BETTER THAN GOLD

Better than gold is a thinking mind, Tuat in the realm of books can find A treasure surpassing Australian ore And live with the great and good of

The sage's lore and the poet's lay, The glories of empires passed away; The world's great dream will thus unfold And yield a pleasure better than

Better than gold is a peaceful home Where all the fireside characters

The shrine of love, the heaven of life, Hallowed by mother, or sister, or

wife. However humble the home may be, Or tried with sorrow by heaven's decree, The blessings that never were bought

And centre there, are better than

WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW IRBLAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH

EYES Copyright 1921 by Seumas MacManu

THE KING'S SPEECH AND HOME RULE

Ireland will not be allowed to maintain a republic, so King George V. said in his speech at the opening of the new session of the British Parliament in London the other day. Of course, King George did not write the speech — the Premier, as is customary, wrote it — so the king was only expressing the sentiments of his ministers and their followers in Parliament when he read for the House of Lords and Commons what Lloyd George had put on paper. Another king whose name also was George made a somewhat similar statement about a century and half ago when the American colonists were asking for justice, and everyone knows what happened.

King George V., speaking for his ministers, sarnestly hoped that 'Ireland would repudiate all violence (including the violence of the Black and Tans, presumably) and work for the enforcement of the Home Rule

A people looking for liberty who be satisfied with what they call Irish Home Rule in London would be easily pleased. Imagine having a dozan of eggs handed to you and finding that nine of them had been sucked! What would your feelings be towards the fellow who would try to play that kind of a "shell game," particularly it they were your own eggs, which you wanted returned to you?

EVEN THE DEAD!

British machine guns were mounted at the graveside and British soldiers stood around with their rifles at the "ready" while the body of Michael McGrath, an Irish Republican, was lowered into the grave at Carbally, County Waterford. Mr. McGrath was slain at Tramore, but British vengeance would not be satisfied without interfering with funeral arrangements intimidating the mourners. The British military authorities decreed that only forty persons could accom pany the remains of the dead Irishman to the place of burial, and those forty were subjected to threats from the forces of the Crown at the solemn moment when the body was lowered into its last resting place.

As the funeral wended its way through the city of Waterford a large number of people followed the coffin, walking along the sidewalks. This evidence of respect for the dead man was disagreeable to the heroic defenders of British Autocracy, so a military lorry dashed ahead of the hearse and a military officer warned the clergyman who was leading the funeral procession that unless the crowd dispersed and the number of mourners was confined to forty the military would seize the remains and perform the act of burial themselves. On the advice of Mayor White, the Republican mayor of Waterford, the people returned to their homes and only the immediate relatives of the dead man and some close friends remained with the When the funeral reached the city boundary the military again interfered with the small number of people who remained. Those who took their seats in vehicles behind the military lorry were not allowed to proceed and they were prevented from resuming their former places behind the hearse. To finish the day's work to the king's taste, the soldiers searched the mourners as they filed out of the graveyard.

UPSIDE DOWN

British law works strangely in reland. The damage done by the armed forces of British Imperialism -the human lives taken by them, the houses and factories burned, the crops and goods destroyed "reprisals"—are charged against the Irish taxpayers, instead of against Government. The manner in which what passes for

Some years ago the writer was present at a lecture on Ireland which was illustrated with stereopticon views. One of the pictures, which was a view of the Four Courts. Dublin, was, by accident, thrown on the screen upside down by the operator, who was hurriedly trying to remedy his mistake when the lecturer called to him. "Let it stay as it is. This, ladies and gentle-men," he explained, "is a correct illustration of how the law is administered in Ireland-upside down."

BARBARIC MURDER AND ARSON-AND BRITISH JUSTICE

The case of an Irish non-combatant who was brutally murdered by a Crown force came up at the Ennis. County Clare, Quarter Sessions the other day before Judge Bodkin. County Court Judge. Mrs. Helena Connole, of Ennistymon, made a claim for compensation for the burning of her house and the murder of her husband by men in British uniforms. The husband was murdered and his body thrown into the flames of the cottage. Mrs. Connole told her sad and tragic story on oath. She testified that British soldiers knocked at their door and when her husband said he was Thomas Connole one of them said, "You are wanted." She swore that her husband never mixed in politics. The soldiers took him out and then some of them said it was time to burn the house. She went and took the children from their beds and she knelt before the officer in command of the party and said, "For God's sake have mercy on me and my shildren and let my husband back.

He is an innocent man."

She next thought she heard shots and saw her house in flames. Afterwards the charred remains of her husband were found in the burned cottage.

Judge Bodkin awarded £4,725 for the husband, £385 for the furniture and £385 for rebuilding the house, all to be levied on the people of Clare, Thomas Connole's neighbors, who never did him an injury. At Athlone, County Roscommon, the British Government had the effrontery to claim damages for the burning of a telegraph pole and the destruction of some telegraph wires, which were destroyed when a British force set fire to the Athlone Printing & Works, and County Court Judge Fleming, although acknowledging "the inference was strong that the act was done by the forces of the Crown," awarded the British Government the sum of £12 damages, which the people of Athlone, including the firm whose printing works were destroyed by the Black and Taus and military, will be called upon to pay. After making the award the Judge said, "I daresay the Government will pay it them-selves," but why should they when an accommodating judge levies the damage on the Irish ratepayers?

SLAPPED FOR CONSORTING WITH

REPUBLICANS Lord Dunsany, who fought as a British officer in the Boer war and in the World War, but who is better known as a poet and dramatist, was recently charged with having arms in his residence in Ireland-arms which according to his accusers were not under "competent military con trol." The real offence seems to have that Dansany applied Irish Republican Tribunal, as a great many other titled and untitled people in Ireland have done, for permission to carry arms. Dunsany, however, was only slapped on figuratively speaking, and the punishment did not hurt much. He was fined £25; but a farmer in Kerry in whose possession a revolver was found about the same time was tried by court martial and shot. Which goes to show that British law, as it is administered in Ireland, is not even distantly related to justicethat there is one law for the titled aristocrat and another for plain people. Yet from time to time people are told that England is great democracy.

" IRISH CRIMES '

There is frequent reference to Irish crime" in the despatches printed in the newspapers-despatches which come "through the neck of the bottle" of British censorship. It is well, therefore, that newspaper readers should have a idea of what constitutes general crime in Ireland, because what may be a virtue in another country is sometimes called a "crime" when it happens in Ireland. Here are a few samples of Irish "crimes" jotted down at random. They will give the reader an understanding of how utterly hopeless it is to civilize such a people, according to British standards of civilization.

It is a crime in Ireland to study which has been encouraging and pro-moting the study of Irish, the Gaelic law is administered in Ireland would be a joke if its consequences were not so serious to the people.

It is the new to walk along a street or even up a boreen with their heads the people of a great city united in a tragic sorrow."

City Council, referring to this latter "offence," said, "We are living in strange times; if we walk straight, we are arrested for marching in military formation, and if we don't walk straight they arrest us for being drunk.

It is a crime punishable with death to have any firearms in one's possession in a martial law area in Ireland. When the military want to get rid of a man suspected of being a Republican all that they have to do is slip a revolver into his overcoat or into a closet in his house when they invade it and his doom is sealed. Numerous "plants" of this kind have been reported from different parts of Ireland. In one case a Catholic priest was arrested after such a "plant," but was fortunate enough to have the local police officer to prove his

innocence. Also punishable with instant death, without even the semblance of a trial by court mertial, is the heinous offence of a man walking along a country road or in a town or city in Ireland with his hands in his pockets. When a band of drunken, blood-thirsty Black and Tans come in view, their fingers on their triggers, ready to shoot, it is a crime for man, boy or girl to run out of danger's way, and any of the mere Irish who don't obligingly wait to be shot standing can be killed with impunity while running, and the murderer is in line for promotion. It is an offence to attend the funeral of a Republican slain by the Crown forces, and the lawyer who defends an Irish Repubbefore a court-martial liable to be assassinated by the police or soldiery, as was done in the case of Mr. McGrath, King's Counsel, Dublin.

Even a priest must not minister to Sinn Feiner who is in danger of death or the clergyman is liable to be dragged out of his confessional and carried away a prisoner, as was done in the case of the Rev. Philip Hickey, of Templemore, County Tipperary. It is an offence punishable by midnight murder to give testimony against the Black and Tans or to express readiness to testify regarding the murders and outrages they commit. For this "crime" Father Griffin of Galway was assassinated by a British armed party and his body buried in a bog. This priest was getting ready to come to the United States to testify before the American Commission in

Washington when he was murdered. It is a "crime" for an Irish newspaper to publish the facts about any act of British military brutality. The plants of papers which so offended have been raided and burned and editors and owners of such been arrested and thrown into jail.

Lastly it is a crime against Britain, civilization and humanity for an Irishman to defend himself against the foreign Army of Occupation which is maintained in Ireland by England to prevent the government established according to the wishes of 80% of the people of Ireland — a government by consent of the governed — from functioning. Any number of the Irish Republican home to dinner after burning the house in which he was born and which sheltered his kith and kin is a miscreant and desperado the deepest dye, who must exterminated in the inter-

ests of law and order.

There are lots of other awful Irish crimes," but the foregoing will be enough to show what a set back civilization will get if Sir Hamar Greenwood's "custodians of civilization," the Black and Tans, should in a moment of weakness or through necessity, be recalled from duty in Ireland.

> SEUMAS MACMANUS. Of Donegal

BISHOP FARRELLY DEAD

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

Cleveland, Ohio, February 14 .-The Right Rev. John P. Farrelly. Bishop of Cleveland, died Saturday through the at Kaoxville, Tennesse, of pneumonia while on a visit to that city. His death away from his diocese has added to the series of strange coin cidences by which all four heads of this diocese have met death while

of Bishop Farrelly. Four hundred thousand of this number are sorrow ing because they have lost a priest and prelate who for many years has been their shepherd. Those not of his flock are mourning the the Irish language (the organization departure of a great churchman and a great citizen.

"It would be idle to try to say how League, has been declared a proposition of profoundly Bishop Farrelly's passing claimed society in a British official is mourned by the Catholics of his proclamation). It is a crime to ride diocese, or how sympathetically a bicycle in the Southern counties of their grief is shared by their neigh-Ireland between the hours of 3 p.m. and 6 a.m. It is a crime to be out of doors in the city of Cork after 5 p.m. can only say that the sudden illness It is criminal for three or four and unrelenting death that overtook

THE MARRIAGE DECISION Globe Editorial The Privy Council decision in the

Despatie Tremblay case applies only to the marriage laws of the Province of Quebec, but it should remove a grievance which has had an irritating effect upon religious sensibilities everywhere in the Dominion. If not remedied, it must soon have become a subject of national agitation. The parties in this particular case were Roman Catholics who had been united by a priest of their own Church, but fortunately the judgment covers the whole field of dispute, including the vexed question of mixed marriages. The Quebec courts had given civil effect to an ecclesiastical decree annulling the marriage of Malvina Despatie and Napoleon Tremblay, on the ground that, as fourth cousins, they should have had a special dispensation from their own Church; but the principle involved touches all religious com-munities in the Province. If the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had agreed with the Quebec courts it would be within the power of an ecclesiastical tribunal to annul any marriage between a Protestant and a Catholic solemnized in Quebec by a Protestant clergyman, and to brand with illegitimacy any children of the union. A number of such marriages have already been declared invalid under an interpretation of the law now repudiated by the highest tribunal of the Empire, but these prior decisions will not be affected. as the finding of the Privy Council is not retroactive. Lord Moulton, who delivered the

judgment in behalf of the court, says in effect that the canon law of the Roman Catholic Church ceased to have the validity of civil law after Conquest, when the British laws relating to marriage in British colonies came into force, subject only to such qualifications as were contained in the articles of capitula tions of Montreal and Quebec in 1759 and 1760, and in the Act of Cession in 1763. On this fundamental question their Lordships are absolutely explicit:

It must be remembered that before the cession Canada had been governed by the laws of a country which recognized no religion but the Roman Catholic. Protestants were allowed no civil rights there; their marriages were held to be invalid and their children were accounted bastards.

When Canada bacame the possession of a Protestant power which, though it had permitted the practise of the Catholic religion, put Catholics under grave disabilities, all this was of necessity changed. The laws of England would have obtained in Canada unchanged had it not been that stipulations were made in various capitulations and in the Act of Cession to secure religious freedom for Catholics. It is from these alone and from subsequent Acts of Parlia ment relating to Canada that all rights of Catholics in Canada are

"Fall effect must be given to engagements thus entered into and Army who fires upon a party of to the provisions of the laws thus Black and Tans who are hurrying passed. They are definite and ample to secure individual and full religious liberty, but it is idle and without anv and Catholics in France under the things, automatically

French law if we remember that in | and a disloyal heart. Upper Canada for many years no ministers except those of the Church of England and the Established were authorized to marry those of Church of Scotland could legally perform marriages or baptisms. Outside of Quebec, any marriage has been civilly valid, regardless of the religious beliefs or disbeliefs of the contracting parties, if solemnized by a person legally authorized to per-form that office. It is a rational and equitable law, which in no degree impairs the liberty of any Church to frame its own marriage regulations and to enforce them on any of its members by purely ecclesiastical penalties. In Quebec, however, the Protestant ministers have been on an inferior footing. A Roman Catholic priest might marry a Protestant and a Catholic, but a Protestant

minister might not. More than a million people of Cleveland and residents of Northern Quebec has rested mainly on Article Cleveland and residents of Northern 127 of the Civil Code of that Province of the Civil Code of the Province of the Civil Code ince, which declares that impedi-ments to marriage other than those set out in the Code itself, according to the different religious persuasions, remain subject to the rules hitherto followed in the different churches and religious communities." Lord Moulton argues that this article simply expresses the intention to effect no change in the then existing prosecution and conviction in 1908. law, which could not go beyond the privileges accorded Roman Catholics in the capitulations, the Act of Church of Scotland was held by the Cession, the Quebec Act, or subsections in the Crown quent Acts of Parliament relating to Canada. The capitulations merely Church of England, contrary to the Roman Catholic religion, and per-

services and functions. These terms were not amplified in the Act of Cession (Treaty of Paris) or the the churches were under grave dis Quebec Act. In reviewing the long abilities in Upper Canada for a long series of legislative Acts in the meantime their Lordships say that these establish conclusively that the law concerned itself primarily with

ious questions affecting it.
In brief the Privy Council judgment establishes marriage as a civil contract, to be annulled only for causes prescribed in the civil law. It is on this solid foundation that the marriage law must rest in every Province. It will still be open to the Roman Catholic Church, or any other Church, to discipline or expel members who do not conform to its mar riage decrees, but it cannot impugn the civil validity of any marriage legally performed. Their Lordships make this point perfectly plain. Whether persons choose to recognize ecclesiastical decrees as to marriage or not is a matter of individual choice which concerns themselves alone, but such decrees can have no civil operation. The right, however, of every religious denomination to the conditions of its own membership is not in dispute. That is an issue entirely in the realm of

conscience. It is to be hoped that the Legislature of the Province will accept the situation, and will not attempt, under section 92 of the Confederation Act, to enact new laws to overcome the Privy Council decision. Such an attempt would bring about a clash with the Federal Parliament, which would be obliged to use the full extent of the powers reserved to it by section 91 of the Confederation Act to adopt a national marriage Act asserting the supremacy of the civil law. In all probability the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Quebec will not urge the Provincial Legislature to invite such a conflict. It has not been the policy of that Church in other Provinces to collide with the civil authority.

MARRIAGE LAWS OF UPPER CANADA

To the Editor of The Globe: In your leading article recently you say: "In Upper Canada for many years no ministers except those of the Church of England and the Established Church of Scotland could legally perform marriages or baptisms.

This is a mistake : there never was such a time. (I leave aside the question as to baptism, which is a matter of ecclesiastical rite, not of civil lawand the reference to which probably crept into your article by inadvertence.) Before the act of 1793 only Episco-

validly perform the marriage cere-mony, but in several cases the commanding Officer, Adjutant or Surgeon a military post, was called upon to Canada, Africa, India, Great Britain act in the absence of a Chaplain. It and every other part of the world was recognized that such marriages were irregular and void, but some of the best people entered into them-including Hon. Richard Cartwright (grandfather of Sir Richard Cart-wright). In 1793 the Legislature iberty, but it is idle and without justification to attempt to ty their effect by references to noient position of Protestants.

"parsons of the Church of England" in the district. Upper Canada was then divided into four districts. Presbyterians, the Rev. Mr. Reshurch into the level of the large of the qualify their effect by references to Presbyterians, the Rev. Mr. Bethune the ancient position of Protestants and others, petitioned that Church of Scotland ministers might be allowed regime which, from the nature of to celebrate matrimony as in Scotland. disappeared but Lieutenant - Governor Simcoe when Canada came under British rule." thought and said that the petition It will modify our censure of the was the product of a wicked head

In 1798 ministers of the Church of their own congregation upon obtaining a certificate from the Quarter Session. This let in the Baptists but not the Methodists. Several Methodists were banished and several left the Province to avoid prosecution for performing the marriage ceremony, and many petitions were sent in to the Legislature for relief by that denomination.

Scotland, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Baptists, Independents, Methodists, Menonists Tunkers and Moravians were granted permission to marry on taking out a license from the Quarter Sessions; in 1857 ministers of every "religious denomination" in Upper Canada; in 1896 elders of the "Congregation of God " or " of Christ." i. e. "Disciples of Christ," and officers of the Salvation Army. Quakers have a special provision.

But one cannot start a little become authorized to marry. Mr. Robert Brown tried that in Toronto, but the fact that he was minister of Perhaps you have been led astray

Globe Ed. Note-Our correspondent sovereignty of the British Empire admits that ministers of some of period. This is the point The Globe made, though our correspondent shows that the privileges of the Church of England and Established marriage as bearing on social statue, Church of Scotland in respect to and only incidentally with any relig- marriage were extended to some other religious bodies earlier in the bistory of the Province than was implied in The Globe's statement. In the interest of absolute accuracy some of our standard histories or biographies need revision on this topic. For instance, Nathaniel Burwash's biography of Egerton Ryerson

in the Makers of Canada series say page 39): Both bodies (the Church of Eng land and the Established Church of Scotland) secured in this way rights of property and of the legal performance of ministerial or clerical func-tions. On the other hand the other denominations could hold no property, and baptisms or marriages performed by their ministers were Glynde, Sussex, has been received not recognized in law, and only after into the Catholic Church at St. struggle of thirty years were these disabilities removed.

BISHOP FALLON ON IRELAND

(Canadian Press Despatch)

Windsor, Feb. 9.—A plea that every British subject throughout the Empire rise up and demand that a "just peace" be immediately arranged for in Ireland was put for ward by the Right Rev. M. F. Fallon. D. D., Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of London, in an address at the reception held in his honor by border cities Knights of Columbus this week.

The Bishop briefly outlined the general demoralization of Ireland. He dreaded that the destruction and desolation in Ireland today were just as intense, though not so great, as the desolation in Belgium and France.

MUST TAKE BROAD VIEW

"While I know that my ideas will not please all," said Bishop Fallon, "I feel that this is an opportune time for me to give expression to my thoughts. Regardless of the cruelty and the destruction of Catholic property which I have recently witnessed and also of the fact that I am personally Irish through and through, am, nevertheless, bound in conscience to view the Irish question from the broadest possible standpoint as a British subject. I could not be satisfied with thinking in terms of Ireland or Canada alone, pally ordained clergymen could because for the continued unity and prosperity of the great British Empire it is essential to keep in mind the requirements in ideals of all the of a regiment, acting as Chaplain of people of Australia, New Zealand,

where British rule prevails. "Peace with Ireland such as will satisfy the political aspirations of that island is absolutely essential for common bonds of kinshin and the other necessary bonds, including the one sovereign head as our King.

DEPLORES MURDERS

"With this desire foremost in my mind as a British subject, I am bound to deplore the murders and policies that are being pursued by the Sinn Feiners and Republicans of Ireland, regardless of the merits of their cause; but at the same time I am also, for the very same reason, forced with equal vehemence to denounce the murders and the wanton destruction of property that are so apparently being sanctioned and made effective in Ireland under the In 1830 ministers of the Church of guise of law and order through the power held by a few political leaders of the English Government.

"The crimes that are thus being perpetrated in the name of law and order with this apparent sanction of those political leaders should be deplored by every right-minded British subject who is anxious to see the various sections of the British Empira throughout the world held together and united in thought and action under the rule of one sovereign King. Therefore, in the name of justice, I feel bound to appeal to denomination of his own and thereby every British subject throughout the world to rise and demand that a just peace be immediately arranged for in Ireland, because the crimes 'The First Christian Chinese Church, that are being committed in Ireland, whether performed for the cause of the proclaimed Republican Government or by the British troops at the by recollection of the fact that the instigation or through the power held by those political leaders of the English Government, are murder in entitled to receive a share of the every sense of the word, and murder contributed at last Sunday evening's Clergy Reserves, along with the cannot be tolerated, regardless of the entertainment arranged by the emevery sense of the word, and murder mission to the clergy to continue opinion of the Provincial law officers. have permitted various nations of successful with entire freedom their regular Osgoode Hall, Ont. W. R. R. the world to unite under the Butter.

must soon crumble and eventually result in the disintegration of our great commonwealth.

