The Catholic Record

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BIOGRAPHY

Modern fiction deals so variously and minutely with the lives of all classes that it may be truly described as expanded and transformed biography. When Swendenborg spoke of the human race as the Grand Man he was assuming that certain elemental qualities constituted a spiritual great philosophies, earlier and later. Unconsciously this conception gives radiance of the eternal purpose. vital force to many forms of dramatic representation, and may not much popular fiction be ranked as subsidiary to the stage? The cinema has become the meeting-place of the pictured and written story. "The play's the thing" now in a mightily enlarged sense. While heroic romance still attracts the young, children of larger growth are fascinated by moving representation of life's tragedy and comedy. The lights and shadows which partly reveal souls contending with seen and unseen influences that make or mar their fortunes bear messages that often shape their own Tipperary in the House of Commo course amid the world's confusions. The true function of the embodied tale in its several forms is "to hold the mirror up to Nature," but Hamlet himself could not have forseen the vogue of the psychological novel to present any possibility of agree-as we know it. The style and man. as we know it. The style and manner of Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, and the rest of the Early Victorians the rest of the Early Victorians of a self-governing Dominion could, has few imitators; with George Eliot, Hardy, and Meredith, a more if she desired to do so; and (b) that analytical method came into use; for the rest we may say, in Tennyson's all have got the seed."

The current novel in its most opulent and highly developed form concerns itself with the most intimate affairs of men and women, studies their relations to one another, appraises their worth to society at question is suggestively touched, whether wisely or recklessly depends own interior self while tracing the careers of the children to which his imagination has given birth.

but unlike many literary students he He has been an interpreter to numbernever have read exhaustive works by | Empire in 1918 as one in support of | shallow but diffuse biographers. To Mr. Birrell books are not relics to be The pledges given to Ulster by Mr. Birrell books are not relics to be superstitiously venerated, but windows through which the thoughts of and only difficulty in my judgment umes on Hazlitt and Charlotte Brontë show him to be a scrupulously tion of the issues involved it would careful commentator, while his short be convenient if one of your corres-studies of lives so different as those pondents would detail the exact ordinary reader.

Yet a discerning critic such as Mr. Birrell is would be forward to avow binding, inter partes, according to that genius is its own law. Talent the rules of morals, honor, law, and reads more or less correctly the signs and tokens of greatness; genius are. and tokens of greatness; genius creates inimitable models which have tions apply, and the position will be desire fair play for the North, just as in them the stuff of immortality. Life takes the form of art when Dante projects Beatrice into the celestial spaces, as Raphael typifies elect motherhood in the Sistine Madonna. So Cervantes made Quixote an apoth. eosis of chivalry. He was more concerned with the truth of the inner life than with superficial facts.

Therefore the gentle Don calmly remarks, when the worldly Duchess like other integral portions of the throws doubt upon the existence of United Kingdom of Great Britain and ing pledges to Ulster, the grievous the peerless Dulcinea, "Much may be related to the laws of the State.

Collect Ringular of Creat British and ling pleages to Creat, are grievous mishandling of recruiting in Ireland, and the tendency of executive and are things the proof of which must

she needs must be, a lady who contains within herself all the qualities to make her eminent throughout the world-beautiful without blemish, dignified without haughtiness, tender but modest, gracious from courtesy, and courteous from good breeding.

Thus the actual is merged in the ideal. The seeing eye balances the understanding heart. Biography can only be partial, for the best of us know only in part. We look through a glass darkly. Only when the perfect comes and the divine idea is unity, and this idea underlies all the fully embodied can we see ourselves as we are and our fellows in the

'PLEDGES TO ULSTER'

MASTERLY REFUTATION OF * FAMILIAR SOPHISTRY

MR. HARRISON, EX-M. P., ASKS IF PRIVATE PLEDGES OVERRIDE THE CONSTITUTION

(The Times, London, England) We continue to receive more letters about Ireland than on any other subject, and we publish a selection to day. These include one from Mr. Henry Harrison, who represented thirty years ago, and won the Military Cross during the war.

To the Editor of the Times Sir,-In your leading article of the 16th inst. on Ireland you express the view that no solution which appears two controlling factors, videlicet—
(a) that Ireland with the constitution both great political parties in England are pledged to the hilt to observe their solemn undertakings to phrase, "All can grow the flower, for Ulster. Perhaps you will permit one who approaches the question from a purely Irish standpoint to offer some elucidatory comment upon your two

done so; and that in the recent case imately so, with the grant, but of a upon the author's own personality, for no writer can avoid depicting his pointed in the event. The prophets of woe in the present instance apparently consider it sound reasoning to is imagination has given birth.

A very characteristic type of the basis of your Colonial experience, most up to date biographer may here be referred to. perience. They overlook the factor Mr. Augustine Birrell is a bookman of propiquinty to Great Britain which distinguishes the case of Ireland from that of the Dominions, and which, but unlike many literary students he brings the fruit of his garnering into to numerous to detail here, constitution numerous to detail here, constitution numerous to detail here, constitution numerous to detail here. the market-place and offers them cheaply to his inquiring neighbors. land doing that which the Dominions have abstained from doing. less middle-class Englishmen by vir-They ignore, as pacificatory and unitue of his engaging candour, with a joyment of autonomous institutions, style of his own which holds scholar. style of his own which holds scholarship and wide knowledge in solution.
His essays on notable writers have
delighted thousands who would

and the nonorable execution of the government with the consent of the government with

many hearts may be viewed in their and in all the long correspondence concrete form and effects. His vol. in your columns there has been no of Newman and Arnold, Tennyson and Browning, are models of crisp and progrestive portreiture, irresicitile. and suggestive portraiture, irresistible dates they were given. Unquestionin their directness of appeal to the ably, however, some pledges were given of a large and general charac ter, and were repeated with or without certain modifications, and they are pledges were given, similar consideratence-by analogy at least-of juris prudence to adjust.

It is usually stated that the Home Rule Act cannot come into operation because of "the pledges to Ulster," which, in effect, confer on the Ulster party the right of preventing any of its provisions from affecting Ulster. It is also stated in the most general pulsion terms that "Ulster must not be coerced," which is taken to mean

The most binding pledge, the high-

cial authority has power to derogate. That which the State gives, the State created such an indefeasible right in the Irish people to autonomous institutions for an undivided Ireland. from its duty to make good the sovereign will of the Legislature in the face of the violence threatened by the Opposition and Ulster parties certain pledges were given by certain Ministers or members of the Executive Government to the parties of resistence, but without the concurrence or consent of the Irish people. Other pledges have possibly been given at some time or another by certain members of the 1914 Opposition, who have become members of subsequent Executive Government. In the absence of detailed and accurate knowledge of the exact pledges upon which re-liance is placed, the general propo-sitions applicable to them must be broadly stated. No Minister of the Crown, and, a fortiori, no political party, was competent by any pledges, written or oral, public or secret, whether prior or subsequent to its enactment, to derogate from the full force and effect of the Home Rule statute. No Minister can lawfully contract not to do his duty—the duty of giving effect to statute law and no citizen (and, of course, no political party on his behalf) can lawfully bind himself not to do his duty in the event of his being appointed as Minister. Such pledges as may have been given, therefore, must, according to their nature and quality, be construed as having been consistent with the provisions of the Home Rule enactment itself, as well as of the general laws of the Realm, or in the alternative must be declared void as

illegal or fraudulent, or ultra vires It must be admitted, of course that technically the Legislature which enacted in 1914 can now in 1919 revoke or amend the Home reservations, and from one's own Rule Act; but to do so because of "the personal experience to illustrate the pledges to Ulster" would be to congeneral and inevitable trend of the fess to having made in solemn form evolution of political feeling of the a grant to Ireland in 1914—subject present generation of Irishmen. praises their worth to society at large and to their own circle in particular. Every moral and social the painter" if and when it likes, the conflicting character, entered into with third parties by unauthorized agents, and now being carried into effect. No great nation can afford to make such a confession; and yet the declared policy of His Majesty's present Government comes perilously near to making it. And, apart from the pledges to Ulster," all general considerations of Imperial policy point to the expediency, as your article shows, of expanding rather than restricting the scope of the new

Constitution for Ireland. It must also be admitted that "the pledges to Ulster" have been accepted seriously in the Unionist portion of Ulster, and that action was taken by the Unionist portion of Ulster upon the faith of them. The result has been that all recent attempts in Ireland to arrive at a one hand and the conflicting pledges on the other. And the cynicism or loose thinking of British statesmanship has actually relied upon these irreconcilable views, for which it is directly responsible, as absolving it from further effort to settle the Irish question! No Irishman of the patriotic party with whom I am acquainted would like to see Ulster dragooned into compliance, and all most earnestly desire Ulster reconciled with the rest of Ireland. Those of us who fought side by side with the 36th (Ulster) Division saw how the realization of the common heritage of Irish birth and Irish blood formed a bond of union between Northern and Southern Irish on the battlefields of France and Flanders far transcending all minor differences based on creed or party poli tics; and we know how far the spirit of fraternization for which Major Willie Redmond labored has made The Southern Irish soldiers Irish soldiers desire fair play for the South. If British statesmanship has given to the North pledges which cannot be fulfilled it is its duty to provide terms of accommodation so generous as to achieve by suasion and negotiation that which is not permissible by executive com-

Lastly, as to the evolution of political feeling in Ireland. The ambiguous policy of the Government as to are things the proof of which must not be pushed to extreme lengths."

It is most officially proof, and the proof of which must est form of assurance known to the British Constitution and to British the community that the constitution are things the proof of which must est form of assurance known to the British Constitution and to British the community that the constitution are things the proof of which must est form of assurance known to the pushed to extreme lengths." administrative policy in Ireland gen-Then he goes on: "I behold her as jurisprudence, is created by the tional movement had been betrayed.

enactment of a statute by the Imperial Legislature. The sovereign act of the State confers political rights or creates title in property, from which no political party, no Minister or and the again ambiguous faith of the other executive efficiency and rejaid. the State confers political rights or creates title in property, from which no political party, no Minister or other executive official, and so judicial authority has power to derogate. tion of 1916, drove the majority of alone can take away by a formal act irishmen into active sympathy and in the exercise of its sovereign power. The Home Rule Act of 1914 created such an indefeasible right in the Irish people to extensive in the Irish people to exte discouragement, to the bitter end.
If the declared policy of the Govern-The Imperial Executive, shrinking ment today is to stand, we, too, shall say that Ireland has been cozened and betrayed. Constitutionalism, which has achieved its success only to be robbed of the fruits of that success by unconstitutional action in which the two great parties of the State are accomplices and partici-pants, must fail of its own weight. There would then remain for Ireland nothing save counsels of despair, the manifestations of which may be unspeakably grave for Britain as well as for Ireland.

I write as a lifelong constitutional Nationalist, a friend and follower of Parcell, a friend and excolleague of Redmond. I have served in the front line against the Germans, and up to the last hour of the War I was helping to raise recruits in Ireland. Soon I shall be laying aside my uniform, and shall be freed from the obligations by which in honor it binds me. If the betrayal of consti-tutionalism is to be finally consummated, what moral scruple is to deter me, who regard my duty to Ireland as the loyalty that overrides all other loyalties, from betaking my-self to such course (if any) as may seem most expedient to me for help ing Ireland's cause, whether or not the law allows or the Constitution warrants? And there are very many more in the same case.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully, HENRY HARRISON.

A NEW ERA DAWNING

OUTLOOK FOR CATHOLICISM AS INFLUENCED BY THE WAR

In an exceptionally able review of In an exceptionally able review of the year contributed to the Irish Ecclesiastical Record for February. Canon James McCeffrey discusses at length the "new era which is dawning in the history of mankind." and be bearding this statement with a fine showing of the catholic Church. length the new ern which is dawn backing this statement with a his ing in the history of mankind," and showing of theological knowledge, he left no loophole for those who prolikely to have upon the Church. He fess themselves "Catholic" in the says that the world outlook today is Episcopal Church. From the Pronot what it was in the years before testant element it was not to be the War; "the old order is gone for good, whatever may take its place.' Continuing, Canon McCaffrey says:

"To preach for years the overthrow of autocracy, the uplifting of democracy, the right of peoples whether weak or strong to determine their own form of government, the banding together of nations into one great league to enforce disarmament, compulsory arbitration and international peace, and, when the opportune moment comes, to do nothing to put these high sounding principles operation is to court swift and terrible disaster."

Canon McCaffrey considers how the ictories of the Allies and the downfall of Austria and Germany are likely to influence the Church. He sees no special hope for a revival of religion in Italy and France as a re-sult of the War. He anticipates slight change in the relations of the attempts in Ireland to arrive at a settlement by consent have broken down owing to the irreconcilable lic countries toward the Church. The politicians in charge of affairs in France and Italy will soon forget

tria was threatening from Russia. If orthodoxy had remained intrenched in Russia, the outlook for the Church in the broken Austrian Empire would have been dark indeed. But now the native faith and steadfastness of these small States will vindicate

their Catholicity. The one danger," comments the writer, "in connection with the re-constitution of Southeastern Europe might spring from the establishment of a Greater Serbian Kingdom, though the religious fanaticism of some of the former promoters of such an establishment may have been considerably modified by the events

of the last five years."

The dissolution of the Russian Empire is bound to work for the good of the Church. Catholic good of the Church. Catholic Poland will arise, perhaps to play as important a part in the future of Europe as it did in the past. Many, moreover, among the Ruthenians Lithuanians and other races inhabiting the western provinces of Russia who were held in bondage to the Orthodox Church will reassert their freedom of conscience and turn to the Mother Church of Christendom.

Various causes have contributed to bring about the present social un-rest. Among these may be reckoned the sufferings and anxiety inflicted by the War on the masses who were allowed no voice in declaring it, the high prices and scarcity of provisions, bordering in some countries on famine, the temporary nationalization of railways, shipping, factories, mines instant recognition of a Jugo-Slav and raw material, the interference of kingdom, its confines to be deter-

these, the protracted tension caused by the War and by the glowing pro gramme launched on the world by the belligerent statesmen.

"The social anarchy that threatens to engulf Europe today is as dangerous for religion as it is for the State and it will be necessary for the Church to face the situation with a well-defined and courageous programme if the danger is to be averted. It will be necessary for the clergy to restudy this question, and possibly, in some particulars, to modify their views; to arrive at a clear under-standing about the rights of the individual as against the rights of the community, and indestructibility of private ownership, and about the true attitude of the Church towards the various programmes of reform, most of which are so often indis-criminately and incorrectly labeled Socialism by their supporters and

their opponents." Taking it all in all, the Church finds herself no worse off than might be expected. The War has wrought havoc everywhere and it was only to be expected that an organization so closely interwoven with the life of the people should experience suffering and reverses. But the old Church will regain quickly and con-tinue her battle against the world, the flesh and the devil.-Buffalo Echo.

"THAT THEY MAY BECOME ONE"

There is something refreshing in an open challenge. It is an invita-tion to truth. To make it, often requires courage and also often in vites trouble. But the truth seeker ought to welcome the man who points out the main road. A courageous Episcopalian, Ralph Adams Cram, has put point blank to his brethren of the clergy and the laity the sole way of unity for which they expected that admiration would mean agreement. Mr. Cram clearly pointed out that the Episcopal Church is at the crossroads. Plain talk is essential. Now is the time for men of courage and conviction to blaze the way. Individual conversions will come about; corporate union is now the need. The minds of men in the Anglican Church are troubled. Bishop Gore of Oxford has resigned as a protest against existing conditions. Difficulties are crowding so fast as to be impossible to say which is the most pressing. A church controlled by Parliament, or religion dictated by unbeliever or, at least, non-conformist, is no blessed sight for those who would profess themselves the sons of Augustine. The Blessed Sacrament, and the practices this belief entails, is another of the stumbling blocks. How long can an institution last in which distinctively Protestant and Catholic beliefs are linked? An end must come. Either the Protestant the heroism and self-sacrifice of the catholics for their country. lic teaching, save only allegiance to the Holy se, or the present confusion will be worse confounded. Or, with more logic, the Catholic party must seek its haven in the Catholic Church. Reason, cocl and dispassionate, will be needed, but will be indispensable. this latter is a gift from God. For such enquiring souls, honest, honorable, seeking counsel, no time is better than the present to ask God to aid and direct them. The current is moving .- Chicago New World.

CARDINAL BOURNE RECEIVES LONG AUDIENCE WITH KING

London, April 10.—Cardinal Bourne has returned from his extensive tour in the East; and the day after his arrival in London he was received in long audience by the King at Buckingham Palace, while he has been in communication with several Government departments since then. passing through Paris, His Eminence saw several members of the Peace Conference, and had some conversa-Concerning the grave discontent tion with Mr. Balfour, while he was existing throughout the world Canon greeted at Boulogne by the Bishop of

Giving his views to a Catholic paper during the week, the Cardinal, like everyone else, seems greatly influenced by the menace of Bolshev ism. He says that the Allies should conclude a speedy peace with Bulgaria and support the new king there if Bolshevism was to be checked, and for the same reason he advocated an the State in so many matters that mined later. He has already ex-

pressed himself at one with all the inhabitants of Palestine in thinking the idea of a Zionist State for that country an impossible one.

A MEMORIAL SANCTUARY

CHAPELS IN FORM OF CROIX DE GUERRE-TO CONTAIN BONES OF ALLIED DEAD AROUND VERDUN

Great care is being exercised to locate Allied graves around Verdun in France. Wherever it is possible to trace graves, these will be preserved with as much care as those at the front, while the bones, scattered on all sides, will be gathered piously under a monument, to be erected by the gratitude of the world to the memory of the combatants, fallen on the field of honor. All the world desires this monument, for a million men of the Allies lie in the earth of Lorraine, amongst them many American and British as well as French. Many have no sepulchres, for the hurricane of battle carried away all that could recall their names. For the families of musician, a practical Caundidate these it will be a consolation to is now premier of Poland, will never play the piano again in public. This know that the bones of their dear departed, gathered, inevitably pell mell, but still gathered, will repose in the cript of a consecrated chapel,

Verdun.

Already the Knights of Columbus have taken up the idea, and it is pro-posed to erect a group of chapels to form a Croix de Guerre, or Cross of War, the bones to be deposited in the crypt of the various chapels. In the center would be a principal chapel with a dome, around which would be a platform, whence the whole panorama of the battlefield would be visible while above it rises the Cross of War. Such is the idea of the Bishop of Verdun, to enable the world to participate in the grief and glory of his episcopal city, and to commemorate those who have forever received its freedom by sur-rendering their lives in its defense. Numerous families, the populations and the clergy, who have suffered— all will unite with the mourners of the Allies in this great project.-The

CATHOLIC IS SECRETARY OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

SIR ERIC DRUMMOND DEVOUT CHILD OF MOTHER CHURCH—HERE WITH BALFOUR IN 1917

London, April 28. - Sir (James) Eric Drummond, named first Secretary-General of the League of Nations, has been private secretary to A. J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, since December, 1916. Previously he had served Sir Edward (now Viscount) Grey in the same capacity while Sir Edward was Foreign Secretary. From March, 1912, to June, 1915, he was private secretary to Herbert H. Asquith then the British Premier.

