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## The Catholic Record

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AFFECTION VS. JUDGMENT

It may be questioned whether present day have considered for themselves as sound a commonsense philosophy for dealing with the practical problems of life as their forefathers had thought out and grasped. Almost certainly they do not compare faverably in that respect with the cultivated people of the ancient world. There is an abundance of Greek and the Reman seldom found himself confronted by a practihim a broad hint as to how his conof moral government was well surveyed. Sound maxims that came easily into the memory pointed out the safeet way along which a perplexed man could walk if doubt assailed him. If there was no specific oracle for making the right line of conduct clear, there were be applied effectively. For instance, mean" was tremendously wise.

Now we live more by chance, arrive at decisions by impulse, and often do not even recognize a diffithe principles of conduct to be aware that there is often a violent clash. not between good and bad in human character, but between two good tendencies. Our affection, for example, which is an excellent feature other. But we do not see it, or will sufficiently about the dangerous may illustrate the point by references plead with us for contrary courses of

Take the earliest beginnings of towards a union that if completed, ment as passion pretends to believe! Nay, it may be more definite than that. Judgment may speak in clear tones and give discomforting warnings. The man may feel that the woman he has chosen is a very angel in grace and daintiness, and yet be aware that she has but a slight sense of responsibility, and will shine casually as an ornament rather than as a trusted co operator in life's duties. And similarly the woman will know in her heart perhaps that her intended husband, though boldly handsome and cheerful in bearing, and regarded as a "most desirable match," is not likely to be very reliable or self-sacrificing when the stress of life comes on.

admitted imperfection on either side the qualities needed in training the ship Line, just visited Ireland for the are the instances where the sober minds and natures of children, and purpose of getting in direct touch judgment of parents and onlookers who therefore pass on their children and of the man or woman most con- to schools for the operation of formscerned says plainly that feeling is an tive influences which they do not unsure guide and that lasting satisthemselves wield. It is to the were present representatives of the faction cannot be counted on reason. loving parents who persist in think. faction cannot be counted on reason- loving parents who persist in thinkably if the marriage takes place; ing that their children can do no and yet infatuated affection holds up | wrong, must not be interfered with its head boldly and demands that it or crossed or cerrected, must have ship Line. Mr. Darrell Figgis, a shall rule. How can we hold the all that they wish to have, and who balance between affection that is busily hamper the efforts of everymore or less blind, and judgment body who is called upon to deal with that is inexorably clear-sighted? Of their children—it is to these parents course youth will hold the balance that the warning is everdue. They lifetime of the present generation he towards the side of affection, which need to be told plainly that affection is its great prerogative, and greater which is not ruled by sober judgment length of years will favor the decis- may be seen as a disguised form of ions of judgment, and will quote the cruelty when its full harvest of pared to purchase Irish goods and sad proofs gleaned from experience. unhappiness is resped in future Our point here is that young people years. As this is the day of impulought to have thought of this possible sive youth, there is all the greater ought to have thought of this possible sive youth, there is all the greater because they had a sympathetic clash between affection and judg. reason why it should realize that interest in Ireland. His line would ment, and to be prepared to guard sober judgmenteis its supreme safethemselves against the folly that so guard.

They ought to have formed an ideal of what judgment may properly demand before affection is allowed to have its way. Then, when marriage has been celebrated and the pair have to plan their lives together, the problem arises once more, even in ordinarily thoughtful people of the the happiest of unions, how far the soft wishes of affection, so indispensable in their right place, shall be a ruling and controlling power, or calm strong judgment which traces cause and effect clearly into the the latest amendment to the joke coming years, and plans to make the future secure and happy, at the cost maybe of some immediate case. A proud huskand seeking to lavish all classical literature to show that the that he can afferd on a happy wife is a beautiful sight up to a certain point where judgment comes to the cal problem in the art of wise living fore and says that what looks like without he had conceived or had kindness is really becoming unkindaccepted a precept that would give ness and accumulating troubles later on, when luxury and indulgence will duct should be regulated. The world take their toll from the family happiness.

family combination, and there is always a second chance that too fellows in the Northeast are check by the good sense of the of the swag, there isn't a crumb at husband or wife, who is in danger all going to fall to them. It was husband or wife, who is in danger excellent general maxims that could of being spoiled. Happily, too, down from their bedroem walls the the prudent nature usually accomthe rule of following "the golden panies the stronger characterand so as time goes on a natural balance is established with love and culty that is very pressing. We may which children arrive and have to be calling the Council to meet and connot even have thought enough about trained that the warfare between resolve of three months ago to affection and judgment becomes accept a six-county Parliament. most apparent. How strange—nay, Consequently a schiam is threatened almost cynically tragic - it is that the love of parents for their children. which on the whole has probably been the most potent force for good of our character, and our judgment, throughout the long story of humanwhich is another excellent feature, ity, should so often turn into somemay be directly at war with each thing not unlike a curse because it of Leitrim, Viscount Bangor, not admit it, or, seeing and admitting of sound judgment! Yet that that it, do not know how to allay the is the case in innumerable instances strife, because we have not thought is known perfectly well to every one who has had any considerable corners on the jeurney of life. We experience of the ways of parents in rearing and training their chilto several situations where affection drep. The worst enemies of myriads and judgment, the heart and the head, of children are the fend and foolish parents who cannot bring themselves to use firmly their own judgment or surrender their children to the kind family life, when young people are and wise experience of practised preparing to marry. How commonly managers of child-nature. Once do we find that one or other of the more we say that what is needed pair who are drawing together is that every parent ought to be forewarned that a time may come when towards a union that is completed, warned that a time may come when must be momentous in the highest the rival claims of affection and Irish, they confessed to be in a degree for both, while giving way to | judgment will have to be dealt with a liking that increases to a craving by them, and the children thema liking that increases to a craving for the other, is yet suspicious that selves cannot afford that a weak all is not as well with the engage.

So tong as well with the engage.

So tong as the politicians supporting Ireland's claims, the politicians that run the British Labor Federation were right ing and getting all the Irish Australian and getting and getting all the Irish Australian and getting all the Irish Au and healthy judgment.

children with a well-balanced and cultivated judgment which enables shape and train their characters, and send them into the working world equipped to make the fullest and they have been endowed with. It is not to such parents that these comments are addressed. Nor yet are they addressed to the less wise fathers and methers, but still shrewd and thoughtful observers, who early But sterner than these cases of realize that somehow they have not

Of course there are vast numbers

of fathers and mothers who unite

the tenderest affection for their

IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH

EYES Copyright 1920 by Seumas MacManus

AN ENGLISHMAN'S KEEN SENSE OF HUMOR

Irish Home Rule Bill becomes more of a jeke every day — even to those who were at first inclined to take it seriously. A Mr. Swan, member of Parliament for one of the divisions of Durham, England, has offered as the following satirical clause:

"Nothing in this Act shall derogate from the undoubted right of the Ulster Unionist Council to alter or repeal any section of this Act, or to promote rebellion, impert arms from Garmany, to covenants, or in any other way to signify its disapproval of this Act or any section thereof."

A SCHISM IN THE ULSTER UNIONIST

The Orangemen of the three Northern counties to be left out in the cold, proposed to be excluded Fortunately there are two in every from Carsonia - are continuing their howl, because while their luckier fond affection will be kept in guzzling each other over the division mentioned here kow they had torn once-honored picture of King Carson. Now they are trying to disrupt the Ulster Unionist Council, which used to run the anti Ivish campaign for the nine counties of the province. wisdom, plus the grace of God, in Some twenty-five of the lords, equipoise. It is, however, when we counts, and viscounts, barons and reach the stage in family evolution at generals have signed a requisition in the Ulster Unionist ranks. The leaders of the threatened schism, the men who are now forcing the reconsideration of the Northeastern Parliament ides, are such as the Marquis of Dufferin, the Earl of Shattsbury the Earl of Roden, the Earl of Clan william, the Earl of Dartry, the Earl will not submit itself to the dictates | count Massarene, General Sir William Adair, Sir Robert Kennedy, and a whole lot more of the same brand.

LIMITATIONS OF LABOR SYMPATHY

The Labor Federations of Great Britain cannot make us their minds just how far they will extend practical support to Ireland in her struggle,-or rather just how far they will refrain from aiding the military repression of that country. For all they have been asked to do is to refeain from handling military ammunition that is being sent to were just after agreeing to refuse to bandle munitions going to Peland for shooting the Russians. But the moment it was put up to them not to

quandary. So long as they were only asked to heartily willing. But the moment they were asked to do something practical they must consider it, and put it before their unions. Furthermore, it was not necessary to take time to consider the question of saving the Russians from the Poles; but the question of saving the Irish from their own them to foresee how they should British countrymen is a horse of a plan their children's education different color. British labor is acting in this manner in the identical way that their capitalist fellows in the Government in the last few decades, acted with regard to all best use of whatever natural powers Irish claims—making profuse pro-they have been endowed with. It fessions of being in favor of them, but when it came to a show-down, ingeniously finding plenty of excuse for not acting.

DIRECT TRADE BETWEEN IRELAND

AND AMERICA Mr. MacCormack of the Meore Mac. Cormack Dublin to New York Steamwith Irish traders and developing the business of the line. He got a great reception in Dublin where banquet was given him-at which shown over the success of the Steambrilliant writer and member of Sinn Fein party, in the course of his address at the dinner, prophesied such continued success for the direct Ireland to America line, that in the hoped to hear the Atlantic Ocean called the Irish American Sea. In the course of his address Mr. Mac-Cormack said "America was prepay more fer them than any other country, and America would pay mere for Irish manufactured goods carry Irish goods to America for about twenty five per cent. of what

easily besets the thoughtless lover. WEEKLY IRISHREVIEW was charged for goods brought from lot of embarrassing attention. It the mass. They see some America to Ireland. That showed was endeavored to get Rome to head cans, not America. America to Ireland. That showed they were trying to foster the Irish trade in America (applause). Also, they would give a direct service to slander and English propaganda furnishing to America Irishmen's get out of hand altogether, after sons who have been instrumental in Mannix lands and blesses every man making America the great country it | who strikes a blow for freedom.

GUNS AND TANKS FAIL TO IMPRESS OR REPRESS THE IRISH

Despite the many new regiments of British soldiers and the shiploads of tanks, aeroplanes, machine guns, etc., with which Ireland has recently been flooded, and still is being flooded, the guerilla warfare goes forward right merrily. Not-withstanding that the garrisons of soldiers are placed thickly over the land, the Sinn Fein raids go forward. Barracks and Government buildings are captured and barned and Government feg-stations on the coast destroyed-this latter for the purpose of hampering the progress of the ring of warships with which Ireland is encircled. The English are amazed at the amount of arms they find to be in the hands of the Irish. They realize that there has been a great deal of surreptitious gun running and despite all their ring of warships, the gun running still seems to continue. It may be noted that one of the most recent members of the British armed forces to meet death in a raid was Sergeant Mac-Kenna who was noted for that he was one of those who arrested Roger

THE INCONSIDERATENESS OF IRISH

One of the most vicious things bout the Irish fighters and Irish sgitators is that they always carry on their agitating and fighting at the wrong time. At present England has her hands full of India, Egypt, Persia and the oilfields of Armenia so that it is no wonder that she is particularly exasperated at the Irish for holding her troops there while Soviet Russia is pushing her out of her well-merited gains in Persia, Armenia, and other such places. The Irish are too barbarously rude and impolite to pag England and tie her down at this most awkward time. If they would only accept a little of the civilization that for centuries England has been trying to thrust on them from the mouths would realize that it is very ungal lant, and unchivalrous of them not to refrain from warring upon England at the wrong time. A people with even the most elementary ideas of civilization and civility would, of course, refrain from attack ing English rule until the Empire had its hands and its mind free to concentrate upon crushing them. But sure the Irish were always an unpractical people.

THE IRISH AUSTRALIAN PRELATE Even Archbishop Mannix of Melbourne, who is unfortunately on his way to Ireland now to help to fan the flames there, is as bad as the rest. flames there, is as bad as the rest.

All through the War he gave the Empire a great deal of enverages either indifferent or actively hostile All through the war ne gave the Empire a great deal of annoyance in Australie, by constantly demandially where the tireless Sinn Fein ments as to the possibility of New York displacing London as the ians to demand "What's going to be done for Ireland?" As he could get no answer he induced Australia throw out conscription. Since the War ended, he has than ever : and through his influence the various legislators in Australia have been demanding self-determinatien for Ireland—in motions such as the following, which was recently brought into the legislature of West Australia by the labor members :

"That deploring the existence of a state of martial law in Ireland, the war feeling by the military forces of "boastfulness"—is born of youth the Crewn, the murders, outrages, and virility, the English reticence, and devastation resulting from such occupation, the suppression of public assemblages and of the newspaper pepular leaders, this House considers that the situation thus created is inimical to the Empire and its parts, tends to check American ce operation, in restoring peace to Europe, and is in canflict with the theory that Great Britain entered the late War to vindicate and preserve the liberty of small nations. Secondly, that in and people of almost every shade of view of the neglect for nearly six pelitics. Great enthusiasm was years of the British Government to enforce the Act of Parliament conferring self-government upon Ireland, and of the failure of that authority to otherwise satisfy the legitimate demands of the Irish nation, this House hereby directs the Australian representative in London to press the Imperial Government for self determination for Ireland.

> In fact the Archbishop has Australia into a state only a little Leaders of British diplomatic better than Ireland. And now that missiens, some of whom the writer he is on his way to Ireland, there is some trepidation in London. His presence in Ireland will be the and by inclination in circles carelast straw on the Government's back. And it is so difficult, almost of which more or less coincide with impossible either to shoot or to their own; they meet only the "big imprison an Archbishep—from the Antipodes, too. It would attract a get a line upon American opinion in

and from Scandinavian and Irish meant,—Rome, it is believed, reports." Concluding, he said: "Weare fused the request. So it is feared paying to Ireland in a small way a that Ireland, which is so devilishly tribute for what she has done in hard to hold in hands just now, will

SEUMAS MACMANUS, Of Donegal.

THE SUPREME BLOT

PSYCHOLOGY, ECONOMICS AND IRELAND AND THE GREATEST OF THESE IS IRELAND

By Desmond Shaw The question as to what is the attitude of the United States to Britain is summed up interestingly by Desmond Shaw, in an article in the English Review. He gives three reasons, psychology, economics, and Ireland, and apparently, the greatest of these is Ireland. He definitely states too, what the world has for some time suspected, that in the matter of the peace treaty and the League of Nations the President of the United States represents only himself and by his actions has made in English trade she has picked himself the most unpopular man in America.

The British public, says Mr. Shaw, is at the moment puzzled as to whether America is a friend or merely an "ally." So much interor sentimental nonsense of the "Hands Across the Sea" type has been written about American friendship, the League of Nations, and the economic relations of the have become blurred.

From a mass of informative conversation, etc., in America, I reached the conclusion that political and economic interests have combined to hide, in England, the real facts of the statesman is but a "statesman's the American outlook on things word" and that the British states-British, and decided that the triune forces constituting what we may call the American problem" are (1) psychology, (2) economics, and (3) Ireland—in the order named.

Some of the statements in this article may prove unpalatable, but the writer believes they represent, and without pretending to commit anybody but himself, roughly, the acts. At least they are neither official "nor "inspired."

Te crystallize the American attitude to England (one had nearly written Europe) in a few words: there is a certain official clique which, either from sincere personal regard for and belief in Anglo-American friendship or from motives and more assertive body of "Monroe of downright opposition to any closer When we come to analyze ties. broadly the American masses today, we shall not perhaps be far wrong in saying that, as a whole and with no entanglements!" represents the at least contemplated by

And the reasons? common roots, the American character tends more and more to possibility. diverge from that of the Anglo-Saxon. assertiveness, with its contempt for ecsupation of that country on a tradition - so citen confused with who, for Anglo-American friendship,

of maturity and age. The American is this: has the receptiveness of youth, com-bined with an extraordinary belief to ratification of the Covenant as it press, the arbitrary arrest and deten- in America (he is entirely sure, for stands and, as one thinks, to its without trial in foreign prisons example, that America won the War) of members of Parliament and other and a certain contempt, mingled of the Democratic Senators are also with a curious deference where opposed, and few would be found culture " is concerned, for the older European. Above all, the American, like the Celf, is emotional; the out the alteration of the dotting of an Englishman, the thing that is its 'i' or the crossing of a 't.'" Upon exact opposite - sentimental. With the exception of a common Anglo-Saxon belief in democracy and a genius for polities, ene scarcely knows a single point shared by both. The admixture of some twenty millions of Irish and the non Saxon millions of other races have had much to do with this.

There is no use blinking facts though there is nothing in these facts to prevent an excellent under tanding between England and America. Opposites in countries, as between England and in marriage, oftan make the best

met in the States, are ignorant of

Psychology and economics are more intimately blended in the United States than in Europe because youthful America has not yet entirely segregated "feeling" from finance. Leaving, however, psychology on one side, economics are the driving force which ruthlessly determines America's orientation to Eng-America's captains of finance are

entirely brain-clear about three things which in their mind are merchant.
the determining factors of this orient.
St. Loui ation. First, that prior to the War food production, and that since then Europe has become steadily more and more dependent upon America. Secondly, that England is heavily in her debt. Thirdly, that these two things give America the dominating position of the workhouse master to the pauper. This last may, however, have been modified by the recent American realization of trade fall through cancellation of cotton and other orders by England, demonstrating that capital has become so internationalized that possibly a creditor country cannot afford to "cut the painter" of a debtor country.

Mr. Shaw goes on to show that what the United States has lost up elsewhere and that therefore the score of impending destruction leaves her unmoved. He continues :

With the triple realization above there goes another — that the European economists and statesmen are drunk on words" and without policy, and a growing belief that the work of M. M. Clemenceau and Lloyd George at the Peace Conference, with special regard to "the smashing two countries, that the actual facts of Germany and the dragging of England at the triumphal car of French revanche, is fast leading to European chaos and bankruptcy." All this serves to anneal the grow-

men, like European statesmen genally, are suffering from the disease of age — arterio sclerosis. The only policy which could rehabilitate the pre-war belief in British statesman-ship is (1) "making a clean breast" to the nation of England's desperate financial position: (2) the initiation of a definite and simple inter-Allled financial policy, which by restoring German industry would give the Allies, England included, a chance to reestablish maximum production (3) steps to deflate currency; (4) the reduction of armaments (the 650,000, 000. Army and Navy estimates have put the final touch to American scepticism;) (5) effective taxation and proper apportionment of of State are anxious for a closer credits; and (6) the abolition of rapprochement, and there is a bigger secret diplomacy. Hoover's original warning: "Produce or perish" Doctrine' officials, who, unmoved by in a sentence, America's attitude. sentiment, are disposed either to a Even today I believe America, if policy of "watchful waiting" or one only for her own sake, would give ample credit for raw materiale, currency, etc., if England gave Europe a lead in "setting her house in order.