DEMANDS SERIOUS THOUGHT

'For this reason I appeal to every right-thinking person to give serious thought to this question and to demand immediate peace in Ireland, or else that those political leaders in England who are apparently responsible for the murders that are being continued in Ireland should be swept out of power and real British justice applied to settle the Irish question."—The Globe.

CATHOLIC NOTES

The 9th Eucharistic Congress in the Diocese of London will be held at Mt. Carmel, Ontario, on May 26th, the feast of Corpus Curisti.

London, Feb. 11th,-Miss Gwen Dalton, daughter of the Vicar of Saviour's, Lewisham.

Rome, Feb. 11.-Dr. Edward Beres, minister of foreign affairs of Czecho Slovakia, has arrived in Rome and will negotiate with the Vatican respecting religious questions in that

Wellington, New Zealand, Feb. 3 .-The New Zealand Government in a proclamation has ordered that no motion picture film depicting thiev ing, robbery, murder or suicide shall be permitted in New Zealand after May 1.

Rome, Feb. 7.-Rome has been selected as the place of the international Eucharistic Congress in 1922. Committees are preparing for solemn ceremonies in St. Peter's during the Congress, and it is planned that the Holy Father will participate.

Joseph Franz, former Archduke of Austria, was recently received with royal honors by Pope Benedict. The Archduke was accompanied by Count Karaesony, his gentleman in waiting; Count Somezich, Minister to the Holy see, and the Secretary of the Vatican Legation. It was said that the Pope was greatly interested in the situ ation in Hungary and conditions in Austria and inquired as to the best methods for re-establishing normal life in both countries.

Cleveland, Feb. 7.-Lack of proper home interests was given as one of the reasons for the increase of divorce in this city by Bradley Hull, head of the Cuyahoga County bureau of domestic relations, in discussing the divorce problem before members of the Exchange Club, a civic body. 'The home as a center of community life in Cleveland has largely broken down," he declared. "The home is no longer a place of recreation for either parents or children, but just a place to eat and sleep.'

London, Feb. 7th.-Msgr. Francis Joseph Mostyn, Bishop of Menevia, has been nominated by the Holy See, Archbishop of Cardiff and Metropolitan of Wales, to succeed Archbishop world peace, and it would be the Billsbarrow, resigned. The Archirony of fate if, by permitting that bishop is the fourth son of the late all the circles of Wales.

> The Holy See has announced officially says the Buffalo Echo, that the Most Rev. Dennis J. Dougherty, Archbishop of Philadelphia, and former Bishop of Buffalo, would be elevated to the Cardinalate at the consistory to be held in March. Archbishop Dougherty will be the only American prelate to receive the Cardinalitial dignity at the forth coming consistory. Among the other prelates to be appointed are Msgr. Karl Joseph Schulte, Archbishop of Cologne, and Megr. Michael von Faulhauber, Archbishop of Munich. Pope Benedict will personally confer the scarlet biretta upon Archbishop Dougherty. The Archbishop intends to leave for Rome February, 19, sailing from New York on the steamship Nieuw Amsterdam. He is expected to arrive in Europe at the beginning of March.

New York, Feb. 8th .- The largest response ever made by the Catholics of New York to an appeal for aid to a nation in distress was the response to Archbishop Hayes' appeal to people of his archdiocese in behalf of the suffering women and children of Ireland, Monsignor Dunn, Chancellor of the Archdiocese, forwarded to the American Committee for Relief in Ireland a check for \$102,425.63, all contributed in a special collection taken up in the churches on Sunday, Jan. 30th. This fund will be dis-patched immediately to the agents of this committee now in Ireland, supervising relief work on the spot. committee also announced today that \$48,000 has been received from James Butler, this amount having been contributed at last Sunday evening's Published by permission of Burns, Oates & Washbourne, Londen, England. THREE DAUGHTERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

BY MRS. INNES-BROWNE

CHAPTER XXIV .- CONTINUED

A group had collected around her but they fell back a little as the new-comers quietly but determinedly comers quietly but determinedly forced their way closer to the usician. The two old friends gazed with affectionate but vondering surprise at the tall, slender figure of their dear old companion, and exchanged looks fraught with wonder and admiration at each other. Louis, his heart in his eyes. alone saw no alternation in her, save that she seemed to have grown only more delicate, tender, and beautiful than when he last saw her.

The last line was reached, the last weet notes lingered and vibrated but in the ears of the audience, when suddenly loud and hearty bursts of applause arose upon every side. At same time soft, warm arms were pressed closely round the poor singer's neck, and her head fell help. lessly and rested upon the soft bosom of Beatrice.

Had she expected all this, or was it but the sudden reaction of joy that overpowered her? It was difficult for the bystanders to understand and realize at first. All they saw was, that for a few brief seconds the poor governess struggled as though envoring to subdue some violent and powerful emotion, whilst Lady atrice firmly but tenderly supported her, and Marie whispered words of loving comfort in her ear.

O Bertie! O Marie! is it true?" she gasped at last; " or shall I wake and find it all but one of those dreadful. feverish dreams ?

No, no, dear ! It is all true this time," said her old companions, as they kissed her. "We have found you at last, and do not mean that you shall leave us again," said Bertie. "No more lonely strife and sorrow for our poor old Madge !"

God bless you all!" answered Madge, unable to say more; for her eyes fell upon the eager and happy face of Louis, who could do nothing, say nothing, but hold her hand in a tight, warm clasp, his bright eyes

speaking volumes for him. Now in that brilliant assembly were many kind hearts and generous, who, long before the song had ceased, had beaten not only with admiration, but with true sympathy for the unassuming young governess, and felt it a great shame that one so sweet and gifted should occupy so lowly a position in life. Public opinion was decidedly in her favor ; and when they saw her embraced so affectionately by ladies of their own rank, and greeted so freely and joyfully by the Earl and young Blake. the joy seemed unanimous; some even of the more tender hearted ding it difficult to restrain their tears when they witnessed the overpowering emotion and delight of the gentle governess.

Madge was therefore the centre of attraction ; everyons was anxious to bestow a kind word of praise and thanks upon her; everyone - save Lady Linsdale - rejoiced that such great and unexpected joy had be-

That lady was still reclining languidly in her seclusion, where the Marquis, greatly to her annoyance, had left her, to bestow his applause and thanks on the beautiful singer. He now returned, his heart quite touched by the joyful scene he had

How very strange!" he remarked, reseating himself upon the comfortable lounge. "It was better than any play I ever saw-all so real, so ine. And she is such a splendidly fine girl too! Now that her friends have discovered her, I'll guarantee she does not remain a miss much longer. Her singing, too, it is positively divine."

The lady started. "What is it you

are raving about so ridiculously?" inquired angrily; for she was piqued to think that he should have left her for so paltry a reason, and much more to hear him speak so rapturously of anyone. "Surely," rapturously of anyone. she asked, drawing herself up, " you do not bestow all this eulogium upon my governess ? Jpon her and none other, I do

assure you;" and he recounted simply but truthfully all that had occurred Look, there she is!" he exclaimed

By heavens, but isn't she splen-

Lady Linsdale's spiteful nature was roused to its full height, and, with a scornful sneer upon her already plain features, she withdrew her figure farther into the recess and with clenched hands she watched with indignation the picture before She had always felt painfully the girl's superiority, and had taken a mean pleasure in humbling her. Now she knew all this must be changed, and that in future she must meet her as an equal.

Totally unconscious of her presence, the "United Kingdom" sailed gracefully past; poor dear brave Scotland, able once more to raise her noble head, walking erect and joyful, supported on the one side by the flower of England's pride and beauty, on the other by faithful Ireland's love and honor

After the first great rush of tears and excitement was over, Madge was led by her friends to a more secluded apartment, and there undisturbed the three girls talked and chatted so freely in that hurried half-cry-ing, half-laughing manner peculiar to tember, two happy couples were "Coming." little maidens when their hearts are strolling arm in arm upon the gay guilty companion running down the way towards the drawing room. The

of her past and present history, in so short a space of time, may be perfectly intelligible to a girl, but would be, I feel certain a mystery for ever to the slower intellect of man. However, certain it was that when they rose, and at the gentlemen's urgent persuasion walked towards the ball-room, they had grasped the absolute position of things, and decided that on the morrow Madge was to leave for ever the service of Lady Linedale and go as a companion to Lady Beatrice de Woodville, that young lady assur ing her as a solemn fact, that since Percy had left her, and Regie and Marie contrived to be interesting

extremely lonely, and Madge's companionship was just what she yearned for.
Poor Scotland's heart beat high at the bright prospect before her. She might well look proud and happy as she passed her late employer, and reaching the ball-room, we at once seized by the impatient Louis, who, from the first day he met her, vowed to win for her a home, and be, if possible, something nearer to her than the dear brother of whom she told him such moving

only to each other, she felt at times

stories. And she? Well, it was not to be expected that she, who had so few friends, and who had always shrunk from exposing her sorrows to others should have undervalued or been indifferent to all the thoughtful and kind messages that, through Marie's letters, he had never failed to send her. She had learnt to associate Louis Blake's name with all that was most kind, tender and manly. So through the remain-der of the evening, though many another partner sought her, she danced better and felt happiest with

Marie's brother. Beatrice had taken it upon herself to make all the necessary arrange ments with Lady Linedale, and de cided to drive on the following day and remove Madge to their own residence, to all of which that lady yielded a very ready consent; for being of a mean disposition, she felt how easily Miss FitzAllan could now injure her, if she chose to do so, by informing her friends of her many acts of harshness and unkindness. Not so, indeed. Shailow and emptyminded berself, she knew little, and understood lsss, of the depth and kindness of the nature she sought to crush and wound, but which had never yet stooped to aught so base or low as to revenge a fallen foe.

With a radiant face the happy girl kissed her friends good night, and their was neither languor nor weariness in her step as she mounted lightly the grand staircase, never pausing until she reached the door make for which I long so much, of her own tiny room. Arrived there that, dreading a refusal, I almost she threw herself upon her knees, fear to ask it." and kissing reverently her crucifix, thankfulness to Heaven. Ay, even for all the sorrows of her past dark life she was grateful, for had they Would she ever have been able to no one to nurse or attend to the believe or test the sincerity of her house and poor suntie." friend's love, had she not been in her present position? Ah! it proved his meaning now, but he continued his meaning now, but he continued to her that they loved her for herself earnestly,

alone. my old friends' love? I feel they mean kindly by me. How sweet Louis Blake spoke to me!" and the tell-tale color reddened her cheek. "Can it be that dear Lady Abbess's words are being verified at last When you least expect it, my child, the dark clouds will roll away, and the sun will shine more brightly

than ever'? Dear, dear grandpa! I must look upon your kind face once more, and tell you, whisper to you, all the sweet joys and hopes that fill your little Madge's heart. Sweet happiness is hers. As for others, and my happiness is hers. As for others, and my happiness is hers. As for others, and my happiness is hers. head, "I seem to feel your blessing upon me now. From you I learned say or think, my darling?" how to endure sorrow. Teach me oice to hear of your bairne's good shall be allowed to hang it in some | have been! little Marie! why, I used to look said, folding her tenderly in his apon you as a hidden saint, and you take to all this grandeur and take to all this grandeur and saint for all that bitter past." place of honor now. As for you, sly worldliness as to the manner born. you that moves me to such wonder and admiration. What a grand them.' and beautiful nature is yours! "It Heaven might well select and choose you as its own." And so her mind ran on from one happy subject to another, until the clock upon the stairs chimed four, when she sudden ly remembered all that lay before her that day.

full and overflowing with great and unexpected joy. How the other two managed to enlighten Madge, or how she contrived to tell them so much the contrived to tell them so much the contrived to t dened her hears and filled it with great and new joy, and restored to her eyes the sweet, tranquil light of

The day following the eventful night at Lady Linsdale's, Louis had penned these few lines to auntie : Dearest auntie, rejoice with me,

During her late hard life of obscurity and poverty, the kind mes-sages of Marie's brother had ever been a secret cause of great joy to Madge; his bright boyish face a silent happy memory. So when they met again, and she found him so true and chivalrous, and learned how manfully he had striven and worked to earn for her a home when he told her, with the love-light in his eyes, how, from the first day he met her, he had loved her, and was determined with God's help to win her; of how dear auntie wa him, and she willingly confided not It is neither fair nor just." only her hand but her heart to his keeping, rejoicing inwardly to think how together they would strive to save money and build up the old home to its pristine grandeur.

The Countess alone had been taci turn, almost silent, regarding the new joy of the young people. She had acquiesced in a coldly satisfied manner to both engagements; for, truth to tell, it was gall and worm wood to her to observe all this billing and cooing, and feel that her own lovely daughter was the one to stand out unclaimed by any intended husband. This fact rankled in her mind, and caused bitter feeling to implore Lady Edith with tears in both any sorrow-they would both have come listening to sweet music, as lovers do, talking softly to each front of the Court.

keep out of each other's way. " Madge darling, I have something so urgent to ask of you -a request to

" Daarest Louis, it surely must be poured forth the deep feelings of her happy heart in genuine love and possible, that I should not grant it at once. Say what it is, dear," she said

sweetly. Well," he began, in a hesitating not been intrumental in teaching her how to enjoy and value aright the unspeakable joys of the present? we do without her? There will be

house and poor auntie."

Madge colored deeply; she guessed You unlike Reginald, I have neither a She rose from her knees; but her luxurious home nor great wealth to mind was too full, her brain too offer to my sweet little bride; but restless and excited for sleep, so she pou can never know the love and paced the narrow confines of her pride wherewith I bestow upon her apartment, then stood still and paced all I have to give, and hope still to she earn for her. There is enough and again. "Is it possible," she earn for her. There is enough and thought, "that I am the real Marto spare even now for both auntic thought, "that I am the real Margaret FitzAllan once more? that now I may laugh and joke again, and losking at her downcast my old friends' love? I feel they eyes. "Why not let it be a double eyes. "Why not let it be a double wedding, my own Madge? Why should we wait? The little home is ready! It needs but the presence of my sweet wife to make it a little heaven on earth. Will she not come and take her place at once? Speak dearest, and say yes!"

O Louis, it seems so soon! What would auntie-what would everyone

Auntie would rejoice, for she mother!" she continued, bowing her hoad, "I seem to feel your blessing What matters it what others may

You have startled me a little, how to be humble in my joy. And dearest," answered the girl, looking poor faithful Mary, how you will reup at him tenderly but timidly. There are so many things to con fortune! I will send you a letter at sider. I will think it over. If only once, and you shell bring dear my dear mother had been here to grandpapa's picture with you. I consult with me, how sweet it would "Dear little suffering heart!" he

Not altogether bitter, my Louis.

But, Bertie, my dear, high spirited
Bertie, so humble, and yet so great, knowledge that other dear ones lean generous, and noble minded! it is upon you for support, and it is sweet to be able to cheer and comfort

" It is, dearest; hence the reason wish and long for you to comfort me so much. She laughed her answer in a low

merry laugh.

"Madge! Madge!" called the play fal voice of Bertie. "Oh dear!" she asked loudly, "where is that girl? I declare if she is not worse than CHAPTER XXV

Marie now. A pretty companion to me, forecosth! Madge! where are

"Coming, Bertie!" replied the

nightingales were singing, but look and listen! No such thing is happening. Never mind I will be compared to the room with a firm profile of the room with a firm profile. pening. Never mind, I will as usual forgive you, dear; but seriously, penned these few lines to auntie: forgive you, dear; but selfound; Dearest auntie, rejoice with me, for I have found her. Oh, pray with me that I may win her!" And he succeeded.

I torgive you, dear; but ous? Madge, will you come and sing to us? I have spoken to mother, and she is odreadfully angry with me. She succeeded. vent. I thought that if you, accidentally as it were, sang some of poor father's favorite songe and airs. that might help to calm and soothe her. Certainly they would give me courage, and God knows I need it

sorely enough at times." Dear Bertie, I am so sorry you! Marie and I feared this;" and Beatrice felt the loving protection that the taller girl would fain extend towards her as she folded her arms around her in a close, warm clasp.

As they entered the lofty and hand. some drawing room, Reginald arose and drawing his sister aside, whisthousand other reasons, why, the heart of Madge was filled with a talk very severaly to mother

She sighed rather sadly as she answered. "I suppose it must be so. Poor mother, she is so dreadfully disappointed in me!"

She ought to be proud of you dear!" he said, kissing her. "But keep up your heart; I will speak But

It was twilight, and a lovely even ing. Madge was still singing, in a low, plaintive voice, old songs and ballade, which required no music. Everyone and everything was very still. The minds and thoughts of her listeners were not altogether in the Old scenes were being present. enacted, in which dear departed forms grow in her heart towards her and faces took prominent parts. daughter. "Why had Ds Mowbray Sweet memories of their kind words left without declaring himself?" and deeds were conjured up as the Had she but guessed the real state of familiar strains fell upon their ear, affairs-had she but heard Beatrice | whilst some were busily engrossed building fine castles in the air fo her eyes to bid her brother hope no the future. The windows were more; to urge him to spare them thrown wide open, for the air was both any further sorrow; to go balmy and sweet, when dimly at first away and forget her, for she could but each instant growing more and but each instant growing more and never, never be his bride—no, nor more distinct, came the sound of the bride of any man—had she but carriage wheels—an unwelcome seen the girls cling to each other, sound to everyone just then. It was and heard their words of love and so pleasant to sit in the gloaming in for a very unfair share of that lady's scorn and ladignation. But of these facts she was so far totally same, slowly, yet nearer and nearer, ignorant. On the evening above drew the unwelcome sound of the mentioned, then, the lovers walked vehicle, until it actually stopped in

A visitor surely," sighed Reginald, other, at the same time contriving in a wonderfully astute manner to rising wearily from his snug seat at Marie's side. He had just been thinking how beautiful would a large painting of his little wife look when hung side by side with one of his own in the vast picture gallery of the Court.

Beatrice remained seated, for her heart was full and her eyes were " How very long it felt since moist. she had sung those self same songs to her dear father !" They heard the carriage door open,

and a voice which made Madge start, exclaim, " So this be Baron Court Well, a mighty fine spot it is, too!" Why, it is Mary !" cried Madge excitedly; "poor soul, what can have

brought her here ?" Do go and meet her," said Bertie. and be sure to bring her in to see us; we should so enjoy seeing her again, I just want someone like her

dress and black sash threw out the dress and black sash threw out the delicate tints of her brilliant coming far away toward the east where, on the broad plains, though out of plexion and as she crossed the beau-sight, was the Blackfeet Indian Res-tiful hall, Mary's sharp eyes spled her, and the next instant she was caught and folded in those strong,

"My bairn! my own bonnie bairn!" cried the woman, in an ecstasy of delight. "Ay, you little know how good the Lord has been to you! How I thank Him for having spared me to come and tell you on't! You shall be as fine a lady as any of 'em again — that you shall, my pet i You've got your rights at last. I always felt you would."

Surely my old Mary has lost her reason, has she not?" said Madge, stroking playfully the hard brown This grand place is not cheaks. mine. I am but staying here."
"I know that, dearie! but it's just the sort of place that should be yours.

Lor', but it's fine !' she said, turning round and admiring the massive pillars and lofty space above. "I'll thank you to be careful with that there package!" she cried sharply, recognizing her old enemy Simpson, who was dragging lustily at a large flat packing case which lay on top of the cab. "Lift it gently, please, the cab. it's precious." What is it, Mary ?"

'Thy grandtather, child; didn't I know that thou wert longing to see him again.'

really a treasure. Now, Mary, do come and rest a little, and have some refreshment.

" Not till I've relieved me mind of some joyful news. Where be all the rest of the company of this house, miss? and, most of all, him as is to be your husband? I'd like to see

" Now, Mary ?" "Yes, now, miss. I've somewhat to tell 'em."

Feeling sure her friends would be thankful for anything to amuse or chest them, Madge willingly led the

familiar strains of music, had joined the young people, and was pleased that any break should occur to stim-On yes!" interrupted the little tease; "you thought, no doubt, that the moon was shining, and that the nightingals. Were sized that the respectful, but stiff bow to each person present, commencing the Countess and ending with the ladies, led by Beatrice, rose and shool the faithful old servant heartily by the hand, and bade her a warm wel

> "Don't fluster me! pray don't fluster me! there's good children, till I've said me say, and then you may do what you will."

she was that night nearly five years ago at the London Hotel-apparently the self-same black dress, bonnet shawl, and even cloth gloves; the flounced umbrella alone was missing that was left in the hall.

Now, where is the young gentleman that has won my young lady? region?
Ab, I see! It's him with the laugh. Three ing eyes and curly hair. I guessed as much. I remember you well, sir," because you love her for her own sweet self alone, even though she may not have a paper recent the self alone. may not have a panny piece to call it then, that two miles hers, are you?"

Yes, and proud I am to win her !" cried Louis, walking towards Madge

show full possession. for I can tell you she comes of a is at this moment a wealthy heiress.'

