## The Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1920

"A GOOD TIME"

Of all the phrases which have come into general use in the last few years none has such a universal currency or is so often heard as "having a good time." The wish that "a good time" may be enjoyed speeds all who go on their way, especially if they are young, and "Did you have a good time?" is the enquiry that welcomes all who return. It is used by the multitude as the touchstone and test of life. The question we propose to ask here is whether this craving for a good time, as the aim is usually understood, deserves the place it has gained in the thoughts of the general

Probably the expression "to have a good time" had a religious origin. Certainly a generation or more ago it was the form of speech by which exhilarating religious experience was denoted in evangelical circles. The present use is a strange divergence from the spiritual meaning of the phrase. Then it indicated that there had been an exaltation of spirit under the influence of divine truth. Religion had swayed the heart with vital force. Now, no doubt, different minds interpret the phrase in different ways, according to their conceptions of what is most desirable and enjoyable; but to the immense majority it means a surrender to the spirit of festive geniality, as they have pictured it to themselves, a throwing off of routine restraints, a chase of momentary pleasure, often an abandonment to frivolity, and nearly always a plunge into the spending of money on the sort of things that most people are supposed to wish to have.

This tendency was stimulated naturally by the War. The most vigorous part of the manhood of the country was taken from its homes to the camps and the trenches to undergo experiences that no one had imagined as possible. Then there came intervals of leave when every one felt that the rigours of War must be balanced as far as possible by brightness and relaxation while 'the boys" were home again. We could not do too much to make them feel our joy at their presence. They deserved the most cheerful change that could be devised, and pleasures that would live in memory when their hardships were resumed.

the army in the field the lavish spending of the nation's capital circulated widely the money that would had more money under their control of the dawn. than ever they had before. They eaw within reach opportunities for enjoyment which they had vainly coveted. Besides the long-continued War was depressing, and needed a counter-balance that would seem to lift a little of the weight that was on our hearts. Finally, when the strain was over and something like reaction followed, what could be better than giving way to joyousness, as far as possible, and having "a good time?" That is the quite natural way by which the present mood has been reached. Now, however, the thought occurs, as one watches the mental attitude of at least many young people, whether there is not a danger that seeking a good time may be made a far more important and permanent object than it has any right

Before going further we must disclaim all narrow grudging of relaxation, joy, and holiday pleasures. Life has a right to joy as one of its most natural states, and there are no healthy, vigorous life. People who made, in the popular mind, of the ment.

most trivial forms of pleasure, and WEEKLY IRISH REVEIW that they are taken as final aims of endeavor, with the inevitable effect | IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH that character is left shallow and the great realities of existence are shirked.

That there is a tendency to live

moment's enjoyment, to "have a good time" here and now, whatever may happen afterwards, and not to may happen afterwards, and not to Government gasp. It was probably plan the future on a firm foundation, the most startling demonstration or to consider seriously what are the ever staged by Labor. Apart from pleasures best worth having, will the fact that it arrested world wide not be denied by anyone who has had opportunities of observing the British Government treats the closely numbers of young people political prisoners in its own private expressing spontaneously their real patriotism, power, and effectiveness expressing spontaneously their real of Irish labor gives a new source aims and wishes. With light-hearted thoughtlessness they gambol hearted thoughtlessness they gambol pleasures like children who feel there is nothing in the world worth doing except play, and neglect the thoughts, aims, and habits that would ground their lives on substantial satisfactions that will bear the wear and tear of time. In short the general bias is towards spending on the moment's indulgence rather than storing for future wiser and deeper enjoyments. Vast numbers of people are bent on frisking about as they see other people frisk, and thus persuade themselves that they are really having a good time," and really they are doing nothing of the kind, but are only gathering the froth from the cup of life. The final test of life is in the home, the true centre of happiness. In fatherhood, motherhood, the new growth of life in children and their wise training, the essential problems of the world's progress and happiness are found. How is the home of the future affected by the headlong rush to

In relation to marriage the "good time" idea works out badly from that, by Irish people it was not every point of view. Unmarried men regarded as in the least wonderful, and women whose aim is to enjoy themselves before they assume the responsibilities of family life adopt habits which are too expensive to be retained after marriage, and become too much a matter of course to be given up, and the result is that they look upon settling down to domesticity as something not alto- at daybreak at the back of the jail gether desirable, and that anyway cannot be afforded. In the slang of the day their incomes "will not run to it." The "good time" of hurling execrations toward their these mistaken people is selfish and victim, the Irish knelt behind the anti-social. They are shirking a jail reciting (both in English and duty that they owe alike to their own manhood and womanhood, and only the powers which govern Engto their country. They are content land and vainly try to govern Ireland Also among those who stayed to live for the superficial delights could but read the lesson taught by of the moment, and wilfully shut their eyes to the fact that they are doing nothing to win or to deserve happiness in the years to come, body—and a soul can never be killed. pay for pleasure. Millions of people that will not bear the reseate hues

have a good time at once?

On the other hand there are the time" they are allowing themselves. Without reasonable thought or prepthe swiftly sought pleasures they must have, and in consequence the courts are strewn with the wrecks of momentous decision in life has been treated as a mere indulgence, and pain and misery are the natural results.

of youth to a "good time" is that it is essentially inconsistent with a sober and practical apprenticeship to life as it must inevitably be. the chief preoccupation of youth it robs later years in two ways. First, more pernicious ideas than that the serious work by which men and outraged, is the humiliatingly mortigoodness is associated with gloom or women must live, and next it duty with dulness. Merriment and exhausts the capacity for enjoyment even frivolity have their places in which in the coming years would be a relief and relaxation from the stress of productive labor. Youth cannot play have only a half-formed has not done anything to deserve manhood or womanhood, or by that it should have everything at themselves neglect have lost one of humanity's once. Nor has it reached the stage better parts. If we seem to be in experience and judgment that critical of the prevailing mood it is can give a wise decision as to what not that we grudge happiness, but the things are that afford the most suspect that far too much is being unalloyed and permanent enjoy-

EYES

Copyright 1920 by Seumas MacManus LABOR'S STARTLING DEMONSTRATION

The unanimity with which was from hand to mouth for the obeyed the one-day strike order of the Irish Labor parties-a unanimity unparalleled in Strike history made Dublin Castle and the British attention, and centered it on the inhumanity and brutality with which when they are together and are Belgium, this demonstration of the governed by it. It is now realised that at any crisis in Ireland the governmental machinery can be paralysed—and the Government itself bound hand and foot. new terror, and to Ireland a new

REVEALED THE SOUL OF IRELAND Probably no other country in the jail, (which held the hunger strikers) great hum was heard in the heart of even hardened business men of tors. In that vast street-kneeling and poor, high and low, intellectual and illiterate, poet and coal-heaver, lawyer, doctor, and street-sweepers. Some chanted their prayers in English, but (as Dublin has become almost the Gaelic heart of Gaelic Ireland) the Gaelic heart of Gaelic Ireland, most of the musical Dablin voices were raised in Gaelic prayer. To harrying the National Executive of the Labor Party to compel performemphasized the extraordinary gulf which separates the soul of the soul of Britain

which desires to subdue it.

ANOTHER REVEALING CONTRAST One is reminded, too, of the singular scene on the morning of Roger Casement's hanging-when a large body of London Irish took position walls, and, (as told by the London newspapers that day), while a vast English mob in front of the jail were, at the hour of the hanging, saved much wanton wos. nation is far, far more spiritual than material; it is soul far more than

"THE ULSTER BASCALS USED US AND THEN SOLD US OUT"

The Unionists (Anglo Irish) of the young couples who rush into hasty South have got badly embittered marriages as a part of the "good against their northern brethren. who have now concluded to throw them to the Irish wolves. Sir Edward and the Ulster Orange aration they include marriage among men had for years made profitable use of their scattered Southern brethren, and mainly based their fight upon the piteous plea that the southern Unionists would, under precipitate matrimony. The most Irish rule, be devoured by the Papists -and since now Sir Edward and his Ulster henchmen bargain for the best that the North-East can get out of it, leaving the Southerners to the tender mercies of the Pope and the The broad impression made on thoughtful minds by the eager claim | ings and fierce fist-shakings proceedtoward the north of the Boyne. the shaping of a wise plan for the then sold us out!" cry their poor long years that must follow and southern tools. That they joined the northern Orangemen in crying out against their Irish Nationalist neighbors who have never been Pleasure is not the main business known to do them a wrong-and that of life at any age, and if it is made now, when abandoned by the knaves, they must shamefully try to crawl back into the good graces of the good and loyal National neighbors whom it prevents a satisfactory training for they have (under Carson's guidance) fying part of it.

PUNCH POKES FUN AT ULSTER "LOYALTY"

These poor Southern Unionists were actually led to believe that Belfast and the Orangemen who call "Ulster" were actually concerned for their welfare, and not for the welfare of "Ulster." Now they are beginning to know "Ulster." Even London Punch has turned upon the Northern "unco canny bodies Here is Punch's latest stab at over whose woes poor Punch used to weep tons of ink :

loyal.'

Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, who she was for years Redmondite member of | the Irish public. Parliament for Wexford, and who is a descendant of Henry Grattan, the great orator of the Independent Irish Parliament of the eighteenth century, delivered a Sinn Fein lecture before the Oxford Union. Young very large gathering of intellectual stir, too, in Protestant Episcopal people, who were much impressed by circles, and was the leading figure in the Castle that he would not otherthe fine and well-reasoned discourse an extraodinary spisode which occur-which he delivered to them. It is red in April, 1918, just before the the fine and well-reasoned discourse good to note that some of his boldest statements were, by these intellectual occasion has revealed to Britain a English, received with rounds of English, received with rounds of the Bishop of Tuam for President, applause—evidencing that there is had been founded for the purpose of some little sanity developing in the original Junkerland, England.

THE ENGLISH LABOR PARTY

world could present such moving and impressive spectacle as that in England is in some measure and in Dablin when thousands of men, ing the development of sanity there; to be sure, like every other body to be sure, like every other body tics, the Labor organization reciting the Rosary in a chorus fesses a great deal more idealism than that mounted and swelled till its it practises. It has spouted more it practises. It has spouted more the Guild, proposed a counter resoluabout self determination for Ireland the city—moving to awe and emotion than it is willing to support when it even hardened business men of comes to the point. The Irish voters Tuam, who was in the chair, such able conduct. religion alien to that of the supplica- in English cities are trying to pin the Labor Party to their professions. crowd, mingled indiscriminately rich and poor, high and low, intellectual is making great effort to carry, chell, invited to take his place, did so in those cities, the Irish vote-which vote is in about twenty leading English cities in England oftentimes the deciding factor between rival an Irishman.

> Last week an Irish deputation from Stockport waited on the National Executive of the British Labor Party requesting that Party to demand from the English Government the withdrawal of the British Army of Occupation from Ireland, under threat of "down tools" if their request was not complied with. Also this Stockport Irish delegation asked whether in case the Irish in Britain helped to put a Labor Government in office that Govrecognize ernment would Irish Republic. The Labor Executive gave an evasive and unsatisfying As a result it is conject. ured that in the election now taking place there the Irish of Stockport may, by their local organization, be ordered to cast their votes against the Labor candidate. It is the general opinion that while a very significant portion of the individual members of the English Labor Party are in favor of recognizing the Irish Republic. the official party, though to say so, desire to have England hold her grip upon Ireland. Irish Self Determination Club which is springing up amongst the Irish in almost every city in England and Scotland, mean make things warm for the official organization between now and the next election.

ARTHUR GRIFFITH AND ENGLISH

LABOR Since writing the foregoing I read the report that 1,500 of the Irish laborers in Stockport have pledged themselves not to support any candidate for the English Parliament who will not insist on the withdrawal of the British Army of Occupation from Ireland, and also the release of the Irish political prisoners. It is significant that the Paddington Branch of the National Union of Railway workers communicated to Arthur Griffith, the vice-President of Sinn Fein, that they were in favor of down tools" if the British army is not withdrawn from Ireland. Arthur Griffith, in his reply points out to them: "That army composed in the main of British trades unionists and the sons of British trades unionists. In the past 12 months it has been used in more than 20,000 nocturnal raids on private houses, basides suppressing fairs, markets, lectures, concerts and public meetings. I do not believe that it is the desire of the average member of this occupying army to act criminally, but under existing British regime in Ireland its young members break into the houses of civilians and destroy and loot private property. The Irish people feel that the continued inaction of the English people lends support to those who use their army for such purposes."

A PATRIOTIC IRISH WOMAN Miss Susan Mitchell, the Irish poetess, a woman of much brilliancy, is assistant to the post (George Russell) in running the Irish Homestead organ of the Irish Farmers' Co-operative Society. Mrs. Alice Stopford Green, widow

Loyal? Nay, 'Ulster,' you, for very to Green the Historian of the English three weeks, due to expire on March shame,
Should cede your long monopoly of inent part in organizing women's there was another raid, and in the that name,
Loyal to whom—to what? To at several meetings. Recently, her power, to pelf,

power, to pelf,

cpposition to conscription, and spoke atternoon a turn, while the several meetings. Recently, her relatives were deluged with letters they insisted on searching the woman's room, and the effect on her To place, to privilege—in a word to self.

To place, to privilege—in a word to self. They who assume, absorb, control, persons who were under the impresdeved an extension of parole till the enjoy all,

Must find it vastly pleasant to be of the death of Suean J. Mitchell On referred to her. This was a cousin there was a method in this crazy bearing the same name, but "Æ's" sub editor had the privilege of learn-Young Grattan Esmonde, a son of ing in this unusual way how much

Certain humorous pieces of here in a little volume called "Aids to the Immortality of Certain Persons' have achieved immense popularity. They are delightful skits on George Moore and some other Irish literary Conscription threat and the arrests. encouraging the use of the Irish Miss Nellie O'Brien, grand-daughter of Smith O'Brien, is one of the lead- | evidence. of 1916, some members managed to pass a resolution expressing loyalty insurgents. In 1918, one of the recessfully carried it. The Bishop thereupon left the chair and thereupon

SEUMAS MACMANUS. Of Donegal.

#### MILITARY RULE IN IRELAND

'DAMN YOU, OPEN, OR WE'LL SMASH IT IN"

(By Erskine Childers, in The Daily News In a recent article in the Daily News, I said that, if permitted space, would give chapter and verse for the grave charges I made against the military and police in Ireland. The Editor now invites me to write a short series of articles describing actual experience of military rule in Ireland," and I comply.

I wish, by way of preface, to say three things. First, I emphasize this-that the regime, some of whose incidents I describe constitutes an organized war upon opinion which, though intensified by degrees was in steady and pitiless operation for two and a half years before it began early in 1919 to provoke violent reprisals from among this tortured ple against the agents of the Executive.

Secondly, I make no personal charges. It would be difficult in any case, because secrecy is the soul of the whole regime, and the soldiers and police who burst into dwellings and offices refuse their names, show no warrants, and adopt in every respect the mentality and procedure war. But that is not the point. What I want is to awake responsibility in you, to remind you that the Castle- every crumbling brick of it yours: its aims, agents, and methods yours. I want to show you whither you must inexorably descend when you set out to eradicate a national sentiment by armed force.

Thirdly, I can only lift a corner of the veil. The sum of suffering gallantly and for the most part silently borne by Irish people during the last four years passes computation. Raids upon private houses, for instance, which are a minor feature in the regime, number over 20,000 in

the last two years alone. I hagin with some examples where hardship to women and children is the chief feature. All are recent Dublin cases, and all have been the subject of scrupulously careful in-

vestigation. Mrs. Maurice Collins was within five weeks of her confinement when her bouse, at 65 Parnell Street, was raided at 3.30 a. m. on January 31 last. The usual thunder knocks were followed by a demand in vile language for entry. Mr. Collins ran down in time to save his door, and was arrested on the spot. In the ensuing search the officer insisted on examining the bedroom of Mrs. Collins, who had jumped out of bed in a state of nervous terror. He Her husband was carried off achet section - and eleven days later was deported suddenly to Eng-

was allowed home on parole for rendered important services.

On the 10th at 1 a. m., as though persecution, a fourth raid fell on the house, and once more the officer gained entry to the sick room in is beloved and appreciated by spite of vehement protests for the 4,000 belong to the Oriental Orthodox Irish public.

Spite of vehement protests for the woman's nerves were now utterly Church. The cave in which our unstrung. As a concession he Lord was born is still entered alone, leaving the fixed bayonets cutside. But this was the herds watch their flocks. climax: there were pitiful screams at every movement—the flash of his torch, the opening of a wardrobe door. . . Women of England,

On a statement by the doctor to wise guarantee the woman's life, Mr. Colling was allowed to stay till March 25, and then went back to the The Protestant Church Guild, with English jail. Neither she nor he know or are intended to know when they will meet again or why he is language in the Church services, he will have no trial because the Government admit there is no

Take now the case of Mr. and Mrs. Sean MacCavilte, 54 Marguerite Road, Glasnevin. This is an ordinary to the Crown and condemning the humane raid, as raids go, and I wish I had space to quote in full the leased insurgents, Mr. Geo. Irwin, a woman's account of it to show the staunch Protestant and member of point of view of an average sufferer among thousands, the restrained tion, rescinding this, and in spite of simple language, and the anxiety to

Her baby was six days old (the and other children being two, four, and devoted to activities in Washington. five years of age) when on March 13 last the raid came with all its terrifythe Bishop of Tuam, but I'm as good sudden arrest of her husband, and the entry of her own room after vain of man.

> Mr. MacCavilte was placed under guard in the hall-note this pointthroughout the whole search, but brother was permitted to go to her. land, and sister of the late Rt. For twenty minutes an officer Mgr. Robert Hugh Benson, searched her room, while a police-man stood at the foot of the bed so many works as a Catholic author. ex officer I marvel how men can be gotto do it at all). Nothing incriminat. of the Bishop of Plymouth pacifist school.

His crimes are (1) a passion for the revival of the Irish language; (2) his great grandaughter of Sir Walter cillor on the Corporation; and note this that for both these crimesmembership of the Gaelic League and public adherence to Sinn Fein lie families into mourning, as her -he might, if the Castle pleased. have been condemned by court martial to a fixed term of jail. It suits their propaganda and policy better their propaganda and policy better to put him away indefinitely under or. Her son, General Walter Max-usel Scott, who holds the D. S. O. "suspicion" utterly without foundation.

friends whose names I give only the husband is a marked man for no earthly reason save that he is a respectable worker for the Rapubli. can cause, whose integrity, mindedness, and charm of character it would be hard to equal.

His young wife, alone in the house with three little children, aroused by knocking on a night in March last, ran down in her nightdress, asked permission to dress, and

In they rushed, sweeping her aside, bayonets at the charge. agonizing time followed. One An One soldier was drunk and used foul language. In spite of passionate suppliations to be allowed to go to children, she was kept apart under guard while their searched, and the search throughout was conducted with a roughness and insolence worthy of veritable Huns. Night Refage, in the city.

ARE THANKED BY COUNCIL

INGERSOLL GRATEFUL TO PASTOR, HIS WIFE AND CATHOLIC

Ingersoll, April 20 .- The appreciation of the Council of the splendid services rendered by Rev. Donald age, was educated at Eton and and Mrs. MacIntyre and Rev. Father Oxford, was an officer in the Welsh Gnam during the outbreak of infla-enza in the winter was embodied to the Ministry of Labor and last in a resolution unanimously passed by the Council tonight. Special Press Bureau at the Peace Confer-reference was made to the efforts ence. He is the author of several of Mr. and Mrs. MacIntyre. Mr. volumes of verse, and a painter, was sorry, he said, but it was his MacIntyre is pastor of the Baptist several of his pictures having been Church, and as soon as the "flu" exhibited at the Paris Salon. His to jail under 14B—the lettre de situation became serious he became father Lord Tredegar, is a General a very active leader in organizing in the British Army, relief workers for both town and country. He was ably assisted by the East End of London, and his At the news she collapsed, was Mrs. MacIntyre, who left her home. Mrs. MacIntyre, who left her home mother is the daughter and went into the country as a nurse Scottish Earl of Southesk. the prematurely confined, and became and went into the country as a nurse Scottish Earl of Southesk. He now for some time. Father Gnam of the gives up his splendid inheritance to serve God in poverty in a monas-

## CATHOLIC NOTES

Datroit, April 2.-Every street car operating within Detroit came to a halt at 2 o'clock this afternoon and remained standing one minute. This was in keep ing with the "Don't Buy, Don't Sell -12 to 3 - Good Friday "movement in honor of Our Saviour.