In all this there is no direct enmity to England. . . American fluanciers

modest and guarded in their stateprepaganda runs). To sum up: York displacing London as the "America for the Americans and world's banking centre, a possibility broad American view of the moment. view of the fact that the War has changed America from a debtor The prime factor in the detached nation to Europe for from four Platonism of the American view of to six billion dollars to a creditor England lies in the basically different nation which has lent Europe psychologies of the two nations. \$9,500,000,000. In a conversation with Climate makes character. Despite a leading Lombard Street banker the other day, he did not deny this

With all this question of econo-The American self-confidence and mics is, of course, bound up the League of Nations and Mr. has been a Man of Fatality. At date, the position of the League is this: The Republicans, headed signing under any conditions. Some to back President Wilson in his demand for its full acceptance " witha national referendum vote the majority of the American people would undoubtedly today vote against the signing of the Covenant in its original form — perhaps in any form. As an American traction magnate expressed it to me : don't want living America tied to dying Europe.'

In all this, the position of President Wilson in a country where fused with principle is unworthy. No man has been more misrepre-

CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE

## CATHOLIC NOTES

There is a church in Hawaii buils of blocks of coral hewn from the reefe.

At the reopening of the American College in Louvain 18 students from the United States were enrolled.

Several thousand persons impeded traffic for blocks at Anderson, Ind., in an effort to purchase sugar adver tised at 17½ cents a pound by a local

St. Louis, May 27.—The Missouri State Cenvention of the Knights of Columbus voted to give \$250,000 to Europe, including England, was largely living upon America's surplus the endowment fund of the St. Louis University, which is now conducting a campaign to raise \$3,000,000.

London, May 28 .- Sir Denis Fitzpatrick, prominent Catholic and former Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, died here last week. Requiem Mass was celebrated at Brompton Oratory May 25.

Hagerstown, Md., near Baltimore, has begun a war against cursing and swearing. The police chief has instructed his men to rigorously enforce the ordinance against profanity. One of the first offenders was fined \$5 for cursing on the street by a Hagerstown justice.

To commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the death of Blessed Clet, a Lazarist martyr of Hupeb, Chine, Rev. Father Odoico Tcheng, a native priest, has pre-pared a life of Blessed Clet in the Chinese language which will be appreciated by the Christians of Hupsh.

West Palm Beach, Fla., May 28 .-Glencairn, Richard Croker's estate in Ireland, and a fund of \$250,000 with which to maintain it, are to go after the death of himself and his wife to the Irish Sisters of Charity, All this serves to anneal the grow he has declared in testimony which ing American view that the word of he gave in the hearing of the suit brought egainst him by his son, Richard Croker, jr.

> The number of vocations to the priesthood has shown a marked increase in Ireland during the past few years. At present all the Irish seminaries are overcrowded. Mayneoth College, which usually has slightly over 500 students, has now over 600. The Chinese Mission Society, established two years ago from Maynorth, has received this year over 300 applications from students for its new college near Galway.

> Dablin. - Father Walter Mac-Donald, Prefect of the Dunboyne Establishment, has just died in May-nooth University in his sixty seventh year. The deceased priest, who was a profound schelar, was at the time of his death Librarian of Maynooth. and since 1881 Professor in the Faculty of Theology. He was the founder of the Irish Theological Quarterly, which came into existence in 1906.

> lassing, Latin patriarch of Jerusalem, who is now in Lendon on the way to Rome, has had several conferences with the foreign office on matters affecting the interests of Catholics in Palestine. The patriarch recently addressed a public meeting at West minster on the difficulties that confront Catholics in the Hely Land. While it is understood that the office has given assurance British that Catholic interests will be adequately safeguarded, there are still many important points in the matter of the future status of the holy places that must be settled.

> Rome, May 31 .- Solemn rites for the beatification of Anna Maria Taigi Trinitarian Tertiary and a stigmatic of the nineteenth century, were per-fermed at St. Peter's today. Pope Benedict entered the cathedral amidst the veneration of a vast throng, and, despite the intense heat of the day, participated in the cere-Anna Maria Taigi was of humble birth, her father being a druggist in the City of Siena. Evil days came, when Appa Maria found family, but she managed, by manufacturing shoes, making for time sandals with rope soles. She also succeeded in finding enough food to lend assistance to her poverty-stricken neighbors. Before her death in 1837 several miracles were attributed to her.

Lenden, May 24.—The reinsertion of " All Souls' Day " in the calendar of the Church of England at the recent York Convocation has aroused considerable comment among both Anglicans and Catholics. The proposal was carried by an overwhelm personality counts for everything ing majority, despite the vigorous and has a habit of becoming conopposition of the Protestant Bishop of Liverpool. In his speech he declared his belief that it would sented by his European friends. open the dear wide to Masses for The fact is, he is a broken man physically, and, in the eyes of the mass alien to the Church of England and of his countrymen, by whom he is would therefore cause great distress among a very large number of the belongs to the past. He has "got best and most leyal churchmen, who up the back" of the American would be disturbed indeed if the nation. His autocracy and his Church of England reverted to pre-complete undoing at the hands of Reformation days and practices. M. M. Clemenceau and Lloyd George Only eight vetes were cast against Published by permission of P. J. Kenedy & 44 Barclay Street, New York. HAWTHORNDEAN

A STORY OF EVERY DAY LIFE

BY MRS. CLARA M. THOMPSON

CHAPTER XXVI.

UNHEEDED WARNINGS At length came to the household of Colonel Hartland the news of the terrible siege of Vera Cruz, with the list of killed and wounded, and what is of more importance to our story. the tale of Lieutenant Hartland's promotion to "Captaincy," and his

troublesome wound. During these weeks of suspense no more was said of Marion's flirtation with Stapleton, so absorbed were the family in thoughts of the suffering member. Marion rode with her new lover, walked and talked with him almost unobserved, until one evening Dr. Hartland met him in the hall, and knew by his manner and the tone of his voice that his old habits were reviving. He found Marion alone in the library, from whence the gentleman had but just emerged; closing the door and speaking very sternly, he said, "Marion, did you know that fellow was half-drunk? I am surprised that you allow him the liberty of a private interview in his present

Marion colored with anger, and "I think you are rose haughtily. "I think you are mistaken, or that you misrepresent your cousin; I saw no maces of that of which you accuse him.'

There are none so blind as those who will not see." he replied sarcas-'The fellow is here altogether too much for your good. If you wish to jilt an honest man and marry this spark, who has been and is like to be again a common drunkard, why, you can take your choice : but you shall know what he is before you leap; and if you doubt my word, as you seem inclined to do, ask the Colonel or my mother. It is all humbuggery about reform ; I've seen him muddled several times this winter : but he was badly off tonight, he had to catch by the railing; I hope the police will have him in safe keeping

before morning."

Marion stalked haughtily from the room, she was intensely angry, and felt herself highly insulted.

What fools girls are!" soliloquized Dr. Hartland. What can there be this ancient jackanapes that is attractive to a bright, pretty young Certainly she is a candi date for Bedlam, it she means really to give up that likely western chap and marry this ass. I protest, a man can't be too thankful, who hasn't daughters to look after!"

The sons give us trouble sometimes," said the cheery voice of the who had entered the door Marion had left ajar in her hurried exit, unobserved, and had overheard the last sentence of the soliloquy. Are you scolding yourself, my son? he added, approaching the Doctor.

Not exactly; I am angry that this girl Marion should be making such a miserable wretch of herself, by jilting a likely man and taking up with our poor drunken cousin Tom, who has been closeted up with her here, half seas over.'

This is only suspicion, Ned," said the Colonel, looking at his son with astonishment; "you don't really think there is any thing of this sort

It is suspicion founded on constant observation, sir; by watching the weather vane you can soon tell which way the wind sits."

Philip Benton's child ought not to be brought into such a position in my too strong an effort to bring them house," said the Colonel thoughtfully; "but if there is anything in it, it may not be too late to break it up. I shall forbid him to come here at all, if he comes disguised as you say.'

But the matter was taken up too late, the mischief was done; that very day he had made a formal offer of his hand, heart, and fortune; the foolish girl had not accepted, neither had she refused, she had only delib erated. The Colonel had a sharp talk with Mr. Stapleton the next day about his habits, but Tom goodnaturedly assured him that Ned was altogether mistaken, he was suffering from an attack of vertigo when he met him; but like a sly old fox, from

that day, for many weeks, he timed his visits to avoid both father and son. Immediately upon this came—what each had anxiously feared-the ac. count of Aleck's fearful illness, with the daily bulletin from some secret friend, informing the Colonel with great minuteness of every day's Stapleton, (you will remember him,) change for better or worse. There returned from the East Indies this was no signature except "A Friend" to all these missives; gradually they grew brighter, more hopeful; and then to Laura—when the suspense which she had shared with the family through the daily letter which was carefully forwarded to her, when this dark night had begun to give way before the dawnings of hope—in that hour came to the stricken wife her own letters returned; those love manuals which she had filled with way you and I would both seriously regret, and although I saw him return from the cornfields heart, all had come back to her unopened. What can be told of her judgment as to believe she would harvesters their last day's wages, agony in that moment! and she felt for a moment think of him in that it was for all her life. She was comparison with Mr. Leighton, still the house. She made his tea while that it was for all her life. She was no longer a forgiven, heping wife, but a wife hated by her husband, dismissed without a werd. To Colonel Hartland came, in the postscript of the first letter written by Captain Hartland's own hand, this sentence, You will not be surprised that, having become convinced of the infi-delity of my wife, I have repudiated her by returning her letters unread, and I wish never to hear her name again. I would also add for your

satisfaction, my honored father, that there has never been a word between the Surgeon and myself in any way relating to Mrs. Hartland. Laura, who had sowed the wind,

was reaping the whirlwind; she un-

knew, or would soon know, that she

was finally cast off. She felt that no

mercy was to be expected from the

Colonel's family; already she saw that her constant intercourse with

Miss Greenwood had led to the with-

drawal of Rosine almost entirely from

her loved visits to the Navy Yard.

Both ladies understood the powerful

influence of the Doctor, and right-

fully laid Rosine's absence at his

door; the influence had been exerted,

quietly, covertly, perseveringly, and

her young friend, they seldom met. At the coming of this stunning blow

to Laura, she would have gone back

at once to her position as a boarder

terrible waves of remorse that swept

when he returns, find you where he

desired you to be: do everything as

you know he would have you if all

were well between you, and I cannot

but hops that he will in some way be

brought to see his error; if even this

should never be, dear Laura, you can

take the step you contemplate when

And so the discarded, repudiated wife remained where she was, but

she could not conceal from the world

her aching heart, which left its im-

press on her whole life. Rosina's

was the only dissenting voice when

Aleck's decision was made known to the family, she said but very little,

she remembered her former failures

in this matter, but not a day passed

that some time the right might be

Between the sisters there had not

een quite the freedom of former

days, since the quarrel, though Rosine

said no more to Marion about Mr.

Stapleton, but she thought and won-

dered and tried not to see, but let

everything pass without observation, not even referring to "cousin Tom"

in her letters to her mother : she was

glad spring was close at hand, when

Marion was to return to Inglewood

after a visit to Hawthorndean, and

Marion; and on the whole, the winter

anticipated with so much joy, was a

time of trial and anxiety to Rosine.

requiring a reason for her cold infre-

quent epistles, and she took the op-

portunity of the answer to inform

him that her feelings had changed

more knowledge of the world had

life, and she thought the engagement

altered her wishes with respect to

must be considered null. The same

declaration, couched in different

terms, caused a commotion at Ingle-

thus far they did not there, associate

the breach of faith with any second

I ought to send for her home,

"It is better as it is," replied the

There is no reference to any in

her letter; it is to be hoped she has

more heart than such a fact would

indicate," replied the father thoughtfully, leaning his head on his hand;

I will write to the Colonel confiden

tially tonight, and tell him to act

The letter was written and dis-

patched at once; it crossed a letter

from Colonel Hartland to his friend

on the same subject, which we give:

This is the first time in my life

that I am at a loss for words to write

to you, but the truth is. I am anxions

about Marion, and though I know

nothing for certainty, Ned thinks there is serious cause why you

should know how matters are with your daughter. My cousin, Tom

autumn, and has been a constant visitor here of course, mine being the

only family with whom he can claim

any kindred. He professes to have

reformed his early habits, and I did not frown on his visite, for I thought

the girls entirely safe, both from extreme difference of age, and Marion

by a previous engagement; but the Doctor is of opinion that he is

--. March, 18-.

for her as he would for Rosa.

My Dear Philip:

lover.

wife;

he folded the letter.

any other fancy ?"

It will be remembered that

that she did not offer a little

you find you can hope no longer

over Laura, "no; let your husband,

required counsellor. She knew that pecuniarly her husband would not let her want, but how could she live, and act, and smile, in a world that

ALEX. HARTLAND." TO BE CONTINUED

DESMOND'S DREAM

In front of the Widow MacNamara's omfortable thatched cottage, the stretched themselves cornfields goldenly in the sun, heavily laden with their newly-out, newly-stacked arvest of wheat and oats and barley. The very last sheaf of the very last successfully, and though notes of friendship passed between Dora and field would be garnered and stacked, before evening, and then, once the threshing was over and the house thatched with the fine new yellow wheaten straw the heavy work of the year would be over, thank God, and as the House of the Infant Jesus, but beither Sister Agnes nor Miss Greenone might then look forward to a period of comparative rest and case till spring came round again. wood encouraged the step. "No," Dora had said, trying to calm the

Mrs. MacNamara had a great deal to be thankful for, she knew, with her fine prospercus little farm; her trim rose-embowered cottage that even a fine lady might not diadain to live in : her cows and her calves and her goodly flock of sheep; above all her handsome, strapping son, Desmond, whom, again, any fine lady might not have disdained as a lover. There was not a girl in the parish moreover, who would not have been proud and happy to have called him her own; and what a nity and misfortune it was that out of the whole of them he should have set his eyes and his heart on that silly, vain, good for nothing creature, Sadie Farrell, with her fair, false face, her fins clother, and her foolish reckless

way! It was thinking of her son now that had brought that unwonted look of trouble and anxiety into the Widow MacNamara's usually placid, kindly countenance. For three and twenty long years Desmond and sho had been all in all to each other, till Sadia, with her pretty witcheries and artfal designs, had come and thrust

herself rudely between them. It was not, however, that the widow was altogether jealous of her son's love for another woman, though there may have been a little of that very natural feeling mingled with hor anxious mother-love, too, per-haps. But it Sadie had only been a she sometimes wished time away that the hour migh; be hastened, and different kind of girl from the fighty. then she accused herself of unsisterly feelings in her desire to be rid of mercenary, heartless creature that Dasmond's mother knew her to be, the latter would have gladly rejoiced in her son's happiness, and given her blessing heartily and ungrudgingly to But the crisis was approaching; there came a letter from Mr. Leighton, a speedy union between them.

Foreseeing clearly, however, that Sadie was not the girl to make Desmond or any other man happy, the widow had refused to give he sanction to the match, asking only since her son was so very much in love with the girl) that no marriage or engagement of any kind should take place between them for another two years, when Desmond would be twenty-five, and the two of them might be better trusted to know their own minds.

If it had only been Elly Donovan, now, that Dasmond had set his heart on, his mother would have felt said Mr. Benton, a little sternly, as happy and satisfied; for entirely though Elly was, as poor as a church mouse (being one of a long family if she bave no real love for with very little means) and not Horatio, separation is the best thing for both; to send for her would be girl as Sadia there was separation to girl as Sadie, there was something so smart and kindly and gentle in her passionate, pitiable weeping. together again; you don't suspect winsoms ways, and withal she was so sensible and managing and thrifty, that Mrs. MacNamara had often found herself wishing in her heart that God had blessed her with just

> who drove the egg-collecting van from Ballyrath, that Sadie Farrell was to be married on the following Sunday morning to Dominic Corcoran an elderly, but well-to-do, publican in the town. It was just what Sadie might have been expected to do, for she had never been content with her quiet life at home, and was ready to take the first match that offered. however elderly and ugly her suitor might be, as long as he was rich and ready to afford her the life of ease and the general "good time" which was her highest and only ambition.

Desmond must have heard the news, too, for these things travel quickly in the country especially at hay and harvest time; and his mother wondered sadly all day how her poor boy would take it. Badly enough, she feared; yet in this speedy marriage of Sadie to another, Desmond's mether realized, lay his surest guarantee of ultimate peace

and happiness. ously regret, and although I saw him return from the cornfields cannot think so poorly of her that evening, and, after paying his comparison with Mr. Leighton, still the house. She made his ton while I thought it right to advise with you he was washing his hands in the respecting this matter. We have kitchen, and a few minutes later the been of late absorbed in anxiety for two of them sat down together before Aleck; he is very feeble after his long a neatly arranged table spread with and terrible illness, and will obtain pretty china, homemade bread and pretty china, homemade bread and butter, cream, sugar, blackberry jam leave of absence as soon as he is able

leave of absence as soon as he is able to travel; the poor fellow has mere than his share of twouble, and is now smarting under what he says 'damning proofs' of his wife's infidelity; of course all is at an end between them.

The diele are well and happy. The

last news from Hawthorndean sort," and he made a half-hearted brought the intelligence of the very attack on a thin plice of griddle-

feeble state of Mrs. Hawthorne; the cake. old gentleman has the gloomy pros- "Ar Willie blind, and himself infirm, this

lay in their troubled depths.

'I heard something today about Sadie, mother," he said quietly. "She is marrying old Dominic Corcoran of the hotel in Ballyrath and they say the wedding is coming off in a hurry—as soon as next Sunday, in fact. So you need not be troubling your poor head any more, mother," he fluished willook, about her and me.

Well, perhaps it is the best thing that could happen, for your sake Desmond," she told him gently. "You'll find somebody else much comfort and a blessing to you, too, as I fear Sadie never would have

He shook his head sadly. It's not the least use telling me these things mother," he said then, for I'll never love another woman after her. Sie has broken my heart. But, after all, why should I blame her. Why should she go on waiting indefinitely for me when by saying the word she could get far better and | behind him. wealthier match any day?"

ugly face and gouty limbs, brought on by drinking more than was good for him of his own beer and spirits!" his mother answered with scorn. Do you call him a better match? Why, if I were a girl, I'd rather go out and scrub floors for a living an marry such a man for the sake of bis money."

Well, she's marrying him, any how, and that is the end of everything for me. And, as I said before I can't blame poor Sadie. It's a pity you came between us, mother. hadn't a comfortable home of it, and she wasn't able for the work they

wanted her to do-'
"And which she never tried to do. either as a matter of fact," said his mother. good-for-nothing, too vain and selfish and frivolous to care about anything in the world only her own pleasure and amusement. If she were worth waited for you in preference to taking | rowed with much a man like Dominic Corcoran." spoke hotly, for, womanlike, she resented Sadie's desertion of her son, him to marry her. Besider, those quietly epoken words of his : "It's a pity you came between us, mother,' hurt her, and made her feel vaguely uneasy and doubtful, for the propriety of her own attitude in the

Mother." said Desmond then, with thought of it all! I must go away from here !

' Go away, Desmond !" she echoed,

with a suddenly pale face. Yes, mother, I must! I could not stay on here now doing the same work day by day; it would drive me mad! I must go, mother, but it will mad ! not be for long." He added this last only to console her, to pacify her, for in his heart of hearts, he would never care to return.

"Where to? To America?" she asked, blankly, and he nodded. Then

"But I cannot let you go, Desmond. How could I?' she sobbad. "I How could I?' she sobbad. "I were a man of sense! And, sure, man alive, don't you know that and miserable to live. Ah, my sev, dreams always go by contraries!" you would never leave me, would that God had blessed her with just such a daughter as this.