TO BE CONTINUED

THE RE-CREATION OF DAVID FRANCIS

orgina Pell Curtis, in the Magnificat winter in the far Northwest but there had been frost the day before Christmas Eve, followed by a light fall of snow, which now shone far over the glittaring plain, touched here and there by a rosy reflection of the sun. Westward the great ball of fire was setting behind Chief Mountain, which towered far above the lesser peaks of Mt. Henry, Papoose, Bearhead, Squaw and Base Mountain, for was it not on Chief Mountain, a bold, gray, perpendicular peak with an oblong summit, that the Great Spirit dwelt when He made the world? So the Indians said, and if a passing stranger stopped to question this old Indian legend it was only necessary to point to the names of the lesser mountains to prove that Chief mountain had antedeted the Creation. Great Spirit, recognizing the needs of man whom He sent down the mountain from the seat of His wisdom, had named the surrounding peaks Squaw, Papoose and Bearhead, the three things for man's comfort and well-being, with Base Mountain

where they might live. And indeed on this Christmas Eve Jean Baptiste, aged seven, was standing high up on a crest of Base Mounhe called home. With one hand shading his eyes he was gazing down on the glittering plain below and upon to cheer me up."

Madge arose. She was looking controlled by the United States had supposed, merely careless, but, Government. Jean Baptiste's back alas! steeped more or less in unbelief.

Was toward the west. He was look-lief. ervation. A year ago he had spenthis Christmas there. It was a never-tobe-forgotten time of midnight Mass in the chapel, built of logs and redolent of spruce and pine and the scent of melting wax. His father, a rough frontier trapper of French parentage, had been there, and his mother, who had been a girl from the Indian Reservation, brought up and edu-

cated by the Sisters. And what a grand time there had been next day, with a Christmas tree, and games in which the young Indian men and boys had taken part! This year Jean was older, oh ! vary much older, seven and a half, and Father Andre since then had prepared him for his first Communion which was to be tomorrow. And yet here he stood on Base Mountain, fully ten miles from the Reservation, and with no way of getting there unless his father returned home in time, which now seemed improbable, to take him on his sled. It was 4 o'clock and in eight hours Father Andre would be standing at the foot of the altar, vested for the midnight Mass - eight hours, and it was unthinkable that he, Jean Baptiste, should not be present! A surge of emotion welled up in the heart of the little boy—the present ! courage of the trapper, the resolution and endurance of the Indian and, "Yes, indeed I am. Please be as careful as possible, Simpson; it is really a treasure. Now, Mary, do the Catholic common to every of the Catholic, common to every age and race of the faith. Go to the midnight Mass he must. He could not disappoint Father Andre. Ten miles was a long way, but he had his own small sled and his faithful dog. With them the trip must be made. So, with no time to lose, he etole

past the house where his mother was baking in anticipation of Christmas. Making his way to the shed some distance beyond the house he roused some triumphant angel. For his sleepy dog and quickly harnessed

Countess, somewhat softened by the work of only a few moments to fasten the dog between the runners Then as noiselessly as possible, dog and sled and little boy took the rough and narrow road, hardly more than a trail, down the mountain.

That was a never-to be-forgotte ride, taken in sight of lakes, glaciers streams and waterfalls, with always the snow-capped mountains in the distance. Far off the child saw Two Medicine River with its stupendous cliffs of red argellife and green and yellow limestone which added to the wonderful coloring of that Christmas Eve in the far northern region. Tall trees reared their branches on either side of the mountain trail-spruce tamarac, arbor, vitae, hemlock pine. Young as the child was, and intent as he needs must be on his dog and the narrow road they were She looked the facsimile of what traversing, he nevertheless, sensed some of the beauty of his surroundings, for had not Father Andre, priest poet and dreamer, pointed it out to him because he saw in the soft brown eyes of Jean Baptiste a ready understanding of what the Grea Spirit had done for that favored

Three miles of steady descent, and at last they had left the mountain trail. With a little eigh of relief Jean when they had passed the fort, Wolf, who had come safely down the rough mountain road, must needs slip and and putting his arm around her to go off the path into a ditch, taking sled and boy with him? It was And you may well be proud, sir, getting dark now, too, and the rosy glow had gone from Chief Mountain. man, for it's my pleasurable duty to inform you and her, that she's come in for her lawful rights at last he held up a limp paw. Nor did it take the child a moment to ses that the dog's paw was broken. The harness and snapped trace he could repair, even though it would take time, for he had stout cord and leather thongs with him, as well as his trusty jack-knife, a present last Christmas from Father Andre. But Wolf? It would be impossible It had been a comparatively mild for the dog to pull the sled any further. What then was to be done Inside the grim old fort, about ? o' lock in the afternoon of tha Caristmas Eve, a man and a woman were standing near a window looking out toward Chief Mountain. Their

att tude denoted plainly that they were postponing as long as possible the inevitable saying of a farewell. The girl, young and beautiful, with a soft, alluring loveliness, was the nineteen-year-old daughter of the middle-aged commandant of the fort. Colonel Trevor. Her companion, six years her senier, tall, handsome, and splendidly built, was Lieutenant David Francis of the Ninth Cavalry aids de camp to the colonel and hence so often delegated by him to act as his daughter's bodyguard, escort and cicerone on walks, drives and other expeditions which took them far afield. The almost inevitable result had followed-they were des-

parately in love. Locking at the girl for a second time a thoughtful observer would have noted that, joined to the soft lines of youth and beauty, her face had strength and purpose. lovely mouth was finely cut, the eyes had a steadfast expression, and the tain where stood the rude shack that power. And, indeed, she had need of strength for she, a devout Catholic, was now facing the fact that her the gray old frontier fort, owned and lover, also a Catholic, not was, as she

At the present time Colonel Travor was in Washington and during his absence orders had come from the war office that Lieutenant Francis had been transferred to another fort, farther east. He had had ten days leave before joining his new com mand, and Christmas Eve say about to start for Omaha. It did not need the shock of approaching separ ation to tell David Francis how dearly he loved the woman now standing by his side, in her eyes a dumb misery and appeal.

The clock on the mantelpiece struck three. There came a tap on the door and an orderly appeared, saluted and waited for the command "Sergeant Collins and the to speak. slad await you, sir," he said. The door closed again and quickly

the young lieutenant got into his coat and buttoned it up. Then he turned to the girl.

Your decision is final, Stella?" Her small hands were held tightly together, but her mien did not falter. 'It must be as I have told you, David. You know how I lave You know, too, how much I would give up for you, but I cannot barter or give up my faith, my pearl of great pride. Since you have told me that our holy religion is nothing to you. and that if I marry you religion must never be mentioned in our household, you have left no other course open to me."

"But I have also told you that in the practice of your religion you would be free."

"Oh, my dearest," she said, "do you not see what a wall of separation there would be between us? could we be happy or united if on lives were lived as you have planned?"

He was at the door now, one han on the knob, ready to depart, and for one lightning-like instant he saw look on her face like unto that of moment longer he stood there. Then him. Together they stole out to without another backward look he where the sled stood. It was the

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over his eyes, gave the sergeant the word to start, and they were off, going fast over the well-packed and frozen road. He saw, yet did not fully sense, a little boy on a sled, who was driving a splendid dog and who was just passing the fort as his own sleigh took the road. Presently the child was left far behind and the man was speeding toward the nearest railroad station. Arrived there, the lieutenant dismissed the orderly and looked at his watch. Seeing that the train was due in seven minutes, he began to walk up and down the road that ran parallel with the track. So deep in thought was he that he was oblivious of time, and it was not until a sound in the distance arrested his attention that he looked again at his watch and found that the train was now twenty minutes late. At the same moment he beheld coming toward him on the single track of the railroad a small hand car worked by the station agent. The man brought the car close to him, alighted and proceeded to impart his news:

'Sorry, sir, but there has been a wreck a mile up the line at Canyon Creek. Nobody hurt, but it will be impossible for the train to get through until tomorrow."

David Francis stood still. What was he to do? This little station was only a junction with a single track. The one daily train carried passengers to a station fifteen miles distant where they could catch a Northern Pacific express train at 10 p.m. which connected with a fast train for Omaha. There was also a train going the other way half an hour later, which took passengers for Seattle and San Francisco. The agent was still talking. "I believe I can help you, Lieutenant Francis," he said. I have a cutter here and a good horse. If you take it you can get to Weston in time for the evening train east. You may leave the cutter at the livery in Weston and I will send my eldest boy by train in a day or

While the agent was talking David Francis decision was made. Since he had so many hours to wait he would would drive back to the fort, spend the evening with Stella, and then drive to Weston in time for the late Coming back so unexpectedly and just when her heart would be breaking, might he not be able to bend her will to his and make her consent to marry him after all, leaving the question of religion as a side

He turned to the waiting agent. "I will accept your offer," he said. is an easy way out of a serious difficulty and my thanks are yours."

So the man went for his horse and any doubt that David Francis might have had of the animal's endurance was allayed. It was a splendid specimen, perfectly fresh, and over good roads could easily make the five miles to the fort and the ten miles back to Weston. With renewed thanks and generous payment to the station master, the lieutenant sprang into the cutter and a moment later he

The officer was only two miles from the fort when his progress was abruptly halted. "Monsieur," said a clear little voice, "Monsieur, will you help with my dog?

Reining in his horse suddenly, David Francis looked for the owner my new command. Ah! my beloved, of the voice. In the semi-darkness I see now, thank God, before it is the descried a small boy standing in the road nearby and a sled and a dog that was plainly in distress. In a swell as in love for in the heart of the boy he had passed on the road separated." more than an hour ago. Jumping out of the cutter he approached the child, spoke to him, and presently was examining the dog's injured leg. Recognizing a friend, Wolf licked his and gave a grateful whimper.

"You must come to the fort with me, boy," said Lieutenant Francis. 'I can carry you all in the cutter and Sergeant Collins will set and

Jean Baptiste saluted respectfully, ut he had other plane. "Monsieur," but he had other plane. he said, and there was an inflexible tone in the little voice, "I and my dog must go on to the Reservation where Father Andre will say the midnight Mass. It is, of all things, most ne essary, Monsieur, and I beg you to take us. Only five miles, Monsieur. Your horse will make it quickly and you can soon be back at

Impossible, child, I have to catch a train at Weston and have several other things to do first."

Ah, then, Monsieur, I must walk. If you will take my dog and sled to the fort I will go on to the Reservation at once. It is to be my first Communion at the midnight Mass, Monsieur, and I must not miss

David Francis stood still, gazing down at the child, in his heart a rush of memories, pure and sweet. The unexpected had happened. Trained by military discipline, reason and will responded, driving away the will responded, driving away the will indifference of years and over would heal the wounds and sores. It heartening a discouraged world, would heal the wounds and sores. The reason that they can radiate would heal the wounds and sores the respondence of the respondenc whelming his heart with shame for his lost faith. He saw himself, a lad which numerous reform quacks are fellows are excluding glcom is their ity? his lost faith. He saw himself, a lad of ten years, in the Sisters' Convent in vain trying to cure. Some say, we faith is the efficacy of the Holy need more laws; others, more battle. Chapel at Omaha, ready for his own first Communion. Above all he saw, as he turned from the altar rail after receiving the Sacred Host, the sweet face of his mother. How she had prayed for him that day. How she had prayed for him that day is the control of the mother. What we need is more appropriations. What we need is more that we had a significant face of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, the means that "comprehen our Saviour left among men for the individuals, the strength of nations, and the amelioration our times. What we need is more that the chicago of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, the means that "comprehen our Saviour left among men for the siveness" which to earnest seekers to the truth. Certain clergymen of the mass, the means that "comprehen our Saviour left among men for the siveness" which to earnest seekers to the Holy of the Holy of the Mass, the means that "comprehen our Saviour left among men for the siveness" which to earnest seekers to the truth. Certain clergymen of the Mass, the means that "comprehen our Saviour left among men for the siveness" which to earnest form of that "comprehen our Saviour left among men for the siveness" which to earnest seekers to the Holy our Saviour left among men for the siveness which to extremest form of that "comprehen our Saviour left among men for the siveness" which to earnest seekers to the truth. Certain clergymen of the mass, the means that "comprehen our Saviour left among men for the siveness" which to earnest seekers to the Holy our Saviour left among men for the siveness. The certain the cation is the comprehen our saviour left among men for the siveness. The certain clergymen of the mass that "comprehen our Saviour left among men for the siveness" which to earnest the certain clergymen of the individuals, the siveness is the certain clergymen of the siveness is the siveness which to earnest the siveness is the siveness in the certain cler

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softly and in his excitement lapsed into French. "Merci, Mensieur," he into French.

said, "Merci."
"Well, then, jump in and I will
"Well, then, jump in and I will put your sled on the fleor in front of us and your dog on top of the Jean Baptiste needed no urging.

Quickly he sprang into the cutter and in two minutes they were off. So good was the road that they covered the five miles in twenty minutes, all of which twenty minutes were occupied by Jean Baptiste in a stream of chatter to his new found friend. Reaching the Reservation they

drove first to the hospital where the lieutenant left Wolf in charge of one of the Sisters who said she could set his broken foot. Then they turned into a road that present Chapel, ablaze with light. A moment later they were at the door, just as Father Andre emerged from the him and proceeded to explain every-thing, voicing his gratitude to the new found friend who had so gener-ously postponed his own plans to help him, Jean Baptiste, to make his of work; it will flow over upon your first Communion at the proper business tracsactions. You will see time.

David Francis found himself shaking hands with the priest and accepting his invitation to enter the Chapel and get warm by the stove before returning to the fort. Once inside, the priest turned a keen glance on his guest. What he saw glance on his guest. What he saw of tragedy in the brown eyes was enough. "You are a Catholic, my who does not pray does not become who does not pray does not become enough. "You son?" he asked.

It was early. No one else was in the church save a Sister who was busy putting the final touches to the altar, so the priest made a quick decision.

Then come to confession and stay for the midnight Mass. What! You finally disappears. The spiritual would like to do so, but you must realities take on a greater vividness fast express two hours after mid-night. I will accompany you in the the value from the things that in the morning. So you see, my

son, all difficulties are gone." Thus did David Francis make his od priest farewell.

in the wilderness.'

' A little child shall lead them,' my son. It is the Christmas lesson while to be thankful. To cure that the weak things of this world socialist unrest, to allay class are used to confound the wise.

morning when David Francis, the ful and to promote a happy under-curtains of his berth closely drawn, standing among men, no better the light turned on, wrote the letter means can be found than prayer. to Stella Trevor that was to turn her By bringing us into communion with sorrow into joy. Graphically he described all his experiences after men. The "Our Father" is worth leaving her.

there is now nothing between us. It library of political economy.—Cathoyou can write me, as I think you will lie Standard and Times. the one word 'come.' I will be with you as soon as I can get leave from flash he remembered that this was a true Catholic the two can never be

THE SOCIAL VALUE OF PRAYER

The power of prayer cannot easily less trouble of every kind. A prayer lubricating oil, it makes the whole is headed to chaos and ruin.
machinery of life run more gently
Those who are optimists if and prevents heat generating friction. When other helps fail, prayer proves a most effective remedy. There are few that have not sometime in their the universal lamentations to strike grieved his captive mind. few that have not sometime in their the universal lamentations to strike grieved his captive mind.

In the work of reunion, the Proposers I is a great pity that so powerful an instrument of ready relief in many trials and mistryness in the strike of hope. They do not believe with one gloomy prophet that a jaced cynicism has taken the place part that is prominent, even if unin many trials and misfortunes is not of spiritual faith. They see spiritual promising. It may seem unkind to better known and not more generally faith made gloriously manifest every is nark that some of the schemes

especially to inaugurate the custom of home devotions in the family circle. If the practice of family prayer became general, a new era of the control of the world.

Here is a fact in the life of the control of the co prayer became general, a new era of religious fervor and moral regenerations of the recken. Here is a mighty force recken. Here is a mighty force for hope, for victory and for

Jean Baptiste clapped his hands and fill it with gladness. If it is the scene of quarrels and a theatre of strife, prayer will banish the jarring discords and bring harmony and peace. As a restorer of peace, prayer has never been surpassed. It should be kept in the home for ready use. In a home in which all the members

of the family gather nightly for common worship, a bitter feud cannot arise, a rankling grudge cannot continue. The daily prayer wipes out the little scores and keeps the slate clean. It sweetens the mutual relations of those that live together and applies a healing oint. ment to the little sores caused by

human contacts. Prayer is the deadly enemy of selfishness. You may start to pray just for yourself. But you will not keep it up for long. Soon your heart will expand. You will extend your y brought them in sight of the little prayers to others. A broader vision comes to you. Your narrowness and selfishness embarraes you in the presence of God Who is the Father Jean Baptiste quickly hailed of all. Generous instincts, fine impulses will begin to stir in your soul. That pobler attitude of your moments of prayer will go with you into life; it will accompany you into the hours business transactions. You will see together, labor troubles would vanish from the earth. A tot of people are afraid of prayer; they know it would make them better and they are not yet ready to be better.

Prayer reveals our desires and purifies them. Men do not dare to pray for mean and base things. When they pray often, what is mean in them shrinks into the background and finally disappears. The spiritual Weston? There is another train a source of strife among men, loses its paramount importance. Prayer takes cutter and then drive back and divide men and, therefore, makes for return it to the station master early social peace. Men of prayer do not care to fight over the spoils of this earth.

The common prayer in the home confession and receive his Christmas brings a peaceful atmosphere that ticular appeal.

Communion with the happy Jean clings to the walls like a delightful The National Baptiste, who understood that some. fragrance. It softens the hardships thing important had happened. At of poverty. It makes the inequali-2 o'clock on Christmas morning ties of life bearable. It makes a man Lieutenant Francis stood on the look up to heaven and not to the station platform at Weston, telling richer possessions of his neighbor; and hence, it does not allow envy "I think, Father," he said, "that I have heard the voice of one crying hears. It makes one content with little and makes that little look like something for which it is worth consciousness, to temper the arro-It was three o'clock on Christmas gance of the rich, to curb the powermore to society than the best pro-"And so, Stells," he wrote, "surely gramme of social reform and a whole

TREASURE TROVE

Purveyors of pessimism seem to have taken possession of the magazines in this after the war period. They are fond of painting the con-temporary picture in gloomisst and the decay of faith. Such jers-miads do not help us much. They mood that they are attempting to be overstated. If there was more correct. Although the failure of truth, delivered once for all by Christ prayer in the world, there would be their pet predictions has discredited Jesus. There may, possibly, be conbind up your dog's broken foot so irons out many difficulties and that it will soon be well."

irons out many difficulties and some of them still persist in warning man who sees the essential truth that it will soon be well."

man who sees the essential truth us in sepulchral tones that the world is the last to hearly over non-

in many trials and misfortunes is not of spiritual faith. They see spiritual prayer, in which she invites all to give more time to divine service and our Cathelic Churches are the strong.

Hence the millions of devout woron Sundays but on every day of the reordination in his church, which contains inexhaustible stores which contains inexhaustible stores of spiritual wealth. From this Church of the Ascension, well known for his approval some years ago of what the New York Sun termed what the New York Sun termed "Paradway highball marriages," goes every benefit spiritual and temporal, cure for diseases of the heart and of the soul antidotes for discourage. Nicene Creed and the Athanasian the soul antidotes for discourage. ments and disappointments, anodynes | Creed to be taken from their present for care and sorrow, stimulants for place in the "Prayer Bock" and good and deterrents from evil.

in one mighty cataract, sweeping over the souls of priest and servers, over the souls of the faithful present, the outer world, bringing refreshing draughts to the parched souls in Purgatory. One Mass and the priest goes forth more eagerly to labor in the vineyard. One Mass with different eyes. If we could get and the children rise up more, the employer and the employe to pray resolved than ever to love and obey offices. Do they speak for their those placed over tham. One Mass and youth is mightily strengthened ited spokesmen? That is a ques against rapidly growing temptations.
One Mass and a man determines not copal Church, boasting its com-

It was in the Mass the Virgin gained her undying love of purity, the Martyr his unbounded courage, the Confessor his zeal for souls. It is in the Mass, our Catholic people guardian of revelation, and a grant of the faith the strength of the confessor his zeal for souls. ings and he goes on tostering them. is in the Mass, our Catholic people are gaining the faith, the strength, and the courage to stand forth cheerful optimists against the jaded cynicism and chill hopelessness of nodern materialism.—The Pilot.

> THE NATIONAL WAY TO WESTERN CANADA

With the approaching Spaing season, many are contemplating the journey to Western Canada to their farm interests there, and to these the service afforded via the Canadian National Railways has a par

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REUNION IN NEW YORK

The reunion of Christ's children, so colors. They speak of the wreck of that there may be but one flock and the world, the scrapping of ideals, one shapherd, is a hope dear to every Catholic heart. The horis of raunion every Catholic knows. tend rather to engender the very There will be no paltering with heresy, for heresy is treason to the many of these weeping prophets, cessions in minor matters. But the some of them still persist in warning man who sees the essential truth is the last to haggle over non-Those who are optimists if not by essentials. He is so filled with temperament, at least by faith, know gratitude for his delivery from the

used.

To make her children more familiar with the potency of prayer and to inure them to its daily practice, the Church, kind and thoughtful mother that she is, has set aside a season of prayer, in which she invites all to the prayer, in which she invites all to the prayer in that the presented by its clergymen exhibit a slowness of comprehension that is astonishing. Surely, it should be by their attitude and by their actions not pessimism but Christian hope in God and in His Divine Providence. this fundamental fact, other considerations which should indicate to the Protestant Episc pal Church that it presents no cefinite creed which might be considered, even academically, as a possible basis of reunion. What does this Church believe? Who can answer tracted world. Home prayer is the very antidote against the evils of our human betterment, inspiring and since some of its authorized reprefor the Protestant Episcopal Church, centatives flout as nonsense what other representat ves, equally authorized, hold as essential to Christian-

New York probably exhibits the prayed for him ever since, and how could he have lost his belief when he had such a mother. He looked again at the sturdy little figure and wistful face in front of him. "Child," he said quietly, "I will take you and your dog and sled to the Reservation as you say. My horse is fresh and sound and it will not take long."