Bethlehem of Judea where Jesus was born is today a city of about 10,000, 6,000 of who mare Catholic and a large part of the remaining still there still overlooks fields where shep-

London, March 19 .- Auglicans are going ahead very fast, indeed. Before their church has adopted auricular confession generally they are asking for the introduction of women confessors. The excuse that women do not like confessing to men only shows what an unspiritual view a sacrament. However, it is generally agreed that were such an innovation introduced into the sect, as confessionels with women confessors, the confessionals, like tables in restaurants and carriages in railway trains reserved for "ladies only,"

Washington, April 11.-Jerusalem's first daily newspaper in the English language has made its appearance. It is called the Jersualem News and bears the slogan, "Jerusalem News is Good News." Copies have reached Washington. American enterprise is behind the venture, W. D. McCracken. with temporary offices at the Syrian Orphanage, being the editor and nanager, and a considerable portion of the foreign news columns being A late February issue tells of a great blizzard sweeping the country, with great dignity. She said: "I ing incidents, the pandemonium at admit I'm not as good a Bishop as the door, the inrush of bayonets, the even the foothills of Jericho for the first time within the memory

A notable conversion to the Catholic faith just reported from England is that of Miss Benson, danghter of a his wife beginning to cry aloud, her Canterbury of the Church of Eng. former Protestant Archbishop of land, and sister of the late Rt. Rev. famous novelist who has written "trying to hide his face." But the search here and in the nursery was considerately made, and the officer "seemed to dislike his job" (as an St. Mary's Brewood, Staffs. The ceremony took place by permission ing was found, and there was no charge against Mr. MacCavilte, who is well known as a Sinn Feiner of the at Beer, which is near Seaton. - The

London, March 19 .-- A Catholic Scott has just passed away. The death of this lady, the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell Scott, plunges many Cathohusband, the Hon. Joseph Constabla Maxwell, was uncle of the Duchess of Norfolk, and her half sisters are and C. M. G. succeeds his mother The next case is that of personal as owner of the historic Abbotsford. Mrs. Maxwell Scott was the daughter of Sir Walter Scott's granddaughter, who was in her turn daughter of his daughter, so the female line is unbroken from the great broad. poet-novelist direct. Solemn Requiem Mass was sung at the Bromton Oratory.

London, March 19 .- Congratulawas tions are being extended to Alderman J. S. Gilbert, who has been appointed chairman of the London County Council, an important poet got for answer, "Damn you, open, in the municipal government of or we'll smash it in."

London. Alderman Gilbert, who is a nephew of the late Monsignor Gilbert and a Catholic layman of the greatest devotion to the cause, has been for some time chairman of the Education Committee of the Council, where he has randered yeoman service to the cause of Catholic education. He is also identified with the work founded by his uncls, the Providence Row man of sound judgment and possesses a notable personality.

The Honorable Evan Morgan, son and heir of the Welsh peer, Lord Tredegar, who was received into the Church recently and has been stay. ing at Colorada Springs, has returned England to inform his parents of his determination to become a monk. He is twenty-six years of year was attached to the Foreign of 40,000 acres of valuable land in tery.-Catholic Columbian

HAWTHORNDEAN

A STORY OF EVERY DAY LIFE

BY MRS. CLARA M. THOMPSON

CHAPTER XIX.—CONTINUED

REMINISCENCES With this he went to the door. Dora following; in the hall there were more words, a loud voice, oaths, and angry tones. It was some moments before Miss Greenwood came back, and when she entered, it was from the oratory, her face very pale, and her lips quivering. did not renew the subject of her brother's return, but brought out cabinets filled with the treasures of land and sea, precious things with strange devices from foreign lands, which she explaimed to her young friend, entering into the subject with deep interest, and never pausing she thought her companion's mind was turned from the unfor tunate interview with her father. Rosine little suspected that she had pean the cause of all the loud talking in the hall: the Commodore having guessed she was Philip Benton's daughter, cursed every branch of the family, as belonging to the man had defrauded him of his hard earnings; he swore, his children were ungrateful brutes they choose their friends from those who had wronged him every way taunted Dora, with her early predi lection for his enemies, vowed he would marry again and cut off his children with a young family. The quiet dignity of his child as she met this tirade, awed the old man in the midst of his wrath, little did he know or care for her after struggles

these grating elements. The ladies had just finished their lunch, which was ordered in the sunny parlor, when the sister's quick ear caught the sound of a footfall on the pavement, and a springing step on the stairs, and in a few moments she was clasped in her brother's

in the oratory, with a heart that

rebelled against a life filled with

"Thank God! I am with you, he exclaimed; "and a free man, he cried, embracing her a second

Harry, my own dear brother, God be praised," she raplied, bringing him forward to Rosine, and intro-ducing her as "her dear young

Excuse me, sister," he said, after the first formal greeting; "I have met this young lady before; her readily forgotten face is not readily forgotten." Rosine blushed crimson as he held out his hand again, saying, "Let's shake hands for old acquaintance I could not but remember the fair-the flower table. By the way, Dora," he continued, observing the confusion into which his remark had thrown Rosine, "what's this I hear of Aleck Hartland? Clandestinely married to Captain Marten's daughter! Captain Jones told me

as I came up. Is it true ?" "There is no doubt of it, I be-lieve," replied Dora, "and it has caused a great deal of very unneces-Bary talk.

People will talk when men do such astonishingly silly things. What on earth had they to prevent the mar riage being made public? I am sorry for Aleck. His ship has been ordered direct to the Gulf of Mexico. not come home first, as we have done.

changed the subject fair and the flower the table, and the three laughed merrily over the odd volume of Jane Eyre. Rosine related how carefully Ned had secured the other, and Lieuten. Greenwood declared with true gallantry that he "should never part with the mate." Alone for a faw moments with his sister, he made further inquiries of Aleck Hart-

land's marriage.
"She seems to be quite alone," said Dora, "with no protector, her father being ordered away again. There is, as you have heard, a great deal of scandal about her; but she has lately of her own free-will gone has lately of her own to etay with Sister Agnes, which looks well, certainly. Colonel Hartland's family have quite cut her; it seems a pity, such a young, motherless girl.

"I will call upon her with you, for Alech's sake," replied her brother. "I am certainly bound to believe nothing bad of his wife till he believes it; however, all my memory of Laura Marten is of an abominable flirt. Why, she had the air of a coquette when I was only a middy rather wonder at Aleck, and yet no I don't : such quiet unsuspicious men are sometimes the first to get

The sun that had shone so brightly when Rosine left home, had become gradually obscured, and snow began to fall quite fast before she was ready to return. Lieutenant Green. wood insisted upon seeing her to the Colonel's door, although she re-pratedly assured him she could find among the coral reefs, I begged them find in Mrs. Hartland," she said her way perfectly, it was not nearly dark, and she was so accustomed to the route. "But this short winto the route. "But this short win ster's day will come to a close, Miss Banton, before you reach home, and for his precious soul!" he added with and so neat and presty; then there it will be quite dark; the coaches too run very full at this hour, uncom-fortably so for a lone lady; besides, at least while I wear these," he laughingly added, pointing to his shoulderstraps, "I could not saffer yau to run any risk of being benighted, he replied, looking up into her face. without danger to my reputation as a

Published by permission of P. J. Kenedy & ons she entered the crowded 'bus, that for our return, ready always to help think anything I could say would what I'll do when Jenny and Elsie she had a protector, for men and us, not watching for our halting, make it any better." she had a protector, for men and us, not watching for our halting, make it any better.' boys had taken most of the seats, as some good pious ones misrepre. "Perhaps not," s leaving a woman with a babe in her arms standing, and an old man leaning on his crutch. Harry Greenwood soon shamed two stout fellows into vacating their seats for these, but in the babe in the standing of the seats for these, but in the babe in the standing of the seats for these into the babtized, or had not experienced in the seats for these in the seats for the all his logic was unsuccessful in securing a place for Rosine; so she stood by his side, his arms supportion all his life, if love, joy, peace, ing her in the rough jolting, till long suffering, gentleness, meek-they were safely landed at Colonel Hartland's house. The Colonel and they are called the graces of the having just started in his chaise for man and you and Dora condemn a reconciliation more difficult. Rosine. I told him," said the Colonel, "to wait patiently, for with such a body of loyal soldiers as you have at the Navy Yard, one could be found as an escort for a lady, Church holds that one strong earnest to the control of the could be found as an escort for a lady, Church holds that one strong earnest to the control of the could be found as an escort for a lady, Church holds that one strong earnest to the control of t

> by saying, "It shoulder straps were the magnet, they were welcomed to his any day, but for himself — dangerous to defer our duties to that why that was another question - he

must own he was as yet free." The Doctor came hurrying home about five minutes after the Lieutenant had taken leave. "So you gave me the slip completely," he cried to Rosine, as he brushed the snow from his coat over the Turkey carpet, and shook his wet hat over the polished grate; you have given me a long, cold, disagreeable ride for nothing, and run away with that gentleman into the bargain. I shall charge you. for this.'

'Don't be so very cruel, Ned," she said, coming towards him and taking his outer garments.

"It vexes me to find him gone, too," he added. "I saw his Captain today. He says the Navy can't afford to lose such as he, and begged me to use my influence to recall his resignation—bah!—if I influence him, it will be on the other tack. The Commodore can't hate me much worse than he does already."

Did you see Dora?' inquired Rosine, without a thought what she was saying.

Dr. Hartland looked at her intently and then replied, "Only for a moment-we were exceedingly gracious to each other; she regretted I should have had so much trouble-and so forth-but, Ross, you were singing something very sweet when I can in, what was it? Try it again for

A little German song Dora gave she replied, going to the piano. I think it is nice, only somehow I like to sing it best when I am alone. Imagine me a cabbage then," he said, " and let's have it.'

The long, long weary day, Is passed in tears away, And still at evening I am weeping. When from my window pane, I gaze on night again, My lone watch keeping.

When I his truth to prove. Would trifle with my love, He'd say, 'For me thou shalt be weeping;

When at some future day, I shalt be far away, Thou shalt be weeping Thy lone watch keeping."

"Don't sing that sentiments English nonsense," cried the Doctor, interrupting her; "give us the original, it will awaken memories of 'fader land,' for I heard it first in'

"I can't trust myself to sing German yet," she replied; "I will learn, on purpose to sing this to you, but I must finish it in English : she sung,

'But, ah, my love is dead, To Heaven his life has fled; He was with heart and soul mine only.

I ne'er shall see him more. My grief will ne'er ba o'er ; must weep only, Be ever lonely.'

wept with her."

Why, Rosa, upon my return to life that terrible voyage, when I knew that he was sleeping do day and night to cast me where "all these quilts are of her knithing," he was; he was dearer to me than

a half enser.

but I own I didn't expect to see you desire for baptism where it cannot as knight errant my fine fellow. be had one, perfect act of contrition What about the commission? Don't for sin, one perfect act of love for you know, Harry, if you give up that God, saves the soul for whom Christ you lose a great chance with the has died, in the hour of death—is, in ladies? They say these are a great fact, the gift of faith; and we don't attraction;" he added, laying a hand on each of the young man's shoulany rate, we do know and believe The Lieutenant returned the joke | that God is infinite in His mercy, and

> "Ab. Rosine." he said. "there was a time when I nearly lost all confidence in every thing human or divine, but it is coming back to me," he added gently, "and you have helped me wonderfully."

> "O how I wish I could comfort you," she added in a whisper. " Tell me how."

'Be always true, Rosita," he re plied; "always transparent, free from cant and trickery, and nonsense, as you now are, and keep your faith bright, you can do won-

> CHAPTER XX. HARD TO FORGIVE

Miss Greenwood and her brother on their way to accomplish a call upon Mrs. Laura Hartland, suddenly came upon Rosine, who was per-suaded after some little urging, to join them. Neither Dora nor the Lieutenant had more than a passing acquaintance with Laura, and they would not have sought an interview with her, except from the benevolence of their hearts, and as the wife of their friend. Sister Agnes. to whom they were no strangers, had hinted that it would be a kindness, and she received them now with her always cordial welcome, while to Rosine she extended a little reproach ful pat, reminding her how she had neglected her mother's friend. Laura met the visitors with a smile. but Rosine, who knew her so well, saw the shadow that came after it, the care worn, anxious look, which had once been a stranger to her countenance. The bloom was returning to her cheek, and the flash ing of her eye reminded Rosine of the past, but the subdued and thoughtful expression that had gathered on her face, gave her more of beauty but less of light than formerly. parting, Laura drew Rosine to her and imprinted a kiss upon her forehead, whispering, "Don't hate me." Sister Agnes begged of her a visit of a whole day during the following week, that she might show her the children of the House in whom she used to be so much interested, and Rosine, though she dreaded the visit, could not well refuse. The sight of Laura had disturbed her; she felt that Dr. Hartland's influence over her here had not been good, but more than all, she realized the positive hatred that had been growing in her heart, as the kiss still burned upon her brow; the kiss that had roused in her only feelings of repugaance. She had once reproached Ned with injustice and hardness, now she had a vision of hee own unboly, unforgiving spirit. She listened to the faint ticking of the clock (Laura's present), as she communed with her heart in her own chamber, upon this change in her inner feelings; there was a change even in this memento of love, the figures were not visible the tapers were lying unlighted ba-It was sung to a plaintive air, and side it. She almost hoped something when she had finished she found the might happen to prevent her visit, Doctor resting his head against the but instead, there came a letter from mantel and looking forlonly into the her mother, inquiring if it was inability that kept her so entirely from her mother's friend. The day came, you?" he said turning abruptly to bright and clear, and there was no Rosine as she came and stood near excuse, so she took her way to the House of the Infant Jesus, with only She was confused for a moment by feelings of distaste. She found the suddenness of the query, but Laura gone for a walk, by the urgent said with some hesitancy, "Yes, Ned, advice of the Sister Superior; she advice of the Sister Superior; she she has spoken of you today, and had seldom ventured out alone, told mesuch a sweet, sad story about though she had been an inmate of though she had been an inmate of groan of discontent. taken in; and I have heard that Laura was very fascinating."

the dear lost brother; it is his birth- the Home more than two months. Laura was very fascinating." Well, you may weep with her, and kindly manner, as she took her young with me too," he replied bitterly, friend over the large establishment, "for never a friend lost a dearer. showing her the new nursery, where

You don't know what a help I a half sneer.

"Yes," said Rosine, timidly, "but is not that better than not to care for one's soul or the soul of one's friend?"

"Did you mean that for me?"

is no end to the little garments and invents, she is never a moment ide, for an idle moment brings only anguish to the poor girl's heart. Tell me, Rosa dear, do they ever speak of her at Colene Harland's?"

"Very addam" "applied Regine with is no end to the little garments she

"Perhaps not," sighed the Sister, be a nurse with Elsie!" fishness. She seemed never hap though I did hope the Colonel, "My dear, I don't know how I anywhere except by her father's be when he knew her real penitance, would allow her to take a position in his family, for her own and husband's sake; for us, we should miss her

sadly here."
"Is she cheerful?" inquired

"Sometimes," replied the Sister Hartland's house. The Colonel ness, temperance, go for any thing, "yes, even gay when she is frolick and they are called the graces of the ing with the children, but every day spring couple appeared, and had trials in his bitter." the young couple appeared, and lad trials in his bitter cup which colonel thinks a longer season of laughed heartily, as he said, "To few men knew, and yet he never let probation necessary, but it seems think how Ned would snarl, he go his trust — his trust in God or to me as if every day would make my dear child, how hard we frail "Never, Ned, never," she replied mortals are upon our fellows, when purity, sees on our character blots as

deep as theirs!"
Rosine struggled with contending feelings. "Sister Agnes," she said at length, "the Colonel is waiting to hear from Aleck before he takes any step; but for myself, I must tell you toward Laura, they seem like love duct appears to me so unworthy of a pure woman, since I knew she with sobs and her eyes grew sudlater to be out in the garden, enjoy was really married all the while. I denly dim. have disliked to come in contact with her, I may as well confess it, there true," her mother said sadly. "But lis something within repels me from Dr. Lyons has been attending him now. It was quite a usual thing for

"Ah, Rosa," said the Siever, wants her hand caressingly, "we should a be in a sad state if our dear I were you, mother," Mary replied or Mr. Benson or Mary the more hotly. "I always did think Dr. deeply regretted it. her hand caressing.

be in a sad state if our dear Lord cherished such feelings toward us—and yet I suppose they are natural feelings; but our Gospel has taught us better things, and we may taught us better things, and we may the sin without hating the lighted. "But your father would not the lad already come to love the young man almost as dearly as though he were his own son. For the added, noticing an expression of sur- avoid." prise on the young girl's face, "that special curse upon it; I want you instance, that pretty silk fcock for honor. only to hate the sin and pity the Dennison garden party?" "Of gentle softening word here and there, quietly. affectionate generous nature, kindness can do great things. Mind, ness by interceding for her in the girl

Before Rosine could reply, the are just his words, dear. street door opened and closed with a sudden crash. Laura stood alone in the hall, aghast with terror; she she sobbed. could not speak as Sister Agnas led her to the visitor's parlor. "What is it dear ?" she inquired, scothingly,

agitation.
"It is he!" she exclaimed, wildly rocking herself to and fro; "he will then, if she's going to be a nurse—never leave me—he followed me—he "I haven't much faith in Elsie' is at the door-even here I am not

safe! The Sister assured her that no one ing and sorrow; she came to her, as she was wringing her hands with

"O, Rosa," she replied, "if you knew what I have suffered, am suffering, and must suffer you could me, too. And you so unselfish, so not hate me; you would at least brave, so self-sacrificing always! You pity me."

"We will be friends again," said feet from morning to night.

Rosine through her tears, her warm, "Nonsense, child!" cri impulsive nature making her forget every thing.

TO BE CONTINUED

MR. BENSON'S NURSE

Out of doors, though the day was ate in May, the wind wailed and the rain fell constantly in gray, depressing sheets.

Mary Benson, drumming her slender white fingers restlesely against the window panes, down which innumerable sparkling raindrops chased each other unceasingly, gave vent to her feelings presently in a

What rotten summer weather ! said Mary suddenly and viciously She was eighteen years of age, very pretty and not a listle spoilt, and on such a day as this inclined to regard the encircing walls of her home just as would an unhappy poor wild bird the imprisoning bars of its cage. Mrs. Benson winced visibly as her

young daughter spoke. My dear, I wish you would not use that ugly adjective so often," she deplored.

Mary was silent for a minute 'It is so rot - so dreadfully dull,' she corrected herself," to be kept all day in the house with absolutely nothing to do. And I was so looking forward to going to the Dennisen garden party. It was to be their farewell entertainment to the neigh.

could spare you," her mother said, side, ministering to him, singing to in a half frightened way. "And him his favorite songs, filling the your poor father would miss you sick room with the sunshine and terribly. There—he is awake now, I light of her presence just as it was think-I am sure I heard him cough. filled with the sunshine and light And if you would go up for a while of the long summer day. and read to him I should be so not always raining; God's weather

glad. Mary looked at her mother in surprise. "But — I don't think Papa really cares for me to read to him," she said then.

He does, dear I assure you-you know he loves to have you near him his eyes by Mary's loving hands. and about him. But, you see, dear, he is so fond of you that he does mortals are upon our fellows, when not like to tire you, and fears the perhaps the great God, in His infinite atmosphere of a sick room might make you dull and sad. And then, Mary—I—I think your father sees that you don't do it willingly."

Mary's pale, pretty face flushed, I'd do anything for father if I only -it hurte." Mary's voice was choked | soon able to sit up, and

"My dear, I only hope it isn't days.

singer. Laura's sins are such as the world winks at in those who have friends, wealth and position, but in her comparatively friendless how hard it is for us to live at all; condition, they grow into crimes and to get in a specialist at great even in the eyes of those who are indulging the same folly and love would only annoy and anger him—

and to get in a specialist at great seen his Mary, at last, settled before he had to go!

And now—here she was of admiration. Do not think," she and that is above all, what we must have the very husband - young,

rise on the young girl's face, "that would have you look lightly or Mary in amazement. "You say you for her! And neither was he going withou abhorrence upon Laura's could not afford to get a specialist to die, thanks be to God—and to Dr. course; unfatthfulness to the mar-riage vow even in thought, has God's able to buy me such nice things—for assured him of it, on his word of

you may open the Colonel's heart party coming off, he said to me, give you a quite yearning for reconciliation, and with is so duli for her here. I know what Rosine, I do not mean to recommend fading. If you can spare the money you will do."
a violent intimacy between you and at all let her have a nice frock "It is you, then, I have to thank," Laura, a strong girl friendship; but and be happy. I like to see Mary, now she is in trouble you may help wearing pretty things. And after her, and by your better training and all, I may not be here so long knowledge of right, win her to good and I should like to see my little enjoying a bit of sunshine and happiness bafore I go!' Those

Mary was crying now. "I-I wish you hadn't mother," as sobbed. "I mean—I wish you hadn't spent the money on that dress -I feel as though I could never wear it now, not even to please poor papa as Laura bowed her head on her If we could only sell it mother, and to think I had some hand in making hands, and trembled all over with get the money back! Perhaps Elsie Dannison would buy it from meshe is so fond of pretty things.

