireland for a century. Neither believes in force as a remedy. It is time that Sinn Fein as a bogey of was abandoned by our newspapers, and Sinn Fein as an accepted political creed was acknowledged.

PROFESSIONAL PROTESTANTS

The last chapter on the subject of the raid at the Jesuit Novitiate at Guelph in June, 1918, has, it is hoped, been written. Hon. S. C. Mewburn and Hon. Charles Doherty have been exonerated of the charge that in behaving like gentlemen they were guilty of impropriety; the "discrimination" charged in connection with the Novitiate, is shown to have consisted in the fact that this was the only theological institution subjected to the indignity of a raid; the action of the chief censor in endeav-oring to so far as possible put the lid on the bad feeling that the publication of such an incident would certainly cause, is rightly commended. In short, those who forced the appointment of a Government com-mission to ventilate this unfortunate affair are hoist with their own petard.

And now let us for a moment And now let us for a moment reckon what the desire of two or three professional Protestants to advertise themselves has cost the country. It has wasted a good many thousand dollars at a time when the need of economy is imperative; but this is a small consideration in comparison with the consideration in comparison with the ill-feeling that has been generated by the whole affair. The ordinary religioust who is always looking for a place in the limelight through agitation, is at all times a menace to public and a religious but with the property and maintains but order and neighborly feeling; but the professional Protestant is probathe professional Profession is propa-bly the worst enemy of our civiliza-tion. He has been properly put where he belongs by Mr. Justice Middleton, and it is to be hoped that he and others like him will profit the lesson.-Toronto Saturday

CARDINAL GIBBONS FAVORS ARMY TRAINING

Baltimore, Nov. 4.—Unqualified approval of military training for the young men of the United States is in the event that we are drawn into for so much assistance. War again. The discipline which Brown's sisters the young men will acquire will for some years. develop them morally and physically. The regular hours of rising and retiring, taking of simple and nourishing food, and the outdoor exercise cannot obedience to lawful authority, a ular enth frequently disregarded in our land of freedom. It will teach them there is a dignity associated with obedience, which has too often been overlooked, and that in obeying their lawful superiors they are rendering obedi-ence to God, from whom all authority comes. It cannot be said that such preparation will make for war. I elieve it will make for peace, since nations knowing our preparedness will be reluctant to draw us into the danger of war."

EXILED BISHOPS RETURN TO POLAND

The Archbishop of Mohilew, Msgr. Ropp, who was for a long time imprisoned in Moscow, has returned to Warsaw after suffering extreme afflic-The Bishop of Zitowiz, Msgr. Gedlewski, has also been liberated by the Poles, after having endured a long persecution at the hands of the Bolshevists. The Bishop of Minsk also is freed once more. These bishops have given to the press some account of their sufferings under the Bolshevists, and their description of the terrors that they themselves suffered is summed up in the word and literature at the University the aged bishop, Msgr. Hryniewiecki, has returned to Wilno to try to discover his former residence, but it has entirely disappeared. In 1882 the bishop was torn away forcibly 1858, and received his early the bishop was torn away forcibly from his own home by the Czarist government. For thirty-eight years he lived in banishment, first of all in the interior of Russia, and later in Lemberg. The presence of the bishop in Wilno was first known at a meeting of the Wilno Working Men's League. Immediately the entire asmally left the meeting, and in a 1858, and received his early education in that city and at Dessau. Later he became a student at the University of Leipsic, specializing in Celtio philology. Subsequently he became director of the School of Irish Learning in the University of Leipsic, specializing in Celtio philology. Subsequently he became director of the School of Irish Learning in the University of the University of Leipsic, specializing in Celtio philology. Subsequently he became director of the School of Irish Learning in the University of Leipsic, specializing in Celtio philology. Subsequently he became director of the School of Irish Learning in the University of Leipsic, specializing in Celtio philology. Subsequently he became director of the School of Irish Learning in the University of Leipsic, specializing in Celtio philology. Subsequently he became director of the School of Irish Learning in the University of Leipsic, specializing in Celtio philology. Subsequently he became director of the School of Irish Learning in the University of Leipsic, specializing in Celtio philology. sembly left the meeting, and in a body sang hymns before the Cracow among his works being books on Hotel, where the bishop was staying. Irish legend and history.

CATHOLIC NOTES

2146

Boston.—Knights of Columbus here will launch a campaign within a few days to erect a Catholic civic and social centre building, costing a million, in Boston Fenway.

The United States National comnittee for the restoration of Louvain University has received from an unknown donor \$100,000 as a contribution towards its fund of \$500,000.

On the Drexel country seat at Lansdowne, Pa., has been erected a magnificant orphanage for seven hundred children, in charge of the Daughters of St. Vincent de Paul.

Eamonn de Valers has been adopted by the Chippewa Indians of the Chippewa reservation near Spooner, Wis. His Indian name will be Nay Nay Ong Gabe.—The Dressing Feather.

The original text of the dispatch that Marshal Foch sent to the French general headquarters during the first battle of the Marne has been excavated from the records of the War Office and reads as follows: "My centre is giving way, my right is retreating, the situation is excellent.

I am attacking." The Franciscans are celebrating this year the 700th anniversary of their entrance to the Holy Land. Their stay there during this long period was beset by numerious diffi. culties, but previous to the War the Franciscan missions in the Holy Land consisted of 125 friars and 130 Brothers, with 15 stations, 44 sanctuaries, 10 hospices for pilgrims 13 schools with 1,700 children and

11,500 Catholics. James Hal Reid, author of ninety James Hai Reid, author of ninety, plays, including "Human Hearts," which is still playing after twenty-seven years of exhibition to the public, has just finished a feature picture "For the Freedom of Irela which is to be released soon. Ireland. Reid, who became a convert to the Church while writing "The Confes-sion," is the father of Wallace Reid, the popular movie actor.-Catholic Columbian.

The government of the republic of Poland has decided to re-open the Catholic University of Vilma. This university was founded in 1578, and in the days of its prosperity the number of students attending the courses ran into several thousands. Already steps have been taken to begin the courses of study, and in a short time the university will be established on a sound footing.

The late Dr. John Young Brown, approval of military training for the young men of the United States is expressed in a statement issued by Cardinal Gibbons, who says: "I am one of the leading one of the leading one of the leading training training for the leading one of the leading training training for the leading training for the distribution of the United States is expressed in a statement issued by Cardinal Gibbons, who says: "I am one of the United States is expressed in a statement issued by Cardinal Gibbons, who says: "I am one of the United States is expressed in a statement issued by Cardinal Gibbons, who says: "I am one of the United States is the Church on his deathbed having the control of the United States is the Church on his deathbed having the control of the United States is the Church on his deathbed having the control of the United States is the Church on his deathbed having the control of the United States is the Church on his deathbed having the control of the United States is the Church on his deathbed having the control of the United States is the Church on his deathbed having the control of the United States is the control of the United States is the Church on his deathbed having the control of the United States is the Church of the Church of the Church of the United States is the Church of the Church of the United States is the Church of the Church of the United States is the Church of the Church of the United States is the Church of the Church of the United States is the United States is the United States is the Unite expressed in a statement issued by Cardinal Gibbons, who says: "I am convinced that some military training for the young men of our country is essential for the welfare and security of the Nation. In the recent War we had the trained armies of our Allies to lean upon, until our soldiers were prepared for the battlefield. We cannot always depend upon such a favorable circumstance in the event that we are drawn into Brown's sisters has been a Catholic

Cardinal Vico has returned to Rome from Paris, and has made a full report to the Pope regarding fail to improve their general health.

Another advantage of the discipline is to instill into them a spirit of depth of religious feeling the popular to instill into them a spirit of depth of religious feeling the popular to instill anther and the continuous conditions. and the ovation given the Cardinal himself, as the representative of the Pop all from the highest to lowest in Paris, The greatest pleasure expectation. is felt over the notable outburst of religious feeling at Paris; and it is hoped that it is not merely a passing motion, but that it will have a lasting effect upon the life of the nation.

According to the Exportateur Français, a priest, the Abbe Platau, observing the great number of canals and streams on the Flemish plain, had the happy idea of mobilizing the scows on the canals that had formerly been used for transport in times of peace. He has had these scows partitioned off into rooms and furn ished with the elementary conveniences of the home. In them the returning refugee can find shelter until houses on shore are ready. Families have occupied such scows for weeks. As soon as the village has been somewhat restored the priest moves his scow along the canal to some other point where it is needed. The peasants have named these houseboats the Arks of Noah.

Announcement is made in Berlin of the death in Leipsic of Dr. Kuno Meyer, professor of Celtic language to dis-but it lectures in the United States. He was born in Hamburg, December 20, works being books on

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND

BY CHRISTINE FABER

CHAPTER XLIV

What Robinson's purpose was in requesting that Rodney's strange information be confined to a few breasts until the next day had re-ference to one of those sudden thoughts which occasionally inrelation to that sudden thought he immediately, on leaving Miss Burchill, ordered his own light private conveyance. Among some of the guests who happened to see his preparation for his departure was Mrs. Phillips, and she, with most betwitching familiarity, ran up to him to know how long they must be deprived of his company. He smiled very fondly, or what he meant to be such, down upon her, and answered that he was only going to the farther end of the village on a little business. in hour at most would be the time of his stay.

study for the purpose of consultation, git in. went into a flatter of delighted wonder. It made her very important in her own eyes, and of course in the eyes of the guests who saw him in search of her, and who marked his manner to her.

She accompanied him at once. the moment that she might he again a witness of the nervous attack which prostrated him and terrified her. But the momen that her foot passed the threshold of the study, with its array of lights she remembered, and she paused and looked at him. He understood her hesitation:

You needn't be skeered. I've had my spell for this night; had it near always comes at the same hour.'

Thus assured she went to the chair he indicated, not noticing that he had softly locked the door and taken out the key. Never had she looked lovelier, and the very play of the lights upon her added to the brilliancy of her complexion and the grace of her exquisite form. She as able to assume also such grace ful postures, neither constraint nor yet unwomanly ease in any of her And now as she carelessly seated herself, leaning slightly forward, with her jeweled hands clasped in front of her, she looked like some exquisite picture out of

'Was it upon his approaching marriage that Mr. Robinson desired to consult her?"

How prettily and lightly mouthed the words! That marriage was the food of her soul. She lived in anticipation of it, for the misery of her hated rival would be a balm to her own wretchedness.

Yes: it is about the marriage,'

answered Robinson.

And then, without a word of warning he told her in his own short, homely way the tale which he had from Rodney: and, like Rodney, he suppressed names untilhe reached the end. Thus Helen rned that she was the daughter of a forger and a murderer, and that she was to be disappointed in her expected revenge, for the factory Phillips," and Robinson, stopping,

Of all the dreadful emotions which that strange story caused to war in | shrieking working of her rage distorted her countenance, and the exquisite com. "Gi plexion gave place to so livid a hue that, in the glare of the lights, it became ghastly.

"It is not true," she shrieked,
"this horrid tale. I will not believe after. So she flung up her hands, not true," she shrieked,

He did not answer her, and the sight of him sitting so still and cold. save for the shadow of a smile which his thin, set lips, was as strong a proof of the truth of the statement as if he had made repeated affirma- Then he said:

emotions broke forth, and she cried and sobbed like a child.

Still Robinson did not speak. He only watched her with that same covert grin. The outburst spent itself, and she raised her head, wail-

ing:
"What shall I do?" "Do? I'll tell you. I was only

Nobody'll say anything to you when even if you are so deuced wicked." you're my wife.' Mrs. Paillips sprang to her feet.

"Me marry you!" she exclaimed, horror, disgust, and contempt struggling with each other for expression

in her face and voice.

"Yes; marry me," repeated Robinson, also rising and letting into his countenance that look of hard, hard to become my wife, you've played the hypocrite about as nice as You've been a giving me your sweetest smiles and looks till I didn't know but what you'd like to be in Miss Burchill's place, and now, when you git the chance to be, you jist in her face deterred and frightened most unusual bustle in the corridor

Burchill, I jist made up my mind to have you; so, woile I have been out, I have fixed matters up in such a way that you'll have to marry me vigilance. whether you want to or not."

" Have to marry you! What do

She looked like an enraged tigress.

Now jist keep quiet. All them tantrums ain't a bit of use, for I've jist got you fixed. You know that letter of Chester's to Miss Burchill that you opened? Well, marry me, or go to the state prison for that. I have the letter you gave me in my possession still, and every proof to fix the guilt of opening his sealed letter upon you. Then you once told me about the last scene between you and ole Philipe. I'll git that brought up, too, and have you convicted of perjury, and then Gerald'll obtain his rights. So, you see, I've jist cornered you every way, Mrs. Phillips, and knowing that, I

decision quickly.

Call me when you're ready." He walked to the extreme end of the apartment, and she, frantic, flew to the door as if she would escape somehow. It was locked, and she beat against it in her despair until her hands were sore and bruised.
The factory owner did not seem to care. He knew that the servants were too well instructed to dare to understand it. He bent forward and whispered in Wiley s ear: make open investigation of any untoward noises they might hear and as none of the guests had any business to be in that part of the house, Helen might beat against the In a few seconds everybody was door and cry as long as she would

floor, weak from rage and despair. "The time's about up, Mrs.
Phillips, and as it's all the same to
me whether you become my wife, or
whether you go from The Castle as a I want your answer pooty I'm going to have fun quick. some kind here tonight, and if it old man to whom she was now bound, ain't one it's got to be the other. I and then, in her agony raising her reckon the excitement of your being burning eyes, they fell on Mudred taken away to prison would be enough for the guests for a good spell. Maybe you think I ain't got things fixed for your arrest? I jist attended to that, too, while I was out, for I kinder thought you might kick agin marrying me. So jist give up them tantrums of your'n and answer me.

She rose up slowly and looked at him. The pitiless determination in his face convinced her that he would

execute his threat. O God! how retribution had overtaken her! The pitfall she had dug for another had ensnared her own feet, and with a low, moaning cry of despair, she buried her face in her hands, and sank to the floor again.

stopping, owner had relinquished his claim to Miss Burchill's hand. put his hand on her shoulder. The loathsome touch aroused her. She sprang up and away from him

'Don't touch me !"

Give me your answer." Since marry him she must to escape the horrible fate of a prison she would marry him, but she would

and recoiled still farther from him, as she shrieked: "I'll marry vou." He strode after her, pursuing her, was more like a grin playing about for it became a sort of chase, she retreating as he advanced until the wall brought her to a stand at last.

"I shall not believe it," she there is another thing you'll have to repeated. And then her overcharged consent to, that is to let the marriage go on quietiy without making any you do, I swear to Moses I'll do jist what I threatened to do, and I'll tell your hull story to the hull company. Do you understand? For, as I said before, it's the same to me, one thing or the other. I liked Miss Burchill, and I'm dreadful riled to give her up; waiting for you to git kind of quiet but since I can't have her, you'll do. before I'd speak. Jist you marry I'm not going to be cheated out of a me, and that'll make things square.

Knowing that there was no release for her, and feeling that the quicker he resumed, his voice was slightly the ceremony was over the surer and the speedier might be her escape from of your engagement of marriage to The Castle, she nerved herself with a strength born out of her very desperation.

Summon your minister," she said:

"I am ready for execution."
She was wedged against the wall, cruel determination which Helen on another occasion had seen and shrunk from. "If it's so dread'ul seemed to do before, and her breath coming in quick, labored gasps. She had gathered the skirt of her dress to

even that.

He fain would have touched her,

backoutlike a balky filly. But the fact him. So, forced to be contented with of the matter is, Mrs. Philips, I ain't going to be cheated out of a wife, and since I had to give up Miss mun a servant, looking back at her,

The servant who answered the bell was told to summon to the study the gentleman whom he would find waiting in one of the parlors, and likewise all the guests. He was also told, though in a lower voice, to extend the summons to Mr. Wiley, Miss Horton, Miss Burchill, and Mr. Rodney

The minister and guests came, the former arriving first, and the latter too full of delighted wonder and expectation to suspect for what purexpectation to suspect for what pur-pose they had be n summoned, even when they saw the factory owner, Mrs. Phillips, and a very mini-terial looking personage seated together at the end of the room. R binson would not leave the side of his affian even to pay a br ef courtesy to the ushered them to seats, and Within the hour he returned accompanied by a gentleman whom he ushered into a vacant parlor. Then, waiting only to divest himself of his outer wraps, he went in search of Mrs. Phillips. She, on learning that Mr. Robinson wanted her to accompany him immediately to his strandy for the purpose of consultation.

