

# The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est Catholicus vero Cognomen."—(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname)—St. Pacien, 4th Century

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## WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

### IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

Copyright 1921 by Seamus MacMarius  
MICHAEL COLLINS, THE MAN OF MYSTERY

The man of mystery that was Michael Collins, resourceful and wonderful Commander-in-Chief of the Irish Republican Army, still fascinates the reading public of England, Ireland and Scotland, even now that he walks abroad in bright daylight. The newspapers of the three Kingdoms had elaborate accounts of the man of mystery, when he stood on a public platform of the City of Armagh to address his constituents for the first time. It is to be remembered that in the English mind he was pictured as head of "The Murder Gang." The English press considered him a compound of the elusive De Wet and the ferocious Dan Mullaugh. And the phrase most constantly on his lips was supposed to be "Fee-fum, I smell the blood of an Englishman." His address at Armagh, practical, studious, and philosophical, with no hint of sabre-rattling, came as an utter surprise to the English and they suddenly found that this ogre was eminently a man of peace.

One of the journalists graphically pictures for us the man and his speech:—"When Michael Collins stood up to speak every neck was craned forward. One could not get a side expression of him, with his strong, handsome face and his black mop of hair. Cork was strongly marked in his accent, and his words stream along with the rhythmic motion of a speech in one of Synge's plays. He spoke principally of financial and economic matters, and appealed strongly for support in the new loan which is to be launched. Incidentally, his touches of satire and humor caused some hearty laughs—humor which seemed strange to some, who could only remember him as being described by the extreme English press as 'Leader of the Murder Gang.'"

Instead of distributing bombs to his audience as the English would have expected, this wild man flung figures to them to chew the end upon. The figures were not meant for his Sinn Fein audience as much as for the Unionists of Belfast and the Britons. He showed the effect upon the population, of the six counties that now form Carsonia, of fifty years of British rule—comparing the population of those counties in 1861 with the populations as recorded by the last census of 1911. In considering these figures it is to be remembered that in the same fifty years Scotland had doubled its population and England's population had trebled. Here are the figures for the six counties:

	1861	1911
Antrim.....	256,986	198,864
Armagh.....	190,086	120,291
Derry.....	184,209	140,625
Down.....	299,802	191,963
Fermanagh.....	165,738	61,330
Tyrone.....	298,500	147,685

From 1861 till the present year the inhabitants emigrated in the following vast numbers from these six alleged Unionist counties:

Antrim.....	281,838
Armagh.....	102,966
Derry.....	112,120
Down.....	154,492
Fermanagh.....	57,871
Tyrone.....	145,122

Here it will be seen that County Antrim, the very hub of Carsonia, lost more people by emigration in the past sixty years than it contained altogether in 1861. These very sad figures should give pause to some of the most rabid of the Carsonians who proclaim that they are ready to die before they will give up the English connection. The cold statistics show that if they do not give it up soon they will die, for while the total population of the six counties in 1861 was 1,274,851, the total emigration from the six counties in sixty years has been 857,415. A fearfully stunning fact, is it not, for all Americans who have been deluded into believing that the loyalist counties were progressing?

Collins told the Orangemen that they had been used by the British as a tool during all of the century that has passed—a tool to serve Britain's crooked ends in Ireland, and that the moment they were no longer useful as a tool, they would be cast aside. Grattan once said to their forefathers, "If you're not Irishmen you're nothing." Collins appealed to them to join with their brother Irishmen, to come into the Irish nation while they can still come in with heads up—to come in and take their share in the Government of their own country. "I say freedom is coming and nobody can stop it," Collins went on. "With this freedom Ireland is on the verge of an era of prosperity and development. We see ahead growing industries, improved agriculture, increasing wealth. Are these counties really going to deprive themselves of the benefit of econo-

mic associations with the New Ireland? Are they really going to accept the status of an English shire and pay their shillings in the income tax, while Ireland pays one shilling or less? Are they really going to remain sitting in their Parliament in its doomed building, erected on such unsound foundations, that it is more dangerous to those who are within than to those who are without? Sir James Craig has said that he is responsible for peace in Northern Ireland. In Ireland today there is peace. Everywhere, except in the domain of his Parliament. There, there is violence, disorder, bloodshed, intolerance. Our proposal is, as I have said, that they should come in. We can afford to give them even more than justice. We can afford to be generous.

"That is our message to the North and it is meant for those who are opposed to us rather than for those who are with us. But to those who are with us, I can say that no matter what happens, no matter what the future may bring, we shall not desert them. The Parliament in its doomed building does not or cannot, control its unruly elements, and already that doomed building is shaking. I rejoice to see that already this impossible combination in the North-East is breaking up. Tyrone and Fermanagh have fallen away—they have come to us for the protection which we are bestowing elsewhere throughout this land."

### THE FRENCH PRESS FAVORABLE

While Mr. Lloyd George, good advertising propagandist that he is, proclaimed in one of his recent notes that he had with him the verdict of the civilized world, when he offered to Ireland "generous" terms, echoes now coming from the Continent of Europe show clearly that the Continentals take the Grand Advertiser at his proper value. One of the loudest and strongest voices to speak out in reply is the eminent French journalist, Gustave Tery, who, writing in L'Oeuvre, asks if there is at the present moment a single French journalist capable of saying Ireland is in the wrong—or that England's terms are generous to the persecuted little nation. If so, he dares that journalist to come forward and proclaim his identity. He calls the French people to witness that Lloyd George has not anyhow got France behind him, that the French people and the French press (with the exception of one newspaper) are behind Ireland in her demand for her liberty. M. Tery says the one newspaper which does not sympathize with Irish liberty a paper not named is bought and paid for with British money. Yet even this hireling paper did not dare boldly to say Lloyd George was right—but only by insinuation represented that the Irish demands are excessive. He refers to Lloyd George's boast as being one of brazen audacity. He says that all France knows that Ireland is a nation that owes to England nothing but centuries of suffering and injustice, and that Ireland has the self same right to complete independence as had Poland. If Lloyd George still wants to hold Ireland in bonds he may be able to do so by the overwhelming brute force of England's power, but he should proceed to do that without brazenly proclaiming that the civilized world is behind him in the international activity.

### NOTED CLERGYMAN DEPLORES GOVERNMENT'S STAND

A noted English clergyman of the English Established Church, Rev. E. Judson Page of Exeter, a man who has been a worker for world peace, has written to President De Valera a letter that is featured by the newspapers of the three Kingdoms. He advises De Valera to establish Provincial Councils and he deplores the fact that the British Government has tried to stir up religious rancor in one corner of Ireland by dividing the country upon religious lines. "It says much for the Catholic South of Ireland," writes this Protestant divine, "that previous to the disastrous condition into which coercion has driven the land, Protestants were accorded a share in local administration out of all proportion to their numbers. Instead of carrying this sound principle forward to the solution of the problems of the larger life of the land, the Government deliberately take the course of cutting right athwart it by falling back upon the discredited principle of sectarian division and strife."

### SEAMUS MACMARIUS OF Donegal.

### CATHOLICS HAVE MAJORITY IN HUNGARY

Paris, September 11.—The "Nouvelles Religieuses" has received from a Hungarian correspondent the following statistics concerning the number of Catholics in Hungary before and after the signing of the treaty of Trianon:

Before the War there were 9,011,000 Roman Catholics in the

kingdom of Hungary; 2,008,000 Greeks who had been won for Roman union; 2,600,000 Calvinists; 1,097,000 Lutherans; 8,609,000 Oriental Greeks and 912,000 Jews.

Since the signing of the treaty of Trianon there are 4,708,000 Catholics, 158,000 Uniate Greeks, 469,000 Lutherans, 77,000 Oriental Greeks and 466,000 Jews.

In 1914 the Roman Catholics formed 48.3% of the total population. Today they are in the majority as they form 63% of the total population.

About 2,119,000 Roman Catholics became subjects of Czechoslovakia, while 1,608,000 went to Romania, 821,000 to Jugo-Slavia, 316,000 to Austria and 45,000 to the State of Fiume.

### MODERN CITY LIFE CONSIDERATIONS OF GREAT VALUE AND UTILITY TO CITY PARENTS

Nearly seventy thousand students have registered in the night schools of New York City for the current autumn and approaching winter months. These schools are somewhat different from those which have hitherto been in vogue in that they offer a wide range of instruction to men and women as well as boys and girls. Probably two-thirds of the students are of youthful age, whose aim is to make up for lost opportunities during normal school days, while the other third consists of adults who wish to add to their store of knowledge. For the latter there are lectures by chosen experts on subjects relating to literature, travel and science. As a spectacle, the attendance of so many students at these night schools affords a stimulating counterpart to the frivolous and aimless existence of so many young people in this age of just for mere pleasure.

We are rapidly getting away from the general habit of studious and eclectic reading, and it is a genuine pity. The development of the printing art has unquestionably given us an unreckoned service for good; but it has, at the same time, multiplied and cheapened books to such an extent that reading is not valued as it should be. A good book is no longer a rare possession, and library statistics show very clearly that the works of standard authors are, not read as they were at a period when books were relatively few in number and not easily obtainable. The tendency of plenty is to lower the sense of value. To add to the obstacles to careful and persistent reading there are today scores of things growing out of our modern city life to distract from the home hearth and turn young people into forms of recreation which do not sharpen nor enrich the mind. A large attendance at the night schools of the American metropolis, which is the very centre of social draw-backs, is therefore a hopeful sign.

From time to time one reads the life story of some man who has risen from poverty to high place. Such stories invariably have a key. In a vast majority of instances that key will be found to be the way spare time was spent in youth. While other young men sought diversion in various forms of perhaps harmless but nevertheless valueless amusement, these youths with the ambition to rise went in search of self-improvement. They usually found it and turned it to good account. While thus engaged, it will as invariably be found that they showed a disposition to do well some comparatively unimportant task. The case of Charles H. Mackham is in point. At thirty-six he was the agent at an obscure railway station in Arizona, but so clearly had he shown zeal and intelligence in that humble vocation that he was picked for promotion. At forty he was president of the Illinois Central Railway and a power in the transportation world. Mr. Mackham says himself that his advancement was due wholly to the use he made of his leisure hours.

These boys and girls, young men and young women, and the older men and women who are attending the night schools of New York are demonstrating the two things which attach everywhere and always to the foundations of success—hard work and sacrifice. They must be diligent to gain what they are seeking, and they must be ready to deny themselves the passing pleasures which all big cities offer so alluringly. It is discouraging to realize that such an elementary truth needs to be pressed on the youth of our day; yet it does. Hard work and the simple life are not popular. The popular routes are wide and attractive, and many take them for whom mere mediocrity is the unsatisfactory end.