Well, things as regarded Sadie had turned out pretty much as the widow had anticipated, for only that day breath? You are all I have in the world. You must not leave! It and since the very first moment you drew due him, he set out for the Old would be too terrible, too cruel. I never live through it. I could

a childish trouble.

Don't cry mother, dear. I'm not worth it," he said, brokenly: "and ing and remorse, remembering how I'm not going to go yet awhile. I'll of his own accord he had left with see the threshing through for you, out a single farewell word. and thatch the house, too, before I | During the weary and apparently go. You'll be able to manage the endless journey home, his thoughts rest yourself, for this year, at least. dwelt often on gentle Eily Donovan, And some time I'll come back to you, I promise I will!' But since he all along, would have been his would not say: "I will not go at mother's choice of a wife for him,

of going away, but went seduously that other Irish girl so strangely about his work as herestore, she like her in the streets of New York began to be filled with a new feeling | Oldly enough, he hardly ever thought of hope and ranssurance. Now that of Sadie new, and when he did the worst of it was over and Sadie's it was only with feelings of unqualimarriage an accomplished fast, he fied indifference and contempt. would settle down cententedly as before to the work of the farm, and doubtless one of these days would begin to look about him and console himself with some better girl for his worthless Sadie's perfidy.

In this, she was mistaken, however. not return. And it was only after a day and a night of utter misery and anxiety that she had his farewell latter, telling he was already on the

him the only possible.

He had taken with him barely money sufficient to pay his passage out. But once landed in New York, unprecedented lack of appetite on he had not the slightest difficulty in finding work; his magnificent physique and the strength of his broad shoulders and arms proved a certain guarantee of good and constant employment. But the work was grieved sorely by the look of he had to do, though well paid for, hurt love and pride and pain that was arduous and unpleasant; it was carried on, moreover, in dark and close surroundings, very different from his former pleasant environment, amidst the green hills and golden fields of his home.

He wrote many letters to his mother, but never gave her his own address, from some strange feeling that he did not wish for any news he finished with a rusful from home of Sadie. Moreover, he ut her and me. feared that it his mother had his address, and was thus able to write to him, she might, perhaps, succeed eventually in coaxing him to come home, against his every wiser instinct more worthy of you by and by, my and inclination. So he contented alarmingly son, and somebody who will be a himself with writing every week and sat in the sending her as many dollars as he could spare, by way of showing his affection, and even though he knew she had no real need of his money.

So the autumn and winter passed over, till spring came round again. He had never once laid eyes on a friend or neighbor from home, never once (but this was his own fault only) once (but this was his own fault only) had a line or message of any kind from the mother he had left lonely away into another room.

Soon he began to find the company Old Dominic Corcoran, with his of the strangers with whom he ly face and gouty limbs, brought worked oppressively tiring and palling; and one day, when he had come face to face with an Irish emigrant girl, with the kind, blue eyes and pleasant smile of Eily Donovan-at first sight of her, his heart had jamped into his mouth, and he asked himself could it be really Eily, and a friend from home-he was assailed at last by all the pange of home sickness.

Still he worked on, silent, determined, uncomplaining, until one night he had a dream which troubled his waking hours each moment of every day and night thereafter. dreamt that his mother lay dead; that she had died of a broken heart, had fretted herself into the She was too idle and grave thinking of and longing for the son who had gone from her without ever saying even good bye. That Good-by" would never be said now in this world, he knew, as he looked thinking about at all, she would have at her pale, dead face, worn and farweeping, yet strangely peaceful and at rest now in death.

His mother was dead-he felt iteven though she had not wanted he knew it! And oh! what would he not give now for one line written by those poor, frail fingers, he who of his own foolish choice had deliberately put the wide waters of the Atlantic between himself and the first time, as to the wisdom and mother who loved him, this last long six months and more! Without breaking his fast, he went

that morning straight to his "boss ' a sudden, quiet determination. "I and told him he must get someone can't stand it! I cannot face the else to take his place, as he himself must go home to Ireland at once and without delay. Nothing wrong, MacNamara, I

hope?" his boss asked, with genuine concern, for as well as liking Des mond, he had found him an extremely reliable and valuable workman.

"Everything, I fear, sir. I dreamt last night that my mother was dead and I must get home without delay, Desmond answered despondently. The overseer looked as though he should like to laugh, but apparently

thought better of it. "And for no other reason that !" he exclaimed, incredulously. "Why, MacNamara, I thought you

But Desmond was not in the mood you, after all that we have been to to listen to any argument of the Drawing what wages were World and home-his now empty You must not leave! It and desolate home - without a moment's loss of time. who knows ? and God is always good and merciful—the blow might not He drew her gray head to his breast | yet have fallen. The dream might and tried to soothe and comfort her have come as a warning; he might as bass he could, just as she had so still be in time to receive his often done with him through many mother's blessing, to bid her the last good bye, the good bye which he longed for now with a terrible yearn-

the girl whom he knew, and known all, mother," nothing else that he did say could comfort her.

and whose presty face, with its pleading, wistful expression, had say could comfort her.

Yet as the days went on and Desmond made no further mention since the day when he had seen since the day when he had seen that other Irish girl so strangely

At last his journey was ended and late one night he found himself A few weeks later, Desmond went hesitated to make himself known of the last moments of James one day to Killoughter fair, and did to them, lest he should hear at once McCarthy, a baker of Thurles, who from their lips that which he most dreaded to be told.

Yet, as he stand now beside his old home, a curious comforting feeling taken this way of going rather than had face the ordeal of saying good-bye to her and having her try to dissuade had always been and exactly as it was a coording to the Daily course all is at an end between them.

The girls are well and happy. The or, indeed, for much food of any her and having her try to dissuade had always been; and there was considered a threaten-

him, as before, from doing what the light in the kitchen, and, again, thing in his mother's own room. It could not be possible that she was gone and another come in her placeso soon! Yet, considering his own long absence and complete silence. heaven knews what might have

happened since he left. He knocked gently at the door and waited, and when no answer came his heart seemed to grow cold and still in his breast. Then. it started again to thump violently against his ribs-those six months of oneliness and exile had strange tricks with his strangth and nerves-he opened the door and walked straight in, determined to know the worst or the best, once and for all.

There was nobody in the kitchen so, walking down the short corridor opened the door of it also, forgetting the formality of knocking, in his extreme trapidation and anxiety

And then, at the sight of his mother, happily alive, though looking alarmingly weak and pale, as she sat in the old armchair before the fire, his heart gave a sudden leap of joy, and he cried aloud in his relief and gratitude: "Oh, mother, thank God!" In another moment his arms were around her, and while the two cried and laughed together in the great joy of their reunion the girl who had been sitting by

Why, mother, can you ever forgive me?" Desmond was saying. "You would, I know, if you could have the faintest idea of all I have suffered since I left you. The last week or so was the most terrible of all, for, do you know mother, I dreamt one night you were dead.'

"And so I was, my son, or very near it. Last Tuesday night Dr. MacCarthy thought I could not live till morning. I had been ailing a good while, and then a heavy attack of influenza and bronchiti very nearly finished me. And. indeed, I never would have pulled through if it wasn't for poor Eily's careful nursing-the doctor said as much himself, for he never expected to find me alive when he That good, dear girl! Where is she? She has been better than any daugh ter to me ever sincs-" She stopped

You lost your ungrateful sen, Desmond finished for her, a little sadly, seeing how she hesitated even to refer to his shameful desertion of her. "Ah, well, mother, I'm glad you found somebody to make up for my absence.'

Nobody ever could, and you know the widow interrupted him kly. "Eily was more than a daughter to me, as I said; but I wanted my son, too," and she put her frail arm fondly about his great broad shoulders as he knelt like a child by her side.

He has come back, mo her, never to leave you again," he said humbly. Sure, I must have been mad all that time! And some day, perhaps, with the help of God, you will yet have a dear daughter, too, as well as a son—that is, if Eily would ever lock at me now! Somehow, I have been thinking a great deal of her lately. Her face has been always before me. Where is she, mother?"

She wanted to leave us alone like the gentle, understanding little like the gentle, undessessing is," said creature that she always is," said whisper. "I'll be bound, now, she's down in the kitchen boiling up the kettle and getting a meal ready for you. There don't you get the small of the rashere and eggs frying in the pan? It seemed to Dismond just then that a meal of rashers and eggs—

new laid Irish eggs and home cured Irish bacon—was the one and only dish that he had been missing all these months. Eily came then, at the widow's call to give him two or three words of

hearty Irish welcome. And when, a few minutes later, she reappeared again, carrying a neatly-laid tray, which she placed on a small table between his mother and himself, Desmond said fervently, and out of a "Wisha Eily very full heart: hope I'll slways have you to make my supper for me," at which daring speech the three of them laughed long and happily together.

Why couldn't you have said that six months ago, you foolish, levesick omadhaum?" asked his mother, and saved us all this sorrow an loneliness? But, sure, I'm content and satisfied now if Eily is the same.

But from the shy, radiant look that the girl threw at Desmond as he draw in a chair for her between his mother and himself, the old woman guessed truly that Eily, too, as well as herseli, was content and happy.—Nora Tynan O'Mahosy in Missionary Record.

> IRISH RELIGIOUS SPIRIT STRIKINGLY SHOWN IN TRAGEDY

By N. C. W. C. News Service

London, May 21.-Illustrating the once again walking up the little importance attached by Catholics garden path that led to his mether's to the last Sacraments, and also door. The hour was so late that few the deep religious spirit of the of the neighbors were abread, and Irish people, the Daily Chronicle even if they had been, he would have has given prominence to an account was recently shot dead in the night in that town. The story recalls the death of the lord mayer of Cork, whe, after receiving the last rites, forgave

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something like a corporate reunion of at least a considerable portion of the Church of England and her associated bodies with the Holy See. Indeed, so strong had that feeling been that it was deterrent to our own submission to Catholic author ity and kept us apart from the center of unity for a considerable length of time. One of the thirgs which surprised and pained us in the first days of our Catholic life was the fact that older converts seemed so little interested in such a project, but as time has gone on we have come to see more and more the difficulties in the way of any such movement and while we have not completely lost all idea of its desirebility, we are no longer so sanguine

as to its possibility. The more one gets into a Catholic atmosphere the larger does he find the divergence between Catholicism and the "Catholic" wing of Angli-canism. This fact is actually being brought to light very plainly in the controversy which is now raging in this country and in England over the subject of the reservation of the "Sacrament," and of the practices attendant thereor. Reservation has been practised either with or with out episcopal approval in many parts

torth to legalize it on the one hand or to oppose it on the other. To a real Catholic it is utterly inbelieves in the Real Presence should therein. It is not surprising to find Low churchmen objecting to reservarecently addressed "To the Clergy and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States," oppos-

elements for a service of benediction or for purposes of adoration. sarnestly do we appeal to the clergy to consider the wrong of such dis-obedience alike to the letter and the

spirit of our ecclesiastical law."

To this the editor of the Living Church replies with unusual definiteness and clarity: "It is proposed to do exactly that, and it will certainly lead to Eucharistic Adoration. Whoever does not desire that worship be addressed to Jesus Christ wherever He appears will undoubtedly oppose the proposition."

On this basis we should expect to find Episcopalians dividing them selves sharply into two camps, the one standing, as the editor seems to do, for the fullest Catholic doctrine and practice, the other opposing them and holding an out-and-out Protestant position. But no, in the correspondence columns of the Living Church appears a most astonishing set of letters, some fer, some against reservation, and these from men of many points of view. We find avowed Low and Broad churchmen advocating reservations men advocating reservation, on the score of the convenience of administering the sacrament to the sick, and at the same time supposed "Catholic" churchmen opposing it for fear someone will be holding services of Benediction or otherwise encouraging Eucharistic adoration. It is certainly surprising to find men itke Dr. Manning, the rector of Trinity Church, New York, or "Father" Conran, of the Cawley Fathers, ranged alongside of a militant Low churchman like Dr. McKim of Washington. Their motives may be different but the result is the same. Father Conran condemns the practice on the ground that its principal sanction is in Papal authority, and that, he seems to feel, ought to scare anyone off. Dr.

THE FAITH OF DEVILS

they are not called upon to perform any acts of adoration. Then there are the extreme Low churchmen who oppose it on the ground that any acts of us who are converts from any acts of upon to perform any acts of adoration. Then there are the extreme Low churchmen who oppose it on the ground that is only one that bears a more glorious name than she, one whom assume the wage earner should exercise any share in the wage earner should exercise any share in the ownership of the is only one that bears a more glorious name than she, one whom assume the wage-earner should exercise any share in the ownership of the is only one that bears a more glorious name than she, one whom assume the wage-earner should exercise any share in the ownership of the is only one that bears a more glorious name than she, one whom who oppose it on the ground that such a practice presupposes a belief glorious name than she, one whom in a Catholic doctrine and leads she resembles in so many ways, the Maid of Bethlehem. Protestant church if they can help it. Yet another class believe in reservation and want to see it legalized for exactly those reasons.

It is one of the strongest argusacraments that there is so little solidarity of opinion concerning them. No matter what abuses have crept into any part of the Catholic Church, no matter how lax may have been the standards of either morality or learning among portions of her clergy at any time or in any place, complete solidarity of belief has ever characterized them. Sacraments of whose nature no one is sura are necessarily sacraments to which little importance can be attached, and so are of doubtful validity as the Catholic Church understands sacraments. The intention is all important and where lack of intention is at least probable there must be generally rejection. And this would be true even if the case for some sort of historical continuity were even far stronger than it is.

It is true that some Anglicans have the right belief, and that some of them will stand firm in the midst of persecution for that belief, but the majority, even of those who call of the Anglican communion for a themselves "Catholics," are willing good many years, but at no time has to compromise for the sake of peace such a determined effort been put and existence within the comprehensiveness" of the Anglican Church. Belief is by no means all it must be put into practice, and it is imprehensible that anyone who just here that Anglicanism is wofully weak. "The devils also believe and for one instant doubt the advisability tremble," but their faith is not acof having that Presence in the church counted to them for justification or of adoring Jesus Christ as God therein. It is not surprising to find issue in the denouncing of heresy and in the determined effort to destroy tion because they do not, as a rule, that which is not of the truth is merely profess anything but a Zwinglian or the faith of devils. It can bring nothing but condemnation upon those the Sacrament. Hence an open who hold it. Thus the issue is put letter, signed by a number of leading Low and Broad churchmen, Will they continue to keep themselves in such an utterly false posi-tion? It is not a question of valid Church in the United States," oppos-ing various measures provided for in historic position. It is by no means the proposed revision of the "Prayer a question of influence, position in life, of ease or of comfort, nor The practice of reserving the would I intimate that it is so con-Sacrament is not sanctioned by the sidered by them. It is a burning Jaw of this Church, though the Ordinary may in cases of extreme the average Anglican is honest and mecessity authorize the Reservation of the Sacrament to be carried to of the Catholic minded it is a matter the sick. We are deeply pained to know that any among us adopt the use of the Reserved Elements, such ordained by Christ'. . . No in-genuity of evasion can turn the plain 'shall not be carried out of the tion controversy does. We pray that stand idly by and see Him dishonored church, 'shall reverently eat and their eyes may be opened to see that drink the same, into an authorization of the use of the remaining they can render God that sincere liction and laudable service which they
Most mean to give Him and we bid them come to Him in their forrow and heaviness of heart and receive that rest and refreshment which He has promised to those who will come to Him. Jesus in the Sacrament of the Altar craves the worship of His creatures, in the Catholic Church alone is paid to Him, and there alone is peace to be found for the soul which finds its

# THE MAID OF FRANCE

Love conquers all things. And by love is meant that divine charity which binds men to God, and to one another in Him. Recently the happiest event took place that has occurred for these past six years of hatred and misery. And that event took place in what men would have supposed to be the most unlikely spot.

It is nearly two years since the gun-fire ceased on the ghastly battlefield of France. For two years men have waited impatiently for a single sign of the coming of that new heaven and that new earth promised to them. Eut there are no prophets in the land now, and a glosmy pessimism has taken hold of man-kind. Excluded from the counsels also know that the percentage of those who were until recently farm laborers that enjoy the practical of those who were until recently supposed to be wise men of all lands, our Holy Father the Pope was treated as of no importance. was treated as of no importance.

How quickly the scene has changed! atively small. Therefore, the general Eyes are no longer turned to Paris. situation is that the vast majority of the condition of the conditi never truer than it is now. For it must depend on wages and salaries is in Rome that the hope of men for their livelihood until the end of is in Rome that the hope of men for their livelihood until the end of is clearly fixed. And the message of their working days.

"This situation is neither desired their working days."

"This situation is neither desired their working days."

And the secret of it all? Amor vincit omnia-"Love conquers all." She had nothing but love—love of God, love of purity, love of souls, love of native land: no other endow-ment or possession. She had what ments against Anglican orders and any one can have without money sacraments that there is so little and without price. She opened her innocent heart to receive to the full the graces of God. Thus she became a manifestation of the Divine Spirit who alone can make

all men to be of one mind. Church, the Holy Father is teaching no adequate incentive to turn out a the world the lesson that it must reasonable amount of production. learn, unless it prefers to perish. Like the dejected and leaderless armies of France in the days of the Maid, the potential spiritual energies of mankind await a divine inspir-

There are whisperings of some universal motherhood, but there is need of leadership, of doctrine and of system. St. Joan of Arc leads us to the unshaken shrines of humanity. She tells us of heavenly voices that must be heard above the tumults of worldly things. She preaches to us the love of God— Standard and Times

#### INDUSTRY MUST BE DEMOCRATIC

DR. RYAN DECLARES AUTOCRACY

IN BUSINESS WILL DISAPPEAR Advocacy of a change in present industrial relationships to permit workers to become partial owners and directors of industry was voiced in action of industrial operations; secan address delivered by Rev. John A. Ryan, D. D., director of the department of social action of the National Catholic Welfare Council, before the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Dr. Ryan was one of several prominent economists and social power, which come only through the possession of property through the possession of property is not possible for the majority of the trial Stability at the Academy's Social Science. Dr. Ryan was one of trial Stability" at the Academy's annual meeting. The sessions were held in the Bellevue Stratford Hotel and in Witherspoon Hall, Philadelphia.

Dr. Ryan contended that there is no middle ground between the theory

"Either one or the other must be abandoned," he declared. "In this democratic age and country, I have no doubt as to which of the two is going to be abandoned. There was a time. time when society accepted the theory of political autocracy, when men believed that only a few persons, the super-men of the age, were capable of directing political affairs. That belief no longer survives. Its counterpart in the world of industry, the theory that the functions of owning and directing industry must be performed by a few super-men, is likewise doomed to disappear."