Sourt imes. What we need is more prayer and the sim our times when he had prayed for him ever since, and the sturdy little figure and wistful face in front of him. "Child," he said quietly, "I will take you and your dog and sled to the Reservation as you say. My horse is fresh and sound and it will not take long."

Source is mind back age. It sweeps the mind back distant days of Christ's Coming, calls up the trials and the co quests of centuries, recites the battles, the discouragements, and the subsequent through in ages gloomier with hoops of steel. If it is darkened with gloom and overshadowed by discontent, prayer will brighten it at which they assist is hoary with say Mass daily. Certain others

Mass is the Sacrifice of Calvary carried on through the ages. The same Victim Who lay bleeding on the Cross, lies a Victim on the Altar. The effect of the Sacrifice of the Cross was the salvation of the world, the effects of the sacrifice of the Mass are the same effects applied to men.

Hence the millions of devout world. Hence the millions of devout wor-shippers who assist at Mass not only urging his hearers not to seek year look upon the Mass as a treasury their own ordination was quite as which contains inexhaustible stores good. Dr. Grant, rector of the of spiritual wealth. From this Church of the Ascension, well known relegated to a museum-like appendix. One Mass and "the flood gates As for the Apostles Creed, "no open, and grace comes leaping forth mature and educated man today can assent to it without stultifying

reservatione.

These gentlemen still hold office a teachers in the Protestant Episcopal Church, although one denies the Apostles Creed and the other the prescription by Divine institution, of Holy Orders. They will doubtless church? If not, who are its accred to be tarnished by the spirit of the world."

to be tarnished by the spirit of the world."

to be tarnished by the spirit of the prehensiveness as though indifference to revealed train were a mark of Christ's Church, will not dare answer. But there can b organization which freely permits its clergy to scout the most sacred tenets of Christianity. - America.

> It takes a joint of beef to make a bottle of



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her. I also had the doctor in attendance, but without
avail. I finally tried a small bottle of D. D. D. remedy,
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good, and to-day she is perfectly clear of it.

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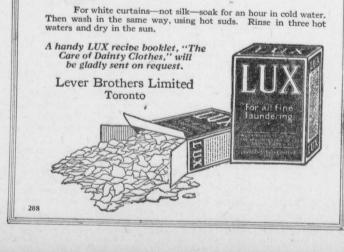
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., single copies may be pur-

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 26, 1921

THE MARRIAGE DECISION OF THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE

So much rambling nonsense and worse has filled the columns of the daily press anent the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Trembley Despaties marriage case own laws, and exercises her authority riage in the Catholic Encyclopedia that we deem it a duty to our readers to discuss the subject with some degree of knowledge of the law of the Church and of the civil law of

We publish elsewhere in this issue of the RECORD The Globe's editorial comment on the judgment, together with a letter from Osgoode Hall which gives accurately the disabilities with regard to marriage under which Protestant ministers labored in Upper Canada by reason not of the marriage laws of the Catholic Church but of British civil law. The praiseworthy object of the Globe was to soften antipathy to Quebec by reminding its readers that in Ontario not so very long ago much worse conditions obtained than those now complained of so bitterly in the Province of Quebec

We have selected The Globe editorial because of its evident desire to be fair, reasonable and moderate; too many of our papers both in their news and editorial columns showed themselves ram. bling, inaccurate and misleading, it not malicious. Taking The Globe as representing the dispassionate and better informed Protestant view of this view falls short of doing justice to Quebec.

Though Section 91 of the British North America Act declares that "Marriage and Divorce" is within "the exclusive Legislative Authority of the Parliament of Canada," Section 92 of the same Act declares that "in charge. each Province the Legislature may exclusively make laws" with regard to "the Solemnization of marriage in valid marriage, it can only declare

the Province." it may be an example of that con- beginning there was no marriage. Wilfrid Laurier deplored, and against the marriage by granting the neces-Constitution of South Africa. But done when the parties consent. It and without question for nearly marriage. But the obligation in con-Quebec recognized the impediments ously urged especially where there ment. to marriage as laid down by the are children. It is only the rare

Article 127 of the Civil Code reads :

"Other impediments recognized persuasions as results from relation. ship or affinity or from other causes, remain subject to the rules hitherto history. And this was true before followed in the different churches and religious communities.'

There is here no special privilege for the Catholic Church.

All churches recognize some impediments to marriage, consanguinity in the first degree, for instance, or the impediment of previous

equivocally lays down such impedi-Chapter xxiv., where it says:

can such incestuous marriages ever The man may not marry

tearing Presbyterians find that they have through ignorance or otherwise contracted an "incestuous marriage" of this kind and they honestly believe that it never can "be made lawful by any law of man, so as they can live together as man and wife;" the validity of such a marriage the civil law of Quebec leaves to a Presbyterian ecclesiastical court of competent jurisdiction to determine. It the Presbyterian court believes that Confession of Faith with regard to marriage is founded, as it claims to be, on the Word of God we can hardly assume that it would tell the parties to go on living in their "un-Should this court then declare the clergyman." marriage null from the beginning the Quebec civil courts would give civil

terian ecclesiastical court. The Quebec Civil Code takes cognizance of this impediment in precisely the same words as it does of the diriment impediments of the Catholic Church.

It is true that Protestants generally regard so lightly the creeds and due to the No Temere decree. canons of their Churches that ecclesiastical authority is rarely either Code. That the Catholic Church decree. knows her own mind, respects her when her children invoke its exercise, ought not to be a grievance to Protestants.

Summing up the effect of the judgment the Globe says :

"In brief the Privy Council judgment establishes marriage as a civil contract to be annulled only for

causes prescribed by civil law." That marriage is a civil contract is fully recognized by the laws of the Province of Quebec; and the civil law recognized invalidating impediments of " the different churches and religious communities." In so far as marriage is a purely civil contract jurisdiction "for causes prescribed by civil law."

concerning which the Church is competent to legislate. But this passed over.

What the Privy Council has apparently decided is that the Legislature beyond the limits of its jurisdiction.

The insinuation or open assertion Catholics from such the case, we may point out that even her ecclesiastical tribunals arbitrarily annulled marriages in Quebec is unfair, untrue and necessarily misleading. Yet this insinuation or assertion is generally found in the discussion of the Trembley-Despaties marriage case. Even The Globe is more or less suggestive of the general

clesiastical tribunal can annul a the nullity when, after rigid investivarious Churches or religious com- exception that ever reaches the civil courts. We have pointed out more than once that there are more divorces in Toronto in a single year the different religious than there have been declarations of advise nor nullity in the Province of Quebec in measures."-Junius. the whole three hundred years of her

matter of applications for divorce. Another inaccuracy that must be noted is the statement that the the Bishop's indignation at the attempt must in the nature of things religious bigotry. reason for the declaration of nullity present British Government's brutal succeed quickly or not at all, for a in the Trembley-Despaties case was and indefensible policy in Ireland he that the parties were "fourth refuses to confound the clique now to Ireland and to Great Britain. A undissolved marriage of either of the cousins." There is very little excuse vested with a little brief authority short time ago the Government for slip-shod inaccuracy of this kind. The Westminster Confession of It has been often enough pointed out much less with the ideals which he Faith very emphatically and un. that the parties were related in the in common with the best and most ments, as for instance in Section iv., Brother and sister are related in the cherish as those that should govern would surely be better policy to "Marriage cught not to be within second degree and so on. In the Nations which is commonly known the degrees of consanguinity or new Code of Canon Law, it may be as the British Empire.

affinity forbidden in the word; nor noted in passing, the third degree The magnanimous views of the one whom the world of letters

any of the absence of all reference either in blood than he may of his own, nor the woman of her husband's kindred the news or editorial columns of our English statesmen and English publication and an ardent Britisher, yet withal Limerick, and the cold-blooded subject for meditation for the missing the news or editorial columns of our English statesmen and English publication for the missing of the Treaty and an ardent Britisher, yet withal Limerick, and the cold-blooded subject for meditation for the missing of the Treaty and English statesmen and English publication for the missing of the Treaty and English statesmen and English publication for the missing of the Treaty and English statesmen and English publication for the missing of the Treaty and English statesmen and English publication for the missing of the Treaty and English statesmen and English publication for the missing of the Treaty and English statesmen and English publication for the missing of the Treaty and English statesmen and English publication for the missing of the Treaty and English statesmen and English publication for the missing of the Treaty and English statesmen and English publication for the missing of the Treaty and English statesmen and English statesm nearer in blood than of her own." To newspapers to the fact that the cations. We are informed that incredible and savage destruction on which the Irish army surrendered. Odists to wit, and others who think most sincere sympathy of newspapers to the fact that the

living quietly together as man and with the warmest approval. wife. Of course to give publicity to this significant and gratifying fact extent the impression created, whether deliberately or ignorantly, in the whole discussion of the case.

Where Protestants may be conceded to have legitimate ground for complaint is thus pointed out by The Globs:

"It the Judicial Committee agreed with the Quebec Courts it would be within the power of an ecclesiastical tribunal to annul any marriage between a Protestant and a Catholic lawful and incestuous" union. solemnized in Quebec by a Protestant

Though this question was in no paties case the decision covers it and India, effect to the finding of the Presbydecides against recent Quebec judgments. We say recent, because we are credibly informed that for a hun. dred and fifty years after the Cession the civil courts of Quebec never annulled such a marriage. That is a quite recent development which is

It is as a matter of fact opposed to the traditional practice of the Church exercised or invoked. But that is for a couple of centuries before the not the fault of the Quebec Civil promulgation of the Ne Temere

"By its decree the Council of requires the contract to be Trent enteredinto before the parish priestor witnesses under penalty of invalidity. Marriages otherwise contracted are called clandestine marriages. Church did not find it possible, however, to insist on the rigour of this legislation in all countries owing to strong Protestant opposition. Indeed, in many countries, it was not found and intolerant view that would advisable to promulgate the decrees justify conditions unequivocally conof the Council of Trent at all, and in such countries the impediment of clandestinity did not obtain, even in countries where the Tametsi it was the civil courts that exercised decree had been published, serious difficulties arose. As a consequence Pope Benedict XIV., choosing the lesser of two evils, issued a declaraor course marriage to Catholics is tion concerning Marriages in something more. It is a sacrament Holland and Belgium (Nov. 4, 1741),

in which he declared mixed unions to be valid, provided they were according to the civil laws, even if phase of the question may be here the Tridentine prescriptions had not should include Ireland, and he points been observed. A similar declaration was made concerning mixed marriages in Ireland by Pops Pius, in 1785, and gradually the Benedicof Quebec in Section 127 of the Civil | time dispensation' was extended to Code as hitherto interpreted has gone various localities. The object of the Council of Trent in issuing its decree had been partly to deter marriages that the Catholic Church through altogether, and partly to hinder any communion in sacred things with heretics. By degrees, however, the felt constrained to make various concessions for marriages, though they were always give elsewhere in this week's again. Nowhere in all the wide Matrimony, it might do some of the careful to guard the essential principles on which the Church

unions. Quite the reverse is true. No course for the Quebec Legislature to pursue is to accept, in so far as mixed This may be far from clear and gation, it is found that from the of the Empire. Any other course could only lead to agitation, which Canada, as interpreted in good faith Church can not coerce them into light of the recent decision of the Judicial Committee, is clearly within half a century, the civil legislation of science and justice is always strenu- the province of the Federal Parlia-

founds her objections to such

A BROAD VIEW OF THE IRISH QUESTION

the Chief Magistrate will neither submit to arbitrary

Toronto had reached anything like of Bishop Fallon's allusion to the brought upon the British administrathe Knights of Columbus in Windsor. "fourth degree" of consanguinity. sincerely loyal British subjects closed they were broken off, and it first degree; first cousins in the every part of that Commonwealth of resume them.

both Catholics, are now married and ceived by those who listened to it —zurely a reasonable and modest the conclusion of the 500 years of they have opened a mission house

How it impressed others may perhaps be best illustrated by this would counteract to a considerable extract from an editorial of the Guelph Mercury:

"Every true Britisher will agree with the sentiments expressed in an address at Windsor this week, to the effect that a 'just peace' be immediately arranged for in Ireland. It all the clergy will view the situation there as dispassionately as did Bishop Fallon, the feeling in this country, on either side of the question, would not be as intolerant as often appears to be in every-day conversation.

"The Bishop, though Irish himself, refuses to let that fact prejudice his wider view of a situation that has become intolerable. He declines 'to think in terms of Ireland alone.' There is the Empire view to conway involved in the Trembley Des- sider. The ideals that characterize India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada—all must be comprehended while considering the proper attitude toward Ireland. He deems it essen tial that the unity of the Empire continue.

"There are so many ways of looking at the question, that it is pleas-ing to know this distinguished Irish Canadian prelate, who has visited Ireland many times, who knows Irish ambitions, and Ireland's strength and weakness as well as any man can from a Canadian viewpoint sympathy with the orgy of murders that have disgraced that country, hether committed by the Sinn From the article on Mixed Mar- Feigers and their sympathizers, or the Crown forces and their sup porters and sympathizers. Every true Canadian denounces the same practices as raprehensible, and delaying any peace that might be possible between the factions there some other priest delegated by him, and the Government. Conditions and in the presence of two or three are deplorable, and have been for so long that men have become har-dened by the daily recital of deaths The in Ambush, quickly followed by other deaths in reprisal.'

The Montreal Gazette, though feel ing constrained to justify the narrow demned by Bishop Fallor, neverthe-

less pays him this tribute: "His Lordship Bishop Fallon, London, Ontario, who has recently returned from a visit to stated in a recent address that all men of good will, irrespective of political considerations, should join together for the purpose of securing an equitable peace for Ireland. His Lordship is a loyal British subject; he asks for a united empire, which out that he does not for a moment countenance the Sinn Fein murders. opinion, are equally indefensible.

The breadth of view of Bishop Fallon is to be commended. His Lordship speaks as a patrictic citizen, anxious for the peace and progress of the Empire.' We commend to our readers' care-

that the wiser and more prudent another, and while I condemn the worse political and social fate could of such repriegls as von marriages are concerned at least, the were obliged to witness. I have marriages are concerned at least, the decision of the highest legal tribunal done all I possibly could to hold up the law of God before the eyes of the that is exactly what was done in Ireeyes of the people. I have concurrent jurisdiction which Sir In such cases the rule is to validate besides its unwholesome effects on demned crime and counter-crime-I Canadian national life and social have preached the gospel of psace which he warned the framers of the sary dispensation. This is always relations, would finally result in a and forgiveness. I now appeal again undo it. national marriage law which, under nations to call off a state of warfare under this fundamental law of one or both refuse to marry, the the British North America Act in the which is a negation of Christianity, and which, if continued, may bring disaster to the stronger as well as to Truce of God.

"The subject who is truly loyal to practically the same things that tinuance of that power, they excluded were said by Bishop Fallon.

In another column we give in this week's RECORD The Globe's summary caused and all the discredit it has Notwithstanding the intensity of desperate than before. Such an with the people of Great Britain, seemed to have began to realize this appropriated as well all the loyalty IT WILL surprise some people to tions with serious intentions. For reasons which have not been dis-

We shall conclude with a quotation

request for an elementary civil warfare which went to the conquest opposite the very door of the Vatican, right in civilized countries-for a of Ireland. Immediately, the mil-Public Enquiry, writes :

"I say if the British people condones without enquiry indiscriminate vengeance inflicted on persons and movements which are innocent they will lay up a hell for themselves in their own country. They will be tearing up all the safeguards of justice won through centuries of struggle, and there are too many interests minatory to democracy in power to allow them the the Government should not fear to do so. Do not trust those who are afraid of courts of enquiry and who, to every demand for justice, respond by attempts to excite hate and rage among the people."

As we have frequently pointed out the really anti British, the real and formidable enemies of the British Empire, are those who, in George Russell's words, are " tearing up all the safeguards of justice won through centuries of struggle," those who are false to British ideals of justice and liberty-these are the real enemies, the traitors within the gates.

> IRISH DEMOCRACY AND ENGLISH POLICY BY THE OBSERVER

Not long ago Mr. Lloyd George. who is proving himself much more of the demagogue than he was thought to be a few years since, said in his dramatic fashion : "Humanity to the value of many thousands of has struck its tents, and is on the dollars into the sewers of Los march." He grew eloquent-he is Angeles, and several other American often eloquent in his generalizations cities, which has taken place in behind, and on the good world into which, it is presumed, those respon-

fame that he, the author of such present instance is improbable. delightfully optimistic generalizations, has become the apologist and Black and Tane. When I began these articles and

nize; namely, that all that labor At the same time, he denounces the justly claims today as against capital, whatever else may be said for it, policy of reprisals which, in his has been of the very substance of Ireland's long fight for social and political freedom. The whole history of Ireland under English rule is the ful perusal the pronouncements of few; and the resultant continual Church's unfailing vigilance in pro-RECORD. Here it is worth while to world have the evils of capitalism in agitated ones good to take a glance repeat this extract from Archbishop the worst sense of that sometimes at conditions very generally prevail-Gilmartin's letter to Father Forde: abused word, lasted longer and had ing in some parts of Canada and in "One crime does not justify greater scope, than in Ireland. No the United States. criminal and cowardly folly of the befall any people than that all their ACCORDING TO the Baltimore Sun, ambueb, I also condemn the inhuman possessions should be taken from there are at Elkton, Maryland, a them and given to a small class of Government, as well as before the land. And, having been done, it has, delphia and other cities. One of

that Ireland was taken from its officiated at the nuptials of 4,000 people, rood by rood, and acre by acre, couples within the space of a year, and given to courtiers, favorites and the emolument grading from five the weaker nation. In the name of hangers on of English courts, of dollars up. To a representative of Christianity I renew our call for a English aristocrats, and of English the Sun he admitted that he paid politicians. These persons, number- tips to cabmen for bringing grist to The Westminster Gazette, a journal ing a few hundreds, became the his mill. He deplored the system, comes from God, the people have a very moderate, very sane and not at holders of the power of life and death he said, but he "had to meet com. right, for just reasons, to seek a all given to exaggeration, says over millions. To ensure the con-"Sir Hamar Greenwood's policy of public power. And to give a sem- notoriously obtained at Windsor, the present circumstances of this repression by violence has failed. blance of justification to that usurp. Niagara Falls and Bridgeburg until country, armed resistance to the All the terror and suffering it has ation they gave to the world a care. its present bad eminence in the Irish question in an address before tion have not even had the effect of of these millions; their history and of yenting their spleen upon the such a course would be much greater crushing the Irish extremists. They character; and assiduously tended Catholic Church, whose sole aim is than the evils that is would try to seem rather to have grown more the fires in the devil's furnace of to shield the sacred institution of desperate than before. Such an

long, continued terror must be assigns, they appropriated not only ruinous materially and morally, both all the land and all the business and attention to the abuses outlined. all the power in Ireland : they

plausibility to their claims.

ions were reduced into a state of sheer serfdom. The right to religion, because of their natural anger over the shooting of police and soldiers, erty; to hold any office; all were erty; to hold any office; all were

taken away. A bargain was struck between the support them in their position of absolute lordship over the millions whose lands had been confiscated and given to them.

That bargain has been kept down to this day in this year of 1921.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE MANAGER of an Ontario Gas Company told the Engineering Institute the other day that a week's consumption of gas in one city eighty years ago, would now supply the same community only half an hour. About the advance in price in nearly the same proportion, and the deterioration in quality, (which are the points most interesting to the consumer at the present time,) he, perhape, wisely said nothing.

THE POURING of confiscated wine on the subject of the bad world we recent months, must necessarily were all supposed to be leaving operate against the very objects which we were supposed to be enter- sible for the action had in view. Extremism has always stimulated It is unfortunate for his demagogic reaction, and exception in the

"THE WORST thing about the spirits sponsor for the frightfulness of the who joggle tables and blow icy drafts on the back of your neck, and keep Sir Arthur Conan Doyle awake headed them : "Irish Democracy and nights," says the New York Tribune, English Policy," I had in mind a "is their boresomeness." That is fact, which no man who knows even the one thing which neither Sir a very little of past events and of Oliver Lodge, nor Sir Conan Doyle, present conditions, can fail to recog- with all their prestige, have not been able to eliminate from a cult which, makes for mental and spiritual anarchy.

WHILE SO many well-meaning history of confiscation of the people are agitating themselves over crushed. . . . The foresight of the possessions and privileges of the the marriage laws of Quebec, and many and the giving of them to the animadverting upon the Catholic mixed the Archbishop of Tuam which we claim of the few to get them back tection of the sacred character of

> group of ministers who make large efforts of the mass of the people to active duties of the ministry, combines large marrying with small What do I mean by this ? I mean farming. He had in this way

the millions from public office and A SIMILAR condition of things other by constitutional action. In ation they gave to the world a care- amendments to the Ontario marriage existing Government is unlawful fully prepared and fraudulent account law stamped it out. Instead, then, success, and, secondly, the evils of marriage from abuse or profanation, religious bigotry.