What the force of example will not do, however, mere preaching is unlikely to accomplish. Our cities are rapidly growing, and that means an increasing number of young men who will miss the higher opportunities because they are unequipped to

seize them. The general influence of our time is against self-improvement, since work is being regarded as a thing which should be reduced to the last possible minimum. Without prejudice to the broad principle of bettering working conditions for the masses, it is nevertheless an outstanding and significant fact that no man ever won his way to the zenith of his ambition on an eight-hour day. All successful men have been hard workers, and the young man who is looking ahead cannot afford to ignore that vital truth.

### BISHOPS EXPRESS SYMPATHY

#### ADDRESS LETTER TO CARDINAL LOGUE EXPRESSING GOOD WISHES FOR HAPPY OUTCOME

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24.—Sympathy with the Irish hierarchy and good wishes for the happy outcome of the conference between the representatives of Ireland and the English Government are expressed in a letter which the Archbishops and the Bishops of the United States, at the last session of their annual meeting here on Thursday, cabled to His Eminence Cardinal Logue, Primate of Ireland.

At the same session the Archbishops and Bishops adopted a strong resolution in favor of the limitation of armament and issued a formal statement urging upon the Catholic people of the United States the observance of Armistice Day (November 11) as a day of prayer for the success of the international conference called by President Harding to promote that cause.

Both the letter of sympathy to Cardinal Logue and the resolution in behalf of a general limitation of armament received the unanimous approval of the two Cardinals, and the three scores of Archbishops and Bishops attending the meeting.

The full text of the letter to Cardinal Logue is as follows:

#### LETTER TO CARDINAL LOGUE

His Eminence, Michael Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of Ireland.  
Your Eminence:

In this solemn and portentous hour of Ireland's history, we, the Bishops of the United States gathered in annual conference, feel it a duty incumbent on us to extend to Your Eminence and your brethren of the Irish Hierarchy, the assurance of our sympathy, our prayers and our united good wishes for the happy outcome of the conference in which the representatives of your people are now engaged.

Particularly at this time we are not unmindful of the tremendous debt the Church in this country owes to Ireland and its people. For more than a century the millions of your race have come to our shores and by their strong faith and their loyal and generous help, they have built up a Church which has become the pride of Christendom, the glory of the country in which we dwell. And even though they have become loyal Americans, faithful to the flag under which they dwell, time has never been able to extinguish in their souls the love they bore to the land of their fathers, to the little island from which they parted as exiles destined never to return.

And particularly during these recent years, with anxious and expectant hearts they have watched the trend of events, ever hopeful that Providence in its wisdom might ordain that at last Ireland was to take its place among the nations of the earth.

And indeed, during these latter weeks their hearts were filled with pride when they saw the representatives of their race conduct themselves with a statesmanship that has challenged the admiration of the world.

Therefore, in this fateful hour, when the future of Ireland trembles in the balance, it is not our desire, Your Eminence, by any word of ours to peril the outcome of those deliberations upon which a world waits with bated breath. Rather, in the true spirit of our Holy Faith, united with our people from every race and every station, our prayers ascend from every altar in the land that God in His wisdom may bring Ireland's misery of seven hundred years to an end, that this most apostolic race among all of God's peoples may receive the reward for what they have done for the Church of America and elsewhere by obtaining the fulfillment of their national aspirations.

And finally, that God may grant you and your colleagues to live to see Ireland's golden age, and find your people even more faithful to their Church in the suburb of their new freedom than ever they were in the years of their exile and expectancy.

Your Eminence's devoted servants in Christ,  
THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF THE UNITED STATES

On the subject of the movement to bring about an international agreement for the limitation of armament the Bishops issued the following statement:

#### STATEMENT ON DISARMAMENT

Following, not merely dutifully, but with a full conviction of its supreme importance, the expressed desire of our Holy Father, Pope Benedict XV., that steps be taken to lift the crushing burden of heavy armaments from the over-burdened shoulders of the peoples and nations of the world, and gratefully recalling the fact that the Father of Christendom first proclaimed the necessity of united action to secure this end, we commend most heartily the spirit and the measures so far adopted by the President of the United States in summoning the representatives of the great nations to meet in Washington in November to discuss and carry into effect a limitation of armaments by all the nations, and we call upon the Catholic people of the United States to set apart Armistice Day, November 11, the day of the opening of the Conference, as a day of special prayer that God's blessing may rest upon the conference and that His Holy Spirit may guide its deliberations toward hastening that era of peace and good will for which the stricken peoples of the earth hope and pray and labor.

#### WELFARE COUNCIL REPORTS

The Bishop regarded their latest meeting one of the most successful they have held since the inauguration of the plan for an annual conference in 1919. His Eminence Cardinal O'Connell called the meeting to order and presided at its several sessions.

Reports of the Most Reverend and Right Reverend chairmen of the several departments of the National Catholic Welfare Council were submitted to the Bishops and approved by them. The Council's program for the coming year and the budgets with which to finance the various activities to be continued or initiated in the course of the next twelve months were adopted. The thanks of the Hierarchy were voted to the various chairmen of the Council's departments for their good work thus far.

Most Rev. Edward J. Hanna, Archbishop of San Francisco, chairman of the Administrative Committee directing the activities of the Council, reported a number of definite and important accomplishments on the part of the organization since the Bishops' last meeting. This report showed that letter on disarmament had been issued by the Administrative Committee in April; that the Catholic position on education had been made known to President Harding and that he had been informed of conditions in the Philippines; that the Council had been officially recognized and consulted by all departments of the Government on religious questions; that the Church's interests had been safeguarded in regulations governing the distribution of sacramental wines, in the tariff bill, and in the immigration legislation.

#### IMPORTANT SERVICES RENDERED

The Secretary of the Navy had given his approbation to Catholic work in Haiti after the subject had been brought to his attention by the Council, Archbishop Hanna reported. His report also recounted the successful efforts that had been made in behalf of bringing foreign students to American colleges, and told of the official sanction obtained through the Council's interposition for the consecration of the graves of Catholic dead overseas. The organized effective labor among immigrants both in this country and in the places of embarkation; the creation of an agency to assist Philippine students who come to this country for higher education; the issuance of a conservative program with respect to moving pictures and the resultant campaign against the circulation and exploitation of indecent films were other topics of the report.

Successful opposition had been exerted by the Council, Archbishop Hanna reported, to the repeal of the law forbidding the transmission through the mails of literature on birth control; the Smith-Towner bill, and the move to reduce the quota of Catholic chaplains in the army and the navy, and had defended the Holy Father's letter on proselytizing in foreign countries; continued the work of gathering historical records of Catholic participation in the war and issued the publication, "American Catholics in the War."

#### PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK SHOW LARGE ATTENDANCE

New York's parochial schools have enrolled more than 100,000 pupils for the fall term, marking the heaviest registration in their history and an increase of 5,000 over last year's figures. There has also been a notable increase in the number of students registered in the Catholic high schools.

Meanwhile the Public school situation confronting the city is said to be the most serious in its history, necessitating the part-time attendance of 10,000 pupils. The "double session" plan has been condemned by Howard W. Budd, director of the Public School Organization, who declares that while the children were in attendance five hours they did not receive five hours instruction. It is estimated that the city will need from 700 to 900 more teachers. The budget of the Board of Education calls for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the salaries of additional teachers, but it is declared that if 900 more are engaged and paid the minimum rate the sum will not be adequate. The amount of money saved to the city as a result of the maintenance of the Parochial school system exceeds ten million dollars annually.

### HOW KLU KLUX SOW RELIGIOUS HATRED

#### VICIOUS FALSEHOODS AGAINST CHURCH AND CATHOLICS CIRCULATED

There seems to be more than one reason for the great secretiveness in the operations of the Ku Klux Klan. One is the fact that there is a certain element which enjoys anything—however trivial—if it be sufficiently secret.

But, too, there is the fact that much of the material sent forth as fact by the energetic Kleagles has no basis in fact at all and can live only in secrecy. Publicity would bring refutation.

#### GET AWAY WITH IT

In other words, the powers that be in the Ku Klux Klan can make any statement under the sun and be certain that the dupes of the order will receive it unscrubbed.

Although William Joseph Simmons, Emperor and Grand Cyclops of the Invisible Empire, has publicly asserted the Klan wages war on "no individual or organization regardless of color, race or creed, and takes no part as an organization in any political or religious controversy," there are various operations secretly carried on that seem not to support this fine attitude.

For instance, hidden among the "selling material" to induce memberships to the Klan the Kleagles have sent out hundreds of thousands of copies of a card headed "Do you know?"

#### WHAT CARD SAYS

This card reads:

"DO YOU KNOW?"

"That the Pope is a political autocrat?"

"That a secret treaty made by him started the war?"

"That he is enthroned and crowned and makes treaties and sends and receives ambassadors?"

"That 116 princes of his government are enthroned in our cities?"

"That he has courts here enforcing the canon law?"

"That he controls the daily and magazine press?"

"That he denounces popular government as inherently vicious?"

"That his canon law condemns Public schools and forbids children to attend them?"

"That popery enthroned in great cities controls politics?"

"That our war industries were placed exclusively in Roman Catholic hands?"

"That no sectarian body or fraternal order but Knights of Columbus were permitted to do war relief work in the army and navy?"

"That Roman Catholics compose one-sixth of our population and hold three-fourths of the public offices, being entrenched in national, State and city governments throughout the country?"

"That they are pouring into our land as immigrants at the rate of 2,000,000 a year?"

"That Knights of Columbus declare they will make popery dominant in the United States?"

"Let us arouse our people and save our country as the beacon light of constitutional liberty and the hope of the world?"

So secretly and insidiously does this order distribute this material there is no chance to refute it.

#### FALSE FOURTH DEGREE

Likewise the Kleagles of the Klan circulate a pamphlet which purports to be the Fourth Degree oath of the Knights of Columbus. This imitation has nothing at all in common with the genuine oath, it has been shown.

This material is circulated through whole realms of regions of the Klan and, according to J. M. McArthur, Kleagle of Tennessee, is of value "among a certain few."

Without the eye we cannot make full use of our limbs, nor without prudence can we practise virtue aright. Prudence is the rudder that directs the course of the vessel; without it we shall make shipwreck of virtue.

## CATHOLIC NOTES

Geneva, Sept. 20.—Pope Benedict has presented a million lire to the Joint International Commission of Red Cross societies here.

The Dutch Minister to the Vatican was the host at a reception at the Grand Hotel, Rome, to commemorate the transformation of Holland's legation from a temporary to a permanent representation.

Rev. Dr. Paschal Robinson, O. F. M., of the Catholic University of America, who was last autumn made Apostolic Visitor to the Holy Land, has returned from Palestine and submitted to the Holy Father a report regarding his work and conditions there.