Mrs. Phillips, and knowing that, I went after Parson Tabor, and he's waiting in one of the parlors all ready to splice us. We'll have the ceremony right in hers. You're dressed pooty enough, and we'll surprise the guests by a sudden invitation to the wedding. This room is so large I guess they'll all agit in.' impulsively interrogated by an impa-tient lady, who was too plebian to designs. Miss Burchill, Cora, the latter's father, and Rodney were the She was on her knees in terrified last to arrive; they, too, as much in supplication to him. He laughed at her and bade her to make her to seate, and then appeared a mysterision quickly.

Then give me a month - a week Phillips, she with features as white and set as if they had been marble, -a day-till the morning."

"Not an instant longer than ten minutes. I'll give you teu minutes.

"Not an instant longer than ten book in hand, stood up also. It looked very like the preparation for a mar very like the preparation for a mar riege ceremony. Could it be such? And if so, what did it mean? Robin son was engaged to Miss Burchill, yet there eat Miss Burchill among the guests, as completely mystified, to judge by the expression of her face, as any of the n. Only Rodney seemed

> "By Jap ter! but the old cove is going to marry Mrs. Phillips." And In a few seconds everybody was convinced that it was a marriage cere without fear of succor reaching her. mony. Robinson's responses were She seemed shorely to realize that loud and distinct, but Helen's could fact herself, for she des sted in her efforts, and threw herself on the near her. She thought of another marriage ceremony performed six her soul, and with whom all hope of any reconciliation must be abandoned forever; she thought of the horrid burning eyes, they fell on Mudred Burchill's astonished countenance. That she, of all people in the world, should witness this climax, as it were, to her misery was too much for even Helen's unusually strong nerves. For one second her eyes flashed upon Mildred with malicious hate, then her rage and despair culminated in a shriek—a wild, piercing, agonized shriek—that brought every one simultaneously to his or her feet, and she fell, white and senseless, to the floor. But the ceremony was over,

CHAPTER XLV

and she was Robinson's wife.

The Castle seemed to be a strange house that night. Indeed, from the subdued and awe-stricken manner of for today—and above all it is for the guests and from the gloom which pervaded, it might well justify all the either—sympathy." And so he went weird and extraordinary stories that on to tell of Leo Burke. ever had been circulated about it. Much more fortunate than many own life, and where was a husband Not a word of explanation had been who have been called upon to make coming from who would not be the disappointment of her revenge was the kneenest and most dreadful. She was no longer beautiful; the working of her rage distorted her countenance and the eventian of the rage distorted her countenance and the eventian of the rage distorted her countenance and the eventian of the rage distorted her countenance and the eventian of the rage distorted her countenance and the eventian of the rage distorted her countenance and the eventian of the study. The newly-made Mrs. Robinson had been carried above stairs by her husband, and the company, were left to conjecture among the event in the same sacrince in the war—the sacrifice of both his eyes—Lieuter and so she had looked forward and so she had looked forward and in his schooldays had out. No earthly husband had sought mastered enough of the rudiments to her daughter, only the irresistible themselves. The parson, quite as much astonished at the dramatic $d\acute{e}$ nouement of the ceremony as anybody else, could impart very little informa-tion; he had simply been called upon by Robinson himself that evening, and supposing, of course, that she must post of organist in an important know, but that young lady in company with Cora and the two courses are constant that young lady in company with Cora and the two courses. engaged to perform the marriage To Miss Burchill they would have turned with Cora and the two gentlemen who had entered the study with her, had quietly withdrawn as soon as the bride had been borne out. She was now in her own little parlor, engaged now in her own little parior, engaged in anxious conference with Cora and the afores and gentleman. composers appeal to him, and more the afores and gentleman. the aforesaid gentleman.

"The fate intended for you, Miss Burchill, has been given to Mrs. Phillips," said Rodney.
"I am afraid that she, too, was

forced into it," said Mildred with a shudder.

Wiley, as we must still call him until he himself resumes his name. had been watching his niece with strange earnestness as she spoke. He rose and went over to her.

Do you remember," he said,—and he paused as if something in his throat prevented his utterance; when Robinson? Do you remember what I said to you? How did you refrain from telling me then that it was to save me that you were going to sacrifice yourself? How have you so quiet about it since? To think, O God! that you would have done all this to save me." He covered his face with his hands to hide the emoplayed the hypocrite about as nice as had gathered the skirt of her dress to tion that threatened to unman him, the old one himself could do it. her, as if she feared he might touch but Mildred withdrew his hands and beld them in her own, while she said

softly :

steps, and two or three voices speak-ing together in excited alarm; and ing? It is my little Cecily's feast two or three of the servants. Horrified fear seemed to have taken posses. Father May sion of all their senses, and, forgetful the speaker.
of every propriety, they burst out "But if it

Come quick, Miss Burchill! Mr. Robinson wants you. Mrs. Phillips"
—in their excitement they had forgotten that she had changed her name—"has gone stark, staring mad. She has nearly murrered Mr. Robinson, and she's thrown the wax lights about, and set things on fire, so that he had to ring and scream for help."

Miss Burchill became as blanched

as themselves, and she rose in an knew not whether to obey the sum-

I shall go with you," said Wiley, who was already standing having risen on the entrance of the servants and he crossed to his niece. Cora wanted to accompany them, but her father waved her back.

Mr. Rodney until we return.' The 'ear-stricken servants led the way to Mr. Robinson's private apartments, and at every turn they were met by some one of the panic stricken guests. Some of the latter, knowing not what further dreadful thing might happen in that mysterious house, were, late though the hour, making pr-paration for an imme departure, while others but deferred departure, while others their going until the morning.

Phillips, or Mrs. Robinson, was said to have committed was hardly exag-

TO BE CONTINUED

ODD ENDS

By Alice Dease in Rosary Magazine

It was just the odd ends in the parish that were so difficult to weld, yet sometimes it did seem as though. properly managed, they ought dovetail together to some purpose. The case of Mrs. Rock and the new

organist of St. Stephen's was an Father Mayne's trouble about Mrs.

Rock was that although the poor woman expressed herself, and really tried to be resigned to the loss of her only daughter, she could not forget her grief, could not live her life uninfluenced by it, and its influence unfortunately had a selfish trend.

The wants of Leo Burke were very much more easily envisaged, though not—and Father Mayne looked ruefully at his empty purse—much more easily supplied. And yet a plan occurred to the busy priest, a scheme of dovetailing that was certainly worth attempting. The first move was to call on Mrs. Rock. Although she was by no means rich, Father Mayne knew that if she had any money to spere it was always at his disposal; and, indeed, his visits so often preluded some request that Mrs. Rock's smiling query, when she had greeted him, was not unreason-

to beg for today, Father Mayne?"
"Yes, I have come to beg," he owned, returning her smile, "but it

Much more fortunate than many the same sacrifice in the War-the mastered enough of the rudiments to her daughter, only the irresistible be able to make use of his talent to play very charmingly. He was not by any means a great artist, but he was a very pleasing amateur, and

than in the days of his active life. We are going to have a first-rate choir, Mrs. Rock. I can see that; but in this, as in everything else, there is a difficulty to be surmounted. is enough just to keep the lad, but there are the initial expenses to meet. The sacristan's wife will let him a room, and do for him, but he must provide his own furniture. of her Now, this is what I have come to beg young. for. Can you help me to get the absolutely indispensable furniture, just enough for him to start upon, and can you make any suggestions as to finding him some pupils whose fees will eventually pay for the furniture and provide for him the difference between bare existence and comfort? And, thirdly, though perhaps most important of all, will you befriend him and let him feel that he is not entirely amongst strangers?

As Mrs. Rock sat silently thinking, her eyes feil upon a calendar on the mantel piece, announcing that the date was November 21st, the eve of the feast of st. Cecilia.

"He is a born musician you say?" she repeated slowly. "Father

just outside, -- a sound of rapid, heavy | Mayne, will you ask him to come and | his blindness was betrayed in the before Rodney, who was rearest to the door and wondering at the noise, could spring to open it, there were repeated heavy knocks. He opened the door to see the blanched faces of the do

Father Mayne looked quickly at this poor blind boy whose the speaker.

"But if it is, as you say, 'part of her,' are you wise after all these years, to re-open the wound?" he asked.

Mrs. Rock smiled. There is no reopening, Father Mayne," she answered quietly. "As you know, I try to resign myself to God's holy will, but fourteen minutes, or fourteen years it is all the same. No, were such a thing possible, I think the music of Cecily's sonata would bring us nearer, would soothe, rather than irritate, the wound in

And so, on the night of Saint Cecilia's feast, Leo Burke found himself seated at a strange piano, piano that though tuned to was stiff from want of use. Although he could not see his surroundings, "A mad woman is no sight for u," he said; "remain here with play the favorite sonata of his single u," he said; "remain here with the feeling that he was called upon to auditor's long dead daughter made him strangely nervous, and it was with uncertain fingers that he struck the first chords of Beethoven's had told him that a life sized portrait of the owner of the piano, dead in her eighteenth year, hung close beside him, and his thoughts as he took his seat on the music stool, "You must, mother dear, you must.

"I would speak with your dead voice through the music, but only an artist could do that. Help me, at least, if you can, to play your projections."

"You must, mother dear, you must. The piano keeps your sorrow alive, wilst it the blind man had it, it would be a continual pleasure to him. He would not be least, if you can, to play your music so that it carries comfort with it and

And thinking, praying thus, his upon it. It would make him so fingers seemed to grow stronger, and the stately prologue of the melody swelled out into its soft complaint. He was seized by the dramatic fullness of the theme, as the sonorous crescendo rolled out through the little room only to calm itself again and die away in the brilliant, rapid

allegro of the final chords. And as the waves of music filled the room Mrs. Rock sat motionless, dreaming of, nay, seeing as though they had come back again, other feasts of music in long past years. Cecily Rock had never been beautiful. She was not really even pretty, except with the attraction of early youth, yet she possessed that curious, unexplainable yet very real gift—charm. To her mother this charm was as powerful now, calling again to her through the long stilled tones of her sonata, as it had been in the

vividly remembered past. It was surely on another anniver sary of Saint Cecilia's feast that Cecily had slipped her hand into her mother's arm and drawn her to the

piano.
"Sit there," she had said, "and I will play to you. Shall we have the sonata? I could play it tonight, I feel it in my fingers and in myself. It isn't every day one can Beethoven. Sometimes I feel

same chords, that heart-seizing and melody; and Mrs. Rock remembered gift." how, on that evening long ago, when Cecily was just going to be eighteen, she had worried over the thought that it would soon be time for the girl, a child no longer, to make her own life, and where was a husband wholly unworthy of her darling? And so she had looked forward

all these years.

And all the while the melody of the sonata you played tonight. since total blindness had descended upon him he had been able to profit sufficiently by the additional teachtoo much of a child to feel and broken words of gratitude; he could church like Saint Stephen's.

"He is a born musician," said
Father Mayne. "I do not say his technique is perfect, nor that he has technique is perfect, nor that he has was not a musician; and yet in her "He will play the sonate, mother not a good deal more to learn, but he music, as in her personality, there dear, he will play it often, and when has the music in him. The great was irresistible intangible charm. he does, I will ask Almighty God if I And every one felt this charm. The poor, to whom she loved to minister, received Cecily's small dole with far you again for letting me sow in more pleasure than a greater gift from other hands would have given them. Children loved her as she loved them, and more than one of You know that at Saint Stephen's the old folk of her acquaintance had really been allowed to speak to her we can't afford a very high salary; it christened her "the Sunbeam." heart. But whatever it was, vision christened her "the Sunbeam." heart. But whatever it was, vision and Cecily herself had been aware or dream, Father Mayne's odd ends of this gift and had thanked God for it. Only a few days before her death she had spoken to her mother the glory, of possessing a piano. of her chief regret in dying so

There is only one thing I am sorry about, excepting, of course, leaving you, mother dear. For a long, long time I have felt that God meant me to try and make people happy, and now I wish—oh, I wish so much—that I had tried harder, and done it more. I remember once at one of our school retreats the priest said we must be sowers of joy.
Oh, mother dear, why haven't I been

Oh, mother dear, why haven't I been

He told St. Bernard, wh a better sower?

wailing sorrow of the notes. Poor lonely, blinded! Ah! if only Cecily were there what a splendid field for sowing joy would this blind musician be! And it seemed to Cecily's mother that through the music came, soft but insistent, the dead girl's voice.

"Mother, he would like my piano money he wants, poor as he is; my piano would give him company and a means of livelihood. It would give him joy-the joy that I so loved

Give away the piano. Cecily's

'As piano! With a rush of indignation Mrs Rock put the thought away from her, but as it came forcing itself back she realized that the suggestion could never have envolved itself in her own brain. Some one must have put it there. Some one who spoke to her with Cecily's voice. Cecily's piano! No one but Cecily herself could have made such a suggestion and it seemed to Mrs. Rock that she was

speaking again, and more directly. "Mother de ar, you must give this poor blind soldier my piano none, and think of what it would be

to him to have one."
Did Cecily realize, when she suggested such a thing, that this piano was her mother's dearest relic of her? That when she was alone Mrs. Rock loved to open the key board and touch the notes softly, ney even perhaps to lay her lips upon the ivory which Cecily's fingers had played upon. Yes. Cecily realized it all, and vet she was insistent in her demand.

because of the lessons be could give happy, mother dear, and even after death I could feel that I was sowing

joy."
And so the struggle went on in the listener's heart, whilst the music passed from the delicate minor of the rondo to the brilliancy of the allegro, with always the haunting melancholy through all.

Suddenly Mrs. Rock became aware of the cessation of the melody, and as the gloom had gathered whilst the blind man played, she found herself in darkness almost as deep as that in which the player himself was shrouded. Then, without warning he felt a band upon his arm, a trembling voice sounded in his ears but he could not credit that what it said he heard aright. The piano, the beautiful mellow

instrument under his hands, was offered to him, to be his own! He would have it in his own home, in the empty room that with a piano in it really would be a home! Impossible! That could not be what

the speaker meant. "But—but—" he stammered, "I could not accept—I could not deprive

thing—"
"It is not I who offer you the
"It is not I who offer you the Beethoven. Sometimes I feel too piano," said Mrs. Rock. "It is young, too frivolous—those are through your music that I have understood my daughter's wishes. 'And who is it that you have come Beethoven."

Beethoven."

And she had played just those Saint Cecilia to a fellow musician, and I only ask you to accept her

That the seeds of joy sown by the gift of the piano were already springing into life was plainly apparent on

the blind man's face. "Madame-" he stammered, "oh madame!"

"And if you lodge in the sacristan's "And if you lodge in the sacristant's house, as I hear Father Mayne suggests you should do," went on Mrs. Rock, trying to speak quite calmly, "I willeask you, on summer bridegroom, Death; and his coming had left the mother desolate, waiting mine. In that way I shall hear the piano, and sometimes you will play

And in the semi-darkness Mrs. Rock could not decide how much she had dreamt or if Cecily had were dovetailed together and Leo Burke forgot his blindness in the joy,

GREAT BENEFIT OF FREQUENT CONFESSION

Once upon a time there was a monk who had a great dislike to confession and the devil put into his head that it was no use of his going every week, because he always had the same sins

He told St. Bernard, who was his abbot, of his temptation, and the And then the insistent notes of saint desired him to take a large the someta brought the mother's pitcher that stood in the refectory thoughts back from Cecily and the and fill it with water, and leave it at past to the blinded soldier whose the gate of the monastery a week; he fingers were producing Cecily's music. made him repeat this process for past to the bilined soldier whose the gate of the monastery a week; he made him repeat this process for the future hold for this maimed existence? The poignant agony of bring it to him.

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The monk did as he was told. St. Bernard desired him to look into the pitcher and tell him what he saw

'I see nothing, Fathor Abbot." "Are there no slugs, or insects, or dirt of any kind?" asked St. Bernard. "No, it is perfectly clean; the water has washed it and prevented any-thing sticking to the bottom," said

the monk.
"That is just what your weekly confession does to you, my son," replied the abbot; "it washes your soul and keeps is pure, and prevents sin and imperfection cleaving to it."

POPE BENEDICT DISCUSSES WORLD'S ILLS

PHILIP GIBBS WRITES OF PRIVATE AUDIENCE GRANTED BY HOLY FATHER

On Oct. 20, Philip Gibbs, the wellknown war correspondent, cabled from Rome to the N. Y. Times the follow-

ing report of an interview with His Holiness, Pope Benedict XV. Whatever faith or lack of faith a man may have he cannot be untouched if he has any spiritual sense at all by the presence of the Christian tradition that lives in Rome Here in Rome stones speak of the agony, courage and faith of the men and women who, in the earlier days of Christian worship, suffered tortures and a dreadful death for the Master's

This is history, whether we like it or dislike it. But there is still a liv-ing power in the world. The church of Rome maintains its ancient faith : the Pope is today acknowledged by millions of men and women as the supreme head of their church, though the prisoner of the Vatican, as he is called. His spiritual power is recognized not only by the people of his own church, but by many who are

Christians, though not Catholics.