The remainder of Dr. Ryan's address was as follows:

American industrial life assumes that almost, if not all of the working pepulation may properly cherish the hope of becoming business men, directors of some kind of industrial concern. Until quite recently most of us have thought that very few working men need remain wage-earners all their lives. A few years ego, when the late John Mitchell declared that 90 per cent. of American wage-carners expected to remain wage-earners all their liver, his statement was denounced by many of our newspapers as un-American. Yet, those of us who were willing to look facts in the face know that he spoke the simple truth concerning the industrial outlook and opportunities of the great majority. We know that in urban industries, the overwhelm opportunity of becoming business men in a sense of directing a farming

able nor intolerable. The traditional

ing message some days before his murder. In spite of this warning, he went to the door himself in answer to a violent knecking. On the threshold he encountered two men, who asked his name and, immediately on hearing it, fired with revolvers. The Paily Chronicle thus completes the tragic story:

"A sister cried out: 'Poor Jimmie has been murdered,' and sped out into the monolit night for a priest. One shot was aimed at her, but with out effect. Inside a dramatic scene into the kitchen and collapsed before in the fermion of the ground that such practice is illegal in the Protestant Episcopai Church and and quotes a declaration made by the Bishops in their pastoral letter of Christ and His Church, but at the representative not only of Christ and His Church, but at evictory for the hearted human being. St. Joan of Arc is acclaimed by man that the sacrament should not be publicly kept where the people might come to pay their homage to Him whom they believe to be out effect. Inside a dramatic scene into the kitchen and collapsed before in the formulation reservation is merely an easier method of communicating the sick than the generally awkward method in the protestant Episcopai Church and the Universal Church and cat the Universal Church and at the Universal Church and the Univers followed. The dying man staggered into the kitchen and collapsed before the fireplace. A brother, raising his to let you into Heaven. I'll say an act of contrition and let you think the words. James was just conscious enough to nod and smile feebly, and then his life flickered out."

THE FAITH OF DEVILS

The dying man staggered into do from unicating the sick that have these many years been set that have these many years been set.

According to one form of the theory to be permitted to have without interference by labor unions. A milder form of the theory without interference by labor unions. A mild occupy the status of a dependent and directed class, without any power over the direction of business or

REASON FOR SLACKERS

'Industrial stability cannot be moted nor even maintained on the basis of any such social philosophy. The one fundamental defect of such an industrial condition is, that the diversity of interests as between labor and capital are too strongly emphasized, while their community Il men to be of one mind.

In raising her to the altars of the

In this condition the workers have reasonable amount of production. Indeed, large groups of them find it profitable to reduce production. pronuence to reduce production. The wage earners as a whole regard them solves as the necessary and consistent enemies of the employers. Even those of them who respond to moral exhortation do not feel obliged to give a fair day's work for a fair day's pay, no matter how large may be their daily wage. The evil of this estuation from the viewpoint of the public good is obvious. But that is not the whole evil. The feeling among the workers that the interests of their class are opposed to the not by might, not by power, but interests of the employing class, by the Spirit of God.—Catholic creates and intensifies a class conflick, and agitation for the overthrow of the whole system of private capital. In other words, the natural complement of industrial autocracy is a widespread demand and endeavor to bring about Socialism.

The only way out of this indus-trial predicament is to create a genuine opportunity for the majority of the wage-earners to become business sction of industrial operations; second, the hope of industrial gains as the reward of hard work and industrial efficiency; third, the consciousness of independence, self-respect and social power, which come only ectors of industry, but is possible for them to become partial owners and directors of industry through co-operation with their fellows. There are three stages in the process of converting the wage earner into a business man. The first is labor parof industry he espoused and that of ticipation in management through of industry he espoused and that of industrial autocracy, which would withhold from the workers any share in the management of industry or in the ownership of the tools of proership-namely, direction of the industrial processes in which he is engaged. The second stage is profit-sharing, which holds cut to the worker the hope of adding to his income as wage earner by participa-tion in the surplus profits which he himself helps to create. The third stage is ownership of some part of the industry in which he works. This can be brought about through participation in the ownership of the stock of a corporation, and through co operative ownership and management of industrial enterprises. None of these stages of business manage-ment can be reached by the majority of workers in a day, nor in a year. The question of time is not impor-The traditional philosophy of What is important is to recogtant. nize that a fundamental change is required in the present industrial relationships, and to work for that change sincerely and sympathetically.

NEW PLAN MEANS PEACE "The general acceptance of this theory of industrial stability would immediately put an end to industrial unrest and the industrial evils that now seem so threatening; it would result immediately in a vast increase in the Nation's products, and would create and maintain industrial peace, and would promote human develop-ment in all classes of the community to the highest possible degree, in so far as human development can be prompted by industrial conditions."

—The Tablet.

ANOTHER TRIBUTE TO THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN

Sir Philip Gibbs in his recent book, Now It Can Be Told," writes as follows of the impression he received from the Catholic chaplain's work at

"Catholic soldiers had a simpler, stronger faith than men of Protestant and its hold on the affections of the denominations, whose faith depended more on ethical arguments and intel
As to present possibilities, he ex-

# ANOTHER VICTIM OF RHEUMATISM

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lains had an easier task. Leaving

aside all argument, they heard the confessions of the soldiers, gave them absolution for their sine, said Mass for them in wayside barne, adminisered the Sacraments, held the Cross to their lips when they fell mortally wounded, ancinted them when the surgeon's kuife was at work, called the names of Jesus and Mary into dying cars. There was no need of argument here. The old Faith which has survived many wars, many plagues, and the old wickedness of men was still full of consolation to those who accepted it as little children, and by their own agony hoped for favor from the Man of Sorrows who was hanged upon a cross, and found a mother love in the vision of Mary, which came to them when they were in fear and pain and the struggle of death. The padre had a definite job to do in the trenches and for that reason was allowed more liberty in the line than other chaplains. Battalion officers, surgeons, and nurses were patient with mystericus rites which they did not understand, but which gave comfort, as they saw, to wounded men; and the heroism with which many of those priests worked under fire, careless of their own lives, exalted by spiritual fervor, yet for the most part human and humble, and large-hearted and tolerant, aroused a general admiration throughout the army. Many of the Protestant clergy were equally devoted, but they were handicapped by having to rely more upon providing physical comfort for the men than upon spiritual acts, such as anointing and absolution, which were accepted without question by Catholic soldiers.

Is it very wonderful, after all, that many a Protestant soldier who saw his Catholic comrades dying in the way just described, was eager to enter a Church that could make her children's last moments so peaceful and consoling ?-America.

MONSIGNOR KELLEY TELLS OF OUTRAGES AND LOOTING OF MEXICAN RELIGIOUS ORDERS

An account of the exodus of Catholic religious orders from Mexico, forced by the Carranza rebellion, was given before the Senate committee investigating affairs in that country recently, by the Right Reverend Monsignor Francis C. Kelley, Chicago, president of the Catholic Church Extension Society

of the United States.
Penniless, and in the case of the women sometimes outrageously abused, he said, they had been forced to the border and seaports, to be cared for in the United States by co-religionists, while the schools, hospitals, churches and other establishments under their control, were looted and destroyed by bandits or Carranza soldiers.

One of the chief causes of present and past Mexican disorganization, Monsignor Kelley said, was the "denial to the people of religious liberty and freedom of conscience.

The Mexican constitution of 1857 he said, had commenced the attack on religion, under the influence of atheistic ideas propagated by the French revolution, which has dominated Latin thought.

He asserted that while the " Mexican people loved the Church, the politicians have always bated and feared it for its educational work,

lectual reasonings. Catholic chap. pressed the opinion that Mexico

"is only a democracy in name."-New World.

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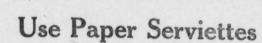
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LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1920

### CANADIAN NATIONAL

SENTIMENT Recently there has been much discussion of the legal and constitutional status of Canada. It is an important question, and the discussion has been worth while. Yet there is truth in the saving "Let me make the songs of a nation and I care not who makes its laws." It involves some exaggeration, for the importance of law is not to be denied. But nationality is largely a matter of centiment. How do Canadians stand in that respect? The Fourth of July in the United States is celebrated as the National holiday. The First of July in Canada is not celebrated at all. There is ten times more display in Canada over the Battle of the Boyne than over the federation of the Provinces of Canada. In 1917 came the fiftieth anniversary of Canada and a great celebration was planned, but the event was overshadowed by the Great War. That was natural and unavoidable. Yet it is a matter of regret that year after year the anniversary of the Union of Canada is allowed to pass with hardly any effort to emphasize the historical

Most of the races of which the Canadian nation is composed have their own national Societies, such as the Sons of England, the St. George's Societies, the St. Andrew's Societies and various societies representing Ireland and Wales. Not long ago the Fellowship of Englishmen was organized in Toronto. "The fellowship." it is said. " is onen to anyone of English birth, and there is a great scope for the fellowship among the many thousands of English folk in Pontiff, with the unfailing instinct of Canada who have long felt the want | Christ's Vicar, pointed out the insvitof a central meeting place." The able consequences of the underlying Club will aim at publicity in the principles of modern secular educa-English newspapers, so that new-tion; Bishop Rhinelander simply comers in Canada will know that bore witness to these consequences

importance of the event.

This kind of local patriotism is natural and laudable. It need not conflict with a broader sentiment. Nobody would deny the broad British sentiment of Sir Walter Scott. Yet when Scott composed his classic poem of patriotism "Breathes there a man with soul so dead," he spoke of Scotland alone, "Land of brown heath and shaggy wood, land of the mountain and the flood." When he said "This is my own, my native land," he meant Scotland. When a Canadian says it, he should mean Canada. Patriotism for a Canadian means love of Canada, his own, his native land. What is needed is the cultivation of that sentiment about Canada. There should be a distinctive Canadian National Society, for the study of Canadian questions and the stimulation of Canadian sentiment. It should emphasize that, all will agree, is obvious and Canadian unity and harmony and good-will among Canadians of all races and creeds, Canadians of the East and Canadians of the West.

The organization of the Daughters Some members of the Daughters of the Empire have shown distrust of truth and the best guides of conthe new movement. They might as science. In the pages of these 'best well antagonize the Sons of England. There is room and work for an work also for a distinctively Canadian Organization.

dian Organization is all the greater thrown in the dust heap." because in this country the foundations of nationality are being laid. There is a striking contrast between millions, and our huge territory.

ship. It is an evidence of exaggerated deference and of a humility which can be compared only with that of Uriah Heep.

The real little Canadian is not the man or woman who puts "Canada First," but the governed by his own unbridled sideration. one who thinks of Canada as a little place, and is always looking backward to Europe instead of forward to the great future of Canada.

He must assert himself, and act for tunities that lie before him, rise to man a law unto himself." the occasion and do the duty of the may and ought to take an intelligent | principles. interest in the affairs of other nations, but after all, we can influopment. As we desire to govern for comment : ourselves, we must allow the same succeed in his profession or calling shoulders." except by concentration, which is quite compatible with a broad out. look. We cannot be useful citizens of the world without being ardent and devoted sons of Canada.

The most loyal of British subjects realize that in this way only, can we, as Canadians, render the greatest service to the British Commonwealth of self-governing nations.

#### "PAGAN AMERICA"

Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Philadelphia to the effect that the United States of America as a nation had And we indicated the marvellous agreement between Pops Leo XIII. the present Irish situation. and Bishop Rhinelander. The great there is a place where they will be which thrust themselves upon his observation in his own country.

And he concludes his arraignment of American secular education with

elective courses the student can find any definite instruction in the historic Christian faith, as though it were today a living reality with a claim on modern intelligence and thought. It is probably a fact that at any of our leading colleges the student can get more definite instruction in Mohammedanism or Buddhism or almost any other of the ethnic religions than he can in Christianity."

So much for the Bishop's first test: Education in its ideals and results.

His next gauge of the nature and trand of American civilization is one adequate: Literature, as popularly

In this connection he says :

"In literature the highest place is. for the first time in history, freely of Canada is hopeful in this respect. given to the novelists. Writers of fiction are hailed as prophets of the sellers' and high priests of public morals you will find the most sacred Imperial Organization and room and Christian institutions treated with scorn and ridicule. And in particular the ideals of purity and conti-The need for a distinctively Cana- nence and hely marriage are frankly

He admits that in current liter atuse, howsoever salasious and subversive of Christian standards our small population, less than nine it may be, "there is a certain refinement of taste which shrinks from nearly as large as Europe, and easily the brutal frankness characterized doubt issue it as a pamphlet."

able to afford homes to a population by earlier ages." "But," of those is an evidence of lack of appreciation | Christian standards as being of gives the necessary particulars. of the immense opportunities and unquestioned validity and requiring responsibilities of Canadian citizen- the homage of all right-minded men D.D., Bishop of London, contributes is considered a childish weakness. and women." While in modern a vigorous Foreword. His Lordship's passions."

What Bishop Rhinelander appar- graph : ently does not see is that this This excessive modesty must be is the logical and inevitable conse- Reverend Dr. O'Gozman gives a dis- millions of Protestants, yet, in the laity of Ontario, for while Toronto's overcome. It is well to study the quence of the Protestant principle of passionate review of the last eight world, practice against us the use representation necessarily predominhistory of older nations, to avoid private judgment which in religion years of Ireland's history which is of all means and any means to accom- ated, many had come from distant in particular, you always sort of feel their errors and to be inspired by empiatically asserts "the right of a complete refutation of charges plish the end; which is now just points to do honor to the evening's as if there was something doing. their achievements. But we cannot each man to be a law unto himself." based on suppressed truths, sug- what it was in the days of Luther: guest, and the letters and telegrams work out our destiny by mere Leo XIII. pointed out that the gested falsehoods, and plain, mali- the destruction of the power of the read during the evening and which the politest people he had met, either unthinking admiration and imita- rejection of all divine authority in clous lies. It is a concise, accurate, Church of God. tion. It is right for a young man to religion "must necessarily cause, as yet comprehensive statement of be proud of his aucestors, but he in point of fact it does, a profound facts. It ought to be welcome to sensitiveness of conscience where mere formal expressions of regret, cannot make his way in the world by disorder in the domain of morals;" every man who loves truth, cherishes the Church is concerned. He may but spontaneous tributes of love and pondering over their achievements. and he notes that morality must liberty, and longs to see broadened not think much of an Horatio Hocken respect for the man. It is given to "descend inevitably till it reaches out the boundaries of freedom." himself. He must use the oppor- the ultimate conclusion of making a

Again, the Protestant Episconal hour. If he has inherited a vast Bishop in bearing witness to actual estate he must develop it. Canada's results is in remarkable agreement estate is so vast as to require the un- with the Pope who is pointing out divided attention of Canadians. We the inevitable consequences of false

Of the final test, the favorite amusements of the people, Bishop ence their destinies but slightly, Rhinelander sums up the situation like that; the Pope is a respectable tants; and thousands of Protestants able servant of God, the respect and except by our own growth and devel- so tersely that there is no room left

"As for amusements, immodesty liberty to others. Mere dabbling or in dress, looseness in sexual relameddling in the affairs of others is tions, bestiality and crime as chief of little value and may even be attractions in theatrical shows and mischievous. Our work lies here, in photoplays, unbridled license and Canada. It is a vast work, and extravagance in all things, are so requires intense concentration upon much the established order of the Canada. Concentration does not day that the most respectable among mean narrowness. No man can us have ceased even to shrug our told me afterwards: "The man

The meral of all this for our readers is that with regard to education, literature and amusements a difference of degree.

#### 'IRELAND SINCE THE LARNE GUN-RUNNING"

When, the week following last St. Patrick's Day, we published the opponent's discredit." Rev. Dr. O'Gorman's summary of A few weeks ago we quoted the Irish history for the past eight years, our readers the best possible coherent statement of the momenturned definitely away from Christ. tous events which have brought about quite logically and inevitably

With charity toward all, with accurately sets forth these events in their proper sequence and setting and throws a flood of light the case where persons, places, or on a question obscured by deliberate objects are concerned, the lie is anti-Irish propaganda camouflaged seldom or never retracted; and in campaign of propaganda is as cowardly and indefensible as the ruthless terrorism of Irish government by tanks and machine guns-"I know of no great university in the consecration in practice of the this country where even among the erstwhile execrated and execrable principle that Might is Right.

> To the millions of the Irish race which leaven the whole English. speaking world no question in the whole range of world politics is of such gripping interest as that of Ireland's heroic struggle for freedom: But the interest in the Irish question does not end with the Irish people at home or abroad. British statesman after British statesman has declared that in the matter of urgency and importance it is the foremost of imperial questions. And General Smuts has emphatically stated that it is vital: "Unless it is settled on the great principles which form the basis of the Empire, this Empire must cease to exist."

pamphlet form, for reference or for handing to those friends and neighbors who, misled or bewildered by malicious misrepresentation, desired or needed a plain statement of fact. service of the national cause, though, we believe, he has never approved of the policy of Sinn Feln. The Mest easy-going ethics of political life, Ray. Patrick O'Donnell wrote :

'The article is a fine sketch of recent Irish history. You will no

as large as that of France and Italy earlier ages he remarks with great announcement that the masterly obviously admirable; but it is as traveller, as editor, and above all, sterling qualities, are an ornament to combined. Those whose hearts and justice, "along with that frankness summing up of this chapter of con- thought necessary to deny them, or as Christian priest has made his minds are centred upon Canada are there was present and was recog. temporary history is now available at the least, to belittle them. sometimes described as "Little nized a very definite idealism and in pamphlet form. In another

We quote the concluding para-

#### ALL'S FAIR AGAINST THE CHURCH

BY THE OBSERVER

dent of Belfast that one day he met a man in the street who cried out "To hell with the Pope." The gentleman remonstrated with him: "Don't talk everywhere where there are Protes- which have attached to this venerold gentleman."

"A respectable old gentleman!" cried the astonished Pope hater : well-all I can say is-he has a d--n bad name in Belfast."

Some years ago, a friend of mine speak to the editor about some very best. "What difference?" they seem unfair statements that had been pub- to say. "We're fighting you; all's fair lished concerning the Church. He didn't seem to understand; he did not insist on the truth of the statements at all; but he seemed to think the binding obligation of truth; but it was of no importance ; and I begin they are not exempt. And there is what is true of the United States is to think that most of the statements even less possibility of exempting true of Canada. At best there is but | made against the Church, are made. not so much in malice or in wanton- falsehood in the name of religion. ness, as in recklessness; just as political papers assail each other and each other's candidates at the time of an election; not caring whether true or false, so long as they go to the

For my part, I think there is a good deal of truth in this. The we believed that we were giving Church is regarded as "fair game;" she has a bad character anyhow : what matter a few more aspersions or accusations, true or false ?

This, I suppose, explains, in part, at least, why it is, that even when the methods of the partisan politi-Catholics answer such accusations in cian. malice toward none Dr. O'Gorman the plainest and most convincing manner; even when they give ocular, visible, demonstration, as in most cases is even calmly and per sistently repeated.

testant pulpits and the Protestant press, and of Protestants controlling the secular press, where the Church and the Catholic religion are concerned, that one is almost driven to account for it in this way, so as not to be forced to account 90% of all Protestants having the ear of the public as shameless and incorrigible

In politics, or rather, in the strife of political parties, a partisan takes, once and for all, a broad general position; the other party deserves to be beaten; the great aim and end is to beat them ; they are se dangerous and so ruinous and all the rest of it, that the end of beating them justifles the means-any means-that that the political journalist cares At the time of its publication about is this general attitude : all many expressed the desire to have other things are secondary and of Dr. O'Gorman's lecture in convenient comparatively little importance-The truth is preferred, if it is handy; not so much because it is truth as because it is more damaging; less answerable and disputable. But, if Amongst those who so expressed partisan is ready to use lies. Here themselves was one known and loved also, he has a preference : he prefers by every Irishman, the venerable not to make the lies himself ; but if and patriotic Bishop of Raphoe, whose someone else makes them and hands whole life has been given to the them to him, he is ready and eager to use them.