Dublin, Sept. 16.—Since its establishment a couple of years ago the demands on the Irish missions to China have been incessant. A considerable number of priests have already gone to China. Eightyother Irish priests are about to leave for that remote land.

London, Sept. 12.—Wigan City has elected Councillor Paget, the Catholic representative of St. Patrick's ward in that city, as Mayor. He will be the third Catholic Mayor since the Reformation. Alderman Quinn, a Catholic member of the Municipal Council of Wallasey City, has also been elected Mayor for the coming year. He is the son of Irish-born parents.

Belfast, Sept. 23.—The message of the American Hierarchy addressed to Cardinal Logue and the archbishops and bishops of Ireland "will stir to the depths the hearts of the Irish people" according to a statement given out by the venerable Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland following its reception here last Thursday. The Cardinal is having the message sent to all the members of the Irish hierarchy.

Milan, September 20.—The miracle of the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius occurred yesterday in Milan, after ten thousand persons had repeated their intercessions for forty-two minutes before the Naples Cathedral. The pealing of bells in the city and the firing of cannon from the fort greeted the repetition of the miracle, which has occurred twice each year for more than four hundred years, except on two or three occasions, which it is declared, were marked by grave troubles in Naples. The liquefaction takes place on the first Saturday in May, in the evening; and on September 19, the feast day of the Saint.

Dublin, Sept. 16.—It has been suggested that to secure more speedily from Our Blessed Lord the blessing of peace, a peace offering in the form of a National Eucharistic Shrine be erected as a visible symbol of the gratitude and love of the members of the Irish Eucharistic League to our Divine Lord in the Blessed Sacrament. It is proposed that this Shrine should take the form of a chapel in the future Cathedral of Dublin. If this desire of the members cannot be realized the funds raised will be placed in the hands of the Archbishop of Dublin who will determine what form the Shrine is to take. The initial steps are to be taken forthwith but it is anticipated that it will take years before the Shrine can be actually erected.

London, September 3.—A Catholic ancestry of three hundred years is the proud boast of Father Joseph Zi, S. J., a Chinese Jesuit Father who is paying a brief visit to England. When Father Matteo Ricci, S. J., went out to China in the year 1603 as the first superior of the Jesuits, among the first of his converts was the Chinese gentleman, one Paul Zi, a man of great influence in China. The exalted position of Paul Zi, and the respect in which he was held by the Imperial Court, all worked to the benefit of the Catholic cause, and it was mainly due to him that the Emperor of China favored the new Catholic missions, and extended his favor to the Jesuits. Father Joseph Zi is the direct descendant of Paul Zi, the first of his Catholic ancestors.

Olmouc, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 5.—Some measure of the success of the recent conference between Catholics and Russian Greek Schismatics, with the object of promoting the return of the latter to communion with the Holy See is afforded by the comment of secular newspapers, one of which, Cas, a radical daily, shows alarm at the prospect that the great mass of the Russian people may make their submission to Rome. At the latest meeting of the Russians and Catholics in this city, Monsignor Stojan, Archbishop of Olmouc, presided. There was a general expression of desire and hope for union of the two great religious bodies under the Supreme Pontiff. The Holy Father's latest appeal to the world in behalf of the stricken people of Russia doubtless will give new warmth to the good feeling which has been manifested among a large section of Russian Schismatics.





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LONDON, SATURDAY, O. T. 8, 1921

**SEUMAS MACMANUS' NEW HISTORY OF IRELAND**

Elsewhere in our columns we are publishing an appeal of Seumas MacManus for the support of our readers in regard to his new "History of Ireland." Those who have had the pleasure of hearing Mr. MacManus discuss Irish affairs or who follow his weekly Irish letters, will readily understand that he has the talent, the character and the perspective, needed to compile a courageous, serious, thorough, analytical and sympathetic history of the Emerald Isle. In this undertaking the author has received encouragement and approbation from numerous prominent personages. Among others Cardinal O'Connell writes about it:

"The true history of Ireland, that is to say, the whole truth about Ireland, is today, more than ever, a very necessary thing to know. Indeed, it is the very great question which stands before the English speaking world today.

"That is the work to which Seumas MacManus has set his hand. The positive good and blessed results from such a work, thoroughly well done, I believe will be incalculable.

"He has my most cordial blessing in his efforts to present such a work to an anxious and inquiring world."

We heartily endorse Mr. MacManus' laudable enterprise and recommend it to our readers, whom we feel certain, will be prompted to aid the good work and will write the author at once.

**THE BENEFITS OF CONFESSION**

The Dean of St. Paul's, London, England, Dr. Inge, has recently given expression to a wish which seems worthy of special notice. Like many more leaders of his denomination, he is disturbed by the serious features of modern society and the lack of influence of Protestantism in the direction of souls. To overcome this defect, he advocates that the clergy become competent physicians of the soul and experts, in what he calls, religious psychology. This is what he says:

"I should like to see in every town a highly-trained clerical consultant, to whom it should be a recognized thing that any sick soul should resort, as a matter of course, exactly as we consult a medical specialist. After a few years' experience, such a spiritual physician would have gained so much knowledge, so much skill in diagnosis, and so much judgment in prescribing remedies, that his value as a professional man could not be doubted by anybody. It is, of course, essential that there should be no hocus pocus about his methods; no pretences of possessing supernatural gifts of any kind. His treatment must be rigidly scientific, though the science would be that of a man who believes in the grace of God, in the value of prayer, and in the sanctifying power of the Holy Spirit."

In the true Church of Christ no such void is experienced for there are, in every truth, "in every town highly-trained clerical consultants" to whom "the sick soul may have recourse," namely the priests of the Church, who possess that power of absolving from sins which was conferred by Christ Himself on the

Apostles and their successors in the priesthood. Doubly qualified in virtue of the special grace of their order and also by the lengthy course of study of Moral Theology, preparatory to ordination, the priesthood of the Catholic Church, by Divine commission, fills the want which the Dean experiences in his own communion.

The wisdom of God in bestowing such power on His priests is manifest in the results produced by its exercise and in the way in which it responds to the cravings of the human heart. The effects of confession have been acknowledged by many of our separated brethren. Not, of course, that they have had any experience of such confession as is practised in the Catholic Church, but on those who have had such experience they are aware that such effects are produced; whilst the great gap in Protestant life caused by the absence of confession is brought painfully home to them.

The divine wisdom is shown in the provision made for the unburdening of the heart—especially in regard to matters which are the heart's own secrets and will not be communicated to anyone except under circumstances guaranteeing peace of mind and perfect security. It is shown also in the fact that God has associated the reconciliation of the sinner with an external rite of religion, and one, too, that bears a special stamp of divine authority. Repentance, however sincere, if locked up in the heart, can not breed the peace and tranquility experienced by the penitent when he hears words of absolution which fall upon his ears as though they had descended from Heaven itself. The divine wisdom is manifest also in the restraint put upon the sinner by the obligation of confessing his sins.

The sinner who comes to his confessor under the galling yoke of sin steps forth from the confessional with a delicious sense of breathing the air of freedom. Peace and a sense of renewed hope and strength are the invariable feeling of those who have laid their burden at the feet of God's representative and have come away with a moral assurance of reconciliation with their Maker.

The feeling of a Catholic after confession has not altogether escaped the notice of our Protestant friends. An eminent Protestant, Leibnitz, famous as a philosopher, a jurist, and a theologian, discourses, in his "Systema Theologicum," on confession in a strain which might easily be mistaken for a chapter from some Catholic author.

"Assuredly," he says, "it is a great mercy on the part of God that He has given to His Church the power of remitting and retaining sins, which she exercises through her priests, whose ministry can not be despised without grievous sin. Nor can it be denied that this is an ordinance in every respect worthy of the divine wisdom; and if there be in the Christian religion anything admirable and deserving of praise, assuredly it is this institution, which won the admiration even of the people of China and Japan; for by the necessity of confessing, many, especially those who are not yet hardened, are deterred from sin, and to those who have actually fallen it affords great consolation; inasmuch that I regard a pious, grave and prudent confessor as a great instrument of God for the salvation of souls; for his counsel assists us in governing our passions, in discovering our vices, in avoiding occasions of sin, in making restitution, in repairing injuries, in dissipating doubts, in overcoming despondency, and in fine, in removing or mitigating all the ills of the soul. And if in the ordinary concerns of life there is scarce anything more precious than a faithful friend, what must it be to have a friend who is bound, even by the inviolable obligation of a divine sacrament, to hold faith with us and assist us in our need? And although of old, while the fervor of piety was greater than it is now, public confession and penance were in use among Christians, nevertheless, in consideration of our weakness, it has pleased God to make known to the faithful, through the Church, the sufficiency of a private confession made to a priest; and on this communication the seal of silence is imposed, in order that the confession thus made to God may be placed more completely beyond the reach of human respect."

**FAMINE STRICKEN RUSSIA**

The discussion as to the causes of Russia's plight have for the time ceased; and now only the poignant cry of Russia herself is heard. It is uttered in one Russian word "pomosch," which means "help."

The highly-colored reports of the famine raging in Russia, which have hitherto reached this country, are the sober truth and present the picture of a great population dying horribly, too listless and apathetic from its long starvation even to rebel against its death, too resigned or enfeebled even to steal the food which for a short time at least might stave off death.

War, plague, pestilence, disease and famine have been preying upon a people who, as the door is opened, are found helplessly facing death by hundreds of thousands, and even millions. How widespread the suffering is it is not now possible even to estimate, though a dispatch from official health sources in Moscow puts the number of starving children alone at nine million.

Discussing the frightful conditions that attain in Russia, the Manchester Guardian says: "Our age and our European civilization have never known such wholesale death, and it is scarcely possible now that any relief which is offered can more than touch the fringe of the suffering. It will be the bare fringe only, too, if the politicians, Russian and non-Russian, bicker much more while the starving on the Volga die fast for want of food or, with the horrible food that alone is possible, die slowly. The more need, therefore, to render all support we can to the agencies which are actually at work supplying food and saving life in Russia."

The official famine paper, Pomosch, published in Moscow, depicts conditions which are not simply distressful; they are catastrophic, without equal in history. It is not merely that people in certain areas have only bran, acorns, bark or grass for their daily bread; or that the fields here and there are burned and bare, where only death has reaped a harvest; or that cholera is so prevalent and virulent in a city of less than one hundred and fifty thousand that there are from six hundred to seven hundred cases in a day, with a mortality of 75%; or that locusts have in certain places devoured all that the drought has left. It is that conditions, of which such instances are given, are typical of whole provinces whose populations are fleeing by thousands and tens of thousands, as if the day of wrath had come.