It was in acknowledgment of this, for instance, that President Wilson. when he came to Rome, asked for an audience with the Sovereign Pontiff, who has the spiritual allegiance of many millions of people in the United States, and for 20 minutes he sat in private discourse with Benedict XV.

POPE OFTEN ACCUSED

By a rare chance I have been honored with the same privilege, not often given to men of insignificance like myself, and still less to a man of my profession. When I made my petition for an audience it seemed to me that I should do well if I could get some sort of message from the man who represents to so many millions the supreme authority of Chris-

It would be enormously interesting anyhow, I thought, not only to myself but to the whole world to get even the first few words from the Pope about the social problems which have surged up out of the ruin and agony During the War he was called pro German by many people in the allied nations, impatient because he did not denounce our enemies, and probably by the Germans pro ally, because he used his influence as best he could on the side of mercy in France and Be gium; and neither side listened to his appeals for peace.

What was the truth of all that? To talk with the Pope directly and simply about these things, especially about the state of the world now that society is reshaping itself, would be surprising and interesting to any student of life. So I was glad and surprised when word came to me that the Pope would receive me in private audience for 20 minutes at 11.45 o'clock on Monday morning. APPROACH IS IMPRESSIVE

The approach to the Pope is im-It is the approach to a etiquette of a royal court dwelling in palace built by noble craftsmen and decorated by great artists in an era when the world was stirred by the sense of beauty and strove to realize it by all magnificance.

In the entrance hall of the Vatican which stands to the right of St. Peter's, there was a white vista of marble walls and columns and the only color there, rich and vivid, was where the officers and men of the Papal Guard were grouped on either side. Coming into this white hall out of the modern traffic of Roman streets it was as though one had The halberdier at the entrance, in his slashed doublet and hose, his breaches broadly striped in red, yellow and blue, might have belonged outside the door of Leo X., when Raphael p inted his glorious frescoes on those very walls. Other guards reclining on stone benches with those flames of color about them were like living pictures that had stepped from the frames of the

Renaissance paintings.

The officer of the guard saluted me, glanced at my passport and pointed to a stairway, leading out of the hall. I went up a long flight of the field. I went up a long flight of stairs on which have trailed the robes of many popes and cardinals, whom I saw about me in imagination, though I was alone there. ation, though I was alone there. At the first landing another halberdier grounded his pike at my appearance and pointed to an ante chamber. I passed through room after room glancing quickly at the fine painted tapestries and painted ceilings. In each room there were other guards, who rose as I entered. Some of them were in three cornered hats and blue swallow tail coats; others wore casques like Roman helmets with red plumes behind. I found my knees getting stiff from fright as I returned the salute of the Swiss

guards. I was only an insignificant fellow among so many gentlemen-at-arms and besides, somewhere was the Pope, with whom I should have 20 minutes alone. What could I say to him to make the most of those 20 minutes?

"His Holiness will receive you in five minutes," he said in French. The five minutes seemed long, yet too short for me to think out any reasonable thing to say or to draft any series of questions which would lead to valuable answers. I must trust to the Pope himself to talk; one does not cross-examine the Sovereign Pontiff.

MEETING THE PONTIFF

The door opened, a monk come out with a very pleasant smile about his lips, as though satisfied with the words spoken to him. The chamberlain beckoned to me. At the door-way stood Benedict XV. He was a simple figure dressed in white, not so tall as I had expected and with a scholar's look, little austere at the first glance—only at a glance, for after my first salute and when I asked him for permission to speak in French, he laughed in a genial way and said in French also:

" In that language we shall under-

stand each other.' Then he took me by the hand and led me to a chair close to his own, so that we sat side by side. He asked me about America first, having heard that I had been there not long ago, and then asked me to tell him about the little studies I had been making on the conditions of Europe

after the War. I spoke to him about the distress of people burdened by high prices and heavy taxation, and about the ourious and rather dangerous psychology of many people in England, France, Belgium and Germany—probably in Italy too—who are in revolt against present conditions, and are disillusioned about the new world which they expected after the War. expected after the War.

'THE WAR WAS A SCOURGE '

The Holy Father, as he is called by Catholics, listened attentively and

then cut me short, as I had hoped.
"Yes," he said, "the War was a scourge (he used that word, "unfleau," several times in his conversation) and the effects of it are enormous and incalculable people imagined that it would be a quick War, lasting three, four or five months. Few guessed it would last for nearly five years. That long period of strife, that terrifies courage will have far reaching and enduring

" People must make up their minds to endure the consequences of War. They must steel themselves to suffer. At the same time we must do everything in our power to alleviate those sufferings and to ease the burdens of those who can least afford to support

I noticed that throughout our conversation the Pope's thoughts seemed to be concentrated mostly upon the condition of the working classes. He

When, for instance, I referred to strikes and other symptoms of social unrest in many countries, he said:
"The people have been irritated

by a sense of injustice. There are many men who have made money out of this War." He made a gesture with his forefinger at the word "money" and continued:

"Those who grew rich out of the War will have to pay; the burden of taxation will no doubt fall heavily upon them.

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS DIFFICULT

sovereign presence guarded by men at arms, surrounded by the formal countries which have been at War. He expressed the hope that these He seemed to think that there was writings might be popularized as no easy or quick solution of these economic problems, nor any immediate prospect of bringing down the high prices to the normal level. "It is difficult," he said, "difficult."

is difficult," he said, "difficult."

He referred to the question of a forced loan in Italy. That is the "All their teaching," he said, project by which a levy is to be made on all capital in Italy, starting at 5% on all fortunes above \$4,000 and going up to 40% on the largest for-tunes—this in addition to a graduated income tax and special taxes on war profits. The Pope did not express any definite opinion on this measure, but said that undoubtedly such taxation as that would lay a heavy burden upon the whole

THE CHURCH'S RELIEF WORK

For a few minutes his mind went back to the great conflict which had caused all this financial ruin in Europe, and he spoke of what the Catholic church had done and tried to do to alleviate its miseries and

We could do very little." he said. "in comparison with the enormous suffering caused by the War, but as

War by the Holy See.

incapacitated for military service, following his telegram dated Decem ber 31, 1914, to the sovereigns and heads of the belligerent States and the liberation and exchange of civilians prisoners.

Then the Pope mentioned to me In one of the ante-rooms a cham-berlain asked me to take a seat. for endeavoring to discover the whereabouts of missing men. Soon after the War began letters began to pour into Rome mostly addressed to the Holy Father hi nself, imploring news of missing combatants. The the Holy Father hi neet, the Holy Father hi neets of missing combatants. The Pope read them, took notes and condered inquiries to be made and toward the end of 1914 he instituted a special bureau with branches afterwards at Paderborn, Frieburg and Vienna.

Bellamy

Avigan, Bellamy

undertook the task of all this clerical work and afterwards an American priest, Father Reuter, developed it.

'In many cases," said the Pope, "we were able to give news to poor anxious families, but of course, in many other cases there was disag pointment. More than 100,000 letters were sent to families of Italian soldiers who were captured or missing.

His Holiness also mentioned the work done after his prolonged nego-tiations with the powers to secure a refuge in Switzerland for sick and wounded and especially for consump

We used our influence," he said, wherever possible, to commute the death penalty of people condemned by military law in Austria and Germany. In a number of cases this was successful."

It was owing to the Pope's intervention that over 100 French hos tages from Roubaix were liberated and among many other people Princess Marie de Coy, the friend of Edith Cavell, who was condemned to ten years' penal servitude for having concealed French and Belgian soldiers, owed the mitigation of her punishment and other concessions to the Pope's intercession. It was no doubt impossible for him to act in the case of Miss Cavell, owing to the rapidity and secrecy of her

execution His Holiness made only passing allusions to these services, and said again: "It is very little. We did all that was possible, but it only touched the great anguish of the War."

He made no mention of the enormous sums of money sent by the Holy See to Belgium, Poland, Montenegro, and other countries for the purpose of feeding the starving populations, nor of his repeated protests against the brutalities of War by whomsoever committed, nor of his three appeals for peace, the last of which dated August 1, 1917, contained concrete proposals for the beginning of negotiations very similar to President Wilson's 14 points, which came later.

MUST SOLVE PROBLEMS LAWFULLY

I tried to induce the Pope to continue on that line of conversa tion, but he came back suddenly to the conditions prevailing after the spoke of the people rather than of their rulers, and of the poor rather disillusionment of the people and the mevitable rise in prices, owing to taxation and financial distress, would not lead to violence or anarchy.

"It is the duty of all men," he said, to endeavor to solve the social problems in a lawful and peace ble way and so that the burden will be fair shared with good will and charity."

Speaking about the relations between capital and labour, he referred several times to the encyclicals and other writings of Leo XIII. on those subjects, which, he said, expressed very clearly and in great detail Chris-He spoke of the great difficulty of working men and of employers, they bore directly upon the problem of modern social conditions.

"Some passages out of these works of Pope Leo XIII. repeated his

may be summoned up in two words, justice and charity. If men behave justly and with real Christian character towards each other, many of the troubles of the world will be removed, but without justice and charity there will be no social progress.

After a few more remarks on general subjects in which he snowed his desire for the welfare of the people and alleviation of the sufferings which now prevail in so many countries as a direct consequence of the War, the Pope arose from his chair and the audience ended exactly 20 minutes with his direct permission to me to publish the general course of this conversation

POPE LIVES IN SIMPLICITY

When I left the Vatican, past the papal guards again, I was impressed by the thought that within the splen dor of that palace and in spite of the ceremonial etiquette of the papal court, Benedict XV. himself, like many of his predecessors, lives in simplicity, and from that confinement which has been imposed upon the Pope since 1871 looks out upon the suffering, but it did bring com-fort to many poor people, wives and mothers, prisoners and wounded and mitigated some of the severities of military acts."

The mitigated some of the severities of military acts."

The mitigated some of the severities of the world reports upon nilitary acts."

His Holiness mentioned briefly the turmoil and progress of the His Hollness mentioned briefly some of the work which had been achieved under his direction and referred me to a detailed list of charitable services done during the works the Hely Sac.

The works that the Pope had

The words that the Pope had Among those works that Benedict spoken to me were not sensational. XV. particularly mentioned were the exchanges of prisoners of War,

lams of the time simply and frankly without oratorical effect or high-flown phrases, but with keen

Many people will see nothing but platitudes in his remarks but they are platitudes based upon the authority of old and wise tradition, and upon Christian faith, and such platitudes spoken by Pope or peasant, may fall strangely upon the ears of a world deafened by loud and confused cries

overthrew the pagan world when Peter came to Rome and still have

The flowers we love best are not tho e with the brig test c lors but those with the sweetest fragrance

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LONDON, SATURDAY, NOV. 29, 1919

DEMOCRACY IN INDUSTRY

Every reader of this article has heard again and again that Capital is as necessary to industry as is Labor. And this oracular assertion of this truism is often held as proving that labor movements are usually wrong. The converse is equally true and might with equal force be held to justify the demands of Labor and to put Capital in the wrong. Like all truisms its mere citation throws little light on the solution of a concrete problem.

That the relation of Labor and Capital to each other, and of both to the Community, is a problem, is the dominant problem of the age we live in, is proved by the seething unrest and unsettlement which menage the present social order with destruction. It at such a time some of the best thought of the best minds were not devoted to finding a way out of the confusion of conflicting aims and interests we might well despair of a fatuous world. As a matter of fact deep and conscientious study of conditions and principles aided by important practical experiments is much more widespread than we in Canada, comparatively so little troubled with industrial problems, might imagine. In "Industry and Humanity" MacKenzie King, himself amongst the foremost of such students, has given us a comprehensive review of the results of industrial study. Manifestly it would be impossible to summarize so important a work. We shall here indicate a certain line of thought which may lead to a solution of industrial problems satisfactory to all parties.

Democracy, we might preface, is in the air we breathe, on everybody's lips, in every book or article we read; if some foolish things were not said and written, if mistakes were not made, excesses perpetrated in its name, then fallible human nature would have radically changed. It is none the less the age of democracy. Its principles receive universal acceptance; and despite insincerity of profession, despite active opposition, open or secret, principles once accepted, whether good or bad, have way of inevitably working them selves out in practice. It may then be stated as an axiom that any adequate solution of the industrial prolem must be a democratic solution. Mr. King quotes from an article by a wounded British soldier in the Times of Feb. 23, 1917 :

'We ought to recognize that the struggle in which this War is only an episode, is not merely between our own country and anything so unstable and transitory as modern Germany, but between permanent and irreconcilable claimants for the Soul of Man, and that what makes horribly congenial to almost the whole modern world. For the spirit of German Imperialism is too often the spirit of English and American industrialism, with all its cult of power as an end in itself, its coarse aterial standards, its subordination of parsonality to mechanism, its worof an elaborate and destroying organization. And if we feel that the absolute claim of personality, the preservation and development of spiritual freedom are worth any sacrifies in time of war we ought equally to feel that they are worth any sacrifice in time of

congenial to almost the whole modern world!" How true in many things outside of industrialism : but Mr. King comments :

the free nations of the world have the nature of industrial operations secured the passage of the Jubilee British conscience as it has already disunion of Christendom that matters Even in Belfast, however, several of won political freedom, there remains the task of reorganizing their industries into harmony with their governments. Any thing short of harmony tions opposed in organization and spirit can only work against each other till one or the other prevails. there will be true Industrial Democracy, is the task that lies ahead.'

Mr. King maintains, and shows clearly that he is right in so maintaining, that there are four parties to Industry-Labor, Capital, Management, and the Community. And time. While History points the way these four parties should be partners, to Freedom her teachings not less should actively participate in the clearly reveal the wisdom of proceedgovernment of Industry.

Management bears to Capital the

ity is unanswerable: "It is the Com. of a growth." munity which provides the natural acquire title by one means or prevent revolution. another, but it is from the Commun-Community, organized in various and order, fosters the arts and invenand promotes through concession or otherwise, the agencies of transportation, communication, credit, banking, and the like, without which any production, save the most primitive, would be impossible. It is the Community which creates the demand for commodities and services, through which Labor is provided with remunerative employment, and Capital ive genius, organizing capacity, managerial or other ability would be of little value. Turn where one may, it is the Community that makes possible all the activities of industry, and helps to determine their

"Investment in Industry is recognized as affording a right to share in corporate control. Capital and Management receive representation on this basis. If Capital and Management are so extitled why not Labor also? The investment of Capital is an investment in the nature of substances and dollars; the investment of Labor is in the nature of skill and life. The one is a material the other a human investment. Both, however, are investments; and of the two, the one involving life is the more precious. . . .

value and scope." . . .

"The Community's right to representation in the control of Industry, under the new era of liberty and and in the shaping of industrial democracy. The bitter irony of it policies, is wholly similar to that of all! The loathsoms hypocrisy of ment on a local, national, and inter. which out Prussias Prussia at its Management would be obliged to the echoes of their professions of make short shrift under present day liberty, their hatred of Prussianism, conditions of world competition. . . and their determination to establish Is not the Community equally en. everywhere the reign of freedom! titled, on the grounds of investment, to representation in the control of antithesis of freedom; it suppresses Industry and the shaping of indus- every provision of Brisish liberty; it trial policies? To ignore this right subverts the elementary principles of is to permit the other parties, whilst British fair play. With grim humor reaping rewards in increasing meas- it is known in Ireland as the ure through its benefactions, to "Jubilee Coercion Act," having been exploit the Community and to profit enacted the year of Queen Victoria's

at its expense." the German spirit dangerous matter of control on the part of It differs from the other Coercion is not that it is alien, but that it is Capital and Management is all too Acts — some four-score during the plainly evidenced in the present nineteenth century-in this, that all industry. . . There is no sugges. specified periods: this Act is percern of those who contribute their Lord Lieutenant's proclamation. lives, as well as those who contribute stockholders.