Sir Eric was born on August 17. 1876, a son of the eighth Viscount Strathallan, and is a half brother of and heir presumptive to the Earl of Perth. He became a clerk in the Foreign Office in 1900 and from 1906 to 1908 was private secretary to Lord Fitzmaurice, Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs and continued under various Undersecretaries until 1912, when he became private secretary to Premier

Sir Eric accompanied Foreign Minister Balfour to the United States in 1917 as a member of a British high

commission.
In 1904 Sir Eric was married to have two daughters and one son Captain Maldwin Drummond, who married the widow of Marshal Field, Jr., of Chicago, is a distant relative

The secretary is a devout, practical Catholic.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS HIT FREE SCHOOLS IN FRANCE

War press heavily on Catholics. For example, the teachers of the free schools, who have already suffered King, and asked him to get her news much for Christian education, are now reduced to serious straits owing receiving the letter, cabled to Major

Cardinal Maurin, Archbishop of Lyons, has placed in the hands of to Belgium on a special mission; the Diocesan Director of Education and the King charged them to make the Diocesan Director of Education the sum of ten thousand francs to be used to aid the most necessitous cases; and His Eminence appeals to Catholics to remember in their generosity those who sacrifice them-selves to maintain the Christian education of the young. In doing this the Cardinal has set a good example, and has called attention to the trials of a very deserving class, borne with quiet heroism.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Count Leo Dursel, the new Belgian Minister to the Holy See, in presenting his credentials and letters, took occasion to express once more the undying gratitude of his king and his country to the Pope for all he had done for Belgium. The Holy Father, in replying, repeated his assurances of unfailing sympathy and benevolence for the martyred country.

Philadelphia, May 7 .- The Most Rev. Dennis J. Dougherty was invested yesterday with the sacred Pallium, the insignia of his rank and jurisdiction as Archbishop of Phila-delphia. The Archbishop's first act after the ceremony was the confer-ing of his blessing upon his flock. The investure took place in the Cathedral of Str. Peter and Paul, Logan Square, following a Solemn Pontificale Mass, of which Archbishop Bonzano, Papal Delegate to the United States, was celebrant. Archbishop Bonzano conferred Pallium.

Ignace Jan Paderewski, famous is the information which has just been brought from Warsaw by Max Rabinoff, director of the former where relatives and friends will be able to come and pray for the souls of the heroes. There is already a sanctuary, which lends itself to such a memorial. It is the chapel which stands in the center of the celebrated entirely his daily practice at the plattlefield, amidst the forts of the celebrated plant. The cares of State are absorbattlefield. piano. The cares of State are absorbing all of his time, and they are certainly a multitude in Poland right now.

Pope Benedict XV. has named Chaplain George J. Waring of the United States Army a domestic prelate with the title of Monsignor. It is the first time a regular army chap-lain on active duty has been so honored. Chaplain Waring has seen nearly fifteen years' service in the army, having been at one time in Cuba with his regiment, the 11th He has an enviable record Cavalry. for work among military prisoners, and has been for the last four years on duty at Castle Williams on Governors Island.

In the recent fire, which occurred at the Sacred Heart Convent, Honour Oak, London, Eng., the nuns record with joy a miraculous preservation of the Blessed Sacrament. Damage to the value of \$1,500 was done; and the chapel, where the fire originated in some unknown manner, was burnt out, the altar being destroyed. Yet when the tabernacle was recovered by the firemen and was opened, the Blessed Sacrament was found intact within, although the corporal itself, which covered it, was scorched to a cinder. The nuns made a public thanksgiving next day for this remarkable preservation

In the presence of three Archbishops, the retiring president of Notre Dame University conferred the Laetare Medal upon George Logan Duval. The ceremony took place in New York City at the Archiepiscopal residence. According to a press report there were present His Ex-cellency, the Most Rev. John Bonzano, D. D., Apostolic Delegate to the United States; His Grace, the Most Rev. George W. Mundelein, D. D., Archbishop of Chicago, and His Grace, the Most Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, D. D., Archbishop of New York City. Mr. George Duval, a resident of Brooklyn, is one of the most noted men of com merce in America and a most philanthropic Catholic.

His Grace the Most Rev. Patrick J. Hayer, Archbishop of New York, was solemnly invested with the sacred Pallium, the sign and symbol of his spiritual authority as Arch. bishop, on Thursday, May 8, at one of the most impressive ceremonies ever held in St. Patrick's Cathedral Angela Mary, youngest daughter of The investing prelate was the Most the eleventh Baron Herries. They of Militene and Apostolic Delegate to the United States. The august ceremony was witnessed by four Arch-bishops, thirty-three Bishops, over a thousand priests, and six thousand of the laity. The actual ceremony of conferring the Pallium took place at the close of a Solemn Pontifical Mass, the celebrant of which was the Most Rev. Apostolic Delegate.

London, April 10.—A very interesting proof of the kindness of King George comes to hand from a convent at Bruges. When the armistice was London, April 10.—In France the conomic problems arising from the declared, an English mother of a nun in Bruges, from whom she had not heard for four years, wrote to the to the smallness of their salaries and the increased cost of living.

Gordon, who, with Lord Curzon, was attached personally to the service of King Albert. They were both going inquiries. Lord Curzon and the officer immediately visited Bruges on arrival. They gave the English nuns three-quarters of an hour to write all the letters they could, and these they took away with them back to England, whence they were despatched to their destinations by the King's secretary, who, in response to the mother's appeal, sent her a letter from her daughter.

tears, and ended by returning it to its place. On this day of the wed-

of her beauty, which was never more brilliant, and which made her as

much an object of attraction as the

two handsome brides, and the recipient of attentions the most delicate

tion of her own appearence, and

ended with the warmest protestations of love for himself; but as in the

case of every other letter, so was

this one innocent of the name of

On the day succeeding the wed-

ding she was in so much demand by Mr. and Mrs. Tillotson, who had

and by Phillips himself, who seemed

restless and anxious out of her pres-

ence, that she had little time for

solitude. Gerald had not replied to

any of her recent letters, and while

she wondered, and even somewhat

worried, interior voices were saying to her that his silence might be very

excuse for the breaking of her en-

gagement to him, and for her marriage to Phillips; and as every

latter's warm regard for her in the

shape of costly presents, the voice

Balk, she made not a single allusion

to Gerald, and that lady in her caus-tic replies was equally silent about

Mr. Phillips to Helen, one day that

he came to lunch with the Tillot-sons; and as that morning she had

received from him an exquisite set of jewels, she could do nothing but

assent to his whisper by a smile and

a blush. He pressed her hand, and they entered the dining-room to-

gether. But what a sight met them

hung on her husband's neck, while

he, holding an open telegram, looked

the picture of grief and horror.

suddenly grief has overtaken us.'

Phillips read :

come on.

Mrs. Tillotson in a passion of tears

Accident to the train-Annette

" CHARLES SCOTFELD."

and Mary hurt, but not seriously; still it is better that you should

"I have given orders for our im-

mediate departure," said Mr. Tillot-son, for, though the telegram states

not seriously;' I have sad mis-

At this instant a servant entered,

There is no cause for alarm

C. SCOTFELD.'

bearing another dispatch. It was torn open with feverish haste.

Both ladies are very slightly hurt,

and both request me to state that

there is no necessity to subject you to the fatigue of a journey to them.

"Thank God!" said Mr. Phillips

But Mrs. Tillotson had sustained a

shock which nothing but the pros-pect of going immediately to her

daughters seemed to lighten She

must see them, and Tillotson, both

to gratify her and to satisfy his own

yearning to behold for himself the condition of his children, deter-

mined to follow out his order for

speedy departure.
"And Helen," he said, "shall

accompany us."
"No," said Phillips. "I have

another plan; spare me a few min-utes, Tillotson, to submit it to you.'

leaving

might be.

They withdrew to the library

stricken, but her paleness and terror

were attributed to the sad news received, and not to her secret pre-

monitions of what Phillips' plan

She had little time, however, to

yield to her wild thoughts for Mrs.

Tillotson had drawn her to her, and

was weeping upon her neck tears of

the last news had been so favorable; and in a few moments the two men

Phillips' plan was disclosed to her.

It was that her marriage to him should take place that very day, be-

fore Mr. and Mrs Tillotson's departure

It could be a very quiet ceremony performed in the house of the Til

lotsons, which should remain the home of the newly-wedded couple

for the few days prior to a journey

The plan met Tillotson's warm

Consent, dearest; it is best for

But Helen gasped, while Gerald's

face rose up in its old persistent

way.
You gave me three months

approbation, and Mrs. Tillotson kissing and straining the pallid girl to

her, whispered-

there is a month yet.'

you.

Helen white and terror-

But a month remains," whispered

Phillips.

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND

BY CHRISTINE FABER CHAPTER X.

Gerald Thurston received Miss Brower's loving effusion as he was bout to go forth to Raney's Hall.

The meeting was not to be held for three quarters of an hour yet; he could give ten minutes to of his betrothed and have ample time to reach the place of assembly. With trembling haste he tore it open, and read with delighted surprise a letter such as Helen never re had written to him. His ever brightened, his cheeks flushed pleasure, and he pressed the tinted and perfumed sheets to his lips. Then, placing the packet in his breast, he hurried out. Even his gait was more elastic owing to the reception of that letter, and his voice as he saluted Grandfather Burchill, who was sitting on the little front porch, had a heartier ring in it; meeting Miss Balk on the street, he did not seem to experience quite the thrill which any unexpected sight of her always caused him. He raised his hat, and even went so far as to salute her more kindly than he had done for a fortnight past: but Barbara was as grim and obdurate as ever, and she passed him with scarcely a response to his salutation, while Gerald, caring little, now that he held in Helen's letter an assur ance that, as he loved so was he loved in return, continued his way,

umming to himself a gay love tune. 'Ranev's Hall' was a great barn like place just within the precincte of the poorest part of Eastbury. The lower portion served as a low barroom; the upper part was a long, wide apartment, hired in turn for balls occasionally given by the poor but festively-inclined residents village, and the political meetings that aroused alternately the boisterous spirit of opposing

Now as Gerald approached he could see the entrance surrounded by the factory operatives; in but a few instances had they changed their working dress, or assumed a semblance of cleanliness even in the matter of washed faces or combed hair. Dirty, gaunt, and tattered, their heavy faces and watery eyes bore evidence that another agency than a close-fisted employer had to do with their poverty.

They made respectful way for Gerald, and while a few faces looked threatening, the majority brightened as he kindly greeted them.

You are to have a meeting, I he said to one of the men, "and Dick Hogan is to make a

'We are, sir." the man answered, while at the same time look of surprise not unmixed with fear came into his face.

Gerald saw the expression and correctly interpreted it.

'Do not fear, my man," he said, in a hearty tone. "I am not here acting under Mr. Robinson's orders. am here on my own account, to help you, my poor fellows, if I can consistently with right and justice."

"God bless you, sir; you were always our friend since you came to the factory." And the man lifted

his ragged cap. There was a movement of the groups as if some signal to enter had en given, and they hurried up the well-worn wooden stair to the low wide room above, now dimly lighted. Gerald followed, keeping beside the man to whom he had spoken, but at door of the room he found himself repulsed.

one in but ourselves.' 'Is Dick here?" asked Gerald.

'He is, sir. 'Tell him that I desire admission. The message brought the man termed Dick to the door. Shabbily dressed and unkempt as he was, his massive form and uncommonly handsome features would attract even a casual observer. He con-fronted Gerald respectfully, but with something of a haughty surprise.

Will you refuse me entrance Dick ? How did you know of this meeting?" was the question asked in-stead of the reply Gerald expected. "Never mind that," said Thurston,

but tell me at once whether you will

The large and somewhat fierce looking black eyes of the man looked sharply into Gerald's face, and the firm set mouth twitched a little.

Thurston bent forward and placed his hand on his arm.
"Tell me, Dick, who before this has stood between the hands and a determination to crush them by bringing in foreign labor? Who for the past two years has done all in

his power to maintain the wages even at their present rate?"

Hogan became humbled and abashed. "You, Mr. Thurston," he said, hanging his head.

Gerald continued: I came here tonight as much in your interest as in that of my employer, to use what influence I may possess in the cause of right and ustice. You are sober now, Dick, and so are enabled to take an impar-tial view of things. Had you been had just occurred between Mr. Thurssober the day before yesterday you ton and himself; but in the next would not have provoked Mr. Robin-breath he burst into an impassioned son to discharge you, and had you not continued to drink after that, you would not have gone to such an

Hogan still hung his head, and the other hands, who had grouped themselves near, curious and anxious to know the subject of the conference, seeing their leader apparently cowed, lost much of their own bold de-

Gerald still continued : You had a purpose in stirring up the men so soon. You would have a strike go into operation to-morrow if possible.

Hogan raised his head:
"I will be honest with you, Mr. Thurston-that's my intention. I know that Mr. Robinson will lose a good many thousand dollars if the contract isn't finished in time, and so I'd have the hands strike while the way is clear before them. keeping us on starvation wages long enough; it's time we'd keep some of the dollars from his rich purse."
"Ah, my man! you are only ling at one side of the case. G

that you succeed in your effort to make Mr. Robinson so great a loser, what after that! An increase of wages for the operatives? No, but a sweeping discharge, and an immedi introduction of foreign labor. Robinson is rich enough to stand a loss of many thousand dollars, and rich enough to compass his ends, be they the punishment of his employees or the introduction of foreign work men. No, my poor fellow, your reasoning is entirely opposed to your own interest and to that of the other factory hands. Think! the winter is What will these hundred poor fellows do with their helpless fa Where will they go, or how lies ? will they procure employment? Better continue their work even at the present poor rate of pay; but I think I can guarantee, if you will abolish this meeting and try rather to prevent a strike than to organize one, that you yourself shall be reinstated in the factory, and on the the magnanimity of the operatives in giving up their determination to strike when circumstances were so much in their favor that he will, of

his own accord, raise the wages.' Hogan shook his head : You don't know your man, Mr. Thurston, if you think he'd be touched by the like of that. We've worked for him many a day before you come here, and the way he screwed us to the last penny made it a wonder more than once that we didn't rise up and murder him where he stood. Since you came you seemed to stand between us, somehe stood. how, as if you had a secret power

over him some way."
Gerald knew to what he owed his secret power over Mr. Robinson, though he did not enlighten the poor fellow. He owed it to the fact that his business ability brought more money to the miserly factory owner than the latter could gain by his own management of the work. Hogan continued, losing much of

humble air as he proceeded:
And I wouldn't put it past him to have sent you down here with a soft speech in your mouth in order to turn us against our purpose.

Gerald replied, a little indignantly: Were my soft speeches in the past in his or in your interest? You say that I seem to have stood between you and his hard course, and you cknowledge that your condition been something better since I came to the factory; why accuse me now of contrary conduct? And this, like your other reasoning, is opposed to the judgment of your rational mind. You know that Mr. Robinson is from home; that were he in Eastbury, and knew of this meeting, he could have stopped it as a riotous and disorderly proceeding, for half of these fellows are now so full of liquor that it needs but one of your firebrand speeches to set them fighting with "I am sorry," said the operative speeches to set them fighting with each other if they can find no one are not one of us, Mr. Thurston, and Dick's orders were strict to let no down here, as I told you before, of my own accord, to help you if I can, consistently with right and justice. Now, what will you do? continue your preparation for a strike, and have the suffering of these poor fellows and their families upon you, for suffer they certainly will if you win them to this step?'

Again the firm set mouth twitched, and the fierce-looking eyes seemed to pierce Gerald's countenance.
"I must, Mr. Thurston; the boys

expect me to speak, but I'll tell them all you said, and let them choose their own course." He turned away, giving, as he did

, a low order to the door keeper to admit Gerald.

Hogan kept his word with Thurston. He mounted the rude platform speak, and while the rugged be grimed faces, wearing a strange aspect in the dim light of the hall, looked up to him with intense expectation, no one waited with such keen and anxious interest for the first words which should fall from his lips as Thurston. Assigned a place very near the platform, he riveted his gaze on the speaker with a magnetism that more than once compelled the latter to return the steady and searching look.

Hogan-uncouth, illiterate as be was—was a natural orator; there was even a grace and dignity about his attitude, as he stood for a moment before beginning his speech,

from him involuntary admiration. He gave calmly, in his own way, account of the wrongs which had Tones and gestures were on fire from extremity as this meeting proves you his own impassioned feelings, and, while his language was the simplest

and homeliest, every word, because of the voice and manner of speaker, struck with resistless influence the hearts of the uncouth fellows whom he addressed. Even Thurston bent a little to the sway of that powerful oratory, but he paled as he saw how Hogan's stirring words were riveting the fierce, sullendetermination which had been visible from the first on the faces of many Something must be done, and don quickly, if he would save his employer's interest, and save the un-happy men themselves from an act which must result disastrously.

Waiting only to have the last word

leave Hogan's lips, he sprang upon the platform and begged a hearing. Surprise kept every one silent second, then discordant cries

broke out: We won't hear you; you'll take the part of Mr. Robinson against us we'll have our rights!" mingled look.

> Yes, we will hear you; you were always for us! Speak on!"
> Hogan himself demanded order, and asked them to listen to Thurs

Gerald spoke, in his simple manly way detailing the evils their course would bring upon themselves, the little hope of redress which a strike would gain, and ended by pledging himself to obtain some in their wages if they would abandon

their present attempt.

He waited for some one to reply. but instead, a discussion ensued between the men. Many were for accepting Gerald's terms at bace, and as many more refused to do so, saying that Thurston would be unable to keep his pledge, and that so good an opportunity for a strike

might not occur again.

In the midst of the discussion the fortunate. In this seeming neglect of his would be found a sufficient open, and a number of constables completion of this contract Mr. Robinson shall be so impressed with for the arrest of Dick Hogan. "What for?" said Hogan, coming forward, and with a look in his eyes day brought acknowledgments of the

from which the man shrank. "For inciting these men to be disturbers of the peace. It's on Mr. Robinson's orders the warrant was issued."

stage of costly presente, the voice of her conscience was further stilled, and her treachery to her lover nearer completion. Though continuing to write every fortnight to Barbara "Mr. Robinson, eh!" and for a

moment Hogan's face grew white to Gwith suppressed passion. "Well, tic come on then, and take me if you him. He braced himself against the wall

and flourished a large knife which he

drew from his breast. The constable drew his pistol.

"Put up your pistol," shouted Thurston, who had flung himself in front of Hogan and was struggling with the officers to keep back the angry and desperate men. But his order came too late; the officer, maddened by the flerce and unex-pected resistance of Hogan, and apprehensive also of violence to him-If from the other factory operatives yielded to his first savage impulse and fired. The ball passed not to the man for whom it was intended, but to Thurston, who had interposed himself as a shield between the officer and his intended victim Without a word or a groan he fell and Hogan struck with awe and remorse, dropped his knife and stood like one paralyzed above the bleed ing form at his feet.

The confusion became consterns Gerald was thought to be and, while a hurried order was given by one of the constables for a physician, his companions proceeded to arrest Hogan. He made no resistance, seeming like one dazed and keeping his eye on the wounded man. The officer who had fired the pistol placed himself under arrest.

The messenger who had rushed hatless for the nearest doctor speedily returned with one, who at once pro-nounced the wound serious. Messengers were dispatched for a veyance, and Thurston, still sensible, was removed to it, and, accompanied by the doctor, was slowly driven to his boarding-house.

CHAPTER XI.