It is not now the time to ask the reason why. In response to this cry of "pomosch," that arises from Russia's woe, there can be but one answering word that can be understood, the word for that virtue which persists when tongues and prophecies and knowledge cease or fail or pass away.

Among the first to answer to that cry and raise his voice on behalf of the starving population of Russia, was our Holy Father, Benedict XV. Writing to Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, His Holiness said in part:

"We are confronted by one of the most frightful catastrophes recorded in history. Incalculable numbers of human beings exhausted by famine and weakened by typhus and cholera are roaming desperately through an arid land, then streaming into the most crowded centers whence they are ousted ferociously by force of arms!

"From the banks of the Volga millions of men, faced by grim death in its worst form, cry piteously for help. These cries of anguish, Your Eminence, have touched Us deeply. Here is a people already tried to the uttermost by the scourge of war—a people marked with the sign of Christ—a people who have always ardently desired to belong to the great Christian fold. Although separated from Us by barriers several centuries have built up, the greater their sufferings, the nearer are they to Our heart.

"Your Eminence, We feel it our duty, notwithstanding Our own poverty, to do the utmost We can to help these children of Ours who are far away. But the greatness of the needs is such that all Nations should unite to come to their help; for no effort, however great, will cope sufficiently with the immensity of the disaster. We invite Your Eminence to use all possible means to persuade the Governments of the different Powers of the necessity of prompt and practical co-operation.

"In these years of woe, the Holy See, faithful to the great and sweet mission, entrusted to It by God, has more than once been heard among the nations entreating and admonishing. If once more then, We come imploring Charity when the echo of Our last exhortations and prayers has not yet died out, it is only because the new afflictions equal and perhaps even surpass the former sufferings.

"Meanwhile all the children of Christ's Church who are scattered over the earth, the rich and poor alike, when they give their offering for their brothers should, full of faith, lift up unto God their prayers that He may deign to succour us and end such a terrible scourge."

The Holy Father's appeal has been formally communicated to all members of the Diplomatic Corps accredited to the Holy See and also to all the Nuncios, Internuncios and Apostolic Delegates representing His Holiness in the various countries. These representatives of the Holy See have communicated with the several committees started in various localities to come to the help of the Russian people so as to apply the Papal initiative with the best possible results.

**CAN'T BE BOTHERED AND HAVEN'T TIME**

By THE OBSERVER

Not only is there no royal road to learning, but there is no easy road to anything that is worth having. We have in Canada a great country; we are only a few millions of people in a vast country of immense, and largely unknown, and unexplored resources. This is an easy country in which to make a living.

Up to the present, there has been little poverty in Canada. In a few of the larger centres of population, there is, from time to time, some unemployment, and some distress. These, however, affect only a small part of the population, even of those large centres; and even of those who are so affected, there are many who may call it their own fault.

Compared with other less fortunate peoples, Canadians have much to be thankful for; and if we manage our affairs at all prudently, there is no reason why we should not maintain the great advantages we have over the peoples of other countries who are crowded together on areas of ground which are very small when compared with our great, wide Canadian spaces.

But several things endanger the advantages we thus enjoy. One of them is the still-growing tendency to herd together in vast numbers in cities and towns. The few figures so far given out of the 1921 census, indicate an undue growth of cities and towns at the expense of the rural districts. I suppose the War and its conditions drew many thousands into the cities and towns, in excess of the ordinary downward flow which has been the course of population changes for many years past. To some extent that was, no doubt, unavoidable. The great impetus given to manufacturing no doubt occasioned an unusually strong flow of population into the towns and cities. And, as effect follows cause, and in its turn becomes the cause of further effects much of the present unemployment and distress may perhaps be thus accounted for. It is the old evil, with an unusual aggravation due to temporary conditions; the towns and cities have grown disproportionately fast.

Another thing which endangers our peculiarly advantageous natural situation, is the growing tendency to "take things easy," as the common phrase has it. Pope Benedict has numbered amongst the plagues which afflict the world today, the love of pleasure, and the dislike for work. The pioneers who laid the foundations of Canada, would surely be astonished if they could see the number of useful, and even profitable, exertions which their descendants dismiss with a careless statement that "they can't be bothered."

Those old pioneers thought themselves lucky if they got a chance to be bothered over matters which might ensure them the security of a good living. But nowadays, if some particular sort of work, though probably profitable, and though not very hard, seems to call for a little more than ordinary care and thought or time or attention, the happy, free and independent Canadian is very likely to tell you he "can't be bothered."

The old Irish folks of the last generation had a humorous but keen thrust for such persons as were always looking for the easy way: "He has a soul above slavery" they used to say. And we have in Canada today altogether too many people who have "a soul above slavery." "They can't be bothered." They want the line of least resistance. They have an inward conviction that they ought to get on well with a minimum of exertion; and, as it is in human nature to imagine that the other fellow has it easy and we have it hard, such persons are usually found to be full of reasons why something should be taken from someone else and given to them.

Then there are the people who "haven't time" There are many of these, and their number, unhappily for Canada, is constantly increasing. One danger which threatens to diminish greatly the natural advantages enjoyed by the Canadian people is, the enormous waste of time by our young people. There is a constantly growing demand for "time off" and the "time off" is, only too often, utterly wasted. No one who was a victim of the "no time" delusion has ever done anything in the world that was worth doing. The way to get on is to use time profitably; not to hurry and scurry through part of one's work, and neglect the rest, in order to have more "time off," to pass in doing nothing.

Rest, of course, is necessary. Reasonable amusement is necessary. But we are in danger of making amusement the chief end of existence. It is not necessary to see all the moving pictures that come to town. It is not necessary to cut an hour here, and an hour there, out of the regular business or working day, to go bumping in an auto over a poor road which we have bumped over a hundred and fifty times already.

Our young men should have more ambition. They should study; read seriously; try to make some use of the peculiar advantages they enjoy in this great country of small population.

**NOTES AND COMMENTS**

**THE CATHOLIC TRUTH CONFERENCE** held in Congress Hall, Montreal, last week, proved as we anticipated, a splendid success. The attendance was large, the quality of the papers and discussions high, and, what is of even greater moment, the spirit of the gathering enthusiastic and optimistic. Winnipeg was, we understand, fixed up as the place of the next Conference. Is it too much to hope that it may become an annual affair?

MUCH AMUSEMENT has been created by the story of a "stolen church" in British Columbia, which was surreptitiously removed from its original site in a deserted settlement and transferred on car and scow to a distant point. It was the property of the Church of England in Canada. Which fact should recall to reflecting Anglicans the innumerable "stolen" churches which, dotted all over England, stand reminders of the "Great Pillage" of the sixteenth century.

TAKEN IN conjunction with the impressions of a noted traveller in Spain as to the real character of the peasantry in that country, quoted in these columns last week, the experiences of a Canadian university man, writing from Paris, as to the home life of France, and quoted in a metropolitan daily, are instructive. "French home life," he writes, "is very simple and refined. I am afraid we in Canada have depended too much for our information and opinions upon the tourists who rush through France and do not see the real country or people at all." That, unfortunately, is true not in regard to France or Spain only, but to every Catholic country. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the entire traditional idea in that regard of the great mass of people on this continent, is based on just such shallow foundation. And the responsibility rests with those who should, if they would, know better. When shall they begin to unlearn?

A BAPTIST "Mission" in Toronto, erected through the instrumentality of an apostate Russian Catholic thirteen years ago, and acclaimed at the time as the instrument which would go far to Protestantize the

"foreign" population of that city, has closed its doors, and put its fittings into storage. The man himself, who is declared to have been highly educated, and of unusual ability, died five years ago. Since then the "mission" has led a precarious existence and having now ceased to exist may take its place among those "extraordinary popular delusions" which have marked the history of Protestantism from the beginning, and which live their little day and sink into oblivion. As for the Toronto Baptists, who espoused the unhappy man, they evidently, judging by the daily papers, have their hands full just now in saving their own skin.

THE CHIEF Methodist institution in Ontario, Victoria College, has had a windfall in the shape of a complete collection, numbering 60 volumes, of first editions of the works of John Wesley, and of books relating thereto. This will give the adherents of that body an opportunity of studying the man himself, and his writings at first hand, and of learning thereby how far removed from the ideals of its founder are those of the Methodism of today. It will also afford them an opportunity of becoming acquainted with John Wesley's peculiar ideas regarding the treatment of the multifarious physical ailments which afflict humanity—for Wesley wrote not on theological topics only, but on physical science as then conceived, on therapeutics, astronomy, and various other subjects.

IT HAS BEEN said of him, indeed, that his range of interest and of intellect seems to have acknowledged no horizon. We take leave to doubt, however, if there is one Methodist in ten thousand today who has any knowledge whatever of Wesley's peculiar ideas as to the treatment of disease, and there is a surprise in store for those who have sufficient interest in the man to give more than a cursory glance at the books on that subject in the collection now in Victoria College. John Wesley was unquestionably a spiritually-minded man, whose soul revolted against the worldliness and materialism of the Anglican Establishment of the eighteenth century, and tried his best to reform it. But the truth is the Reformation had left him a heritage which was too much for him, and, as his "medical" treatises witness, he was not proof against the recrudescence of old pagan superstitions which centuries of Catholic teaching had gone far to dispel, but which with the overthrow of spiritual authority, had come back in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries like an Alpine avalanche. Let those who doubt this make themselves acquainted with his writings on disease.

AT THE meeting of the Presbyterian Synod of Toronto and Kingston, attendants were eloquently reminded that foreign missions are a great aid to Trade; that the missionary opens markets to the merchant and manufacturer of Canada, and that, therefore, it is to the latter's interest to support the missions. That was the great slogan of the "Business and Christianity" campaign, and the Laymen's Missionary Movement in the United States a few years ago. It has been an effective lever also in raising funds for the "evangelization" of South America. But did anyone ever hear of the Twelve Apostles, or of those who for centuries have followed in their footsteps, and carried the Gospel message into every quarter of the globe, appealing for help on such a plea? Rather have they reminded Christians that their treasure was not of this world. But we live in a new age.

**PROTESTANTS MAKING AN INTENSIVE CAMPAIGN AROUND MUNICH**

Berlin.—Reports from Munich state that at the present time many places in the vicinity of that city are being visited by envoys of various non-Catholic sects: Baptists, Methodists, Mennonites, and Adventists, to mention only a few of them.

A favorite trick of the Adventists is to hold "missions" on the open squares of the towns and villages without mentioning the name of their religion. Tracts and writings are offered for sale, and when they are questioned concerning them they endeavor to convey the impression that they are Catholic and intend to further Catholic interests. Not until the very end of the "Mis-

sion" do the people who may have chance to attend learn the true identity of the promoters. The aim seems to be to attract Catholics to these meetings at any cost. Statements which have long since been refuted are revived and almost any means are considered good to win followers.