"This undemocratic and exclusive national leaders. attitude is further reflected by forms Labor. . we may not now go so far afield as comes naturally to their lips. There opinion must be shocked into and to die for Ire and. The folly standard of honesty in business, are is nothing suggestive of any real approval. On the morning of the partnership with either Labor or the Second Reading The Times published the national spirit by brute force will until they show that Christianity "How profound the truth and wisdom of these words! The overwitten by Parnell approving of the written by Parnell approving of the profound the truth and wisdom of these words! The overwritten by Parnell approving of the written by Parnell approving of the written by Parnell approving of the content of the religious and ethical problems of everyday life, they will not convert,

still before them if Freedom worthy reveals that it is industry as carried of the name is to be attained. In on by all concerned which ultimately in the greater part of Ireland. dustrial autocracy and political pays the price of the plant and autogracy may go hand in hand, but equipment, pays the cost of Labor, not autocracy in Industry and democ- and supplies Capital with its return natural. To the nations that have are necessary partners in production purpose. along with Capital and Manage-

At another time we shall give instances of where the recognition of means perpetual conflict. Institu- full partnership has been satisfactorily worked out.

It must not be inferred by those who have not read his book that To democratize Industry, so that MacKenzie King in the representation along with democracy in government of the four parties to Industry in the has found a simple and effective panacea for all our industrial ills. is substituted for law." On the the contrary he is insistent that "to achieve a wise evolution of ing slowly and the part which capac ity and preparedness play in the same relation as the executive to the accomplishment of enduring reforms legislative functions in civil govern. | Self-Government by numbers of ment. The distinction is clear and is men is the highest human achievenot new. The claim for the Commun. ment and is necessarily in the nature

Nevertheless the wide recognition resources and powers that underlie of fundamental truths will rightly all production. Individuals may direct evolution, and go far to

The action of the United States Govity, and with the consent of the ernment in the present coal strike, and the part it is taking in the settleways, which maintains government ment of the dispute between miners and foreign relations, secures law and operators, become, in the light of the foregoing principles as to tions, aids education, breeds opinion, partnership in Industry, much clearer and more intelligible. Much violent language, much bitter recrimination on the part of Labor, Canital and the Public is seen to arise from failure to recognize each other's writing the operators have sent to the miners on the question of wages. no more than the ultimatum of the with a return on its investment. last word. It is the obvious duty arrogance of Capital. Whether the press. Government acting for the people need not enter here.

> ARBITRARY WILL SUBSTITUTED FOR LAW IN IRELAND

People who dare to protest against a regime which would not be tolerated for a moment by white people in any other part of the British Empire are ruthlessly incarcerated.

In these words Sir Horace Plunkett. Irish Protestant, former Unionist member of Parliament, and President of the Board of Agriculture, told Englishmen how Ireland is faring Labor. But for Community invest. the authors of this shameless tyranny national scale, Capital, Labor, and worst while yet the air is filled with

The Coercion Act of 1887 is the very Golden Jubilee. That eminent demo-"The exclusive attitude in the crat, Arthur Balfour, was the author

It is absolutely in keeping with the their money; or as if the concern of traditional and invariable policy of the public, whose contributions the English Unionist junkers that through taxation in its many forms the way was prepared for the recent charge being brought against him. may far exceed the investment of proclamation by the systematic defamation of Ireland and her Australians.

So it was when the Jubilee Coercion vestors and large employers of Liberal and independent press, it was land's ruthless oppressors. The personal possessive felt by the Government that public Well, Irishmen know how to suffer

Later the letters were proved in open Court to be forgeries, and Richard Pigott, the bired forger and racy in Politics. The latter combina- in the nature of interest; that, in suborned perjurer, committed suicide. tion is as ill mated as the former is reality, Labor and the Community But the forgeries had served their

When the Bill was before Parliament Gladstone said of it:

" Under this Bill . . . there is no judge, there is no jury; there is no known it, will cease from troubling. Resident Magistrate, who may say whether the act is illegal or not. There is no control by them. There is nothing with control but the absolute authority of an absolute government of a political character Government of Industry thinks he and therefore necessarily partisan."

"The arbitrary will of Government

The grand old man further called Other leading statesmen were no less outspoken.

LORD HALDANE-"The most unhistory."

LORD SPENCER-"It confers the must far-reaching arbitrary powers on the Lord Lieutenant."

LORD MORLEY called it "The essence of tyranny," and " A flagrant up in that faith. violation of all the free principles of English Government."

convict cell many innocent persons | Chief Justice himself interviewed the neighbors—in some cases known to learned that he was a fervent and Ulster." be innocent by the authorities."

thousand other indignant protests of the children of suitable age had was the publication of the Pigott up to the time of the father's death forgeries. And it was an effective regularly attended to their religious answer. When the whole lying plot duties. The presiding judge therefore rights. The ultimatum which at this was later exposed to public execration its purpose was accomplished.

For the revival of this infamous Act at the present time the way was strikers to the operators, can be the prepared by the phantom "German Plot;" and further justification is Apart from the Community, invent. of the Government to vindicate the looked for in alleged "Sinn Fein rights of the silent, and in this case outrages," in the false suggestions, at least, the predominant, partner and largely, in the conspiracy of despite the clamor of Labor or the silence of a purchased or controlled

> How essentially tyrannical, how has or has not gone the right way completely justified are the foreabout asserting their rights is going Liberal condemnations of this another question into which we liberty-destroying Act, is well illustrated by the arrest and imprisonment of Father Thomas O'Donnell. In the case of the patriotic Australian Chaplain the dark secrecy of Coercion Act methods could not be maintained; but the same spirit of irresponsible tyranny prevailed. The Army Act requires the World War, and the only not furnished him in writing within 48 hours. But this naturally does not hold in Ireland. It was only after fourteen days that "the tissue of infamous and disholical lies " was given in writing to Father O'Donnell in the Tower of London.

In the meantime powerful influ-

ences intervened. Premier Hughes of Australia cabled Lord Milner asking for Father and deed during the War.

The Tasmanian Government sent Newdigate as follows: "All Father God as necessary to the inheritance forgets that he has just admitted that O'Donnell's actions in Tasmania leave of eternal life. As things are, no doubt regarding his loyalty. Please cable to Imperial Government Tasmania's satisfaction at Father O'Donnell's prompt release.'

The light had to be let in on Father O'Donnell's case-and that about by every wind of doctrine." ended the case against him.

Had Father O'Donnell been simply a law-abiding and God-fearing Irishform of corporate organization of previous Coercion Acts were for man subject not only to military law as interpreted in Ireland but also to tion in the form of organization that petual; it can be brought into force the Jubilee Coercion Act, he might the corporation is run as if the con- in Ireland or in any part of it by the have suffered outrage and persecution in Ireland, or been compelled to consort with convicted criminals in English jails without any process of law, or even without any definite

His case will be illuminating to

if they were allowed to know the thesis the same writer thus expresses "The German spirit is horribly of expression and terminology so Act was passed. Bitterly opposed by facts; but the news agencies are himself: congenial to many capitalist in Gladstone, leading Liberals, and the controlled in the interests of Ire-

Coercion Act now once more in force revolted the conscience of the world. so much; it is the indistinctiveness in the greater part of Ireland.

Nevertheless a distinction must be of Christianity." Nevertheless a distinction must be made between the British people and the Government in their name by

a parasitic faction in Ireland. In the words of Sir Horace Plunkett :

"The guilt does not lie with the British people. They do not know and they are not allowed to know the facts. The truth will out, and then the Irish question, as we have

NOTES AND COMMENTS

A LEGAL case recently decided in Dublin should furnish food for thought to those who in Canada and elsewhere worked themselves into a frenzy over the Ne Temere decree a few years ago. The case concerned the proposed legislation "A cup of the guardianship of the seven chil Government in Industry will require poison," and progounced it "A Bill dren of a Catholic father, now to increase not to diminish, crime," deceased. The mother, still living, paigns, and "Forward Movements" had been a Protestant up to the time all producing the same result : the of her marriage when she embraced | collection of a huge fund with per- | politically but even financially! the religion of her husband, but on patuation of that same "indistinctivejustifiable, the most intolerable, I his death she reverted to Protestant will even say, the most wicked step ism and, going to live with her father, ever taken in the annals of political sent those of the children who were old enough to Protestant schools. One of them, a girl of eight, was sant to England to live with a Protestant aunt. It was the intention, of course that all of them should be brought

> THE CASE came before the Lord PARNELL said: "Under this Bill Chief Justice in Dublic, and aroused -known to be innocent by their oldest son, a boy of sixteen, and The answer to all these and a attached to the Catholic Faith. All associated the Catholic aunt of the children with the mother in their joint guardianship, and directed that the children be brought up in the religion of their father. The point worth noting on the part of those who suffered from what someone has termed "netemeritis" is that the decision but that it was solely the act of the judicial authorities of the

> > THE PROJECTORS of the National United Campaign or Forward Movement of the five most considerable Protestant bodies in Canada which ciple object aimed at

"To reaffirm the principle that the Gospel of Christ is the only cure for those conditions which produced that the accused must be set at ation for ensuring national stability, liberty if the charge against him be social welfare and individual happi

THIS OBJECT is legitimate, even praiseworthy beyond all cavil, and no portion of the population of Canada would rejoice more than Catholics to see it take on the character of something more than finiteness in belief One may be O'Donnell's release, saying that he pardoned, however, for querying was the most loyal and patriotic of how the principle outlined is to be stitutes the Gospel of Christ-some a communication to Sir Francis of faith and has been revealed by clear cut definition as to what is Protestantism has resulted in nothing but division and confusion. No one of the sects even assumes to speak with authority, and the masses. left without a guide, remain "tossed

A MOVEMENT on somewhat similar lines has, since the War, been carried page, in a footnote, Killen writes: out by the National Church in England. It took on the name of the "National Mission," and was designed. just as its Capadian counterpart is designed, to "reaffirm the principle British power in Ireland. that the Gospel of Christ is the only cure for present conditions." According to the Christian Common wealth this mission was a failure, and the reason given by the editor is that "it had no clear basis of belief So also would it be to Canadians and practice." Developing this

> "Let us frankly face the situation unless and until the churches agree that a certain valuation of life.

THE ITALICS are ours, and are in tended simply to emphasize the preceding paragraph. The Christian thought is evident in the distinction drawn between disunion and indisrevolt of the sixteenth century by its belief and at the same time neces. slight exaggeration. very hall-mark of Protestantism. Until such time, therefore, that men and return to their allegiance, the world may expect to see many "Layman's Missionary Movements," "Business and Christianity" camfrom the King's Highway into trackless wastes leading to No-where. .

ULSTER DIFFICULTY

BUYINGOFFTHE PRESBYTERIANS By Professor Eoin MacNeill National University of Ireland

From Lord Castlereagh's " Men it appears that, immediately you will send to the scaffold and the widsspread interest. The Lord after the insurrection, there was drawn up "A Plan for strengthening the connection between the Govern ment and the Presbyterian Synod of A proposal was made on regular communicant and ardently behalf of the Government, following and improving on the Maynooth scheme, to establish in Armagh a new university for the special benefit of Dissenters. This project fell through, and in its stead, as Reid relates, Royal Bounty was freely admitted by the British Government." The Royal Bounty amounted to £6 329 a year divided among all the disse clergy-a miserable and ineffective Under the plan brought allowance. forward by Castlereagh, the Presby-terian clergy were divided into three classes. The ministers, as they termed "netemeritis" is that the belonged respectively to the first, Church had nothing to do with this respectively £100, £75, or £50 each, per annum." The chief agent in recommending the transaction to his obtained £400 per aunum.

> those purely secular considerations has just been set on foot throughout Presbyterian ministers were now, to the Dominion give out as the prin. A certain extent, dependent for sub muted, and from this sistence on the voluntary contribu place them in more independent circumstances in relation to the people, so that they would be less likely to that the State, at the same time,

of the day aimed at the political sub- lish Government and its general agreement as to what con- estimated, their motives were as des piety as of patriotism." Killen is at some pains to assure him- 1881 established a tribunal for self and others that the policy of these Presbyterian ministers to strong political temptations; and he would have his readers believe that those who could thus he tempted were not deeply affected by becoming depend ent for their incomes on a Govern-ment allowance. Conscious pleading does not always square with what the The withdrawal of the Regium Disse ting Protestant ministers.

shock as well to Protestantism as to But we can best judge of a policy pains to minimize the part taken by the Ulster Presbyberians in the R publican leaders who were not with the watchword resbyterians and to quote a number against himself, and this be clearly achieves. Belfast was the intellectual and political, as well as the economic centre of the north-east. Castlereagh, in his "Memoirs," calls Derry "the in his "Memoirs," calls Derry "the counterpoise to Belfast and the rally ing point for the loyalty of the North. throw of Prassian Despetism is only part of the vast undertaking which And yet a very slight appreciation of the vast undertaking which and yet a very slight appreciation of the vast undertaking which and yet a very slight appreciation of the vast undertaking which are very slight appreciation of the vast undertaking which are very slight appreciation of the vast undertaking which are very slight appreciation of the vast undertaking which are very slight appreciation of the vast undertaking which are very slight appreciation of the vast undertaking which are very slight appreciation of the vast undertaking which are very slight appreciation of the vast undertaking which are very slight appreciation of the vast undertaking which are very slight appreciation of the vast undertaking which are very slight appreciation of the vast undertaking which are very slight appreciation of the very slight appreciation of the vast undertaking which are very slight appreciation of the very sl

the leading Presbyterians discoun anced, from the very outset, the spirit The historian himself may be allowed to sum up the case:
"In 1803, the spirit of rebellion in
Uister had been crushed; and the Grant was so liberal in amount, and Commonwealth editor's confusion of was conferred upon terms on the whole so advantageous, that it was received with satisfaction and grati-tude. Nor has Government ever had tinctiveness, whereas the one is clearly parent of the other. The nized the claims of Irish Presbyterians. Ever since the passing of the Act of Union, they have been the its repudiation of authority made each individual mind the measure of nection." This, by the way, is a This, by the way, is a aggeration. It took some sarily made "indistinctiveness" the time, under the new dispensation, to very hall-mark of Protestantism. never been wanting Presbyterians of Ontil such time, therefore, that men shall again find in the "Gospel of fast by the principles that animated Christ" a fixed and definite meaning and return to their allegiance, the Kullen continue: "It has been ascer-Killen continue: "It has been ascertained that Presbyterian ministers amply repay the State for their endowment, inasmuch as the districts under their pastoral care can be governed without the aid of military." So that Lord Castlereagh's investment was a sound one not merely note here the testimony of an ness" which lures its victims far from the King's Highway into track. less wastes leading to No-where. occupation

O'Connell made a cardinal political istake in placing the demand for Catholic emancipation before the demand for Repeal of the Union. whole generation thus elapsed during which the rights of the Nation were forgotten and the rights of a particular religion asserted. Friendly as the Presbyterian body had been before the Union to the Catholic cause, it was not to be expected that they would transfer to it the enthusiasm with which they had supported the cause of National independence. the time when O'Connell raised his Repeal banner, the leaven had worked well in eastern Ulster, and a generation had arisen under the guidance of the satisfied and grateful. O'Connell had freely invoked the public participation of the Catholic clergy in his campaign; and in the attitude of Preebyterians towards the Catholic clergy there is more antipathetic than the purely polemical odium theologicum. In truth it may be said that not a single one of the leaders of "Constitutional Nationalism" from O'Connell down has shown an intelligent appreciation of the East-Ulster factor in Irish politics

A FUSION OF INTERESTS

The disestablishment of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Ireland in 1869 removed the Ascendancy from fellow ministers, the Rev. Dr. Black, explicit recognition by the State and tended so far to reconcile the Presby-"It would seem," says Killen, "that terians still more to the de facto Government was chiefly actuated by Government. This measure had a still subtler influence, which, howordinarily have weight with ever, was no part of its design. The prudent and calculating statesmen. Government grant to the Presbyterian clergy was to a large extent comsources the trustees of the Presbytions of their flocks. . . . An increase of the royal grant would capital fund for investment. At that place them in more independent cir time, the rents of land in Ireland had reached almost their highest pitch. The extravagance of Irish landlords give any countenance to the spirit of increased with their income, and there faction or sedition. It was expected was a large market for mortgages on their estates, returning a larger would thus increase its own direct interest than any other investment influence over the spiritual guides of that offered the same apparent securan important section of the popula-tion of Ireland. In a letter written shortly before this period by a British shortly before this period by a British Cabinet Minister [the Duke of Portland, 31st August, 1799] to the Lord became virtual creditors of the land. Lieutenant, it is expressly declared lord class, with a definite pecuniary character of something more than vague assertion and crystallizs into a widespread movement towards de-It is plain that the leading statesmen against the united forces of the Engwas the most loyal and patriotic of men and had proved that by word but into practice without some without some serviency of the Presbyterian minis garrison," as the landlords boasted ters of Ulster, and, when impartially themselves; and a Land War began forced a rapid retreat the allies. The Irish Land Act of reduction of rents, and soon the marsalt and others that the policy of these statesmen failed of its intent. He gin of security that protected many forgets that he has just admitted that mortgages began to melt away. The dependency on the voluntary contri-butions of their flocks subjected the Presbyterian ministers to strong the Catholic I and Leaguers had, and them by a campaign in which they bore none of the brunt. For a brief period, a fusion of interests seemed possible. After the broadening of the franchise in 1885, the Presbyterian On the same farmers of South Derry, in the heart of the Presbyterian North east, joined bands with the Catholic farmers and Donum the Government grant to elected the Catholic Land Leaguer and Nationalist, T. M. Healy, at pre-ent [1853] suggested by English voluntaries, would give a tremendous ber of Parliament. Another Home Rule candidate, Mr. Pinkerton, was elected for the predominately Presbyterian constituency of North Antrim. But the masters in Israel, the custoby its consequences. Dr. Killen, the
Presbyterian hi-torian, is at great dians of the imperilled investments in them the rapid course of agrarian reform excited no enthusiasm; and Republican movement before the before long, when Gladstone brought Union. His method of doing this is forward his first Home Rule proposal, to single out the names of those all the North east was set ringing R publican leaders who were not with the watchword "Home Rule means Rome rule." At the next genof loyalist declarations on behalf of the Presbyterian clergy; which is Mr. Healy was defeated in South obviously a way of proving the case Derry. The Catholic plot, which was to come into effect upon the estab-lishment of Home Rule, has already heen mentioned; the Protestants were had already been "raffled" for by the Catholics. It is interesting to note that this remarkable discovery was first made in Mr. Healy's constituency

of South Derry. For a short time, the Presbyterians visibly wavered

over Home Rule, then the general body of them was stampeded into Unionism by the excitement of sectarian fears and animosities, and the present phase of Ulster politics was inaugurated.