"I haven't much faith in Elsie's nursing," said Mrs. Benson, with a dubious frown. seemed to me such a shallow, vain, him. could be admitted there without her frivolous little thing, without any before she was calmed, or traces she'd faint at the first sight of blood; glad now that I did not go. of color came back to her cheeks and and nursing is a hard, strenuous life. "And so am I," he adde lips. Rosine's gentle heart began I was talking to your father about to melt before such evident suffer that, too, and he said if you really wished to become a nurse, why

should we stand in your—"
"But I don't — not now," Mary distress, and whispered, "Laura, I but I don't have wronged you, can you forgive broke in hurriedly, thoroughly repenting and self-reproaching. mother," she went on, " what a silly heartless girl you must have thought seem never to tire, you are on your

"Nonsense, child!" cried Mrs. Benson, almost gaily. "It is just a labor of love. I do all that simply because I like it, and I shouldn't be

happy otherwise."
"Well, mother," cried Mary, "I'm going to do it, too, 'just because I like it.' I realize now what a selfish, lazy wretch I have been all along, but I'm going to do it now, mother, I really am! I shall do my very best to make our poor papa happy.'

"That will be splendid," said her mother, with shining eves. oh, Mary, though he wanted you to be happy and enjoying yourself—as every young creature ought to do, he used to say—I could often see, my dear, that he was very very lonely, at the same time for his one little daughter's company. But now-if he only falt that you liked to be with him, I'm sure it would cheer him up wonderfully !"

And something of the fond hope

heart-breaking because he had always been a man full of life and Weary, distraught, and almost despirits, inspired with a thousand spairing the world has nothing to do

Mary outrivalled her mother now are gone. If I could only go and in her untiring devotion and unselfishness. She seemed never happy was good weather now in every sense of the term and Mr. Benson' room was made gay and bright and fragrant with roses and lilies, and each successive bloom of the year, set there daily for the delight of

Dr. Arthur Tremayne was the young medical man who had succeeded old Dr. Lyone.

Perhaps it was the young doctor's cheery and hope inspiring manner— so different from the depressing glumness of his predecessor—that did half the work in this slow, weary suddenly red all over. "But I do, battle between strong life and death, mother," she protested. "You know But Dr. Tremayne was also very clever and up-to-date in his methods I have had dreadfully bitter thoughts shought he wanted me to. And I He completely changed Dr. Lyons wish you wouldn't say, mother, that "treatment, and with such good returned almost to hate; her past con- father will never be any better. It sults that his smiling patient was ing all the sunshine of the July

her, when I used to love her so for so long, and without, as far him now to come and take tea with as I can see, the very slightest im- them there, and did any professional 'Ah, Rosa," said the Sister, taking provement."

'Ab, Rosa," said the Sister, taking provement."

'Ab, Rosa," said the Sister, taking provement."

'Then I'd get another doctor, if would be hard to tell whether he

had he wished that he might have

And now-here she was about to clever, honest, handsome and kind

Of course, you will need to be only to hate the sin and play the sinner; especially when humbled as "Because your father wished you careful, Mr. Benson," he had told Mrs. Hartland is. Perhaps by a gentle softening word here and there, quietly. "When he heard about the a certain delicacy, and nothing can to his son's wife; she has a perfect Do let the child go to it, Helen. It with a little ordinary care and precaution, there is no reason why you young things are, and it would not should not live to a ripe old age, help me in the least to see her as I have every hope and belief that as I have every hope and belief that

> began James Benson, gratefully, and with a wonderfully heartened look. "Oh. no-what about Mrs. Ban son, and your other little nurse," the doctor smiled deprecatingly. good nurse is half the battle, in Miss Mary you could hardly have

> had a better one.' "I hope it is a little bit truemean, that I am a good nurse," Mary said a little later with a certain shy humility, as they said their good byes at the gate; for I should like

papa well." Of course you had! You are the dearest and most wonderful little nurse in the world," Arthur Tremayne assured her.

I wanted to be a hospital nurse once, not so long ago," she told But as mother truly said there was plenty of nursing that permission, but it was a long time real heart or character. I'm sure I might do at home. And I'm so

And so am I," he added eggarly. for in that case, just think of itmight never have met you! And what a queer, cold, empty world it must have seemed to me, then !" 'And me, too," hazarded Mary,-

EASTERTIDE

Nora Typan O'Mahony.

The Easter season is one of Peace. Our Lord's first message to His Apos tles after the resurrection was "Peace ha to you." His coming on the first Christmas Day brought peace earth to men of good will. So His first appearance after his glorious victory over sin and death was a harbinger of peace.

To men and women of today weary of war and strife the Easter message comes as a welcome ray of hope in the pall that has been cast about them by the events of the past few years. What they most earnestly desire and what the counsels of men intrenched in high places, cannot seem to bring, is peace. Though the world has been unsuccessful, with uplifted hearts and firm faith the children of Christ look to their Master to give the peace that the world cannot give.

The War and its sequel came to a glorious ending in the armistice. It seemed then that War had indeed ceased and place had come. That was the real meaning of the celebraand faith that shous in her mother's tion of armistice day. But events faded blue eyes was reflected now in Mary's young eager, bright ones. After that a new lease of life seemed somehow to have been given to poor Mr. Benson. He suffered from south heart trouble which for peace. But that wast conference in the past couple of years had predictated with high hopes, and planned vented him from oarrying on his with lofty ideals began with the usual business, and had resulted primal mistake of trusting over latterly in his becoming a complete much on fallible human judgments invalid, almost confined to his bed.

It seemed all the sadder and more Who alone could establish a just

and lasting peace among men. Weary, distraught, and almost deemergies and enterprises for the now but to return to the God Whom cemfert and betterment of those it has abandened. He alone will bring peace. In this joyous Easter

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season, the time of peace and gladness, the period of victory and triumph, the world should fall on its knees and ask the Risen Saviour to bestow His blessing of peace upon the children of men.

Peace is threefold. There is peace with God that comes from obeying His holy law. There is peace with His holy law. our neighbor by giving everyone what is due him according to the dictates of justice and charity. There is peace with ourselves that comes through subjection of our lower faculties to the higher. This triple peace is the peace which Our Lord after the Resurrection bestowed upon His Apostles. It is the peace for which we should pray unceasingly during this holy Eastertide.—The Pilot.

#### SENTIMENTALISM OR TRUTH?

Richard A. Muttkowski, Ph. D.

On February second, so the fable runs, the groundhog leaves his burrow, casts a knowing glance at the hillsides and a weatherwise look at the sky. If he sees his shadow, his winter sleep must last another six weeks. If the sky is sullen and overcast, the prognosis is that Mr. Groundhog's sleep will be cut short several weeks, by in early spring. Some years ago, several hundred boy scouts stood guard at all the ground-hog holes in the neighborhood. Needless to say, they saw no ground-hog emerge. The story is a fable, of same category with certain other favorite animal stories, such as that of the ostrich seeking escape from pursuit by hiding its head in the sand; the story of the "horp snake," or the tale of thirsting caravans saved by water obtained from the stomach stores of a camel.

I expatiated on this and other matters to a fellow-educator, remarking the difficulty of eradicating popular misheliefs. And this was the parting shot I received :

Well, why not? Why not let them believe it if they find pleasure in it? I am sure the people who believe in the Divinity of Christ are happier than those who do not.

Humph | And also, tut! What a

bewildering answer! Here we like to call this a scientific age, the age of truth-seeking. Science arrogantly proclaims its search for truth. "We believe naught we cannot prove. But an educator supposedly imbued with the scientific spirit, remarks, "Let them believe if they find pleas-Are we scientific only in un important things, and unscientific in the things that really count? Business is "scientific" these days, all affairs being guided by scientific efficiency. Standards have been fixed for both men and machines. Indeed, not only physically, but morally and mentally we are to be impressed into certain standard patterns, although the moral standards pertain to nonessentials rather than vital matters. For instance, our habits of recrea tion, such as drink, tobacco, cards, and the like, are to be regulated, while the social evil and divorce courts continue with little molesta-

I am sure that those who believe in the Divinity of Christ are happier than those who do not." Either Christ was honest, or the greatest impostor the world has ever seen. It nest. He is God : if an impostor. then his work surely must have been destroyed centuries ago. With all admiration for the great epics and the inventive capacities of literary geniuses, I believe that to invent a "life of Christ" as written by the Evangelists would defy the powers of the most invented hashish dreamer. The common wealth, therefore, cannot the inventive capacities of literary most inspired i Yet the testimony of His reality is abundant. And the best proof of His existence and of His Divinity is the Church He spensored, which has lived unimpaired through the cenfuries and whose organization wins the admiration even of its enemies.

Why not let them believe it they find pleasure in it?" What a remark! And what a mentality to conceive it! Yet, he was not an ignorant person who said it, but a person that is normal. I might even say, a normal But it is evident from the reply that the speaker's criterion was pure sentimentalism. In that respect the speaker is typical of too many Americans these days. Sentiment forms the basis of the religion of many who call themselves Christian. "Believe what you will, as long as you feel happy." Now it is apparent that that is the precise criterion of most non-Catholic Christians. Their knowledge of Christianity is based upon occasional Sunday-school visits and a few rare sermons. But Sunday school stories and ser-mons do not constitute creed. Information as flimsy on any subject as that not sessed by most people on the subject of Christianity would be Yet. Christianity is simple and logical if properly understood. But to acquire this understanding necessitates at least as much study as any of the three "R's." A teaching of Christianity is wholly lacking in the public schools. Hence, whatever the stars of the legitimate stage, we instil, only religion can cherish, only olic and that line simply reduces to is through the agency of Sunday. do not know. Possibly it may be to school, Sunday sermons, and the rivet waning attention. The spotvague and without the necessary ignore church almost entirely.

aims to hold its members together. Further, many Protestant activities | evil? are santimental, and therefore, inconsequential and ineffective. ceed to number their owners as Christians. Now, I possess a copy of the Koran, but would protest emphatically against being numbered among the Moslems. Missionary activities are often inappropriate in that they seek to change natives into poor imitations of white man, ignoring the customs of race and exicies of climate. Societies make clothing for the tropical heathen; but a scantier, is decent, attire is far better for the tropical savage, as the oil on his oiled skin constitutes better protection against insects and a better watershed against tropical showers than all the white man's paraphernalia called clothing. Ask anthropologists what they think of the missionary zeal that seeks to transform natives into white men regardless of customs and climate.

The same sentimentalism and utter lack of logic have affected various reform movements. Immigrants must be "Americanized" by being taught to speak English. As it the ability to converse in English could make good citizens and ardent patriots! A more inconsequential method of Americanization could hardly be devised. Labor must not strike because a few unions misused their power and struck when their power was felt most keenly. The nation must be dry because a small per centage of men has insufficient will power to be moderate. Murder-ers must not be killed, as death might hurt them. Yet where is the pity for the murdered? Vivisection must be stopped. Yet how shall surgeons obtain knowledge of the activities of the human body and perfect the technique for operations? No doubt, men have been cruel at times in their experiments on living animals. But "butchers" are ab-horred in the laboratory; they make poor surgeons, and fortunately are

very few in number. In seeking legislation, the various reform societies are proceeding with much the same fatuous irresponsibility as the maid who spilled the baby with the bath. Get a law passed and all is well. Some years ago I read in a dental magazine some verses entitled, "Pass a Law."

If your neighbor smokes, Tells you pointless jokes,

If your minister's a bore. And his dog mas make you roar, Pass a law.

If the sun-light hurts your eyes, And your friends all tell you lies, Pass a law.

Now that the Prohibitionists and the Anti Saloon League have been awarded with signal success, the prospects of the Anti-Tobacco League the Anti-Corset, Anti-High Heel, Anti-Vivisection, and all other antileagues are decidedly encouraging. Most certainly, should their reforms be enacted into law. Americans will be the most ruled and standardized people of the world. Indeed, it will need armies of citizens to enforce all the laws; by and by we shall all be government employees, earning our pay by watching one Then, surely, the millenanother.

nium will have been reached.
Act and believe only what " makes you happy " is hardly a proper criterion. Passing a law to make a few bother with sentimentalism, but must develop its laws logically; for the needs are logical, and the exposition of these needs must be logical to find proper adjustment.

So is education for the common good. And that common good demands that no matter what the subject taught, whether religion, science, or the humanities, the truth, logically developed, shall be the only criterion. As an educator I would be a weird specimen if I were to permit students to believe preconceived notions merely because "it makes them happy." The examination per-iods regularly uncover bosts of misbeliefs, and students, I am sure, would be perfectly willing and happy if their beliefs went uncensored. Unfortunately, as a pedantic sort of person, I still incline to the old-fash-ioned criterion "Is this true? Is this fact?" and hence make some of the students bitterly unhappy. A cruel world. But sentimentalism has no place in education. Nor should it have any place in politics, in law, or in any of the interrelations neces by social intercourse. America.

DIVORCE AND MOVIES A new contagion has struck the movie actors. Evidently it is finding rich soil. The way is being opened we say that all this demands in her field of social activities of what wide for its ravages. The disease is a spirit of devotedness and delicate nature soever they may be, there is home. How little this is, need not be averred. But the ensuing fact is narcotic it exacts increased doses. houses and make part of their house tion of one's spiritual well-being. be avered. But the entiting fact is that whatever beliefs are held are And evidently the flagrancy of attend. holds those who are to assist them, vague and without the necessary ant circumstances brings no blush of ought to meditate most prayerfully logical and historical basis. Women shame. Divorce in moviedom is to on the lessons conveyed to all do not share the full revelation of adhere chiefly because of sentiment be made respectable. Decency is to employers by St. Paul in his epistle divine truth with us Catholics, may and social interests, while men, missing the logical exposition of creed, is no fear that outraged feelings will Nebody, un more church almost entirely.

In recent years Protestants have are becoming hardened. They will worked a great deal to perfect their organization, forgetting that organization can hardly be a substitute for polygamy, not the less. Is it conceived in the many not the man

creed, and that the best organization must ultimately collapse unless it has a logical foundation and definite Will Catholics waver when they see Will Catholics waver when they see an easy tolerance for an intolerable life, they will give no countenance to Bible the breaking of the most sacred of societies distribute Bibles, and pro- ties, neither should they in any other way where their influence is felt. For their condoning is pardoning. Hereafter when they see in the photo-plays the stars that trod under foot their plighted word, it is to be hoped that a healthy revulsion will stay them from another visit. One movie actor felt the sting. He complained that since he obtained a divorce people were no longer anxious to see him. His employ-ment was put in jeopardy. This was an argument he could understand. Plutocrats who have tired of their wives, and have turned them loose for attractive soubrettes, may buy a castle in France. Money has put them beyond the reach of reprisal. But the movie actor must appeal to the masses. The common people still prefer the homely virtues. Once they are convinced that their hero or heroine is a mock and a sham, they may turn. And here is hoping they will—with a vengeance! -New World.

#### GENERAL INTENTION FOR MAY

RECOMMENDED AND BLESSED 'BY HIS HOLINESS POPE BENEDICT XV.

CHRISTIAN MOTHERS

God has given us eves to guide us in those every day affairs which are not-beyond distance, so to speak, and demand no special anticipation, attention, and care. Immensely use ful though they be within the some what circumscribed circle of their availability, who is the man that would have the hardihood to venture into the depths of the unknown forest or out upon the far reaching prairie or the vast ocean with naught to assist his vision? Only extreme need and imminent danger could warrant him in thus risking his wellbeing and even his life in an under taking so hazardous and filled with unseen perils.

So with our God-given gift of reason. Within its rather narrow limits, is it also immensely useful; yet, if we would eschew what is harmful and shun impending danger in the great concerns of life, reason must be assisted. As the compass guides the traveller through the trackless forest and over the boundless ocean, so religion guides the wayfarer through the dark uncertainties and over the storm tossed billows of life. The greater the influence, therefore, that we may exert over those with whom we come in contact, the greater becomes our accountability, the greater our personal need of safe guidance, the greater the possible dangers that may arise from our blindness, helpand errancy. gives us that safe guidance. The woman without reason, may, on occasion, fall into almost any folly; the woman without religion, may, on occasion fall into almost any crime. It is part of our guilty inheritance

to be awayed by feeling, to be easily satisfied with surface appearances, blind and unreasoning obstinacy. The servants of the household may ignorant of the coarseness that may lurk not even half concealed under empty professions of friendship and high regard; and because of their defective principle of action, if, indeed, mere sentiment can be digniprinciple" they flit from flower her servants a beacon to guide them, a buckler to shield them, and in case of need, a city of refuge. Need

Nebody, unless he live on a mountain-top alone, is without some influ-ence over his neighbor. He may not the Catholic mother: Let her set

the many or possibly the few with whom he comes in contact. If, then, We believe not. As in social even in the minor affeirs of life, cilably at variance with God's cannot be priests. Only comparately will give no countenance to religion is requisite to direct our revealed. Will. Let Catholic atively few have the vocation and Who shall undertake to measure

'Far and from the ends of the earth' is her worth; for during their most tender and helpless years, her little ones are literally at her mercy. Almighty God Himself, through the mouth of His prophet Isaias, teaches a lesson of reliance upon His Providence by drawing a proof from a mother's devoted love for her offspring: "Can a woman forget her infant, so as not to have pity?" If there be mothers so unnatural as not to be moved even to heroic endeavor, if need be, for the welfare of their babes, it is to no purpose to speak to such; for it would be too much like explating on the beauty of the rainow to a man born blind. Still, now and then there are heard ugly rumors of heartlessness on the part of mothers, who, having become brutalzed in some strange way, "wash their hands among the innocent with a cruel mockery of what the royal prophet intended to say.

When her little ones are at the threshold of a knowledge of right and wrong, it is the mother that must raise the curtain, as it were, with all due caution and prayerfulthat their vision may, little nese, by little, become inured to those facts and scenes which, heretofore, have been so many expressions in an unknown tongue which were quite lost upon their infantile incuriosity.

As the mental horizon of the children widens, the mother's care and solicitude must increase; for there never comes a day when a dutiful son or daughter will not look to mother for comfort, strength, and sympathy. and even guidance, in matters where her years and soberness of judg. ment are a check upon their youth ful impulsiveness and a help to their inexperience.

Let us consider for a few brief moments the possibilities for good which await a Catholic mother in her neighborly intercourse and social duties. Dare we say that the principles of the Gospel underlie all that is done in the way of neighborliness and the demands of unfolding for him in his own little society? Would that such were the earth plot. With pride he sees the case; but, alse, there are too many who look upon religion as a matter to be kept within domestic walls and never obtruded upon the attention of those not admitted to that inner senctuary of the home. a matter of home and household, for the great principles of morality, authority of Almighty God, are with weeds, and abandoned them.

for all times and all places and Not so the wise man. He profited not simply for the privacy of one's too much by the experiment to forown apartment. It would be a gross get it so easily. It cost him hard error, however, to suppose that it is hours of toil, blistered hands and sorts of weather and in all sorts and buoyant spirit that doctors satisfied with surface appearances, and to be fickle and changeable, or in lieu of this, to give ourselves up to blind and unreasoning obstinacy.

Solution weather than the blind and t The servants of the household may be creatures full of silly sentiment most successfully propagated by one's Bar who go into raptures over an idle compliment or fly into a burst of fury at a fancied slight; they may take at its seeming face value the thinnest of veneers of civility or propriety while they remain fatally inversely the corresponding to every true believer.

no small extent their associates, are their care. The senses are the life cedure. Women of the world become of such, and when the senses fail to martyrs to the exigencies of fashion charm, as fail they must, the idle, and society. What would happen if sauntering servant may settle down religion were to prescribe certain into a stubborness worse than that of modes of dress which are now so any balky beast of burden. But much in vogue? Why, it is less there is the conscientious mistress of than a captury since the custom of the household, who not merely attaching any kind of a heel to watches over her worldly possessions women's shoes began to be followed.
but is also zealous for the temporal It must be said, however, that if all and spiritual welfare of those who are in her service. Verily, must she as trifling from a moral standpoint be a crutch to the halt and eyes to as exaggerated heels, the Catholic the blind; for in her prudence and mother would have little ecope for tender regard for their welfare are missionary work as an apostic of her servants to find that guidance modesty and propriety; yet it reand protection which their inexperi-ence and possible waywardness so pathetically demand. Without sacri-to be tilled with all diligence. As stooping to meddlesome interference, composed in strict accordance with the mistress may and ought to be to certain rules which guide the composer, as all sculpture and painting must be in keeping with the laws that govern the artists, so in the Those laws no Catholic may ignore without spiritual harm; others, who

not recognize any qualified and com-petent guide in matters so delicate.

and deeds and the whole tenor of his are better instructed and even life cannot be without influence upon divinely taught, its own hezy and uncertain canous of propriety and applied somewhat in regard to delicacy which are so often irrecorpriests. Anybody and everybody steps with safety and credit to our selves and with edification to our life in which they must neighbor, much more do we need the steady and unwavering help of that same religion when those crises louely observe which their domestic man of the world and especially, they which count in every home life view which count in closer relation to God than the same religion when those crises louely observe which their domestic man of the world and especially, they which occur in every human life rise | walle; for Almighty God's law is ominously in our own. Thus and not otherwise will the Catholic mistress find herself equipped for her exalted office.