To themselves, their heirs and those conspicuous in that regard them remember that rashness is the

and to have entered upon negotia- and all the religious truth, all the learn that according to statistics decency and the honesty and all the published in the Los Angeles Times that plot against the Church or State respectability. They claimed it all; more violent deaths occurred in the are ipso facto excommunicated. I and created, with the aid of their United States in the year 1920 than in this locality." friends in English politics, a history in England, France and Italy comand a literature to give color and bined; that there were more no lorger free from crime, and the murders committed in Chicago in the Archbishop has to note the first How stands today the case between same period, than in England, breach of the Truce of God which he (second cousins) is the limit of the Canadian Bishop, "every drop of recognizes as belonging to its the descendants and inheritors of Scotland and Wales combined; and whose blood is of purely Irish aristocracy. In a pamphlet entilled this little class, and the people of that there were six murders com- following letter to Ray. P. Forde, persons may live together as man A singularly unanimous sin of origin," are identical with those "A Plea for Justice" Mr. George W. Ireland? That class was consolidated mitted in the city of New York for parish priest of Headford, the Archomission—or is it suppression?—is expressed by justice-loving and patri. Russell, (A.E.) an Ulster Protestant in its power after the surrender of everyone in London. Herein is fit the absence of all reference either in otic—if shamed and humiliated— and an ardent Britisher, yet withal Limerick, and the cold-blooded subject for meditation for the mis-

Now suppose that two honest, God parties to the famous case, who are Bishop Fallon's address was re- of croameries in the course of a plea The surrender of Limerick marked with them) whose boast it is that Charity surely begins at home.

> THE ATTEMPT to fan into flames the smouldering embers of religious discord (close enough to the surface at any time in Ontario) by the illegal calling of a public meeting in landed aristocracy which then came | Toronto to form a "strong Protestant to the height of their power, through organization," ended in a fizzle. their class friends in England, with Those present who had any reputathe trading classes of England. The tion to lose, seemed ashamed of their latter were to get whatever legisla- presence and apologized for it. The tion was necessary to put an end to meeting forgot what it was called for advantage of such precedents. It is manufacturers; and in return and indulged in a free wrangle on we trust the judges and the courts were to support whatever legislation every conceivable sort of topic. were to support whatever legislation every conceivable sort of topic, the land kings of Ireland required to ending in a scuffle between representatives of the discordant elements assembled. Some consolation may be drawn from the fact that even the city of Toronto, the boasted hotbed of religious incendiarism, revolted from this attempt to besmirch her reputation as an organized community.

THE GREAT disaster to the Italian army at Caporetto in 1917 was variously attributed to dissension in the ranks, to treachery in the command, and by some, to the insidious influence of the Catholic clergy, operating

in favor of Austria. The latter theory was as monstrous as it was far fetched, for it has been proven that the patriotism of the Italian priesthood throughout the Warsuffers not by comparison with that of any other nation. Now comes the national historian, Guglielmo Ferrero, with the true elucidation of the Caporetto disaster. He says:

"CAPORETTO REMAINS a huge legend. The treason of the soldiers, of which so much has been said, never existed. The disintegration of the army by defeatist propaganda is a fantastic invention. . . . It was a battle lost by certain errors of generalship which might have been avoided, but which were neither more grave nor more unusual than many other errors committed by many other generals in the course of the world war."

"NEVERTHELESS," HE adds, "Caporetto saved us, for all history, since the Cimbri and Teutons, proves that it is very easy for an army to enter the Valley of the Po, but very difficult to get out of it. The Valley of the Po is a sort of mousetrap : unfortunate is the army which enters there, guided by victory, and finds a serious resistance. It ends by being thrown against the mountains and historian was verified to the letter. The Austrian army which entered Italy in 1917 never succeeded in getting out."

INHUMAN BARBARITY OF REPRISALS"

RASHNESS IS THE COWARD'S CRIME - SELF - RESTRAINT THE HIGHEST COURAGE

In view of some importinent and misleading references to the Irish opportune to publish the following up to this moment, defied all them, who has retired from the Archbishop of Tuam. Nothing could be clearer or less equivocal; nothing give the lie more directly to those who either through ignorance or malice traduce the spiritual guides

Addressing his people in the Cathedral of Tuam, Archbishop Gilmartin said :

"Although the power to govern change of government. There are two ways of bringing about this change-one by revolution and the firstly, because there is no chance of

"I feel also bound to warn them against the danger of joining secret societies. Under the new Canon

But even the diocess of Tuam is was a serious ambush, and in the bishop condemns the ambush and

"Allow me to send you and your people an expression of my the past few days. Those who organized the Kilrae ambush are practically the first civilians to ereak the Truce of God that I called for this diocese on Sunday, July 25.

"During the six months that have passed since that date," says His Grace, "the people of this diocese have shown magnificent restraint and patience under very great provocation; arrests, floggings, shoot ings, imprisonment without trial, and other indignities have failed to draw them into courses of

The misguided criminals who fired a few shots from behind a wall and then decamped to a safe distance are guilty of a triple crime. They have broken the Truce of God, have incurred the guilt of Knowing, as they must know, the nature of the reprisals that are likely to tollow an ambush, they came from outside to do a foul and craven deed, and then having fired their few cowardly shots, they beat a hasty retreat, leaving an unprotected and innocent people at the mercy of uniformed forces. Whilst it is a consolation to you to know that none of your parishioners are implicated in the ambush, it must have wrung your heart as it did mine to see as many as eleven homesteads burned down, and nine families left destitute and homeless. One crime does not justify another, and while I condemn the criminal and cowardly folly of the ambush. I also condemn the inhuman barbarity of such reprisals as you were obliged to witness. I have done all I poseibly could to hold up the law of before the eyes of the Government, as well as before the eyes of the people. I have condemned crime and counter crime. I have preached the Gospel of Peace and torgiveness.

I now appeal again to the best elements of the two sister nations to call off a state of warfare which is a negation of Christianity, and of Departments, and representatives which, if continued, may bring disase of Labor and other clubs, assisting. ter to the stronger as well as to the weaker nation. In the name of Christianity I renew our call for a Truce of God. I pray that God may bless all who co-operate in encouraging and maintaining this trucs. As to those who on either side encour-age aggression and war I must only leave them to the Almighty and just God, Who in His own time 'hath put down the mighty from their seat and hath exalted the humble.' Blessed are the Peacemakers for they shall be called the Children of God,' and for the consolation of your afflicted epeople let me close with those other words of Christ: 'Blessed are they that mourn for they shall

be comforted.' If I do not on this occasion animadvert on the sacrilege of burning ecclesiastical property and sacred books and vessels; it I do not refer to the injuries and indignities suffered by an unoffending priest whose name has not been at all connected with politics-if, I say, I do not single out these crimes for special condemnation, it is that I do not wish to distinguish between the sufferings of pricets and people. The priests are prepared to stand or fall with their faithful people, and if the people are to suffer, the priests must be prepared to share their sorrows as well as their joys."

MEXICO RADICALS

OUTBREAK AGAINST CATHOLICS CONSIDERED NOT SERIOUS (By N. C. W. C. News Service)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 14.-The attempted assassination of Arch. bishop Mora, of Mexico, by the explosion of a bomb at the archepis-copal residence on Feb. 7, is regarded as the work of a small group of extreme radicals rather than a general radical move, according to ad rices received at the State Department. American officials are of the opinion that it does not foreshadow a recrudescence of the violence threat ened from time to time by the small colony of agitators who have taken refuge in the Mexican capital.

INTERFERENCE WITH CATHOLIC PARADE

Nevertheless Archbishop Mora ha aroused the antagonism of the communistic element of the Mexican population by his appeals to the Catholics to take a firm stand against radicalism and to support the forces of law and order. This was shown by the hostility displayed three thousand Catholic youths of Mexico City who paraded new phase of his life opened. the streets of the capital on Feb. ruary 8 as svidence of their lovalty to the Archbishop and as a protest against the attempt upon his life. gave themselves to these Although Mexican despatches report that the intervention of government them. Every day they were on the troops prevented what might have river with several of their new been serious disorders the incident friends, Jim, the famous R. C. bullnot looked upon as being dog," Department officials, on the contrary, express the opinion that affairs in the them every assistance. They were southern republic are progressing immensely popular, and the reward satisfactorily and the radical activity, of such devotion was found in many although considerable, is giving no conversions. ground for serious apprehension.

quarters that the situation in Mexico | turned to good account. St. Charles' City is similar to that in other countries where the line between the disposal, and Oxford became the socialistic and labor element and the centre of the famous week end re extreme radicals of the communistic or anarchistic type is being and enjoyable, but the amount of more distinctly drawn. Archbishop sound religious instruction that Mora has given impetus to this could be sandwiched in was astound. movement by his appeals to Catholing. Men said that they were the lice to take a more militant stand happiest days of their lives. They against the latter, at the same time | were deeply impressed by the praccarefully refraining from any politi- tical, if unconscious, example of holical interference. Under his leader.

horrors you have experienced during | ship much has been accomplished in the way of offsetting the pernicious propaganda of the radical leaders.

MEXICO CITY HAVEN FOR RADICALS

The City of Mexico, as has already been pointed out in these despatches, has been a haven for radicals of many other countries. The small colony induces Spanish, Russian and Italian communists and not the least among them are the Americans who have fled across the border, some of them to evade being drafted during the War. Mention of the so-called "red-flaggers" was made in the report of the Fall committee to the Senate on conditions in Mexico under the Carranza regime. Apparently the Obregon Government is not tainted with the radical virus. A very hopsful view of conditions with respect to labor was expressed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, on his return from the recent labor conferences in Mexico City.

DEATH OF FATHER PLATER

LORD PLUMER'S TRIBUTE

We deeply regret to announce the death, which occurred in Malta as 6.30 p. m. last Friday, after an attack of angina pectoris, of Father Charles Plater, S. J., Rector of Campion Hall, Oxford.

On Monday, H. E. Cardinal Bourne received the following telegram from Lord Plumer, Governor of Malta:

'It is with the deepest regret that I have to inform you of Father Plater's sudden death. He had only been in Malta a short time, but already he had endeared himself to us all, and we feel we have lost a

dear and valued friend." The funeral took place in Malta on Sunday, the Archbishop Bishop officiating, the Lord Chief Justice, Heads

The following biography and appreciation reaches us from one who knew him well.

FOUNDING THE CATHOLIC SOCIAL GUILD

The deaths of Miss Louise Guiney, of Mr. Gervase Elwes, and now of Father Charles Plater, have deprived us of three friends, three souls who felt and worked in the presence of God, who were doers of the word, and who were linked together in an especial sense by their love of their fellow-men. In Father Plater's case this was very marked; his ready smile drew all to him; and we recall the lines of Fitz Green Halleck to his

. None knew thee but to love thee, Nor named thee but to praise."

Father Charles Dominic Plater was born in 1875, and educated at Stony. hurst and Oxford, where he took bis degree with distinction. In 1910 he was ordained a priest of the Society of Jesus, and at once became prom inent as a social worker. The 1909 had seen the birth of the Catl o lic Social Guild, and from the first Father Plater was indetatigable in its cause. He lectured, founded study circles, and wrote, with an he himself says: energy and goodwill that proved a

To these efforts we owe the present success of the Guild, and the ready enthusiasm with which men and women in every walk of life are devoting themselves to the study of the problems that confront the modern God." "Primer of Peace and War," the wrote books on "Catholic Social Work in Germany," "The Apostolate of the Press," "Retreats for the Action," and several pamphlets, and to work on the Guild Executive. By this alone Father Plater would be deserving of high praise, yet it was but one of his activities.

For three years he devoted himself to teaching at Stonyburst, as Pro-fessor of Psychology, and at Wimbledon. The scholastic world was per haps too narrow for him; it did not and Protestant alike, for he was a afford scope for devoting himself to an active missionary life; he was kept away from his social work. It is true that he conducted week end retreats at Osterley, and did much

In 1916 Father Plater was appoint ed Master of Campion Hall, and a War had emptied Oxford of students, and filled it with wounded soldiers.
Father Plater and Father Martindale tended, and entertained visited, in the prow. The doctors a serious character. State found that the two priests possessed a satisfactory medicine and gave

> Then Father Plater saw that this influence over the soldiers might be a d be amused. But he also made a House at Begbroke was placed at his most frequent visits were to those ness given to them by their Director.

War, and show every promise of a long life. Some record is preserved in "Retreats for Soldiers," though it suffers because, of course, Father Plater has effaced himself from the story. A second book, "Week end Retreats," by Father Plater is now in the press. He also edited a very valuable account of the work and morals of Catholic soldiers at the reports of sixty Army chaplains.

During this time, the Catholic Social Guild was not forgotten. Father Platen's services were always at its disposal, and when its headquarters moved to Oxford, he kept in close touch with the staff. He also became chairman of the Schools

The coming of peace increased his scholastic responsibilities. Here again he showed amazing energy. He was a host and friend to all who needed him. One of the best-known Catholics in the University, geniality and friendship he dispelled much of the ignorant prejudice against the Society of Jesus, so noticeable in otherwise educated circles.

His arduous work could not con tinue for ever. He gave signs of weakening under the strain. He was begged to give up some part of his labours and rest. But he would not. sented to spend a few weeks in Ire-land. The record of this visit appearing serially in the Month, and shows how little he understood the meaning of the word "rest." In the autumn of last year, his health broke down, and for some time it seemed as if he must yield to advice. He promised to give up his lectures -and immediately commenced to write articles for the Catholic press. If he could not speak, he would write.

WORKING TO THE END In December he was ordered to leave England to recuperate, and he decided to go to Malta. Dr. Counsell. who accompanied him, tells us that the voyage was a triumphal progress. He attracted everyone to him; in trains, in ships, at Rome, Naples, Syracuse, and Malta, he found a host of friends whose brief acquaintance with him made them no less admir-

He arrived at Valetta shortly before Christmas, and here again won instant popularity. He forgot that he was on holiday, forgot the poor state of his health, and by lecture and conversation set himself to interest the people in Catholic social work. The severe strain brought on his last illness, and on Friday, January 21, he died suddenly from angina pectoris, just as the last Angelus was calling the faithful to prayer. The Blue Sisters tended him during his illness, and we may take consolation from the fact that he could not have had better treatment or more ideal sur-roundings. In his letters he spoke frequently of the happy days he spending at Malta. His new friends had received him royally, and now must mourn his loss.

THE MISSIONARY LIFE Thus died a noble priest. In the little book, "Retreats for Soldiers,

to which reference has been made, 'To stand apart from the rush of strong stimulus to those about him. life for awhile, and, as someone said, 'to take a header into God.' will do more for a man than all the educational schemes and social confer-

Father Plater took a "header into What is more, he linked arms world. Besides editing the Social with all he knew, and made them Guild Year Book, he contributed to take the plunge with him. Spirituality shone in his face, but he never forgot that other souls required Accordingly he made every man his friend, and then introduced People," and "The Priest and Social them to his Master. In the highways and by ways he found them, and compelled them to come in. Rather. he would have been faced with difficulty if he had tried to keep them

His faith made him zealous, and gave him a superabundant energy As a public speaker he commanded attention and respect from Catholic prominent member of the "Interde nominational" Conference of Social Service Unions. He could always cloak his points in the garb of com retreats at Osteriey, and did much mon sense, and could find without writing, but teaching claimed his the least difficulty the level of his audience. He was equally successfu with rich and poor, scholarly and ignorant. He was an accomplished orator, and possessed a strong ally in his sense of humor.

THE SECRET OF PERPETUAL YOUTH

Father Plater never "grew up." first remember him as a nawly ordained priest, playing cricket with a number of small boys. He had many friends amongst the younger generation, and his efforts to please them never failed. In this apostle ship he had three assets that stood him in good stead; a merry wit, a bulldog, and a smile. Nothing pleased him more than to run away m h s work for a short hour for it to some young family that he knew. There he could rest, amuse p int of caring for the afflicted. His t at needed his help and consolation He took the burden of their sorrow u on his own shoulders, and the homes will be remembered today.

The flag droops at half-mast over Campion Hall, and a cloud has come over Oxford. Many hearts feel the immensity of that loss. His relations

Week-end retreats have survived the his death strikes a chord of sorrow England. At least we can pray that God will grant him the rest that he denied himself during his life, and for the rest we may say with St.

"I give thanks to my God in every remembrance of you.

THE REQUIEM AT OXFORD

The Requiem at Oxford is being sung this morning by the Provincial, Very Rev. Father Wright, S. J., and Father Martindale is preaching. A choir of the Jesuits, Benedictines,

INTERESTING NEWS

FROM VARIOUS CENTRES OF THE CATHOLIC WORLD

ROME CABLE

(By N. C. W. C. Special Cable) Rome, Feb. 12.-Most Reverend Archbishop Dougherty, of Philadelphia, has replied to the Holy Father accepting the cardinalate offered to him; and he is expected to come to Rome immediately. Although the date of the consistory has not been officially announced, is to take place March 10. Most Rev. Archbishop Schulte of Cologne: Monsignor Ragonesi, Nuncio Apostolic to Madrid; Archbishop Faulhaber of Munich, and a Spanish bishop, not yet named, are to be created cardinals at this consistory.

POPE THANKS BISHOP WALSH

The Pope has written a letter to Right Reverend Thomas J. Walsh, Bishop of Trenton, New Jersey, praising and thanking him for his solicitude for Italian emigrants to the United States, and especially for the founding of a Sisters' and teachers' house with funds furnished by J. C. Brady of New York.

CZECHO SLOVAK CONFERENCE

At the recent conference between . Benes, Czecho Slovakian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, all questions affecting the interests of the Church in Czecho-Slovakia were examined. The Holy See urges that the separation of Church and State, requested by the Czecho-Slovakian Government, be based on an agreement that the schismatic movement among the rebellious clergy be not encouraged.

The conversation between Dr. Benes and Cardinal Gasparri was long and cordial. Dr. Benes' intentions seem satisfactory, but it is feared that other members of the disposition.

The Parliamentary committee has rejected the bill, urged by Catholic deputies, to place private schools on the same footing as the State schools. The Minister of Public Instruction is favorable to the project. The Popular Party is dissatisfied, and threatens to provoke a parliamentary crisis. Premier Giolitti is trying to avoid this menace by proposing to present the bill to Parliament again.

MILAN UNIVERSITY

Father Gamelli last Thursday presided at a great conference in the hall of the apostolic chancery on the project of establishing a Catholic university in Milan—the first to be founded in Italy. Four cardinals Minister Michaeli, many bishops and several statesmen participated.

POPE ON SACRED ELOQUENCE The Holy Father last Monday re-

ceived the parish priests of Rome and discoursed to them on sacred oratory, reminding them that the preacher must be a man of God who must do the work of the Evangelists. The object of preaching is the same as that sought by Christ, that men may have life more abundantly, and that, therefore, preachers must use the same means as were employed by Jesus, not seeking anything for themselves nor sparing labor, and by preaching in a way easy to under-

FALSE REPORTS

Press reports, sent to America. giving an account of the alleged storming of the Tuscania cathedral by unemployed peasants, are false A robbery was committed in the cathedral after a great mission Other reports of conflicts between priests were either of insignificant episodes or without basis .- Pucci.

(By N. C. W. C. Special Cable)

Paris, Feb. 14.-The French Gov. ernment has decided to accept as an official institution of the French State the biblical school conducted by the Dominicans at Jerusalem The school will remain under the direction of Father LaGrange and the Dominicans. It specializes in investigations into Palestinian activi ties, and is regarded as the leading biblical school of the world.

GOVERNMENT HONORS The Government has conferred the decoration of an officer of the Legion of Honor on Bishop Ruch of Stras bourg, and the decoration of Knight of Legion of Honor upon eighteen former military chaplains, among them Father Desgranges, a promi nent orator and propagandist of Catholic Social Action. - MASSIANI.

> DUBLIN CABLE (By N. C. W. C. Special Cable)

Dublin, Feb. 14.-The announce

throughout the city, and throughout with by the new legislature, has England. At least we can pray that the Orange regime, which Craig represents, their educational rights will be jeopardized. It is remem-bered that last year, when the British Government made an abortive attempt to secularize Irish schools, the Orange Party strongly supported the attempt, which was frustrated only by the great preponderance of Catholic opinion.

STRIKE THREATENED

The intended railway strike in Franciscans and secular clergy at England because of the shooting of Oxford, is supplying the music.—The railway workers in Mallow is ex-England because of the shooting of pected to compel the attention of the British public to the plight of Ireland. The whole Irish position is to be brought forward immediately English railway representatives in the Parliament now just opening. Archbishop Gilmartin declares it is still possible for Parliament to adopt an easy method of restoring pasce and establishing friendship.

LONDON CABLE

(By N. C. W. C Special Cable) London, Feb. 14.-Cardinal Manning's pastoral of St. Patrick's Day has been republished by Cardinal Bourne, and was read in every church of the Westminster Archdiocess vesterday.