K. OF C. ACTIVITIES

MARVELLOUS SUCCESS OF EDUCATIONAL WORK IN U. S.

EMPLOYMENT SYSTEM FOUND WORK FOR 150,000 RETURNED MEN The Literary Digest, Nov. 3

It was Browning who thought it was "hard enough to save one's soul," but Mr. John B. Kennedy, of Columbus, thinks soul saving would be easy enough if we had only the soul to think about. But, entering into the problem are "bodies requiring, according to the best American scientific diagnosis, three square meals a day to insure correct functioning." Uplift move-ments, he says, "overlook the law of gravity;" but the Knights of Columin launching their nation wide educational movement, have first paid expert and complete attention to 'the prox mate object'-the bettering of the average man's livelihood." Mr. Kennedy, writing The Outlook (New York) sho how the very beginning of this edu-cational scheme of the Knights has manifested "striking results:

They have demonstrated during the few months that they have been operating technical schools in the large camps that it is no extra-ordinary thing to triple a man's earning capacity within the short space of nine weeks. They have They have taken boys who were \$15 per-week shipping clerks before they enlisted in the Army; they have enrolled these boys in an intensive camp graduated them as motor mechanicsctually obtaining and making good in jobs paying \$45 per week. Now they have twenty thousand officers and men attending their camp schools, and they teach a surprisingly comprehensive curriculum. They give intensive courses in law (specializing in business law, inter tional law, and a thorough study of the League of Nations); courses in commercial science, secretaryship, bookkeeping, stenography, mo or mechanics, sero-mechanics, welding, plumbing, te-egraphy, radiography, and what they happily term American English (known, rather unpopularly, as Americanization,) and French French Spanish, Italian, and German, Two major generals are students in K. of C. camp schools, and the proportion of officer-students is according to their general numerical relation to enlisted men.

'All the subjects taught by the Knights are practical, designed to scarcely enough clothing on me increase the service man's economic to dust a violin. I was shouting for value to himself and his country. "Queen and Constitution." Living Furthermore, the schooling is and on the edge of pauperism all my immense asset of morale—so much so youth, my supreme earthly concern that one camp commander made it obligatory for the men of his com- throne of England, something appar mand to attend the K. of C. school.

Knights will be done principally outside the camps, and they have in operation, so we are informed, "a most ambitious program, unquestion ably the most striking educational endeavor to be undertaken by a private organization with its own funds." Thus:

Through their eighteen hundred councils the Knights are instituting a nation-wide chain of what are called supplementary schools. Those schools, co operating with municipal and State educational bodies, from enumerated. They teach these subjects to men who desire to learn To others so situated that 'earn-a-living' course, the Knights

offer cultural courses.
"With the advice of some of the Nation's most renowned educators to guide them, the Knights are able to offer instruction in the humanities. cultural education which the average man who has never had the advantage of college training would not other wise receive save by undirected reading. Already the Knights have six hundred thousand potential stu-dents for these schools among their own membership, to which admission of the organization nor of the Catholic communion being readily admitted. Indeed, it is proposed eventually to extend the advantages of these K. of supplementary schools to women. Many thousands of applications to enter these schools, which will be operated chiefly at night, are pouring into K. of C. councils from men not

Knights or Catholics.

"In addition to these two large movements, military and civil, in education, both working in conjunction with the remarkably successful K. of C. employment system which has already found positions for over one hundred and fifty thousand men in the last six months, the Knights have achieved a substantial bit of ns ruction by providing one hun dred full scholarships, fifty in tech nical institutions and fifty in academic colleges, for qualifying service men. These, together with some three hundred scholarships maintained by the national body and State councils of the K of C., constitute a permanent asset of good human timb the nations reforming after the War

Just as the nation gave its full energies towards winning the War, no distinctions of creed availing-

relief work-so the Knights of Columbus are throwing open all their educational advantages to Ameri-cans regardless of creed. It is costing them all sorts of their own dollars, just as their War relief work did, but the results for the nation cannot be measured by the dollar sign. Even by the rigid test of economic gain, this K. of C. educational movement can show thou sands of increasingly productive

human units.
"The Knights believe they have found the real prevention of exag-gerated radicalism, known as Bolshevism. They know that relig-ion well practiced is the surest bulwark against Bolshevism; but they also know that economic satisfaction derived from progress is an excellent and formidable ally for spiritual restraint. They are, to put the thing in a phrase, teaching Americans to take in their country instead of knocking their country; they are providing durable means of levita-tion and leaving it to the subject to uplife himself.

Their entire educational work is devoid of religious approach, although it is solidly established in religious tradition. They not only teach the Constitution (its explanation forms

THE "ULSTER" MIND

ORANGE DELUSIONS DESCRIBED BY A NORTHERN WRITER

The Northern Echo, a great organ of public opin on in the North of England, has recently published the following article from the pen of Dr. Alexander Irvine. Dr. Irvine's autobiographical references are interesting; but he does not refer to the fact that be is himself a successful apalysis of the "Ulster" mind-not the Ulster mind, it is a question that must be left to the consciences of those whose youthful associations and ideas have been similar to those geographically pictured in the article. -Belfast Irish Weekly.

Dr. Irvine writes: Only an Ulsterman can describe the Ulster mind—and an Ulster-man is not always sure that he knows himself. In attempt ing to describe it I am only describ ing the mind that possessed me until I was born and brought up in hopeless poverty, but it never occurred to me that there might be even remotely any connection between poverty and politics. Wealth and poverty, to me, were the arrangements of God, and

were never questioned.
I can think of paradox in my rather paradoxical career than the fact that with Queen and Constitution." was the Protestant succession on the ently of no concern to the youth of In the near future the work of the England, but of first and primary

importance to the youth of Ulster. Our religion, our politics, our social life, our very existence, all, every-thing, was used to express our hatred of Rome and our devotion to the English throne. I was a theologian before I could read my own name. Nothing that was Irish was of any moment-except as it glorified England. As the Church is the organ. ized expression of religion, so the Orange institution was the organized

expression of the Ulster mind. Stupidly ignorant of history, I was acquainted with one date, one fact. The year 1690 was the most sacred of all dates, and 12th July the most holy of all holy days. On that date the world was saved from Popery. I was sure of that-I had the Ulster

With the alacrity of a wild Indian my being quivered with martial fer-vour every time I heard the beat of a drum or the sound of a file.

When I could string a bass drum on my neck and thump it with a stick I had covered the footbills of my way to the mountain of life's suc-When I could don an orange sash I was well up the sides of the mountain. And a sash was of infinitely greater importance than a clean shirt or a pair of boots.

As a matter of fact I owned a sash before I had acquired a decent suit of clothes. To the Ulster mind there are but two musical instrumentsthat our music was the music of savages! We pounded that drum until the blood oczed out of our lacarated wrists and blew that shrill ear sp itting fife until we were black in the face! The bagpipes are comprehensible. The fife and drum are utterly incomprehensible to phases of civilised intelligence-save

the mind of Ulster.
In common with my kind, I was possessed with an implacable hatred of the Roman Catholic religion. I spread or progress. My dearest importance and irrevocableness of the marriage bond, and spiritism.

It was tuis last which brought the felt the same about me. Distrust between the same about me. between the sects was quite the dignitari s.

tween us.

We hated the Catholic processions. They hated ours, and on S . Patrick's force the persons, with came to blows. We even sectarianised the flowers. The orange lily

testant flowers, and we decorated antism. our arches and houses with them. Church (his church) had failed to The shamrock, though not a flower at all, was a special emblem of Ireland, and we despised it. Most of my crowd had no gardens, and it was not considered a sin to steal them from any who had. The sin was in the Church behind the veil; because the communion service was cold and being caught.

Our devotion was intense. The

Christian religion as such cut little figure. Our religion was political, militant, and anti-Catholic. We were devoted to England and English monarchs as long as they were

Our devotion to the memory of William III., of "immortal and pious memory," exceeded the devotion of Catholics to St. Patrick. King William's portrait hung on the walls of all our homes, and decorated our plates and saucers. We placed him amongst the gods. Our songs were Our songs were the vilest doggerel, but we sang them with more zest than we ever put into hymns. Here is a sample :

'Sleether, slaughter, holy wather, Sprinkle the Papishes every one, We'll cut them asundther,

We'll make them lie undther, The Protestant boys will carry the dhrum."

"No surrender" was woven into one of their courses), but they demonstrate the sweet reasonableness of as hatred of the Pope was in our practicing the pursuit of happiness. To us an Irish Parliament natures. To us an Irish Parliament meant the rape of Irish women and the wholesale slaughter of Protestant children. It was the end of liberty and the beginning of

And in all our boasted loyalty and bigoted devotion we never noticed that we were in rags and dirt and guant naked poverty! We were utterly oblivious of the fact that we were bereft of the slightest chance of an education. Our loyal demagogues were all of the land ord class, and we were their truculent slaveshewers of wood and drawers water, with less care-much less author. As for the justice of his care—than the horses in their stables. Amongst the educated and well-to-do

there were variations in the Ulster mind. With us there were none. We were solid in the slums.

The bitter hatred had been so

battered into our minds that they vere as much a part of us as the blood in our veins!

I got out of Ulster. I became an intelligent human being. learned to read I read history and strangely enough I read the history of Ireland! With mental develop ment came mental analysis. I had an Ulster mind. It was a closed mind - not absolutely incapable not Celtic, not Saxon, and not English. It was static, not dynamic

It is unimaginative, stolid and inert. Its chief values are tenacity. thrift, and shrewdness. It is as devoid of sentiment as it is beraft of romance. It produces no art, no music, its contribution to literature and poetry is quite negligible.

When transplanted into more fer-tile soil the Uister mind grows and expands. It is said that the frog got his bulging eyes in the following manner. One day a frog wandered away from his little puddle—wandered quite a distance for a frog. In his wanderings he discovered another puddle. He was so astounded that his eyes bulged out and from that day

to this they never went back. When the Ulster mind leaves Ulster something similar happens to it. In other mental climates it quickly adapts itself, and history records some remarkable transformations. Dublin and Belfast have some things in common. Both of them have sunken substratum of life that seems less than human-but Dublin pro-

duces the creative mind. Whatever of art, or poetry, or emanates from Dublin-Belfast produces business and business only. The Celtic Irish mind cannot live on spindles. The Ulster mind apparent-

The former lives on the past, the latter is eternally projecting itself into the future. One is a Helot mind, the other is the mind of a rebel. As disinterested spectator, look upon the Irish question as a problem in psychology—a problem of the human mind. If Ulster was a political province in the ordinary sense of the word, the solution would

Ulster is a state of mind, and political action hardly touches the situation. The Democratic ideal over spreading the world in the Twentieth Century is unknown-or nearly un own in Ulster; not until it ches Belfast is there much hope known for Ireland.

A REMARKABLE ADMISSION

London, Oct. 17.-The Anglican discussing various subjects of the and self-assumed badges, day, including the limitation of fami struggle passed from trium

We were neighbors and acquaint- root and branch, and pointed out and showed themselves not only to be evil and to retain their evil human desires, but apparently to wish to Birmingham indicated force the persons, with whom they where a bright light

selves in vice.

Bishop Welldon, who followed,

He said it was because the satisfy the craving of the human heart; because she could make no definite statement of the relations the communion service was cold and the burial service inadequate, that people had turned to spiritism. should restore prayers for the dead to their proper place in the liturgy! In short, it is just because Protestantism is Protestantism that it has failed.

SIR BERTRAM WINDLE

WORLD FAMOUS SCHOLAR WILL COME TO ST. MICHAEL'S, TORONTO

By A, E. S. S. in Toronto Sunday World Sir Bertram Windle's decision to University College, Cork, and take up permanent residence in St. Michael's College, Toronto, as already announced, has excited a wide interest in academic and scientific circles. It is his intention to devote himself to literary work and the lecture duties he has assumed at St. Michael's. His course will be on science in relation to scholastic philosophy. He is expected in Toronto in December.

column of editorial matter to the For a number of years he event. has filled the position of president "with credit to himself and marked advantage to the academic life of Munster," The Examiner states. The attendance of students had increased during his officiate to 629. and his departure is regarded as little less than a calamity. Sir Bertram's decision appears to be connected with the refusal of the bondage in which it lies as a constit-uent college of the National University" is commented upon, the college being "tied hand and foot and at the mercy of a permanent majority belonging to another college—a rival college—naturally enough not particularly interested in, when not actually hostile to our proposals.

During the fifteen years of his office the buildings of the gifts of over \$500,000 were received. The Examiner pays tribute to Sir Bertram's "skill in affairs, his personal enthusiasm, his courtesy and his profound belief in the tasks he was called upon to

354, of whom 54 were decorated and 29 fell in action.

IN PRIME OF LIFE

The Examiner, in its article dealing with the retirement of Sir Bertram, says: "The president is not in ill-health,

of life, on the contrary, with twenty years of full activity before him in the natural order of probability his great reputation as a scientist and scholar is growing every year in every civilized country in the world: a great Canadian university snapped him up already to teach a great subject on which, by consent of the learned, there is no greater College calendar for 1919, or the report just issued now. ness and capacity to help his graduates in careers in life have grown as the years went on, and the young men and women that he has placed his good-will influence in responsible quarters are to be found in nearly every walk of life at home and abroad well on the road to success. His patriotism is not in question either, nor could it be. In 1882, when Sir Bertram Windle, beginning life young in Birmingham, declared himself an Irish Nationalist, he cut away half the ground from under his feet. to professing cattle houghing and dynamite as legitimate political retirement. But what was the cause English eyes then it was equivalent weepons.

was before Sir Edward Carson made treason safe and fashionable. In the following year when he became a Catholic, leaving his near Munster. People get what the relations all in the established church, on the Episcopal bench, in the peerage, and high in the great public services, he cut away the rest of his ground, and left himself only Church Congress, which is sitting at his personal merits to support him-Leicester, has made a remarkable self in his struggle for success, admission. The delegates have been day, including the limitation of fami struggle passed from triumph to lies, the tendency to minimize the triumph for over twenty years. In of excellence and authority in con Dean Inge condemned spiritism stantly widening cir les in Europe set and branch, and pointed out and America. When relations of ances, but always and forever stood that the spirits when summoned religion and science came to be that tall stone wall of distruct be showed themselves not only to be elucidated in many obstruct matters, elucidated in many obstruse matters, the fame of the Catholic professor in Day and on the 12th July we usually come in contact, to involve them guidancs could be found. A mere sity. No mention has been made of come to blows. We even sectarian selves in vice. copy of the titles of Sir Bertram Windle's works in volumes and in no distinctions of creed availing—
this pleasant and efficient fact being ised the flowers. The orange lily Bishop Welldon, who followed. Windle's works in volumes and in upon him by European Universities, especially demonstrated in War and the purple rocket were the Promade the indictment against Protest-learned and literary periodicals but enough is common knowledge to Domingo, Salvador, the Phillipines.