Credit to an opponent is, in the not to be thought of. Here there is not even a pretence of being honest. The virtues or the abilities of an The virtues or the abilities of an Venerable Dean Harris it calls for always excepting from this sweeping greater practical effect on the life opponent; or the record of an more than passing remark. His clause the women of the country,

Our readers will welcome the opposing party; may be very work as historian, as archaeologist, who, for kindness of heart and many

literature, "most of the popular wide knowledge of affairs and deep hundred year eld assault of Protestwriters frankly lay the axe at the interest in the larger aspects and antism on the Church of God, we root of all Christian standards and relations of world politics give to his see the same phenomena on all tribute offered to this good priest advocate the right of each man to introduction a weight that merits sides. There are the manufacturers by the laity of Ontario and by friends and good neighbors. be a law unto himself and to be and will receive much careful con- of lies; comparatively few in his innumerable non-Catholic friends, number; and most of them, I think, in the banquet held in the King little book "Viva Mexico!" is one of long since dead. But their lies are Edward hotel. The gathering at the most intimate studies of the not dead. There is probably a slow which the Dean was himself the only Mexicans we have: "I hate 'em all. "In the pamphlet to which these improvement in respect of the credit priest present was of an unusually condition in the domain of morals few lines are a Foreword, the given to the lies; but oh, how many representative character. We say

The average Protestant has no United States, were not the usual mission," says a peon bent double as a man and a journalist; but he but few to attach to themselves regards him as a champion of friends so numerous and diverse as Protestantism because he attacks greeted Dean Harris on the eventful thievish propensities of the Mexican the Church. Prove to him that a occasion. Men instinctively recog- they invariably speak of some indiv-Hocken is a liar; and he laughs, nize the spirit of friendship in idual whom they have trusted and good naturedly and says, "Oh, of others, and the possession of that not found wanting in honesty and A story is told by a prominent resi- course;" but if you attack a Hocken, quality to an eminent degree, accomhe takes sides against you.

only in Belfast, and in Toronto, but ity, are the pre-eminent possessions who would not wilfully and dalib. erately lie about us, think it of no In his case friendship becomes that and "the most feigid Northerner genimportance whether a statement be true or false, if it is against the not die." the Pope or the Church.

If you remonstrate, they laugh called at the office of a daily paper to I ghaly-when you get them at their in war."

> But all is not fair, neither in war nor at any other time. Politicians have long claimed exemption from those who conduct a campaign of

> One of the many signs that Protestantism, as a religion-or as several hundred religions—is wrong, is that it has always propagated itself and maintained itself by means of this unscrupulous system of blackening the Church without regard to the truth or falsahood of the assertions made.

Protestantism is stamped with many marks of the material and the worldly; but none is plainer than this identity of its methods with

#### NOTES AND COMMENTS

astic libraries rivalled any others in

BUT IN the mad zeal for destruc- E. C. R. tion, and for rendering the break with the past complete (a circumstance which present-day exponents of the Anglican "continuity" theory would gladly forget) which characterized the Reformation, Syon's splendid possession was not spared. So thorough, indeed, was the vandal's work, that, as a careful census has revealed, but six books from that source have been identified as still existing in English libraries. Modern may be employed in doing so. All Anglicans, or at least a considerable section of them, would persuade themselves that there was really no they suffer from the defects and iniqbreak with the past in the sixteenth century, but as Cardinal Newman said many years ago, antiquarian arguments tending to bolster up that tenuous theory are altogether unequal to the urgency of visible facts. And the truth is not at his service, the the destruction of Syon House, as of numerous other like fabrics in England and elsewhere, is a fact which no ingenuity of argument or deduction can expunge from the record.

> A GOLDEN jubiles in the priesthood A GOLDEN jubiles in the priesthood in cities and on the trail, Ruxton, that marriage may be broken by is an event sufficiently rare to be one of the most hardy, daring and mutual consent, or even at the desire memorable under any circumstances. and when it is attained in the person of se outstanding a figure as the

name known not only throughout The opponent's motives must the length and breadth of Canada, Canadians." The use of this phrase an influencing recognition of column (page 8) an advertisement always be made out to be the worst but in the neighboring republic and But Ruxton had much to do with that can be suggested with any hope beyond seas. The celebration in that can be suggested with any hope beyond seas. The celebration in The Right Reverend M. F. Fallon, of being believed. Christian Charity Toronto last week, therefore, of his golden jubilee was one of the most to study the Mexicans, and he was And, when we turn to the four interesting events of the year.

> ESPECIALLY noteworthy was the came from all over Canada and the at work or play. panied by unswerving lovalty, and a The Pope has a bad name, not fund of sympathy as large as humanadmiration of "troops of friends." "transmitted effluence which can-

AN AMUSING story is told of a Kensitite enthusiast — one of that type deeming himself charged with experience of thirty years in Mexico, a mission to denounce the emana.

Alden Buell Case, an American mission to denounce the emana. tions of Ritualism in the Church of England. He was orating on the subject on a street corner in one of the larger English towns when a sympathizer passed him a note suggesting that he say something about celibacy, one of the more recent accessions to the Ritualistic ters of Francisco Villa today. But prepaganda. The response was immediate. "And my brethren," cried out the preacher with an extra ebullition of perfervid elequence, strange and dreadful to relate these abandoned men go so far as to

### THE MEXICAN PEOPLE

USUALLY JUDGED BY ONE PER CENT. OF THE WHOLE

This editorial appreciation of Mexico will be interesting to many are the aged cared for with kindness. readers. The Protestant mission. Reverence is a characteristic of the ary's fling at the Mexican people's THE THOROUGH and far-reaching the value of his remarkable tribute to stancy and faithfulness than with the vandalism of the English Reformers | the "unmistakable culture, breadth opposite characteristice." is parhaps in no way more effectively of information, and same judgment" diots that there will certainly be a lilustrated than by the destruction of the sducated classes, and to the the once splendid library of Synn whit of reverence two Christian the once splendid library of Syon spirit of reverence, true Christian stable, the poworful, the highly House, that selitary foundation in charity, constancy and faithfulness esteemed nations of the world, con-There is such an entire absence of England of the Brigittine Order. of the aborigines. Too often we any manifestation of conscience in The monastery was founded in 1415, compare the Mexican-eighty per the controversial methods of Pro- and in the comparatively short cent. of whem are Indian or half period of its existence had built up a breed -with the whites of North library which was second to none in | America. The preper comparison is the Kingdom, and the English mon- between the Mexican peon and those remnants of the North American aborigines whom Anglo-Saxon civilization has all but exterminated .-

Although the Rio Grand and a sur vevor's line run across the desert divide Mexico from the United States, the American people who do not live near the berder, that is to say, about 107,000,000 of them, know very little the average American the Maxican of today is an insurgent or a bandit or, at any rate, a conspirator against his own Government. fact, Maxicans of this type form, it has been estimated, about 1% of the whole. Nor are the character, the modes of life of the Mexicans understood in this country. In reputation uities of the ruling class, formerly the white or Spanish element, well educated and exclusive, and now the Generals, often part Indian, whose origin is more or less obscure. It must be admitted that it has been the fashion in the United States to and humanity.

The judgment pronounced in 1848

by Geerge Frederick Ruxton, an it is to legislate on any other conself-dependent of mes, wrote that he of one party, under certain condicend not "remember to have tiens laid down by the State. Yet observed one single commendable according to the Encyclopedia trait in the character of the Mexican, Britannica, "Christianity has had no

their sex and to any aspersed the courage of the Mexicans, their honesty, their humanity—they were a bad lot and past redemption. people in his wanderings. ramained long enough in one place never a part of their life in town or on hacienda. There is different testi-mony from others. Mexicans are very human after all, and they qualities that make them kindly

An American contractor confided But after my work is over for the day, I like to sit on a bench in the plaza and look at 'em. I sit there a couple of hours every evening. Even when the rascals ain't doing anything

Flandrau found the Mexicans of all under a sack of coffee as he treads in front of a bricklayer mending a wall. A rider passing thirty or forty horse men greets each one pleasantly, and 'May God go with you!" cluder. Flandrau sagely says that good faith. On his own ranch the American writer was well served and his confidence was not abused.

Pailip Tersy thinks that Americans are to blame if they do not like the Mexicans-those of course who are not professional insurrectos and road agents. Courtesy and hospitality are the rule, with rarely an exception. erally thaws beneath the genial beams of Mexican good humor and volubility." He adds: "Never measure Mexican institutions by American standards, nor seek for motes in sionary, knew the Mexicans only to esteem them for their kindness of heart and amiabil ty, and to excuse their faults, which were racial or the result of misgevernment, oppression and a social system for which their spiritual advisars were often respon sible. For many years Case lived in El Valle, Chihuahua, the headquar the missionary traveled wide, visiting many cities, including the capital He speaks of "the excellent bankers, merchants, doctors and lawyers whom he met, and of the editors and brilliant literary men," who "surprise one ignorant of Mexico by their practice celibacy, and what is more.

they practice it in the open streets!"

they practice it in the open streets!"

Torthe people of El Valle, an agrarian unmistakable cultuse, breadth of ommunity, he had a warm place in his heart. To him it was a Mexican Sweet Auburn." He testifies that politaness is not merely form . "In cases of siskness, bereavement or misfortune, sympathy is generous and sincere, and shown not only in words but kind deeds." Orphans never lack homes, and Mexican people. "My years of experience," he says, "have impressed me spiritual advisers" only enhances more with their [the Mexicane] contributing her fall share to the progress of civilization." of the Neighbor of the North, he adds. -N. Y. Times.

#### A SERMON AGAINST DIVORCE

THE ETHICAL ARGUMENT PART 11.

Preached in the Blessed Sacrament Church

Ottawa, by Rev. John J. O'Gorman, D. C. L. The Senate of Canada has passed two private bills legalizing, divorce for adultery in eight of the nine Canadian provinces, and establishing about their Southern neighbers. To divorce courts in two provinces which lack them. A review of the seven paragraphs of the New Testament which teach the indissolubility As a matter of except by death, of Christian marforces one to the conclusion that the Canadian Parliament should rather pass an Act abolishing divorce temperament, the manners and the throughout the Deminion. That sounds radical, but it is radical in the true sense of the word : it gets at the root of the evil. abolish sin by Act of Parliament ; but you can avoid legalizing sin.

ATTITUDE OF MODERN LEGISLATORS

We are face to face with the fact. hewever, that many Canadians, both in and out of Parliament, do not give the Mexican a bad name and to recognize the binding force of superdeny him virtue, courage, manhood natural authority. They consider and humanity. They consider late on marriage and divorce as adventurous British army officer, is tract, provided natural equity be often accepted as final to this day. observed. The more advanced with After several months spent in Mexico, to revert to the Pagan Roman idea

marriage is no mere civil contract, those of the civil law." To assert training of the young must last, not his Ethics, that it is an inseparable years in the that Parliament is independent of for a short time, as in birds, but for characteristic of human love to hundred and the contract of the civil law." religious authority in matrimonial a long period of life. Hence whereas and divorce legislation is a reversion it is necessary in all animals for the marriage are exclusively under the time as the father's concur civil authority, but the marriage bond it cannot touch. therefore God hath joined together, let not man put asunder." Those legislators who deny that revealed religion, or its author. Christ Him. This we call marriage. has authority to prevent them legalizing divorce, will, however, at least admit that they are bound by the laws of ethics, and that consequently they may not pass any law that is naturally unjust or To attempt to win over these persons to the anti-divorce forces, we will show that, independently of any supernatural religion, natural ethics prove marriage to be indissoluble, except by death, and condemn divorce as immoral.

NEED AND OBJECT OF MATRIMONY

Divorce is the dissolution of marriage during the lifetime of the par-We are not now concerned with that partial divorce granted for adul- so much less. Nature, therefore, tery at the request of the innocent requires a stable or abiding union party, which consists merely in separation from bed and board. divorce we mean the dissolution of or a union lasting only as long as marriage. Marriage may mean fancy and affection direct. man and woman become husband and wife, or the matrimonial state violation of, nature's requirements which results therefrom. We are in regard to the child. here concerned with marriage as a co-operation of the father with the cludes the most imperfect forms of during the child's first years. marriage found in history, marriage duty of caring for the child devolves may be defined as "A stable union of as much on the father as on the persons of opposite sex, made under mother. The father is, equally with contract, with a view principally to the mother, the cause of the child's the birth and rearing of children." existence, and, therefore, equally Nature, that is, the Ged of nature, with the mother he is charged by has established sex for the continuance of the race and nature wills that the race be continued. This that they gave the child existence, can be done only by a stable union of as one joint principle they are the sexes for the birth and education of children, and this is precisely what constitutes matrimony. Marriage, therefore, is necessary by natural law in the interest of the child, and through him, in the inter- long as the right of the child to est of the race. The primary natural end of mar-

riage is the birth and rearing of children. Without marriage, without the society which marriage constitutes, namely the family, the child's life and welfare are not provided for, and the race would inevitably degenerate and decay. Individuals marry indeed for various reasons, for love for position, for wealth or for any other motive, just as individuals eat and drink for pleasure or for company. Yet the chief need and cause of eating is to sustain the life of the individual, and the chief need and cause of marriage is to sustain the life of the race, by procreation and opposed to the procreation and rearing of children is condemned by the natural law. Now divorce, that is, the dissolution of marriage, is opposed to the procreation and education of children, as we shall prove. Therefore divorce is condemned by the natural law.

INDISSOLUBILITY OF MARRIAGE

most sacred and most necessary natural unit, the family. indissoluble, except by death.

it necessitates an association of the greatest of Christian philosophers, contra Gentiles, chapter cxxii.

ST. THOMAS' ARGUMENT

female by herself does not suffice for the rearing of the offspring, male and female dwell together as long as is necessary for the rearing and training of the offspring. Now in the human species, the female is clearly insufficient of herself for the rearing of the offspring, since the needs of human life make many demands which cannot be met by one parent alone. Ner is this this: "Divorce, before the parents reasoning traversed by the fact of attain the age of seventy, is prosome particular woman having hibited by the primary end of marwealth and power enough to nourish riage,—the good of the child,—and is her offspring all by herself: for in human acts the line of natural law." restitude is not drawn to suit the accidental variety of the individual, but the properties common to the whole species. A further consideration is that in the human species the young need not only bodily nutrition, but also the training of Other animals have their the soul. natural instincts to provide for themselves : but man lives by reason, which takes the experience of a long whole life, as far as it could have any time to arrive at discretion. Hence value for him. In return she must children need instruction by the combined experience of their combined experience of parents; nor are they capable of when she was advanced in years, he such instruction as soon as they are would do the woman harm contrary born, but only after a long time, when they reach the age of dis-For this instruction again a long time is needed; and then, moreover, because of the assaults of passion, whereby the judgment of experience thwarted, there is need, not of but also of instruction only, this purpose the woman by herself is not competent, sharing in common of all domestic but at this point especially there is life, as a sign whereof a man leaves woman by herself is not competent. but at this point especially there is life, as a sign whereof a man leaves for adultery' as in Canada, there even father and mother for the sake will be a demand for divorce for

to paganism. The civil effects of male to stand by the female for such rence is requisite for the bringing What up of the progeny, it is natural gether, to man, that the father and the Those mother should be for long years united in one domestic society.

The argument in favor of the stability of marriage is thus continued by a temporary philosopher, Rev. Dr. Michael Cronin. in his "Science of Ethics"

THE FATHER'S DUTY

"If a period of union between male and female is prescribed in the case of animals whenever their young requires their common care, much more is such a union prescribed in the case of human parents, the capacity of the child being so much greater than those of the animal, whilst his power to attain the objects of those capacities without the help of its parents is of the sexes, and not a mere By momentary or short lived union, Any such short-lived union would constitute a betrayal of, and a gross In its loosest sense, which in, mother is, therefore, necessary nature with the child's welfare. Since it was as one joint principle bound to care for the child. Therefore their duty of caring for the child's welfare, is to be fulfilled, not in lives apart and independent, but in a single joint family life lasting as call to them for aid and guidance endures. Moreover, without the support of the father, both mother and child will under ordinary conditions find it difficult to survive. No accident of fortune or of condition can rid a man of his responsibility to his child and its

INDISSOLUBLE BEFORE SEVENTY

nature in the institution of marriage, were the birth and rearing, by each man and woman, of one child, then a father and mother would have fully discharged the duties imposed on them by the primary natural prerearing of children. The first law of cepts by remaining together for a marriage is then this: Anything space of about twenty years after the birth of the child, at which age the natural period of tutelage is supposed This would be the shortest is period of time contemplated by nature in relation to marriage, and any sundaring of the marriage tie before the end of that period would be impossible in natural law. But the birth of only one child does not represent the normal condition of Divorce is opposed to the natural the family, and it is by the normal law because by its very nature it dissolves marriage, and breaks up the properties of marriage are determined." Now, normally, it is to be expected that during the first twenty ing argument proves this by showing years of married life other children that nature intended marriage to be | will be born, and that these nurture will be born, and that these nurture him for whom marriage and sex cycles will be renewed at intervals exist, the child—is utterly ignored. The production and rearing of as long as fertility lasts, on which He is deprived of his parents. There offspring is common alike to man account the marriage union must be may exist abnormal circumstances in and to animals. In the case of both continued till twenty years after the birth of the youngest child, or speakmale and female till the rearing of ing more generally, till twenty years the off-pring is fully accomplished. after fecundity has ceased. 'Hence, This argument is thus stated by the normally, the primary requirements greatest of Christian philosophers, of marriage will not have been met St. Thomas Aquinas, in his Summa before the parents reach the very advanced age of about seventy years. And since, as we said, the laws of nature are determined, not by what With all animals in which the is exceptional, but by what is normal and ordinary, this is the least period contemplated by nature in regard to the marriage union. Marriage, therefore," concludes Dr. Cronin, from whom we have been citing and summarising so profusedly, union enduring by strict natural law up to the age of about seventy years. The necessary conclusion which flows from this first principle is consequently impossible in natural

INDISSOLUBLE AFTER SEVENTY

A consideration of the secondary end of marriage, the happiness and good of the parents, excludes divorce during the few declining years of life. First: A wife has a right in commutative justice to the support and fidelity of her husband to the end. To him she has given her get love and protection for her whole life. "If he could send her away when she was advanced in years, he to natural equity." (Contre Gentiles Cxxiii).

Secondly: Love unlike mere sense attraction is lasting. As Aquinas put it: "The greater the love, the more need for it to be firm and lasting. But the love of man and woman is counted strongest of all, seeing that they are united for the

and to desire a return of love equal to ene's own. These principles of a perfect life."

IT IS THE CHILD WHO PAYS

to his parent for necessary assistance, and the right of the child to inherit tions and seriously handicaps the better or for worse for half a century, but during the early years of married life. It will be sought as soon as possible in order to permit the dissatisfied parties to find other partners in life, if they so desire. Thus the children, if there should be children, will be left without the guidance of their father and mother during their tenderest years. Damages are sometimes claimed in the divorce court, but it is the child who pays.