The wedding of the Tillotson girls took place in the quiet, unostenta-tious manner in which they chose to conduct everything. The were few but they were well selected, and in the enjoyment of it all Helen forgot for a time her own unhappy state of mind. All her efforts-and they had been many—were vain to stifle the reproaches and the terror of her conscience for the promise she had given Mr. Phillips. Gerald's face rose before her in a way that would not be put down, and his voice rang in her ears whenever she was alone, until she was often con-strained to seek some member of the family in order to dispel the delusion. Once, yielding to an impulse of her better nature, she actually began a letter to him in which she intended to make a frank confession, Phillips' pla assure him of her deep love for him, and beg him to come immediately for her, and remove her from influ ences which had been so baneful to her. But the thought of the consternation which such a proceeding must cause in the Tillotson family the disgust which it must arouse for herself, paralyzed her hand; then she thought of flight, and which surprised Gerald, and won and was almost casting about her for some means of secretly accomplishing it, when Mr. Phillips' im-mense wealth and the dazzling prospects which that wealth held out to her, made her again pause and waver. *At last she determined on complete forgetfulness, and for this purpose she took the locket that ontained Gerald's picture from her bosom. It seemed to stick to her hand; she burst into a passion of utterly inexplicable to the three who

saw it, even on the supposition, which was in the mind of each, that ding, however, in the consciousness her time of mourning for her father of her beauty, which was never more had not expired. Phillips enswered with a sternness that Helen had never heard in his tones before, and that somewhat

and flattering from Mr. Phillips, she was enabled to keep her wild 'If the thought of a hastier union with me than you had expected is so insupportable, Helen, it is better that you should ask to be released thoughts completely at bay. Indeed, not a little to her own surprise, Gerald's face did not once interpose from your engagement; or if there in its accustomed way, and when the reception which followed the be some secret reason why—" he bent towards her; she was forced to look at him, and she cowered before marriage ceremony was over, and the brides had gone on their Western tour, and Helen had a moment to

terrified her.

slip from the guests still below, she found herself so happy from the adulation that had ministered to her impulse of her better nature rose up. "Ask the release that he suggests," whispered the still small voice; but vanity that she determined to write an immediate account of the day's her weak nature recoiled from the indignation and scorn with which festivities to Gerald. True, he had not answered her last letter, but his she felt she would be visited; indeed, reply might have miscarried, and in she was terrifled now, and she had but one desire—to do anything that event she knew that her letters any event she knew that a could not be too frequent. So she gave him glowing details of the double wedding, appended a descripwould regain Phillips' wonted regard.

"I have no reason; I was only thinking of papa." Her tears burst forth, and she threw herself sobbing on Mrs. Tillotson's breast. It was the last protest of her stifled conscience against her falsehood and her

cruel wrong to Gerald. But Phillips never was so much in love with her as at that moment; enhanced the charm of her character, and he became impatient to win at once her consent to an immediate pressed with delicate courtesy her answer. Powerless now to resist the toils she had woven about herself, she assented, and he withdrew with Tillotson to make immediate preparations for a hasty cerewhile Mrs. Tillotson panied Helen to her room.

TO BE CONTINUED

AN OCEAN EPISODE

The Mayurma had steamed quietly away from San Francisco and was already half way through that famous portal of Western America—the Golden Gate-when Irving Newcomb, aning on his wife's arm, came on deck, only to find that a stranger had usurped one of the two steamer chairs he had chartered for the voyage. Having only lately passed through the hands of a surgeon, Newcomb was on a convalescing trip over the Pacific, but he looked what he was, an invalid, and more than usually irascible. He was about to apostrophize the stranger when his wife prevented him.

"Wait a moment, Irving," she observed "I believe it's a Catholic "Read, Phillips," he said, extending the telegram, "and see how priest."

Sure enough!" remarked the husband when he observed the clerical appearance of the usurper, the Roman collar and the inevitable breviary. "But, confound it," he went on, "the chairs are ours. "I'm going to inform him."

"Don't, just yet! Perhaps he doesn't know they're reserved," ventured Mrs. Newcomb. "It's nearly dinner time. Let us leave him there and go to have the bags brought to the stateroom.

Newcomb yielded reluctantly, bewailing the fact "those priests are

While the invalid and his wife descended the stairway Father Higgins, wholly unaware of the irate attention he had occasioned, finished up Matins and Lauds, and rose to take a glimpse of the ocean. As the great Pacific liner pushed farther and farther away from the fading coast line, the young missionary experienced within himself a curious medley of senti-ments which might be summed up under the head of loneliness. He yielded for a moment to their depressing influence, but they were partly shaken off in a brisk double circuit of the upper deck, after which

he went down to the dining saloon. The mirth of the tourist parties gathered at the different tables harmonized so little with his present state of mind that he hesitated a moment at the door of the sumptu-ous hall, before seeking out a place. "This way, Father!" beckoned the

head water, who took him to a quiet corner where happily a port-hole at his elbow would enable him during his meal to enjoy the gorgeous spectacle of a Pacific sunset.

The diners began to file in until all the places on his side of the saloon were taken, save the two directly op-posite him. Even then a couple were being directed thither, although they med rather perturbed over some

mingled sorrow and joy,—joy that the last news had been so favorable; and in a few moments the two men returned, and immediately apteurned, and immediately appears the seated themselves, "we can enjoy the Well, that at least is something to

be thankful for !" concurred the other in a tone more or less sepuchral. Both exchanged a nod of recognition to the priest seated opposite, who noted its lack of friendliness and returned it as an "aboard ship" form-

ality.
"We've arranged with the steward when the woman in for a special service," the woman saidwhen the waiter appeared, while a peremptory bob of the head from her husband was the signal to the young Jap in white to dispatch himself. Father Higgins lingered over his coffee and dessert, but the "special service" arrived straightway, much to the dissatisfaction of Newcomb, who told the waiter he did not want buttered toast, but dry, nor his eggs

greater comfort.

he mused, as he mounted to the deck. "It must be a miserable to spend one's life and strength in a constant effort to pre

Saturday was the third day out As the passengers went up from din-ner that evening they found on the bulletin board a modest typewritten

notice "Catholic services will be held to

morrow at 9 a. m. in the parlor sa-loon, second deck."

Though naturally retiring, Father

look at him, and she cowered before Higgins had already made the the expression of his eyes—"you acquaintance of many on board and should continue to crave delay; it had begun to exercise a quiet ministry among them. His "sign" on the bulletin board gave him wider recognition. Perhaps the best of his new found friends was Reginald Bevins, a precocious youngster of twelve, un iversally popular, eternally lively and a real companion. He priest's rival at shuffleboard and quoits. He served his Mass each morning, and on this particular evening undertook the duties of agent" by inviting everybody to be

present at the Mass on the morrow. By some mysterious influence, haps merely by his cheery frankness Reginald broke through the barrier which the invalid Irving Newcomb had thrown up against the world abourd, and had awakened the man's interest in his twelve years of life her grief, deeming it as he did the outburst of a devoted filial affection, became a man. He had, then, as he became a man. He had, then, as he thought, a half right to tip toe up behind the two "reserved" deck chairs in the retired corner, and with marriage. Waiting only for the a loud "wow!" scare their occupants partial calm of her agitation, he into nervous tremors. The convalescent retaliated with a broken breathed tirade against thoughtlessness; Mrs. vouthful thoughtlessness; sank back in her chair trembling and speechless. When the youngster saw what he had done all he could do was to confound the confusion with tears and protestations that he

'didn't mean it.'

you didn't mean it."

And the couple forgot their panic to soothe the child. "Oh, come now, my boy, don't cry,"
rged Irving Newcomb; "we know urged

Yes, yes; stop now!" his wife added, recovering herself somewhat. "I—I—only wanted to—to tell you something," sobbed the boy, hiding his tears in the big, blue tie of his sailor blouse.
"Well, now, dear, what is it?" Mrs.

Newcomb inquired.
"I just wanted to tell you that

Father Higgins is going to say Mass tomorrow in the parlor if you'd like to come, and," he added hopefully,

"I'm going to serve."

Late Sunday afternoon lather
Higgins strode the upper-aft deck finishing a few remaining verses of his office. The weather was dull and gray with a slight mist settling, which made indoors preferable to deck for the majority of the passen gers. Only here and there a rug stretched in low lounging chair be token the presence of some "salt air fiend." Newcomb was one of these: he had sent his wife below, while he spent the weary Sunday afternoon communing with himself and looking out upon the hipping and whirling of the Pacific. Seeing the priest walking to and fro, he saluted him

with unusual affability.
"It's a very dark afternoon, Father," he said, rising to a sitting position. "Yes-very," answered the missionary, drawing in from the railing.

'Perhaps we're in for a storm."
"I hope not," said Newcomb, "I'd like good weather at least to Hono-

"You port there?" asked Father Higgins.
"Yes, for a month," he responded,

and then we go on to Tokioyou? "I've booked straight through to Japan myself—Tokio is my destina-tion," replied the priest, "with orders

Newcomb was silent. There was something he wished, but hesitated

to say. The priest waited.
"My wife and I attended your serv ice this morning." he began. unintelligible to us.'

"Oh, then you're not Catholics?" queried the missionary. 'No, we're nothing-nothing at all

-" his companion answered with a manner of self-disgust. "However, I've been thinking all day, Father we ought to be something, oughtn't

Yes, we ought to be something, the priest repeated. 'Isn't it pecu liar how all pagan nations, Chinese Japanese, Turks, and Indians-are all something when it comes to relig ion, and so many of us Americans are

just nothing?"
"It's strange," agreed Newcomb,
"and deplorable." Then changing
the subject—"You're bound for Japan, you say ?" "Yes," returned Father Higgins

not to be waived from his vantage ground, "I'm going to teach in Tokio and to try, with God's help, to make something else besides Buddhists of the little Japanese. Of course, the work will be hard; the difficulties are innumerable. too, I learn the material resources are decidedly scant. But the Church has had these handicaps for nineteen hundred years and has always surmounted them. So why should they intimidate us?"

"Well I surely wish you all suc cess in your project. You said nine-teen hundred years. Do you claim that antiquity for your Church ?"

"Assuredly!" replied the missionary And it has. Now, take the Church tered toast, but dry, nor his eggs boiled so hard, etc.

The missionary rose, said his the straight line of Apostolic successions. grace, and then withdrew, to their sion when Mrs. Newcomb broke in

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the conversation. She could not hide her surprise at seeing the "usurper" back in the chartered chair and moreover chatting with her husband. An invitation to the priest to dine with them closed an afternoon which was the forerunner of other

During the five days that remained before they reached Hawaii Father Higgins spent many hours in the company of both Newcomb and his wife. The invalid had found him so well read and withal so decidedly pleasant that a third chair was added to the little nook on the Mayur-ma which the Newcombs had monopolized. Moreover, several heart to-heart talks had succeeded not only in convincing the convalescent that he ought to be "something" religiously
but "something very definite."
Newcombe's reply was, "We'll see.
Anyhow we'll look you up in Japan."
From the first days after his arri-

val in Tokio Father Higgins started to prepare himself for his ministry. Every afternoon, betaking himself to a quiet, cozy kiosk hidden away in a corner of the school house grounds. he studied the strange but pictur-esque tongue of the land of his future labors. After a month of practise and effort he was able to gather from the neophyte's porter's explosion of syllables that visitors awaited him in the reception hall; nor was he surprised to find there his two friends of the Mayurma.

We were bound to look you up. Father," Newcombe broke in, shaking

"Well, it was certainly good of you," replied the latter. "And Japan ou," replied the latter. "And Japan after your trip from the north do you like it, Mrs. Newcomb? Yes and no, perhaps!"

'That's just it exactly," agreed the lady. "It's a land of pictures and flowers; but also of hardships for us,

During the walk about the large school grounds, Father Higgins ex-plained to the couple the aims and hopes of the institution as well as the work of the Church throughout the island. While they rested in the kiosk, the scene of the young missionary's daily encounters with odd sounds and weird characters, Irving Newcomb, not yet restored to health, apparently, observed, "Father, I can't begin to thank you for all you'ye done for me."

"It has not been much, I'm sure,

Mr. Newcomb," the priest modestly rejoined; "but I'm glad to have served you even so little."

"Little!" exclaimed the visitor. "Why you've made life real for me. Two been chasing a phantom; running from pillar to post trying to snatch up a little health; so wrapped up in myself that I've never given a thought to anyone or anything else."

"But one must safeguard his strength and vitality." protested Father Higgins; "that's only fair."

"Of course!" returned Newcomb, but my case had been a stupid one fighting death and disease, without a hope—folly, sheer folly!—and I never realized it before that dull sunday on the boat. I assure you that I thought a great deal that afternoon, and more since.

'And the upshot of it all-?" inquired the missionary.

"Is this," Irving responded, taking out his pocketbook and handing a draft for a goodly sum to the sur-prised priest. "That's for making 'something definite'—in other words a Catholic—out of me, and to help you in your work here of making some. thing else besides Buddhists out of your little Japanese. It is my intention to enter the Church for good when I get back to San Francisco.'

The priest held the man's extended circles of London and Paris. It was dear temotion. "Mr. Newcomb, my dear man. thank God and not me for this great sgift of your snew faith. He uses the weakest instruments and the most unlooked for occasions to work out His plans. The first step in this blessed change was the boisterous visit you received from my hand for a moment, saving with eviboisterous visit you received from my little Mass server on the Mayurma,

"Right you are," Newcomb agreed heartily, "and it had all the power and motion of the little rascal him-

A few months later a letter reached Father Higgins from San Francisco. It was written by Mrs. Newcomb herself, telling him of her husband's baptism and happy death, and giving interesting details of her own reception into the Church. He was filled with consolation, a sentiment which was interested and no plan for the unification of the unification of the sentiment which was intensified when he read for the second time the closing lines of a letter from Reginald Bevins which had arrived by the same post: "Pray for me, dear father, and maybe some day I shall be out there working with you. Reggie."—Philip Mann, in The Messenger of the Sacred

THE HOLY SEE AND REUNION

The Episcopal Bishop of New York, Rev. David H. Greer, invited a Catholic priest to preach in his Cathedral of St. John the Divine on Holy Satur. day, in the interest of Christian We notice in a clipping from a New York paper which a corresspondent kindly sent, that Monsignor Mooney, Vicar General of the Arch. diocese, was delegated by Archbishop Hayes "to thank Bishop Greer for the invitation. It was made plain that the Catholic authorities appreciate the good feeling expressed Bishop Greer, but because of the canon law, which forbids participation in services under the auspices blundered, that its coercive measures

The following cablegram from the Rome correspondent of the Catholic Press Association shows the attitude of the Church authorities on the

question of Christian reunion:
"Notices of any action by the Vatican regarding a reunion of churches must be received with extreme caution. It goes without saying that the only movement toward reunion, prop-erly so called, to which the Vatican could listen, would be the promotion of the return of the separated churches to Rome. However, the American commission, now visiting Europe, has not yet officially approached the Holy See; and it is not impossible that a suggestion, of a purely social import, to bring about an improvement in conditions throughout the world, quite apart from any doctrinal consideration, might receive the support of Rome. It is necessary, however, to wait until Rome is approached and until Rome speaks."—The Monitor.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE PAPAL STATES

John C. Reville, S. J., in America

The idea of Italian unity is of comparatively recent growth. Be-fore the last years of the eighteenth century, the political unification of the Italian Peninsula in the modern sense of the word, does not seem to have presented itself in permanent form to any of the great men Italy produced. Machiavelli perhaps had visions of such a union under Cesare Borgis. It is true that Dante and duchies were one by one to be Petrarch, and Pope after Pope longed for Italian independence of foreign power, but they were satisfied with the motto "Italy for the Italians." Provided that their Republics such so few conveniences; sight seeing in as Florence, Pisa, Genoa and Venice, Gapan is too weary to be enjoyable." the Papal States and the various the Papal States and the various Duchies and Principalities were selfgoverning and free from the stranger's grasp, Italian patriots do not appear to have made any con-certed attempt to have them consolidated into one State.

Towards the end of the eighteenth century the dream of a politically united Italy began to take definite shape. That dream might have issued in a situation in which the rights of the Papacy would have been safeguarded, one in which the preservation of these rights would even have furthered the plan of a consolidated Peninsula. But unfortunately the noble dream was concretized into fact by men hostile to revealed religion, enemies of Catholicism and the Papacy and all that they represented. To the spiritual prerogatives of the Popes, in which of course, these men did not believe, they saw that the temporal power added an immense prestige; it was, they imagined, the only bulwark of the Popes, the cause of their position of honor in the world. That temporal power destant the Popes it possible, but unified at all costs! Restored in 1850 to his come the victim of one of the saddest dramas the world has seen. troyed, the Papacy and the Church would disappear,
Nor is it astonishing that in an

writes, it was during the eighteenth century that infidelity became a real power, and by an almost incon ceivable fascination, deceived kings and princes themselves, the very men against whom it turned its weapons. The "philosophy" of Voltaire, of Rousseau, of Diderot, the Deism of Tindal, the materialism of Control Deism of Tindal, the materialism of Helvetius and D'Holbach, found some of their most ardent supporters at the courts of Louis XV. and Louis was one of the cleverest and most XVI. of Frederick the Great, of Joseph II. and in the aristocratic circles of London and Paris. It was

performed at least one statesmandiplomacy of Cardinal Consalvi. the man who had withstood Napoleon, and who in the Congress was a match for Metternich, Hardenburg, Castleragh and Talleyrand, the Papal States were restored practically in jailer of France. But the Congress had no plan for the unification of the Italian Peninsula. It left Italy as it found it, divided. It created in the North the Kingdom of Sardina under work. the House of Savoy, in the South the two Sicilies under the Bourbons, and left in the central region the Papal States. There were besides these, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, and the Duchies of Modena and Parma. But the Congress still retained the foreigner in power on the soil of Italy, for it had handed over the Lombarde-Venetian territory to Austria. It was thus perpetuat ing old hatreds and opening the revolution. For some time Austrian bayonets and Austrian prisons kept the Lombardo-Venetians in subject-ion, and the Austrian victory at Novara over Charles Alberta of Sar-Novara over Charles Alberta of Sar-dina seemed to rivet Italy's chains more firmly. Nevertheless the patri-ots of Young Italy, secret societies like the Carbonari, the writings of a



other hand, that opposition to it from the Mazzini and Garibaldi school came from the fact that Austria was a Catholic power is just as certain. Austria had to be got rid of because she was the support of the Papacy just as much as for the reason that she was a reminder to Italian patriots that they were still under the oppressive rule of the stranger.

Only one power on the Péninsula was capable of resisting Austria, the Kingdom of Sardina where, after the resignation of Charles Albert, his son Victor Emmanuel II. ruled. Opposi-tion then to Austria, not only in the Lombardo Venetian territory, but wherever malcontents, conspirators, political agitators and genuine griev ances were to be found, crystallized around the throne of the new king. A cunning, unscrupulous policy was to be inaugurated. Austria was to be crushed with the aid of some other European power; Piedmont was to be raised to the rank of a leading State in Europe, Austria should be duchies were one by one to be gathered into the Piedmontese net. Savoy, as the proverb ran, was to eat up the Italian artichoke leaf by leaf. But the States of the Pope stood in the way. What mattered it? Italy was to be unified; they must disappear. The plan, as hypocritical as it was criminal, and only guardedly put forth in the days of Gregory XVI. was finally unmasked after the accession of Pius IX. to the throne.