HAPPY APPOINTMENT

"From the time of William K. Sullivan's failure in health and

death, for a period of nearly twenty years it is a gentle thing to say that the appointments to the presidency of Queen's College were not the best that could have been made. The college had dropped back from a flourishing seat of learning to an adequate, but poorly equipped, seat of medicine, and nothing more. Its students fell away from 400 to 170. They are now 629. A vacancy occurred again in 1904. Mr. George Wyndham, the chief secretary, who had united ability, sympathy and sincerity as none ever did before or since, had the previous year passe an act of parliament to settle the age long struggle of landlord and tenant in Ireland, which only the invincible stupidity, and folly of some landlords prevented from being a complete success. Untiring in his devotion to make Ireland happy, he had turned his attention to education, the next screet and most ser ous trouble in Irish social life. The vacant presidency gave him a big chance. He looked around for a big chance. man and a strong man to help him, and found him in the professor of anatomy at Birmingham University, oronto in December.

The Cork Examiner, which devoted tion, eminent in his profession in over two columns of space on Oct. 4
to Sir Bertram's career, also devotes
a column of editorial matter to the versed in the administrative work of a university, after an experience as the right hand man of Mr. Cham berlain in the establishment of the University of Birmingham. Dr. Windle had already refused the presidency of Cork, but could not refuse Mr. Wyndham's invitation coupled as it was with the prospect of a wider settlement of the Irish government to grant the statue of an independent university for Munster to the college. "The state of the state of the college." tion of two such men, but Mr Wyndham's went down with the fall of his party within two years when the plans for a settlement were well advanced, and the work had to be

begun again. It was with no intention of keen ing to his study and enhancing an already great name, Dr. Windle came to Cork. Irish in blood and in up bringing, Irish prosperity and happiness was in every way his aim; in Cork College have been about ness was in every way his aim; in doubled and the students trebled and social questions and economic, as well as in educational, he claimed to take the share. Before he was a year in Cork there occurred to his mind (a mind so exclusively academic, some would have thought) the conception of an Irish National Trade Mark. No business man had thought Sir Bertram refers to the roll of enlisted students of the college.

The total number of men engaged was passed into all our lives; has achieved a world celebrity and merited the flattery of forgery (followed by successful prosecution) in both hemispheres. So practical a mind could not fail to value technical Cork committee. His experience must have puzzled him exceedingly. nor is he old, nor see his intellectual The history of it is writ in the news faculties failing. He is in the prime paper reports of the day, but is best paper reports of the day, but is

forgiven by its victim.
"The claim of a University for Cork did not originate with Dr. Windle, but was made his own, and enlarged and improved the buildings, aries. perfected its equipment, extended its architecture that in its priceless native art will be a memorial for all time to a generous donor and a great president

MUNSTER'S CLAIM FAILS

"In spite of such achievement the claim for a University of Munster has once again failed. The presi dent's report makes it fairly ev personal ends Sir Bertram Windle worked so well and so hard for this Munster. People get what they And if, by chance, they have what they do not deserve or appreciate they lose it. It is true that plenty of cheap resolutions were passed in support of the university demand, but there has never been any real comprehension or deep earnestness even in spheres where it might well have been expected. The project faded from inestia, all of it pitiful part inexplicable, and the cost has to be paid now.

"These notes are no biography of the retiring president. The writer knows nothing of most of his life and work. services on the Dublin Commission, for a long and arduous period; at the frish Convention, the story of Birmingham indicated one spot which will be one day told; as vice-where a bright light and safe chanceller of the National Univer-

would be much longer than this be able to say that Canada is taking Hinduras and Mexico all have large from Ireland, in the fulness of his powers, a great, strong and devoted public servant—and that Ireland is Latin-American Club. Several of

After many years he returned unrecognized to his own country and took service with his own people.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

THE OBEX Why are so many Catholics-good Catholics-indifferent to the needs of the Church in the missionary parts of Canada? We are convinced that the great obstacle to the manifesta-tion of good will and generous Catholic charity in favor of our Canadian missions is ignorance of the fact that we have missions and that these missions are in dire distress. churches where the mission sermon of instruction has been preached for the first time and the ead facts of the missions laid bare before the people we have found an immediate and hearty response given to the call for assistance. 'We never knew that such conditions prevailed in Canada "is a remark commonly made after the missionary condition of Canada has been pointed out. It is certainly a sad commentary on the

that's another story!
The other day a good Catholic lay
man came to the Extension Society Offices to transact some business, in no way connected with missionary work, and in the course of our conversation we drifted on to the subject of missions. This good man associated the word "missions" their patriotic duty in the elections, with Chine, India and Africa. When as the fallen soldiers had done theirs we added "and the missions in in the field, marked many termons Canada" he looked suprised and to and editorials. Cardinal Amette, our amazement we learned his who officiated at the Cathedral of knowledge of the Canadian Church and its needs was confined to the city of Toronto. In fact, he knew little even of Toronto outside of his ing frenchmen to consider only the welfare of their country and cautionlittle even of Toronto outside of his own parish. Here was a good subject for missionary propaganda, a good Catholic ("good accepted as ordinarily defined; he went to Mass ordinarily defined; he went to Mass ordinarily defined; he went to Mass ones had fallen and knelt to pray ones had fallen and knelt to pray in the biting cold wind and falling and one capable of giving generous
a. I to the Catholic Church. Placing
him before a map of Canada we
pointed out the Canadian mission fields and gave some facts anent Catholic population, number of priests, education, provincial condition, etc., etc. The pupil was apt principal official ceremony at the and proved his aptitude for Catholic Pantheon, the entrance of which was education, and Dr. Windle placed ity by handing over \$300 for the his services at the disposal of the education of a seminarian for one ity by handing over \$300 for the lined with crepe and hung with year.

Yes, ignorance of our missions is hindering every day the salvation of souls and tying the hands of God's forgotten by us all and, may we hope, forgiven by its victim.

harvesters. Why for example should one priest be compelled for want of assistance to try to minister to 220 families scattered over an area of 200 square miles? This man of God sions which are greatly in need of secured his foremost ambition travelling on an average of 400 miles priests. In my parish alone there steadily for his whole fifteen years in Cork. He differed from the rest of us in this, that not alone did he of us in this, that not alone did he ments for the benefits whereby he hundreds of our Canadian mission-

range of instruction, doubled its we could in a short time change this amount will support a student teachers, more than doubled the state of affairs. The instruction of When he is ordained and goes off to students, trebled its grounds, estab- our people along the lines of Catholished a hostel for students, and in lic action will soon dispel the ignorits chapel graced Cork with a gem of ance now so prevalent about our architecture that in its priceless missions. When this day fully dawns there will be an opening of heart and purse and the terms of the Will of this fund. Christ-" Go forth "-will be better understood and adminstered than at

present. Donations may be addressed to: RWV. T. O'DONNELL, Prasidant Catholis Church Extension Socials 67 Bond St. Toronte Constitutions through this att. hould be addressed

EXTENSION, CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE London, Ont DONATIONS Previously acknowledged \$2,832 08 Subscriber, Riga, Sask..... 5 00 MASS INTENTIONS

A Rander, Ottawa..... In our issue of November 15, J. D. G., Antigonish, N. S., who sent \$20.00 was acknowledged in error under Donations instead of under Mass Intentions

LATIN AMERICANS AT NOTRE DAME

Latin-American students at Notre Dame are co-operating with the University Chamber of Commerce in the study of closer trade and business relations between Central and South American countries and the United States. The Latin-American enrolment here is undoubtedly greater than at any other College or university in the United States. Argentina

the most prominent families in Centrain-American Cito. Several of
the most prominent families in Centrain and South American politics
his home in Rome to work out his
life in his own way in a foreign land.
After many years he returned
Chilean senate is a senior in one of the colleges, and Gustavo Madero, nephew of the ex president of Mexico, took service with his own.

He accepted the hard knocks of his position and did his day's work daily, but did it perfectly. As he died his identity and his goodness were recognized together. 'Ah!' said his own people, 'if we only had known who was our servant.' He was duly who was our servant.' He was duly who was our servant.' He was duly states. Rev. John F. O'Hara who anent several years of study in South servants. activities. He is director of all four sections of the Notre Dame chamber of commerce and head of the commerce department at the university

> FRENCH NATION PRAYS AT GRAVES OF HER HEROIC DEAD

Paris, Sunday, Nov. 2. (By Asso. ciated Press).—France, which yesterday paid homage to its War dead at the graveside, met today in religious or memorial assemblages in honor of the dead. A Requiem Mass churches by special authorization of the Pope and many civil assem-blages were held in memory of fallen combatants.

Yesterday evening and all through the night mourners were praying in the churches. Thousands of candles were placed by relatives of the dead, gathered amid elaborate funeral trappings of the chapels.

The two days' services for the dead efficiency of the chief executors of were attended by the great bulk of Christ's last will and testament. But the nation, virtually every public man participating in some cere Paris cemeteries numbered 361,140. Nevertheless the police records showed that there were 45,000 less in the cemeteries than last year

Notre Dame, published a letter_urg-

generous snow. At Verdun in particular, Placing thousands climbed to the fortresscrowned heights and crowded the battlefields around the city.

President Poincare, along with Marshals Foch and Joffre, diplo and officials, attended today

FATHER FRASER'S CHINA MISSION FUND

Dear Friends .- I came to Canada to eek vocations for the Chinese Misgreat subject on which, by consent of us in this, that not alone did he desire a university, but he worked authority living. His administrative ability is unimpaired, and anyone who wants to kno its quality will compare the Queen's College calculated over a hundred endars of 1904 and University the manufacture of 1904 and University to the household by private endow-thousand pounds by private endow-thousand pounds by private endow-the control of the college, and obtained over a hundred thousand pounds by private endow-thousand pounds the straying and wandering sheep of the straying and wanderi who desire to become missionaries in China. Five thousand dollars will Had we the means at our disposal found a burse. The interest on this the mission another will be taken in and so on forever. the Catholic spirit of propagating the Faith to the ends of the earth will, I am sure, contribute generously to

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

SACRED HEART BURSE

Previously acknowledged ... 8 585 04 A Friend, Barnaby River ... Francis Lin gar, St. John's M. G. B., Toronto..... 5 60

QUEEN OF APOSTLES BURNE Previously acknowledged \$1 507 28 ST. ANTHONY'S BURSE

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Previously acknowledged ... 4231 80 HOLY NAME OF JESUS SURSE Previously acknowledged 187 00

HOLY SOULS BURSE Previously seknewledged \$331 00 A Friend, California... Mrs. E. D., St. Columban..... Promoter, St. Columban 1 00

FIVE MINUTE SERMON labor again, until Christ be formed

BY REV. M. BOSSAERT

FIRST SUNDAY OF ADVENT

JESUS CHRIST OUR JUDGE This is the thought with which the Church requires us to begin the new ecclesiastical year and the holy season of Advent. This thought ought to stimulate us to prepare henceforth with zeal and holy fear for the time when the Son of God will come to judge the world

Jesus Christ will be our Judge This is a truth full of terior for sinners. You who dare to lead sinful lives, never repenting of your sins, remember that Curist will be your Judge. Immediately after death, and again on the Last Day, you will have to appear before Him and give an account of all your actions. He once shed His precious Blood on the Cross, in order to save your immortal souls from everlasting damnation, and He will judge you for your boundless folly and for the ingratitude that you by His death, inasmuch as you have given yourself up to the service He came down from heaven to teach you the way thither, and because you did not listen to His teaching and preferred to live according to the evil principles of the world, He will be your Judge. left you a glorious and beautiful example, and He will judge you for your audacity in following rather your own perverse desires and the example of wicked men. He offers you countless means of grace in prayer and the Holy Sacraments, and He will call you to account, and judgyou, for the unpardonable careless-ness and indifference with which you have neglected and even rejected all

the offers of Divine grace.

What will you plead at the judgment? How can you justify your selves? The hour may be very close at hand when you will have to answer to your Divine Judge, whose redemption, whose example, whose teaching and whose means of grace you have despised and rejected, and whom you have so often offended.
Will you really allow yourself to
come to such a pass, and venture
to appear before the Judge without

true repentance? Jesus Christ will be our Judge.

This is the truth full of consola tion to the good and pious. " Look up and lift up your heads, because your redemption is at hand." Our Saviour comforted His disciples with these words, after foretelling the terrible things that would happen. To the good, who love and serve God, death is nothing alarming; it is rather a means of escape from the dangers, struggles and sufferings of this world. Nor is the judgment terrible to them, for Jesus will be their Judge, and they have loved Him with all their hearts, and with deep piety have often received Him in Holy Communion. His Him in Holy Communion. His teaching and His example have guided them through life, and for His sake they have done much good and patiently endured much evil. And so what have they to fear when the time comes for them to depart hence and see Him face to face? How is it possible to be afraid, if their Judge is at the same time their dearest Friend, their best after all those consures of mission-teacher and their Good Shepherd? ary effort there are hundreds of milteacher and their Good Shepherd?

PREPARING THE WAY

The Church asks us to spend the time of Advent in preparation for the coming of Christ. After the be like unto men who wait for their is that of the Church herself.

Our first Advent duty is to join with the saints of the Old Law in asking for the Messiah and thus pay the debt which the whole human race owes to the divine mercy. We may in spirit go back to those four

labor again, until Christ be formed within you." During this season of Advent our Lord knocks at the door of our hearts. At one time He knocks forcibly that we must give heed, while again He knocks so softly that we must give attention if we would know that it is Jesus who it saking admission. He comes the Church about eighteen million pagan children. It is the one cent a week contributed by the members of the society of the Propagation of the Faith that has, since 1843, grown into the church about eighteen millions of the Society to save to the Society to save to the society of the Propagation of the Faith that has, since 1843, grown into the state of the society to save to the Church about eighteen millions of dollars and has enabled that Society to save to the Church about eighteen millions of the society to save to the Church about eighteen millions of the society to save to the Church about eighteen millions of the church about eighteen millions of the Church about eighteen million pagan children. It is the one cent to the Church about eighteen million pagan children. It is the one cent to the Church about eighteen million pagan children. It is the one cent to the Church about eighteen million pagan children. It is the one cent to the Church about eighteen million pagan children. It is the one cent to the Church about eighteen million pagan children. It is the one cent to the Church about eighteen million pagan children in the Church about eighteen million pagan children. It is the one cent to the Church about eighteen million pagan children. It is the one cent to the church about eighteen million pagan children. It is the one cent the church about eighteen million pagan children in the church about for He wishes to be born in our hearts. They are his houses indeed, for He built and preserved them. Yet at times He repeatedly complains that His own refuse to receive Him. —Catholic Columbian.

GENERAL INTENTION FOR DECEMBER

RECOMMENDED AND BLESSED BY HIS HOLINESS POPE BENEDICT XV.

THE CONVERSION OF THE HEATHEN Before our Lord returned to Heaven

ie commissioned his Apostles to carry to the nations the message He the whole world and preach the have displayed in caring nothing for the redemption purchased for you believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be condemned." (Mark xvi, 1516) And the Apostles, having neither wealth nor influence to aid them, but relying on the help of the Holy Spirit, started to carry out their mandate; neither fatigue, nor hunger, nor persecution, nor the fear of death hindered them from making known o Jew and Gentile the doctrines of salvation which Christ had com missioned them to impart. They travelled far and wide and finally gave up their lives in the work, teaving to their lives in the work, teaving to their successors the task of carrying it on. Thousands of other apostles followed in the foothers apostles followed in the foothers are the first twelve, penetrated the various countries of Europe and beyond, and accomplished marvellous things. Hundred of millions of things. Hundreds of millions of pagans and idolaters of all nations issued to the Divine message, and yielding to the gr ce which always seconded the zeal of the missionaries they became converts to the faith. Christianity took root in many lands and Christian communities flourished for centuries, notably in Europe, Northern Africa and the Levant. charged paganism in many strong-holds, and so formidable were the given them, destroyed their idols, abandoned their superstitions, em-braced Christianity, and in their new lives brought forth admirable fruits

> active as ever. The Catholic Church has always looked on the call to work thing, and she blesses the Orders and Congregations which send their members abroad to labor for the conversion of the heathen. In this twentieth century there are thousands of missionary men and women preaching and teaching in foreign lands and giving vast heathen populations a knowledge of the true God.