OTHER EVILS OF DIVORCE

Let me reinforce these proofs of the immorality of divorce, with the following argument of the prince of mediaeval and Christian philosophers ; St. Thomas Aquinas

"There is in the human species a natural exigency for the union of husband and wife to be one and indivisible. For the union of husband and wife must be regulated by law, not merely from the point of view of procreation, but also with one eye to good manners, or manners conformable to right reason, as well for man as an individual, as also for man as a member of a household of family, or again as a member of civil society. Thus understood, good of the union of husband and wife. For they will love each other with greater fidelity, when they know that they are indissolubly united; each things of the house, reflecting that they are to remain permanently in possession of the same things; cccasions of quarrels are removed that "If the only end contemplated by might otherwise arise between the husband and his wife's relations, if and thus affinity becomes a firmer bond of amity; also occasions of adultery are cut off, occasions which readily offer themselves it husband would divorce his wife, or wife her

husband." (Contra Gentiles, exxiii) St. Thomas lived in a civilization which knew no divorce, yet in his outline of Christian philosophy. written for non Catholics, he did not fail to point out its intrinsic immorality in natural law. We, who are living in an age when divorce is inscribed in the law books of nearly every country, should find it much easier to realise its inherent evils. and disastrous consequences. When Parliament or court dissolves a contract, the rights even of third parties are usually sedulously guarded, but when the marriage contract is dissolved, the right of the first party, of may exist abnormal circumstances in seem to lose nothing by losing his parents, but nature frames her rules of life, and her canons of good and evil, on the usual and normal needs of humanity. It has been well said "In comparison with the tragedy of the betrayal of the child at divorce, every other tragedy of the home

shrinks into insignificance.' Not merely the child suffers, but the race suffers, and it is primarily for the race through the child, that marriage exists. The possibility of divorce leads to legalized race suicide. Those married couples who take into their consideration the possibility of their future divorce are ess likely to fetter their liberty by the burden of children. The possibility of divorce not merely leads at times to the unnatural offences connected with race suicide, it also encourages the commission of those other crimes on account of which divorce is given. Divorce laws, despite the clauses against connivance and collusion, are to some people an incentive to desertion or adultery and in all cases, the remarriage which divorce permits is merely legalized adultery. These are strong statements and plain statements; yet statements just as strong and just as plain are found in the Gospels. For from the whole series of arguments indicated this morning, it is dantly clear that divorce, that is, the dissolution of marriage, despite the annoying abnormal conditions which exist in soms marriages, is impossible in natural law, even for adultery. Hence the law of nature is seen to be the same as the law of Christ:

Whosoever shal put away his wife, and marry another, committeth adultery against her; and if she herself shall put away her husband, and marry another, she committeth adultery." Mark 10: 11 12.

DIVORCE WORSE THAN POLYGAMY. Moreover, once you allow 'divorce

ge is no mere civil contract, man, in whom there is at once of his wife. Therefore marriage insanity, for cruelty, for habitual yow in the sight of God reason more perfect to instruct, and should be indissoluble." (Contre (Contre drunkenness, and for desertion. Of binding the parties by obligations force more potent to chastise. Gentiles Cxxiii). To which may be the more than one million divorces of conscience above and beyond Therefore in the human race the added Aristotle's argument, given in which were granted in twenty-one added Aristotle's argument, given in which were granted in twenty-one his Ethics, that it is an inseparable characteristic of human love to hundred and ninety thousand were claim the person loved wholly for granted for desertion! Divorce for oneself, to honor the person loved, desertion leads te divorce for incompatibility of temper, and even to divorce by consent. Laws permitexclude at once polygamy and ting divorce by consent, the old divorce. "I love you," means "I love you until death do us part." centuries, actually been placed on Or, again to quote Aristotle, "Man the statute books of nominally Chrisand woman do not form a marriage tian countries. Yet even the nation for the sake of life, but for the sake which permits divorce only on account of the crime of adultery is in this respect, lower than those savages which repudiate divorce but There are not wanting other and allow polygamy. For polygamy, or minor arguments precluding the the simultaneous possession of possibility of divorce during the several wives, despite the fact that declining years of life, such as the it puts the wife in an inferior right of a child, at any age, to return position without pride or self-respect, tions and seriously handicaps the the family property, both of which future of the child, is, nevertheless, are difficult under the divorce not in itself as great an evil as system, but the arguments given are divorce. For divorce opposes the ample. After all, where divorce is primary end of marriage, the propermitted, it is obtained not after creation and education of children, the parents have lived together for and puts asunder the most sacred

DIVORCE AND POLYGAMY

It is no argument to say that the Jews in the fourteenth century before Christ practised divorce. The rudeness and crudeness of their then civilization, far superior though it was to that of our pagan Europe ancestors who were then living in the Bronze Age, permitted both divorce and polygamy. But those evils, for evils they are, were merely tolerated by God to avoid a greater evil, as St. Paul teaches: "The times of ignorance therefore God overlooked" (Acts 17:30). It was a case of "the passing over of the sins done aforetime in (the time of) the forbearance of God." (1-Romans 3:25, according to the Greek) that is "an overlooking of, what in a more perfect state of society would be, "sins." "Sin is not imputed where there is no law" (Romans 5 either revealed, or "written in their hear's, their conscience bearing witness therewith" (Romans 2: 15) There was no perfect law, either revealed or natural, known then to the Jews, because a very rude society could not bear such perfection. Divorce manners involve the indissolubility is indeed condemned by the natural law, according to which marriage is intrinsically indissoluble, but this truth was not perceived by the Jews, who however, for centuries practised partner will take greater care of the divorce but little, as they punished adultery with death. Will anyone seriously maintain that we are living under the marriage legislation of the Pentateuch and may stone to death the man or the woman guilty of adultery or practise polygamy as the husband were to divorce his wife, did the pious King David? Yet the polygamy of David is less repulsive, and less opposed to the natural law than the divorce of Dauteronomy.

THE FRIENDS AND THE OPPONENTS

OF DIVORCE The friends of divorce are either the sentimental, the sensual, the Lutherans, the bigoted, the doctrinaire or the legalists. The senti-mental consider some abnormal case where an innocent wife is rnined considering the hundredfold greater evils which result from the remedy they propose, clamor for divorce, and even for easy divorce. The sensual wish divorce because the indissolubility of marriage is a check on the pas-Their ideal is purely pagan and deprayed. The Lutherans are to abolish divorce. those who erroneously consider with Luther that Christ permitted testant sects in Canada hold this Lutheran view. The schismatic Greeks had held it before him. The blindly bigoted, (candor compels the admission that there exist such people,) support divorce because the Catholic Church opposes it. The doctrinaire see in the Family and in the Church the two institutions which oppose their dream of an omnipotent servile state. they fight both by urging divorce, which at once dissolves the family this class, without however seeing the logical pagan outcome of their principles, belong the legalists, that is those who think that the source of all law, other than that of voluntary is the State. associations, supporters of divorce are active the whole world over. Every country has its divorce question, though, thank God, not all countries have divorce. The Catholic Church, both truth than the assumption by England that Mr. Wilson represented everywhere the consistent enemy of divorce. She would lose a kingdom rather than divorce a king. A higher law than hers forbids her, under any circumstances, ever to dissolve the valid and consummated marriage of two Christians. Outside the Catholic Church the opponents of divorce, The result is that a minority imposes divorce and thus wounds the womb of the race. The Catholic minority appeals to the Protestant majority abolish divorce in Canada. Divorce even for one cause, is no essential part of the Protestant tradition. In England, owing to the opposition of the Anglican Church to divorce, there were less than six divorces in the whole of the seven-transfer. Today in Canada, a But behind all and dominating all refusal to sign the in Canada is forbidden by legislation of the General Synod to remarry a divorced person. An increasing number of Protestant commentators, of both the conservative and liberal wings, hold that Christ abelished

all divorce. A union of the Chris would still be the ghost at the feast tian forces in Canada that are opposed of international understanding. to divorce is as possible as it is necd(ul.

SENATE BILLS I AND J

The recent divorce debate in the Canadian Senate makes sad reading. Without any request or mandate from the people of Ontario, two private said to me: "What about Ireland?" Bills I and J were passed which At an address by Lord Reading to establish, if they become law, divorce some two thousand of America's and divorce courts, in the province of leading business and professional Ontario, and a similar divorce court men, I heard man after man as we in Prince Edward Island. Just two went out say: "But he said nothing days before the Senate passed its about Ireland? Why?" first Bill, the British House of Comnons passed a resolution affirming, Any change in the law that would impair the permanence of the mar-riage contract would be harmful to the best interests of the community.' The Senate Bills are a change in the law which would impair the permanence of the marriage contract. At present there is no divorce law, and there never has been one, in Ontario or Quebec. The citizen of this former Province of Canada, who the supreme blot upon the British desires a divorce for adultery, must championship of the small nations, teek to have a special law passed for and in the American eye lies like himself alone. The Senate now a shadow upon all that England has proposed to establish a divorce court done in the War. in Ontario, which will make divorce It is impossible in the limits of for adultery a right and not, as it now is, a privilege. That this will Irish propaganda against England.

than in the rest of Canade, where een the same since Confederation. Establish a divorce court in Ontario

and you may expect seven times

before the Prairie Provinces obtained,

wick and British Columbia, where

alone divorce courts were then func

more divorces. UNITE TO ABOLISH DIVORCES On this question of divorce we Canadians are like a man half way down a steep precipice. Unless we pull ourselves up very soon, we shall inevitably fall down further. The only remedy for the divorce evil is total prohibition—of divorce. There are many who think that this is too high an ideal. The answer is an obvious one. merely the commandment against adultery (and remarriage after divorce is adultery) but the other nine commandments impose high ideals. Yet they are ideals which are and must be the law of our being.

The law against divorce was promulgated by Christ, not as a new law, but as a primeval law given in the infancy of the race. The command "What therefore God hath joined together let not man put asunder," is at once a law given by the Divine Founder of Christian ity, and a law given by the Divine Creator of nature. It is a natural law observed by some of the most barbarous tribes in the history mankind. Are we Canadians have our moral sense so blunted, by a brute of a husband, and without our moral vision so blurred, our moral decision so weakened, that we must have divorce, when the savages of the Andaman Islands, the aborigines of Ceylon, the Papuans of New Guinea, and other races just as barbarous, never tolerated it? In the name of God, let us unite

#### THE SUPREME BLOT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

have had a dual effect upon the American people. They have resented the former and felt that the latter brought humiliation upon America. Whilst nobody alleges in America that the President is not "straight, and whilst he still has a following. Hence he is the best hated man in the country. At a public dinner in New York I have seen a New York and decays morals and religion. To lawyer change color as he spoke about him; listened to an insurance president, who had been to Princeton with him, first become blasphemic, then speechless, in referring to him and found generally, especially amongst those big business mer who rule America, an extraordinary bitter and personal hatred of the President, often unjustified.

Nothing was ever farther from the truth than the assumption by America. Before the Verseilles conference he represented a portion of America-after it, he represented little but himself. England has all along been backing the wrong horse.

Here let us define the position of the President to the Senate. The Senate, under the American Constiwhile they number multitudes of earnest Christians, lack organization, unity, and sometimes courage. mitments, committed it to nothing. Under the Constitution a conflict between Executive and Legislature is always possible, which means, as Americans were careful to point out, that if the Covenant of the League stood unaltered, some future President could commit the U. S. A.,

> in America's refusal to sign the original Covenant is the Monroe Dectrine, which, summed up, means only: "The Americas for the only:

England and America, Ireland alone

Ireland has been seventy five years in American politics, in which the Irish genius for politics has led to a dominating place for Irishmen. Wherever I went in America, men of every type and position in life, both Republican and Democrat, said to me: "What about Ireland?"

I have seen an Irish parade in New York in which, literally, thousands of American soldiers in khaki marched past hour by hour-all bearing the Irish Republican colors down Fifth Avenue. Every Irish. American who died on Front is regarded as not only dying for America and democracy—but for Ireland. America to day is not Nationalist-she is Sinn Fein.

Ireland to the American mind is

this article to describe the ceaseless increase the number of divorces is It goes on, literally, day and night affirmed in the unanimous resolution carried by tongues of flame and of protest of the Legislature of Prince | printed word. Edward Island, and proved by the lages of the East, as of that hub of statistics adduced in the Senate America, the Middle West, right debate. During the period 1906-1918, across the continent to San Francisco, being sown with millions of through a legal technicality, divorce articles and pamphlets. De Valera courts, the number of divorces has received a national tribute courts, the number of divorces has received a national tribute granted in Nova Scotis, New Bruns-denied to kings, and the American Senate voted by sixty to one that the Sinn Fein teaders should be heard at tioning, was proportionately to the the Peace Conference. I myself have population, over seven times greater met one of Chicago's first criminal lawyers, not an Irishman, who had divorces were obtained only by been in Ireland collecting evidence special Acts of Parliament. It has against British rule, which he was against British rule, which he was preparing for his 13,000 syndicated newspapers and periodicals-and his was only one voice of thousands. Until Ireland is settled, nothing is settled.

To accept the psychological differences as fact and to make allowance for them; to change radically the economic policy of the Old Men of the Sea upon the lines indicated; to settle with Ireland at whatever cost . . there lies the policy leading genuine and lasting Anglo American understanding, making for righteousness throughout the world.

Is there an English Government or statesman with the vision to see it or the cours ge to initiate it? America is waiting.-McLean's

Magazine.

#### THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

THE MASS

Sacrifice began with religion. In practically all races do we find the offering either actually practised or preached. The heart of man in recognizing God wishes to adore Him and offer sacrifice. There is no question about the numerous sacrifices of the Jews and the elaborate ritual observances with which their offerings were surrounded. Now were pagan custom very different.

Christ having come "to give His life for the redemption of many" offered the most perfect of all sacri fices and gave a value to all that had been done with God's sanction under the Jawish law. But He wished that sacrifice to be perpetuated. God even foretold that it would be perpetual and universal. "Who is there nong you, that will shut the doors. and will kindle the fire on my altar gratis? I have no pleasure in you saith the Lord of Hoses; and I will not receive a glft from your hands. For from the rising of the sun even to the going down, My name is great among the Gentiles, and in every place there is sacrifice, and there is offered in My name a clean oblation : for My name is great among the Gentiles, saith the Lord of Hosts.'

St. Paul constantly draws compari-

sons between the old dispensation and Christ's offering. The former is but a type of figure of the great events to come. The Apostles went everywhere preaching Christ and Him crucified, doubtless to show that ST. JOSEPH, PATEON OF CHINA, BURSE the redemption of man was accomplished. These two ideas are explained also by St. Peter, were not redeemed with corruptible things as gold and silver with the precious Blood of Christ, as a lamb unspotted and undefiled. And very clearly is the contrast placed before the Jews by St. Paul : For if the blood of goats and oxen and the ashes of a heifer being sprinkled, sanctify such as are de filed, to the cleansing of the flesh how much more shall the Blood of Christ, who by the Holy Ghost offered Himself unspotted unto God, cleanse our conscience from dead worke.'

It was the same Apostle also who explained the nature and value of the words and actions of Our Divine Saviour at the Last Supper "For as often as you shall eat this bread, or drink the chalice, you shall show the death of the Lord, until He come." He thus to some policy disapproved by the interpreted for us the meaning of the command "This do for the commemoration of Me." It is altogether impossible to

recall these truths without becoming thoroughly convinced that we must in every way cooperate with the desire of the Church to have the But if all else were agreed between Hely Sacrifice of the Mass offered sacred and so sweef, that they bagland and America, Ireland alone everywhere. Wherever the light of on in Heaven.—John Ayscough.

an altar, repeating among men in its mystic form the sacrifice of Christ upon the cross. All men must learn that Christ died for them; to them must be preached as the Apostle old preached that Christ died for them and redsemed them; before them must be renewed "in every place" that "clean oblation" of Our Divine Savious's eternal sacrifice.

These thoughts based upon the consideration of Our Saviour's work give a sanction to our missionary labors which compels everyone to consider their great importance. Our attempt to place missionaries in the field has as its incentive the wish to have proclaimed to every creature the redemption of Christ, the wish to bave the benefits applied to souls, the wish to see the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass offered as a clean oblation to God, to adera Him, to thank Him for His favore, to obtain the remission of sin and to petition Him for our daily wants.

Missionary work is God's work and when the Extension Society endeavors to plant missions, chapels, and send missionaries we then know that Society is engaged in work dearest to the heart of Our Divine Lord and one worthy in every way of our strongest support. Let every Catholic then consider it a part of his duty to extend God's Kingdom on earth by supporting the missions. 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

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MASS INTENTIONS A Reader, Ashfield..... E. G. P., Ottawa.....

FATHER FRASER'S CHINA MISSION FUND

APPEAL FOR FUNDS There are four hundred million pagams in China. If they were to pass in review at the rate of a thousand a minute, it would take nine Thirty three thousand of them die months for them all to daily unbaptized! Missionaries are urgently needed to go to their

rescue. China Mission College, Almonte Ontarie, Canada, is for the education of priests for China. It has already fourteen students, and many more are applying for admittance. fortunately funds are lacking to accept them all. China is crying for missionaries. They ready to go. Will you send them? The salvation of millions of souls depends on your answer to urgent appeal. His Holiness Pope blesses benefactors, and the students pray for them daily. A Burse of \$5,000 will support a

student in perpetuity. Help to complete the Burses. Gratefully yours in Jesus and Mary

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There be harmonies of earth so sacred and so sweet, that they live

#### FIVE MINUTE SERMON

BY REV. M. BOSSAERT

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST

THE BARQUE OF PETER

Today's Gospel contains the truths of faith that our Lord connected with St. Peter, and that are particularly precious and sacred to every Catho-Our Saviour entered St. Peter's boat, and thence instructed the people assembled on the shore; then He ordered the Apostle to let down his nets for a draught, and his obadience to this command was rewarded by his catching so many fishes that the net broke. All these events

St. Peter's boat is a type of the Catholic Church, which may well be compared with a ship. Travelers wishing to reach distant lands go on board a ship and live together during the voyage. It traverses the vast expanse of ocean, sometimes in sunshine, sometimes in storms which break over the sea and threaten the voyagers with many dangers. If the vessel is seaworthy and strongly built, if the crew is efficient and capable, in due time the haven is reached, and the travelers are landed in safety. The same is the case with the Catholic Church. By means of the holy Sacrament of Baptism, she admits men to her company, and conveys them from this world to their heavenly home; in her the faithful dwell together during the voyage of this earthly life; the world is to the Church a wide and boundless ocean; she exists in the world, from it she gath. ers her children, and through it she carries them, sometimes in the sunshine of peace, sometimes amid storms part of the powers of the world, but she is a strong, well-built vessel, and her captain is skilful and conscientious, hence she will finish her voyage safely, and bring all the passengers on board to their home in

The boat, on board which our Lord was, belonged to St. Peter .-St. Peter's barque to show us where He intended His Church to be, where authority was to reside, and where His assistance would be bestowed even to the end of the world. He indicated thus that His Church, the true Catholic Church, was to be St. Peter's barque, and that it was to St. Peter that He gave authority to each in His presence and with His aid, and to be the chief shepherd of all nations in every age and place. Hence wherever Peter is, there is the true Church. And where is Peter? St. Peter's the greatest Church in the world, is in Rome, and in it rest the remains of St. by is the Vatican, a majestic palace, to which an abnormal individual may stoop this book would be be-Peter in a magnificent tomb. Close of St. Peter, our holy Father the who possesses authority to guide and teach the whole Church.