Walls; for Almighty Gods law is law in force throughout His creation not otherwise will the Catholic mistrations and speechmaking. Far otherwise. The effective discourse is not that uttered with the lips, but the influence of a Catholic mother? that which is spoken by forms of amusement, by style in raiment, by the free choice of intimate associates, by the living, breathing entity of one's whole life, as it becomes known at home and abroad. the Catholic mother rise to her dignity as a divinely appointed model of propriety wherever her work, her pleasure, her rest may place her.

#### THE HOME GARDEN

HENRY J. SWIFT, S. J.

Spring with its balmy freshness invites mankind again to seek cutdoor life and to enjoy the beauties of mother nature. After mooths pent up in houses man welcomes the glorious opportunity to drink in the fresh air, to tread again the green ward, and to listen to the music of the birds. But to the city dweller, who loves to cultivate a small plot of ground which he calls his garden. Spring is a season of proprietary delights in which he revels.

Now he can employ the lengthen ing evenings in nursing the soil which will later yield him rich revenues in food products. Incidentally this helps him to solve the question of the cost of living. This, however, is merely secondary to the returns it brings bim in health and happiness. For he has a hobby that occupies his mind and body, keeps him in the open air, assures him of untroubled repose by night and increased activity by day.

Happy the man who has a garden. He hurries home from office or shop, from factory or mill, that he may save some precious minutes for his evening recreation. Assiduously be does his daily bit, exchanges greetings with the passersby, and reports progress across the fence to his next door neighbor. Others may shut themselves up for the evening in the close atmosphere of the moving picture house, but he is witnessing the silent drama of birth and life and decay that mother nature is work of his hands flower and give promise of abundant harvest.

The War taught men the value of home gardening. Begun as a patrio-tic measure it soon commended itself as a practical remedy for the profiteering of food barons. the cessation of War and the return to peace conditions many allowed which religion teaches with all the their home gardens to grow rank in keeping with religious conviction a stiff back, but it also gave him and earnestness to be airing in all hardened muscles, a springing step,

Back to the farm, was the elogan insist upon that decorous observance | ure; there will not be the keen of religious principles which should rivalry that existed between com be part and parcel of the life of munities a few years ago; yet the experiment that yielded such rich defective principle of action, if, indeed, mere sentiment can be dignified with the serious and stable name raiment, their diversions, even to rective of many false tendencies in living, there is no more timely prac to flower in pleasure's garden and chosen for them by the inexorable tice on the part of the city dweller dawdle in the tasks committed to law of social and fashionable prothan the cultivation of his modest home garden.-The Pilot.

#### THE CATHOLIC AND THE PRIEST

As every Hebrew woman charished the desire to be the mother of the Messiah, so every Irish mother hopes that her son will be a priest. If her wish is anfalfilled, her disappoint ment is very keep. But if instructions are heeded, her advice taken and especially her prayers answered her heart overflows with happiness and she reveres both her son-priest and his divine office. While her pride of being the mother ficing her position and without all music worthy of the name is of a priest is intense, yet, it is a mere nothing to the love she has for him as a priestly son. This to no small degree, should be the attitude of all Catholics towards priests

If our Lord were on earth, how Catholics would regard Him! He would receive not only their reverence and love, but as He should their adoration and worship. Everyone would strive to honor Him some special manner. But yet the priest, God's representative, is con sidered by some as the equal of themselves. They say that someone has to do the work and that it is no do not share the full revelation of special honour to have the calling of a priest. Even some, but happily a few, consider it almost a disgrace to their social standing to have any one in the family a priest. these are Catholics in name alone:

There is an old expression, " Poets are the representatives of They take His place on earth and consequently by rejecting and insulting the priest, God is rejected Therefore, should love and esteem the priests, because they are priests, because they take the place of God.—Sentinel of the Blessed Sacrament.

#### INSPIRATION

How sweet to hear the cordial voice of faithful friends. How sweet to see the smile so warm and so bright which reveals a nature full of light and gentleness. But there is something more excellent still, it is to contemplate the friends you love best kneeling in holy adoration at God's Altar.-Louise Walsh.

THE SONG OF THE MYSTIC

walk down the Valley of Silence-Down the dim, voiceless valley alone And I hear not the fall of a footstep Around me, save God's and my own And the bush of my heart is as holy As hovers where angels have flown Do you ask me the place of the

Valley, Ye bearte that are harrowed by care? It lieth afar between mountains, And God and his angels are there; And one is the dark mount of Sorrow

And one the bright mountain of

FATHER RYAN



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#### "THE IRISH QUESTION IN AMERICAN POLITICS"

Under this heading we reproduce elsewhere in this issue an interesting article by A. F. Whyte, Associate Editor of The New Europe, an import. ant review published in England sion: which deals, as its name indicates. with post-War problems, and which counts amongst its contributors some of the ablest of European thinkers and writers.

Despite the parrot talk of reaction ary imperialism about Ireland's being a "domestic question," it is hardly necessary to say that rest: such a review, like some of the foremost British statesmen, is compelled to recognize that Ireland is one of the great international questions confronting the statesmanship and conscience of the civilized world.

It is not surprising that Mr. Whyte's British prejudices should lead him to minimize the overwhelming American sentiment in favor of the foundation principle of Americanism being applied to Ireland. It is doubtful, indeed. if he himself believes that there is much in his "explanations" of unquestionable American manifestations of pro-Irish sentiment; rather do they seem to be the sugarcoating for the all-important truths he feels impelled as a Britisher to drive home to the British mindboth at home and in the States.

Take, for instance, this :

months America has experienced the visitations of two aggressive bands of Irish propagandists; the first from Sinn Fain and the second from Ulster. Judging solely from the nature of the reception given to them they might both claim that they had caught the ear of the American people; and so they did-in the strict sense of the word."

Hard pushed must Mr. Whyte have been for sugar coating when he pretends the notorious Cootie fizzle is on all fours with de Valera's marvellous success.

According to the open avows its instigator, Lord Beaverbrook, the object of the Ulster delegation was to inject the rancor of sectarian prejudice into the Irish question in the States. The delegates confined themselves to the churches, addressing only four public meetings all told, and to these admission was by ticket. They refused repeated challenges to discuss the question openly : they were disowned and denounced by prominent Protestants, lay and clerical: and even in Toronto-which they acknowledged surpassed all other places in its reception of them -their coarse bigotry was repudiated in and by the public press.

De Valera was officially received as President of the Irish Republic by over forty mayors of cities, and by eighteen governors of States. The other day when he was refused such official recognition, the fact was was still given a cordial reception as a distinguished guest.

The House of Representatives by resolution, March 4th, 1919:

"That it is the earnest hope of Congress of the United States of America, that the Peace Conference now sitting in Paris and passing upon the rights of ably consider the claims of Ireland to self-determination.'

And on the 6th of June the United States Senate, with just one dissenting vote, passed the following reso-

"That the Senate of the Uni ted States earnestly requests the American Plenipotentiary Commissioners at Versailles to endeavor to secure for Eamonn

de Valera, Arthur Griffiths, and Count George Noble Plunkett, a hearing before the said Peace Conference, in order that they may present the cause of Ire land, and resolved further, That the Senate of the United States expresses its sympathy with the aspirations of the Irish people for a government of its own

Mr. Whyte's bracketing together of he "two aggressive bands of Irish propagandists" can only be explained by his determination to minimize the force and extent of that sturdy American sentiment in which Irish national claims find such congenial atmosphere, and from which the factionist "Ulster" appeal shrank and sought the more congenial surroundings of little anti-Catholic cliques in the churches.

Other like assertions or insinuations may be passed over without comment; indeed Mr. Whyte's own emphatic statements are the best comment on his minimizing explanations-or sugar-coating for the pills he wishes to administer to purblind and prejudiced fellowcountrymen.

He could hardly overlook the over worked theory of the "Irish vote." But immediately afterwards he makes this curious and significant admis-

There is a widespread interest in the Irish question which is just as political influence is negligible as it is in Boston or New York. Among numerous questions constantly asked of me by bankers, manufacturers, business men, clergymen, journalists and professors two stand out in great prominence of all the

First-Where is labor going in Great Britain? Second-What are you going to

do with Ireland?' Mr. Whyte was surprised to find that regard for England, love for Great Britain, the land of their forefathers, was at the root of much of the American interest in the Irish question.

"Indeed, the source of much American interest in the question is found in a deep-seated attachment to England (which I find more widespread than I and a hope that practical statesmanship of Britain, which has hosts of admirers in America, will not fail in its most crucial task.

That is undoubtedly true. And not only amongst those of British ancestry is there deep - seated attachment to England. English is the language of America, English the literature, English the political "Meanwhile, during the last six ideals and institutions. And, no matter what the origin, in a generation or two English language and literature exerts a tremendous influence on all Americans. The unifying influence of a common language and literature should make nations a reality without treaty or

But Ireland bars the way.

The outstanding and flagrant in-Englishmen that Ireland's just Bolshevism. claims must be conceded or the British Empire cease to exist.

asserts, "strongly desire to see the phasize. Irish question settled."

at the end of an eight-month tour that the attitude of the entire American people is a strong desire to see the Irish question settled."

This being so it is difficult to see how the importance of the Irish question in American politics has a wretched time to support their been or can be exaggerated.

But a careful reading will disclose by the Government is inadequate Mr. Whyte's constant preoccupation and there is no way in which they announced in all our papers ; but he with the republican solution of the can earn money." Irish question, and his relief at a vote of 216 to 41 passed this policy, but would welcome any solu- starve, there is no doubt that he will

> "When you get to grips with these gentlemen you find that the solution that they are prepared to accept so closely resembles Sir Horace Plunkett's Dominion plan that they have believing that their adhesion to the situation. Irish republican movement is purely tactical, based on the assumption that unless they ask for the whole half a loaf."

find Irishmen in the States, as he less chaos.

would the world over, entirely satis-

Mr. Whyte has the good sense and pick." honesty after his eight months sojourn in the States not to claim that | picture he paints and his conclusion the Lloyd George Home Rule Bill is: is that triumph of British statespossible cordial Anglo - American perfectly hopeless." relations. He makes much of the has it. And he makes this halfpromise, half-prophecy to justiceloving Americans :

"That obstacle has already been the Irish question can at last be lifted out of the confusing atmosphere of British party politics and treated on its real merits."

study on the spot of conditions in America must be instructive if keenly disappointing to Englishmen. The fifth and sixth of these conclusions should be illuminating :

" Fifth-In present circumstances British propaganda on the Irish ques-

Sixth-The first task on which the British friends of America should bend their energies is to make an enduring settlement in Ireland. Once Dublin and London are reconciled, we shall be on the high road to good relations between America and Great Britain.

"British friends of America" is rather naive. The friends of England, the friends of the British Empire, the friends of world peace, all those who love justice and hate iniquity, all those who are not cynically sceptical of such a thing as the conscience of civilization should bend their energies to make an enduring settlement in Ireland.'

And the present unparalleled savagery of British rule in Ireland is making the task of settlement every day more difficult.

Yet without such settlement there will be no peace or good - will amongst nations-even the nations of the English speaking world.

#### "ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF THE PEACE"

In a previous article we referred to Maynard Keynes' remarkable book, summing up that part which gave incontrovertible facts and figures which showed how inextricably interwoven was Europe's economic and industrial life before the Great War. As an inevitable consequence Mr. a League of English speaking Keynes, an expert on the subject and representative of the British Treasury at the Peace Conference, says the conditions imposed on Germany involve for all Europe industrial and justice of England's treatment of economic ruin, the starvation of Ireland is not less evident to the millions who lived by industry, and as have been hitherto known only in which the dancers give the stomachthinking American than to General the engulfment of the starved and Smuts who had the courage to tell maddened millions in the chaos of

Some items in the press have since given singular confirmation to the Not the Irish vote, not the lowering menace to European civilizpoliticians, but "the entire American ation which it was the object of people," Mr. White emphatically Mr. Keynes to point out and em-

Mr. Frederick Palmer, the noted Having discussed Ireland in War correspondent, returning after a America with hundreds of indiviwell as in public addresses before England, Italy, Poland, Germany, Chambers of Commerce, rotary clubs Austria and Hungary, is no less and university audiences, I conclude emphatic with regard to impending ruin of the work of ages of civilization.

> He says : 'There is food in Germany for the wealthy, but the workmen are having families because the dole given out

"The danger of Bolshevism lies finding that all Americans are not chiefly in Germany. It the German utterly committed to the Sinn Fein workman is allowed by the Allies to tion satisfactory to both Ireland turn to Bolshevism and join hands and England. He finds Irishmen, with the hordes who will swarm professed Sinn Feiners, much of the down from the Russian frontier to join him and tell him the earth

is his." the transportation system of Europe, he tells us, has been completely no right to call themselves by the name of Sinn Fein. I cannot help confusion and hopelessness of the

He continues:

" All the little countries have baker's shop they will not even get started bureaus of their own, without the faintest idea of running a We have no doubt that he would Government, and the result is hope-

fied with any solution which would Hungary are indescribable. It is even a modicum of prosperity, that and bed rooms, and undressing for noted an incident which while illum satisfy the Irish of the motherland. like a carcass left for the vultures to while all our recent Allies are angels bed, have been introduced on the inative of the times contains a lesson

"To expect a permanent peace

To return to Mr. Keynes remarkedge.

And speaking of the Paris Conferwas the only man who emerged from His conclusions from his prolonged | the ordeal with enhanced reputation.

on the true and essential facts of the | will destroy, whosver is victor, the the Councils of Faris, when he took generation." part in them, precisely that atmosphere of reality, knowledge, magnanimity, and disinterestedness which, marked in regions where Irish tion is practically useless in the if they had been found in other political influence is negligible as it United States, and, therefore quarters also, would have given us the Good Peace."

Our author quotes Mr. Hoover as saying that "a rough estimate would stincts of a Christian to whom the number of arrivals in hell. indicate that the population of savage torturing his conquered ports, and must live by the produc. heartily to the conclusions of the that we cannot afford to laugh at? tion and distribution of exports."

Conditions were so bad even before the War ended that Mr. Keynes, referring to health conditions, says that " the imagination is dulled, and one seems almost guilty of sentimentality in quoting reports whose veracity is not disputed."

He quotes three:

"In the last years of the War in Austria alone at least 35,000 people have died of tuberculosis, in Vienna alone 12,000. Today we have to deal with a number of at least 350,000 to 400,000 people who require treatment for tuberculosis. . . the result of malnutrition a bloodless generation is growing up with undeveloped muscles, undeveloped joints, and undeveloped brain."

The commission of Doctors appointed by the Medical Faculties of Holland, Sweden and Norway to examine the conditions in Germany reported as follows in the Swedish Press in April, 1919: "Tuberculosis especially in children, is increasing in an appalling way, and, generally speaking is malignant. In the same way rickets is more serious and more widely prevalent. It is impossible to do anything for these diseases : there is no milk for the tuberculous and no cod liver oil for the tuberexceptional cases. The whole

always fatal." A writer in the Vossiche Zeitung, beginning to walk. . . . Accomsmall arms just skin and bone. and above the crooked legs with their it on tea." dislocated joints, the swollen, pointed stomachs of the hunger cedema."

persons apparently in whose opinion at the very time when amusement is lished at Montreal a small yolume of justice requires that such beings more in demand than ever! should pay tribute until they are forty or fifty years of age in relief of the British taxpayer."

in the light of economic and indus- of North America. trial necessities and requirements.

he writes," must be determined by New York theatre: "It was the dian letters by communicating the our whole moral and emotional re- vulgar incarnation of impurity spun fact to this office. action to the future of international about a display of hosiery and underrelations and the Peace of the wear.' world. If we take the view that for at least a generation to come achievement; or rather it has reached Catholics During the Seventeenth instruction free. We were surprised

step that costs, as the French saying asked or received. The ungrateful the democracies of Western Europe, Jesus? Governments of Europe owe much and is financed by the United more to the statesmanship and States, heaven help us all. If we Association, "that all this goes on insight of Mr. Hoover and his band aim deliberately at the impoverish by consent of the best people of our ing can then delay very long that would disappear. final civil war between the forces of has some fair chance of being ence Mr. Keynes says: "Mr. Hoover Reaction and the despairing convul- just what this title "decent people"

> eminent British economist whose tion of our readers.

in the late War will have none of so what are you talking about?" your effeminate Christianity to spoil victims.

GREAT FUN FOR THE DEVIL BY THE OBSERVER

We have received copies of some leaflets issued by the Illinois Vigilance Association, of Chicago, one entitled "Theatres and Movies," another, "Church, School, Theatres and Movies." The object of these leaflets is, to arouse the public from its good-natured torpor on the subject of sensational amusements.

A correspondent is quoted who wrote on March 16th: "Today the Indianapolis papers are enthusiastic about 'The Follies,' now at English's. One of the songs in the show is 'You can't shake your shimmy on tea.' "

"Shimmy" is an attempt to pro nounce the French word "chemise. culous. Tuberculosis is assuming a shirt. "The Shimmy" is a form of shaking wriggle. This coarse and is now approaching completion and . it appears in the most described by a word which suggests terrible forms, such as glandular that to give it the full effect which tuberculosis, which turns into puru- the devil intended when he first lent dissolution; . . . it is nearly suggested it, it ought to be danced in a shirt.

That audiences can be found to sit who accompanied the Hoover Mission, down and laugh at a song called, has the following: "I visited large "You can't shake your shimmy on country districts where 90% of the tes," is one of the signs of the times. children were ricketty and where Ladies, old and young, will it seems, children of three years were only permit the suggestion to be made to them that they can't shake their pany me to a school. You think it shirts effectively unless they have a is a kindergarten for the little ones. few drinks of intoxicating liquor. No, there are children of seven and That is-or to put it as plainly as the eight years. Tiny faces with large devil intends it,-"If you want to dull eyes, overshadowed by huge, give your stomach the right kind of puffed, ricketty foreheads, their shake or wiggle when you dance, you must have some booze; you can't do

Alas, for youth and innocence What a crop of the sins of lust lies "Yet," caustically writes the close ahead in a society whose popu-English economist, "there are many lar amusements are thus corrupted,

Last year 65,000 girls ran away Ballads and Occasional Verses, from home in the State of New York | which though issued in a consideralone. There has never been a time able edition has since become very Mr. Keynes holds that for the when the city stage was so thorough. rare. Mr. McGee contemplates comsalvation of Europe and civilization ly corrupt; and, by means of vaude bining these poems with his Reminis-Not only the industrial system but not less than for the sake of Gar- villainy and the moving picture, its many that the savage and impossi- dirt is being carried to the eves of ble Peace terms must be modified the young in every nook and corner ent time to find a copy. If any

A writer of the Association quotes one in his possession, or can locate "Our attitude to these criticisms," an opinion given by a visitor to a one, he will render a service to Cana-

"The conditions in Austria and Germany cannot be trusted with its climax. For some years, beds and Eighteenth Centuries." we have of light, all our recent enemies, stage. The scenes were gradually in perpetuo for those inclined These are but glimpses of the Germans, Austrians, Hungarians, made more suggestive; and finally, to and the rest, are children of the not lorg ago, they managed to show things. After the battle of Cullodevil, that year by year Germany a man and woman in bed together den orders were issued by the must be kept impoverished and her on the stage; and they were not Hanoverian authorities to demolish manship which is going to make under such conditions is, in my mind, children starved and crippled, and husband and wife. Of course they all the Catholic chapels in the that she must be ringed round by were at some pains to show that it country and to apprehend the enemies; then we shall reject all happened accidentally; which did priests. In consequence of this half hearted conversion of British able presentation of European con. the proposals of this chapter, and not make it less suggestive; but we order a detachment of soldlers Conservatives to something less than ditions. Speaking of the work of particularly those which may assist surmise that they will soon cut out burned the chapel at Tullocb, in the a half-hearted Home Rule measure. American relief during the first six Germany to regain a part of her the accident. And, after that, there Enzie, and also burned the altar, He pleads and insists that this is months of 1919 Mr. Keynes says | former material prosperity and find is just one step further that they pulpit and seats of a neighboring an important advance which he "Never was a nobler work of disin a means of livelihood for the indus can go. Will they take that step? parish, sparing the building in the hopes will be "widely grasped in the terested good will carried through trial population of her towns. But We suppose they will. Is there any latter, because of the danger in United States." And he intimates with more tenacity and sincerity and if this view of nations and of their re- limit to the devil's desire to cause firing it of also burning the adjointhat this is but the first step, the skill, and with less thanks either lation to one another is taken by impure autics in the face of Christ ing houses. On this occasion some

"The worst of it is," says the

But let us examine for a moment sions of Revolution, before which means. Decent is as decent does, day a soldier who for some misdethe horrors of the late German War We may not be entitled to call meanour had been arrested by order . With his eyes fixed steadily will fade into nothing, and which ourselves "decent people" merely of the commanding officer. Lord because we don't commit fornication | Charles Gordon, got hold of a gun European situation he imported into civilization and the progress of our and adultery. Decent people should and fired with the intention of kill. maintain a standard of decency in ing Lord Charles, but missing him, One need not be an eminent public amusements which would cut the ball struck Munro, wounding economist, one need not be intimated out shirt dances and wriggle shows, him mortally. The remarkable ly conversant with European condi- and wholesale exposure of the incident of the affair is that Munro's tions, or competent to predict the person, and bed room scenes, and blood actually ran among the ashes results of selfish national greed and all that sort of vulgar and suggestive of the books and vestments. The demoniac national hatrad, one need rubbish, the invention of the devil fact was vouched for by several have merely the elementary in and calculated to keep up the eye-witnesses, including the priest

than can be supported without im. to read sympathetically and assent ness? Or, do we laugh at things to have had it first hand.