In Munich proper, where the population is overwhelmingly Catholic, the sectarians had the audacity to put up large posters insulting the Pope and insinuating that the Pope is really anti-Christ. Things reached the point where the Archbishop was compelled to issue an official warning against these religious agitators.

The preachers are men with very little education and culture and there is little probability of their making many proselytes. The archiepiscopal warning was designed to prevent their leading astray weak and credulous souls.

**BOY LIFE**

THE BOY AND HIS SPARE TIME

Adapted from J. S. Kirtley's "That Boy of Yours"

A boy has very little spare time, if he is left to arrange his own schedule. In fact, he will not find time for everything he wants to do. And he certainly will not have time if he does everything he is asked to do. But if a reasonable schedule is worked out for him, he will have enough time on his hands to follow his own bent and look after some of his urgent interests. He will be left to his own resources for a while each day. That is the spare time of which I am especially speaking. After a while he will be in charge of twenty-four hours each day, and he is now getting ready for that responsibility, by taking over a few hours at a time. If he can be helped to make a success of them, there is reason to believe that he can succeed with the whole twenty-four, by and by.

Part of his own time is apt to arrange for itself as he and the other boys drift into their plans for play and no one knows just how it is done. They gravitate together at certain times and places as naturally as blackbirds flock together in the autumn. But I am speaking of the time that is left to his own initiative, when he is out of school and through with his group plays and his chores, especially at the evening hour. Let us say he has three hours, more or less each day, which he can call his own,—exclusive of the Sundays. In one year it would make a great big slice of time for which he is more or less responsible. The fact must be faced, however, that, as he grows older, this is the most perilous time of the whole twenty-four hours—for three reasons. It is the time of day when temptation to all the forms of dissipation is most bold and brazen and persistent; it finds him more relaxed and less on his guard especially in the evening than at any other time of the day.

It is the only time that he can call his very own and, in the mere deciding, it gives a new responsibility which reacts on his whole nature. He shows what it is to him, not so much by the way he does the tasks prescribed by another as by the way he prescribes his own tasks. If he is taught to use it rightly as a boy, his destiny is secure. He cannot be coerced, but the possibilities may be opened to him in a fascinating way by the recital of historical examples. It is surprising to find that many of the celebrated personages in the annals of history accomplished staggering results while yet in boyhood and these are the examples which have such a powerful, definite appeal to the boy.

Some of the spare time can be spent in play, especially in the twilight when he and the other boys get together on the lawn, or in the vacant lot across the street, for a wholesome game. The long winter evenings give a rare opportunity for a variety of things. Instructive play is one of the best things for him and the other members of the family. Fortunate for him if the older members of the family are playful as well as serious in their feelings and know how to give direction to the evening's enjoyment in the form of sympathetic and sensible advice and co-operation. He is always open for that kind of help, for it trains instead of denying his power of choice to him. The right of tactical supervision over all his time must never be surrendered.

When the games and readings are social they develop his sense of social responsibility and train him in

the virtue of sympathy. The more he can do for the benefit of others the more he gets out of it.

The evening's programme must not be exhausting and must not be so exciting as to make him dream of being tomahawked or chased by tigers.

There are other things besides play that he can do in his spare hours. It is a good time for him to ride his hobby if he has one, and if he has not it is a good time for him to hunt one up.

One thing more, and of vast moment: He must be taught to minister in an unselfish way to the needy, and some of his own time ought to be spent that way.

MEN'S COUNCIL CONVENTION LAY AND CLERICAL LEADERS ENTHUSE MASS MEETING

Washington, D. C., September 26.—The call for courageous Catholic leadership in all that makes for the best in national life will be voiced by representative Catholic laymen in all parts of the United States as a result of the inspiration furnished by men high in the councils of the nation and prelates of the church at the annual convention of the National Council of Catholic Men held here last week.

Forty church dignitaries listened to Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts sound that call in an eloquent address delivered to more than two thousand laymen who gathered at the great mass meeting in the Catholic University.

"The time has come," said Senator Walsh, "for the laity to take its own place in the work of service; in the work of giving; in the work of doing, here in the United States. It is a difficult undertaking; it is a tremendous responsibility. It is easily misunderstood; it is easily misrepresented, but no man ever accomplished anything in his life without courage, and no cause ever succeeded that was led by a band of cowards."

"This movement must first of all have the unqualified, enthusiastic support of our spiritual leaders, our God-given guides, the hierarchy of the Church. It must be another army in their pioneer work in America for the promotion of principle."

The meeting, which voiced the sentiments of assembled delegates, reiterated at various phases of the convention held in the Willard Hotel, also was addressed by Archbishop Edward J. Hanna of San Francisco, chairman of the administrative committee of the National Catholic Welfare Council, Bishop Joseph Schrembs of Cleveland, chairman of the Department of Lay Organizations, and Admiral William S. Benson, K. S. G.

Admiral Benson spoke on behalf of the Catholic laymen of the United States. "If, a year hence," he declared, "it can be said that the Catholic manhood of this country is truly mobilized under the direction of the hierarchy, it will be unnecessary for us to assemble in small groups at any place in this broad land of ours to register our protests against actual or contemplated violation of our birthright and heritage."

Archbishop Hanna blamed the modern drift of education toward materialism as the fundamental cause for the present unrest.

"It is gratifying tonight that we have with us one who has not feared to raise his voice in the Senate of the United States to declare that Ireland as well as other nations has the right to be free."

BISHOP SCHREMS' SERMON

It is an auspicious beginning that you are making for this meeting of yours which should be pregnant of great things for God, for the Church and for country. You are asking me for a message, a message that you might carry into the very depths of your souls, and to point to you the pathway of successful work.

Oh, how often Church history has illustrated this fact, to the detriment of the Church militant upon earth! How often we have seen the human element of the Church sink down to the lowest level, because the enemies of the Church were alert, were organized, unified, had a plan, and followed that plan consistently, and therefore a small but well organized and well conscious body was able to beat into submission and to tread down the phalanx of the Church militant upon earth, which was not organized, but each man walking his own way and caring naught for the great work going along to the glory of the Church at large!

Need I go back, for instance, to but little more than one hundred years, and in Germany we see a small band of atheists, haters of God and religion, because they believed that God and religion stood in the way of the realization of their dreams, of their ambitions, of their passions, and this conscious band of men were able to influence public opinion in Germany and in Austria. They succeeded in grappling to themselves the power of legislation, and they almost wiped out the Church in both of these countries.

ATTACKS BY ORGANIZED ENEMIES

And only just the other day the Honorable Mr. James Beck, a member of the American Bar Association, in the city of Cincinnati, at their great convention, perhaps in many respects one of the most notable conventions of the whole year, comprising as it does the legal lights of the bar and the bench of the whole United States, this learned gentleman stood before that association of thinking men, men who held in their hands the statistics of crime and the statistics of immorality, and he pointed out to them with a clarity that made them with a striking and overwhelming force, these five evils enunciated by Pope Benedict as the real diagnosis of the world today, and taking up one after the other of these five specifications he bid them up with such an array of facts taken from our contemporary American life as might shock our country today into a realization of the real conditions. I hope to God that this speech, this wonderful address of the Honorable James Beck may be printed and spread broadcast by the millions through our country, so that not only may that convention of legal rights have been shocked into an understanding of the actual conditions, but the people at large of our country may have their eyes opened to what we are confronted with.

I will give you only a few of his specifications. For instance, he tells us that in a short period of about six years, crime, serious crime, indictable crime, has increased in such huge proportions that the channels of the Federal courts of the United States today are choked with the volume of criminal cases, and are not able to dispose of them. In 1914, I believe, there were some ten thousand cases, criminal cases, before the Federal courts of the United States. Today, in 1921, there are over 70,000 criminal cases awaiting action of the Federal courts of the United States, and the man is not living that has dared to approach the task of giving us the statistics of our State criminal courts. These are only the statistics of the Federal courts of the United States.

NEEDS OF THE HOUR

What do we need? What do we want? Gentlemen, I will tell it to you in two words. What we need now, in the stress of present day conditions, is, first of all, a compact and intelligent union of all Catholic men and Catholic women, filled to the brim with the enthusiasm of their holy faith, conscious of their strength and power as the army of the Lord, and thoroughly disciplined to effective organized work, under the guidance and the leadership of the Divinely constituted Hierarchy of the Church, which has been placed by the Holy Ghost to govern the Church of God. That is the first need.

And the second need is an intelligent, strong, vigorous Catholic press, alive to all the great questions of the day, and ready to give the lesson of this wonderful body of men and women to the furthestmost corners of our lives, into every Catholic home, to bring that message home to every mother's son of the Catholic Church of the United States of America. That is what we need, and that is why you are gathered here today. You have come to be the seed germ of the nucleus, to be the seed of enthusiastic, Catholic laymen filled with the knowledge and the love of the Holy Catholic faith and ready to do the work of the Lord.

States of America. That is what we need, and that is why you are gathered here today. You have come to be the seed germ of the nucleus, to be the seed of enthusiastic, Catholic laymen filled with the knowledge and the love of the Holy Catholic faith and ready to do the work of the Lord.

PRIEST-SCIENTIST CAUSING STIR

COMMON LANGUAGE ROOT OF PRIMITIVE RACES PROVEN

Vienna.—Father Wilhelm Schmidt of St. Gabriel's training college for missionaries near Vienna, has made philological and ethnological discoveries that have been creating something of a sensation in intellectual circles.

Dr. William Oehl, a professor of the University of Fribourg, in Switzerland, has been making a study of the epoch-making researches of this priestly scientist and has just published his conclusions in the Contemporary Review of Frankfurt. According to Dr. Oehl, Father Schmidt's discoveries are a scientific achievement of the highest importance to the Christian religion.

Our Holy Father, Pope Benedict XV., gloriously reigning, in an allocution pronounced on the eve of Christmas day of this past year, sounded the note of warning of five great evils that eat away the life of the nations of the world, and he signalled them as a revolt against all authority, human and Divine, as the rising up of man against man, brother against brother, a fratricidal class hatred, a strange and abnormal aversion to work, which is the law of life, an insatiable thirst and desire for the pleasures of the senses which degrade and stifle and kill, and last, but not least, the death of materialism which throttles and kills the spiritual ideals and aspiration of man, for which he was created.

PERSISTENT STUDENT

At the same time, the Indo-Germanic single languages form the western coast of Africa, down to the Philippines from the Himalaya to Tasmania, belong to one large family with regard to their languages, the common origin of which is to be found in the idioms and dialects of savage and semi-savage tribes. Father Schmidt has furnished the most convincing scientific proof of this matter.