The reign of the new pope opened with a hosanna of triumph even from the enemies of the Papacy. It was to close in the gloom of Calvary. It was in vain that, alive to the democratic aspirations of his people, Pius IX. gave them a constitutional government with lay ministers and with kingly generosity pardoned political offenders. In the general revolt of 1848 against all settled order in Europe, he too fell a victim to the secret machinations of those agitators who were undermining the thrones princes and kings, and he had to take refuge at Gaeta under the pro-tection of the King of Naples. "Italia Una" was the cry, Italy unified, as Gioberti at first proclaimed, under the Pope it possible, but unified at dest dramas the world has seen.

The makers of Italian unity were found. There were sinister in-fluences in the background, Napoleon Nor is it astonishing that in an age when the principle of authority was violently opposed, the representatives of the highest spiritual authority should find their adversaries. For, as Joseph de Maistre of English ministers of State of English ministers of State and envoys like Lords Palmer. and envoys like Lords Palmer-ston, Clarendon and John Russell. These moved behind the scenes. But as Canon Barry says: "A states-man, a king and a freebooter wrought

the Revolution would be unimpeded, directness and sureness of purpose, its victory certain. ternational one. With unflinching The congress of Vienna in 1815 riding all obstacles, using all his erformed at least one statesman undoubted genius, but also flinging act. Thanks to the brilliant away in the task his honor and selfrespect. The expulsion of the Austrians, the dethronement of the Italian princes in the Peninsula, the destruction of the temporal power of the Holy See, all leading to the unification of Italy under the House of Savoy, such was his plan. He did

or of the Popes were present at the Conference, yet in violation of all international courtesy, the internal

when Cavour dragged Napoleon into when Cavour dragged Napoleon into war with Austria, and French victories over Gyulay and Benedek at Magents and Solferino in 1859 were crowded with the peace of Villafrance and Zurich, which annexed Lombardy to the House of Savoy. The leaves of the artichoke were beginning to disappear. The Romagna which Pius IX. nobly refused to sign away was also forcibly annexed. Garibaldi meanwhile invaded Sicily, and entered Naples after a series of almost bloodless victories. In the September of the same year, treach-erously lending a hand to the Garibaldian bandits, 70,000 Sardinian troops under Facti and Cialdini crossed the boundaries of the Papal States without a declaration of war, west of Ancona, a defeat which west of Ancona, a defeat which subsequently led to the fall of Ancona itself. This was followed by the annexation of Umbria and the Marches "sanctioned," like other aunexation of the same kind, by the farce of a plebiseite carried on under large, to investigate the situation in farce of a plebisoite carried on under the bayonets of Sardinian soldiers. Asia Minor and report to the League Shortly after Garbibaldi hailed Victor for the "Re Galautuomo" had entered different parts of Asia Minor are to Naples from the north, seized Capu, be governed, it is understood. and in spite of the gallant defense of Gaeta by Afanto di Rivers, which gave that officer a European reputa-tion forced Francis II. to abdicate and take the road of exile to Rome, where Pius IX. nobly repaid the hospitality he had once received at Gaeta. Victor Emmanuel was now the opportunity which may never practically master of Italy from the come. But since little things are Alps to the Straits of Messina. Venice was to be "gathered in" in the war of 1866 between Austria and

Prussia The Pope's friends were gone. Hapsburg and Bourbons could help him no more. Napoleon, though at times revolting against his slavery willing to undo his work in the odious conspiracy against the Pope, would soon be helpless, for he would need every French rifle for the invaded fields of France. The little "Patrimony of Peter" was now all that was left of the Papal States. Cavour died in 1862, calling on his death bed for the spiritual helps of that Church he had treacherously assailed. But he had given the watchword it was too late to recall. Victor Emmanuel must make Rome the capital of Italy.

It took eight years to bring Victor Emmanuel to the Eternal City. The scruples of the Pied montese monarch, terrified at times at the thought of his contemplated treachery, the convention between France and Italy binding the latter to respect the Papal territories, and the French to withdraw their garrison from Rome, helped to delay the flual catastrophe tees of insurrection, and attempted the "liberation" of Rome. Ratazzi, the new Premier, looked on, then in-Count Camillo Benso di Cavour terned the rather sorry hero on his was one of the cleverest and most island of Caprera. Garidaldiescaped. Napoleon and the French Catholics, was the Machiavelli of the anti-Papal conspiracy. Without him Victor the Pope, and with a small detachdrawing near. Rome was too close and alluring a prize for the disciples of Cavour to let it slip from their In the Franco-Prussian War hands. Italy looked to its own interests Prussia, at the price of Italian neutrality, allowed Victor Emmanuel to march upon Rome, and Napoleon, sore pressed by Germany, withdrew his troops from the Eternal City.

The conspirators now had free play. In that fatal summer of 1870, Ponza di San Martino brought a letter to the Vatican. "With the de-votion of a son, the faith of a Cathonot live to see the last act of the drama which he had so skillfully staged, but after his death men of tended to occupy the Papal States. Heartless and illogical conclusion of To carry on his plan Cavour had to "bring out" Pledmont on the theater of world politics. Victor Emmanuel and his people had no interests at stake in the Crimean On September 11, General Cadorna's interests at stake in the Crimean War. But Piedmontese troops were dispatched to the trenches of Sebastopol to fight side by side with the English and the French, and they played no very glorious part, they played no very glorious part, they control the world that a new player of the Pontiff made but a nominal resistance as as to spare the effusion English and the French, and they played no very glorious part, they reminded the world that a new player was taking his place at the absorbing game of international politics. At the Congress of Paris in 1856, Cavour again moved with extraordinary skill. No representatives of the Italian sovereigns of the South or of the Popes were present at the or of the Popes were present at the power was no more. Of that power was no more. Of that temporal power says Lecky a Proots of Young Italy, secret societies like the Carbonari, the writings of a Guiseppi Mazzini, the political pamphets of Massimod' Azeglio and Count the Papal administration were especially emphasized, and a demand was made that the administration of the Romagna and the Pontifical "Legations" should be taken away from the Pope. The process of spoliation begun, it steadily kept on its course of any other religious organization, there was no choice in the matter."

blundered, that its coercive measures the Pope. The process of spoliation which it has exercised over manthere was no choice in the matter."

cruel, cannot be denied. On the begun, it steadily kept on its course kind, the Papal Government has had

no rival, and can have no successor." An intruder reigns in the City of the Popes, Rome will be itself only when a great wrong hypocritically planned and cruelly and unjustly carried out, will be undone, only when the Popes come back into that kingdom which by every title of justice and law was undeniably theirs and of which they were deprived

AN ARABIAN PRINCE SEES POPE BENEDICT

An Associated Press dispatch from Rome says: For the first time in the history of the Papacy, the head of the Catholic Church recently re-ceived the son of the "Commander of the Faithful," as Prince Feisal, son of Hussein Ben Ali, King of the Hedjaz, claims his father to be. Pope Benedict talked with Prince Feisal through an interpreter, Abbot belonging to the Syrian

Marchites. The Prince said that 15% of the Syrian population is Catholic and enjoys full liberty, since the only aim of the Arabians is political unity States without a declaration of war, and not religious domination. For and inflicted a crushing defeat on this reason, he said, the authorities the Papalarmy under Lamoriciere and in Arabia hope for the assistance of Pimodan at Castelfidardo, to the south.

America in gaining their necessition of the country of the coun and not religious domination. America in gaining their independence and preventing their country Asia Minor and report to the League of Nations. Upon this report a

OPPORTUNITY

Do not try to do a great thing; you God and to do good to men. It is harder to plod on in obscurity, act-ing thus, than to stand on the high places of the field within view of all and do deeds of valor at which rival armies stand still to gaze, but no such act goes without the recognito Cavour and Cavour's policies, and such act goes without the recogni-willing to undo his work in the Christ. To fulfil faithfully the duties of your station, to use to the uttermost the gifts of your ministry to find the one noble trate in people who try to molest you, to put the kindest construction on unkind acts and words, to love with the love of God even the unthankful and evil and to do this always, and not for the praise of man, but for the sake of God-this makes a great life.

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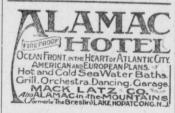
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LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1919 THE CATHOLIC UNITY LEAGUE OF CANADA

For the past five years doctrinal lecture courses to non Catholics have been given in New York by Rev Bertrand L. Conway and James M. Gillis of the Paulist Fathers under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus. Thousands of earnest minded inquirers attended these lectures at the Paulist Church and at St. Patrick's Cathedral, and scores of converts entered the fold within six months of the lectures' close. The enthusiastic co-operation of the forty-two councils of the Knights of Columbus and the pastors of seventy parishes ensured the success of this apostolate, and at the same time suggested the need of an organization to make the work of instructing converts permanent.

months before the lectures to arouse be on the alert to welcome the doubtenthusiasm for them among our ers, many of whom are honest, financed the newspaper advertising (\$500) and a fund of \$3,500 was required each time for book giving, it was found advisable to found It will certainly encourage the misa new society which would co-operate with the Knights of Columbus and supply the necessary funds.

It was evident, also, that to secure the best results this apostolate must opposition to the old-time bitterness be continued every month of the of controversy; it will be fruitful of year. For while one hundred con- many prayers, Masses and Communverts would enter the Church imme- ions for the conversion of our nondiately after one of these lecture Catholic fellow citizens; it will by the courses hundreds of inquirers would grace of God win many souls back merely begin their study of the to the one true kingdom of God. Church's teachings. Many of these souls were not ready to enter an inquiry class or prepared to have a private interview with a priest. They were anxious, however, to on behalf of the Beda College at study further the Catholic claims Rome. This interesting institution, and desirous of propounding quest of which Cardinal Gasquet is the tions by mail to experts who would Cardinal Protector, was founded by

a meeting of three New York Knights increasing stream of these, prompted of Columbus who had been especi- the late Pope Leo to provide special ally zealous in furthering the apos. facilities for their formation to the tolate to non-Catholics-Joseph R. ecclesiastical state, as it was hardly Boldt, James A. Beha, and Charles to be expected that men in many Rush, and placed before them the instances of mature years and fixed idea of an organization which would habits should conform to the rigid insure the giving of one or more regime of the regular seminary roulecture courses to non-Catholics in tine. By entrusting this important New York City, provide books for work to those who are thoroughly inquirers and answer all letters of sympathetic with the cause and seekers after truth. One hundred familiar with the difficulties members were soon gathered to. encountered by these converts, an gether, and the society was named important step was made in the the Catholic Unity Lague. His direction of facilitating the Rome-Eminence Cardinal Farley, the Arch. ward movement. bishop of New York, gave the league

courses to non-Catholics, answered distributed to non-Catholics in all of \$33,000. parts of the United States and Canada, nine thousand two hundred clergymen during the past century is coming a powerful factor in that nize God in humanity. It follows as one thousand nine hundred and thoroughly recognized. Household of the cause or by furnishing mis- bounded by the limitations of the eighty-one pamphlets. Its honorary words, indeed, are the names of Car-sionaries to carry the light of the five senses can have no practical

are \$1 a year for active (men) and associate (women) members, \$10 for have had their part in the upbuildcontributing members, and \$100 for ing of the Church. It was the Rev. life members. Any member can Michael Robert Mills, a convert from write to the Head Office, 415 West Anglicanism, who in 1845 built the many books as he can distribute to his non-Catholic friends, no matter how long they choose to study, no matter whether they live in California, India, or any place else. The large contributors—some have given might well be cited for their labors \$500, others \$1,500—enable the league to satisfy all such calls. The league so numerous as those in the ranks furnishes on request a book list of of the English clergy, still an account 800 books and pamphlets to all its members and friends

Every three months a meeting is called at one of the large New York in Ontario. hotels-the Astor, or the McAlpinand once a year a special meeting, to elect the officials of the league. Speakers of prominence, clerical and lay, are invited to address these meetings on the apostolate of conversion or on some topics of interest to Catholic and non-Catholic alike. Father Finn, the well - known director of the Paulist choir, always provides the musical programme and by his annual concert at the Hippodrome helps provide funds for the league's maintenance.

We are glad to see that Bishop Fallon of London, who was impressed by the league's work during his recent visit to the States, has founded the Catholic Unity League of Canada.

There is certainly a vast field in Canada for the apostolate of conversion. While many of our non-Catholic friends still cherish the old time bitterness of the sixteenth century revolt, thousands are wearving of the wrangling of the sects, and are fast drifting like their neighbors in the States towards indifferentism and unbelief. The church goers of today are not so numerous as their forbears of twenty years ago. As Cardinal Newman said: "There is no halfway house between Agnosticism and the The Paulist Fathers soon realized | Catholic Caurch." During the tranthat to begin every year a few sition period the old Church should Catholic people meant a waste of sincere souls, longing for the truth both time and effort. Besides, as of which they were robbed by their the Knights of Columbus merely ancestors some four hundred years

> We promise a brilliant future for the Catholic Unity League of Canada. sionary spirit among our people; it will emphasize the only way in which true unity may be obtained : it will foster a kindly spirit in

THE BEDA COLLEGE

An appeal is being made at present meet their problems fairly and Leo XIII. primarily for the reception of convert-clergymen who desire to In July, 1917, Father Conway called study for the priesthood. The ever-

In January, 1918, the Beda, which Church's activity, backed up by a much as they create high ideals for his hearty approval and blessing, and had hitherto been a department of sound and solid Catholic press, the world to copy. became its first honorary president, the English College at Rome, was whether in the religious or social James A. Beha was elected president, separated from the latter, finding a fields, have far exceeded the most is no esteem, and where there is no Charles Rush, treasurer, Joseph R. temporary home in the Hospice for sanguine expectations of all. The esteem there is no respect, and where Boldt, secretary, Patrick R. Kinney, the Polish clergy; but as the Poles press has likewise proven an inthere is no respect there is no love, vice-president, and Fathers Conway will now shortly be returning to valuable ally in establishing the and where there is no love there is Rome, it has become necessary for Catholic Trades and Labor Unions no object of merit, or ideal worthy of not only take him in and save him During the first two years of its the Beda to procure a home of its so highly recommended by Leo XIII., imitation. Without reverence the existence the membership of the own. This has been recognized by and which have been thoroughly orleague increased to 1,500, all but two the present Holy Father, who, to ganized in almost every community, hundred of whom reside in New York | encourage this important institution | thus off-setting the dangerous social. City. It has financed seven lecture and to stimulate the faithful, especially of the British Empire, to labor organizations in other neighover two thousand letters of inquiry assist in its establishment, has gener- boring countries. on the teaching of the Church, and ously contributed the munificent sum

a phase of history well known and field whether as generous supporters a consequence that man thus president today is the Most Rev. dinals Manning and Newman, of faith to distant lands. Patrick J. Hayes, Archbishop of New Fathers Faber, Benson and numerous others, who have contributed so large- of Holland in supporting their press tendency of society is towards sel. in the hospital in Rue Bizet. It will ber upon payment of the dues which | Church in the British Empire.

Even in Ontario, convert priests 59th Street, New York City, for as old frame church of London. Another convert from Anglicanism, who labored for over forty years in Ontario, was Vicar General Gordon, to the wall for pecuniary reasons. long attached to the Cathedral at Hamilton. Othersthereare, too, who in these parts. Though by no means of their works would form an interesting and perhaps enlightening

THE RUTHENIANS AND THE JUVENILE DELINQUENT ACT

A despatch from Oshawa, dated May 9th, contains the information that the Ruthenians of that place passed a resolution protesting against the amendment to the Juvenile Delinquent Act under which they are to be classed as Roman Catholics.

Greek Catholic Ruthenians, reads the resolution, "want to be truthful to the traditions of their fathers and will never permit the French bishops in Canada to rob the Greek Catholic Ruthenians of their sacred privileges by incorporating them into the Roman Catholic Church." The amendment is characterized as "unjust and harmful to the interests of the Greek Catholic

Ruthenians of Canada." As has been pointed out from time to time various sectaries, and particularly Presbyterians, have been making great efforts to ensuare the Ruthenians, who, within the last decade, have flocked in such numbers to Canada. If our memory does not play us false. Oshawa was one of the centres where the Ruthenians were deceived by sectaries or their emissaries who, whilst pretending to offer up the Sacrifice of the Mass and to observe the other rites of the Church, were striving little by little to rob these people of their faith. Hence, when dealing with so wily and unscrupulous an enemy, whose methods have been so often disclosed, the resolution cited above may be promptly placed in its proper cate.

It is true, the Ruthenians are not used by us, but the Greek Liturgy

civil authorities that Rome has no jurisdiction over the Ruthenians.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS OF HOLLAND

No better example of a country press so earnestly urged by the encyclicals of recent Pontiffs, can life: Religion because it inspires the deeply proud to think that if my entitled to a place in the conversa is almost certain to be another inhas been carried on in a remarkable istic tendencies displayed by many

further boon of twenty five Catholic a home in society today that a Capuchin during the most critical The request had been made by

Germany failed not to grasp the importance of these papers and tried, though unsuccessfully, at the beginning of the War to subsidize "De Tyd" of Amsterdam. It will be remembered that both this journal and "De Maasbode" of Rotterdam were frequently mentioned in the chapter in the history of the Church Associated Press despatches as furnishing important information regarding current events. The former paper has its own wireless station, whilst the latter has both morning and evening editions.

As a factor in the development of the Church in this country, the importance of a flourishing Catholic press cannot be over-estimated and the example set by Holland may well be the subject of reflection and

REVERENCE HAS NO SUBSTITUTE BY THE REAPER

Lack of reverence is a regrettable characteristic of the twentieth century. In the scrimmage for the goods of this world we have acquired a large share of prosperity. But though our wealth should be more than the gold of Assyria and our wheat belts more than the wheat fields of Babylon, we are poor indeed if we have not acquired truth and righteousness, character and moral fibre. In an age when nothing is counted worth while beside riches and bodily comforts, it will hardly surprise us to know that the present generation regards reverence as an old-fashioned sentiment that obtained in easy-going times when people dreamed, wrote poetry and followed the counsels of perfection. The devotees of the twentieth century maintain, that while reverence is not without cultural value, it is too weak and backward-looking to find a place among the active, masculine virtues of the present era.