Where do the bed-room scenes. work we are bringing to the atten- and the wriggle dancing, and the having happened in the island of suggestors of shirt dances and booze. But alas, to give expression to get their most effective support? elementary Christian teaching now- They get it indirectly, not directly. adays is to expose oneself to the They point to the "decent" people opprobrium of pro Germanism. The who throng their theatres; and they savage patriotism of non-combatants say: "These people stand for it;

What are we talking about? their holy joy in victory-akin to Talking about your corruption of the that the redmen used to feel at the young for a few dirty dollar-bills. ceremony of torturing their captured | That's what we're talking about. And if you manage to get by with the bulk of your audience not but because they don't wake up to their duty to get after you, do not imagine you are going to get away altogether without protest.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE POTATO Boycott and the Overall Campaign if rightly directed and responded to by the people of Canada will go a long way towards solving the H. C. L. problem. The only regret is that they were not sooner initiated. Lat everyone wear blue jeans and eschew the succulent tuber.

IT WILL be good news to many that Mr. John J. McGee's Reminiscences of his brother, Thomas D'Arcy in these columns some months ago, during the present year. That it will without saying. D'Arcy McGee was an outstanding figure in Canadian political life during that most momentous period of our history which preceded Confederation, and his untimely death by an assassin's hand removed from the arena of affairs one who by reason of his preeminent talents and picturesque personality could not have failed to occupy a foremost place in the new Dominion.

D'ARCY MCGEE was not only a statesman of commanding ability and easily the first orator in the old Parliament of Canada, but he was also by instinct a man of letters and a post of a high order. As a contribution to Canadian literature and a stimulus to the intellectual life of the budding nation he, in 1858, pubverse under the title "Canadian cences, or re-issuing them separately, but has been unable up to the presreader of the CATHOLIC RECORD has supreme secretary of the Knights of

sacerdotal vestments and books were seized and burned in the street, one. Lieutenant Munro, being particularly active in the proceedings. He put of American workers than they have ment of Central Europe, vengeance, city life." Meaning, that if decent on the vestments in ridicule, and half removed, and with its removal yet appreciated or will ever acknowl. I dare predict, will not limp. Noth- people used their influence the dirt then threw them, together with the altar books, into the fire.

> DURING THE afternoon of the same to whom the vestments belonged, We claim to be decent; but are Mr. John Godsman. The story is Europe is at least 100,000,000 greater victim is revolting and loathsome, we? Have we a proper sensitive related by Bishop Gaddes who seems

> > A SIMILAR incident is related as Uist that same summer (1746). A man had been very zealous in burning some Catholic books and vestments. Soon afterwards his companion's gun went off accidently, the ball lodging in the foot which had kicked the books and vestments into the fire. The wound thus inflicted could not be cured: the foot mortifled and the man died shortly afterwards. We are not imputing any necessarily supernatural character to these incidents, but they have because they approve of your doings, their own significance nevertheless.

As ILLUSTRATIVE of the state of the Catholic religion in Scotland during the years following the collapse of the Stuart Rising, Bishop Geddes describes what he himself saw in the Enzie. Mr John Godsmar, the priest mentioned in connection with the vestment-burning incident, had taken the place of Mr. John Gordon who because of his part in raising men for Prince Charles Edward's army had to remain in hiding. Mr. Godsman said Mass in various places commonly in barns, and always in the night-time. "Towards the end of the week," relates Eishop Geddes. "he bespoke some barn that happened to be empty, in a place proper for the almost unprecedented aspects such the dance known as the fox trot, in McGee, mention of which was made meeting of the people in the night, between the approaching Saturday and Sunday: and some body is attacked simultaneously; vulgar performance is not unsuitably will in all probability be published the head of the lead of the lea the heads of the Catholic families of be a book of surpassing interest goes this determination. On Saturday when it was late at night, the Cath olics convened at the appointed place; after midnight a sermon was made Mass was said, and all endeavoured to get home before day break. These meetings were often very inconvenient, from the badness of the weather and the roads . . . but all was borne with great cheerfulness. They seemed to be glad to have something to suffer for their God and for the profession of His holy religion." The priest, it may be added, was always in motion, and went about clothed like a farmer. It was under such circumstances as these that the Catholic Faith was kept alive in Scotland during this trying period.

GIVE COURSE IN GARLIO

KNIGHTS ESTABLISH COURSE IN RESPONSE TO DEMAND

Former service men and women who visited Ireland while with the American Expeditionary Forces have requested the Knights of Columbus to inaugurate a course in the Gaelic course. This the Knights of Columbus have decided to do.

William J. McGinley of New York, Columbus, made the announcement " Besides teaching practirecently. ca', earn-a living courses," he said training, and Gaelic, the native language of the Irish, comes well within the meaning of that term, as it In RE-READING Father William has a large and beautiful literature The bed-room play is the latest Forbes Leith's "Memoirs of Scottish All our courses are optional, and all

country, and where demand warrants try to supply it." course is now being given in some schools.-Catholic Transcript.

#### THE IRISH QUESTION IN AMERICAN POLITICS

EXAGGERATED, BUT CAN VANISH ONLY WITH ANGLO-IRISH RECONCILIATION

By A. F. Whyte,

Associate Editor, The New Europe The Irish question in the United States is like the shadow of a man from American politics. No one thrown in gigantic relief on a mounimagines that even if a settlement It moves threateningly tain mist. over the political landscape, and is the Irish question could be poses often very remote from any once unreal and real. Its ramifica- be bright. tions are extensive, and yet its effective influence on the American mind is very difficult to gauge.

thought on the Irish question can be gained from the politicians or from the press. A cursory review of eight months would give the impreson that the mountain shadow is the greatest figure in the American with enthusiasm for Sinn Fein.

The impression is false. The true phere. Shadows, however, play a body of pure Americans, but it land there will be an unsettled force organized, articulate, vociferous-the which forces Ireland into an un-The Irish vote will not be politics. merged in a trus Americanism until national sentiment in Ireland itself

What, ther, is the real attitude of Americans toward this old and ever- Irish autonomy which is compatible new problem? No man alive can answer the question. But since it has been my good fortune to travel for eight months through over thirty States, living in the hospitable homes of Americans, and mingling with all classes of her people, I may, perhaps, contribute certain factors which compose America's opinion. There is a widespread interest in the Irish question which is just as marked in regions where Irish political influence is negligible as it is in Boston or New York. Among the numerous questions constantly asked of me by bankers, manufacturers, business men, clergymen, journalists and professors two stand out in great prominence of all the rest :

There are whole regions on the Atlantic where you will hear nothing but disgust either in official or semiofficial receptions green to Mr. de Valera. The point of interest to a traveling guest in this attitude is that while it represents a wholesome resentment, it is politically impotent, because, on the whole, the finer type of American has not yet found his way into politics, and has, therefore, little means of making his opinions I have usually found a great deal of surprise at the unruffled equanimity with which I regard the whole Sinn Fein campaign in the United States. Those who express this surprise feel that a Britisher ought to resent the whole business. I do not, because I know how it has arisen and why the organ ized unreality of Irish republican propaganda plays so large a part in

whole publicity of America. On that I shall have a word to say lower down. But whether one is traveling in places where the recep-Mr. de Valera are regarded as acts of international discourtesy or not, the eager desire to know the facts about the Irish question is due first of all to the feeling that many Americans have today, owing to the original relation between their fore-fathers and Great Britain. They cannot divest themselves either of interest in or even of a certain sense of moral responsibility for the present Irish situation. They feel that a discontented Ireland means that the Irish question an altogether something is wrong in the old home from which so many of them once

Indeed, the source of much American interest in the Irish question is it. found in a deep seated attachment to England (which I find more widehope that the practical statesmanship of Britain, which has hosts of admirers in America, will not fail in will in the United States. its most crucial task.

Having discussed Ireland in America with hundreds of individuals, scores of private groups, as well as in public addresses before Chambers Great Britain.

by the request for Gaelic, but there of Commerce, rotary clubs and uniare well qualified instructors in this versity audiences. I conclude at the end of an eight-month tour that the The attitude of the entire American people is a strong desire to see the of the Western Knights of Columbus Irish question settled. One per cent., probably less, actually and explicitly hopes that Ireland will be an independent republic; about 10 to 15 per cent. join with varying degrees of enthusiasm, zeal or reluctance in the vociferous and brilliantly organized demonstrations of Sinn Fein. The other 85 per cent, neither pretend that they think an Irish Rapublic possible, nor if they thought it possible, would they think desirable ?

If once a reasonable settlement can be made in Ireland the Irish question will gradually disappear were made tomorrow the poison of used in American politics for pur- diately eradicated from Anglo-American relations, but its source will be real Irish interest. It is itself at dried up, and the future outlook will

Meanwhile, during the last six months America has experienced the visitations of two aggressive bands No true measure of American of Irish propagandists; the first from Sinn Fein and the second from Ulster. Judging solely from the nature of the reception given to them they American newspapers during the last might both claim that they had caught the ear of the American people; and so they did—in the in a lie. His very dates are wrong strict sense of the word. I think About them, doubtless he knew little arena; that America is almost more they made an impression on the and cared less. Ignorant and care-Irish than Ireland herself. Senator minds of Americans very different Gerry's Irish reservation on the from what they intended. Merely Peace Treaty; the Irish parade on as oratorical presentations of differ-St. Patrick's Day a few weeks ago in ent aspects of the Irish question they New York, when Fifth Avenue was were undoubtedly effective within given up to Ireland for the space of the walls of each gathering; but half a day; the wide publicity given after their audiences dispersed, a Brotherhood, on March 19," to Mr. de Valera on hundreds of sense of unreality began to creep into movie screens in every State in the the minds of most of their hearers. Union; the constant stream of mes- The net result has been expressed sages in the press relating the exploits of "England's iron hand" in "That is obviously not the whole Ireland, all serve to deepen the truth about the Irish question." The impression that America is aflame effect of recent propaganda in the United States has been to reveal to thousands of Americans, perhaps for magnitude of the Irish question in the first time, the complexity of the America is represented by the man Irish question and the very real on the mountain, and not by his obstacles that lie between us and its gigantic shadow on the mist, which ultimate solution. Not only is this is but a freak of the political atmos. the case with a great and growing large part in politics, and this Irish true of quite a number of the older shadow cannot be ignored. It will generation of American-Irishmen. I have in mind two or three prominent disappear some day, but as long as have in mind two or three prominent words in order to make oneself the Irish question is unsettled in Ire cases, in cities on the Atlantic Coast believed. And I say, sir, that by and in the Middle West, of Irishmen in America. It is the Irish vote, who have never wavered in their support of the Irish national cause, instrument of a resolute minority- but have expressed the deepest regret at the circumstances that have prominence in American given rise to Sinn Fein movement.

These men, who represent no inconsiderable section of Irish-Ameri can opinion, desire a settlement not on the basis of an Irish Republic, but in the form of the fullest possible with the sovereignty of the British Commonwealth. They stand aloof from all Irish propaganda today.

But the matter does not end there

In the ranks of professed Sinn Feiners I have found a number of men whose private opinion is very different from their public profession. When you get to grips with these gentlemen you find that the solution that they are prepared to accept so closely resembles Sir Horace Plunkett's Dominion plan that they have no right to call themselves by assume you do not really mean only the name of Sinn Fein. I cannot to wound the living and insult the help believing that their adhesion to the Irish republican movement is of an English journal being brought had declared with a blare of martial First—Where is labor going in tion that unless they ask for the time as this. purely tactical, based on the assump. has been a long life believer in Irish many apparent Sinn Feiners who are

> travagant propaganda which they feel themselves driven to support. is now becoming gradually better I hold the opinion that the known. most vital change in the Irish question-regarded as a problem which concerns the British Isles as a whole Conservatives to the policy of Irish Home Rule. The resistance of Ulster and of the whole of the British Conservative body to Irish self-govern ment has hitherto been the chief obstacle to the realization of this England, Irish hopes. That obstacle has already been half removed, and with its removal the Irish question can at last be lifted at of the confusing atmosphere of British party politics and has some fair chance of being treated on its

real merits. I hope that the significance of this factor will be widely grasped in the United States. It is certainly impor-

The conclusions which I draw from eight months observation of the Irish problem in America are :

First-The Irish vote is large unnatural prominence.

Second-The great bulk of American opinion dislikes the intrusion of Irish propaganda, but cannot prevent

Third-As long as the Irish ques tion remains acute in the British spread than I had expected) and a Isles the British people must be prepared to face with equanimity and every manifestation of Irish ill-

Fourth-Practically the whole body of American people desires a settlement that shall be satisfactory in about equal measure to Ireland and

British propaganda on the Irish question is practically useless in the

United States, and, therefore— Sixth—The first task on which the British friends of America should bend their energies is to make an enduring settlement in Ireland. Once Dublin and London are reconciled, we shall be on the high road and Great Britain .- N. Y. Times, April 16.

AN ODIOUS DAMNED LIE

PROFESSOR STOCKLEY AND DAILY MAIL

The Evening Echo, Cork, April 2 The following has been addressed to the Editor of the Daily Mail.

SINN FEIN

Sir,-The Daily Mail, March 30, learns "on unimpeachable authority that official inquiries have proved" that the Lord Mayor of Cork was murdered by Sinn Feiners; and that by them, was condemned to death. I ask you, sir, not to shrink from publishing what I say. Were I to say all I feel, I could not ask you to publish it. You have been led to publish what is false. Whoever lied to you forgot the need to be precise About them, doubtless he knew little

less !--in exasperating, in driving to despair of any justice, in loading suspicion, in encouraging to murder You are told that the late Lord Mayor and I attended "a private meeting of the Irish Republican this meeting it was reported that we had been expelled," and so doomed to death. I never was at a private meeting with the late Lord Mayor. I do not believe he was at such a meeting. I do not believe there was such a meeting. And the attempted murder of myself was on March 17. two days bafore this invented meet ing of your unhappy informant, who says the Lord Mayor was murdered on March 20. He was murdered, the night, March 19-20. I say, sir, that your informant invented this murder meeting, and told a lie-Shake-speare's "odious, damned lie;" if need there be to write stronger, poisoning men's judgments, and firing their prejudices, and maddening their imaginations, with 'Black Hands' 'Inner Rings, 'murderous orders,' and 'sentences on the untrustworthy, you reduce an English journal to the level of Crabbe's newspapers, which:

upon the lie."

Shame, sir. And the shame is not on Ireland. You know that what you have published is an unfounded rumour. If you can feel, seriously, the woes of men - Irishmen, too, are -you are able to feel sorrow for publishing what stirs up, in Ireland, nore contempt for England-were that now possible - more disbelief in English honor, more hate of an England which appears to Ireland as,

first, a liar, and then a bully.

There is no such Sinn Fein as dead I am assuming this possibility to recognize responsibility, at such a

What is Sinn Fein? It is the Home Rule to find that there are so ask proud England to act on America's word. Sinn Fein asked only much more reasonable than the ex. that England should act on England's word. Sinn Fein then acted, as if England's word was something worth. There is one vitally important England went back on her word to factor in the present state of the us; say thousands of ex-soldiers, whole Irish problem which has been now Sinn Feiners. Small nations: little noticed in America, but which equal rights for great and small self determination; a new and juster world, a world not assuming that no bonds bind, except mere brute force -we fought for those things they And, therefore, we fight, heart is the conversion of many British and soul, against this England raiding and transporting and plundering and murdering and slandering, which is rampaging over Ireland today. Any of us who came from England

Down in the dust, and a shame

to be seen. Have pity, sir, on your dead that died for right; though their country's leaders meant but wrong. Show your living young men how they may equal the young Sinn Fein men of ireland; for such are the patriots that England needs; young men, brave, disciplined in heart, unselfseeking, generous, accounting little the cost of worldly damage or ruin, ready to believe that the weak things are chosen by God's eternal justice to confound the strong.

Is it not possible for a powerful enough to force the people to give English journal to pause, to think, and to make confession, to make restitution, when an English soldier poet writes, that if this English militarism in Ireland is what we soldiers fought for then

"By God, we're sold?

Will you show there is more than wordy truth in Newman's:

therefore, the tyrannous, and the to good relations between America unscrupulous, and the interested, hate and fear Sinn Fein, and hate and fear the English principles, so dom! Justice! Alas!

"As slaves, below, that under hatches lie Hear those on deck extol the sun and sky."

words, therefore, do ye: but, after her acte, do ye not."

We Irish know well that the rank and file of the English people care no more about Ireland either in fury or sympathy, than if Ireland were distant as Timbuctoo. So it is sald. And so we know. Therefore we are Sinn Feiners; that is, people who would mind their own business.

Woodside, Tivoli, Cork.

March 31, 1920.

#### THE FIRST PEACE CONFERENCE

Signs of the dawn of a brighter future are breaking the black veil of night which, these many years, has enveloped the nations of the world. For the first time since the outbreak of the disastrous War of five years ago, representatives of all the nations sat together again in an international congress, which just finished its sessions at Geneva. Attempts had been made, notably on the part of Socialists, to hold international congresses, even during the period of the War; but as international under takings they proved to be a flasco. Then came that still greater fiasco of internationalism, at the end of the War, the Peace Conference of Paris. Far from bringing nations together again as had been promised with so much rhetorical profusion of idealism, it widened the gulf created by bitterness and hatred. New seeds of hatred were sown, and these seeds have already sprouted under the heat of nationalistic sentiments. What bitter and poisonous fruits these growths may develop and mature, men of large vision, know how to judge the history of the future, by using the past as a norm, Coin their fresh tales, and live are beginning to see. Hence their voices, growing louder and louder, demand a revision of the treaty.

The first real Peace Conference met in Geneva at the invitation of the L'Union Internationale de Secours aux Enfants. About 200 delegates were present, coming from all quarters of the globe. French, Germans, Serbs, Austrians, Czecho-slovake, English, Bulgarians, Americans, Italians, Jugo-Slavs, Armenians, representatives in fact of great and small rations, met to discuss ways and means how to relieve the horrible distress among the child population of Central and Eastern Europe. spirit of peace ruled over the delibera-tions of the Congress. Where but a short while ago the spirit of hatrad trumpets, it must be arms against arms, the spirit of charity now proclaimed with clear clarion call, it not discussed, excepting as to its consequences. Politics were gotten; statesmen were ruled out. The results of the congress were open covenants openly arrived at, no fraud, no hypocrisy, no treachery Words were again used as they should said well in his communication: be used, to convey and not to conceal

It was, in truth, a real peace conference and no wonder. The Vicar of the Prince of Peace sounded the they are ungenerous or even unselkey-note of good-will and reconciliation in a message which was brought tive. Precoupied with many affairs a decent reference to all her we to the Congress through the means in business and in government, they True, prejudice may blind of an address, opening the conference, have not brought home to themselves given by the Apostolic Delegate at what ravages famine and disease Berne, Mgr. Luigi Maglione. This have inflicted upon the innocent was so much the more significant, victims of the War." since persons of every creed, of high and low rank, of Church and State were assembled at this international lt is needed only that they learn to gathering. In his address, his see. Excellency showed what great interest the Holy Father had taken in the movement of peace and charity; how his heart was set upon the ideal "An | ing face.

be real and earnest, so as to put tions in Vienna.

strength and back bone again into "Vienna now looks slovenly, there strength and back bone again into broken nations.

dinned into our ears, of British spirit of charity must, indeed, not be justice and British freedom. Free overlooked. Unless charity first and tempers hot headed national sentiments, works of wellbalanced and even handed justice are out of the question. Charity together with justice are the two pillars upon which the new social order must be market "Words, words, words:" You rebuilt. None emphasized this are put points to our contempt, and etronger than Mr. Murphy, repreon our sneering.