Manning pastoral was dressed chiefly to the Irish Catholics in London, and dealt with the movement to bring about the separation of Ireland from England which Manning opposed. In ordering the pas-toral to be read, Cardinal Bourne said: I have grave reason to fear that some of my flock, impelled by a legitimate love of country and an urgent longing for the realization of lawful aspirations, are unwarily allowing themselves to become implicated by active sympathy or even actual co-operation with societies and organizations which are in opposition to the laws of God and of the Catholic Church. The name "Fenianism," is no longer in use, but the activities it connoted are still alive; and Cardinal Manning's denunciation applies unchanged to the same activity today, by whatever name it is called. Cardinal Bourne concludes by declaring that Parliament should deal justly and promptly with this tragedy in Ireland .-

MADE CARDINAL

(By N. C. W. C. Special Cable) Philadelphia, Feb. 14.-Official announcement that Most Reverend Dannis J. Dougherty, Archbishop of Philadelphia, has been summoned to Rome for the consistory to be held March 7, and that he will then be Prague Government are not of like elevated to the cardinalate, has been made here. His Grace will leave next Saturday on the liner, Lapland of the Holland American line. expected to return to Philadelphia for Easter Sunday.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

IN THE MISSIONARY FIELDS

The presentation to our readers of the letters of the various applicants to the Catholic Church Extension is the best and most interesting account of the Canadian West. Archbishop the case is clearly stated by His from admiring beholders. Grace who is anxious that every Catholic of the West should be able to hear Mass and have the benefit of picture of some of the conditions preletter.

To his appeal we add the letter of Archbishop Casey for the Archdiocese of Vancouver. The attempt on the part of His Grace to lessen the burdens of his Archiepiscopal Corporation is explained.

Winnipag, Jan. 18, 1921. Very Rev. Thos. O'Donnell, President of the Catholic Church Extension Society, Toronto. Very Rev. and Dear Father :

I am enclosing a cheque for \$624.97, the amount of the collection taken up in the Archdiocese of Winnipeg for Church Extension. It is so ridiculously small, that I am not very proud of it, but it is the usual amount we get from any collection taken up in all the parishes in the It goes to show what meagre resources we have to count upon in undertaking any diocesan-work. Publish the amount, if you will, but please do not draw atten tion to it.

I am in need of two or three chapels for isolated and poor localities. If you have any to dispose of I want you to remember us. The sum of \$500 does not go very far these days in building the smallest and most unpretentious church, but

in beginnings.
I expected that next Spring I would be able to place priests in some fore only attacks have emanated missions that are very remote and The Vienna Neue Frele Presse very abandoned. These places have which for a long time has been fore-only a relatively small number of most in Europe as an anti-clerical Catholics scattered over a vast territory and, to support a priest, would to the Church's strong position have to be subsidized. Swan River, Emil Daniels wrote the article. have to be subsidized. Swan River, for instance, has a Catholic population of between 35 and 40 families over Oxford. Many hearts feel the immensity of that loss. His relations with every class of men and women were so personal and intimate that image. Dublin, Feb. 14.—The announce dispersed over a little Empire in Premier of the Parliament of Nor. Northern Manitoba. A priest should thern Ireland, that education will be there, as the place is more than to the Republic of Venice. It has any wait.—H.

among the first matters to be dealt 100 miles from the nearest priest, outlived the Hapsburgs and the but he will not be able to live there, unless I can help him rather ously. I am hoping that Extension will be able during the year 1921 to vote me at least \$1,000 to enable me to care for such places. Affectionately yours in Xto.,

ALFRED A. SINNOTT, Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 21, 1921. Very Rev. Thos. O'Donnell, President of the Catholic Church Extension Society, Toronto.

Very Rev. and Dear Father : I just received your favor and the big cheque for the munificent sum of \$2,500. I exclaimed on sight of it, May the Giver of all good, God, pour down abundant benedictions on the Catholic Church, Extension Society of Canada, on all its promoters and assistants. This I will often repeat, and add much to it, and am sure it will be heard, not so much by reason of my poor prayers as of the Divine pleasure with the excellent work you are doing for the promotion of His glory in this poor

country. I was just about to issue a cheque for \$3,000 through the efforts of the Lay Association of the Archdiocese in part payment of a \$25,000 loan at liament. She is niece of Sir Thomas 8%. Now, by the timely arrival of Gratton Esmonde, who for thirty your fine present, I can make it threeyears was one of Ireland's nation \$5,000, thus saving annually \$160. alist representatives in the parliament With repeated and profound thanks at Westminster. Sir Thomas is a and prayers that God may bless you distinguished Catbolic and is one of with a Happy New Year.

I am gratefully yours in Dno., T. CASEY,

Archbishop of Vancouver. In such work is the Catholic Church Extension Society engaged. If the Missionary is in the field afar she pleads his case, explains the spirit which ever guides him, shows the difficulties he has to meet and pleads that his hard lot may not be endured in vain. May the Faith that sustains him inspire you, dear reader, to do your share to preach the Word of God, through Extension! Donations may be addressed to

REV. T. O'DONNELL, Presidens. Catholic Church Extension Society 67 Bond St., Toronto. Contributions through this office should be addressed:

EXTENSION CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, London, Ont. DONATIONS

Previously acknowledged \$4,274 53 A Friend, Victoria, B. C... MASS INTENTIONS C. McGillivray,

RUTHENIAN APPEAL Mrs. M. J. Farrell. Wood-

CHURCH IN YPRES, BELGIUM, PLANS OBSERVANCE OF ANNIVERSARY

Brussels, Feb. 11. - An historic event falls within the present year, in the 700th anniversary of a church in Ypres which has not only had a noted history in the past, but has won new fame for its location in the midst of the devastated region of the

late War. The Church of St. Martin at Ypres has long been a landmark in a parwe can give of the fields where mis- ticularly impressive group of historic plete the Burse .. sionary labor is the ordinary lot of structures. It has been especially those who serve the scattered groups | noteworthy for its position close to the famous Cloth Hall, the spler did Sinnott has on more than one occa- building which suffered so sadly from sion made appeals for Manitoba.

That large Province has many tectural group which these structures A Friend, Victoria, B. C.

cruciform in plan, and was a striking combinaiton of a number of periods the sacraments. He gives a vivid of architectural style. It was built on the site of a church which was vailing and appeals through us to founded in about the year 1073. This you in the following interesting edifice was removed in the thirteenth century to make room for one which should be commensurate with the importance and prosperity of the

> The first parts of the building to be undertaken were the choir and the transepts. These were begun in 1221 by Hughes, Provost of the Previously acknowledged... \$1,779 69 Collegiate Church of St. Martin. The first stone of the nave of the edifice was laid in 1254. It was finished some twelve years later, and in 1270 the solemn consecration of the church occurred.

Notable alterations were later made in the building. The tower occupied some twenty years in building and even into modern times remained in an unfinished state.

It has been said that the choir of

St. Martin's at Ypres was one of the best examples of the pointed Gothic style of architecture as used in the western part of Flanders during the first half of the thirteenth century.

ORGAN OF ANTI-CLERICALS PAYS TRIBUTE TO PAPACY

By Dr. Frederick Funder For N. C. W. C. News Service

Vienna, Jan. 25.-Acknowledgment it is a great help and encouragement of the present and prospective moral influence of the Papacy has come from a quarter from which hereto organ, is the source of this testimony

"The moral authority of the Papacy has grown remarkably," Hohenzollern — even its flercest enemies, the Romanoffs. These three military monarchies have been overthrown as were Assyria, Babylonia and Medina. The Papacy, how-ever, remains steadfast in the flight of events, and this permanence con-fers on it a sublime dignity particularly at a time when millions of people are vainly seeking a refuge

in the midst of general destruction.

This tribute to the Holy See has had wide circulation in Austria and adjacent countries and has provoked wonder and comment on all sides.

NOTABLE CATHOLIC MARRIAGE IN IRELAND

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

Dublin, Jan. 27. - The marriage of Moira Pilkington, Dublin, to T. H. Hinkson was an event of unusual interest to Catholics. The bride is a great granddaughter of Henry Grat ton, the leader of the patriot group of Irishmen who won legislative inde psndence for Ireland in 1782, and the parliament of the period 1782 1800, is historically known as Grattan's par-Gratton Esmonde, who for thirtythe Pope's Chamberlains. He is prominent in the business life of the country, being a director in banking, railway and other concerns. He also devotes attention to sport and has from time to time made frequent hunting expeditions abroad. year he spent several months in Canada.

By a curious coincidence on the day the marriage was celebrated a report from Sydney appeared in the press announcing Esmonde, eldest son of Sir Thomas, who had departed for Australia on an important diplomatic mission in connection with Irish affairs, was not allowed to land.

Mr. Hinkson, the bridegroom, is a son of Mrs. Katherine Tynan, the well-known Catholic novelist. His late father was also a writer of distinction. The Esmonde Baronetcy is the second oldest in Ireland.

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 thomsand a minute, it would take nine months for them all to go by. Thirty-three thousand of them die daily unbaptized! Missionaries ave urgently needed to go to their rescue.

China Mission College, Almonse 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 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 perpituity. Help to com Gratefully yours in Jesus and Mary

J. M FRASER. QUEEN OF APOSTLES BURSE

Pasviously acknowledged \$1,948 22 ST. ANTHONY'S BURSE

Previously acknowledged ... \$1,122 45 M. T., St. Mary's, Ont Thanksgiving, St. Mary's,

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION BURSE Pseviously acknowledged... \$2,285 58 J. C. S., Sarnia..... COMFORTER OF THE AFFLICTED BURSE Previously acknowledged \$857 50

Graduate Nurse, Sydney Mines..... ST. JOSEPH, PATRON OF CHINA, BURSE A Client of St. Joseph...... Mrs. F. J. Dunnigan,

Toronto BLESSED SACRAMENT BURSE Previously acknowledged \$293 05 Lover of Blessed Sacrament 2 00

ST. FRANCIS XAVIDE BURSE Praviously acknowledged \$272 80 HOLY NAME OF JESUS BURSE

Praviously acknowledged... \$226 00 HOLY SOULS BURSE Previously acknowledged \$955 00 Mrs. J. H. Cole, Matheson.

D. J. Rankin, South Highlands ... F. G. L., Pettypiece, Beamsville.

LITTLE FLOWER BURSE Previously acknowledged \$503 19 Mite Box of St. Jerome's, Warkworth.....

Mite Box of St. Peter's, SACRED HEART LEAGUE BURSE

Previously acknowledged \$1,314 52

O friends, open some hearts to the life divine, and this will be a new world; the humblest home will be a heaven of peace and joy, and God beyond will open the beautiful gates where for you and for me the loved

IVE MINUTE SERMON

BY REV. WILLIAM DEMOUY, D. D. THIRD SUNDAY IN LENT

SATAN'S MODERN ACTIVITIES "At that time: Jesus was casting out a devil nd the same was dumb; and when He had ast out the devil, the dumb spoke; and the multitude were in admiration of it." (Luke

Some people are inclined to think that possession by the davil is confined to the times of Christ. History however, since His time, records thousands of cases where people were under the influence of the wicked spirit, and were freed only through the rite of exorcism as prescribed by the Church. On some occasions a simple exorcism was not add to it much prayer and fasting But the Church's exorcism invari ably produces the results required when to it are added the accessories demanded in certain obstinate cases. A remarkable case, reported at Rome a few years ago, was of a native of Africa, who was a member of the Church. The particulars were given by the bishop who performed the rite of exorcism over him. At first it failed, and the possessed one became more violent than he had been before the rite was carried out. But the bishop added long prayers and fasting and finally, after several applications of the spiritual medicine, the man was freed of the wicked spirit and was totally transformed in his conduct. Similar instances, almost by the score, could be cited, which have undeniable evidence to prove their reality.

Judging from the actions and words of many individuals of the present day, it would seem that Satan has many abiding places. Not only are some obsessed by him, but many are in his possession. These latter have sold themselves to him and are promoting his cause. It is far easier to excuse the former than the latter: obsession may come, to some extent, from ignorance and weakness; but possession generally comes only through one's own consent. Neither holy water, nor prayers, nor fasting can work a very beneficial influence over him who is in partnership with the evil spirits The devil does not work in all his subjects, but he needs only to work through some of them. As a mes sage is flashed through space by the great power of electricity, so is Satan's message spread throughout the world by the great power for evil of his camp followers.

It may seem useless to say these things to good Catholics, but they are said not because you are in Satan's grasp, but to warn you to stsy far away from his haunte. He lives in more places than some people are inclined to imagine, and it is all too easy to the one not strongly guarded to enter bis threshold. some of the young of both sexes have many a time given him a hand, and today he is escorting them through life. They may have almost innocently exposed themselves to his influence, and he, creeping serpent that he is, bit them with his poisonous fang. And how often his bite proves tatal to the spiritual life of an individual! There are serpents crawling the earth, so poisonous that it is seldom a person is known to recover after having been bitten by Times without number has the bite of Satan acted similarly against man's spiritual life. And as he creeps and often bides (as does the serpent of earth) where ordi narily we would not expect to find him, we must be on our guard always and everywhere. If we are strongly foolish. fortified by God's grace, his attacks

Yet how many open disciples Satan has in this world! He dances in the hovels of his followers, and these annually for the discussion of various and comity between them. hovels are liable to be found any.

where. Solicitors are sent out from in general, or as Episcopalians in God fearing men who used to make stain of uncleanliness is placed upon their souls. How high sounding the phrases of the language of these di-oples of Satan! It sometimes simply and solely a forum, and the will be art, again it will be modern stain of uncleanliness is placed upon di-ciples of Satan! It sometimes will be art, again it will be modern culture, or social uplift. But when one knows it is all a trap to ensnare, he should realize that some appar ent y praisaworthy method must be adopted in order to lead him into the precincts of the evil one. There are few who will approach wickedness by the open road that leads thereto : in other words, wickedness, especi ally in the beginning, is not done for its own sake, but for a pleasure the person imagines it will bring. The evil spirit knows human nature, its ways and by ways, and he acts according to this knowledge, and not

by chance. Even in many spiritualistic meet ings or so called seances, the devil is the chief actor. Apparent wonders cles in America. The gentlemen are performed that seem to be to the benefit of some one who is present; but the serpent is creeping behind the facts man fested, ready to coil A layman, Mr. Charles C. Marshall, the facts manifested, ready to coil round the neck of some plor, ignor ant, misled humans. He has not ceased since the apostles' times to change himself into an abgel of the proposed Concordat. He said:

the facts manifested, ready to coil and angular to a layer of the proposed Concordat. He said:

the facts manifested and algorithms and algorithms and algorithms are beginning to see this, for the proposed Concordat. He said:

that the Catholic Church is gradually winning back the scul of the people, for they no longer dare to attack ber themselves for the ministry. The "with drums beating and in the open." Too late have thousands

a metaphor; express Real Fresence of the safety soon will and not the mere commemoration of ancial means need be no barrier. Yet those same seminaries are not for the commemoration only. (III.) betilements of the Cource, he must do what she, his guide, commands of Apostolic succession. This Constitution of the commemoration only.

and suggests. Today parents are their children, and too neglectful of the dan-They allow them to wander, improperly and insufficiently protected, too far from the walls of safety. We know the times call for some freedom, but they might ask themselves whose influence is most prevalent among the youths of today. It is almost invariably the wicked spirit. License in youth means sin in maturity. The young sin in maturity. The young buman being needs cultivation, crops of the field, with this difference, that from the crops the weeds are uprooted or cut and thrown away; from the youth, is necessary that the youth be kept in such soil as does not produce street by midnight with reckless companious; it is not the glare of home; it is not the dance hall where Satan administers a stimulant. Where is it? It is the Church, the home, the Catholic school, legitiand unquestionable amuse ment places, companions about whom no question can be raised. God created it nowhere else.

CONFUSION IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

When long ago on Shinar's plain men sought to build for themselves a structure which would enable them to escape God's possible judgments, the result was the loss of that unity of action which they had hitherto enjoyed, and the complete scattering of their forces. And so it was shown, long before the Psalmist enunciated the phrase that "Except the Lord build the house, their labor is but lost that build it." The confusion wrought at Babel was undone at Pentecost, and thus the Holy Ghost testified to the principle of unity in the Church, and its one message. delivered to "all peoples, nations and languages," has gone into all lands. everywhere the same, yet each one hearing in his "own tongue the wonderful works of God." Our Lord Himself had prophesied "it must nseds be that scandals come" and in these latter days we have seen the rise of many sects, until in our own country at least. Babel seems reconstructed and the clamor of a myriad voices fills the air. But however responsible men may be for this Babel, they have never felt satisfied with it, and although they have gone making confusion worse confounded, they have always sought a way out of it, building new Babals often, but always with the

the Face of God. It is this that best describes the condition in which many earnest, truth seeking men find themselves in the matter of the attempted reconstruction of a single unified body for all Christiau believers, to which attempt some have given the name he approach to Church Unity. We have several times pointed out how impossible is an "approach to" "reconstruction of" Caurch, but if Protestants could see the whole matter would be closed. Hence it is necessary to reiterate what seems to us so palpable a truth

Not long since there were held in treatment of the matters before it. and in which they firmly believe-For this very reason it shows more cares not one whit for the things accurately than almost any other which they have held most dear? of getting anything like a united ex-

One of the subjects under discussion this year was "The Principles Involved in the Approach to Church Unity with the Congregational Churches," otherwise known as the "Concordat" which was tentatively adopted at the General Convention in 1919. This we have discussed planation and d fence superfluous." cles in America. The gentlemen issue and handled the subject well.

"There are at least four facts of found out this truth, and today are practically wrecked morally and physically.

The Church is the only opponent Satan fears in this world. They wan teady within her citadels will be protected against his attacks; and who goover dares to step out and depend appear himself for safety soon will and not the mere commemoration of financial means need be no barrier.

"There are at least four facts of Catholic and Apostolic faith and order facts of Catholic and Apostolic faith and order lavolved in the Concordation and apostolic faith and order facts of total has large and well equipped of sminaries; scholarship aid is to be insulicuted in particular has large and well equipped of minaries; scholarship aid is to be insulicuted in particular has large and well equipped of in abundance. Once a man is the insulicutal élite, which is the college course, it is usually possible for any statisficatory candidate to find sufficient assistance so that the lack of financial means need be no barrier.

gregationalism denies. (IV.) That clergy the Protestant the priesthood is something more than the ministry of the Word, and that ordination imparts a unique office and function. This Congregationalism denies. The present state of the Congregational mind, as declared since the Concordat appeared, shows no change in its attitude toward Catholic and Apos-tolic faith and order touching these

four points."
And Mr. Marsball's position seems to be more than justified. We re-cently referred to the case of the Rsv. B. Z. Stambaugh, a Congrega-tional minister of Marlborough, Mase., who while holding to all that he has taught in that denomination applied for ordination in the Protest. the spiritual weeds—the wicked applied for ordination in the Protest-spirits—can not be cast aside. So it ant Episcopal Church, and though not yet admitted to her ministry has accepted a position on the staff of St. these parasites. This soil is not the street by midnight with reckless were bad enough, but Mr. Stambaugh has now added to the offense by writthe stage where modesty knows no ing an article in the Christian Century, an organ of the Disciples or Campbellite sect, which he entitles
"The Coming Catholicity." His
description is enough to make one wonder if the writer is trying to be facetious, or if he has lost his mind, but since there are no reasons for supposing either to be the case we must take it in all seriousness. And herein lies the trouble. He is a Congregational minister (or was until December 13, when he resigned his pastorate), and holds to all his Congregational tenets, for he said in making his change, "Doctrinally I see no difference." These beliefs or disbeliefs are what Mr. Marshall has summed up so well. And even the emasculated Catholicism of the Protestant Episcopal Church is put to a strain in accepting a man who holds to this position.

But the worst is not yet. In the "future Church," of which he makes so much in his article, Mr. Stambaugh sees a condition of sffairs compared with which the vagaries of 'Alice in Wonderland" are as the sober mathematical truths which Lewis Carroll occupied his Hear him busier hours.

"Yes, in the Holy Catholic Church, Roman orders, Eastern orders, Anglican orders, Methodist orders, and Congregational orders will be offered freely to all ministers, and no minister will be satisfied with Roman orders alone, or Greek, or Anglican, or Congregational, but will seek the ordination which includes them all. To consecrate a Bishop of Rome, or a new Archbishop of Centerbury, there will be a grocer's clerk, a coal miner, a banker, and a Y. M. C. A. secretary to lay hands upon their heads, along with the cardinals and kings.

And so with its coming worship : "There will be ancient liturgies uppermost in their minds that this occasionally in Quaker meetingnew atructure would really "reach to houses, Methodist class-meetings in heaven" and so once more restore to Mestminster Abbey, Salvation Army man the lost or obscured vision of meetings in the Old South Church, and Congregational ministers offici ating at High Mass in St. Peter's The sacraments, with wide variety of ceremonial, will be offered regularly to all, but no one will be told that without them he cannot be included in the mercy of God."

Well does the editor of The Living Church remark :
"That to ordain a man who has

reached only the position attained by Mr. Stambaugh would be the or a reconstruction of a tuning which is an essential note of the true gravest injustics to him. The ordin charge, but if Protestants could see ation service would compel him to it as Catholics understand the term, participate in what would be little more than an act of blasphemy.'

Yet we have no doubt that this what seems to us so palpable a truth "act of blasphemy" will actually take that its repetition appears almost place in the near future, and that the Living Church will report this Rochester the sessions of the holding it up to horror, but in the sight and hearing with gorgeous to prove fatal.

Church Congress," a voluntary body regular course of "Church news," ceremonies, flowers, costly robes and of clergy and laymen of the Protest- and we would not be surprised to

organization the extreme diversity And is it not a wonder that more of

"The way to Rome is smooth and

"There are at least four facts of Protestant Episcopal Church in par-

Church has only about 600 candidates and postulants for Holy Orders. Compare this with the 21,000 Catholic priests in this country and the 9,000 students preparing for the priesthood in our diocesan seminaries and under the auspices of our Religious Orders.