Owing no doubt to this false esti-

mate of reverence, bad manners are all too prevalent in the home, the shop, the factory, and the marketmembers of the Latin Rite, that is place. We see a selfishness and an they do not use the Latin Liturgy as absence of good breeding in daily translated into the old Slavonic with the primitive habits of a mining language. They are, however, under region or a Construction Camp than the spiritual jurisdiction of the Pope | with the manners of highly civilized and believe all the doctrines of the people living in red stone houses. Church. Consequently, they may be To those who confound surface described as Roman Catholics of the politeness with the kindly qualities Greek Ruthenian Rite as we are of the heart we designate courtesy, Roman Catholics of the Latin Rite. | this statement may seem too sweep Knowing how jealously the Ruth. ing. But courtesy may be poles enians guard their ancient rites and apart from politeness. Courtesy customs, sectaries from time to time grows out of reverence as the plant strive to use this fact as a means to from the root, whereas politeness detach them from their allegiance to may be only the shoppy convention-Rome. Little wonder then that they alism of a commercial traveller, and their abettors are now artfully intent upon gaining the good will of intriguing, by dint of such resolu. a prospective customer by his engagtions as the above, to convince the ing ways. Reverence is not only a social but a moral propriety. It is visit them for the sheer pleasure of matters that one has to be man's generous tribute to worth and expressing my respectful friendship careful if one would avoid giving the good and noble whether in the everything without even a suspicion natural or moral order. Reverence of offense arising, and perhaps on not only recognizes the truth but both sides there has been a gain in honors it; not only appreciates the spirit of tolerance and good will possessing a flourishing Catholic virtue but pays tribute to it. We towards those who hold opinions difreverence the beautiful things in ferent from our own. . There the "apostolate of the press' to the soul the broad sunlight of God's favor; poetry because it inmanner. In fact, since the reestab- spires the world with the grandeur lishment of the hierarchy under of the good and the beautiful; and Pius IX., the splendid results of the for that matter all the fine arts in as

soul has neither a plan of the spiritual nor the divine life; it has no object worthy of its love. In the absence of reverence there is selfassertion, self-glorification, smallness of character, and a want of vision. The press has also been utilized on With human esteem and divine worbehalf of the foreign missons with ship on the decline there follows a The important role of convert the result that the Dutch are fast bebelief in a next world. In view of cations, however, are not wanting The zeal displayed by the Catholics this we should not wonder that the ly towards the development of the is proverbial. In addition to nearly fishness and greed for the things

with the lives of the Apostles and early Christian martyrs.

most is the clear vision of faith, conversion. which makes the unseen world an actual and living object of interest. The world needs to see itself in the mirror of Christ's life. The enterprise that prompts us to study those who are bigger and greater than ourcan never gauge our size or properly rate ourselves till we measure with some one else. Christ stands at the summit of humanity the fixed standhumanity none had a more prominent place than His reverence. St. Paul assures us that his prayers were specially acceptable to God because of his reverance. He had an intense reverence for the father's house as he also had for the human body. His love and veneration for the human soul was only superseded by his love of the Father which was the greatest of all realities

NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE UNITED STATES is, according to the dictum of the Baltimore Sun, about to enter the golden age of buttermilk.

EVEN THE extremest of prohibitionists would see no harm but much good in prices taking a drop or two.

"THERE WILL be only one religion unhappily is the trend of present day Christianity outside the Catholic Church. Which recalls Newman's famous saying: "As well talk of paternity without the fact of a father as of redemption without the fact of are but facts made luminous by

reply was that while the place for Detroit. the operation was selected by the doctors, he had nothing but praise and thankfulness for the kindness and devotion of the nuns. "Their only fault was that they treated me like a spoiled child."

NOT CONTENT with this negative acknowledgment of his earlier misconception of the character of the French religious, M. Clemenceau went on : "I take pleasure here in testifying all my gratitude to these merit; it is the homege we give to for them. We have spoken freely of offense." need of a favor which it is in my power to bestow, they will do me the honor to come and ask me for

THESE WORDS are from an article contributed by M. Clemenceau to Homme Libre, a Parisian journal: Wonderful women, these French nuns," exclaimed a contemporary 'M. Clemenceau turned their sisters from death, and lavish kindness on classified as the petulant demands of on their belief merely because the him, and honor him with their friendship, but actually (Oh miracle of condescension!) in some subtle way allow him to cherish the impression that while they were doing all this for him, he was also teaching them something about tolerance and good will."

M. CLEMENCEAU may still be an unbeliever-we have seen no reference to him that would indicate that he is in that respect changed. Indibe remembered that in pinning the seven weeks, without the least im-

dailles. This is indeed remarkable measures man's well-being by his period of the War he gave expression telegraph, but as no answer was received it was thought best, in view Catholics is compared with other The refinements and elegancies of debtedness to her army chaplains. countries in this matter. Financial luxury are only veneer so long as M. Clemenceau is an old man, and support seems always to be forth- society regards culture in terms of while all classes acknowledge the delegate to renew the invitation. coming, as it is an unheard of thing material gain, and places its own greatness of his services to his counfor one of these journals to be forced shallow life of low desires on a par try during the War his friends of the Rue Bizet hospital will place him What the twentieth century needs them by praying unceasingly for his

ONE OF Philip Gibbs' post-war attention has to do with the qualities as commanders and tacticians of the several British Generals whose servselves is seldom unrewarded. We ices in France have made their names familiar. He pays a pleasing tribute to Sir Douglas Haig, and to several of his subordinates, but seems to single out Sir Herbert Plumer, as ard for all. Of the virtues that made displaying the highest qualities of Mr. O'Kelly's being given his military up His attractiveness as a model of generalship. The battles of Wytschaete and Messines were, in Gibbs judgment, the most perfectly organcomplete victories owing entirely to thoroughness in preparation of details. In both of these momentous fights the British troops were under the immediate direction of General Plumer.

SIR HERBERT had, however, writes Gibbs, "the advantage of being advised by a Chief of Staff who had real genius and was the one sustaining brain of the British armies in the field, though unknown to popular fame." This was Sir John Harrington, who, adds this discerning critic. an immense grasp of detail, and a fine nobility of character which was like a flame of burning endeavor. . To Sir John was largely due the fact that the generalship and with no sects and no dogmas." Such staff work of the Second Army was without a flaw."

IT is pleasing to be able to add that Sir John Harrington is a Catholic and like many others of the distinguished figures of the War (includas of redemption without the fact of a Reseemer." And Christian dogmas ing Marshal Foch himself) a pupil of yet, however, that the Conference dethe Jesuits. Born in 1864, and educated at Stoneyhurst, Sir John enlisted in 1884, was knighted for In view of the frequent reference services in 1903, and early in the late jail, thanks to the initiative of his to M. Clemenceau, "the lion of War became O. C. of the Eleventh France," as an unbeliever and an Lancashire Regiment. He has also anti-clerical, it is interesting to seen consular service, having been in recall an event of pre-war times. It charge of the British Mission to was in 1912 that he was compelled to Abyssinia in 1898, and accredited undergo a serious operation and for Minister Plenipotentiary at the court that purpose found himself in a of Emperor Menelek, from 1904 to intercourse that are more in keeping hospital administered by nuns. 1909. His American wife to whom Taxed with this two years later by he was married in 1907, is a daughter has the pleasant word, a soft voice Eclair, an anti-clerical paper, his of Senator James Macmillan of and a humorous smile, perhaps there

IRELAND AT PEACE CONFERENCE

For the first two months of the Peace Conference the word Ireland was not to be spoken above a whisper in Paris. It was well under stood that the British delegates did not want Ireland mentioned in their wounds. He has spent many months hearing, and it was also felt that they in English prisons, under conditions might take offense if it were mentioned anywhere else. As a distinguished Frenchman remarked the other day, "Our English friends are evaded the internment. He so very susceptible in all these precisely what is the feeling in Ire Even amongst the Ameri can delegation it seemed to be the general feeling that any mention of Ireland had about it an unpleasant suggestion of bad manners. Among the Americans, as among the French there were many who felt that as a The Conference will have its chance mere matter of justice, or consistency naturally had to give place to the threat, but simply as expressing my necessity the Allies were under of opinion that if it goes to the world necessity the Allies were under of sticking together. As time has gone on, and as the division of the spoils has proceeded, there is a visible will do their best to show that lessening of solicitude on the part of England cannot rule there. each of the Allied interests concerning the susceptibilities of the others. The Italians have threatened to go home. The French are grumbling against the British. The Americans hands of Europe if it could be done. And the British mind is far more right and justice. For occupied with getting orders for business than it is with what are France and Italy. So that even the word Ireland can be spoken now of them. I hope the nations will without producing too much of a shock.

alteration in the stage setting. Early in February there arrived in Paris a clean-shaven, soft-spoken member of the Dublin Corporation, who answers at his hotel to the name O'Kelly, but who is identified in Dublin as Shawn T." by many who never thought to inquire concerning his family name. Mr. O'Kelly—since we still spell it that way, though he prefers a form that is many hundreds of years older—came to Paris to invite President Wilson to accept the freedom of the city of Dublin, and at sixty weeklies they possess the that perish. How can reverence find Croix de Guerre upon the breast of patience, for the President's answer.

of the uncertainties of the wire that time, as well as of the President's known pre-occupations, to send was suggested authorities might not allow the messenger to go, and there was some reason for this doubt, because the under still further obligations to them by praying unceasingly for his conversion.

reason for this doubt, because the British have exercised a rather large military discretion concerning permission to proceed to Paris, I was given to understand myself, for innce, that my freedom to represent America in Paris was contingent uparticles which has attracted much on satisfying a very polite and considerate British officer, before landing in England. I was told that this condition was reasonable notwith-standing that I, with an Irish name was to write for a Catholic paper. Correspondents with neither of these handicaps have, in fact, had more grievous matter for complaint, or thought they had. So it was not surprising that doubts arose about vise. His application, however, was made just at the time when the desire not to offend anyone's susceptiized of the War, and were great and Mr. O'Kelly avowed his political bilities was strongest, and though predilections when applying in Lon-don, and although there were long delays because of consultations higher up, he got what he asked for. Probably it was foreseen that he might have a lot of time on his hands in Paris, while waiting for the answer of the over-busy President, so he brought along credentials to the Peace Conference itself, with the intention of keeping things going until such time as it would please the British authorities to permit the appearance in Paris of the ominated delegate of the Irish National Assembly, then confined in English prisons without charges but suspicion of being impatient had a brain like a flaming sword, against military rule in Ireland. I am not sure that Mr. O'Kelly would hasten home even if he were in his morning's mail Mr. cceptance of the freedom of Dublin The cables may be working better nowadays and he might send word that way. At any rate he has had time to address to the president, secretary and members of the Peace Conference authoritative information concerning Ireland's expectations. ome of those who have received them go so far as to say th been very well prepared. sires the presence of Mr. De Valera, although that gentleman i to confer with the other delegates if called upon, being at present out of No doubt the first, and hasty, de-

duction from all this will be that there is an element of the play-boy spirit about it, that the move been prompted by a desire to irritate the British Government, and represents nothing more serious than an ebullition of the irrepressible humor are those who doubt the seriousness of his purpose. They make a great mistake. He was one of those who figured in the events of Easter week. He knew about Casement's landing and the sinking of the Auk before the viceroy did. He was privy to the arrangements for stopping 'maneuvers" prepared Sunday, 1916, and when the situation was forced on Monday he went in which made it clear that England is land, better than we know it whose information is limited by the British censorship. And when I asked him ow far he could see into the future his ready answer was

'I contemplate with horror a failure on the part of the Peace Conference to see justice done to Ireland but if when it is over we are still left surrection. I do not say this as a know what they will face, but they will not shrink from the cons quences. There is agreat responsibility upon those who have taught the sanctity of self-determination, would be quite willing to wash their rights of small nations, the erection of a reign of peace upon a basis of people there is no make believe Peace Conference washes its hands here to remind them of Ireland, even The Irish did not wait for this if, for their own convenience, some of them prefer not to be reminded."

As evidence of the temper of which he speaks Mr. O'Kelly points to the the prisoners contrive to render jail-discipline impossible, and to the success attained in securing the release of important prisoners. It is a continuous contest of wits, or of wits against force. The freeing of Mr. De Valera was delayed for a fortnight because four prisoners inconsider-ately escaped from another jail, which fact led to an increase of prewhich fact led to an increase of pre-cautions. One of the men detailed to get De Valera out, a Protestant and landowner whose Irish feelings

executions, was put into Mountjoy prison, in Ireland, from which no-body had hitherto escaped. They got him out, however, and for good measure thirty others have taken themselves off. As there are always about six hundred political prisoners in Ireland this game goes on all the time. For greater security a number of prisoners from the South were taken to Belfast. After an interval. during which they arranged to have stores of food brought in, they took possession of one wing of the prison and barricaded themselves therein. Finally, the Irish Chief Secretary, the Lord Mayor of Dublin and the governor of the prison made terms with the men, who went about their usiness under all the forms of mili tary command until the trial was arranged, to the astonishment of the governor, who saw his prisoners discharging his functions while he stood terms were not respected, and another rebellion has started, against which the authorities have no other recourse than measures of the severest physical repression. Still the spirit of the prisoners is not broken, and the point is that me spirit prevails from one end of

This it is which lends emphasis to the address Mr. O'Kelly has presented to M. Clemenceau protesting against Article X. of the League of Nations proposals, the effect of which would be to oblige all nations, as a condi-tion of membership in the League, to negative, as against Ireland, every one of the principles that have been invoked by President Wilson and the benefits of which are to be applied to every other nationality in Europe under the same international obliga tion. The Irish troops returning home are of the same mind as the rest of the population. Indeed it is said their return is being made re-tarded on that account. Mr. Churchill is asking for an army of 40,000 for permanent occupation of Ireland. And the London Times is trying to allay the agitation by fessing a tardy interest in Home

the country to the other.

In his first address to the Conference, Mr. O'Kelly, after stating the case of Ireland, asked that the three nominees of the Irish National Assembly be given their place in the deliberations of the Conference This not having received an answer he again addressed the Conference this time taking exception to those clauses in the draft convention of the League of Nations which, if finally adopted, would make Ireland's worse than it is now. Article VII. for instance, would allow a place in the League to self-governing colonies but would exclude Ireland. Article X. would be even worse. So far from applying to Ireland the Wilsonian doctrines, the very reverse would happen. Not only would her subjection to Great Britain be perpetuated, but every nation would be obliged, as a condition of membership in the League to respect and preserve that sub jection, something none of them has hitherto been committed to. Indeed some of them have gone on record. and others have acted, in the con trary sense. Accompanying the pro-test to the Conference Mr. O'Kelly addressed to Fresident Wilson a particular appeal, basing Ireland's case upon his own declarations. As one reads the letter one is reminded of the speech in which Mr. Wilson. referring to Russia, spoke of an "acid test" of the sincerity of the Allies. Here is something very like an "acid test" of his own sincerity, in which, by the way, Mr. De Valera has quite recently expressed himself

fident believer. If the Irish people suffer disappoint ment at our hands also, what will they think of us and of our profession that we fought this War to make the world safe for democracy? Ireland's may not melt our hearts to pity, but perhaps some good spirit may prompt us to protect our national honor by asking for self determination for the Irish too. The Irish expect this of us, and, strange as it may appear, so do people of other nations represented here at Paris. What then does America intend to do? Who knows? Not even Mr. Wilson, perhaps.—J. C. Walsh, Staff Correspondent of America.

BISHOP MULDOON CORRECTS ERROR

Bishon Muldoon of Rockford, Ill. one of the four bishops who signed the Reconstruction Programme of the National Catholic War council, has sent the following letter to the New York Nation, which the latter prints in its current issue :
"To the Editor of the Nation:

tion from the pen of Mr. Raymond Swing on the Reconstruction Proto to the people, played into the hands gramme of the National Catholic War of the Tories, the Liberals believed, his admirable article Mr. Swing his conduct; but without breaking expresses the opinion that the Protection of Parliament they could gramme is the product of "astute calculation." As I am one of the four Bishops who signed that Protestath Governor was largely under gramme, I may, perhaps, be permitted the influence of Sir William Draper, and the product with the graph of the influence of Sir William Draper, and the product with the collection of the House make such a charge. They also believed that the Governor was largely under the influence of Sir William Draper, and the product with the product of the House make such a charge. They also believed that the Governor was largely under the product of "astute on the floor of the House make such a charge. They also believed the product of "astute on the floor of the House make such a charge. They also believed that the Governor was largely under the product of the House make such a charge.

about certain minor details contained the Governor and Sir William Draper in the Programme, it is based upon against the Liberals, and yet keep immutable principles of justice and within the rules of Parliament, which charity which the Church holds, has ever held, and will ever hold. The duty of the Universal Church is to instruct the citizens of "the Double Shuffle" and added:

each State in the application of these principles. And although at times the Church has found it difficult to make its voice heard above the clamor of materialism, yet she has never been watchful for a suitable opportunity to impress her lessons of justice and charity upon all peoples, but especially upon captains of industry. That oppor-tunity came at the close of the War. To us it appeared that the world, and in particular the United States, was willing to listen to representatives of the ages has striven not only to protect the workman but to further his progress in all ways consistent with Christian morality. In this you have the reason why the Bishops have brought forth once again the old, old principles of justice which the Church is bound to preserve and to

teach as best she may.
PETER J. MULDOON, National Catholic War Council." Rockford, Ill., April 11th.

SANDY MACPHERSON AND IRELAND

Sandy MacPherson is in Ireland

ing, it may be, for another slaughter

of heroic people, simply because, despite long and bitter persecution, they have retained grit enough to insist on their rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Everyknows all about Sandy, his body origin, his training, his knighthood, his peculiar prophylactic care of the naughty Tommies and all the rest of the moral rot which entitle men to be elevated above their decent fellows, by a blow from a king's sword. But nobody understands why Sandy should be so savage, at present. Why breath fire? all. Ireland is asking for liberty only And surely England cannot object to that. She fought the World War for freedom's sake, and not for her own freedom so much as for the freedom of small defenseless nations Belgium, Serbia and Ireland. like And now, just across the channel sit her delegates in Paris, all aweary with their efforts to liberate the whole world from tyranny. What can Sandy be thinking of anyhow? How dare he fly in the face of Balfour. Cecil and those other apostles of freedom, who spent America's money so lavishly in order to pull the iron not Sandy afraid of Mr. Wilson, he of the self-determination doctrine? Of a truth, Sandy is a brave man, he is staking his post and his knighthood for principle. But if he intends to for principle. But if he intends to smite the Irish once again, he should do it now, for some testy folk are actually beginning to doubt England's honesty and Mr. Wilson's courage. The world needs another proof of both. And what better could be given than more Irish blood, the blood of poor, helpless people who out of chains call to the nations that they too are human, that they too love liberty, that they too intend to get liberty. More Irish proof by means. The Peace Conference will means. The Peace Conference will be means. world will then answer the politicians.

REMINISCENCES

OF THE LATE HON. THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE

The following letter from the venerable Rev. Dr. McMullen of Woodstock, addressed to Mr. John J. McGee, late Clerk of the Privy Council, Ottawa, for use in the volume of Reminiscences of his brother the late Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, which he has in preparation, will be perused with interest by readers of the CATHOLIC RECORD :

The Manse Woodstock, Ont., Feb. 20, 1919. Mr. John J. McGee. Ottawa :

Dear Sir,-I am pleased to see by the Globe of to day that you are preparing a volume of reminiscences of your brother's, the brilliant Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee.

I am a retired Presbyterian Minister in my 89th year, and the senior surviving ex-Moderator of the Gen-eral Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. The Rev. Dr. Herridge of your city knows me intimately. As an Irishman I was proud of D'Arcy McGee because of his splendid oratory and distin-guished genius. Two of the most brilliant specimens of oratory in the history of Canadian politics were those which he delivered in Parlia-ment when reviewing "the Double "To the Editor of the Nation:
"Sir: My attention has been called General, Sir Edmund Head, in refus-The Governor to the lucid explanatory communica- ing the Brown-Dorion Cabinet a dissolution of the House and an appeal Council which appeared in the and they wished to bring home to Nation of March 29. At the close of the Governor their conviction as to were unconscious either of astuteness of his great suavity of manner. The or of associated calculation in our Liberals in caucus requested D'Arcy work.

Liberals in caucus requested D'Arcy McGee to think of some way of making 'However much men may differ the charge of collusion on the part of

grounds.

Everyone in the House saw the point, but no one cried "Order." The Liberals cheered, and the Tories laughed at the inimitable stroke of

William Cayley, in North Bruce. There were many Highlanders in the constituency; and to curry favor with them it was currently reported and believed that he had distributed Bibles in the Gaelic language. In reference to that your brother said: "To a worldling like myself there is

something exceptionally singular in seeing the Hon. The Inspector Gen-eral turning Missionary in North Bruce and distributing copies of the Holy Scriptures in the Gaelic lan-guage among the free and independent electors of that constituency. And I am delighted to know that while they embraced the Gospel they rejected the Missionary, and visited on his guilty head the principles of that retributive justice which they learned from the inspired pages of that Sacred Book.'