Based upon Father Schmidt's discoveries, the scientist, Konrad, quite recently, traced the relationship existing between the Indian languages and those of further India with the languages of Indo-China.

TASMANIA'S ANCIENT LANGUAGE

Another great result of Father Schmidt's important researches is to have thrown a light upon the languages spoken in Australia. Until recently next to nothing was known about them. Difficulties with regard to these studies were the greater because the scientists engaged in studies of this kind only took up some of these languages. In this way, only inadequate, insufficient results existed, which often were contradictory, concerning whole domains of languages.

Just as important as Father Schmidt's philology statements are his researches in ethnology and their results. Atheist scientists are trying to convey the idea of a primitive man's lack of religion. According to their doctrines, religion is a product of a larger human imagination in which the best-like primitive man is said to have been wanting. Religion, therefore, is said to be something subsequent, originating in human nature, not innate, and transmitted to posterity by researches made by the primitive man.

PYGMY RACES MONOTHEISTS

In a succession of large works, the priestly scholar of St. Gabriel now is demonstrating that the

pygmy races of the interior of Africa, of South Africa, South Asia and of the South Sea, all belonging to the primitive races of mankind, possess a pure monotheism, and, it is quite amazing to observe, a high moral philosophy which includes the practice of monogamy. He especially studies—from a scientific point of view—the religion of the autochthones of Southeast Australia, proving irrefutably that monotheism is the most ancient manifestation of all human religion.

FATHER FRASER'S CHINA MISSION FUND

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

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

A Burse of \$5,000 will support a student in perpetuity. Help to complete the Burses.

Gratefully yours in Jesus and Mary.

J. M. FRASER.

QUEEN OF APOSTLES BURSE

Previously acknowledged \$2,142 80

ST. ANTHONY'S BURSE

Previously acknowledged \$1,239 15

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION BURSE

Previously acknowledged \$2,611 44

R. C. S. 2 50

Mrs. F. J. Woodard, Colgate 1 00

COMPORTEUR OF THE AFFLICTED BURSE

Previously acknowledged \$982 50

ST. JOSEPH, PATRON OF CHINA, BURSE

Previously acknowledged \$2,683 69

BLESSED SACRAMENT BURSE

Previously acknowledged \$928 05

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER BURSE

Previously acknowledged \$295 80

HOLY NAME OF JESUS BURSE

Previously acknowledged \$239 00

HOLY SOULS BURSE

Previously acknowledged \$1,116 75

A Friend, Port Lambton 2 00

LITTLE FLOWER BURSE

Previously acknowledged \$695 84

Friend of Souls in Purgatory, Stratford 5 00

T. F. Williams, Hamilton 5 00

T. & F. Williams, Hamilton 1 00

SACRED HEART LEAGUE BURSE

Previously acknowledged \$1,899 07

In memory of mother 1 00

A Friend, Petrolia 3 00

Mrs. F. J. Woodard, Colgate 1 00

Nellie Cavanagh, Williamsstown 5 00

States of America. That is what we need, and that is why you are gathered here today. You have come to be the seed germ of the nucleus, to be the seed of enthusiastic, Catholic laymen filled with the knowledge and the love of the Holy Catholic faith and ready to do the work of the Lord.

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

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THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

ON THE TRAIL

Canadians cannot too often learn of the magnificence and grandeur with which our vast Dominion is adorned. It occurred to our readers while portraying to our readers the great necessity of carrying on with noted zeal the missionary work so necessary in many parts, it would be of distinct advantage to hear from the men in the field who can give us a detailed account of the missionary life of those who are promoting the interests of the kingdom of God among our pioneers. We can follow them on the trail, understand their difficulties and incidentally learn more and more about Canada itself.

Our first missionary story of this class comes from the far-famed Rockies, and though we withhold, at the request of the writer himself, the name of the missionary, the account will lose none of its stirring interest for all our readers. The account opens with a description of the district.

STYLE AND EXTENT OF COUNTRY

My district extends along the C. P. R. from Revelstoke east to Alberta—roughly 150 miles. From Golden, on main line of the C. P. R., south to Windermere—about 100 miles; from Revelstoke south to within 12 miles of Nelson—about 150 miles. This gives me, approximately, a district 150 by 150 miles. It takes in three distinct and parallel mountain ranges, separated by rivers, valleys and lakes, including the Windermere, Arrow, Slocan, Trout and Kootenay Lakes, bodies of water, ranging in size from 15 miles by 2 miles to 150 miles by 5 miles. In these valleys we have several scattered ranches, and in the mountains many mining camps where copper, lead, silver and zinc are produced in greater or lesser quantities, according to the nature of the mine and the condition of the metal markets. As a rule, the country is hilly, but in many places the land is fairly level.

COMMUNICATION

On the main line travel is easy and comfortable, as we have two or three transcontinental trains each way daily, but no highway for autos, etc.

On the Arrow Lakes there is a tri-weekly steamship service (C. P. R.) and no highway. In the Windermere Valley, i. e., south of Golden, a bi-weekly train service with a good road. On the Kootenay Lake a daily C. P. R. boat service, but no roads. On the Slocan Lake a tri-weekly boat service and no highway. On the Trout Lake no regular service and no highway. From Noksop, on the Arrow Lake, to Kaslo on Kootenay Lake, a distance of 80 miles, a tri-weekly C. P. R. train and no highway. In a word, the highway system in my

district consists of a number of disconnected links and a very poor train and boat service. We have to be very careful not to miss connections or face long walks and carry a heavy grip.

MISSION CHURCHES AND STATIONS

In this district there are 9 small churches, the largest about 50 by 80 feet. My largest congregation, of about 14 families, is in Kaslo. Most of these churches are in fairly good condition and tolerably well equipped. Two of them have come into existence recently and I can see where a couple more are urgently needed. Besides these miniature parishes I have probably 50 stations scattered over the district, ranging in size from one individual to several families.

THE PEOPLE AND THEIR OCCUPATIONS

They are a very cosmopolitan lot—from true-born Canadians to Ruthenians, who are, of course, of another rite. I have Scottish, Irish, English, Americans, French-Canadians, French from France, Italians, Germans, Austrians, Bohemians, Slavs, etc., etc. They are engaged in mining, lumbering, saw-mill work, farming, trapping, road-making and every kind of general work. The people are as a rule very versatile and can take their place at anything. Many are railroad section men. The nature of the country makes them all handy men and its newness demands that to make a living they take whatever work is offered.

THE FAITH

The people may roughly be classed as church and non-church goers. The former we may subdivide into strict, easy and careless. The strict are just as strict as any in the East and make great sacrifices to hear Mass and receive the Sacraments. The easy and careless are what the words imply and are the religiously happy-go-lucky type. The non-church goers do not go, and as a rule do not intend to go and will not go, no matter what be the missionary's efforts. These have their own ideas of churches, clergymen, etc., and to their way of thinking the world would be perhaps better without such appendages. Socialism and other isms are common and radical here. On the whole Faith is at a low ebb, but in spots very strong and indicating good things to come.

CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK

Donations may be addressed to: Rev. T. O'Donnell, President Catholic Church Extension Society 67 Bond St., Toronto.

Contributions through this office should be addressed:

EXTENSION, CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE London, Ont.

DONATIONS

Previously acknowledged \$4,728 40 B. McH. 5 00 A Friend, Petrolia 2 00 MASS INTENTIONS E. G. P., Ottawa 4 00 Mrs. M. Dobson, Chicago 1 00

Canada's Big Need Is a rugged dependable long-lived line of motor trucks to cope with her tremendous areas and to increase her transportation and rapid delivery facilities. RUGGLES TRUCKS Meet the need, because they are the outcome of experience gained in years of successful motor truck manufacture. "There's a Ruggles for every purpose." RUGGLES MOTOR TRUCK CO. LTD. LONDON - ONTARIO "Canada's largest exclusive truck builders."

Votive Candles We can offer Votive Candles at the following Extremely LOW PRICES F. O. B. London Toronto Hamilton Windsor F. O. B. Sarnia L.B. F. O. B. Ottawa Montreal Quebec L.B. F. O. B. Halifax St. John L.B. F. O. B. Winnipeg L.B. 18's..... 16 1/2c. 17c. 17 1/4c. 17 1/2c. 18c. 20's..... 22's..... 25's..... 28's..... 32's..... 36's..... 17c. 17 3/4c. 18c. 18c. 19c. These are full weight (16 oz.) Candles. TERMS—30 days' net from date of shipment. Put up in 40 lb. cases—strongly wired. ORDER NOW, as these prices are for a limited time only. The Catholic Record, London, Ont.

SIX

FIVE MINUTE SERMON

BY REV. WILLIAM DEMOUY, D. D.

TWENTY-FIRST SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST

OUR DEBT TO GOD

"Have patience with me and I will pay thee all." (MAT. XVIII, 23.)

In the Gospel of this Sunday we read the parable of the king who had many servants whom he called together, requesting them to pay him what they owed him.

We are all debtors to the one great Master, God. We owe Him for what we are and for what we have, and also for what we expect Him to give us.

Now, we are debtors to God for all we have. The fact that we must labor to make use of many of God's gifts does not fully repay Him for them; does it not rather make us greater debtors to Him, since He allows us to apply His gifts to the world, to our individual needs and pleasures?

God has promised us blessings incomparably greater than any we can acquire in life. He has promised us an eternity of bliss and at a very little cost to us, when we take everything into consideration.

No single devotion in the Church next to the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass has such universal appeal as the Rosary. It has been called the layman's breviary, the unlettered man's prayer book, the popular manual of piety.

In times of stress and trial pious folk fall back upon their beads for their consolation, their strength, and their inspiration. In times of national crisis in the ages of faith the leaders of the faithful set forth a proclamation for the people to say their beads.

It is a sad but true fact that the devil has managed, especially in modern times, to get people to use for wrong ends the greatest of their gifts from God.

darkness, and, turning himself into an angel of light, illumines the darkness for them.

But to come to a more ordinary class of people. Can you fail to be struck with amazement, to say the least, if you stand on a street corner in a modern city and notice the people who pass by?

Whatever we are, whatever we have, we owe all to God. Let us render Him our thanks and use our gifts for Him.

THE MONTH OF THE ROSARY

The month of the Rosary is with us once again. To the fervent Catholic every month is the month of the Rosary, for the beads are an integral part of Catholic devotion.

At other seasons of the year the Rosary is recited in private. In October it becomes a public devotion in our churches.

No Catholic may take upon himself the responsibility of entering his child at a non-Catholic school without violation of a solemn law of the Church.

As is not unnatural, the Catholic Church which possesses the distinction of being the only one within the boundaries of London City, has a history behind it which bears retelling when occasion arises.