Sinn Fein is what England says, mission in Europe. He made it not what she does. "After her quite plain that the American people quite plain that the American people were willing to dig down into their pockets still more deeply than here tofore whenever further aid might be necessary, but, he added, all this matter of relief can be nothing more than a temporary arrangement, bridging over to the more solid and permanent movement of clear, plain, common sense action in the political and economic life of all nations. Unless this is done, all the eloquence about reconstruction and its ideals, is like sand before the wind, blinding peoples who are eagerly looking forward to brighter and better days. The Congress faced a formidable

task in striving to solve the many

problems of how best to save the lives of children in disease and deathstricken Europe. The immediate needs are still immense. Europe is now facing a very critical period. The stores of food which had been gathered and which had been rationed out with scrupulous carefulness during these long winter months are fast melting away like the snow before the warmer and warmer rays of the sun. The hardships resulting therefrom are horrible to conte plate. In the train to Geneva I met little Vienna girl, thirteen years of age, on her way to a Swiss family in a little mountain village. Better days awaited her there. She had hardly as much as tasted milk in the past year. In Vienna children to the age of one year receive about a pint of milk per day; from the age of one to six years they receive condensed milk, and those receive no milk at all. Half a pound of potatoes, the same amount of flour, one loat of bread, a pound of meat are rationed out to each person once a week. Otherwise they subsist on vegetables, mostly turnips. This little girl had come with 600 other Viennese children to partake of the generous hospitality of the Swiss people for a period of from two to three months. Switzerland has already done heroic work in this respect. According to a careful estimate of Mr. R. de Tavel, President of the Swiss Central Committee for suffering German and Austrian children, about 8,000,000 francs have already been expended through means of the hospitalization of these children in Swiss families; evidently an enormous sum for a small country like Switzerland. This country is, indeed, one of the few bright spots in Europe. Here humanity has been tried and proved to be as genuine as Switzerland has written gold. glorious pages for itself during the terrible days of the War, in caring for the sick, wounded and homeless soldiers and people of neighboring having our zeal cooled by references nations; and it is still writing them in its aftermath, pages of which its descendants will be justly proud. Enclosed on all sides by war stricken countries, it sees with its own eyes countries, it sees with its own eyes the terrible horrors of the late War. It has not lost its vision for them. Lord Robert Cecil, whose Lord William Cecil, Bishop of Exeter,

read a letter of his at the Congress, "If men in England and in the United States, and in other countries, seem to be indifferent to this great movement of relief, it is not because fish, but because they are unimagina-

When men see misery, it is usually not difficult to stir them to activity.

Imaginations were vividly stimuthe emotions of the living voice of that the charity and the justice of men and women who had witnessed Christ might again rule in the world; the horrors with their own eyes, and and how he proved the worth of who had worked with the meager charity with deeds by his contribution means at their disposal most horoicof 4,000,000 lire to the fund of the ally to stave off still greater disaster. L'Union Internationale. Two millican only cite a few cases, but as lions of this came from the Venetian these are quite typical of all the provinces which had been subjected others, it is safe, in this instance, to to greater hardships of warfare than conclude to general conditions. The any other province of Italy. This average weight of boys and girls, which had closed its face for shame these many, many months, because the best many, many months, because of the outrages that had been heaped upon the world, again showed asmiling face.

Culosis the intreased to an alaminating without.

The Catholic Church Extension The Catholics on the value of these truths. With the devoted Bishops and pastors of Throughout all the sessions of the are sick in the city of Leipsic, due to

Fifth—In present circumstances Ask, why England supported Republican Polish Sinn Feiners, and would grauine international understanding. Out of a child population, up to with her ministry and her sacrangestion is practically useless in the not compromise for even Dominion Sir David Henderson, General fifteen years of age, of 340,000, about ments are active there is Christ also; Home Rule for the Republic of the Red Cross most emphatically under nourished. Practically every Bohemia.

Ireland has asked these questions.

Therefore, Ireland is full of Sinn
Feiners who will not be answered, that only might is right and to the first only in the first that only might is right. And, to the end that reconstruction would one of the reports describes condi-

is little traffic and one The importance of fostering this sees merchandise carted; cabs are few and far between. The automobiles one sees appear to belong to foreign missions and to the nu ous military commissions of the Entante. Milk carts, bakers' and butchers' carts are rare: stores are but often empty. market one finds cabbages, swedes, carrots, turnips, small second-rate apples and similar potatoes. Cats and dogs are very few; many of them ended as sausages. The horses are thin, but well kept-many a cabman looks more starved than his beast.'

The American Relief Commission is finding a wide field for work in this A Friend, Paris..... city. At the Congress the distressing announcement was made that its funds will allow it to continue its relief work only until about the beginning of August of this year. Who will then feed the three million. mouths, which the American Commission feeds every day, is difficult Mrs. E. L. Adams, Windsor to say. It is quite certain that the distress will not be conquered even in its greatest extent by next winter. Conditions in Europe are too un settled. They cannot be righted even within a year.

The real solution must be sought in making it possible for people to work again on a reasonable basis. There is no lack of will to work But there is lack of raw materials and financial credit. In granting these, financial interests may, per haps, have to sacrifice precious gs But their duty of sacrifice in this matter is plain. Charity is a duty, but no less justice. The world some times seems to forget this .- A. J. Muench in America.

#### THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

EXTEND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH " Go ve into the whole world, and breach the Gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptised shall be saved : but he that believeth not shall be condemned." This command of Christ to His Apostles needs little explanation. It is scarcely necessary to point out either that Christ Himself established the first missionary society, the Apostles under their chief. They were not just as the moment of that divine command the rulers of a completely organized Church for God the Holy Ghost had not yet come and Christ announced. We dwell upon these words and emphasize them because of this fund. their missionary import. They also indicate what the Church her divine Gospel was to be. Every creature was to hear God's word every believer in the Word of God who received the baptism of Christ with all its practical meaning for the recipient was to be in the way of salvation, and the words of Christ are clear. We are in danger these days of

that indefinite cloak of Charity that | Mrs. would like the real virtue, cover and invincible ignorance have their place outside the fold of God's making but are we not in dauger of glossing over the real facts too easily? The surch is often called the mystiical body of Christ, if such sheis, surely soul and body are not separate, for the Church is a living organism. If good faith exists, surely that good faith leads not to a repu tion of what is so apparently good as the Catholic Church but at least a decent reference to all her works. men are not led entirely in this world by prejudice. Where good faith exists the fruits are dent. Nor is it likely that good faith will remain sterile in a matter so serious as Christian faith. But let us even grant that preju

lated by the reports read at the dice is the great weapon of the enemy congress. They carried with them of souls, what could be more apparof souls, what could be more appar ent than the necessity of placing the ministry of the Church where all may see the works of God. your light shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father who is in heaven." The house on the hill top cannot be hid, let that house there be the House of God. And many people shall go, and say: 'Come and let us go up to the mounalso was a propitious sign, showing fourteen years of age, was nine tain of the Lord, and to the God that peoples easily forget wrongs and pounds less in 1918 than in 1914, of Jacob and He will teach us His of Jacob and He will teach us His

souls she labors as a handmaid Englishman's repentance is greater than his serior to be the bis sin."

Ask, if Englishmen are not good Sinn Feiners, for Eugland. Ask what English Sinn Feiners would say, and would do, if England were under an army of occupation, and a hostile Government's armed police.

Throughout all the sessions of the convergence of the city of Leipsic, due to under-nourishment. In the city of the Lord to hear of their wants, but here they would see with are sick in the city of Leipsic, due to under-nourishment. In the city of Leipsic, due to under-nourishment. In the city of Leipsic, due to under-nourishment. In the city of the Lord to hear of their wants, but here they work to know of their trials, to tell their care of all the patients; the number is so large that twelve or fourteen would be needed. Vienna, perhaps, shows worse conditions than any let us hope a valuable portion of the labors as a handmaid of the Lord to hear of their wants, but here was heard this domin and note of peace and good-will. Bractically every one of the speakers care of all the patients; the number is so large that twelve or fourteen would be needed. Vienna, perhaps, shows worse conditions than any let us hope a valuable portion of the labors as a handmaid of the Lord to hear of their wants, but here is so large that twelve or fourteen would be needed. Vienna, perhaps, shows worse conditions than any let us here care of all the patients; the number is so large that twelve or fourteen would be needed. Vienna, perhaps, shows worse conditions than any let us here care of all the city of Leipsic, due to under-nourishment. In the city of the Lord to hear of their wants, but here care of all the patients; the number of the leaf

The splendid letters which come to our office from bishops, priests, and many of the Catholic laity show beyond a shadow of a doubt that the missionary work of the Church is understood and not forgotten Continue then this missionary spirit, help the Catholic Church Extensio and call your friends to aid.

Donations may be addressed to : REV. T. O'DONNELL, President. Catholic Church Extension Society

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For the repose of the soul of the late Ellen Smyth, Port Hood..... Reader of RECORD, Black 2 00 viile, N. B..... 3 00 5 00 T. Carroll, Milton West ...

RELIGION

Religion is anterior to society. It is the focus of social virtues, the basis of all morals, the most powerful of all instruments, more enduring than any government.

It is stronger than self-interest. more universal than honor, more active than love of country. It is the curb of the mighty, the

defense of the weak, the consolation of the afflicted. Religion is the covenant of God

with man .- Cardinal Gibbons.

FATHER FRASER'S CHINA MISSION FUND

Almonte, Ontario.

Dear Friends,-I came to Canada te seek vocations for the Chinese Missions which are greatly in need of priests. In my parish alone thema are three cities and a thousand villages to be evangelized and only two priests. Since I arrived in Canada a number of youths have expressed their desire to study for the Chinese mission but there are no funds to educate them. I appeal to your charity to assist in founding h for the education of these and others who desire to become missionaries in China. Five thousand dollars will found a burse. The interest on this amount will support a student When he is ordained and goes off to the mission another will be taken in and so on forever. All imbued with though risen was still on earth. But the Catholic spirit of propagating that the whole plan of God was at least 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

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cott.

A gentleman does not notice the shortcomings of others.

### FIVE MINUTE SERMON

BY REV. M. BOSSAERT FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER

We read in today's Gospel how our divine Saviour promised the Holy Spirit to His disciples, saying that He would convince the world of sin, and of justice, and of judgment. This promise was fulfilled when the Holy Ghost came down at Pentecost upon the assembled Apostles and Disciples, but though He supplied the plainest evidence of the truth and divine origin of the Gospel, a great number of the Jews and pagans persisted in sin and unbelief. It has been the same in every age, and is still the case; there always have been people who have hardened their hearts, and sunk deeper and deeper into sin, in consequence of the very things that make for the salvation of others, such as the Word of God, the Sacraments, public worship and holy seasons. Let us examine this hardness of heart and persistence in sin a

1. Unbelief. This is a very obvious cause. When a man no longer believes in God, in the immortality of the soul, or in heaven and hell, he has no reasons for curbing his passions, abandoning sin, and being converted; at least he has no super natural reasons, such as are required if his contrition is to be true and will continue to sin as long as he can; and should actual sin be impossible to him, his heart will still cling to evil, and his amendment will be merely outward. This is why Lord, and you say well, for so I am." so many sinners nowadays live in a (John xiii-13.) Bsing our Creator, state of complete obduracy and hardness of heart; they have lost faith. Their conscience may raise its voice the position of Master, to Whom we in protest, and they may listen to are to be subject and to serve.

Holy Spirit descends, and of whom the Father says: This is My beloved truths of Christianity, but they persist in their evil ways, for why, they ask, should we trouble about penance and amendment, since everything ends at death, after which we look forward to neither rewards nor punishment?

The habit of sinning is another reason of hardness of heart. We all know the force of habit which renders easy and pleasant, if not actually necessary, what was at first diffi-cult and painful. This is particularly true of the habit of sinning. When for the first time we commit any particular sin, we feel an aversion to it, and our conscience condemns us vigorously. The second and the third time it is generally easier to commit that sin, for it no longer appears so hideous and abominable as it did the first time; and the more frequently it is committed, the more trivial does it appear. The result is ours, endowed with all human faculthat an habitual sinner falls gradually into horrible offences against purity and temperance, he curses man from time, yet He is but one and blasphemes, he cheats, slanders and injures his neighbors most that person is divine. Fourthly, flagrantly, and yet his conscience does not reproach him, nor does he ever seriously think: "I am a great Divine Person, still remains entirely sinner, I must improve, or else I human, so that in respect of His shall perish eternally. Thus the manhood Christ is of one substance habit of sinning begets quite nat-urally hardness of heart. Let him, who cares for his own soul, resist at the outset; let him avoid the first

3. Presumption is snother cause both God and man. He is God from of hardness of heart. Many go on the substance of the Father, begotsinning without ever intending to ten before all ages; and man from improve, but they hope, nevertheless, substance of His mother born in that God will be merciful and not time: perfect God, perfect man, condemn them. Such presumption subsisting of a rational soul and in thus relying on God's mercy leads human flesh : equal to the Father to destruction and not to salvation God is indeed infinitely merciful and Father according to His manhood: ready to forgive all sins, however who, though He be both God and great and numerous they may be but He shows mercy only to the penitent, to such as are really contrite and determined to amend, and to shun with all their might every immediate occasion of sin. An impenitent sinner, who recklessly per sists in sinning, is excluded from God's mercy and is subjected to His

These, then, are the chief reasons why a sinner hardens his heart; may there be none amongst us to whom the name of "hardened sinuer" is applicable! Such persons are in great peril of being cast into hell. You all know the proverb: "To sin is human, but to persist in sin is devilish." Take care to act like human beings and not like devils. Beware of continuing in sin, and let this holy Easter season be a time of to be equal with God" (Phil. ii., 6). reconciliation with God; make a good Confession, and if you are so unhappy as to fall into grievous sin, rise promptly by the help of God's grace; be on your guard against con-tinuing in sin, for it leads to destruction. Amen.

## UNITY /

Christ prayed " That all might be one." The Church has always regarded unity as something sacra-"One Lord, one faith, one baptism."
The unity of God was to be a symbol

is tempted to ask is this the unity upon the humanity of a Christ in which Protestants are seeking? Assuredly it is not. The very core of his depict the Saviour as a man who religion is independence in belief, knew with a human mind, who religion is independence in belief, knew with a human mind, who and individuality in religion. Have obeyed and served with a human ing completely lost sight of an will, who prayed with a human soul, organic, self-conscious Church established by Christ, neither unity, hiddenness of the thirty of the nor uniformity means much to Pro-testantism. The leaders of the between Bethlehem and Calvary sects may see wasteful overlapping, she shows us how He spent nearly and efficiency correspondingly lowered. But this is business, not man, reserving only the three at the religion. Waste is worse than end to prove He was God; she shows dogma. Get rid of one to serve the how He proved it slowly, with tender other. Interests of various Chrisdeliberation, point by point, baby tian demoninations should be pooled, and the lowest common divisor be the basis of faith. For instance, the foolish and meaningless, Fatherhood of God, and brotherhood of man." There is a unity which is visible, and continuous. It began with Christ, and ends only with It is not of man, but of God. The Church cannot imperil this unity, and it will not. It invites others neither to the city of confusion nor to babel of voices. Any other promise of unity is dishonest. No one gives what he has not got. An aggregation does not make a unit. The Catholic Church invites ness of heart and persistence in sin a little more closely. They are due to various causes. viz.:

they will in reality come into the possesssion of that Oneness promised by Christ to His followers.—New World.

### "JESUS CHRIST OUR LORD "

From the claim of Jesus Christ to be God-Man, we see that He is our Lord and Master. Such were His words at the last supper when He said: "You call Me Master and our Redeemer, our Lawgiver, our should also God for whom Teacher, our Judge places Him in

"What think you of Christ?" was time. Various answers were given the Son of the Living God." In our day, as well as through the centuries that have passed since that question was asked, there have been many opinions as exactly who is Jesus

WHAT THE CHURCH SAYS OF JESUS CHRIST

The Catholic teaching contains substantially four ideas. First Jesus is God, equal to God the Father and God the Holy Ghost, possessed of all the divine attributes, power and majesty. Secondly, Jesus Christ is man, having a body and a soul like Person, one individual being sin, and dread becoming an habitual we believe and confess that Our Lord Jesus Christ, Son of God, is according to Godhead : less than the gerous Man, nevertheless is not two but the one Christ; one, not by the conversion of the Godhead into flesh but by the taking of manhood unto God."

CHURCH DEFENDS HIS DIVINITY

At various times in the history of Christianity opponents have attacked this doctrine in one point or another. just punishment. The devil delights in making sinners believe that they Christ was truly God, assigning to have everything to hope for and nothing to fear from God; for in god, making of Him the most perfect their unhappy self-deception they of all creatures, but still allowing their unhappy self deception they of all creatures, but still allowing lose all fear of Him, and never think Him to live only a creature, the of amendment, but continue to sin Church summons the witnesses of until they are overtaken by His Apostolic days to proclaim the truth. She calls upon the greatest defender tolerated. of Christ's divinity, St. John, and he bears testimony, for he says that the Word, who is Jesus Christ, "was with God, and the Word was God." She appeals to St. Paul, who staked all upon his belief in Christ's divinity, when he states that He who is the Redeemer is He "who is over all ried life, separation and divorce, race things, God blessed forever" (Romans ix., 5,) and when he proclaims that Jesus Christ "thought it not robbery

CHURCH DEFENDS HIS HUMANITY

Him true human nature, either in contract marriage with non-Catho-its entirety or in part, the Church is lice. If the Catholic party is all just as jealous in guarding this eide of the truth, again appealing to the a Catholic before marriage. Nonteaching of Christ's chosen messenthe teaching that declared there was ones wandering on the edge of Cathin Christ no human soul such as olicity. That very cirumstance in Christ, she invented no new doctrine, but simply reiterated the first teaching of Christianity. She cites the care. It also affects the well or illof the unity of His followers. One Evangelists, who continually insist being of the State and the family.

equivocation or reserve, says that "the Word was made flesh," who asserts that Jesus Christ "is come into the flesh." She cites St. Paul, who says that the Son of God "emptied Himself, taking the form of a servant." Or again she cites St. Peter, who speaks of Christ's human spirit side by side with His human body (First Peter ii., 18).

Indeed, in all the New Testament

there is nothing clearer than Christ's

true and complete humanity, and as a matter of fact, however, many have assailed the divinity of the Saviour few, especially in the later days, have questioned His humanity. The whole life of Jesus, from Beth lehem to Calvary, is replete with proofs that shows forth the double. yet single, truth of the Godhead and manhood united in one person. Enter the stable at Bethlehem and you behold lying upon the straw an infant born of a woman, a man like unto all men : but you behold also a God whose coming the angels announce and who receive the homage of the shepherds and of the kings of the East. At the baptism, in the Jordan you behold a man, but you Heavens are opened upon whom the

asked by Himself during His own life. Go with Him into the desert and you will witness a man who hungers and by the disciples, some wherein it thirsts, but you will witness also was evident that they thought Him a God who is ministered unto by a prophet, a man of God, but it was angels. Journey with Him and you Peter who said: "Thou art Christ, will see a man who lives like other men, who, in fact, lives a life of poverty, but you will see also God Who cures the sick, and of His own power raises the dead to life. Upon the Cross you behold the man stricken, terribly tortured, who suffers the agony of thirst, who is left deso-late, but you also behold the God with whose suffering, nature itself sympathises, and who, on the third day, is to rise from the dead, thus

giving the greatest proof of His Being God, and being man; having created, redeemed and taught us, and since He will be our judge, there can be no doubt of His mastery over us and our corresponding duty to be subject to His teachings. "You call Me Master and Lord, and you say well for so I am."—The Tablet.

#### DANGER OF MIXED MARRIAGES

PROBLEM IS DIFFICULT TO SOLVE BECAUSE HUMAN NATURE IS NOT EASILY GUIDED

Right Rev. Bishop Drumm of Des Moines. Iowa, thus speaks on the subject of mixed marriage :

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM "Bear not the yoke with unbelievers." (If. C. 6, 14.)

One of the most difficult and danand the faithful have to face in this country is the problem of mixed What is mixed marriage? Popularly accepted it is a marriage of a Catholic with anyone who is not a Catholic. In the eyes of the Church, however, there is a difference between a non-Catholic who is baptized and one who is not baptized and Jews.