The young man aspiring to the

ministry in the Episcopal Church is subject to comparatively little discipline in his seminary days and one may almost say to none at all after his ordination. It he has any ability whatever he will have a decent living and the best of social positions. If he chooses he may have a home and family, and at the same time he can lead a life in which he can feel that he is of service to his fellowman, yet so few will choose it that the deans of the five principal seminaries have felt called upon to issue an appeal for recruits. The aspirant to the Catholic priesthood undergoes ears of a rigid training in which 'free day" is a rarity, and that discipline does not altogether cease when at ordination he has irrevocably accepted the lot of self abnegation, and goes forth "leaving all" to follow his Lord, content with the rewards of the world to come. And our seminaries are crowded-eligible candidates are being turned away, and the constant cry is for more seminaries and for more room in those already established. The plea for less "dogma" falls on deaf ears, while definiteness of belief still holds its attraction for honest men. Of the young man who wants the right to plead the august Sacrifice of Calvary for the propitiation of the sins of the world, who wants the right to administer the ineffable comfort of absolution to a penitent sinner, who desires the reward of them that preach the Gospel to the poor, we ask with the prophet of old and with the captain of the hosts of the Lord, How long halt ye between two opinions?" "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve!" In Israel there was no room for equivocation. How much more shall he be condemned who is offered the truth as it is in Jesus, who is offered the opportunity to be united with Him in a union which none deny, and who persists in muddling the issue with a talk about "valid orders" and "branch theories," who spurns the light and turns backinto the shadows, groping about until maybe it is too Today if ye will hear His voice, harden not your hearts." is the accepted time. Now make the choice and may the Lord have mercy on us all who have had it to make who have made it, for only those who have answered with a perfectly clear conscience can stand before Him in the day of His appearing.—

RELIGIOUS REVIVAL

The Nouvelles Religieuses quotes from the pages of the Protestant journal Evangile et Liberté a re markable testimony to the revival of the Catholic spirit among all classes of the people. Evangile et Liberté affirms in the clearest terms that the Catholic Church has resumed its former authority over the intellectual leaders of the country. It has done the same, the Protestant journal says, for the masses but by quite different means. With a rem nant of anti-Catholic feeling and a tone of intellectual superiority which makes its declarations still more remarkable, the paper quoted by Nouvelles Religiouses accuses the Church of still preaching "the most "blasphemous" affair, not by way of extravagant dogmas," of dazzling music. But it goes on to say that the Catholic Church by its wonderful works of charity is making a strong appeal to the suffering and the poor. It recalls to its readers the fact that where. Solicitors are sent out from them, who are often successful in ensuring the young and innocent. Under the guise of amusement, the stain of uncleanliness is placed upon the successful in particular, are interested. This Concurrence is in no sense legislative. It clearly the ministry of the Episcopal where during the war by its works couraged? Is it any wonder that those who would lay down their lives wounded, prisoners, orphans, and those who would lay down their lives those who would lay down their lives the same Church was present every where during the war by its works couraged? Is it any wonder that the same Church was present every where during the war by its works and ministers, where there were those who would lay down their lives the same Church was present every where during the same Church was present every where during the war by its works and ministers, where there were those who would lay down their lives the same Church was present every where during the war by its works and ministers, where there were those who would lay down their lives the same Church was present every where during the was present every where during the war by its works and ministers, where there were those who would lay down their lives the same Church was present every where during the was present every where the same church was present every where the where during the War by its works wounded, prisoners, orphans, and sick. Now it has enrolled, the account continues, under its banners, an enthusiastic and well-organized body of young and active workers. Besides all this, says Evangile et Liberté, the curé bas come back from the trenches, a little diff rent from what he was when the War broke of opinion in the Protestant Epis-them do not see their way into the copal Church, and the hopelessness True Fold? One of the essayists at alcofness and shyness, without loss the Church Congress summed up the of dignity, he has learnt to speak the pression of belief from that Church as a whole.

matter very succinctly when he language of the poilu by whose side said: he fought; he has come nearer to the people, from which in the great unambiguous and any defense be-yond acceptance of the Roman which a too highly specializ d educa claims unnecessary, but the way of tion had separated him. Now it is these protagonists of unity will not evident that between the curé and be smooth and their action will not be so unequivocal as to make ex more familiar and more cordial than before the War. Now we see the Again the question comes. Why curé of the olden days, ever approach stay here one must always be sub- able, kindly and affable. The people who took part in the discussion at j c t ambiguity, to explanation, to asserts the Prot stant journal, are Rochester were keenly alive to the den al? How can one in conscience coming back to the Church. The remain in such an utterly contra-dictory position? The young men of a fidelity know well, it continues, our day are beginning to see this, for | that the Catholic Church is gradually

open,"

it means. But. Catholicism has wor back many of its prodigal sons, and in spite of "antiquated and dangerous materials," the stream of Cathol icism is sweeping along and is lead ing its adherents to a life " from the moral and spiritual point of view is superior to that which it offered the people of France six years ago." There are assumptions and innuendoes in the last sentence of Evangile et Liberté, as well, as in other parts of the article, which Catholics will not accept without a protest, but the declaration of the Protestant journal that the Catholic Church is rapidly gaining ground among the French people is only rendered more emphatic when it comes from a periodical which evidently has no sympathy for either teaching or practice. -America.

"AT THE BEAUTIFUL GATE OF THE TEMPLE"

Michael Andrew Chapman, in the February Catholic World It is true that Catholic truths are preached from a great many Anglican pulpits, and that a respectable per centage of Episcopalians have adopted Catholic practices, even including confession and Communion fasting. But it is also true that in vastly more Anglican Congregations an advanced ceremontal may be seen unaccompanied by any widespread or enthusiastic acceptance of Catholic doctrine and practice. It is also most interesting to note, in passing, that in almost every instance where that Catholic ceremonial and practice have been introduced among Episcopalians, it has been with the plea that such things were not "distinctively Roman." On the whole, it would seem fair to say that the High Church Movement has progressed, at east as far as the laity are concerned, along esthetic lines rather than by a hearty acceptance of Cath-

olic Truth. To an increasing number of Protestants today all religion has been reduced to a superficiality-it is not to them, even "morality tinged with emotion"—indeed, it bids fair to become nothing more than Social Service mitigated by æstheticism. The pendulum has swung a long way back, and in its swing it has some how scratched the surface of Catholic art. Surely the Church can, without loss of prestige, make the most of this unique (though iltogical) development of modern minds the ethos of the Catholic Church to become "all things to all men" for their salvation, without relinquishing one iota of her divinely authority. Here is the rightful heritage of Beauty no less than Truth. She sees men reawakening to the appeal of that ancient Beauty, which is forever new; she sees them lying mpotent, though they know it not indeed ready to repudiate the implication, at the Beautiful Gate of the Temple.

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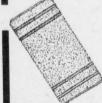
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CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

A HAND ON YOUR SHOULDER When a man ain't got a cent,
And he's feeling kind of blue,
And the clouds hang dark and heavy
An' won't let the sunshine through,

It's a great thing, O my brethren, For a feller to lay A hand upon your shoulder In a friendly sort o' way.

It makes a man feel curious, It makes the tear drops start, An' you sort o' feel a flutter

the region of your heart ! You can look up and meet his eyes You don't know what to say When his hand is on your shoulder In a friendly sort o' way.

Oh, the world's a curious compound With its honey and its gall.
With its cares and bitter crosses, But a good world after all. An' a good God must have made it, Leastways, that is what I say When a hand is on my shoulder

In a friendly sort o' wey. DON'T BORROW

The youth who starts out as a borrower puts a mortgage on his future. The habit of spending more money than we earn is fatal to success and happiness. The most cordial friends grow suspicious of one who is continually asking for a loan. People cheerfully go around the block to get out of his way. And the time comes when he is just as eager to avoid his acquaintances, for fear that he will be asked to pay the money he owes. Peace of mind, selfrespect, and the respect of one's friends are all sacrificed by this

undermining habit. Baware of the beginnings of bor rowing. Do not assume that next month it will be easy for you to pay the extra indulgence of this. Live within your means—that is the only safe way to avoid the beginnings of

borrowing. The highest compliment that can be bestowed on a man is to say of him that he is a man of his word : and the greatest reproach that can be bestowed on a man is to assert that he has no regard for the virtue of veracity. Truth is the golden coin with God's image stamped upon it, that circulates among men of all nations and tribes and peoples and tongues; its standard value never

changes nor depreciates. always frank and open, candid, sin. a paper tonight. At least, that was cers and ingenuous in your relations how things looked. with your fellow men. Set your face against all deceit and duplicity, all intense, and Tom stamped his poorlyguile, hypocrisy, and dissimulation. You will be living up to the maxims of the Gospel, you will prove yourself Truth, you will commend yourself to all honest men. You will triumph his supply. over those that lie in wait to deceive, few more,

or giving way to anger or envy, one of the worst things about it is that it lessens your self respect. Since we have to be our own constant com-panions, not only in this world, but in the next as well, nothing can make up to us for doing a thing which impairs character.-The Echo.

THE MULTI-MILLIONAIRE'S CONFESSION

After an absence of more than thirty years a New York multi-mil-of each other, and whenever he had lionare made a flying visit to his native town on the occasion of its to give his earnings to his sister. old home week celebration. Since he had become a mighty merchant prince his townsfolk had constantly quoted him as an example for imita-

At the banquet given him by his schoolmates and boyhood associates he was congratulated and belauded to the skies. When he arose to speak they listened with closest attention, for they thought they might obtain a glimpse of the method which had enabled him to reach the high peaks

of finance. You tell me," he began, "that I am the most successful man that ever left the town, that I ought to be the happiest man in the known world. Well, to be honest with you, I am neither the one nor the other. I am far less successful and happy than the poorest among you. When man deliberately puts his whole life into a business, into anything, and gets nothing out of it but cash, cold cash, as they call it, he is not getting the full value of his invest-

"A certain Quaker brought a rather fine looking horse to the fair for sale.

A farmer took a fancy to the animal, his. Some one had lost it. it being the kind he needed, but sus pecting that something was amiss else the owner would not be so eager to dispose of him. Knowing that for other boys, many of whom he Quakers had the reputation for knew to be rude, dishonest and truthfulness he asked, "Hasn't the profane.

horse some faults? Iwo,' replied the Quaker.

before thee buy him; the other when ing the rear seat stepped out.

"I think I must have dropped it ately." I get the money.'

"'Very well,' assented the farmer; as I was leaving the office," the man was saying as they passed by. "Let's

fault.'
"He is very, very hard to catch.'

What is the second fault?' he asked, as he paid over the purchase

"The Quaker carefully counted the money, then he leaned toward the farmer and said in a confidential

tone, 'When caught he is no good.'
"Now that is my identical case. I "Now that is my identical case."

strove and strove for years and years to catch up with Wealth. In doing to lost sight of everything else. It held it out.

"That's mine, all right," the man took me a provokingly long time pursuing and awaiting and waiting and pursuing before I succeeded, and at the end of my tether I find the Quaker's Horse. Had I given but a few dollars to charity in my struggling days it would have saved my face today, for none would doubt my sincerity. It is a bad business for all concerned where one takes all in and gives nothing. The gist of my experience is, no man or woman can be really happy or successful unless by doing good to others."—Catholic Columbian.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

A WORD OF CHEER

Drop a word of cheer and kindness, Just a flash, and it is gone; But there's half a hundred ripples Circling on and on and on, Bearing hope and joy and comfort On each splashing, dashing wave, Till you wouldn't believe the volume Of the one kind word you gave.

Drop a word of cheer and kindness, In a minute you forget; But there's gladness still a swelling, And there's a joy a circling yet.

And you've rolled a wave of comfort Whose sweet music can be heard Over miles and miles of water, Just by dropping a kind word.

TOM THE NEWSBOY

It had begun to snow heavily. day long the sky had been a dull grey but now toward evening the feathery flakes were falling swiftly and silently. It looked as though the whole earth was covered with a white mentle that grew whiter and whiter all the time

'It's sure getting cold!" ej aculated Tom Gibbons, as he buttoned his thin, patched coat, and turned the collar up around his neck.

Evenin' papers !" he called brisk ly from the corner of the street where he stood awaiting purchasers.

The bundle of newspapers was very heavy, and the lad's arms ached from weariness and the cold, as well. No one seemed to heed his call, for the Let it be the aim of your life to be passerby hurried on. Nobody wanted

shod feet on the sidewalk to warm them up a bit. He had been on the street with his papers all day, and so a genuine disciple of the God of far had earned but a few pennies, despite his eager efforts to dispose of his supply. "If I could just sell a few more, so I could bring home Never yield to the temptation to do a thing which will lower your character. Whether the thing in question is the reading of an objectionable book or elighting your work.

Tom and his sister, Elizabeth, were orphans. They lived in a poor tenement district, surrounded by neighbors not much richer in worldly goods than themselves, but who were kind and as generous as their frugal means would allow to the boy and his little lame sister. For Elizabeth had fallen down stairs one day when she was a baby, and had been seriously injured, so that she had to

to give his earnings to his sister.

own a mansion yet."

Tom shifted his load from one arm to the other, and in so doing shoved

his elbow against a fashionably dressed woman passing by. "Pardon, madam," he said, politely raising his shabby cap, but the woman only glared at him, and muttered something about "the

or wallet lying on the ground near the edge of the sidewalk. He stooped and picked it up, and upon opening it, he fairly gasped at sight of the number of bills it contained. Tom had never seen so much money in all bis life.

"Ever heard the story of the Quaker's Horse? No! Well, I will And best of all, Lizzis could go to a tell it to you, for it explains my posi-tion exactly. cure har of her trouble. Then came

Tom's parents had taught him to be upright and honest, and the boy had always proved himself a model for other boys, many of whom he

Evenin' papers!" he was shouting again, when a large automobile rolled "What are they?"

"I'll tell thee one of the faults and the chauffeur and a man occupy."

go in here and take the elevator."

Tom overheard the remark and "Oh, that's nothing, laughed the stepping forward quickly, grasped whispered: farmer, 'I can remedy that.' the man's arm.
"Say, mister," he demanded as the is?"

"Say, mister," he demanded as the man fixed his cold grey eyes upon him, "did you less something."

And the man overhearing, said, kindly, "I don's believe Tom knows an old friend. Take another look."

extent. But just so long as authority

"Yes, I lost a purse containing a thousand dollars. You've got it, have you?" he added curtly.

"Describe it, please," said the practical minded newsboy. The man did so, and then Tom pulled the

exclaimed in a tone of satisfaction as he examined the contents. Then without another word he moved away. "Don't you want a paper, sir?"
Tom followed his retreating figure

and shock a paper toward him.
"Got plenty of papers," he
answered with an impatient gesture
and hurried into his car.

A man who had witnessed the scene tapped the boy on the shoulder. Tom was standing staring at the retreating auto and mentally deciding that the rich man was very stingy and unappreciative.

and unappreciative.

"Sonny, I'll have a paper," said
the stranger, "that ungrateful stingy
cad! Not to give you a greenback or
two. I'm sorry he got hold of that
wad again. Honest, I am."
Tom went to hand back the change

amount he had given the newsboy, the good na ured man urged the lad to keep it and then hurried away, leaving Tom stammering his thanks.

That's a good sport!" Tom confided to himself as he pocketed the money. "It I'd picked up a bunch money. "It I'd picked up a bunch of dough fer him instead of fer that other guy, I'd be a capitalist by now,

About an hour later Tom started home, cold, tired and hungry. But his bodily discomfort did not hinder him from stepping into the church which was lighted as he came up. Confessions were being heard as the next day was the first Friday of the month, so Tom went to confession. As he knelt before the altar afterwards he was full of gratitude for God's grace and help, which had enabled him to overcome that tempta-tion to act dishonestly. He had so much to be thankful for he reasoned. even if the papers didn't always go as fast as he would have liked. But Tom possessed a strong, virils faith and he knew that he and Lizzie would not want.

Elizabeth's eyes grew very big as Tom threw quite a pile of money down on the table that evening, and then told the interesting story. He always managed to have something of interest to tell each night after business hours. She agreed with Tom that the millionaire was very ungrateful and that the other stranger was extremely kind and

'Isn't it nice to know that even if there are some mean people in the world, still there are lots of nice kind folks," said philosophical Lizzie, "and I'm gladdest of all that you didn't keep the money, Tom, 'cause you could have kept still about it if

you had wanted to be dishonest."

Tom nedded toward the well laden "Well, anyhow, we've got an extra good feed just because of the big adventure or sensation, as the papers say. I wish I'd asked Mr. Generous Man to come home and have supper with us. Now, why

The following day found our hero as usual at his place of business.

"Wonder if I'll figure in a big event of some kind today," Tom said to himself. Business was far from brisk all morning and Tom was beginning to conjecture about how much cash he would have to take home that night.

A startled cry caused him to turn, and then he saw something that observance. Inatterlifethese two will made his heart jump. In the path likely develop into the tyrant and of an oncoming trolley stood a little the chronic, shifty evader of all law girl of about two years. In a flash

The same is true in the wider girl of about two years. In "Lizzie," he would say, "We'll was a mansion yet."

Tom let fall his papers, and dashed from the sidewalk. Rushing to the tions. One man is made to walk spot where the child stood as though his arms. But the car was almost upon them, and then, in a dazed way, side. Then it seemed as though

strangely familiar face bent over and patted it up, and upon opening it, he fairly gasped at sight of the number of bills it contained. Tom had never seen so much money in all his life.

He thrust the wallet into his pocket. Then he was seized with a pocket. Then he was seized with a fash came the recollection of what had happened. He made an attempt the same injustice is found to exist. It a poor man makes—a little pocket. Then he was seized with a fash came the recollection of what had happened. He made an attempt the same injustice is found to exist.

don't you forget it."

Tom began to wonder in a dazed or be let off with a nominal punish way where he had seen that man before. Something about his face sentence.

and manner seemed to impart a sense of security and comfort. parted her lips as she hurried for this to a family, an institution, a ward on her crutch. A kind-faced community large or small, and you

an old friend. Take another look."

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GIRLS

"Why, Lizzie, if it isn't the nice is made to serve for the benefit fellow that giv' me all that money—was that your little kid I yanked off that authority is bound to the track ?"

Mrs. Lane had quietly left the represents will intellibly suffer in room, and now she came in carrying proportion.—Catholic Bulletin. a sweet, blue-eyed little girl in her

Baby wants to kiss Tom and to the men who had just bought a paper, and although it was a large said. She bent over and Margaret gave her rescuer a resounding kiss on the cheek. "Tom-nice boy-I like Tom

mama," she announced. Then Mrs. Lane tenderly embraced the boy and said many kind, beautiful things to Tom and Lizzie, too. And that night Lizzie slept in a pretty little room in the Lane home, and it all seemed like fairyland, or, it would have seemed that way had it not been that Tom was injured. Still, she knew that Mrs. Lane was sitting up with him that night and taking the best care possible of the good, brave boy. And several times she stole in softly to ses if Lizzie was comfortable, and tucked the blankets around her, and Lizzie, as she went off to sleep, almost imagined that her own dear,

kind mother was back again. Well, Tom and Lizzie kept on staying at the Lane's and finally it was all arranged that they would make their home with these new friends. Mr. and Mrs. Lane were happy to befriend them and brighten their existence especially since they learned that they were Catholics. like themselves.

So now Tom goes to college instead of selling evening papers and Elizabeth is rapidly regaining health and strength under the care of a skillful surgeon. And the Lane household is one of the happiest on earth .-

ONE LAW FOR ALL

Among the causes of dissatisfac tion and dissension in the relations between man and man may be numbered the unfairness, the unequality with which existing laws are applied. Much of the injustice in the world arises from this source, much of the crime and lesser evils may be traced directly to the man who thus tampers with the law

of impartial justice.
Starting in the family, one often sees a parent hold one child strictly to account for every slight infraction of the domestic law; another child is excused, is laughed at, petted along when he breaks a rule or violates a practical command. result? One child comes to look upon all law as irksome and hateful, later transferring his hatred to those in authority: while the pampered one forever seeks a loophole—and usually finds one — from every legal observance. Inafterlife these two will

tions. One man is made to walk the chalk-mark, while the other is riveted, he seized the little one in permitted to detour at pleasure; one violates a lesser law, and he is immediately hauled off to court as he knew he was throwing her to one a dangerous criminal; the other breaks serious laws, and he is something heavy pressed down upon him. Everything became dark and next time. Is this fairness between men? Is it equality? Is it using he knew no more.

When Tom opened his eyes he was plain common sense? Is it not the was still smiling at memory of the woman's irate looks when his eyes fell upon a large leather purse or wallet lying on the control of the bedside made him worder and endanger that sooner or later will break out. what had happened. A man with a society, institution or other social strangely familiar face bent over and unit? Sometimes a man on the edge

He thrust the wallet into his pocket. Then he was seized with a strong impulse to rush home and tell the wonderful story to Lizzie.

"Must be que for awhile, sonny."

"The little kid—is it all right?"

"The little kid—is it all right?"

"The little kid—is or close to it: let a man of position or wealth commit a real crime, one that calls for the full measure of inexorable justice, and he asked weakly.