As is not unnatural, the Catholic Church which possesses the distinction of being the only one within the boundaries of London City, has a history behind it which bears retelling when occasion arises.

They also serve who only stand and wait. They serve better, however, who kneel and pray. They serve mightiest who during their month of October offer up their Rosary day by day that God through the sweet influence of His Blessed Mother may lead the world back to Himself.

CATHOLIC PARENTS AND CATHOLIC SNOBS

The story is told that a certain Catholic father suddenly withdrew his son from a Catholic High School. He had expressed no dissatisfaction with the institution, and the boy himself was exceedingly loath to leave his Catholic surroundings for the atmosphere of a non-Catholic private school.

This man was the son of an honest, hard-working, God-fearing Irishman who began his career in the United States as a day-laborer. The immigrant was a valuable citizen; his son was a parasitic snob.

I am not unaware that now and then in quarters otherwise sincerely Catholic, the notion is entertained that fashion and social ambitions advise certain non-Catholic schools, public or private, rather than Catholic.

There is no other answer. The law of the Church is plain. The duty of the Catholic father is plain. And let this be noted, now that the children are going back to school: no Catholic may take upon himself the responsibility of entering his child at a non-Catholic school without violation of a solemn law of the Church.

THE MASS HOUSE AT MOORFIELDS

THE OLD AND NEW: A PAGE OF HISTORY

As is not unnatural, the Catholic Church which possesses the distinction of being the only one within the boundaries of London City, has a history behind it which bears retelling when occasion arises.

In this curious composite manner the new St. Mary's, Moorfields, preserves the tradition of London's penal mission, and of its Vicar Apostolic, Pro-Cathedral, being the Apostolic Pro-Cathedral, being the Apostolic Pro-Cathedral, being the Apostolic Pro-Cathedral.

The first record of a Mass-house at Moorfields occurs in 1740, when there appear to have existed two secret places for hearing Mass, known to the world outside as "Messrs. Brown & Thompson's."

Catholic reader may be sceptical on this point) was also made to divert suspicion.

From the "Penny Hotel" at Moorfields a number of priests were taken to be "dealt with according to the law."

In 1791 the Catholic population of Moorfields was 4,200. In 1816 it had risen to 12,700, and was served by four priests.

In 1820 the church, with its fluted marble pillars, the gift of Pope Pius VII., and the famous fresco painting, the Crucifixion by Signor Aglio, triumphantly opened its doors to the public, Catholic and non-Catholic.

Moorfields had the founder of the Province Row Night Refuge—Dr. Gilbert—for its rector previous to the late Canon Fleming, whose connection with the church began (as assistant priest) at that period.

Yet Moorfields remains to guard a noble tradition in a very living present—for London City is a teeming parish in the day-time, and the doors of the "Massing house" in Eldon Street stand open, and the traditional invitation is there.—The Universe.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 16.—PRIESTS' HEROISM WHEN EXPLOSION KILLS WORKERS

Philadelphia, September 16.—Four priests provoked admiration by their acts of heroism when a gigantic still filled with naphtha under high pressure exploded at the plant of the Atlantic Refining Company here last Wednesday, causing the death of eleven men and the injury of twenty-seven others.

The men who lost their lives were caught in a flood of burning oil. Several leaped from the top of the still sixty-five feet, only to fall in a lake of flaming naphtha.

The priests were sitting in a room in the parish house adjoining the Church of St. Gabriel.

"Come on!" Father Schulte shouted to his companions. "Men must have been killed in that explosion! I saw them right in the path of the flame!"

"Without waiting to put on their hats, the four priests dashed downstairs into an automobile and went full speed to the gates of the plant. They attempted to drive through, but being stopped by the guards, they jumped from their machine and before the guards could stop them dashed into the plant several minutes ahead of the city firemen.

CRIPPLED WITH RHEUMATISM

Then She Took "FRUIT-A-TIVES" And Has Been Well Ever Since



MADAM SLOOT

PERTH JUNCTION, N.B., Jan. 22nd, 1920

"For many years, I was a great sufferer from Indigestion, Constipation and Rheumatism. My stomach was weak and gave me constant distress, while Rheumatism in my joints made me almost a cripple.

Then I tried "Fruit-a-tives" and at once that fruit medicine helped me. Soon the Constipation and Indigestion were relieved and the Rheumatism began to go away, and in a few months entirely disappeared.

Mrs. CLARA SLOOT, 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa

What a man does for the love of God, he does differently.

TEA - COFFEE

Finest Importations always in stock at lowest market prices. Samples and quotations sent promptly upon application. Special attention given to requirements of institutions.

Kearney Brothers, Limited

TEA - COFFEE. IMPORTERS and SPECIALISTS 33 St. Peter Street Established 1874 Montreal, Que.

HOTEL TULLER DETROIT, MICH.

L. W. Tullen President

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Large Information Rack in Lobby

Circulars Free



600 Rooms 600 Baths \$2.50 up, Single \$4.50 up, Double Agents Sample Rooms \$5.00 per Day

HEADQUARTERS IN DETROIT FOR Old Colony Club Detroit Automobile Club Motion Picture Exhibitor's Association Detroit Transportation Club Table D'Hote Dinner \$1.50 and \$1.75 Business Men's Lunch 75c. Cafe A La Carte. Cafeteria Men's Grille

Buy Hallam Furs By Mail

Direct From "Trapper To Wearer"



It doesn't matter where you live in Canada, so long as His Majesty's mail will reach you, you can wear the latest styles and highest quality in fur coats or sets.

All HALLAM Fur garments are high quality and wonderful value for the money—you can obtain them from me direct by mail at much lower prices than any furs elsewhere of the same quality—every HALLAM Fur garment is guaranteed.

Hallam Furs are an Economy

It used to be thought that furs were rather a luxury, but now the economical buyer has discovered that furs are a genuine economy as well as a necessity.

Hallam Furs less than Half Price

You can obtain HALLAM furs this year at less than half the price that they were sold at last year. This is due partly to the drop in the price of raw skins, and to the fact that, as usual, I bought our furs at the very lowest bids in the prices.

Why I Can Sell at Such Low Prices

In the first place, I buy the skins direct from the Trappers and Indians for cash, and am the largest cash buyer of furs in Canada.

Another big advantage is you can see the furs in your own home and can examine them at your leisure without being influenced by anxious sales clerks.

If HALLAM furs do not please you in any way, you can simply send them back at my expense, and I will cheerfully return your money—you are not out one single cent.

You can be sure of satisfaction when you buy by mail from me. That is my guarantee.

Address in full as below: John Hallam Limited Dept. 452 TORONTO



NOVELTY MUSKRAT COAT Deep, heavily furled natural Northern Canada Muskrat skins, well matched, 6 inches long with extra DRESS, CAFE COLLAR, bell cuffs in reverse effect and three stripe reverse border, full belt. The lining is fancy figured silk poplin, finished with fancy pouch pockets, silk elastic loops and fur buttons. Supplied in sizes 34 to 44 bust measure. \$4.11 PRICE Delivered to you \$182.50



JOHN HALLAM

FREE HALLAM BOOK OF FUR FASHIONS

It contains over 300 illustrations of beautiful fur coats and sets that are the latest styles from all fashion centres. Most of the illustrations are from photographs of living people wearing the furs, but no picture could ever reproduce the wonderful beauty and value of Hallam furs.

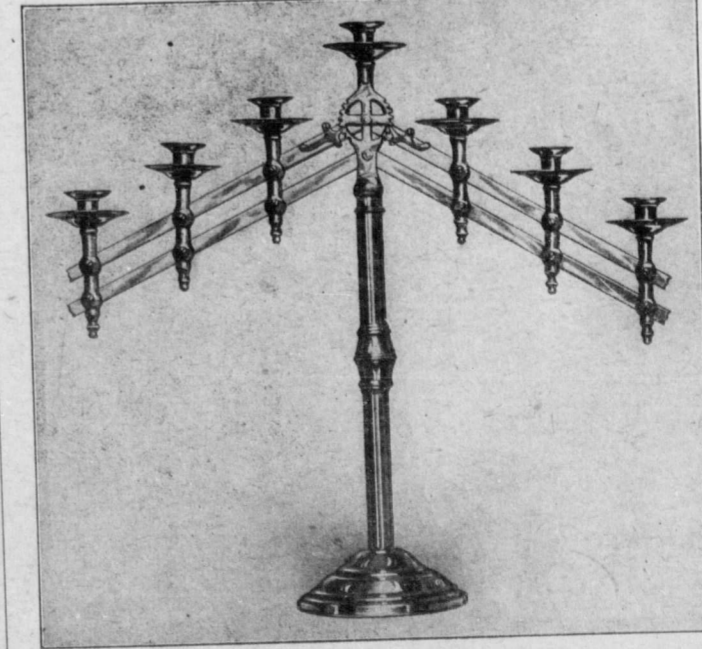
Adjustable Candelabra

with extension shank giving two heights, 3 and 6 inches from base. This Candelabrum is of polished Brass and of very solid construction. It is both a utility and an ornament for the altar.

DIMENSIONS: Greatest Height, 32 inches Greatest Width, 38 inches

PRICE PER PAIR \$40.00 5% Discount for Cash

Serre-Grenier OTTAWA, CANADA



CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

WHY DID YOU LEAVE THE FARM?

"Why did you leave the farm, my lad? Why did you bolt and leave your dad? Why did you beat it off to town..."

tion of this plea, it became second nature to him to aspire at every moment to this high spiritual estate. Resolutions cost us dearly, perhaps, because they break us of habits which are a part of us...

spread and deeper devotion to Mary which has, ever since, been so mighty a power against the forces of public and private evil. Armed with the Rosary of Mary, the faithful children of the Church have stood a solid and invincible phalanx against the assaults of the multitudinous agents of hell...

Surpassing all others in general excellence--

"SALADA"

is enjoyed by millions of devoted friends Black, Green or Mixed Blends. Sealed packets only.

set his heart upon becoming a Catholic priest and saw tears stood in the eyes of my Jewish friend. "You seem to be touched by this letter," I said.

KU KLUX DENOUNCED BY JUDGE

New York, September 17.—Members of the federal grand jury of this district, acting under instructions of Judge William B. Shepherd, a Florida jurist now sitting in the United States District court here, are receiving information of the organization, purposes and practices of the Ku Klux Klan.

Why Not Make Your Will?

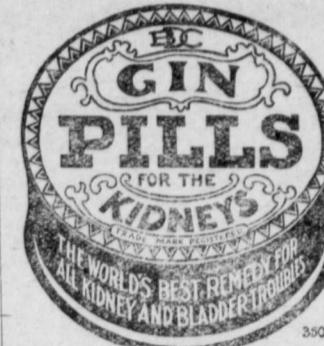
It is a business arrangement which we should not neglect, and it is a simple matter. If you should accidentally be killed without making your will, your estate might be distributed contrary to your wishes.