I say it is a difficult problem, because of the social union and min-gling of all classes of persons, the low notions of sacred marriage which prevail generally outside the Church, the vague knowledge and religion and the leveling ease with which all religions are recognized. and even no religions at all readily

A DANGEROUS PROBLEM

I say it is dangerous, because, in marriage these conditions can so easily affect the Catholic body and lead to loss of religion, loss of faith, loss of morality, discontent in marmany mixed marriages, or whether practical Catholic life, and I know mixed marriage is the cause of so the practical life of these people. Or, of some, admitting that Christ much loss of faith. I don't know. is God, on the other hand, deny to The most faithful Catholics rarely Catholics must know that they do gers. Thus, when she condemned not get the best Catholics, only the that which exists in man, when she creases the danger, for a weak Cath-

The divine law prohibits mixed marriage if there is danger of the Catholic party or the children being

severely prohibits such marriages. SHOULD BE PREVENTED

Bishop and priests are bound to prevent them whenever it can be

If they cannot stop them, they must scrutinize carefully that the parties are fit to marry, that the marriage is performed according to the laws of God and the Church, and that the precautions are likely to be kept. No banns are allowed to be published; no religious rites are allowed; instructions must be given the nor-Catholic party in what the Catholic believes, at least regarding matrimony; a dispensation must be obtained from the law for the Catholic party to contract such a marriage. All marriages, whether Catholic or between a Catholic and any non-Catholic must be performed before before a priest.—Catholic Bulletin. the priest and two legal witnesses otherwise they are null and void, and the Church does not recognize the parties as being married at all. No Catholic can be married except before a priest.

THE DISPENSATION

The Church will grant a dispensation, that is, it withholds the law in a particular case, but only on the fufilment of certain conditions, viz. (1) There must be just and serious reasons for it; for instance if the

Catholic cannot get a suitable Catholic husband or wife; if there is hope of the non-Catholic's conversion to (2) The Catholic party must be absolutely free to practice his or her

religion; and must prudently by example and instruction help the non-Catholic. Both parties must prom'se to have all the children that may be born of the union baptized and

brought up in the Catholic faith. These promises are regularly required in writing and signed by both parties. Of course, it goes without saying that there must be no other

ceremony before or after the Catholic ceremony. who have joined forbidden societies, or public sinners who refuse to receive the Sacraments

There is no marriage between person who is certainly not baptized and a baptized Christian-unless, of course, a dispensation has been obtained from the impediment of

different worship. The Church has nothing to do legally with the marriages of persons beyond her pale, unless such persons wieh to form an alliance with Catholics; then they must conform to the laws of the Church, for she has everything to say and do about the Sacrament of marriage for her own children. If it is found that a previous marriage is valid according to the laws of God and the Church, then it stands, and she cannot permit a second marriage until that one is dissolved, not by divorce, but by death. If it is found that that previ-ous marriage is not valid, then she declares there was no marriage, and the party is free to marry. This process is frequently followed even by the State courts, when marriages are declared null and void because of

marriages, both in Church and State investigations. JEWS AND QUAKERS

non-conformity with certain civil

There are many such invalid

It is generally believed that only the Catholic Church is opposed to mixed marriages. The Jews and the Quakers are very much more em phatically and much more success fully opposed to them. The reasons are perfectly plain to any one who thinks on the matter. Marriage is most intimate relationship; religion goes into the very fibres of life more deeply than anything else Successfully happy unions for life are difficult of attainment at best, when all elements unite to make them so. When religion, the most vital of all, is not in the cementing bond, then it is almost impossible If love and religion go hand in hand then there is hope of much happiness: where either is wanting, then there is strife, misunderstandings, cross-purposes, disappointment and failure.

STARTLING FACTS

I might quote you statistics to show the miserable results of mixed marriage to every one concerned; but I prefer to give you facts, local, up to date, and personal. I have made a survey and a tabulation of one hundred mixed marriages in a suicide, and irreligious children; and certain district. Some of them were consequently a rightful loss of married only a few years and others mournful souls. I sometimes wonder for many years—all fair for a good mournful souls. I sometimes wonder for many years—all fair for a good if lack of real faith is the cause of so test. I know the requirements for point, but I had in mind also general

Of the hundred, eight are as good families as any one could wish for seventeen are fairly good, and seventy-five I am forced to put in what may be called the N-G class. Hardly any of them go to church with any regularity, many of them not at all, many have been divorced; garded unity as something sacramental. Even the gentle Apostle of love greeted one of the early heresiarchs as "the first born of the devil." Schism and heresy have always been likened to a rending of the ssamless garment of Christ. She invented no new doctring. nothing to them, and justice and morality mean less. They are for the most part not much good for God or Church or country.

Now that seems an extraordinary | terrifying forms some of them suc showing, but it is a 'air and honest cumbing as 'marty's of science tabulation, and I believe it will be all in the pursuit of knowledge. ast to the Faith.

The law of the Church most Just think, 8% of mixed marriages turn out well, 17% fairly well, and serious consideration, and much constant prayer, and much wise

and beware of compromising your-selves and of the first approaches that bring the evil train of mixed marriage miseries. Remember the Church is a wise mother to you. Go to confession and consult your glory, is to make a vain prayer and one which God cannot hear.—Senti-

#### PRAYER

"In this age of minute-perhaps over · minute — specialization in science, and in its applied branches, such as medicine and surgery, can it really be argued that, admitting in the London Tablet that the record prayer to be a useful thing, there in English Catholic life, established should be no specialists in that subject? Yet it may fairly be said that this is exactly what the members of contemplative Orders set out to be. No; if prayer be of any use, the scientific specialist can not logically cavil at the prayer specialist-the contemplative.

'Nor from the same scientific standpoint are the self-abnegation and mortification practised by the contemplative open to any sort of criticism. No workers in science gain greater estimation amongst fellows than those who have unselfishly devoted themselves to the prosecution of studies which could bring them no pecuniary return and, to do so, have resolutely turned their backs on pursuits which, with the all of whom became priests intellects which they possessed, must viz., William, Bishop of Plymouth certainly have led to that wealth Richard, a Jesuit, and Edmund, a Re which is the goal of so many today. Catholics are also forbidden to Nor is this estimation denied to have marry fallen-away Catholics or those whose scientific work has lain in fields where none but the humblest and dullest of flowers flourish-felds and Jesus stretched upon it.

underlain by no auriferous veins.
"Further, it will hardly be necessary to remind those in any way He hung, a perplexity to the multi-familiar with the lives of men of tude, a terror to evil spirits, the science that many of them have wonder, the awe, yet the joy, the suffered great hardships, and not a adoration of the Angels.—Cardinal few have faced death in its most Newman.

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"Once more we may say that if it

be, that prayer is a good thing, it is 75% practically total failures. Can impossible to applied the man of any sensible Catholic afford to take science and decry the man of prayer, such a risk in such an important or even to compare the contemplative affair of life. Certainly not without unfavorably with his active brother.' One condition we should always make in our prayers is that what we counsel with wise priests and good ask be to God's glory and our soul's directors and parents. Catholic young people, study your of God. It is a waste of prayer and catechism. learn your holy Faith. and be staunch in its practice; guard thing otherwise. God is infinite your senses and control your emo- wisdom and He knows precisely what tions and your passions; watch your will be the effect of every granted inclinations, select your associations, petition. He is goodness, and He cannot give us, in answer to our petition, any seeming good which is really evil. Therefore, to pray to God for something which may be harmful to us, to pray for something for our own sake, regardless of His

> A RECORD ALTOGETHER UNIQUE

nel of the Blessed Sacrament.

Faw indeed will he able to take exception to the statement of a writer by the illustrious Vaughan family, is altogether unique." pondent notes: "Col. John Vaughan's six sons became priests and three of them Bishops. Here is a list: Herbert—Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster; Roger—Archbishop of Sydney, N. S. W.; John S.—Bishop of Sebastopolis; Kenelm — secular priest : Joseph—a Benedictine priest : Bernard-a Jesuit priest. The Colonel also had five daughters: Gladys -joined the Visitation nuns ; Teresa -became a Sister of Charity; Clare -became a Poor Clare; Mary-entered the Augustinian Convent; Margaret-entered an Augustinian Convent. Besides sons and daughters, the Colonel had three brothers, viz., William, Bishop of Plymouth demptorist."-Catholic Transcript.

The Cross is laid on the ground after much exertion, jerked into the hole ready to receive it. . . There

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TIRES

## CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

THE TRUE FRIEND

Of all the blessings heav'n may send, I, for my choice, will take a friend. -MARY A. GALLAGEER

'If you have one friend," said a philosopher, "think yourself happy. a man may have a thousand intimate acquaintances, and not a friend among them." And again he advises: When once you profess yourself a friend, endeavor to be always such He can never have any true friends, that will be often changing them. These words are worth thinking We all need friends, and the faithful, loyal friend is a gift from

#### AFTER FIFTY

Not many decades ago the average man entering upon the forties re-signed himself to imminent decrept tude, and there were not wanting young bucks ready to convince him that he ought to pick out his cemetery lot. The olster was harried on all sides; he had no more friends than an alley-cat in a district swarming with small boys. His superiors in the shop or the office inspected him narrowly and severely, passing the word to eager understudies. His acquaintances lost no opportunity for reminding him that he was a has been." His womenfold drove in stilette · like remarks whose honeyed venom the gentle sex understands so well. The world was leagued against him and he felt like giving up the struggle.

Latterly things have taken a more hopeful turn. It has been brought me to the man near fifty or over the mark that his margin of usefulness is mainly a matter of courage and self-management. He began to see that pluck, exercise and diet The gay think only of the passing were worth more than all the patentmedicines ever put upon the market. "second wind." He discerned the fact that youth is prodigal in waste motion, foolish in its contempt for experience, and not so formidable an adversary as he had thought it to be.

The War did not merely bring to the fore of world-action leaders who in the ordinary course of things would have been relegated to old men's homes-Wilson, Clemenceau, and others in diplomacy, Foch, Pershing and others in the army and practically all the naval officers who won high praise — it rejuvenated a host of men who had settled down to premature old age and who found they were capable of more work than they had imagined. They made good money and were pleasantly surprised to realize that the creeping years bring to the wise man other things beside regret

and discouragement. Nevertheless, during all the time in question, few men of prominence on the thither side of the fifty-year line came out and did bat le for results of such ineffective strategy.

from the throat of William Muldoon. But to the red blooded men now feeling the pressure of years, the name. itself. To settle this matter in one sionately, as he entered and softly sentence, let it be known to all concerned that William Muldoon is the only man who ever tamed the great John L. forced him to train, and, in brief, put the "come-hither" on that lion-hearted champion.

Nor is this a voice from the tomb. Far from it. The words proceed told her so, with a little quaver in from a physical trainer who has bis tired voice. probably repaired and made as good as new more human wrecks than other man in this country, a kind autocrat of bodily well-being who has effectively checked the downward course of thousands of worthwhile Americans who are today at the forefront of every line of monastery and have "come back" old soul quite frankly cast with a bang that shock the teeth of some way to entertain him.

Therefore this man's words com-"One thing at a time mand respect. his. He is also authority for a state-'sometimes a man's wife is neurasthenia's most potent aid." serve moderation in all thinge." Sensible folk will appraciate his

in those days the army was no place for a weakling. Leaving the army he became a professional wrestler, the laught all the time. And she bo records. Next he trained other men. Finally he bought the Westchester can servent in California—or is it in Cornty Farm and started the physical New Jersey?" training establishment whose fame

is continental. rules prevail there and the man who So he asked several questions about saye, "to give gladness and spiritual he has lost his mind or his character

breaks a rule after making his contract has to pack his trunk no matter who he may be in the world outside. Among these rules are early rising, sensible eating, gymnasium work, walking, horseback riding, various Char. forms of athletics, early retiring-

and no worry. William Muldoon takes his own medicine, orders his life according to brought forth more treasures. the code he lays down, and though by no means a youngster, he regularly wears out in staying ability and energy the men around him. This—and more than this, the indomitable as big as life."

And my statues are lovely: such bright cheerful colors, and some of them almost as big as life." personality and leadership of the the Westchester resort.

"Just one word more," as a tireless preacher used to say. William Muldoon has just parsed his seventy-fifth birthday. Ponder the foregoing, you men inclined to think that fifty rings the bell of human accomplishment, you who work, play, eat and sleep in disorderly and censeless fashion and then whine about ill health. You may not equal his record, but you will certainly get more out of life, put more into life, borrow less needless trouble, be better men, citizens and Christians if you take a lesson from the common sense and courage of the vigor-ous ruler of Muldoon's farm.— A Looker on in The Pilot.

## OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

HOPE How much they wrong thee, gentle Hope! who say

That thou are light of heart, and bright of eye! Ah! no-shou wert not hope, if thou

wert gay: She hath no part with idle gaiety!

hour, And the light mirth the flying moments yield; But thou dost come when days of darkness lower,

And with the future doth the present Yes: thou, sweet Power! art Grief's twin-sister, given

To walk with her the weary world around, Scattering, like dew, the fragrant balm of heaven, Where she hath left her freshly

bleeding wound. And on thy brow there sits eternally A look of deep, yet somewhat auxious

blise, a wild light that nestles in As though its home were not a world

-FATHER FABER

A STATUE OF ST. JOSEPH On a cloudy, windy day in March a

thinly clad man threaded his way through the crowds on Main street, and turning at Broadway, slowly walked northward, paying no heed to their class; they were content with the people whom he passed and here for four or five years.' defensive warfare and the gloomy seaming neither to know nor to care. The man smiled. "I un where he went. Suddenly the long Recently however there has been threatened rain began to fall in tor rents. Those who had umbrellas raised them hurriedly, and many of the less fortunate or less provident mother left, and you know how Roman Cacholic Church." heard above the hurly-burly a great rents. Those who had umbrellas voice booming out the heartening raised them hurriedly, and many of best work after he has passed his filtieth year." It may interest those inclined to take issue with the speaker that said voice proceeded from the heave of the threat of William Mark and the content of the threat of William Mark and the content of the threat of William Mark and the content of the threat of William Mark and the content of the threat of William Mark and the content of the threat of William Mark and the content of the threat of the threat of William Mark and the content of the threat of William Mark and the content of the threat of William Mark and the content of the threat of William Mark and the content of the threat of William Mark and the content of the threat of the threat of the content of the con doorway of Mrs. Zettler's Catholic ing room, and a light burning before carried into effect in a letter to the Now the name, William Muldoon, Art Store, and stood there, shivering, mean little to the pink tea and listlessly watching the storm. may mean latter to the pink team end of the pelly-muscled multisquad, or the jelly-muscled multitude of today who waste their time
in one halpenny affair or another.

He had not moved when Mrs. Zettler
the Withrow's affairs, for he abruptopened the door and invited him to
is over," he said. "I must thank
is over," he said. "I must thank is over," he said.

Why, you're William Muldoon, is a loud cheer in shivering!" she exclaimed compasclosed the door behind him.

won't let you go!" The man was grateful for her motherly, if voluble kindness, and he

bis tired voice.
"Now, don't thank me!" Mrs. Zettler said briskly. "I have sons of my own somewhere in Montana, and I'm glad to have a chance to mother some one elec's boy, if only for half an hour." As she spoke she opened every draft in the little stove, and when the fire began to endeavor. He has not strained his roar she insisted upon drawing his vocal chords preaching the gospel of chair so close to it that the heat health; he has lived it and worked it scorched his shins and made his out in human beings. The greatest eyes to smart and his cheeks as rosy men in the United States have made as a child's. Having placed the their health retreats at the Muldoon man to her satisfaction the simple old soul quite frankly cast about for

Going to one of her show-cases she brought forth and proudly displayed a garnet resary, with gold and only one thing" is a motto of plated chain and crose, and a blue one with very large Our Fathers and ment to be pondered in many a a very large and ornate cross. Next, she showed him a libelous copy of the Granduca Madonna and a twen-His health prescription is brief: tieth century, continental Virgin "Work, Walk, Eat. Sleep. Ob and Child, which she admired

greatly.
"I had six of these and this is the dictum that bad cooking is more only one left," she boasted. They're injurious than strong drink, all the expensive, too-a dollar and a half more because Muldcom has never each! Mrs. O'Connor bought one to used liquor or tobacco. Facts these, send to her sister. Do you happen William Muldoon began active life to know Mrs. O'Connor? Her hus at seventeen as a private seldier and band's an undertaker—a fine under taker, and so rich and solemu-lookgreatest of his day. Lock up the one of these pictures to send to her II. sister, who is a nun in some Francis-

The man was too gentlemanly to seem either bored or amused by Mrs. Hundreds of Bostonians know all Asttler's chatter; besides, he was about Meldeon's farm and scores of lonely and friendless and her kind-them have been rebuilt there. Strict ness was balm to his sore heart.

merry Mrs. O'Connor, and her hus -who was all solemnity, befitted his profession, and the nun in California-or New

Charmed by his interest Mrs. Zettler told their family history in so far as it was known to her-and raining as hard as it can, so you cannot go yet," she said.

One after another she displayed -put new life in those who seek distressed looking St. Anthony, a theatrical St. Rita, Our Lady in gaudy attire, and last of all a St Joseph, hardly eighteen inches in height, with a turkey red mantle and bright yellow hair and beard. "I bought two of these, years and years ago." she related. "I sold one a few ago," she related. "I sold one a few days after I got it, but I've never been able to get rid of this. A little boy bought the other one to give to his mother on her birthday. It was worth a dollar, but he had only seventy-five cents, so I let him have it for that, because he liked it better than anything else in the store That coat, is dandy. Mother would like that,' he said to me three or four times. And so I let him have it seventy-five cents. And mother did like it. She's rich and haughty, but she liked it. A lady, who is a friend of Mrs. Withrow—that's her name—a lady saw this statue here only last week, or the week before, and she told me how Mrs. Withrow has hers in a corner of her living room with a light burning before it. She said Mrs. Withrow has it right there with all kinds of elegant things like Tiffany lamps and mahogany chairs, and mirrors in gold frames—and to think I never could sell the one like it!"

After a pause Mrs. Zettler added, Mrs. Withrow keeps it because her son gave it to her.'

into his hand and examined it care-'And the little boy liked the red robe, did he? And the-the very yellow hair. I suppose he admired that, too," he said slowly.

but also unveils the struggle of mind and the conflicting emotions which Mrs. Zettler had begun to put the

statues into their places on the period which he describes as a shelves, and for a few moments no more was said. The man continued to look at St. Joseph, and when Mrs. Zattler came to take it from him seemed loath to part with it. " what became of him?" he asked. " And Of him? Of whom?"

Of Mrs. Withrow's son-the boy

who bought the statue.' He! Oh he-" Mrs. Zettler began eagerly, but suddenly there flashed which her confessor had made the saturday before. She broke off lives. In the first place, it became abruptly. "He-he was-well, unfortunate," she concluded in a crestfallen tone.

a black sheep-one whom his family and in the third, its communion.

wants to forget. it all the time."

yon, and go, you have been very

Plasse don't hurry. You're not Sit to rest," Mrs. Zettler protested.

> Turning westward he walked for an hour or more, sometimes swiftly, sometimes very slowly, passing through the business section of the city, a belt of once fine houses which had degenerated into second class shops and boarding houses, and reaching an old but still fine residence district. On and on he walked until he came upon a large stone mansion. He paused, and for some minutes gazed up at it. He paced back and forth before it, stood look. ing at it once more, and at last

climbed the steps and rang the bell. 'Is Mrs. Withrow at home?" he asked the maid : and when she answered, yes, he entered the house and went into the big room to the

Your name?" the maid asked :

When Mrs. Withrow entered the room a few minutes later she saw that a thinly-clad man was kneeling before her little rad-robed status of St. Joseph, with his face buried in his arms. Trembling from head to foot she tiptoes across the room and clasped both arms about his neck. Jackie darling!" she sobbed .orence Gilmore in St. Anthony

## THE HOLY ANGELS

" For he hath given His angels

The rulers of the nations of this Angele.

The Angel Raphael brought tem-

Good Quality Tea, properly brewed,

takes away fatigue, and is absolutely

harmless, as a daily beverage "TRY

once, and you'll never forsake its use.

joy to the scul." The good spirit then is a true messenger from God, ever bringing good tidings of great joy, comforting the body when need-ful, as well as gladdening the soul.— It was Father Kerr, S. J.

Try to become very intimate with the angels, says St. Francis de Sales. days of Anglican complacency, I find Often think of them as being invisibly present with you, and above al! diocess in which you reside, those of the persons with whom you live, and especially your own. Invoke them often, praise them constantly and implore their help and assistance in all your affairs, spiritual or temporal, so that they may co operate with you according to your needs.