I hope you have the whole speech n complete form; and my object in writing is to ascertain whether you have. It was a gem of sparkling genius. I have not the speech in print but I have carried part of it in my memory all these long years. I have your brother's History of Ireland in my library.

I am a brother of the late Hon.

Senator McMullen. Yours respectfully, (Signed) W. T. McMullen.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

REV. ARISTEO SIMONI. C. R., DISPLAYED GREAT HEROISM

IS A FORMER REV. PROFESSOR OF ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE

Kitchener News Record, May 3 Signal and fitting honor for distin guished service has been shown a former member of the staff of St Jerome's College by the American government. The recipient of the same is the Rev. Aristeo Simoni, Lieutenant, of Chicago.

The following reference to the Reverend Father from a Chicago exchange will be of interest locally where he had many acquaintance

"A Chicago chaplain, the Rev. Aristeo Simoni, C. R., Lieutenant, has been awarded the distinguished service cross for extraordinary heroism This is the word that came from overseas, where Lieut. Simoni is still retained with his regiment. The information is contained in the following communication:

Headquarters, 28th Division, American Expeditionary Forces Feb. 8, 1919. Memorandum: For commanding

Officer, 111th Infantry. 1. For your information, the Division Commander is in receipt of Dis-tinguished Service Cross awarded First Lieut. Aristeo Simoni, Chaplain 111th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism near La Chene Tandu, 3 October, 1918, which will be presented in the near future.

(Signed) EDWARD HOOPES. Captain, A. D. C. The following communication tells more graphically the deeds for which Fr. Simoni has received the great

Headquarters Third Battalian Dec. 17, 1918.

From C. O., 3rd Battalion, 111th Infantry, to C. G. 28th Division (through channels). Subject : Gal lantry in action of Chaplain Aristeo V. Simoni.

I wish to call to your attention the extraordinary heroism and bravery of Aristeo V. Simoni, Chaplain in 3rd Battalion, 111th Infantry while in action against the enemy during the Meuse-Argonne offensive. 2. Under continual shell fire and almost constant machine gun and sniper fire, Chaplain Simoni did care for the wounded as much as any Medical Corps man. This he did

throughout the whole offensive.

3. While on La Chene Tandu penetrated the enemy's line to care for wounded who had infiltrated in the enemy line, attempting to capture machine gun nests.

At a time when the shortage of ammunition was great, he not only carried large quantities of it to the line, but distributed it to the men on the line.

5. Throughout the whole time he was very sick but refused to be evacuated to the hospital. Chaplain Simoni, in addition to his extraordinary conduct and bravery on La Chene Tandu, was with the battalion on every one of its previous attacks. In all of these he has exhibited the greatest of bravery and self-sacrifice and I would respectfully recommend him for the highest award.

WM. A. BATTLEMAN, Captain 111th Infantry, Commanding 3rd Battalion.

2nd Lieut., 111th Inf. This is not the first word of the heroism of Lieut. Simoni to reach Chicago. The New World printed Ohicago. The New World printed decades of the nineteenth century, from which time they continue to progress steadily. But for a long time these sources were merely

"And Mr. Speaker while these negotiations were proceeding, there was a most perceptible flavor of Sweet William in His Excellency's Fr. Simoni. Lieut, Missimer wrote detailed account of the conduct of Fr. Simoni. Lieut, Missimer wrote then under the date of Nov. 19:

I would like to acquaint you with the work of our esteemed Chaplain, Father A. V. Simoni. I say esteemed for I know there is not a man or in Parliament in Toronto he gave the Tories a roasting over the defeat of the Inspector General type of man possible. He is indeed a wonderful soldier, both of the Army and of the Cross. He is abso-

lutely fearless and one of the most courageous men I ever met. He joined us at Brasles Ravine, just north of Chateau Thierry; dur-ing the second battle of the Marne, and he has been with us ever since He has marched with us, talked with us, and worshipped with us. I should even say fought with us, for what he has done has really resulted in more than the actual fighting.

All through the long drive Chateau Thierry to Fismes he was with us with musette bag, pack and pockets full of chocolate, cigarettes and prayer books for the boys, and along the way he cared for the wounded, buried the dead and cheered us through the terrible fighting in Fismes and Fismette. At the Fosse du Diable he never faltered when it was our duty to advance through a valley covered by a real

hailstorm of machine gun bullets.
All through the last long drive at the Argonne Forest, the drive which ended the most terrible war in history, he remained with us, though weakened by the long campaign. The second day of the advance he conducted many prisoners to the rear. It was a terrible strain, and in the afternoon he was found unconscious along the road and taken to the hospital. On regaining con-sciousness he refused to stay at the hospital, while his battalion was fighting on the front line. By the afternoon of the third day he found us on La Chene Tandu. How he made his way and so quickly through that awful maze of transportation, artillery and mud, I do not know.

The hill we were on was a terrible place, shelled continually by the enemy and under their machine gun and sniper fire. We had no shelter Father Simoni and I were seated on the ground toward the close of the day when a shell burst near us and a piece of shrapnel landed on the Chaplain's raincoat; it did not per him in the least; he merely picked it up and threw it away tell you this, as an example of the nerve of our Chaplain, who has been constantly on the front line since last July. I cannot tell you all he has done. When not on the battle field, you will find him saying Mass, hearing confessions or among our boys. He is busy all the time in his writing his reports, answering parents' inquiries and sending letters of condolence

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Rev. Aristeo Simoni, C. R., volun teered in November, 1917. Formerly he was stationed at St. Stanislaus College, Chicago. Father Simoni College, Chicago. Father Simoni went to Camp Logan, Houston, Tex., to serve as Knights of Columbus Chaplain attached to the recreation headquarters. Here he was com-missioned by the Government and sent overseas.

Father Simoni was born in Patricia, Province of Rome, Italy, in 1879. He took his final vows as a Resurrec tionist in 1899 and was ordained to the priesthood in Rome, Sept. 21. Father Simoni came to Amer ica in 1904. At first he was attached to St. Jerome's College, Kitchener, Canada, where he remained for six years. Subsequently he was attached to St. Mary's College, Kentucky, and still later came to Chicago.

POPE LEO'S SOCIAL TEACHINGS

WORLD HAS INHERITED FROM HIM A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF SOCIOLOGY

Time and again speakers and writers quote from and appeal for support to the Encyclical Letter: Rerum Novarum of Pope Leo XIII. Now it is mentioned as the Encyclical on the Labor Question, again it is termed the Encyclical on Capital and Labor, and practically every-where it is being appealed to as if it were the sole document which Cathe lics should study, and to which they can have recourse, as an official pronouncement of the Chief Represen tive of Christ on earth on the Social

Question. Such an attitude is neither proper, nor does it do justice to the great Pontiff Leo XIII. For he has not merely left us the one Encyclical de conditions opificum, "On the condi-tion of the workers"; on the contrary we have inherited from him a "mag nificent heritage," a system of sociological teachings, which Professor G. Toniolo, erstwhile head of the Catho. lic Union of Italy, designates as a "completely developed system of Christian social teachings." Pro-fessor Toniolo groups the Social de-clarations of Pope Leo XIII, as a whole and comments on them thus (in L'eredita di Leone XIII).

A COMPLETE SYSTEM

Witness: Carroll Missimer, 1st "He bequeathed to posterity a Lieut., 111th Inf.; Joseph F. W. Davis completely developed system of Christian social teachings. The history of modern Science traces their source rather far back, to the first

mentary studies, academic discus-sions, occasional keen flashes of thought. At the present day, after sions, occasional keen flasnes of thought. At the present day, after the Encyclicals of Leo XIII., which sustained by the common light of the Evangelical teachings, of Christian Philosophy and Revelation, have civil and political knowledge in har-monious, logical connections; at the present day we possess a unified com-plex of sociological teachings, brought together in a system, which rests against the Supernatural, which measures up to the problems of our age, which, absorbing everything, takes unto itself all that is true in modern Science and is proven by ex-perience, and thus is prepared to successfully oppose a positive, ma-terialistic and anti-Christian Sociology. It is a new structure which was first declared to be impossible or at least unworthy of notice, but which soon acquired an uncontested right prominent exponent of contemporary Economics, such as Wagner, Philippovich, Schoenberg, Laveleye, Stein, neglect to consider a Christian School of Sociology) along with the other Schools.

Whoever has studiously applied himself to the historical development

VALUE OF THE TEACHINGS

of the Social Question: whoever real izes, in the light of countless investigations and diffident practical attempts, the depths of the Labor movement, striving to obtain its rights whoever understands the invin tendencies of the movement, its dangers, and its, to a degree, intrinsic justification; whoever weighs and measures the corresponding spread of a scientific and fighting Socialism —a system which assumed to itself the mission of bringing salvation to Society by means of violent catas-trophes and radical efforts at reconstruction, posing all the while as the oppressed laboring classes; whoever onsiders the worthlessness, or least the disproportion between the remedies proposed and the great evil, of the remedies which have arisen from, and continues to be suggested by private and State-in-spired social initiative;—whosoever has considered all these things will comprehend the grandeur, ness, the sacred courage of Leo XIII. who laid down a programme of Christian Democracy as against all these suggestions, and raised the banner of Christian Democracy.

The purpose of Christian Democracy, in the mind of Leo XIII., is to liberate the masses from centuryold injustice as from a newer form of Slavery, whose victims they been for centuries, to restore their dignity and their rights, to strengthen the masses by a consciousness of duty and the co-operation of the entire higher classes of Society, and finally to secure for them an existence and a degree of well being compatible with their human dignity; thus it aims to create an independent and legally recognized laboring class, distinguished by the marks of Christian and civic virtues. In the Middle Ages the masses were known by the exemplification of such vir tues; by their practice the masses to day can also strive with greater suc cess towards the moral and religious goal which is the essence of culture.

The programme of teachings and corresponding recommendations will remain one of the greatest historic

innovations of modern times.' THE EXPONENT OF AN ENTIRE SYSTEM The memory of Pope Leo XIII. should be cherished, not by a casual reference to the "Encyclical on Labor," but by an appreciation of his entire social programme. Stanislaus v. Smolka, a noted Polish scholar, quoting Professor Toniolo, rightly says that it was the particular merit of Pope Leo XIII. that he " was not held back by fear from unfolding that magnificent programme of social re-generation, which is a wise and timely exposition of old and wellknown principles of Christian ethics. It is the specific merit of this Pope that he has bequeathed to us such a declaration of principles embracing the whole of Society, of which de claration the Encyclical Rerum Novarum forms only a part. Labor Question, a part of the Social Question, can, indeed, be solved only within the limits of the social entity; and it is Society that must be regenerated.—C. B.

THE FAITH OF THE IRISH

During the seven slow centuries of Erin's restless bondage, while the fire of her political hopes was burning low, the only light that illumined the darkness of her misery was the religion of Jesus Christ. During this long period of oppression every page of her history is stained with tears, if not with blood; and the student of that history as he turns page after page of the narrative will marvel at her heroic constancy in religion under the merciless burden of her woes. It is the great outstanding miracle of history and can be explained in only one way.

The strong faith of the Irish people, like that of the Romans commended by the Apostle Paul "i spoken of in the whole world. This faith, so jealously guarded at home, so zealously carried abroad, has been the salt that has preserved many a nation from spiritual cor ruption. It was this strong faith that sustained the Irish people in their centuried agony and bright-ened the darkness that enveloped

There can be no doubt that the strength of the Irish faith is due in strength, we must go back to a distant century when the faith was first implanted in the Irish heart. To Saint Patrick, the Apostle of the island, belongs the glory of having molded the race so perfectly after the heart of God that no succeeding trials could ever destroy the results of his labors. No wonder that St. Patrick possesses the Irish heart, no wonder that his name is music on the Irish tongue. It is his spirit that has guided the destinies of the race, and it is his prayer, answered before he left the earth, that has prevented the threatened inroads of

apostasy.

To St. Patrick the people of Ireland are turning now, when hope is aflame once more, to assist them in their struggle for freedom. seven long centuries he has watched over their pitiless crucifixion, watched with celestial complacency over because he knew it meant in a cer tain sense the redemption of the world. But he knows that their national resurrection will eventually come. Through his powerful inter-cession may it come soon.—Buffalo Union and Times.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

ONE YEAR'S EFFORT

We were happy to be able to announce to our readers that during the year (March 1918-March 1919 we received and expended for the good of missionary Canada \$120, 885.04. This fairly good amoun shows that the spirit of true Cathol icity is more active and gives signs increasing strength. God truly given the increase in the case of the Catholic Extension Society. A few years since croaking prophets of evil foretold the sudden death and inglorious burial of this young Society. But when a work is under taken solely for God it must succeed and will succeed in spite of every opposition and difficulty. God wills it. No doubt the great Society of the Propagation of the Faith, France, had difficulties to overcome when it first stepped into public view. About one hundred years have gone by and the Society of the Propagation of the Faith is the greatest missionary society the world has ever known. It was undertaken for God's sake and so marched on its way successfully and with increasing

strength. God willed it. The following list will show you where we sent your money during the year. It will show you too how wide is the missionary fields of Canada and how great shall be the

	EX	PENDITURE FOR MISSIC	ONS
Dioces	e of	Edmonton, Alta	
**	**	Vancouver, B. C	8,716 0
**	**	Regina, Sask	9.005 5
**		Winnipeg, Man	5,215 5
**		St. Boniface, Man	1.100 0
		Calgary, Alta	8,092 0
		Prince Albert, Sask	6,473 2
		Sault Ste. Marie, Ont,	2,443 0
		Victoria, B. C	12,555 2
	**	St. George's, Nfld	900 0
**	**	Haileybury, Ont	2,496 0
**	**	Keewatin, Man	5,362 2
14	**	Seven Islands. Gulf of St.	
		Lawrence	2,593 5
		Athabasca	4,688 0
		Mackenzie	5,119 0
	**	Yukon	1,678 0
**	**	Ruthenian Greek	5,013 5
**	**	Vestments and Linens	6,480 1
Invest	mer	its in Banks, Special Funds,	0,400 1
SI	ecia	Donations, etc	20,5148

The above amounts mean assist all the missionary dioceses of Canada to the seventeen Archbishops and Bishops ruling over the vast areas of sparsely settled Canada and to nearly

eight hundred priests.
God only knows how much good you did when you enabled us to give assistance to His servants in the harvest fields!

With Catholic Canada united for the support of the Canadian Missions, how much more we could do Our friends are requested to pray for this end as well as give generous financial support to the Extension

When we have every parish in Canada enthusiastic about our mis-sions, about Chinese Missions, about the missions of the whole Church then we will be able to rest in peace for we have built strong towers of Faith and Charity and our enemies will sit powerless before tham. Donations may be addressed to:

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

CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, London, Ont. DONATIONS Previously acknowledged....\$1,965 75 P. M. Callaghan, Iona..... A Friend, Ottawa..... In thanksgiving, Southamp MASS INTENTIONS

A wife; a mother; two magical words comprising the sweetest source of man's felicity.—L. Aimee

E. G. P., Ottawa.....

Mayme, Westport.....

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The erection of a suitable Bronze Memorial Tablet upon the walls of church, college or club is a most appropriate way in which to honor the memory of those who have fallen in their country's service.

These we produce in our own workshops, and gladly submit designs and estimates to those interested.

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TORONTO

FATHER FRASER'S CHINA MISSION FUND

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

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

BACKED HEART BURST	9	
reviously acknowledged !	2,876	24
. W. K., St. John's	1	00
Irs. P. McAllister, Sydney	2	00
largaret Hayes, Seattle	5	00
t. Charles Parochial		
School, Amherst, N. S	2	00
n memory of Mother	10	00
I. D., Chapleau	1	00
Irs. J. W. Benson, Midland	1	00

QUEEN OF APOSTLES BURSE Previously acknowledged \$1,432 28 A Friend, Ottawa..... Charles Parochial School, Amheret, N. S.. ST. ANTHONY'S BURSE Previously acknowledged \$356 70 St. Charles Parochial School,

C., Ingersoll, Ont.. IMMACULATE CONCEPTION BURSE Previously acknowledged \$271 00 t. Charles Parochial School, Amherst, N. S..... Child of Mary, Reserve Mines.....

Amherst, N. S.....

Previously acknowledged..... \$80 20 t. Charles Parochial, School, Amherst, N. S..... ST. JOSEPH, PATRON OF CHINA, BURSE Previously acknowledged \$955 07

COMFORTER OF THE AFFLICTED BURSE

St. Charles Parochial School, Amherst, N. S BLESSED SACRAMENT BURSE Previously acknowledged \$93 50

St. Charles Parochial School. Amherst, N. S..... ST. FRANCIS XAVIER BURSE Previously acknowledged..... \$214 80 St. Charles Parochial School.

Amherst, N. S..... HOLY NAME OF JESUS BURSE Previously acknowledged... \$154 00 t. Charles Parochial School, Amherst, N. S.....

HOLY SOULS BURSE Previously acknowledged \$242 00 St. Charles Parochial School Amherst, N. S..... K. H. Thorndale .. In memory of Mrs. Jas. Mahoney, Peterboro...... 2 00 Friend, Calabogie.....

LITTLE FLOWER BURSE Previously acknowledged..... \$148 65 St. Charles Parochial School,

Amherst, N. S.....

FIVE MINUTE SERMON

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

FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER

CONFIDENCE IN GOD this is the confidence which we have Him; that whatsoever we shall ask g to His will, He heareth us." (I John

We must often feel, my dear breth ren, an utter want of reliance on our selves, taught us by so many short comings and failures in the past.

And we look round for a stay, a support to which our souls might cling, and find safety and security. Such a support we shall find in confidence in God, which will brighten our daily lives, and bid hope spring up within us, and assure us that in doing our best we are pleasing God, and securing eternal life for our

It is no mere fancy, but a reality, that we rightly can have this confidence in God, and that the more we trust in Him the more we please Him. And the foundation of this confidence is the knowledge we have of the goodness and the love of God. The proof of this goodness and love is that He sent His Son into this world to redeem us. "God, Who is rich in mercy, for His exceeding charity wherewith He loved us, even when we were dead in sins, hath quickened us together with Christ, whose grace you were saved." bh. ii. 4, 5.) "God sent His Son that He might redeem them were under the law; that we might receive the adoption of sons.