Capital Trust Corporation

No soaring of genius can ever get beyond the jurisdiction of the true, the beautiful and the good.

Solve This Puzzle

Grid puzzle with numbers 1-9 and instructions: "Choose Your Own Prize. \$100 in CASH. And Thousands of Other Prizes."



DON'T CUT OUT A Shoe Boil, Capped Hock or Bursitis FOR ABSORBINE. ABSORBINE, JR., for marking, the antiseptic liniment for Boils, Bruises, Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Ailurs Pain and Inflammation.

Gu-Solvo Dissolves GOITRE

Write for free Booklet 2, which tells how a Monk's Famous Medicine will dissolve your goitre at home. Taken inwardly—acts through the blood—operation unnecessary. One bottle has shown remarkable results. Write to-day.

LONDON OPTICAL CO.

Have Your Eyes Examined. Dominion Savings Building, Richmond St. Phone 6180.

Advertisement for John Hallam Limited, featuring a large illustration of a fur and the text: "There is BIG MONEY IN TRAPPING when you ship your RAW FURS".

MASS CARDS ASSORTED—4 DESIGNS

Advertisement for Mass Cards, featuring a large illustration of a tree and the text: "IN LOVING MEMORY At the Request of The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass will be Offered For the Repose of the Soul of Priest".

THE CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Ont.

RESOLUTIONS

Nowadays men laugh when they speak about making resolutions. It may be because of a kindly humor which really does not intend to ridicule the idea, but it undoubtedly has a bad effect on those who listen...

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS 'TIS OCTOBER

When the leaves of the forest are changing to red, And the Rosary sounds for the living and dead; When seed-wheat for next harvest is scattered around, And the green turns to gray on the sod-covered ground.

MONTH OF THE ROSARY

For the devoted children of the Mother of God the month of October holds a charm which is not less potent than that of the month of May. In October, as in May, Mary seems to draw nearer to her children and to enfold them tenderly to her spotless breast.

TROUBLESOME GIRLS

A director of a large business establishment recently spoke of the unfortunate temperament of some young women employed in his office. One stenographer, particularly, had given him a great deal of trouble.

CORDIALITY

A JEW EDUCATES CATHOLIC BOY FOR THE PRIESTHOOD. Some time ago the Editor of The Antidote was conversing with one of his spiritual subjects on the train from Peekskill to New York concerning Street Preaching, expressed the earnest hope that some day the Friars of the Atonement would imitate the original Friars of Saint Francis in this regard.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

Sunday, October 2.—The Feast of the Holy Guardian Angels. Monday, October 3.—St. Gerard, abbot, a holy recluse, who was born of a noble family of Namur and when a young man, sent on an important mission to the court of France.

RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS IN PALESTINE

The Report of the High Commissioner for Palestine for the year which ended June 30, 1921, should do something to alleviate the anxiety which many have undoubtedly felt concerning religious matters in the Holy Land.

RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS IN PALESTINE

London, Eng.—A Catholic ancestry of three hundred years is the proud boast of Father Joseph Zi, S. J., a Chinese Jesuit Father who is paying a brief visit to England.

RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS IN PALESTINE

The Report of the High Commissioner for Palestine for the year which ended June 30, 1921, should do something to alleviate the anxiety which many have undoubtedly felt concerning religious matters in the Holy Land. He deals, of course, only with the action of the Government, but so far is reassuring. He assures us that in such matters "the most complete liberty prevails."

A NEW HISTORY OF IRELAND

SEUMAS MACMANUS ASKS FOR SUPPORT

For upwards of three years past I have been engaged in compiling a work that has been long and sorely needed, a new popular history of Ireland...

As it will take a very large sum to publish the book, I have asked and readily got the support of a number of ardent Irish lovers...

Now, before committing myself to the printing of the work I want to make very earnest appeal to the host of lovers of Ireland among the readers of this newspaper...

Will such good people please drop me a line right now, while it is in their mind? Write me at P. O. Box 1300, New York City...

The price of the book when published will be \$6.00; but to those who help by bespeaking their copies now a reduced price of \$5.00 will be charged.

I feel easily confident that a goodly number of ardent Irish-blooded readers will gladly respond in order to make the publication possible.

In anticipation I thank both the Editor and his warm-hearted readers.

SEUMAS MACMANUS, P. O. Box 1300, New York, N.Y.

OBITUARY

MRS. ELIZABETH MEERS

After a long period of failing health, death at last claimed Mrs. Eliza Meers as his own. She passed away at the home of her daughter Mrs. Elizabeth Sullivan, Allumette Island, Que., on Sept. 21st. The funeral, held at Chapeau, was conducted by Rev. A. M. Renaud, P.P., assisted by Rev. Father Harrington. It was attended by a large number of friends and neighbors...

"Odd Amount" Bonds at Special Prices

To those who wish to invest small amounts we can offer a wide selection of "Odd Amount" Bonds ranging in denomination from \$100 upwards. These bonds are issued by sound Canadian Municipalities and are the unsold balances of larger issues.

They are offered at special prices, affording unusually high interest returns. Just how attractive these interest rates are, you will see by writing for our "Odd Amount" list.

Wood, Gundy & Co. Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, C.P.R. Building, Saskatoon, New York, London, Eng.

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA ORIGINAL CHARTER 1864

Train the Young Idea

Commence early to teach your child the purpose of a bank. Open a savings account for them and get them interested in the pass book.



Branches and Connections Throughout Canada. British and Foreign Correspondents in All the Principal Cities of the World.

Fourteen Branches in Middlesex and Elgin Counties

Every step we take in the kingdom of grace we necessarily sink much lower in our own esteem.

SCHOOL OUTFIT GIVEN TO BOYS AND GIRLS



17 different prizes in this big school outfit, and you get them all without paying a cent. A big, sturdy, brass-bound three school cases, 2 ink tablets, 2 make 3 bottles of ink, a big drawing book, a box of four, in colored or yellow, 3 Charlier's Copying Scribbles, 25 Poptail Songs, Game sheet for Chess, Checkers, Authors, Dominoes, Go man Prison Puzzle, 200 cards, a beautiful Pencil Box, Two-page Memo Pad, 12 beautiful colored and picture cards, 6 Drawing Pins, Ink and Pencil Eraser, First-class ball point pencils with pocket clip, 7 sheets of 500 neatly colored transfers, 10 pictures altogether. A 12-inch ruler, The entire complete outfit of 17 different prizes given for selling only \$5.00 worth of our Magnificent Holy Catholic Pictures, beautiful mounted religious subjects, including Guardian Angel, Madonna, Sacred Heart of Mary and many others. Splendidly printed on fine art paper in rich, gorgeous colors. Size 11x14 inches at 15c, and 16x20 inches at 25c. You can sell these exquisite pictures in every good Catholic home. Send no money—we trust you. Just write, saying you want to extra big school outfit. We will send the pictures, postpaid. Don't wait, do it now! The Gold Medal Co., 22nd year in business, Catholic Picture Dept. C. 147-C-311 Jarvis St., Toronto.

TEACHERS WANTED

TEACHERS wanted for Catholic Separate schools, Fort William, Ont., holding second class Ontario certificates. Salary \$850 per annum. Duties to commence September, 1921. Apply to G. P. Smith Secretary, Room 11, Murray Block, Fort William, Ont. 2259-17.

WANTED an English teacher holding a second class professional certificate for a primary class. Salary offered, minimum \$600 maximum \$1,100. Apply to W. J. Powell, Sec., Box 1083, Sudbury, Ont. 2213-17.

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WANTED cook and room maid for Catholic Rectory in an Ontario town. Must be experienced. Two references preferred. Apply with references to Box 294, CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Ont. 2219-17.

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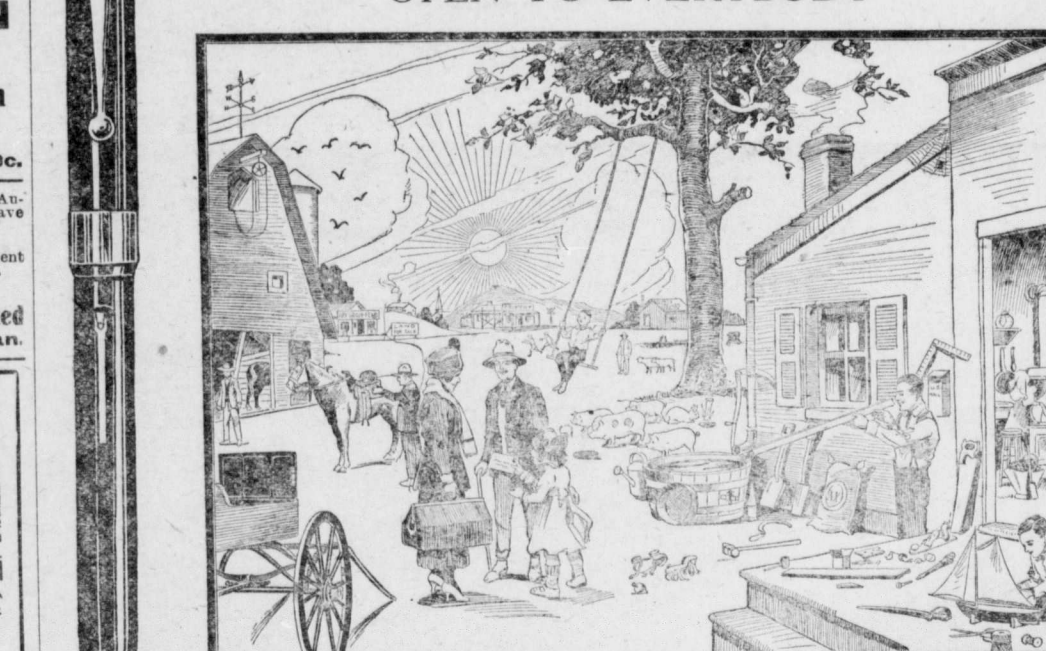
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How Many Objects Starting With "S" Can You Find

In the picture shown here you will find a number of objects and parts of objects whose names begin with the letter "S". Pick out these objects like swing, skates, skis, etc. There are all kinds of objects in the picture. The person who can find the largest and nearest correct list of "S" words will win the first prize. The one who finds the second largest and nearest correct list of "S" words will win second prize, etc. Everything in the picture can be seen. You don't even have to turn the picture upside down. Just look sharply at the picture. If your answer is awarded first prize and you have bought one of our \$5.00 pens during this contest you will win \$1,000.00.

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