"Good as new," smiled the man,
"and you're a real brick—a flero, and other he will either escape entirely

> Now, it is conditions such as and manner seemed to impart a sense of security and comfort.
>
> Just then to his astonishment who should suddenly appear at the foot of the bed but Lizzie. Her face bore traces of tears but a joyous smile traces of tears but a joyous smile this to a family an institution and the sense of tears and the second security and second sec ward on her crutch. A kind-faced woman had come in with her, and she and the smiling man looked on with moist eyes as brother and sieter grested each other affection. harmony should reign.

> After the effusive greetings were over and Tom had been assured that the doctor said he wasn't badly hurt and would soon be well, Lizzie whispered:
>
> "Tom dou't you know who the man is?" And the man overhearing, said, health of the said the said that the said the said that the said the said that the said that

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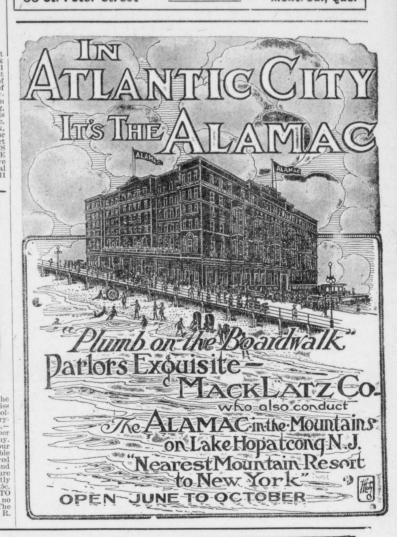
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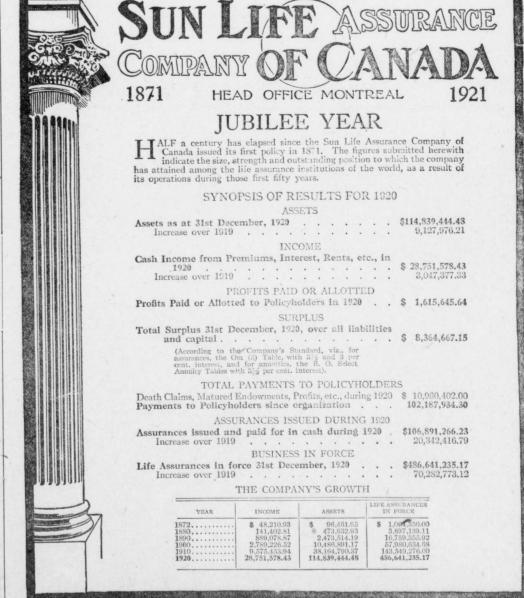
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BISHOPS OF POLAND ISSUE PASTORAL

DECLARE THAT IF RUSSIAN SOVIET CONQUERS POLAND IT WILL MENACE WORLD

> By Charles Phillips (For N. C. W. C. News Service)

Warsaw. January 20.—The pastoral letter of the Bishops of Poland on the subject of Bolshevism, which is perhaps the strongest and most fearless indictment of the Red movement ever penned, has become a vade mecum of the people on this question. A few passages from this re-markable document, even though my free translation does scant justice to the vigorous original, will reveal better than pages of discussion what the Polish people are thinking about

Poland does not fight the Russian nation," say the Polish Bishops in this letter. "She fights only against those who invade her soil, who spill her blood, who seek to kill her soul. She fights Bolshe would shevism a plague; for Bolshevism is like a plague, a plague of locusts, that and destroys all living things, yet is itself destroyed in the end by the very ruin that it works. So have the Bolsheviks devoured Now they would destroy

BOLSHEVIKS HAVE WORLD PROGRAM

"But we are not the only ones who are menaced. The Reds aim at Poland not alone to subjugate and ruin her, but to pass over her as over a bridge which shall lead them to the conquest of the whole world. Do not imagine," the Polish prelates add here," that in using this expression we exaggerate or are mistaken. The conquest of the world is the object of the Bolsheviks. Any man who will trace from their source the threads of their propaganda, which like a spider's web entangles even the smallest and remotest countries; any man who will look into their methods or study the psychology of their evetem, will understand what we mean when we say that the Bolsheviks desire to conquer the whole world. That is their aim and their dream.

The race which controls the Bolshevik movement already rules the world with its money and its foreign capitalists, in the hope of union is worthless. Not only has no banks. This same race, with its veins now inflamed with the lust of power, has determined itself on the subjugation of all nations; and all subjugation of all nations; and all belief. There is a strange irony in organization that has confessed its that this race proclaims of love for this situation—the Bolshevik desentitude has admitted that this practhe workingman, of uplift for the pots, after waging three years of tice would not be countenanced proletariat, and so on-these are but

world wide conquest. Look where without the strongest kind of tained an 'open shop' but that he you will, in all countries of the earth, guarantees of protection. Soviet would not deal with the unions, even what do you see? Arms and men prepared in secret for the signal to arise and achieve 'the universal to offer more than mere concessions. tain that kind of 'open shop' in his revolution' — strikes and agitations She will have to conform herself in continuously fomented to paralyze the best efforts of the nations toward peace and reconstruction - differences between worker and employer, differences between labor and capital. stirred up and heated to the point of hatred. Every effort of the people to solve their internal problems, to defend themselves against anarchy and disruption, is balked and opposed by this insidious international influ-

POLAND LAST BULWARK

against the world. If this bulwark its birth. is destroyed, nothing can prevent the onward sweep of the Red forces moment that Poland falls the fires of the destroyers will burst into flame in every country in the world. threatens the universe!

all the age-old hatred of the centuries against Christian civilization," the pastoral continues. "All the evil powers that have ever aimed at the destruction of the home, the family, religion and legislation through all history, are summed up in this movement which has come out of unhappy Russia. Only with the help of terrorism, murder, war, and the blood-and-iron despotism of a few, does Bolshevism exist. It is the complete denial of all that looks toward democracy and the selfgovernment of the people.
"Hatred, hatred above all of Chris-

tianity, the one and only philosophy which defies it, is the essence of Bolshevism. At Christ, His Cross and His Church especially is that hatred aimed, because the leaders of Bolshevism carry in their blood the

Bolshevism is the anti-Christ and the embodiment of all that that term implies. This we see on every hand-in its profanation of churches. its murder of priests and religion, its

pray daily for it. The Catholic a recent statement of Mr. Padernations. Through prayer, united mission of securing funds and universal, the Catholic world almost a failure, has been d will become like one great camp, able to resist the force of even this other mighty but horrible camp of

ILL-OMENED CHANGE IN EUROPE The ill-omened change which has come over the world in its attitude toward the universal threat of ago all the propositions of Bolshevism were rejected. But at this moment we behold European diplomacy treating with the Bolsheviks as with honorable men and even making ready to their government. A little while ago the Soviet was considered a menace. But now we are told that the world must absolve its conscience from too delicate a sensitive ness—because the world needs trade and grain! Not long ago the world did not regret any effort or expense or loss in the fight against Bolshev-ism. Today the Bolsheviks dare to offer their stolen and blood stained gold to bribe the powerful nations of the earth! This," the Bishops add, with a warning note, "is not politics that we speak, but a plain reminder of the terrible moral change that has taken place in the

world. RUSSIA'S INTERNAL SITUATION

Among many Poles there is a belief that the internal situation in Russia is already forcing the Soviets to trim down little by little their employer as a body, their union mem-drastic system of terrorism and war. bership is futile. An 'open shop' Recent news to the effect that the beginning some sort of reconstrucbloody and relentless war against all subterfuges, the masks which con-ceal the real face of the universal doors of Russia and inviting foreign Dec. 16, 1920, Eugene R. Grace, I the real face of the universal capital to come in. Of course, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, declared that he maintoday all is prepared for this foreign capital will do no such thing Corporation, declared that he maintoday all is prepared for this without the strongest kind of tained an 'open shop' but that he Russia, to win the favor of capital Soviets begin that they will write policy the first words of their own abdica "A tion. It is just another of history's famous old repetitions. Centuries of the Erectors' Association, admitted ago, the warring factions inside that this organization together with themselves into such a welter of had formally adopted the open shop disaster that in the end they cried policy and that with these organiza disaster that in the end they cried out for foreign intervention to save themselves. The Scandinavian only no dealings with the union, but which are published in the press this "Poland is the last bulwark against Bolshevism in its march dynasty of the Russian empire had the first dynasty of the Russian empire had be confessed that an open shop is a specific statement that Catholic

BOLSHEVIK RULE DEPENDS ON WAR

But if there are optimists in Poland who hope for relief from the Bolshevik menace through a change in Russia's internal affairs, there are What a flood of hatred and anguish others who remain convinced that the very existence of the Bolshevik Bolshevism is the quintessence of regime depends on war, and that Lenin and Trotsky, to keep their political pot in Moscow boiling, must likewise keep their Red armies on the forage, or else go down. On one thing all Poland is agreed—that she must be on guard; that she must which had been steadily progressing for several weeks, has now been halted, the chief of the Polish Delegation at Riga (Mr. Dmowski) at the same time addressing a note to Moscow protesting vigorously against the refusal of the Bolsheviks to give reciprocal military guarantees. This note was provoked by a recent move of the Soviets, who, instead of taking steps toward demobilization, have actually begun the conscription of new classes in the Red armies.
"Against whom," the Polish note asks, "are these reinforcements of the Bolshevik armies to be directed?" The Soviets have not answered, and they have likewise ignored the proposal of the Poles for the mutual exchange of prisoners of

war. With the Riga peace negotiations torture and persecution of the Catholic population."

With the Riga peace negotiations nies that the 'open shop' movement dragging slowly on—slowly, because, is hostile to the unions, yet asserts as I have stated, the Soviet delegates that 'labor unionism is synonymous the Polish Church to the outside have been instructed by Moscow to with strikes.' It is not difficult to have not studied your lessons for world—that world which, as the mark time while the Reds mobilize, determine his conception of an open tomorrow. Duty before pleasure, pastoral says, though it may be drill and concentrate—it takes a shop. indifferent to the sufferings and fate real optimist in Foland to see peace of the Church, still must remain concerned for the preservation of its own culture, which it owes to that same persecuted Church. "Wa do calm. There are no strikes, no of substantially all the larger indusown culture, which it owes to that same persecuted Church. "Wa do not ask for troops, for arms, for ammunition," say the Bishops, "but only for prayer. Pray for Poland, that she may have peace—a true and lasting peace, not a peace which lasting peace, not a peace which work of reconstruction, is amazing. shall merely prepare the way for a Her fight against epidemic disease later conquest by the Reds, not alone is enough to engage the unions. Upon examination every to tears. Finally the mother says: alone of Poland, but of all the world. We hope for peace, we desire it, we country in the world. According to shop' which they are advocating you are home by nine o'clock." In

world has often prayed for Poland in times that are past, but never have we so needed prayers as now. And credit is wrecked, and the recent remember, in praying for Poland you return of her Vice-Minister of nations. Through prayer with almost a failure, has been deeply discouraging. Other countries, how-ever, are making advantageous proffers, and several French companies have agreed to trade arrangements based on the acceptance of

the Polish "mark." The Government's work of repatriating the hundreds of thousands of homeless and scattered war refugees Bolshevism is sharply defined in the Polish pastoral. "The prayer for which Poland begs," it says, "may, indeed, eventually awaken the conscience of the world. It needs awakening. True it is, we still hear the rews that the Knights of the rews that the Knights of the rews that the knights of the rews that the rews that the knights of the rews that the knights of the rews the knights of the re abroad the cry that Bolshevism is a Columbus have given five million plague, a destructive force, with dollars, the entire surplus of their which no self-respecting State can megotiate; that the very existence of relief in Europe's war-stricken negorate; that the very extracted or nations depends on a life-and-death struggle against it. We can still benedict in setting aside two hear this sentiment—and yet Europe today seems inclined to surrender to this universal enemy. A little while children's fund, and himself constant in Europe's war-structure of Pops struggle against it. We can still benedict in setting aside two Sundays for relief collections throughout the world for the children's fund, and himself constant in Europe's war-structure. tributing 1,000,000, lire has likewise made suffering Poland glad.

IS BLOW AT UNIONS

N. C. W. C. INSISTS COLLECTIVE BARGAINING VITAL ISSUE

> QUOTES EMPLOYERS' WORDS Special to the New York Times

Washington, Feb. 10 .- A reply to criticisms of its declaration on the open-shop movement was issued tonight by the social action department of the National Catholic War Council, reaffirming its assertion that this movement, as conducted by "certain groups of strong employers," an 'attempt to cripple labor unions."

"The vital issue in this controversy," the reply issued tonight declared, "is that of collective bargaining between the union and the employer. Unless the members of a union are permitted to deal with the which allows the employees to belong Moscow government is offering large to a union but does not permit the concessions to American and other union to deal with the employer as a 'open shop' organization declared tion of the country's ruined that the 'open shop' employer would industries, seems to confirm this deal with the union, but every such

"Testifying before the Lockwood though they embraced 95% of his from other countries, will be obliged amployees. Not only did he mainton offer more than mere concessions. good measure to the usages of civilized nations to secure this fused to sell his products to builders advantage. And the day that the who would not adopt the same

"A few days later, before the same committee, Mr. Cheney, the Secretary Russia had hacked the country and the National Fabricators' Association pected to see to it that there are no firmed.

union men. "These organizations include the majority of all the important steel at which this policy was adopted, the language for the education of its own a prominent part, but required the to the requirements of good govern-fact of its participation to be kept ment and the maintenance of public

out of the minutes. State Manufacturers' Associations held in Chicago, Jan. 12, several manufacturers objected to a definimembers. As a result the conference 'voted for an open shop, minus definition.' Evidently this body did not believe in an 'open shop' which would permit dealing with the

unions. Indianapolis is one of the most active advocates of the 'open shop.'
Its Secretary, Andrew J. Allen, describes an 'open shop' as one in which the employer contracts with the employees only as individuals. Evidently this excludes any form of collective bargaining. The Manu-facturers' News informs us that Mr. Allen 'has perhaps done more to promote the open shop cause than any

other individual in the country. William H. Barr, President of the National Founders' Association, deis hostile to the unions, yet asserts the "movies." "You shall not go that "above unionism is synonymous this evening," he says, "because you this evening," he says, "because you nies that the 'open shop' movement

"These declarations and attitude

would not permit dealing with the this way the boy learns to disobey

"The spokesman for the National crite. Association of Manufacturers was informed that it that body would make a public statement to the effect that the 'open shop' gives the union its due share of representation in a system of collective bargaining even mother and say derisively: "We confined to the individual shore the confined to the individual shop, the Social Action Department would has given us permission." clared that the National Association of Manufacturers would make no such statement and admitted that it really desired to cripple the unions. Up to the present, no authorized representative of an 'open shop' organization has denied that collective bargaining with the union is in-

compatible with the 'open shop.'
"The issue is not that of the open shop versus the closed shop. We have not defended the latter. The precise issue is that of collective bar-gaining between the employer and the union employees. Pope Leo XIII. declared that workingmen's associations ought to be such as to 'furnish the best and most suitable means for helping each individual member to better his condition to the utmost in body, mind and prop Who will dare assert that this requirement is realized in a labor union which is not permitted to deal with the employer

JUBILEE YEAR FOR SUN LIFE

Among the annual reports subthe Sun Life Assurance Company which is now celebrating with pardonable pride, its fiftieth anniversary. Apart altogether from its unique record in insurance annals of Canada of \$106,000,000 of new business written up during the past year, a test from the actual figures as furnished by decades shows the remarkable affect of a momentum such as the Sun Life has gained in this country, and indeed in scores of other coun tries of the world, where it has branched out with results fully as

the place of its birth. Taking the year after its foundation, 1872, it is seen that the income was \$48,210; its assets \$96,461; and increased to \$141,000, the assets to \$473,000 and the insurance in force to \$3,897,000, roughly three, five and of 1872 : the assets twenty-five times. times, and insurance in force over one hundred and forty times that of

The decision then quotes precedents insurance in force of a little over \$1,000,000 is now over \$486 000,000.

PALESTINE MANDATE TERMS ACCEPTABLE TO CATHOLICS

London, Feb. 7. - The terms of the shop in which the foremen are ex- rights to holy places will be con-

The mandate commands freedom of conscience and free exercise of all forms of religion in Palestine, with producers and structural steel erectors of the country. In the meeting maintain its own schools in its own United States Steel Corporation took members and declares that subject Mays and Mrs. Mays, 54 Raleigh order there shall be no obstruction, at of the minutes.
"At the national conference of interference or discrimination against any missionary on the ground that Manufacturers' Associations against any missionary on the ground of religion or nationality. In accordance with this last chance be ready for any eventuality. For tion of the 'open shop' which would that reason the Polish demobilization, permit the employment of union are free to return to Palestine at are free to return to Palestine at once. Article fourteen provides that certain ho'y places regarded with special veneration by a particular religion are entrusted to permanent control of suitable bodies representing the adherents of that religion. "The Associated Employers of This article will vindicate Catholic rights which are assured by century. old documents placing Catholic guardianship beyond all dispute.

LACK OF UNITY

WHEN MOTHER PERMITS, WHAT

Many children are exposed to great moral dangers, if not actually Gorman, S. J. May her soul rest in ruined, in homes where the father peace. and the mother do no co-operate.

A father forbids his son to go to "You shall not go

The lad, however, goes to his mother and pleads with her to let "It's such a fine show," he tions. Apparently they are typical tells her, "and all the others boys of substantially all the larger indus are going." The mother, knowing 'open shop' is intended to destroy the if she still remains firm he resorts

his father, and becomes a hypo

are going anyhow, mother. Father withdraw its statement against the wonder that in such homes neither open shop.' This gentleman det the authority of the father nor the authority of the father nor mother is respected.

How much better children are trained in such homes where the father first asks: "What did your mother say? What is her opinion?"
Or the mother asks: "Did you ask
your father?" If the child answers
"yes," she will enquire: "What did he say?" "He said this and that."
"Then it shall be so. Why do you "He said this and that." ask me ?"

There must be absolute unity between the parents in the matter of training the children if they are to become upright and virtuous men and women.—The Echo.

MAY CUT THE CLAIM AGAINST BANK

HOME BANK GIVES NOTICE OF APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL

Montreal, Feb. 12.-(Special)-Perusal of the text of the decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice MacLennan. S. C., handed down yesterday in mitted so far this year one of the most interesting available is that of ada, reveals the fact that his lordship has not found unreservedly for the plaintiff, as it first appeared.

In the last clause of the decision

the justice finds for the plaintiff to the amount of his claim, but in the preceding paragraph a reference is made to an accounting.

The paragraph in Justice Mac-Lennan's decision, qualifying the terms of the judgment, are as follows The cheques upon which plaintiff's action is based were all drawn in plaintiff's name and were paid to the impressive as in the case of Canada, defendant (the Home Bank) by the Merchants' Bank of Canada out of funds and moneys on deposit in the Merchants' Bank of Canada in the name of the plaintiff. It is obvious life insurance in force, \$1,064,350. that it would be impossible in the present action to enter into the present action to enter into the matter of accounting. The proper parties for such an accounting are not before the court. The claims of four times as great respectively. The C. H. Cahan and of C. H. Cahan, jr., next ten years showed totals that and probably of some other parties, ran far ahead of these "times" for would have to be taken into conthe income was eighteen times that sideration in such accounting. The source from which plaintiff received and the insurance in force about the moneys which paid the cheques sixteen times. Twenty years later sued upon is irrevalent on the issued the income was some 180 times the between plaintiff and defendant, between plaintiff and defendant, original, assets nearly four hundred although plaint if may later have to

passed it is seen that the original amount of income of \$48,000 has amount of a \$28.751,000; the assets the evidences tendered of alleged the evidences tendered of alleged the same tendered of alleged the evidences tendered the evidence tendered of alleged the evidences tendered of alleged the evidence tendered of alleged the evidence tendered tendered the evidence tendered tendered tendered the evidence tendered tende

The Home Bank of Canada has given notice of its intention to appeal and carry the case to the privy council, if necessary.

The defence of the Home Bank in the action was that its liability was restricted to transactions involving only \$15,000, and if contested its liability for even this amount.

DIED

Logan,-At Drumbeller, Alta., on Feb 2nd, 1921, Mr. C. J. Logan, in soul Jweet Jesus have mercy.

MAYS .- At St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham, Ont., Miss Madeleine Mays, eldest daughter of the late James street. May her soul rest in peace.

BYRNES .- Died at Fort William, February 2ad, 1921, of pneumonie, Edmund Frances Byrnes, son of John Byrnes, of Trade and Commerce Department. Funeral Saturday, 2. 15 p. m., from family residence, 636 King Edward Ave., Ottawa. May his soul rest in peace.

FITZGERALD.-On Monday Jan. 10 1921, at the Isolation Hospital, Eunice Eileen Cecelia Fitzgerald, aged seven years, eleven months. Dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gervaise Fi zgerald, 11 St. Francis St., Ottawa, Ontario. Funeral at 8 p. m. Tuesday, from hospital to Notre Dame Cemetery. R. I. P.

FOSTER.-At Guelph, on February 10th, 1921, Rose Mary Foster, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Foster. The funeral took place from her father's residence 53 Foster Ave on Feb. 12th, 1921, to the Church of Our Lady where Requiem High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father

IN MEMORIAM

KELLY.—In loving memory of Anna Rose Kelly, who died Feb. 24, 1920, on whose soul Sweet Jesus have mercy.

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