We have likewise, both in the Old and New Testamant, repeated assurances of God's goodness. He assures us and promises us that He is ready to hearken to us, succour us, forgive us, and not to abandon one who hopes in Him. David in his Psalm (xc. 14·16) makes God say: "Because he hoped in Me, I will deliver him. I will protect him because he hath known My Name. He shall cry to Me, and I will hear him. I am with him in tribulation, I will deliver him and I will glorify him. I will fill him with length of days, and I will show him My salvation." And the wise man bids us "Believe God, and He will recover thee and direct thy way. Trust in Him . . . believe Him, and your reward shall not be made void . . . hope in Him, and mercy shall come to you for your delight . . . Love Him, and your hearts shall be enlightened." (Ecclus.

ii. 6-10.) Our Blessed Lord Himself sums up all the promises and assurances with His own blessed words Therefore I say unto you, all things, whatsoever you ask when ye pray believe that you shall receive, and they shall come unto you." (Mark

An inner voice tells us the same as the Scriptures. The inner voice of past experience, blessing God for so many favours, bids us have most loving confidence in Him for the time What mercies and favours we have received from His hands What countless graces, what gentleness, patience, readiness to forgive we met with from our dear From past experience of His love and goodness we may truly say. "And this is the confidence which we have towards Him: that whatsoever we shall ask according to His

will, He heareth us.' This confidence in God, then, strengthening our prayer, makes of it a supreme power. Filled with this trust in Him, it is a joy and a glory to pray. God's mercy far exceeds what even the Saints prayed for and longed for; for God wishes to give us be ashamed of our past coldness and sloth. What a dignity it is that God grants us to be allowed to invoke Hin'in prayer-devout prayer strengthened by confidence in His an effect transcends human agencies, love—prayer which is received by the Holy Angel and offered up to origin is to be traced to Christ. And we need this power,

ceaseless vigilance, and cruelty of those enemies of our soul urge us to seek safety in the strength of prayer. We have enemies to fear, but the good God to trust in. Our prayers hitherto have not been the prayers that these enemies would fear, or that would satisfy Almighty God. For prayer, to be a real efficacious power, must be fervent, reverent, and constant. Then it will not only defend us from the enemy, but will

with fervour but He is our loving

And reverently we must pray-

TORTURED BY RHEUMATISM

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Brought Quick and Permanent Relief



103 Church Street, Montreal. December 10th, 1917.

"I was a great sufferer from Rheum. atism for over 16 years, I consulted specialists, took medicines, used lotions; but nothing did me good. Then, I began to use "Fruit-atives"; and in 15 days, the pain was easier and the Rheumatism was better. Gradually, "Fruit-a-tives" overcame my Rheumatism; and now, for five years, I have had no return of the trouble. Also, I had severe Eczema and Constipation, and 'Fruit-a-tives' relieved me of these complaints; and gave me a good appetite; and in every way restored me to health". P. H. McHUGH. * 50c. a box. 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent post paid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

very keen about the breath of life: we must be as keen about the breath ing, the strong, deep, regular breath-

Alas! we do not pray thus with the fervour, reverence, constancy that we should. We pray mostly from custom, devout if we are in the humour, with little or no amendment or resolution to amend. God's goodness is waiting, ready to put His confidence in our hearts, but it must be joined to fervent, reverent, constant prayer to be the power that it should be with our Heavenly Father.

WHY CATHOLICS HONOR MARY

With the coming of May, Mary's month, the heart of the entire Catholic world will turn with loving reverence towards the Mother of God, and once again we shall have striking evidence of the Divinity of Socialism come into its own,-Christ's Church in the spectacle of Chicago New World. that unity in diversity which is so striking a characteristic of Catholi-cism. Different in race, color, civilization and customs, rent by divis-ions that are threatening the very existence of humanity, alienated by dissensions that defy the highest ingenuity of the mind of man to bridge, every portion of the known world is gathering about the shrines of the Blessed Virgin, to say the same prayers, to breathe the same aspirations, to implore the same protection, to render the same hon more than man cares to accept. Let Even in spite of itself the mind of man if it he not blinded by impenetrable prejudice, finds itself forced by the evidence of fact to cry out, 'The finger of God is here.'

Everywhere the children of Mary, great as it is, and we must use it as slevely kneel before the shrine of assiduously. Why? Because we are poor and weak and prone to sin. Our need out to them her Child. Approach to bids us turn to pray. And we have enemies too! The remembrance Christ. And there will not be a enemies too! The remembrance Curist. And there will not be a and fear of the strength, number, Catholic, not the simplest boy or girl, who will not realize that if he honors Mary it is because Mary is the Mother of God. A secondary what so have in reason for her hyperdulia, that worship, wholly different in kind from the latria, which is paid to God alone, but at the same time far in excess of the dulia given to the Saints, is the mandate of the Supreme Lawgiver to honor the with palpitaing feeling. A poet who Creator in all His creatures. For it does not move us, sings in vain. also rouse our souls to earnestness were we to praise God in His tumbling cataracts and His rushing however clear and limpid, seems artificial and strained, and not free zeal and piety—let us learn how to address our prayers to God. First cepting only the humanity of Christ. Nevertheless, the fundamental, prin-Tather. It is not in much praying cipal, all-sufficient and compelling that we are heard, but in the fervour motive for doing homage to the Lily cipal, all-sufficient and compelling

Mother of Christ.
Catholics are convinced, not merethat is, from a heart which has already put away sin and attachment to it. "And whatsoever we shall ask, we shall receive of Him; because we keep His commandments, and do those things which are pleasing in His sight." (I John iii. 24) How many past prayers of ours have been a failure for want of this reverence? Sinfulness was only hiding, and not really banished from our hearts, and we wondered, and were saddened that God's grace would not come in. Lastly, prayer to be a real power must be constant. Prayer is the spiritual breath of our souls. It is as necessary and must be as constant as the work of our lungs. We under-

olic Church is exceedingly tenuous, it is growing weaker day by day. The conviction is almost inevitable that this is a judgment of God, as if Ohrist said, "If you will not have my Mother, you shall not have Me." Christ said, "If you will not have my Mother, you shall not have my Mother, you shall not have Me."

To try to tear the Christ-Child from the arms of His Mother, or to drag her from the foot of the Cross is to herself. attempt the impossible. Those who have endeavored to do so have utterly failed. The practice of refusing honor to the Madonna is one of the surest indictments of Protestantism, the practice of paying her bonor is one of the clear proofs of Catholic truth.-America.

SOCIALISM OF MADMEN

While there has been incessant chattering about Bolshevism, there has been little plain talk. As a consequence we have wide confusion Individuals are identifying Bolshevism with personal ideals of social reform. So, while we may denounce the movement generously it is constantly augmenting its forces in this country. Its condemnation by the American press is given the worst possible interpretation. As the organs of capitalism, papers are supposed to be suppressing and mis-representing the facts concerning the operation of the Soviet government in Russia. Because our papers have none too good a reputation for serving public, in preference to private interests, this story finds acceptance. Some accordingly are picturing Bolshevism as a wonderful, new and secret program for restoring the social balance.

There is no secrecy about Bolshe

vism, save such as it chooses to cast ipon itself to hide its identity. Bolshevism is Socialism, working out logically to anarchy. The Bolshe-vists are the radicals. There are no parlor Socialists among them. The doctrines of Bolshevism have been taught for half a century, but hereto-fore they have been dishonestly labeled revolutionary Socialism. Bolshevism passes all the extremes of reason, right and justice, to an extent that capitalism and autocracy in their most grasping moments never dared. That is the plain fact no capitalistic press need or can change. The Bolshevists are a minority.

That they have the unchecked upper hand is in itself a condition compatible with the American theory of government. There is no harmonizing the Red government of Russia with any possible modification of the American political dogma. One is the antithesis of the other. If this fact were emphasized, which will not be done so long as Herrons are sent to represent America in conferen with Russia, Bolshevism will not find much sympathy with us. Frankly, the less stir we make concerning it, the better. We need not advertise But faithful hearts can see, o'er it; its own proponents are zealots in this. We can serve our own cost best, however, by speaking plainly of it when we must. Bolshevism is

OUR LADY'S BARDS

If it is true, as theologians tell us that the angels have a language all their own, then perhaps some day when they have exhausted their praises of Our Lady they will turn to the English language, which in the last few decades of years has tried its best, especially by its Marian poems, to live down the structures of Cardinal Newman, who described it as essentially a Protestant tongue. Unfortunately, this is true to a great of discrimination has not been shown great graces which she, as in the selection of works which are Mother of God, received. He supposed to be representative of the nature is at its best in Mary. songs to Our Lady which will live entered into the world: as long as the English language is

And yet these poets have missed what songsters of less exalted gifts have invariably caught—that understanding, sympathetic touch without less thing. Poetry comes from the heart. It discovers its only home with palpitating feeling. A poet who is like the caged bird whose song,

And this is the characteristic note of all those outside the Church who sing of Our Lady. They are afraid of our hearts. And should not confidence arouse this fervour in us?

And reverently we have the first to be fact that she is the Mother of Christ.

Mother of Christ.

Mother of Christ.

Mother of Christ. perfect woman, "our poor nature's solitary boast." But Mary was more than that, just as her Son, Jesus

window, so to say, through which the awful brightness of God's glory is reflected to a world whose eyes are holden by the very conditions of its nature. Men can rise to a partial

No wonder, then, that all Catholic poets essay with more or less success to sing of Our Lady. The great geniuses attempt to speak of God in His inscrutable might and gloryand always fall far short of the mark.
The men who feel, however, always
speak of Mary, and as a consequence
generally succeed. She is so near us, though so far removed, that we are not afraid to call her Mother. And who is afraid of a mother? Because Catholics consider her a mother, their verses, even when halting in metre, ring truer to the truth than the verses of externs who look on her merely as the Ideal Woman. Catholic poets love Mary, whilst those outside the Church only ad-mire her. And this makes all the difference in the world. To sing worthily of Mary one must love her To sing -must love her intensely, as Jesus He alone could have written an adequate poem about her, ecause He alone knew her for what he was, and, withal, loved her as she deserved to be loved. But His spirit hovered over her as she sang the "Magnificat," the sweetest poem in prose that ever came from human

John Boyle O'Reilly puts into matchless verse the true meaning to a Catholic of the name Mary :

Dear honored name, beloved for human ties, But loved and honored first that One was given

In living proof, to erring mortal eyes. That our poor flesh is near akin to

Sweet word of dual meaning : one of

above :

prayer: "To thee, banished sons of Eve, we send our cries,' Through mist of years, these words

A childish face upturned to loving

And yet, to some the name of Mary No special meaning and no gracious power;

In that dear word they look for hidden snares, As wasps find poison in the sweetest

doubts and fears, The Virgin-link that binds the Lord

Which, to the upturned, trusting face, appears Greater than angel, though of human birth.

The sweet-faced morn reflects, on cheerless night, rays of hidden sun that rise

tomorrow; So, unseen, God still lets His promised light Through holy Mary, shine upon our

sorrow. Now, the prerogative which appeals most mightily to us is Our Lady's purity. Of course we know that, being called to be the Mother of the Son of God, it was fitting that she should never be for so much as extent today, for the literature which one moment under the dominion of finds its way into our own text-books the Evil One. That she should have is almost exclusively the product of been lifted up high over the murky non-Catholic writers. But we like stream of humanity by virtue of the to hug the idea that the keenest kind merits of Christ is but one of the Human best things in spiritual literature. shows us what we might have aspired For did not Milton, Pope and Oscar to if sin, with its consequent dis-Wilde—to take but three—hymn organization of the passions, had not

> 'Pure as the snow," we say. Ah, never flake Fell through the air

One tenth as fair As Mary's soul was made for Christ's Virgin Immaculate

The whitest whiteness of the Alpine snows, Beside thy stainless spirit dusky

Pure as the stars." Ah, never lovely night Wore in its diadem So pure a gem

As that which fills the eyes with its Virgin Immaculate The peerless splendor of thy soul by

Outshines the glow of heaven's seren-Our Lady's purity, as all her other virtues, would have been a cold, for-

American poet, Joyce Kilmer, extol her humility in this virile poem : Hail, Mary, full of grace," the Argel

Lady bows her head and is She has a Bridegroom who may not

Her mortal flesh bears Him who con-

Now in the dust her spirit groveleth; Too bright a sun before her eyes has flamed,

God's breath. O Mother Maid, thou art ashamed to cover With thy white self, whereon no stain can be,
Thy God, Who came from Heaven to

be thy Lover, Thy God Who came from Heaven to dwell in thee. About thy head celestial legions

hover, Chanting the praise of thy humility

During this May month we gather flowers to lay at Mary's shrine, for we believe that the sweetest buds that burst into blossom are all too poor a gift to present to her as a token of our love. But we gather. the flowers that have grown in the human heart for her who is the Mystic Rose, the one white, unsullied Lily that has saved its perfume in the murky valley of this world.

-Thomas M. Schwertner, O. P., in Rosary Magazine.

THE RESTLESS WORLD

The Peace Conference has now been sitting many weeks and peace is as far away as ever-an ideal to be striven for, rather than an objective fact attained. Indeed, unless appearances are altogether deceitful. the clive branches that were to have grace, born of our kind Advocate hausted nations are withering away for lack of suitable messengers. And one, by mercy linked to that doves that were to have borne them abroad have fallen upon one another, That blessed my childhood with its to the scandal of the world.

The Peace Conference convoked to pour oil and wine into the wounds And taught me first the simple of the mangled world, is itself at war, prayer: "To thee, over the unseemly squabble, precipitated, it would appear, by the very lust for power and territory that motivated the Great War. This is a sad and despicable sight, worthy perhaps, of pagans, but altogether out of keeping with Christian char-

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acter. Yet, though thoughtful men may be disgusted over the fracas, they will hardly be surprised at it.

The Conference met to decide the most momentous problems in the history of the world. Territory and trade and passions were so inextricably commingled that impartial folk wondered how the difficulties could be encompassed by the mere power of man. They had hoped the aid of God would be invoked that the world might be set once again in the ways Too fair a heralded joy too high proclaimed,

And human lips have trembled in itself sufficient unto itself. If exception be made for the accident by which the President of France dropped the word, God, in his open-

ing speech, the name of God has not been mentioned once at any of the sessions. His power has not been invoked; His assistance has not been asked, and He has delivered the conference into the hands of its councils. The result is confusion worse confounded, a scandal to the Christian world, a joke to the pagan world. The end of the disgraceful squabble no man can tell, for passion is fitful, but at least Christian peoples can learn this lesson from it: their welfare is not safe in the keeping of men who flout God, the source of light and peace.—America.

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CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

THE REAR GUARD

He strolls into Mass at the "Sanctus," Or may be a moment before; And lest he should bother his neigh bours,

He drops on one knee at the door, Good seats at the altar are vacant, In fact there is room and to spare; But why should he put himself for

He'd be so conspicuous there.

He doesn't look up at the altar, But keeps his gaze bent on the floor We notice him yawning a little As though 'twere a bit of a bore, He squats for the last benediction And then ere the service is through We look for him there in the back

ground, But find he has melted from view.

So strange! Now, we fancied we Last night at the vaudeville show, It seemed to us then he was fighting To get in the very first row, He must have been there before

seven-Oh, surely, some minutes before; He headed the line that was waiting Outside of the gallery door.

And when the door opened, good

gracious! How active he was in the race! Upstairs and then over the benches And down to the very first place! How he applauded the singing And laughed at the jokes that were cracked.

His eyes never leaving the footlights Transfixed till the very last act!
This can't be the same chap this

morning, This slowest and dullest of chaps ; We must have seen some other

fellow Last evening-his brother perhaps.

TOMORROW

You have made mistakes — you have miscalculated, overestimated yourself, neglected your opportunities—but this all happened in the It's a part of yesterday-dead gone, buried. Tears and fears won't resurrect your losses—they merely raise the ghosts of inefficiency. You continually wish that you could get a fresh start. You sit day dreaming and thinking how different results would be if you were to go back to the beginning and start your career anew—but you can do far more with the future than with a second hand yesterday. Tomorrow is always bigger, tomorrow you will have learned just a day's more of knowledge if you but wish.—The

FACT!

Courtesy costs nothing, but rewards liberally.

Self-denial is the highway to inde-

pendence. A wise merchant buys for his customers, not himself.

The biggest failure is the man who is afraid to try.

One display window on the main treet is worth a block of windows the side street.

The good salesman is a public on the side street.

Common sense is not so common

Words are a poor substitute for

"Thank you" as if you Say

A gift frequently costs more than to buy outright.

A business never gets so old that it will take care of itself. Some men are content to play be satisfied until they swing the

worry over troubles.

There is no half-way honesty Rare is the man who deesn't like

a compliment occasionally.

Know your business and mind it. -The Tablet.

THE APOSTOLATE OF REVERENCE

absolutely necessary to foster every agency that makes for order and stability among men and nations. The world has been so thoroughly shaken to its foundations that unless we can show it the utilities and sanc-tions of law and order we must prepare ourselves for a reign of riot and revolution the end of which none mind the basic fact that a man only revolution the end of which none can prophesy. Socialism, so dominant now, never did and never can succeed something he must attend to, to like do they eat or put on, but now, never did and never can succeed in enforcing law, since it is funda-

mentally revolutionary.

The Catholic Church is essentially conservative and constructive—conservative, because she has the experience of two thousand years to guide her; constructive because she prescribes a demorracy based on increase the door and hold it open while she than the constructive because she has a demorracy based on increase the constructive because she are the constructive because she has the constructive because she has the constructive because the constructive preaches a democracy based on justice to all.

There are many reasons why the Holy Name Society is rightly con-sidered one of the mightiest engines sidered one of the mightiest engines of the Church in these days of disorder, when kingdoms that have English. Then, and then only will toppled to their ruin are being rede by reformers who respect not

First of all, the Holy Name Society preaches the divinity of Christ and consequently is a powerful opponent of the materialism and unbelief which brought on the Great War.

means respect also for all lawful authority. As long as we respect the name of the All Highest, we are

they represent.

Then, too, the Holy Name Society preaches the sacredness of oaths. If we respect an oath, or our plighted word, the world will not need to fear that the philosophy of a "a scrap of paper" will ever again

The Holy Name Society is a Cath. olic organization with an undeniable religious mission to our present-day men. But its social mission is equally unmistakable.—Rosary Maga-

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

THE MOTION AND THE CURVE When Jimmy Jimson starts to pitch At baseball in the lots. He gives his little head a twitch, He ties himself in knots, He bends his body, lifts his knee, And limbers up his toe, And swings the ball amazingly

Before he lets it go. But Tommy Tomson's not the same He doesn't move around As Jimmy does; a different game He plays upon the mound, He sizes up the boy at bat, He looks him in the eye,

Then takes a little step—like that—And lets the pellet fly. Now, Jimmy, so the boys all say, Is just the biggest cinch That ever was; his grandstand play Can't help him in a pinch; But Tommy, though he doesn't wind Himself in knots like Jim,

Can pitch a curve the boys can't

They don't get next to him.

And thus the game of life is played; When you are one and twenty You'll find in ev'ry line of trade Of Jims and Toms a plenty, I think this humble notion For a moral well will serve; There's nothing in the motion

EACH ONE'S SUCCESS One's success or failure is deter-mined largely by the manner in which the individual spends his or her leisure time. It seems that many of us are prone "to ride our hobbies" to the ultimate. One plays cards every evening; another shoots balls on a green table; another is a movie devotee, and someone else is a dance crank night after night. All these things are good or bad in pro-portion to the degree in which they rest or improve us. We need a more harmonious development. It is obvious that the supreme purpose of life is to have a goal ahead and use every effort to attain the great object-He or she who has found his or her work in the scheme of things is quite happy. We should devote our lessure time to the acquiring of greater efficiency, with a certain amount of play and recreation to refresh us. The pursuit of pleasure merely "to kill time" is a mistake. Too much frivolity will make us satiated and blase. In this busy world, let us "get in the game" and use more team play in the area of human activities. So, let us ourselves prepare for greater efficiency and usefulness by a more discreet use of our leisure time.-Grit.