The Catholic Church, the barque of Peter, is intended to contain ankind, and to convey them to their heavenly home. We are happy in belonging to the number of those on board this vessel. Would that we always duly appreciated the great blessing of being born and brought up in the true Church! by proving ourselves worthy memassistants, the bishops and priests who help him in his task of managing the ship. All who despise the teaching of the authority of the Church and put obstacles in its way, and all who persecute the barque of Peter and abandon it, will some day acknowledge with regret that it is impossible to act contrary to the will of Christ and yet remain un-

Let us therefore thank God for His goodness in admitting us to the barque of Peter or this Holy Catholic Church; let us persevere bravely, and resist all tempta-tio. Many storms may assail us, but the sunshine will return, for Jesus Christ our Lord, when founding His Church on the rock, uttered the memorable words: "The gates of hell shall not prevail against it," and "I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world."

A PROTESTANT DOCTOR ON VALUE OF CONFESSIONAL

A Brooklyn correspondent of to confession, but has actually gone, belief in this matter and has publicly my treatment, or of observing any that the worst evils of divorce do restrictions, until he has first been not manifest themselves at once. Communities, like individuals, fall

imagine a non Catholic doctor reading such a paper in some localities, the County Medical Society would very likely employ at once an alien ist or two to diagnose his mental condition. Most every priest has a fund of incidents to relate as to the peculiar characteristics of many a dector, some of whom look down upon the clergy with a supercilious air, and if the clergyman happens to know a bit of medical science, picked up from observation or study of moral theology how quickly the superciliousness will manifest itself.

Those who destroy the home are the chief enemies of social progress. Teey are, in fact, the Not all of the professions are of this description, but there are a good many and their utter ignorance of any moral ethics outside their own code is very little and they resent the idea that any human dare inform them. These men however were types of the important truths are fast passing away. Contact with that I purpose briefly to discuss priests and Catholic Sisters and nurses has worked a great change-one that was much needed.—Catho lie Columbian.

#### THE DIVORCE MENACE

Some weeks ago we noted a quota tion from a newspaper of London, England, regarding a new book by Mrs. C. Gasquoine Hartley. The book is entitled, "Women's Wild Oats." It is alleged that the author is a prominent sociologist. She advocates the freest sort of divorce and says that "the door of marriage must be left open to go out as it is left open to enter." She is quoted as asserting that the modern British system of divorce is ridiculous and immoral; a dishonest and indecent makeshift," because it evidently is not lax enough to suit her. would remedy its immorality by repudiating all moral obligations and would correct its indecency by throwing all decency to the winds

The book of this alleged socioloof persecution and oppression on the gist reaches the depths of depravity in making marriage hardly more than the registering of a passing partnership. In fact, she urges the open recognition of partnerships outside of marriage, that are not necessarily permanent, as honorable and defensible. In order to distract attention from the palpable horrors of such promiscuous relationships, It was from this boat that Christ she advocates some sort of provision taught the people, and He chose for guarding the future of women who enter into such temporary partnerships or trial-marriages. whole position would be beyond belief if it were not that she is reported as maintaining that " marriage is not a religion to us; it

is a sport. The publication of such a book as this one of Mrs. Hartley's seems to putting into print of the ravings of an erratic and erotic creature, if it were not for the attention paid to The sale of such a book and the attention that is given to every wildest screed is a symptom of the morbid condition of the public conscience. As an illustration of the depths neath our notice. It has significance only because its opinious will not be accounted at once as utter madness by those who call themselves respectable members of modern

Bociety.

Christian principles have lost their sway in the hearts of many who the beneficiaries of Christian civilization, if not participators in it. There are increasing thousands of men and women who have no Would that we showed our gratitude | conception of the consequences of their conduct in sapping the foundabers of the one, holy, Catholic Church, loyal and obedient to her Christianity has built up. Like the commandments, doctrines and pre-cepts, and full of love and reverence in the coal mines, these worst towards St. Peter's successor, our holy father in Rome, and all his props that secure us from utter ruin, for the paltry gain of immediate satisfaction or even for filthy lucre. Too many believe not only that they owe nothing to posterity, but that the wrongs they do to contemporaries as well as posterity are quite all right as long as their contemporaries do not put them in jail and posterity cannot. In these days license of speech and license of conduct are counted

barque of Peter, as children of the pleases, chaos is synonymous with order and whimsicality on a par doctrines as justification for themselves. It is not understandable that the rest of us who try to be rational and who respect the rights of others, should be cowed by them into intolerance of their dangerous doctrines and their wicked conduct. recognized as such. If we face the dilemma of tolerating some utterances or of endangering vital insti-America cites a Protestant doc-tor's testimony to the value of the be obliged to confess our impotence tutions by opposing them, we may confessional in these words: "He and accept the inevitable with as never undertakes the treatment of a much grace as possible. It is to be Catholic whose impairment in health hoped that Christian people have setting a barrier to Divine rights."

Is due to irregular habits, unless the not reached such a point of impo-Yet this is precisely what these is due to irregular habits, unless the not reached such a point of impo-patient has not only promised to go tence that they can do nothing against the propagation of such evil and when such patients are from out of town, he sends them with his doctor makes no secret of his

against the propagation of such evil principles as those proposed by the following the propagation of such evil principles as those propagation of able doctrines of this new book will read a paper propounding and urging be an object lesson to the thought-it before the County Medical Society. less Christians outside the Church However, it may be with others, he who are so tolerant of divorce and to ruin the mission cause. says, for the Catholic at least there so ignorant of its ominous pessican be no hope of his following out bilities. It may easily be admitted

cess of social degeneration it may take generations to exemplify the have understood how essential it is for the maintenance of Christian principles that marriage should be accounted as a Sacrament and that the Christian home should be safe-guarded not only by the teaching authority of the Church, but by the sustaining influence of public opinprogress. Teey are, in fact, the worst enemies of humanity. As

#### CAILLAUX'S TRIAL

SHOWS HE WAS NOT VATICAN VISITOR

DIPLOMAT'S MISTAKE WAS ONLY THE FOUNDATION FOR FALSE RUMOR

By N. C. W. C. News Service War is an attempt to discredit the

effect that M. Caillaux, who is cries to heaven.
charged with "an attempt against the security of the country and dealget all this. It is ings with the country's enemies," had visited the Vatican while in Rome more than two years ago and had been in consultation with Vatican authorities. The inference was not merely by the German Bishops that the Vatican had knowledge of in their mission assembly, but by the M. Caillaux's plans, which included the overthrow of President Poincare | the insult flung in his face, but the

nation's armies himself. The trial shows that the rumor originally got about through the blunder of the Roumanian minister. In the Europe which M. Caillaux was going to rebuild under his own auspices—the War having ended in a compromise partly because Ameri-can aid was not to be counted upon that are anxious to answer the great as of any value-Roumania was to have a poor sort of a place and kept out of the mission fields by this

Although the rumor that M. Caillaux and his wife had visited the Vatican had been flatly and authoritatively denied by the Holy See, yet the Roumanian minister, having learned from his brother, Prince Ghika, that the prince had been in conversation with Mgr. Pacelli, secretary of the Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, and from that conversation gathered and from that conversation gathered and from that conversation gathered and from the prince of the Market tatively denied by the Holy See, yet | their godless insolence, to whimper and from that conversation gathered erroneously, not only that M. Caillaux had visited the Vatican, but that Mgr. Pacelli was not impressed with the Allies' chances of winning the War, the rumor was soon all over France

Mgr. Pacelli has given to the Osservatore Romano a statement to the effect that he never said anything to Prince Ghika to suggest that Caillaux had been to the Vatican, nor anything in the least corresponding to the description of his views as reported. The misunderstanding and the exaggeration in passing from mouth to mouth caused the whole mischief.

Meanwhile there are some who see a sort of poetic justice in the fact that there sits in the French Senate, which passed judgment on M. Caillaux, an Alsatian priest, the Abbe Delsor, who was expelled from France by the anti-clerical policy of the Government fifteen years ago, when M. Caillaux was at the height of his power. He had come to Luneville in Lorraine to give a patriotic conference at that time, and today, when Alsace had been reunited with France, sits in the Senate as a living proof of the patriotism and loyalty of the French priests.

#### ENGLISH STATESMEN AND THE CHRISTIAN WORLD

the solemn mandate of Christ. truest life; and this is especially There is no power upon earth that true of Catholic minded Anglicans. Toleration of evil is not a virtue has the right to place its veto on in individuals or in society. It may these words. "According to the be a necessity, but it should be Divine constitution of the Church," says the officia Osservatore Romano, the Pope has the right to send out. for the conversion of infidels, apostles of all nations, German of excluded. If any nation were to be debarred from this apostolate, it would mean in a sense all phases of the Church's life. Eleven years in the episcopate convinced me against my will, and in epite of knowledge that other likeexcuse. They are flagrantly defying Christ and Christianity. They are wilfully strengthening the arm of gation of a form of Protestantism the pagan and the Moslem. They that belief in it as a Liberal Catho have gone to such inconceivable iciem was but an amiable delusion. lengths as even to exercise compul. Abandonment of work did not sion upon heathen China to urge it

The War is over. Months have passed, and we are still waiting to my treatment, or of observing any restrictions, until he has first been to the physician of his soul." Very plain commendation and advice, but by little and by little. In the pro-

the world over, whether Englishmen, Frenchmen, Italians, Belgians or effects of evil teachings and evil Americans. For as Cardinal Van practices. Christ and His Church Rossum, prefect of the Propaganda, so strongly said, "We shall ever keep present before us the voice of "We shall ever justice to which we cannot remain

What matter that these hundreds of banished priests, Brothers and Sisters were German by birth. Like Abraham they had left home and nation at the call of the Master.
They were now apostles of Christ.
They taught obedience and loyalty
to the constituted authority. They such they should not be tolerated.
Self-preservation is the right of service that can ever be performed by man or woman for any nation.

—The Missionary.

They had never been found guilty, in even one single instance, of promoting political plans. They were the ambassadors neither of Kaiser nor king, but of God alone. Yet their sacred character was ignored. They were imprisoned, interned and ban ished from various parts of the vast English Colonial Empire, throughout which they had been devotedly and successfully active in the cause of Christ alone and for the welfare of their adopted Government. It was Paris, April 15.—One by one of not the will of the English people the statements circulated during the that this should happen. It was not the desire of the representatives of strict neutrality of the Vatican are being proven absolutely false. the local English Government, who are known to have performed their The trial of M. Caillaux, former inhuman task with heavy hearts premier of France, has been instru- while proclaiming the innocence of mental in clearing up the situation the victims so unjustly and godlessly in regard to one of the rumors that treated. It was the sacrilegious act was most persistent, the one to the of a clique of politicians that now

Yet the Christian world might for get all this. It has weited patiently these many months to see justice done and the work of Christ resumed. The most solemn and inviolable pledges of neutrality have been given Holy Father, who does not think of and the whole Cabinet and the loss of immortal souls. Not merely assumption of the command of the are the banished missionaries kept in exile to the great detriment of Christianity, not merely are the hundreds of eager young souls whom Christ is calling into His mission fields from the nations of the Central Empire still forbidden to exercise their zeal, but even the new forces from the Allied nations themselves vocation are wilfully and arrogantly clique of Statesmen, drunk with the power which America mainly given them. Do they imagine that the Christian world can be cowed by pay the penalty; but they are not to dety Him at the cost of the millions of immortal souls in the nations to which Christ is calling His apostles.

England cannot possibly supply with her own Catholic missionaries the ends of the earth that have been brought into her power. Yet even if this were possible, she has no right whatscever to limit the mandate of Christ to any nation or to any group men. The Christians of world, we repeat it, do not humbly beg for favors from insolent politicians. They come to demand their right and their right they must have. It is time for all to unite and protest in unmistakable words that they will have no veto placed upon the word of Christ.-America.

#### FREDERICK J. KINSMAN

It is quite likely that Frederick Kinsman would never have aban-doned the church of his fathers had he not been raised to the episcopate. But it was the office and work of Episcopal Bishop of Delaware which tested his conception of Catho'icity and found it painfully want

ing.

"The day of my consecration he declares incisively sealed my doom as an Anglican. While it was possible to maintain a purely theoretical view of the Anglican position, it The eyes of the Christian world are turned upon England. Will her statesmen throw down their gauntlet to Christ? Are they bent upon repeating the alleged act of the pagan Emparor and challenging the Galilean? So, for the present, it Galilean? So, for the present, it are the pagan Emparor and challenging the pag They are themselves Catholics and their special task is 'Catholicize the Church.' This feeling I shared until as Bishop I felt the necessity of a Church to Catholicize me The theories did not stand the test of me, that the work with which I was identified was merely the propathat belief in it as a Liberal Catholsignify in my case repudiation of Protestant principles, for these I had never held, but the loss of belief in the Catholic interpretation of the

the discovery that Anglicanism is only thinly disguised Protestantism.

At first, Dr. Kinsman equated 'Pro-Admirably and wittly Dr. Kins. testant Episcopal' with Non-Roman

"When I felt forced to admit that 'Protestant' applied to Episcopalians meant essentially the same as when applied to other religious bodies, I gave up. I think now that bodies, I gave up. I think now that Episcopalians who know themselves Protestants, are the ones who rightly interpret their posi-Protestant Episcopal represents a contradiction in terms. Protestantism overthrew priesthood and especially the chief-priesthood,

Admirably and wittily, Dr. Kinsman sums up thus :

Protestant Episcopalians must choose between their adjective and their noun; and whichever choice they make involves mental reserva-tions as to the other half of their official title. I was one of those who stuck to the noun and let the adjective shift for itself. I now think that, however much the noun expresses the Anglican theory, it is the adjective which describes the working facts.—Henry A. Lappin in the May Catholic World.





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# THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Statement of Liabilities and Assets at 30th April, 1920.

Statement of Liabilities and Assets at	30th April	1920.		
LIABILITIES				
1. To the Shareholders	1920	1919		
Capital Stock paid in	\$ 8,400,000.00	\$ 7,000,000,00		
Rest or Reserve Fund	8,400,000.00	7,000,000,00		
Dividends declared and unpaid	338,159,22	194,194.00		
Balance of Profits as per Profit and Loss Account submitted herewith	260,774.98	574,043.32		
2. To the Public	\$ 17,898,934.20	\$ 14,768,237.82		
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	14 501 005 00	10 010 000 00		
Deposits not bearing interest Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date of	14,791,027.00 45,868,876.69	13,316,033.00 43,552,214.61		
Statement)	114,182,175.79	91,904,993.37		
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	2,747,402.86	2,614,696.64		
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United				
Kingdom and foreign countries	831,997.89	105,076.96		
Bills payable Acceptances under Letters of Credit.	0.117.441.01	404 450 0		
Liabilities not included in the foregoing	2,117,441.21	464,153.05		
and the Bowl	\$197,387,855,14	#100 BOT 404 OF		
ASSETS	\$197,007,800.14	\$166,725,404.95		
Community Co-in-				
Current Coin	\$ 4,193.117.50	4,946,946.38		
Dominion Notes.	7,500,000 00	7,000,000.00		
Notes of other Banks	8,407,003.25	8,405,602.50		
Cheques on other Banks:	1,170,482.00	985,044.00		
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	11,093,195.77 9,400,50	6,082,616.99		
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United	9,400.00	8,215.80		
Kingdom	445,034.79	123,496.50		
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	1 501 157 07	1 000 010 10		
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market	1,561,157.87	1,903,040.10		
value	7,893,229.90	6,005,573.65		
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	4 507 600 10	4 110 505 06		
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Poreign and Colonial Public	4,507,688.10	4,119,705.82		
Securities other than Canadian	13,239,204.59	15,238,399.32		
Call Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	6,471,494,31	5,184,690.7		
Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada	6,206,537.78	2,801,857.75		
	\$ 72,697,546,86	\$ 62,750,188,94		
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less Rebate	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	4 02,100,2000		
of Interest)				
Districts				
	116,786,405.59	95,874,426.04		
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less Rebate of	1 118 000 84	000 000		
Interest) Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra	1,117,268.51 2,117,441.21	882,918.1		
Real Estate other than bank premises	604,825.83	464,153.0		
Overdue Debts, estimated loss provided for	352,787.25	782,326.6		
Bank premises at not more than cost (less amounts written off)	*2,576,630.21	886,973,50 5,253,269,49		
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund.	377,000.00	366,000,00		
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	758,500,68	515,149.1		
* After crediting amount received in respect of Premises transferred to	\$197,887,855.14	\$166,725,404,98		
The Merchants Realty Corporation, Limited.		The second secon		
H. MONTAGU ALLAN,	D. C. MACAROW,			
. President.	General	Manager.		

Report of the Auditors to the Shareholders of The Merchants Bank of Canada

In accordance with the provisions of sub-Sections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Bank Act, we report to the shareholders as We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books of Account and other records at the Chief Office of the Bank at the signed returns from the Branches and Agencies and have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at f Office against the entiries in regard thereto in the books of the Bank at 30th April, 1920, and at a different time during and found them to agree with such entiries. We also attended at some of the Branches during the year and checked the verified the securities held at the dates of our attendances and found them to agree with the entries in regard thereto in watch to Bank. the year and dound them to agree with since fittines. We also attended at some of the Branches during the year and checked the cash and verified the securities held at the dates of our attendances and found them to agree with the entries in regard thereto in the books of the Bank.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion, the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank, and the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

MONTREAL, 25th May, 1920

#### CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

LIFE'S LITTLE THINGS

Some one must do life's little things, The duties of each passing day, Which, doing, to the door brings A joy no one can take away. We want to do some great, grand

things, But often wait and idle go, Dreaming the hours will something

bring So we can make a mighty show. Think it not vain to do the tasks That Fate has given to your hand Of one the world but this much asks That at his post he true shall stand. Whoever does Life's small things

well Is almost certain to advance Doing one's best means to excel, And opens to a larger chance. But in true and noble sense, There are no little things to do For Heaven bestows a recompense On those who to their rank are true The work to us by Heaven, assigned Is right, and good, and fair, and

clean, And, though it be of hand or mind, Cannot be either small or mean. The little things in mart or home, In mill or shop, in hut or mine, Have over them a splendid dome. Illumined by a Light Divine. -THOMAS F. PORTER

#### THE FRIEND OF FRIENDS

Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus is a new profession of faith in the gospel of our Blessed Lord. It is an evidence of the vitality of that faith in our day and generation. It is a channel of appeal for Divine The winds were very keen and assistance that has a special charm in that it draws the suppliants into personal contact with the source of heavenly favor through the Sacrament of the Eucharist. It not only wins many blessings, but becomes at once the most acceptable thank. offering for such blessings. It brings forth the very fruits upon which it

waxes strong.
The World War has made the supernatural seem more real than ever to those who have been drawn into its maelstrom. Many crucifixes standing intact amid the ruins of devastated France have become to men of faith eloquent testimonies of thee, the overlordship of Christ in this O Maid, who canst thy country world of His. Those who have not been willing to recognize anything Thou shalt lead on to victory. supernatural in their preservation But thou shalt find-a grave. have realized that they have at least been startling reminders of the world beyond. To thousands of Frenchmen of little faith and to more of genuine faith the Lord has seemed to make manifest that He has been moved to pity for France, and has been touched by the Devotion to His Sacred Heart through which France has so ardently appealed for help and through which it is now in a large manner expressing its grati-

Affliction brings nations as well as All thine, O Maid, but in the end men to their knees. Never is the Thou, thou shalt see the Dawn! value of a friend appraised aright until wretchedness makes the need She stooped to pick a faggot up: of a friend urgent and compelling.