#### DR. FREDERICK KINSMAN

ANGLICAN BISHOP CONVERT TELLS OF CONVERSION

Dr. Frederick J. Kinsman, formerly frankly but reluctantly, "Perhaps it Episcopalian bishop of Delaware, isn't as pretty as it looks to me, and whose reception into the Church was whose reception into the Church was announced some months ago, now a layman in the Church, has written The man took the crude statue the story of his conversion. It is an "apology" for his life in which he stretches his career not only as a student, layman, minister and bishop, surged through his soul during a of perplexity, fluctuations of feeling judgment, inconsistency paralysis of the will" involved in his

"During the past year," writes Dr. Kinsman in the opening chapter of the book, which will soon be placed vitally important to myself, and significant to friends as indicating across her mind some very pointed abandonment of convictions which remarks about uncharitable talk, we have long shared as the basis of necessary for me to resign my juris-diction over the Diocese of Delaware, "He's been away from of which I had been bishop for over 10 years; in the second, to renounce "I understand : the orders of the Episcopal Church ; These decisions were followed by the

Rt. Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, pre-The man seemed to have tired of siding bishop of the Protestant Epis

OWES ACCOUNT TO FORMER FRIENDS

quite dry, and it would do you good two sets of people," he says; "first, to rest," Mrs. Zettler protested. to my friends in the Episcopal near the stove or you'll take your death of cold. You must not leave here until your clothes are dry. I said; and in a moment he was gone.

"Hurry! I haven't hurried, and I Church, especially my people in Delaware, and second, to my pupils said; and in a moment he was gone. the reasons which have forced abandonment of what they knew to have been firmly held convictions That he should explain to his friends in the Episcopal Church—to laymen, ministers and bishops-why should leave the Episcopal Church and join the Roman Catholic Church is reasonable from the fact that Dr. Kinsman himself had often said to were leaders in the Oxford movement and who became Catholics "did not represent the most sound and stable elements of the English Church. I contrasted them unfavorably with Keble, Pussy, Church and Liddon," says Dr. Kinsman. "My three stock examples of the kind of men who 'went to Rome' were New-man, W. G. Ward and F. W. Faber, but he did not give it, and she datracted, respectively, by over-flounced away indignant. mere logic and by picturesque devotions. They were all good and able string of illustrations of psculiarities and of what I considered false judgments, not collected maliciously or as evidence that ought not to be dis-regarded that these men were not altogether the equals of those who, in the same situation, stood by the English Church." ADMITS PREJUDICED STAND

After having taken such a pre judiced stand against former Angli-can converts to Catholicism, and having! But she's not colemn. She charge over thee; to keep thee ing upheld this stand before his laughe all the time. And the bought in all thy ways."—Psalm 90 Verse friends in the Protestant Episcopal ing upheld this stand before his Church, and yet to shandon his former convictions, Dr. Kinsman says: "It is therefore altogether just world have their cervants — God also says: "It is therefore allogether just has His servants namely the Holy that my old friends have recently been questioning my own sasity. How can one, they have asked, with

and the former is the more charitable essumption. This is all quite fair, as judging me by my own old standards, but in being relegated to the awkward squad of the feeble minded, it is some comfort to reflect in what npany, on my own showing in the

WHY ABANDON EPISCOPAL CHURCH Why have I abandoned the Episcopal Church for the Roman Catho lic? and why did it take so long to see the duty?" Dr. Kinsman says are the two questions which he has undertaken to answer in his apology. "To answer the first question," Dr. Kinsman writes, "It has seemed necessary to give a detailed account of my religious education, indicating certain fixed points which have been decisive in the formation of all my ecclesiastical conceptions : to sum marize also an experience in ministerial work which induced the feel-ing that the Episcopal Church fails realize ideals which her teaching has made me regard as all-important; and to outline various revisions of judgment in regard to the Roman Catholic Church, removing prejudice which, until very recently, would have kept me out of her communion and bringing convictions of the Christian life. I have wished to put myself on record in regard to changes of view on important matters for the sake of correcting what I now regard, as erroneous in my former teaching."-New World.

## IMMORTALITY

Speaking in the name of all Christians, St. Paul declares that if Christ be not risen from the dead we are on sale by Longmans, Green & Co., of all men the most wretched. In "I have had to make three decisions, this case it follows logically that this case it follows logically that if Christ be risen from the dead there is no more fortunate man in the world than a Christian.

The history of the human race proves conclusively that mankind as a whole never has fallen into the depths of atheism. Implanted deep in the heart of every human being is the shuddering abhorrence of nonexistence. Little does it count in this relation, how far man may have wandered from the safe anof natural or revealed chorage truth ; although his intellect may at times rebel against the light, his heart ever beats true to the belief which is as natural to bis soul as breathing is to his body.

History shows that here and there individual members of the human family have protested with energy that there is no God, consequently no immortality. Holy Scripture, together with reacon At the same time even the nations that have fled the noon-day splendor darkness, endeavor to give reasons for their belief in a life of never-ending happiness. -Keeping their gaze ever fixed in the material world around them they sought reasons and evidence that would fortify tham against their dread of extinction. In every case, where the belief in an immortal life has survived, there is traceable a vestige of other primitive religion established among men by God Himself in the Garden of Eden.

The most conceiving proof in the mind of a Christian that rational nature is immortal is furnished by his friends that the Anglicans who the incontestable evidence that Christ with His own inherent powers rose gloriously from the death in-flicted upon bim by man. The whole structure of Christianity rests upon the divinity of Christ, and this same divinity, so far as we are concerned appears in its most brilliant effulgence and power in the resurrection of Christ.

Thus, on the day when Christ shattered the barries of the tomb and threw off the shackles of Death He placed the seal of divine certainty upon every truth which He had men, but not quite normal. I had a enunciated upon every miracle which He wrought, and upon every word that proceeded from His sacred lips. He enabled the Apostles and with any conscious unfairness, but their successors to go forth with as evidence that ought not to be disnations of the earth. He gave to those intrepid missionaries weapons forged in the armory of Heaven ; and finally His resurrection gave divine sand tion not only to His promise of eternal happiness, but also to His threats of never-ending missry for those who refuse to live according to the code which He established.

Verily, if Christ be risen from the dead we are of all mortals the most happy and fortunate, provided that we keep His word .- Catholic Bulle

O Shepherd of the faithful, O Jesus gracious be, Increase the faith of all who put their faith in Thee. -St. Thomas Aquinas.

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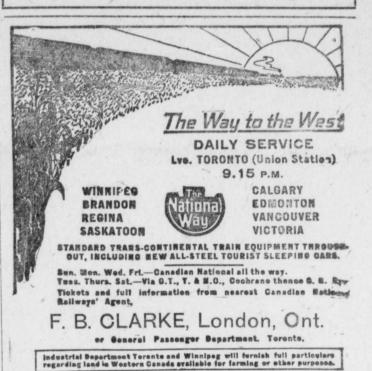
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#### HOLY CITY RULE NOT YET CHRISTIAN

MOSLEMS CLAIM CONTROL OF

JERUSALEM (By N. C. W. C. News Service)

Washington, April 12.-The whole Christian world will watch the developments of the Allied Powers' negotiations with the Turks with under the rule of a Christian Power. neither of these things. They himself King of Syria, including Palestine, has aroused Christian respect for marriage, as distinguished apprehensions. To have the Holy apprehensions. To have the Holy cation is impossible. sentiment than to have it under the rule of the Turk.

CHRISTIANS AND JEWS UNITE

mination, they doubtless will triumph over any and all political considerations which may be urged in favor of a contrary decision.

Although it has been charged generally that the Kingdom of Had-jaz was established to aid British standpoint, the only standpoint laws and regulations. As no such generally that the kingdom of risk town. Even the control of the commune of imperialistic designs, Emir Feisal, which such creatures can envision, reasons exist in the commune of at Tyburn on July 11, 1681. He addressed the assembly from the scaf-Conference, associated himself with America. the French more than the British He lived at the Continental Hotel, and French officers and dignitaries were with him almost constantly Now he is charged with menacing the independence of the populations of whom France was the traditional

The declarations of Emir Feisal rights and interests in Jerusalem are not likely to receive much credit in view of the outrages Christians already have suffered at the hands the 11 o'clock Mass. Rear Admiral

of his Arab supporters. General Noury Said, former chief receive this decoration. of staff to Prince Feisal, recently Secretary of the Navy Josphus proclaimed King of Syria by the Daniels, who was accompanied by He has been entrusted by Feisal with the task of presenting to the Peace Conference the circumstances which led up to the pro-

Before 1870 France looked after sermon. the Catholic interests of all the East was not as strong as it had been previously. Germany, Austria "You have already received the and Italy divided with France the highest naval honors that a grateful supervision over Christian rights in nation could bestow. During the Russians also acquired interests for to a conclusion, your mission was the Greek Church. During the War marked by a vigilance and foresight all the Christian institutions were which commanded the respect and seized and looted by the Turks. When General Allenby with his chief, the president. Your immedi-

gradually were reopened. EXTRA TERRITORIAL RIGHTS

All of the Christian elements in and Serbia.

put under the mandate of some

Christian nation.

If the United States is unwilling to take the mandate for Palestine, it is believed Great Britain generally will be urged to do so. Under British mandate, Palestine would be recog nized as the homeland of the Jews, but the nationals of all nations would be treated on an equality This seems to be the only feasible alternative to allowing the Holy proclaimed himself King.

## CELLULOID LOVE

When the State of Nevada under takes to investigate a divorce and subsequent attempt of remarriage, it is plain that there is something rotten in the State of Nevada. divorces, whatever be the cause or in the other nations. rigorous procedure. But Nevada of the Formightly Review:
severs the marriage tie in return "A Dutch paper, De s

Two individuals, stars of the flick-

doom to these individuals, or to in which he was such a prominent anticipate the findings in the case. actor. Possibly he recalls now and Heaven, and strove with all his They may indicate collusion, fraud, again the warning of his grand might to bring the blessings of edu-They may indicate collusion, fraud, and bigamy; they may find the and bigamy; they may find the mother. The Cardinal went to alleged culprit more pure than the driven enow. But the decent self-respecting man who cocasionally author of the Kulturkampf, but he frequent ordinations. He was untirrespecting man who occasionally takes his family to the neighborhood moving picture theater need not remain altogether silent in face of this public scandal. He may even deem himself called upon to make eager and critical interest. On those his disapprobation felt in a very fathers are visited upon their chilnegotiations will depend the charpractical manner. Had this pair enderne even to the third and fourth acter of the future government of gaged in systematic shop-lifting, generation.—Catholic Transcript.

Jerusalem. This is a matter about their value to the film producer which Christians are deeply con-cerned. There is a general interna-they plotted to set fire to an orphantional Christian determination that asylum, their names would be in Jerusalem in the future must be execuation. But they have done The action of Emir Feisal, son of only sought the guarantee of a law the King of Hedjaz, in proclaiming which tends to destroy the sanctity

they will now receive will register recently pronounced a judgment sup-the moral health of the American pressing the traditional ringing of people who in former days gladly CHRISTIANS AND JEWS UNITE

The Christians and the Jews of the world are a unit in desiring a Christian world a christian world are a unit in desiring a christian world a christian tian mandatory for Palestine. If popular film star who, a few years matter before the Council of State. they show the right sort of deter ago, threw off the mother of his The Council held that the hells he ago, threw off the mother of his children to engage with another love. He no longer flickers on a thousand reels, but amuses a small section of the public, as a member

> ADMIRAL BENSON RECEIVES INSIGNIA OF PAPAL ORDER

> > (By N. C. W. C. News Service)

Baltimore, April 11.—Rear Admiral protector. A Maronite priest on William Shepherd Benson, was whom was found a letter from formally decorated with the insignia President Deschanel was hanged on of the military division of the Order of St. Gregory the Great in the Baltimore Cathedral today. His that he would protect Christian Eminence, James Cardinal Gibbons, acting in the name of Pope Benedict, conferred the decoration.

Benson is the first American to

Damascus Congress, has arrived in Mrs. Daniels and a large delegation of naval officers and visitors from Washington witnessed the decora tion of the navy's former chief of stances which led up to the pro-clamation of Feisal as King of Syria. Charleston, S. C. delivered the

It is my very great privilege and nationalities in Syria and Palestine.

After 1870 the rule of France in the represent the Holy Father in con-

lands. The Greeks and great War, which has happily come which commanded the respect and British forces reconquered Jeru-ate superior, Secretary of the Navy salem, the Christian institutions Daniels, manifests his high regard for your services by being present

at this ceremony.
"You are the first American to All of the Christian elements in Jarusalem have enjoyed under been honored likewise by the heads Turkish rule extra-territorial, or of the Allied Governments of Engthe French call capitulatory land, France and Japan. In bestow. rights. Neither in person or property | ing upon you this mark of his special rights were they subject to the jurisdiction of the Turkish courts. This applied to nationals of Great Britain,

Relgium. France, Italy, Holland, Belgium, one's country is a Christian virtue; that an officer in command is the not apply to nationals of Bulgaria guardian of a sacred trust; that It is a question of much interest used in obedience to constituted what will become of these extraauthority committed to him must be territorial rights if the Holy Land is reason why, but his duty is, if necessary to die.'

## THE MILLS OF GOD

many mutations. Time works his revengeances effectively and with a fine sense of the eternal fitness of things. The Kulturkampf is not yet Land to remain under the rule of the atty years old and what of its Moslems, of whom Emir Feisal has authors? Frederick II. is gone, and Bismarck is gone, having visited Canossa before his summary dismissal by the young Kaiser who would allow nothing, and especially

the most open and the most disgust. Nor are the prophets of Prussia withing. South Carolina grants no out honor either in their own country alleged. New York has, in theory, a a paragraph from the latest issue

rather than a less, fictitious reason, and a decidedly unfictitious fee.

Nevada is free to do all this if she of Cardinal Melchers, Archbishop of He experience. Nevada is free to do not this it she wishes. Nothing can change her, except a higher sense, almost approaching the elemental, of morality. But no decent person is forced to take advantage of this public incitement to immorality. No decent mother to her husband: 'All this parishing and imprisoning of pulsate with such zeal that within three months he had administered warning alleged to have been given at that time by William's grand. Rome a little later he was able to mother to her husband: 'All this banking and imprisoning of pulsate with such zeal that within three months he had administered the sacrament of Confirmation to ten thousand people. Writing to the sacrament of confirmed and provide at the confirmed and provide and provide

doors the infamous instrument is laid. He has his own follies to repent, and sometimes he may realize that the iniquities of th

MEASURE TO SUPPRESSANGELUS BELL DEFEATED

(By N. C. W. C. News Service) Paris, March 19.-The French Council of State, the supreme tribunal, has just given an important de cision regarding the ringing of church bells.

The Mayor of Erquery, Olse, the Angelus at midnight and only

mon danger, demanding prompt aid, of a stock company in a Western or when such use is authorized by Erquery, the Council annulled the dressed the assembly from the scaf-judgment of the Mayor. Thus the fold in words that breathed the lofty bells are to be used for the Culte

#### PORTUGUESE HAVE CENTRUM

CATHOLICS ORGANIZE NON PARTISAN MOVEMENT IN SELF DEFENSE

Lisbon, March 8.—There are signs that the majority of the Catholics of Portugal are beginning to rouse themselves from the lethargy which has enabled the anti-clerical element to make disastrous onslaughts on Catholic freedom, particularly since the subject of increasing veneration the hand of the assassin removed President Paes.

BISHOPS ACTIVE

In strong contrast to the lethargic attitude of the lay people, the Portuguese Bishops have continually asserted themselves on behalf of the guese rights of the Church and liberty of ascience. Having stirred up the people, the Bishops have brought about the establishment of a Catholic centrum, with its own press organ

This new Portuguese Centrum is strictly religious and Catholic organization, and rigorously non-political, being in the minds of the Bishops, quite sufficient political organizations in the country, which are all at cross purposes with one another, and it is not their wish to add to the number. The organization is already firmly established in the diocese, and in practically every parish there is a branch of the association. Membership of parish group entails membership in any other parish group, which away with a narrow parochial feeling in the working of the Centrum.

EXAMPLE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT of the purest form of self-government.

Some history is not long in the making. One generation beholds the long in the many mutations. Time works his revengeances effectively and with a of Catholic interests. The establishment of the association has given the keenest pleasure to the Pope.

## A GLORY TO IRELAND

no Chancellor, iron or clay, to stand between him, and the universal take place at Rome in May is that of empire over which he ruled in his of all the pest-holes that are fing this country a scandal in the state of all the pest-holes that are fing this country a scandal in the state of of civilized nations. Navada is making this country a scandal in the eyes of civilized nations, Nevada is enough to establish its veracity. Period in her persecution. He was period in her persecution. He was born in 1629 and died in 1681. In n country the short half century during which Here is he lived and labored he was successively a diligent student at the Irish College in Rome, a zealous severs the marriage tie in return for a legal residence, more or less fictitious, of a few weeks, a more, where ex Emperor William has had Propaganda, and at the age of forty priest, representative of the Irish bishops in Rome, professor at the the occupant of the primatial see of

He exercised his apostolate at banishing and imprisoning of priests ministry he had confirmed nearly will bring no blessing to our fifty thousand people. Like ar nearly standard, to begin an investigation.

No one is called on to assign final

no covering but the blue canopy of cation to the youth of the land. He established schools, presided over two provincial synods, and held is the grandson of the Emperor at ing in rooting out abuses and in promoting the spirit of piety in his

During his episcopate the storm of persecution broke out with renewed fury. It is enough to say that it was at this time that Catholics in Eng-land and Ireland were subjected to the machinations of the nefarious Titus Oates and his co-conspirators Among their victims was the Archbishop of Armagh. He was arrested on a trumped up charge of treason. A gang of perjured informers were secured to swear his life away. Knowing that in Ireland the falsity of their evidence would be clearly shown, the trial was transferred to London, and by a miscarriage of justice, which Lord Brougham declared was a betrayal of justice and a dis grace to the English bar, he was

condemned to death. His crime was simply in being a Catholic bishop, for the chief justice set forth from the bench that there could be no greater crime than to endeavor to propagate the Catholic faith, "than which there is not anything more displeasing to God or more pernicious to mankind in the

world. With a tranguil mind and with a serenity resembling a spouse approaching the nuptial feast, the Archbishop was led forth to execution piety and serene resignation of the alone and at such times as the Culte true martyr. His last words were prescribes. "Into Thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit." According to the barbar-ous custom of the day his remains were subject to the usual indignities, but the noble head crowned by its venerable locks was rescued still remains a precious relic in the care of the Dominican Nuns at Drog-

Archbishop Pluukett's death put an end to the long series of deaths for the Faith at Tyburn. The anti-Catholic conspiracy soon after was broken up. Lord Shaftesbury, its head, was arrested and Titus Oates was jailed. But the memory of the saintly Archbishop Plunkett has been not only in Ireland but in every land where the religion of Christ flourishes.

In 1886 together with 264 other servants of God who suffered death for the Faith during the religious persecutions of the sixteenth and seventeenth centaries in England and Ireland, the name of Oliver Plunkett was submitted to the Congregation of Rites for Beatification. Next month the final act in the canonization of this saintly prelate will take place, and the glorious martyr of the Catholic Faith religious freedom in Ireland will be raised to our altars. The Venerable Oliver Plunkett will become Saint Oliver Plunkett .- The Pilot.

RELIGIOUS ORDERS RETURNING TO POLAND

Coincident with the arrival at osen of vast numbers of Catholic Poles from foreign countries, the religious orders are coming back as rapidly as accommodation can be found for them. Four Jesuit Fathers, headed by a world famous Professor of Philology, have arrived to take The organization of the society is over the spiritual direction of the admirable, and is founded on the most equitable basis. The members line nuns have secured a fine house of the different parish groups in a and grounds in a beautiful situation, specified district elect the representa- where they have established a contives of a deanery committee; the deanery committees elect the repre- Already they have about 100 pupils sentatives for the diocesan committee, attending the school. The Catholics and the whole of the diocesan comof the archdiocese, and particularly mittees meet to elect the central the members of the ancient county committee-a perfect exemplification families, have shown the greatest pleasure at the return of the Ursu-lines, and have contributed prac-The new organization has sent a tically everything needed for the

In the suburbs the Sisters of the Sacred Heart and the Polish Nuns of convents of their respective orders.

DIED

McNulty.-At Vankleek Hill, Ont. on Easter Monday, April 5, 1920, Peter McNulty, in his sixty ninth year. May his soul rest in peace. McEachern .- On April 7,

his home at East Baltic, P. E. Island, Canada, Mr. Daniel McEachern, aged seventy six years. R. I. P. O'CONNOR .- On April 12th, 1920. pneumonia, Catherine Isabelle,

(Katie) aged twenty-seven years, second and dearly loved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward O'Connor, 421 Champlain Street, Quebec. May she rest in peace. CONDON .- At his home in North Kingston, N. S., January 22nd, Robert

Ernest Condon, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Condon passed to his eternal rest, after a long illness of heart trouble borne with patience and fortitude. Deceased was a mem-ber of the 25th Nova Scotia Battalion having served three years in the Army and was twice wounded, returning home Dec. 25th, 1918. He leaves to mourn his loss a wife and infant son, father, mother, five sisters and one brother. May his soul rest in peace.

The virtue which requires to be ever guarded is scarcely worth the

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