And yet it is sad to realize that

Love casteth out fear. With what gentleness and kindness will our side the Christian fold, hundreds of gentleness and kindness will our side the Christian fold, hundreds of Lord. This is the request which the Saviour greet, at the hour of their millions who have never heard the Holy Father makes to the members death, all those who now love and fear Him! Whether at the last intended for them as well as for us. great day we are numbered amongst It is in the conversion of those multi-theelect orthelost, depends complete-tudes that we are asked to interest the elect or the lost, depends complete-ly upon our manner of life in this ourselves. The Church is doing her world. As long as we are alive, it share in u ging her children to work; Ith us to act so as to be happy | Catholic missionaries are willing to or unhappy for all eternity. Surely do their share in consecrating their we can not hesitate about the choice! Let us try to live in love our Catholic laity taking in it? How and friendship with Jesus, and seldom do we stop to think that we then we shall have no reason to have any obligations towards the dread His coming to be our Judge. heathen in foreign lands. It rarely Amen. due to our own supineness and inaction that our Catholic foreign missions are not bringing forth the fruits of Redemption which our Church has a right to expect. Having been born in the faith and having enjoyed all our lives, through no merit of example of the prudent virgins, the ours, the inestimable graces which Church keeps her lamps lit ready for the coming of the Bridegroom. sacraments impart to our own souls, We are members and children of the | we have been ignoring the millions Church and ought to enter into her spirit. We should apply to ourselves our privileges. Possibly we are made this warning of our saviour: "Let aware now and then of their existence your loins be girt, and lamps burn and their needs by reading a report ing in your hands, and ye yourselves or a letter of some missionary or other, but this literature, unhappily, Our destiny being the same has for too many of our lay Catholics as that of the Church, we should only a far away sound to it, and we endeavor during Advent to enter take nothing more than a speculative into the spirit of preparation, which interest in matters which we easily

persuade ourselves do not concern us. Still it is to lay Catholics that our foreign missionaries look for help to to carry out their vocation. God has not given ourselves here at home the vocation to cross oceans and con-tinents to labor among the heathen, thousand years of longing and reflect but He expects us to take a share in on the darkness and c ime that filled the work by furnishing those already on the darkness and c ime that filled the work by furnishing those already the world before our Saviour's com there with the means to live and ing. The coming of our Saviour will labor for the establishing and the be one filled with sweetness and upkeep of foreign missions. Who is The good shepherd comes so poor that he cannot give a small o visit the flock in general sum yearly to help our missionaries not only to visit the flock in general sum yearly to belp our missionaries but he is solicitous over each one of working among the heathen? Little the sheep, even to the one that is drops of water make the mighty lost. The great aim of the Christian ocean; it is small money contribureligion is to make man divine tions, grown into millions of dollars. through Christ Jesus. Christ came into the world that He might transform each one of us, that we may pagans into the Church of God. It is the cent a month, contributed to little children, of whom I think in

is asking admission. He comes to us and asks if we have room for Him for He wishes to be born in our missionary effort all over the world. Catholics in Canada had for many years in the last century to appea for help to this Association and they never were refused. Now that the Church is fully established here and we have all the benefits that are derived from a solid and flourishing hierarchy, it is only fitting that we Canadian Catholics should, in our turn, contribute to the establishment of the Church in foreign countries where she is still groping for a footing. There is a closer relationship than we perhaps realize between contributions of money and conversions of the heathen. "Give me twenty-four dollars," writes an Indian missionary, "and in a year I'll give vou five hundred Christians. How? Quite simple: That sum will pay a catechist for a year, in which time he can instruct five hundred who are asking for baptism." Letters from China especially speak of a pronounced tendency

> oring for instruction and baptism. One of the most consoling charac teristics of our time is the extension of the foreign missionary movement. While our priests and nuns of many nationalities are laboring in various foreign lands, it would seem that Providence has begun to direct the attention of Catholics in English speaking countries towards the vast Chinese Empire. The Maynooth mission movement in Ireland, Maryknoll movement in the United States, the Almonte movement begun recently here in Canada, all three have the conversion of China as their object, and missionaries are being prepared to go thither. The Sisters of the Immaculate Con-ception, an exclusively Canadian foundation for work in China, have been laboring in that country for several years. We feel that members of our

> towards conversion; thousands of the followers of Confucius are clam-

League should encourage those Northern Africa and the Levant.
Reaching out beyond the borders of civilization, the zeal of thousands of they could do: How easy it would be for our five hundred and sixty they could be for our five h missionary enterprises, not merely thousand League members through out Canada and Newfoundland to attacks that little by little the native populations yielded to the teaching given them, destroyed their idols, suffice to meet the expense of pre-paring a Chinese missionary for all time to come. How simple it all is During nearly two thousand years this work of preacting the Gospel has been going ahead; the missionary spirit in the Catholic Churcu had not diminished in intensity; today it is as active as ever. The Catholic Church help in so glorious a cause! The motto of our League is "Thy King-dom Come," that is, the spread of has always looked on the call to work in foreign missions as a sublime be true to our motto and show by our generosity in the future that we mean to live up to it. We should not be selfish, interested only in ourselves, or in the members of our own families, or our own parish, or our own diocese, or even our own country; we should be Catholics in the widest sense of the term and in its truest sense, anxious for the conversion of the whole world. If we are unable to help with our alms we should pray and for the universal conquest of the world to Christ our

E. J. DEVINE, S. J.

CZECH CATHOLICS TRUE TO CHURCH

A magnificent demonstration of Catholic faith took place at Prague on the recent feast of St. Wenceslaus, patron saint of the Czechs. For the first time the anniversary was celebrated by a free and independent people whose patriotic aspirations had been kept alive for centuries by the memories of this glorious king saint. Wenceslaus reigned over powerful Bohemia in which national prosperity and a strong religious spirit were inseparable, correspondent of the London Catho

In spite of the many vicissitudes and moral and political troubles through which the nation has passed, it has in the mass remained faithful to the early ideals. On September 28 during two hours a mighty pro cession of clergy and religious, men and women, numbering 80,000 marched through the capital of the newly-resuscitated State to render homage to a national saint.

It was a wonderful sight, represent ing all ranks and classes. Among the laborers were 400 miners from Kladno colliery. The cortege started from the Church of St. Ignatius and wended its way singing hymns to the cathedral where fervent prayers were recited at the tomb of the saint. To those who may doubt the innate Catholicity of Czecho-Slovakia as a whole the Wenceslaus demonstration gives food for thought.

The new Archbishop of Prague Magr. Kordac, while firmly opposed to the drastic "reforms" demanded by a small section of the clergy, is

Don't judge a man by his fail res in life, for many a man fails becau-e he is too honest to succeed.

It is a good and wholesome thing to watch how brave souls bear themselves in the battle of life



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CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

THE MONTH OF REMEMBRANCE

All in the dark November The sad winds seem to sigh : Remember, ah, remember, The friends who once were nigh The friends you loved, remember, Who now have passed away "— All in the dark November

The sad winds seem to say. And are our hearts forgetful Of those, our dear, our dead?
And are our tears regretful For them no longer shed Is love a fading ember

That quickly dies away ?-The sad winds seem to say. The Summer's sway is ended

The Autumn's glory flown, The latest leaf unfended Along the blast is blown; Soon, soon, shall pass November, But ere its days go by, Remember, ah, remember,"
Its sad winds seems to sigh.

-DENIS A. MCCARTHY THE HEART OF A FRIEND

Broken friendship, like china, may be repaired, but the break will always show. And it is a bit of real truta and wisdom. Friendship is a precious thing—too precious a treasure to be careles-ly broken or thrown away. The world handles the word "friend" lightly; its real, the word friend figury; true, deeper meaning is forgotien, and the acquaintance of an hour or the chance comer is designated by the term, which in itself bears a wealth of meaning. Your friend is the one who appreciates you— your faults as well as your virtues your faults as well as your virtues—
who understands and sympathizes
with your defeats and victories,
your aims and ideals, yours joys
or disappointments, as no one eise
its this really you? I can scarcely
believe that you are one of 'my
believe that you are one of 'my your aims and ideas, your simple or disappointments, as no one else does or can. It is to your friend to whom you turn for counsel, for comfort, for praise. He may not be as learned as some or as wise as others, but it suffices that he understands you; and even his quiet listening gives strength and renewed ocurage. Biessed is the man or woman into whose life has come the beauty and power of such a friendship. Prize it well. Do all in the smile left Sister's lips, her west of the smile left Sister's lips, her grew sad, for she readily your power to keep such a friendship eyes grew sad, for she readily unbroken. Avoid the break, for when it comes it cannot be easily not eager to return to his studies. mended, and the jarring note mars
the harmony of the whole glori
ous symphony. It is not alone a
question of forgiveness; that may
be full and completed. It is the
hurt in the heart that will not
readily heal and the confidence that mended, and the jarring note mars be full and completed. It is the hurt in the heart that will not readily heal and the confidence that less and hung his head; then, with will not full, come back.

success, and success amounts to a great deal. Therefore treasure them school." for what they produce, if not also

man is usually cluttered and in great must make her argument as forcible disorder. The cluttered desk stands as possible. But she sadly realized for a waste of time and energy.

an employe, will be inexcusably at will guide you aright and bring you fault if you do not practice order to realize that you must return to and system. No matter what the school." man above you does it is your duty to attend to your own affairs proper-ly and also to endeavor to assist those answered. ho are above you.

Ask your employer's permission to Ask your employer's permission to set his desk in order, to look through the litter upon it. Usually he will grant thus request and appreciate your efforts, and when he experiences the relief of having a "place work. There are lots of things about the restriction of the control of the contr for everything and everything in its place" he will grow to depend upon "Oh, no, there isn't anything bad place" he will grow to depend upon you and find it hard to get along about it at all," he hastily assured without you.

Don't trust to your memory en I like it immensely." tirely. Keep a diary or have a pad sister calendar on your desk. Enter everything which should be attended to and don't fail to consult your memor for you, and up t tail to consult your memor and a every day. Go tatther. Look over the dates for the coming week. If your employer makes an average of the dates for the coming week. If your employer makes an engage though not quite so light hearted ment put it down and remind him of and merry as he was before his meet-

I consider a memoranda book make too many entries than too few.

Even unimportant things should be written down.

a hard faced, carelessly dressed woman answered his ring.

"Telegram for Mrs. John Smith,"

interested in his work, that you are keeping track of things for him, that you can be depended upon. "There Your efforts will be appreciated.

Be systematic. Don't have things

Nour efforts will be appreciated.

Be systematic. Don't have things around. If anything drops on the floor, p.ck. it up immediately. Don't let the drawers of your desk stand open. Don't have any private matters on your desk which can be seen by the passerby. Turn letters upside down and keep other items of information out of sight.

Many a great loss occurred because Many a great loss occurred because an employe was carelest in this direction and left information lying there is conditionally a seen better the charges," he explained, "and they will be collected from the sender about so that it could be seen by an outsider or a competitor.

You cannot be too careful of little corrett."

You cannot be too careful of little "I'll call up," she exclaimed, and "I'

steps of your superiors, pick out receipt.

the characteristics which are worthy of emulation. First, last, and always, be orderly.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

GIVE THEM THY PEACE Lord, for the souls who suffer,-

Lord, for the souls was saided,
Suffer, in cleansing fire,
Longing, through all their anguish,
Yearning with keen desire,
Sighing for Thee, their Saviour,
We, who have loved them, pray:
Give them Thy peace, we crave Thee, Give them their rest today!

Thou art their God and Master, Thou art their Father still; Meekly they dwell in torment; Humbly they wait Thy Will,

Lead them from pain to glory,
Do not their joy delay,
Give them Thy peace, dear Saviour,
Give them their rest today!

JOSEPH

Joseph Welling was just fourteen and had been busily employed all the summer vacation as a Western Union Telegraph boy, and had greatly enjoyed the work, the wages and the tipe, and had made up his mind that there was no more school for him. Anz just at that many had been busing that many had been busing the strength of the latter was no more school he ran right into Sint lad been busing the latter was no more school he ran right into Sint lad been busing the latter was no more school he ran right into Sint lad been busing the latter was no more school he ran right into Sint latter was no more school he ran right into Sint latter was no more school he ran right into Sint latter was no more school he ran right into Sint latter was no more school he ran right into Sint latter was no more school he ran right into Sint latter was no more school he ran right into Sint latter was no more school he ran right into Sint latter he bad waited for had come. He was sent to deliver a telegram to a Mr. Graynor, the head of one of the biggest manufacturing plants in the city. Joe had often heard that Mr. Graynor was a "self-made man," and he admired him immensely.

"He's just the kind of a manufacturing plants in the city. Joe had often heard that Mr. Graynor was a "self-made man," and he admired him immensely.

had been his teacher in the eighth grade of St. James' Parochial School.
Sister Regina was just returning from her yearly retreat at the Mother House, and, as she recognized one of maintains.

tions, he gave her a brief account of the thrills and adventures that had

not eager to return to his studies.

"I am glad you have enjoyed working," she said, when he had finished. "This is your last week, I

a trace of defiance in his voice, he

BE ORDERLY

System, order, neatness, accuracy, speed — all these things help to success. Taken by themselves they may not mean much, but they lead to spreads and success and success amounts to a late. I don't have any more education than that I don't want to go to high answered:

Sister glanced at the big clock in what they are.

The desk of the average business minutes to spare, and she knew she as possible. But she sadly realized that her words were not having any

Thousands of time and energy. Thousands of men spend more time looking for things than it is necessary to take in giving them attention when they are found.

The proprietor of the business may do as he pleases. He has earned the right to be independent; but you, as the proprietor of the proprietor of the business may do as he pleases. He has earned the right to be independent; but you, as the error you are about to make. He are the proprietor of the proprietor of the business may do as he pleases. The has earned the right to be independent; but you, as the error you are about to make. He are the proprietor of the business may do as he pleases.

Joe shook his head impatiently.

Joe shook his head impatiently.

"Sieter, I've already decided," he answered. "I shall continue to

work."
"Not if St. Joseph shows you that

'It is all one great game, and

Sister sighed as she bade him

ing with his teacher.

His next "ou"," as the messengers absolutely essentia to the conduct called their deliveries, took him of every kind of business. Better away out to a distant suburb, where

Show your employer that you are Joseph said, politely.

Show your employer that you are therested in his work, that you "I am Mrs. John Smith," she

"There are 80 cents charges on Take the initiative in this direction.

Tour efforts will be appreciated.

Take the initiative in this direction. There are so cents that ges on the message," Joe announced, as he handed her the envelope.

at the other end, or you can call up the office and ask if they are

You cannot be too careful of little things. Better stay a few minutes over time and leave your desk in good condition.

The carelessness of your employer or the head of your department does not justify you in being careless. When you want to follow in the foot steps of your superiors, pick out

ing Sister R gina's petition," the boy muttered. "Perhaps he is showing muttered. me some of the worse sides of working. But, of course, that would only

ing. But, of course, that would only be in messenger work."

So, he made up his mind to con tinue work, but to change his position to something more congenial. He would keep his eyes open and be on a constant lookout for a place that affered a good chance for advancement and apply for it. Then, it would not he a hard matter to

advancement and apply for it. Then, it would not be a hard matter to work his way to the top.

A few days later he decided that the chance he had waited for had

immensely.

"He's just the kind of a man I would like to be," Joe told himself, and so, after delivering his message, he mustered up sufficient courage to be mustered up sufficient courage to the must be sufficient to see the credit for so the course of the course of the credit for so the course of the course of the course of the credit for so the course of the co

Mr. Graynor looked intently at Joseph, realizing at once that he had in him the making of a splendid man, and asked him to be teated. He put a few well chosen, leading

Graynor. I wonder it that could be my cousin who is a Sister of the Order of St. Benedict." He asked for a description of the nun, and at once decided that it was his relative.

"So you are one of Sister Regina's boys." he said. "Well, if you are as

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spent indoors, probably pen in hand. Why should they not be spent as

pleasantly as possible?

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sparkling sunshine,

the vigorous outdoors sports, for which Canada is world famous

experience Joseph had encountered during his work as a messer ger, and it set him thinking. Working seemed less enticing than it had a few houre previously. Sister Rigina sowed thirst seed of discord, and the woman, by calling him dishonest, had added another.

"I do believe St. Joseph is give some as you appear to be, you will realize that your teacher and parents have your best interest at heart when they want you to return to school. If you will do as they wish and finish your education in a Catholic high school, as soon as you gradu ate I will take you into my to give your service. it thoroughly, and I am sure you will never regret following Sister Regina's advice.'

Regina's advice."

"I think you are right, Mr. Graynor," Joseph answered. "I'll go back to school and remain there until I finish. And thank you verymuch for your kindness. I'll try to be worthy of all you do for me."

"Now, that is the way I like to hear a boy talk!" Mr. Graynor patted his shoulder encouragingly. "Now go to the phone and tell Sister Regina that her cousin, Will Gray.

Regina that her cousin, Will Gray-nor, is sending you back to school." Joseph went over to the telephone, and after five minutes returned to the man, a grin of roguish mischief lighting up his face.
"What did Sister Regina say?"
demanded Mr. Graynor.