THE BOY'S MANNERS

There are very few men who do not know that it is proper to raise the hat when encountering a lady This is an accepted courtesy that a how learns very early in life. Now second fiddle, while others will never the point is, that if he can absorb this, why cannot he be made to absorb other little manners that stamp the gentleman. Why cannot a boy understand almost as soon as This is a thought that invites analyhe can talk, that it is proper for a gentleman to stand when a lady enters a room or addresses him? It is his own he is dependent on the labor appalling to see the really nice boys of his hands for a living. He has to who are naturally courteous sitting down while girls approach them for a word or two. It they do rise, it is tion among certain classes of labor-often unwillingly as if some one ers. They of all men have certainly often unwillingly as if some one were prodding them, but they did tion and political adjustment it is absolutely necessary to foster every agency that makes for order and rity that stamps the many of the makes for order and rity that stamps the many of the makes for order and rity that stamps the many of the makes for order and rity that stamps the many of the makes for order and rity that stamps the many of the makes for order and rity that stamps the many of the makes for order and rity that stamps the many of the many of the makes for order and rity that stamps the many of the m to whom these little niceties come so easily.

The question of precedence must worry a lot of men to see the way they hesitate about it when out with seek out seats in the theater or church, to protect her from a crowd, etc., he would not need to worry over

passes through.

But the big thing to remember in all this talk about a boy's or a man's manners is that it is not making a he, when a grown man, have that easiness of manner which comes only from long practice and familiar ity with the niceties of social inter-

course.-Exchange. THE INTERESTING WOMAN

which brought on the Great War. For unquestionably the first cause of the War can be traced back to the Reformation, with its nefarious doctrine and its disrespect for authority.

Secondly, the Holy Name Society preaches respect for Christ, which

mind enough to be interesting has mind enough to go under the surfac when choosing her companions an pretty sure to give respect to our friends. No bit of knowledge escape civil rulers and the authority which her; she garners from her reading her; she garners from her reading, from her social opportunities, from her walks and her daily work a store of incidents, and information, which she utilizes as occasion

demands.

The interesting girl, who, by and by, will be an interesting wom does not have false standards value; she aims to be natural. A natural woman is the greatest power in the world today. Let artifice sham or pretension enter into the nature of such a woman and she would become at once an unwelcome guest, where now she is bidden and eagerly sought for. She is the very sunshine of her home, simply be-cause she is her own self, and never

tries to appear where she is not.

And there is nothing specially occult or difficult in this matter. One can be as interesting as ever woman was since the world began, if one will elect to be so. And neither good looks nor good family, nor even feeling good and good principle, will suffice to keep one from being stupid and monotonous, unless each is supple mented by sweetness of manner kindness of heart, tact, intelli-gence, and desire to please, which make people interesting. - True

FITTING TIME FOR THANKSGIVING

It seems only just that one's pray ers of gratitude to Heaven should be commensurate in fervor and earnest ness with the prayers of the petition which went to win the favor of the Most High. During the past four years, points out the Queen's Work, many agonized prayers have been offered to God by the hands of His Blessed Mother for the cessation of unbearable War and the blessings of peace. Without ques-tion these petitions have has-tened the end of the world's scourging, for God's hand has been getfulness and healing. The poppies have bloomed above the trenches, not any longer opening their startled eyes to the roar and the smoke of battle, but possessing once more their ancient fields in peace. To peace. To many a quiet countryside the young and the old will be thronging back together, smoothing the rumpled fields and coaxing grain to grow again between the hard lines of trenches that scar the earth. To many souls likewise, blasted and scarred deeper than the soil with the horrors of War, peace will slowly return. The bright month of May, loveliest of all seasons, will make the world forget." Yet this May is peculiarly a month when a certain forgetfulness should not obtain. Mary's shrine was the favorite haunt of those faith-inspired mothers and sisters who placed the welfare of their loved ones in the care of the Mother of God, during the dark months through which we have passed. With those in whom a fitting sense of gratitude is to be found, the coming month will see them again at that shrine, pouring forth prayers no less humble and sincere, in gratitude for the favors which they so earnestly sought. Gratitude, we are reminded, is a blessed preparation for praying well again.—Catholic

PROPERTY AND LIBERTY

The other day we quoted in these columns a saying of W. S. Lilly, that property is the realization of liberty sig.

When a man has no property of follow the opportunity That's why there is so much migra-

But not only do they choose their residence-which is chosen for them by the market of labor-at their places of temporary sojourn they have often to put up with housing and living conditions which do not suit their liking. Why? Because what their wages per are actually wage slaves. permit. They

Nor is the thing unthinkable, be-cause facts are more convincing than any reasoning, that even the scanty flow of wages will dry up for a time, what then? Why, there remains only the liberty to beg or to

die.
To be sure, organizations among have endowed it with a bargaining capacity. And this has been a step forward in the rights of labor. But this forward step has been companied with industrial disturb-ances which have entailed much hardships both on the laboring class and on the community at large Nor can we hope for better results

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It were to be wished that the people of this country would take more kindly to agricultural pursuits. In that direction we see the libera tion of labor. It would be well possible for a young man who is industrious and thrifty to save a sufficient sum from his wages to make a substantial payment on a farm. And on a farm it is easy to bring up a family. The food question solves itself easily and comfortably. There is milk and eggs, a desting of the world, in an address at a meeting of the Friends of Irish Freedom in Columbus. He asserted that ninety-five per cent. of Irish foreign such as comes in the shape of agree-trade was done with England, beable recreation, unaccompanied with worries because the hens continue to lay eggs, the cows to give milk, while there is a well-stored larder, the pride of a thrifty house wife. Let there be an exodus to the country from the congested hives of the cities, or the liberty of the millions who are now discontented wage-slaves will be achieved. We might add here the inestimable advantages from a moral point of view, for the

bringing up children that attach to In the wide expanse of country, scourging, for God's hand has been light on the nations in comparison with what their infamies have merited. "To the war-worn lands this gracious time of May will bring for the scourging of the country he can become a very king and happy ruler of his little realm. The Governmentisencouraging this centrifugal mayarrantee." our population, and large land owners should be far sighted enough hungry proletariate.—The Guardian.

> A man who governs his passions is master of the world.

ENGLAND GETS MILLIONS OUT OF IRISH MARKET

> JUDGE COHALAN SHOWS HOW ISOLATED IRELAND IS BEING EXPLOITED

Justice Daniel F. Cobalan of the New York Supreme Court, charged England with isolating Ireland from commercial contact with the rest of the world, in an address at a dom in Columbus. He asserted that ninety-five per cent. of Irish foreign cause she had compelled Ireland to do business with her, or none at all.

America would profit greatly in a business way by the independence of reland, Justice Cohalan because the markets of Ireland would be thrown open to America instead of being, as they now are, a private preserve which is monop lized by England."

'England today," he declared, governs Ireland not at a loss, as her apologists insist, but at a profit of more than \$200,000,000 a Last year she collected in Ireland, in then, which in its very nature is direct taxation, more than \$150,000,000 symbolical of freedom, we seem to and spent in Ireland in administra-discern the surest promise of a tion less than \$60,000,000, leaving as better future for the poor man. In a profit in direct taxation alone about \$100,000,000.

"Last year the foreign business of Ireland amounted to over \$820,000,000 and of that amount more than ninety five per cent. was done with England, not as a matter of choice to perceive that it is better for them to part with their possessions at a moderate price than to have them all contact with the rest of the world consfiscated by the revolution of a that the only market in which Ireland can sell her surplus products is England, and the only market in which she requires is in the English market."-The Echo

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The military police of the allied armies of occupation in the Rhine provinces have made a number of interesting discoveries in those regions during their search for machinery and other stolen material taken out of Belgium and France.

German profiteers, under the indulgence, if not with the connivance of the War Department in Berlin, have amassed great fortunes, and have lived on the fat of the land, arousing disgust apparently, or perhaps only envious resentment, among masses of their own compatriots On more than one occasion the arrest of the guilty party has come about through imformation furnished to

In Vierson, a Prussian town of spinning mills, there were found in the possession of the farm of Preuss and Windsen a large number of machine tools, steam hammers and other costly equipment. All of these were actually in use, and one of were actually in use, and one of the three enormous workshops in which they were installed had been carried thither, piece by piece, from Feignies, in Belgium. On the Company's books, this material was inventoried at \$150,000, though it was worth, in reality, about \$600,000. Even at that, only \$17,500

him. At his residence a stock of cigars and cigarettes worth \$2,500.00 was discovered. A single bill for cigarettesamounted to \$225.00. That his tastes were not all so distinctively masculine was evidenced by the further discovery in his house of a hoard of about a hundred pounds of chocolates and bon bons. Preuss's own workmen cheerfully expressed their satisfaction at his arrest.

Rheidt, near Gladbach, packed full of brand new Belgian, French and Italian first class repository. I divided the likened in the symbolism of her cars. This company was school children and grown-ups into cars. 2000,00 and the cars tour growns who carefully support to the flight of a dove bearing ian motor cars. This company was capitalized at \$5,000.00 and the cars in its possession were worth over During the investigation into the manner in which they had been acquired Herr Direktor Leysse quite lost his self possession, to such a degree indeed that when at he was caught making signals to his bookkeeper and accused of the action he struck the face of the investigating officer, Lieutenant morning!

chinery on easy terms he had to apply to the War Department which then referred his application to the Wumba. (W. U. M. B. A.—Waffen and Munitians Boach of Music Ambient State & Work for his far-off pagan land.

I would feign have kept my come me during this busy week thought it better for the propag und Munitions Beschaffungs Amt, or Office for the Procurement of Arms and Munitions.) The Wumba had numerous local agencies in the various regions of occupied territory and was empowered to order the dismantling of a given factory in order to supply the German applicant.

The actual wrecking operations were carried out under the direction of an association of five principal contractors for a commission calculated on a percentage basis. Payment was not made directly to the big or little, to this work of God. War Department but to the wrecking company whose commission was ordinarily 5% of the total cost.

Undoubtedly many machines have been deflected from their normal mission of kindly service to the needs of a peace loving people and so transformed for the harsh purposes of militarism as to be unrecognizable parts have been destroyed or melted for shrapnel. In Erkelenz, for ex-ample, incredible quantities of debris mountain high, fragments of machinery, bolts, nuts, screws, etc., were

four hundred electric motors from Ongree Marihaye. At the Fatner from his tomb, has reconquered by works, two hundred aeroplane motors, eighty-one automobiles and his flag," we of the Allies who have

Many more names are on the list, showing that the investigations of the police have been of use in the recovery of vast amounts of plunder, but it is doubtful in many cases whether much would be gained by the return of this old material. It has had to be taken apart in order to be transported to these regions. If it is taken apart again to be set up in Belgian factories, the bolts will be loosened, all the riveting will have to be cut and made anew. There are manufacturers who would consider the material under such circum

stances as little better than junk. "Why not build new machines, wherever possible, instead of taking back the old? Why not make full use of German industry and man

STOLEN MACHINERY IN OCCUPIED GERMANY

their command. The German industrial workers have moreover agreed to work under the direction of the zeal in their behalf. With strong allies. Why should not Belgian and comforting words he has heart-German firm, and Berlin to pay the be saved.

A great be sure. Thus German industry would be kept alive for the benefit soul is he and not the detriment of Belguim."

Such arguments are frequent now-days in Belgian newspapers, no matter what their opinions on political or economic questions; bitter resentment exists among all classes evoked by the thought of Germany's traffic in their national industrial resources, and this resentment is the police by someone among his townsfolk.

greatly increased by the thought of the pitiless method which was devised to extract a maximum of profit from exploitation.—Belgian Bulletin.

FATHER FRASER'S LETTERS FROM

We are now giving to our readers some of the Father Fraser's letters which for one reason or another were not published at the time they were had been actually paid.

An examination of Preuss's correspondence showed that his resources in 1914 were quite modest but the War had evidently favored but the fact for the faction of the factility. Notre bar action of the factility. Notre bar action of the factility. Notre bar action of the factility, Notre bar action of the factility. Notre bar action of the factility, Notre bar action of the factility. Notre bar action of the factility. Notre bar action of the factility, Notre bar action of the factility. Notre bar action of the factility bar action of the factility bar action of the factility. Dame is the first school in the country to take this step. The South still more important phase of Canadian participation in the glorious work of the conversion of China to the most complete collection of its which Father Fraser is now con. kind in the country. secrating his energy and his zeal enlightened by a rich experience.

Catholic Mission Taichowfu, China Good Friday, 1917.

Dear Friends.-Yesterday we spent Another concere, known as the Matam Auto Co., was found to own a large three story warehouse at Rheidt, near Gladbach, packed full of dles and artificial flowers made a four groups who succeeded one another in chanting before the Blessed Sacrament the beautiful prayers and litanies contained in a prayers and litanies contained in a contained to the Blessed Sacrament the beautiful prayers and litanies contained in a contained in a contained to the file of the sacrament that grown the sa prayers and litanies contained in a special book of visits to the Blessed learn the sanctity of her soul partsacrament in use by the Christians. With what ardor and perseverance they prayed and chanted all day long and continued it through the night till the Mass of the Presanctified this

Gilles. Leysse was arrested and furnished bail to the amount of \$900,000,00.

About a thousand Belgian machines, all purchased through the German War Department, were found on premises belonging to a man name named Schorth and this event. man named Schorch, and this event the hearts of all contributors to my furnished a clue which led to the mission good to see the long line of furnished a clue which led to the recovery of many others in this vicinity. All of them had been shipped thither by the "Wumba," ostensibly a stock company due to individual initiative, but in reality a creation of the War Department in the creation of the creation of the war Department in the creation of the creation of the creation of the creation of the war Department in the creation of the creation o Berlin. When a German manufactheir alms alone, which enabled me turer needed raw material or material to produce such a work for God's

I would feign have kept my curate I would feign have kept my curate near me during this busy week but living. On Feb. 2, 1878, she entered thought it better for the propagation of the Faith to send him to a new church in a distant city to carry out as far as possible the beautiful cere-monies of Holy Week for the benefit of the people there.

benefit of my mission. I am very grateful for the organizers and audience. May God bless and reward them as also all those throughout Canada who have contributed sums,

Yours gratefully in Christ. J. M. FRASER.

TO THE CARDINAL

BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE TO THE PRIMATE OF BELGIUM

The Stars and Stripes, published by the American army abroad, has the following tribute to Cardinal

At the moment when the Belgian Director Peterson of the Aix Trambands, leading the rejoicing columns ways had twenty-five motor cars of troops back into their homeland shipped to him from Valenciennes, are sounding forth that great anthem are sounding forth that great anthem which tells how the Belgian "arising motors, eighty-one automobiles and six hundred magnetos were found. The shops and machines that were seized in Gelsenkirchen, at the collieres, are worth millions.

dinal Mercier. Truly he was and is, as the poet

One who never turned his back, but marched abreast forward, Never doubted clouds would break,

Never dreamed, tho' right were worsted, wrong would triumph, Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better sleep to wake.

In the days when the hosts of In the days when the hosts of darkness strode roughshod over his country, when the whole world stood aghast at the enormity of the German crime, his voice was the first to be lifted in righteous, indignant, stirring protest, regardless of the consequences to himself. For more than four long and weary years he has been in the best song of the world with the disease. It have to express to the V. O. D. our keen sense of gratifula for their work during the host sense of the host stood with the disease.

manufacturers who must reequip ened his nation's soldiers and the their factories apply to their Government for the type and number of machines wanted; the Government them that those who lost their lives in combating the enemy would find then to place the order with a them again, that by dying they would

A great priest, a great patriot, a great Christian—above all, a great soul is he; such a man as all the Allies, regardless of race or creed, delight to honor, and are better in mind and spirit for having honored —Mercier of Belgium.

SOUTH AMERICAN HISTORY

Notre Dame, Indiana, May 12. Study of South American history will be made compulsory for all students of the College of Arts and Letters beginning next September according to an announcement made recently by the Rev. Mathew Schu-macher, prefect of studies. The subject is substituted for English history, a course in which has until lately been required of all Arts and Letters students at the university. Heretofore the course in South American history has been required only of students in foreign commerce. The wide interest in Latin-America and the frequent misrepresentations received. These realistic pictures of this action of the faculty. Notre of the Church there have determined A. Zahm, former Provincial of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, is

OBITUARY

SISTER MARY J. COLUMBA SHANAHAN

The death of Sister Mary J. Columba Shanahan which occurred at St. Joseph's Convent. Hamilton and sacrifice that animated all her actions and endeared her to the members of the Community.

The serenity of her life was not marred by the approach of death. Faithfully and perseveringly the good Sister discharged all the duties of her office until morning dawned on the Feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph when it was discovered she had spent a restless night and was unable to rise. Medical attendance was summoned and the last rites of Holy Church administered. Calmly her eyes closed upon the world and before her illness could be made known the soul of this a sintly religious was with God.

Sister M. J. Columba Shanahan was born in Guelph on Jan. 8, 1860. She was educated at Loretto Convent in that city and always entertained the greatest esteem and reverence for the Community of the Sisters of St. Joseph, Hamilton, and received the Habit on Aug. 15th of the same year. Her vows were made on Dec. 28, 1880. For several years Sister 1880. For several years Sister Columba was Assistant Superior at the House of Providence, Dundas, That was really very thoughtful as you say in your "Notes" of the people of Mabou to hold a concert for the duties of Sacristan in the Convent Chapel, St. Mary's Cathedral, and at St. Joseph's Church.

The funeral services took place on Friday morning, May 9. Solemn Mass of Requiem was sung by Rev-erend J. A. O'Sullivan, of St. Mary's Cathedral, assisted by Reverend A. J. Cathedral, assisted by Reverend A. J Leyes, Deacon, and Reverend J. F Hinchey, Sub-deacon. The clergy in the sanctuary were Very Reverend J. T. Kelly, V. G., Reverend P. J. Maloney, Reverend F. McReavy and Reverend J. Bonomi, St. Mary's Cathedral; Revst. Anne's Church; Reverend S. McGoey, St. Patrick's Church; Reverend T. Malone, Dundas.

Very Reverend J. T. Kelly, V. G., officiated at the interment in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, attended by Reverend A. J. Leyes, Reverend J. F. Hinchey, and Reverend P. J. Malonev.

The pall-bearers were Messers. J. M. Brown, J. F. Kavanagh, F. Burdett, J. Nelligan, P. Cheeseman and W. Begley.

Mrs. J. J. McCabe, Smethport, Pa., a sister of the deceased, and Miss Maria Sheenan, Erie, Pa., near rel-ative, were present at the funeral

The Sisters desire to express sincere thanks for the Mass cards sent by friends.

VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES

The Victorian Order of Nurses of Toronto are in receipt of many letters of appreciation for their work during

use of German industry and man power west of the Rhine for the purpose of supplying new machines? The Allies have this resource at the Rhine for the purpose of supplying new machines? The Allies have this resource at the Rhine for the purpose of supplying new machines? The Allies have this resource at the Rhine for the purpose of supplying new machines? The Allies have this resource at the Rhine for the purpose of supplying new machines? The Allies have this resource at the Rhine for the purpose of supplying new machines? The Allies have this resource at the Rhine for the purpose of supplying new machines? The Allies have this resource at the Rhine for the purpose of supplying new machines? The Allies have this resource at the Rhine for the purpose of supplying new machines? The Allies have this resource at the Rhine for the purpose of supplying new machines? The Allies have this resource at the Rhine for the purpose of supplying new machines? The Allies have this resource at the Rhine for the purpose of supplying new machines? The Allies have this resource at the Rhine for the purpose of supplying new machines? The Allies have this resource at the Rhine for the purpose of supplying new machines? The Allies have the Rhine for the purpose of supplying new machines? The Allies have the Rhine for the purpose of supplying new machines?

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