"She said, 'Joseph, you tell my cousin Will Graynor, that he can't have the credit for sendir g you back to school. Is belongs to your dear patron, St. Joseph, but I will permit him to say that he assisted in doing

COMPREHENSIVENESS

A recent letter in the Daily Chronic'e gives us an example of "compre-hensivecess" which it would be hard to beat. "The spirit of fraternity," of a messenger, so manly and businesslike, she hastily dropped her travelling begs and held out her arms to him, while her eyes shones with pardonable pride and her voice, vibrated with gladness.

"Why, Joseph!" she exclaimed, "Is this really you? I can scarcely believe that you are one of 'my boys.' Have you been working during vacation?"

"Yes, Sister," he answered, as he shook hands with her and with Sister Regina and their conversation.
"Sister Regina?" repeated Mr. Graynor of his meeting with Sister Regina? Regina?" repeated Mr. Graynor, "I wonder if that could be my cousin who is a Sister of the pows not the pulpits will accomplish unity. I solved the problem wishes to the continue in spite of his parents wishes to the continue in spite of his parents wishes to the continue in spite of his meeting with Sister Regina and their conversation.

"Sister Regina and their conversation.
"Sister Regina?" repeated Mr. Graynor, "I wonder if that could be my cousin who is a Sister of the Order of St. Benedict." He asked for a description of the pun, and at once decided that it was his reach the same goal." We can only

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in very many cases in the definite acquisition of this acknowledged

living wage thus earned and actually

ordinary intelligence to a conclusion. It may be doubted if the Govern-

ment, or employers, or the Trades Unions have any definite facts on

which to base anything more than

There is, unfortunately, much

surmise, suggestion, or alas, sus-

REACTIONARY FORCES AT WORK

that they cannot carry on the hitherto controlled industries if the

existing rate of wages is to be main-

tained on their return to private management, and they call in ques-tion the reasonableness of the employed, and suggest that there are

enforce the unreasonable demand.

They quote figures to prove their

less definitely maintain that the

industries, if properly handled and directed, can give adequate return on the capital involved, while con-

tinuing to provide the living wage to all concerned in the fructification of

all concerned in the fructification of the capital. They, too quote figures to prove their point. And they assert that behind the alleged impos-sibility of maintaining the present standard of wages there are reaction-ary forces at work, the whole aim of which is to thrust the remuneration of labor back to the old layer, and

of labor back to the old level; and,

if possible to break the strength of

the majority, whether employers or

UNFAIR ATTITUDE CONDEMNED

dently appeal if only they will with

determine what are the burdens that

receives a fair remuneration. Employees are not justified in trading on the helplessness of those whom they employ, in order to obtain their labor at too low a rate of recompense.

past, can be enecked and controlled only by the recognition of the moral limitations which affect it, and by knowledge of the real facts that mark and define these limitations."

OBITUARY

opinion that our rulers may

"It is to this solid mass of public

employed.

The employed on their side no

anarchical agencies at work

contention.

"Companies and employers declare

suspicion abroad on both sides.

The question now arises: Is the

right.

TO ASSIST SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS ESTABLISH RETURNED SOLDIERS' COMMITTEE

Practical assistance for ex-soldiers and sailors in London, Ont., and vicinity, in the many difficulties encountered in the change from mili-tary to civilian life, is the aim of the returned Soldiers' Committee of Lon-don Council, Kuights of Columbus, who have opened an office at the Catholic Club for the carrying on of the work.

returned men are well acquainted with the Knights of Col-umbus, through the Catholic Army Huts at the front, in England, and in Canada, and the local Returned Sol-diers' Committee has been formed with a view to broadening the field of the activities of the Knights of Columbus for Canada's fighting men

The Information and Service office opened here is only one branch of the Committee's work. Here the returned fighter may find advice and assistance in his military and in his military and semi military problems, questions of employment, and matters generally relative to his re-settlement in civilian life. The signing and certifying of documents by a Justice of the Peace will also be carried on, and letters will be written for the soldier or sailor, when he wishes to communicate with any Government department with which has business. The work is under the charge of Mr. E. V. Hession, who is at his desk from 9 o'clock till 5 daily. All the Services of the Information and Service Office are absolutely free of charge.

The local hospitals will also come under the activities of the returned Soldiers' Committee, and will be visited by that institution. It is also hoped that it may be possible to give entertainments for the various local military homes and hospitals during the coming winter with the coming winter.

Recreational work among dis-charged men generally is also being discussed by the Committee, and it is possible that general work may be done along this line.

The organization of the Knights of Columbus Reconstruction and Employment Service is certainly the most extensive of its kind in the Dominion, there being nearly a hun-dred Returned Soldiers' Committees from coast to coast.

The work is absolutely undenominational, and as in the case of the Knights of Columbus Catholic Army Huts, all races and creeds are equally welcome to all that the Knights can do for them. Every Returned man is a candidate for the services of the K. of C. Returned Soldiers' Committee, which is willing, ready and able to

N. B.-Unclaimed kits will be sent to the owners if baggage checks are forwarded to the Secretary of the K. of C. Catholic Army Hut.

MONTMARTRE

CHURCH OF THE NATIONAL VOW OF FRANCE The Universe

Many a place-name of France is among the permanent things of history, but perhaps that of Mont. martre best sums up the greatest thing about her and her people— their ineradicable Catholicism. This Catholicism has seemed time and again to be at the point of overthrow, but always it has emerged, not merely saved but triumphant, overwhelming all that would have overwhelmed it. Cæsarism, Galli-canism, Revolution, National disaster, Anti-clerical politics—all have aster, Anti-clerical politics—all have been in vain. France today is still essentially Catholic France, Eldest Daughter of the Church.

That is the fundamental signifi-

and towers of the Basilica of the Sacred Heart—symbol of France's Faith, Hope, and Love. Assuredly the prayer, so oft heard in Paris during the last five distressful years, is visibly being answered: that surround the consecration. For the Basilica is the work of France's humiliation, consummated in the hour of her victory. Planned in the sorrowful days of 1870 and 1871, in faith and patience it slowly grew during nearly half a century of trials, perplexities, and hopes deferred. It was on August 2, 1914, the same day that the insolent challenge of Germany was launched against a people with whom she had no quarrel, and War was declared on France, that the last stone was placed. The consecration had been fixed for October of that year, but of course, was deferred. This week it is taking place near the anniversary of France's deliverance, and of the answer to the prayers of nearly fifty

alone can deliver the Sovereign Pontiff from his captivity and put an end to the misfortunes of France, we nise to contribute to the erection at Paris of a sanctuary dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

On July 23, 1873, the French Assembly voted a law declaring the work to be bly voted a law declaring the work to be d'utilite publique, and the Archbishop of Paris was enabled to obtain a site upon that sacred spot where was erected, on the site of a Pagan temple, the first Christiau Church in Paris, memorial of St. Denis, her patron saint. Under the Basilica walls still stands the ancient church of St. saint. Under the Basilica walls still stands the ancient church of St. Pierre de Montmartre, and close by is the Chapelle du Martyre—the last Station of St. Denis. One of the most striking of this week's ceremonies must have been the translation, in the dark coals revenies. tion, in the dark early morning of yesterday, of the relics from the ancient church in readiness for the consecration of the Basilica.

The building of the votive church was, however, no simple task. The Butte of Montmartre was honey-combed with quarries of soft white stone, rendering the whole site un-stable. To get a solid foundation for the huge building it was found necessary to probe the Butte down almost to the level of the Seine, and build upwards gigantic foundations of hard stone. Between these was formed the vast crypt below the whole extent of the church, which sheltered so many Parisians from air raids during the War. The first Mass was celebrated in the crypt on April 21, 1881, and ever since the Sacré Cœur has been the goal of innumerable pilgrimages and the rallying point of French Catholicism. The great belfry tower was finished. The great belfry tower was finished and the last stone laid on Holy Saturday of 1913, and its huge bell La Savoyarde, the gift of the diocese La Savoyarde, the gift of the diocese of Chambery, rang out the news of Armistice and Victory last November. Yesterday took place the long and solemn ceremonies of the consecration, beginning at five o'clock and culmicating in the Mass of Dedication, support at half-mast alaxan by cation, sung at half-past eleven by the Papal Legate, Cardinal Vico. In the person of Cardinal Bourne, British Catholicism does homage to the Catholicism of France, and never did his Eminence bear a message from his own people to another more whole hearted, more deeply felt:
We do not forget that Catholic

France has her problems and her trials of the future as of the past. To some of these we may allude on a more suitable occasion. To-day it must-and surely does-suffice must—and surely does—suffice to the great celebrations of this week should inspire hope and mutual confidence. A glorious past stands before us today as the harbinger of a glorious future. On that sacred height above the metropolis of France stand the evidences for both —the Basilica, S. Pierre, and the Chapelle du Martyre. The first—last and not least in the long line of France's sacrings—is the fulfilment of the life story of the other two. In S. Pierre today stand the two pillars at the west door, and the two at the Sanctuary, remnants of the Pagan temple of old, and in the Martyre, at the head of the long, straight road that joined Paris with the Eternal City, the cell and altar of France's patron saint, where St. Genevieve, Patroness of the City, knelt and prayed, where St. Thomas of Canterbury-to name only our own-made pilgrimage and where on the feast of the Assumption, 1594, St. Ignatius Loyola and his six friends took a vow that changed the world. microcosm, too, of France's history is St. Pierre in the Revolution descrated to be a "temple of Reason" such as the heirs of that Revolution seek to build on the ruins of our civilization today; in 1815 under Cesarism a storehouse for fodder; in 1871 a munition store; in 1908 happily restored to Christian worship. Above them rise the domes and towers of the Basilica of the

> Dieu de clémence. O Dieu vainqueur, Sauve, sauve la France Au Nom du Sacré Cœur.

THE POPE AND IRELAND

NO VALID REASON TO DRAG HOLY SEE INTO POLITICS OF EMERALD ISLE

Catholic Press Association Rome, Oct. 7. - The Osservatore Romano of yesterday contained the

following: Under the heading, 'The Pope and Ireland, the Freeman's Journal of Dublin, of September 25, published the following correspondence from

the other Irish Archbishops and "On this point the public conscience

"We can state (says the Osservatore) in the most absolute manner that the above notice, in so far as it regards the Holy See, is desti-tute of any foundation whatever."

INACCURACIES

Even in his nomenclature, the correspondent of the Echo de Paris might have been more careful. There is no "British Ambassador to the Holy See;" and His Eminence, Car-dinal Logue, is not usually called dinal Logue, is not usually called just the "Archbishop of Armagh." industry, or has it been made possible in proper quarters, he would have found that neither the British Legation to the Holy See nor the Holy See itself busied itself with the political relation of proportion to the earnings itself busied itself with the political relation of proportion to the earnings of the industry itself? On this point

Long ago, just after the arrival of Sir Henry Howard, the first British Minister, who presented his credential letters in December 1914 the tial letters in December, 1914, the suggestion was made that Irish poli-tics and the relations of the Holy See thereto were matters, with which the British Legation would occupy

AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENTS

As this suggestion appeared in some American Catholic papers, your correspondent sought some authori-tative statement from Sir Henry Howard, and was able to telegraph that the Legation to the Holy See had nothing to do with Irish politics. Again, when the Hierarchy in Ire-land took a very decided line at the time of the movement against conscription, and an endeavor was made to drag Rome into it, an authoritative statement was obtained from the Vatican that the Holy See did not interfere with Irish Bishops in their views and conduct the state of the stat views and conduct on purely politi-

REASON FOR BISHOPS' ACTION

It was clearly recognized here at It was clearly recognized here at the time that the action of the Bishops was taken in order that their authority might prevent any political action going beyond due bounds, entirely in keeping with the age-long relations between Bishops, clergy and people in Ireland.

ONLY A COUPLE OF LINES

The only utterance of the Holy See on the subject was contained in a couple of lines in the Holy Father's letter to Cardinal Logue and the Irish Bishops. The letters referred mainly to the coming Beatification of Ven. Oliver Plunkett with, in the two lines mentioned, a quiet allusion to the necessity of prudence and moderation, especially in difficult times. That is not to say that His Holiness and the Vatican generally do not follow with interest, and occasionally with anxiety, Irish political matters; but they have complete confidence in the Bishops taking the prudent and moderate attitude, which need not in the least clash with the most patriotic sentiments.

FIRST HAND INFORMATION

Nor does the Holy See go to the British Legation for its information. There is no institution in the world better informed about the Irish, as about other affairs, than the Holy and it gets its information from first hand sources.

There is plenty of trouble in Ire-

land as elsewhere, but there is no reason to drag the Holy See into it.

CARDINAL BOURNE

POINTS OUT CAUSE OF PRESENT SOCIAL UNREST

VORKING CLASS MUST RECEIVE LIVING

Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, has issued a timely statement on the demands of the working classes for a living wage.
The Cardinal points out that the first charge on any industry is an adequate wage for the workingmen engaged in it, and that employers are not justified in taking advantage of the helplessness of those whom they employ in order to obtain their labor at a low rate. The statement is as follows:

is as follows:

"The recent industrial crisis in England, graver and more threatening in its menace than any of its predecessors, has—thanks to the firmness of the Government, the force of public opinion, and the good sense of the workers themselves—been brought to a conclusion. But the capacitation of the moral of the causes underlying this startling upheaval are still to be investigated. Until they are dealt with, and if possible removed, the real danger to the public tranquillity will remain. And it is to the investigation and elimination of these causes that every effort should be directed.

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Under the stroke of the mistorunes which desolate France, threat ened it may be by still greater mistortunes, under the stroke of sacrilegious attacks at Rome against the present situation in Ireland. The Department of the Scarce restored and, uniting together in our love for the Church and our country, we acknowledge that we have been guilty affe are justly chastised. And to make amends for our sins and obtain from the infinite mercy of the Sacred Heart of Our Lord Jesus Christ pardon for our faults, as well as the extraordinary succour which as the same time the first charge on any industry dentity and intends the first charge on any industry charge in the first charge on any industry must be the provision of a living wage for all those who are engaged in it. In the case of employers of labor, whether the past the first charge on any industry charge in the first charge on any industry charge in the first charge on any industry coules. It is now generally admitted that the first charge on any industry was engaged to all those who are engaged in it. In the case of employers of labor, whether the past the first charge on any i

HOME BANK OF CANADA has been aroused as never before, and there are comparatively few in these days who would venture to deny the right of all engaged in any industry to a living wage as the very first charge on the industry concerned. The new conditions of labor created and enforced by the War have resulted

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Sister Mary St. Albian of Paris, Ont. The pall-bearers were his five sons and one grandson, Jas. McNamara. The funeral, which was largely attended, took place from his residence on November 11 for St. John's Church, Arthur, where solemn Requiem Mass was sung by Rev. Father Ferguson. R. I. P.

DIED

GLEESON.—At Manotick, Ont., on Nov. 6, 1919, Patrick J. Gleeson. May his soul rest in peace. DOYLE. — At his late residence 25 Spruce Street, Ottawa, Ont., on Thursday, Oct. 30, 1919, James Doyle. That there are anarchical and

rnat there are anarchical and reactionary forces at work is extremly likely. Unreasoning selfishness and self-sceking may be found in every class, and they are always a danger to the well being of the community. But these influences are infinitesimal as command with

community. But these influences are infinitesimal as compared with the real sense of justice, the solid common sense, and the spirit of common sense, and the spirit of day. November 16, 1919, John B. Gallagher, in his fifty-second year. May his soul rest in peace.
CREGAN.—On November 11, 1919, at the residence of his brother-in-

law, 43 Primrose Ave., Ottawa, Patrick Cregan. May his soul rest in peace. dently appeal if only they will with out undue delay place before it in an intelligible form, with the guarantee of a really impartially constituted tribunal, the real facts—that may SHEA.-On Sunday, November 9

1919, Francis J., eldest son of John L. Shea, 884 Somerset Street West, Ottaws, aged fifteen years. May his soul rest in peace. Those who busy themselves in

industries may safely carry at the present time. And in dealing with these fundamental questions it must never be forgotten that it is not merely a question of abstractions such as supply and demand, exchange and better but the district of the supply and demand, exchange and better but the district of the supply and demand, exchange and better but the district of the supply and extracting the sweetness out of every hour in the day have no time to waste in words that rankle and such as supply and demand, ex-change and barter, but that living beings are involved, and definite un-changing principles antecedent to and transcending all economic theories. Justice demands a fair wage, but at the same time calls for a consoien-tious fulfillment of the duty that receives a fair remuseration.

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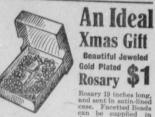
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