The shades were falling on the night. be synonymous with meanness will She stooped to pick a faggot up :be synonymous with measures with hardly admit any human sentiments | It was a halo white!

-Helen Moriarty of the finer sort. He sees no use for friends as long as he is brutally healthy. He may so isolate himself in his barricade of vulgarity and cruelty that it may be almost impossible to reach him even when he realizes how sorely he may need a friend. Sooner or later, however, he becomes the beneficiary of friendship even if he continue to repudiate anthrope may excite the pity of some Christian whose charity is of such heroic mold that it can endure even the basest ingratitude in minister-

Christ is the friend of friends. He is the refuge of the wretched and the friendless. He alone can save individuals and peoples. France has needed Christ most urgently. She has wandered far astray. There seemed to be no hope for her before the Great War brought her to her knees. She has learned much, Some doubt if she has yet learned her lesson thoroughly. It may be that further scourging will be neces-sary. There are portentous scourges suspended in the heavens. They may fall again upon her bruised shoulders. The guilt will be great if France quickly forgets its God whose wrath it has so richly de-It must seek security in the Sacred Heart. Its devout sons and daughters have reared on Montmartre a votive offering that will appeal for mercy and protection. Its godless sons and daughters must offer their homage if the future is to be made secure .- The Missionary.

#### CHARLES M. SCHWAB GIVES ADVISE TO COLLEGE MEN

Boys, you can have a good time in life, or you can have a good time in life, but you cannot have both," said Mr. Charles M. Schwab to the undergraduates of Princeton University in an informal talk there a few weeks ago. "And let me tell you," he added, "that never before in history has there here you's property of the second in history has there been such an opportunity for the successful man as there is today. The thing you want to do is to make up your minds

one else. Make your employer be-lieve that you are with him always,

Third, a liberal education in the finer things of life, of art, of literature, will contribute toward a succass in life. Man needs imagination, and these are the sources of it.

the pleasantness that will surround you when you have made friends

centrate and think upon the problem in your mind until you have reached a conclusion. Don't be afraid of mistakes. Don't blame a man if he makes them, but it is the fool that

makes the same one twice.

Sixth, go at your work. You may not find yourself the first year. Don't hesitate to change from distasteful work, but don't change because difficulties come up or troubles arise. Give the best that is in you. Let nothing stand in the way of your going on .- The Echo.

#### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

She stooped to pick a faggot up-

raw— She stooped to pick a faggot up, And this was what she saw

A weakling king, an army poor; A broken, desolated land; Pale famished children round a

door: Grim want on every hand.

And this is what she heard

She went to pray in quietude, No lightest breeze the silence stirred : But where she knelt an Angel stood,

"The coat of mail is wove for

save.

'Caparisoned thy charger is; The way is set, the road is long, O Maid who knew the silences Thou shalt keep step with song !

Thou shalt keep tryst with fire and sword, Lay waste the enemy's desire; Shall barter with a kingly word And thou shalt taste the fire!

'To sup with sorrow : fear to fend : Thy own to use thee as a pawn:

THE BEAUTIFUL THINGS OF

good talker for you. One day early insummer I took my first ride into the country since the snow disappeared. I was on an open electric that she was safe in the protection tian society it is hardly likely that anyone will be absolutely devoid of friendship. Even the isolated mis. who were indulging in rather a goodly amount of downright gossip. I wished that silence might fall upon them and I was glad when they left the car. There came in two young women who took the vacated seat. As the minutes went by they, too, talked, but it was good to hear them, for they talked of what they were seeing and hearing as we rode along. One said:

'Oh, see that robin! Isn't he a dear? It's the first one I have seen this spring! Isn't he a beauty? Oh, this spring! Isn't he a beauty? On, see those pale pink flowers! I wonder what they are! Don't they look lovely in the green grass? See the different shades of green in that little valley and isn't that little brook lovely winding around in the generals of the French army during valley? There's not a cloud in the the great War: sky and how bright the sunshine is! Isn't it beautiful filtering down among the trees? See that little bunny running across the road-the

Now that was chatter pure and the car nearly two hours with those young women sitting near me and of an unbounded confidence, the they "ran on" like that all of the natural fruit of their deep rooted way, but I did not tire of it in the religion. least. It was good talk. It revealed keen interest in the beautiful things of life. Not a word of gossip, not a word of anything that was unkind or uncharitable or sharply critical fell from their lips. It was a the birds in which they were so

interested .- True Voice. TALKS ABOUT SISTER TERESA

The little Teresa, unlike most as to what you are going to drive for and to let nothing stand in the way of its ultimate accomplishment."

Mr. Schwab gave the young men the benefit of his own experience in the following six rules for success:

First, unimpeachable integrity, this is the very foundation. With this as a starting point the rest will be relatively easy.

girls, did not care to play with dells, but the flat of gather flowers in the flowers i

Be loyal to the people with whom you are associated. Give credit always where credit is due, and remember always that it will attract credit to you to give credit to some one else. Make your employer has the sites of bread and jam that her sisters had packed in her lunch basket. One day as she was going home, Teresa met a poor old man on crutches, and running up to him she offered kim a penny. He refused it of the large of the lar that you are with him always, that you are proud to be with his department in his company.

Third a liberal of the company.

was hurt. "Perhaps he would like my cake," Teresa thought, but she was afraid to offer it. Then was afraid to offer it. Then came another thought: "This thought consoled me immediately," she tells us, "and I said to myself: 'I will "So Mangin, who on returning" pray for my poor old man on the day of my First Communion.' I was

Teresa is as honest in telling of you when you have made friends instead of enemies. Whatever your misfortunes in life, boys, just laugh.

Fifth, concentrate. Learn to concentrate and think upon the problem wished to honor Our Lady in some to take command of the Africa Came to his Bishop for a blessing narrating her good deads. For instance, in the month of May she wished to honor Our Lady in some evening of July 15, 1918, when he special way, and as she was not had so magnificently broken the last allowed to attend May devotions in German offensive and in a few hours church, she persuaded her nurse to pray with her before a little altar that she arranged according to her own ideas. Everything on the altar was small—candlesticks, vases, and everything else; two wax tapers lit it up, but on great occasions Terssa was allowed to have some bits of real candle. One evening she said to the nurse: "Please, Victoire, say the Memorare; I am going to light the candles." Victoire only laughed and Teresa flew into a rage, even stamping her foot, and shouting: "Victoire, you naughty girl!" And then Victoire showed the child two pieces of real candle that she had saved for

Shortly after this incident Teresa made her first confession, and her she stopped and took the newly "What are you looking at, Teresa, dear?" asked Pauline. "I am seeing what a blessed rosary looks like," answered Teresa. Her sisters ex-plained the mysteries to her, and she loved to think about them. It was also a joy to walk in the procession of the Blessed Sacrament,

and strew flowers in God's path." On Sunday the whole family went to Holy Mass, and at the sermon Mr. Martin, leading Teresa, would come down from the pew to seats where they could hear better, for both father and child listened attentively to every word! A sermon on the Passion of Our Lord was the first Teresa heard, understandingly. She was then five and a half "and after that time I was able to understand

ing of your holy patroness." In the evening the children had a their father listened, with the baby Do you who may read this want to become good talkers? If you do, there is a fairly good recipe for the good talker for you. One day could be considered to bed. "Will the

#### FRENCH GENERALS PUT FAITH IN GOD ALONE

BISHOP ADDUCES REMARKABLE EVIDENCE OF GREAT CATHOLIC COMMANDERS' RELIGIOUS TRUST

By N. C. W. C. News Service

Paris, May 17.—Bishop Tissier, of Chalons, in the sermon preached recently at the laying of the corner stone of the Victory Monument at Lourdes, paid the following tribute to the faith of the soldiers and

the great War:
"I cannot recall without peignant emetion the hymns of gratitude our soldiers offered in the crowded churches of the front each time victory smiled on their flag. will get them,' I used to say to them ; simple, but to my mind it was a very and they answered: 'If it se please agreeable kind of chatter. I was on God.' And in face of their super-

FOCH GAVE GLORY TO GOD

" Marshal Foch, the future generalissime, on the night of the first Marne victory, had to fall on the sacred words of the Psalmist to ex kind of chattering that was no more disagreeable than the chattering of my words of congratulation on his my words of congratulation on his triumphant entry to Chalons, he replied, raising to heaven his eyes shining with joy and hope: nobis, Domine, non nobis, sed nomini tuo da gloriam.' And that was the discreet authem of the great hymn

Second, loyalty. As a rule I find that the university men are loyal. Be loyal to the people with whom you are associated. Give credit always where credit is due, and remember always that it will attreat a poor old man on member always that it will attreat a poor old man on the people with whom the sisters had packed in her lunch basket. One day as she was going always where credit is due, and remember always that it will attreat the profiteer will come "So Castelney who on the content of the profiteer will come that the battle over, fell again on their knees to thank God for it.

INSTRUMENTS IN GOD'S HANDS the profiteer will come "So Castelney who on the content of the profiteer will come the profiteer will be profiteed to the profiteer will come the profiteer will be profiteed to the profi

sent to a night adoration all the officers of his staff who were not on duty, and all officers and soldiers

victorious from Douaumont in September, 1916, entered the church Fourth, make friends. Enemies don't pay. You will be surprised at later I faithfully kept my resoluand Fayolle, who on his way to Italy to take command of the Allied forces

> evening of July 15, 1918, when he restored the French fortune, wrote to me: 'We have won the first p may God help us to win the rest.' 'We have won the first pass;

"I now understand, when I recall the faith of our great leaders, the promise made to me one day by another general, who emulates their faith and their courage: 'Bishop, when we have won the victory, shall write the mystical history of the War.'

#### LET US LIVE

Life is hard at its best, but of late it has been rendered almost unbear-Teress. The child was so sprry and it has been rendered almost unbear-ashamed that she cried bitterly and able by a particularly odious set of promised Our Lady that never again men known as profiteers. Unmindful would she act so badly. both of justice and mercy, they have seized the necessities of life and turned them to their own advantage confessor talked to her beautifully about devotion to the Mother of God, and the little girl promised to redouble her love of Our Lady. Teresa asked the priest to bless her fairly clamoring for relief. That rosary, and she says: "I came out of there is no exaggeration in their the confessional more joyful and angry protests is clear from the fact light-hearted than I had ever felt that since armistics day, November before." It was evening, and as 11, 1918, the increase in the price of soon as Teresa got to a street lamp clothing almost equaled the total increase of the whole four years of blessed rosary out of her pocket. the War. And other costs fall little short of this scandalous record, as is apparent from the following table based on the report of the National Industrial Conference Board:

THURSDAY OUT	LULUMO	-		
	Increase		Increase	
	July,	1914	July,	1914
	to		to	
	Nov.,	1918	Mar.,	
Food		83%		100%
Shelter		20%		49%
Clothing		93%		177%
Fuel, light an	d heat	40%		49%
Sundries		55%		83%
All items				94.8%

man's struggle, a disgraceful indict-ment of rich men who love gain so much that they are willing to sacrifice even the peace of the country to and appreciate all instructions," she coffers filled up and pressed down. writes. If St. Teresa was mentioned, Thus, for instance, in 1919, the Amer-Mr. Martin would whisper: "Listen attentively, little Queen, he is speak- of \$31,754,426 as against \$8,024,436 in of \$31,754,426 as against \$8,024,436 in and though the company charged its dividends on preferred quiet game, then one of them read aloud from a devotional book, and net profits, for 1919, were yet \$15,-513,415. And the clerk, the laboring

him his lot.-America.

THE EX SERVICE MAN

Giuseppe Baldi's home from War An' he can't work een streets no

Like w'at he use' to do bayfore. He sure ses joost wan lucky guy Eh? W'at ees dat? You aska why? Wel, here's come Baldi for reply:

I com back home weeth wan good I no can deeg, I weel no beg, An' so I theenk; 'I must be yegg, Or som' sooch kinda hard-boil egg.'

But no! bere's come an Irishman Dat's say to me : I speak for Meester Mulligan, Ap, eef you takin' up ees plan, You gon' be fina 'Merican.' I laugh; but den he 'splain to me: Vocation School of K. of C. Wat's dat?' I say; an' he say

I don'ta soposa you are so domb But dat you know da "Knights Co-

lomb' ?' 'Ah, yes,' I tal heem, 'now I see, You gon 'try maka Pope of me, But dat'sa som'theeng I wen't be!' 'Eh? No?' he say, 'dat's blama

But I gon' grab you joosta same An' geeve you chance for make name:

I gonna put you sen dees school An', set you ain't plain damma fool, I bat by time dat we are through We gon' mak' som'theeng outa you. Ent ees too bad you won't be Pope, But steell, I gotta 'nother hope :

I gona start you on da way So dat you weel, som' fina day, That Be good enough for candidate For President Unita State'!

Ess votes enough to mak' you dat! "Hooray! I meava see bayfore Sooch goodnees com' from anny

Wan leg from an Italian An' he's a fina 'Merican!" -T. A. DALY

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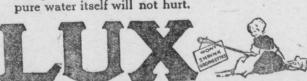
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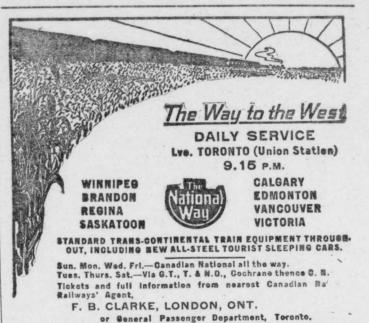
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#### THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

OF GREGORIAN CHANT

By Amy Graham The International Congress of Gregorian chant, held June 1-3 in Saint Patrick's Cathedral, New York, for the first time in America, was notable as bringing to our shores the greatest living authority on the liturgical chant, Dom Andre Mocquereau, of Quarr Abbey, Isle of Wight. Dom Mocquereau, who is now seventy two, was with the usmost difficulty perwas with the utmest difficulty per unaded to leave his monastery and the proper conception of music training according to these ideals. This take the jeurney to the new world. is being brought to our doors now by is being brought to our doors now by suaded to leave his the new world. In according to the jeurney to the new world. For over forty years, this humble monk has devoted himself to the research necessary for the restoration of the Reman chant, and his work, "Paleagraph Musicale," is an imper-little groups are now found at Province. The tagging Archbishop Hayes of New York, was the celebrant for the solemn Pontifical Mass, Votive Mass of the Holy Ghost, that opened the congress. Besides seminarians from St. Berand music for the entire congress.

Joseph Bennet, eminent French organist, was at the grand organ. Mr. Bennet's solos during the three days of the congress, were models of what such music should be. With few exceptions, all were founded on liturgical chant or themes, and were a magnificent contribution to the different sessions. It is significant that no more zealous, ardent and devoted worker for cause of libergical chant exists than this same Mr. Bonnet, one of the masters of his instrument, and yet there are those who say Gregosian music has no interest for the modern musician.

Dom Mecquereau, in his simple Benedictine habit, was an impressive figure as he ascended the pulpit to direct the vast choir of seminarians and children. To him, this new world tribute to truths he has devoted his life to, must have meant incredibly more than any personal honor could have done. The Salesmes motto, "Res non verba"—facts not words, was given tangible expression to when such stupendous results as seen in the congress came forward

simply but convincingly day by day. The directing of the famous Gregorian authority was of quite another style than the customary conductor. The first essential of a trained musician is that he enters the realm of Gregorian with none of the restrictions of modern musical rhythm. The rhythm of the chant is free and untrammeled to a degree that is unknown country to the usual barred measure rhythm. Dom Mocquereau used hands and arms in movements now circular, now spiral, larger as the climax of the phrase was reached, and becoming smaller, and softer, with the down-like flutter of a snowflake to rise and fall again with the ebb and flow of the inner rhythm growing out the chant. Withal is such shading of voice, such contrast of quality that the speech-like naturalness of the chanting becomes

incredibly moving and real.

It is said this style of directing is applied as a means of learning the true feeling for chant rhythm in Quarr Abbey, the home of the Solesmes monks in the Isle of Wight. since their exile from France. Each one engaged in studying a melody is shown how to direct in this manner, and during the singing of a chant the movements are continued by the whole class, the teacher himself using no movement, but keeping keen watch on all students. Through this style of study is induced the smoothness, unbroken character and spon. the Board of Directors, but it is taneous flow that are typical of true evident that so good a showing could

the singing on the second day of the Requiem Mass for those who died in the War. The proper of the staff of the Institution. the War. The proper of the Mass was sung by the seminarians from St. Joseph's, Dunwoodie, while the ordinary and sequence was sung by the congregation, consisting of other seminarians, religious orders, colleges and schools. The fine voice quality, beautiful intoning of the Dunwoodie seminarians made a very deep impression, and their singing of the Dies Irae would alone make the occasion unforgetable for those who were present. The congress closed with the solemn Pontifical Mass, procession and benediction for the feast of Corpus Christi.

Afternoon and evening session were held when lectures, demonstra-tions, exhibitions and discussions took place in Cathedral hall on Madison ave. As two main objects of the congress were to show, by precept and example of Dom Mocquereau and Dom Gatard, the work of the Solesmes school in the restoration of the chant, through an integral return to antiquity, and also the revival of congregational singing, it is of interest to know that in the opinion of an authority on education, Dr. T. E. Shields of Washington, D. C., the

importance of realization that the liturgy was most effectively, quickly and beautifully taught through music. In the controlling and emphision

If there is time for nothing else, there must be time for music. It is a force and means of supreme mag-nitude.

How many practical results be obtained in this desired aim? First by correct elementary training in schools, in good tone, right use of voice and guidance in the true rendition of chant singing. The music system of Mrs. Justine B. Ward, resommended by the Cathelic University authorities has in view the versity authorities, has in view the aim to introduce work in Gregorian chant in the course of regular school music lessons. Everything depends dence college, where Rev. Vincent Clement Denovan, O. P., is teaching

and at Dunwoodie seminary.

Accompaniments to the chants will also be a necessity, and it is rumored that Joseph Bennet will take charge nard's, Rechester, and over 500 of this most important work, which sisters, the opening day was notable for the choir of 3,500 children from in true etyle. Dom Mocquereau and in true style. Dom Mocquereau and Dom Gatard return on June 27 to forty seven New Yerk parochial om Gatard return on June 27 to schools. The children oscupied the center and two side aisles of the eminent scholars and musicians will big cathedral and each one carried unquestionably prove to have been the small brown chant book issued by an enormous stimulus to the cause Fischer Bros., containing the words of Gregorian chant in this country, and music for the entire congress. The Papal Benediction was given to

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The shareholders have reason to be more than satisfied with the year's operations. Their net profits were at the rate of about 20.48% on stock, or 10.64% on the total combined investment in capital and Rest Fund. This enabled the directors to increase the distribution to the shareholders by adding a bonus of 1% to the regular dividend of 12% while, at the same time, they were able to write off \$100,000 from Premises account and to appropriate \$700,000 to the Rest Fund, the balance of profits

carried forward being \$260,774. The year's remarkable progress satisfactory not only to the share holders but to Sir H. Montagu Allan the President, and Mr. D. C. Macarow the General Manager, as well as to the Board of Directors, but it is

#### IN MEMORIAM

In loving remembrance of Gunner John Lawrence Cleary, 1st Canadian Heany Battery, who died in the City of Lendon Military Hospital, London, England, June 9th, 1918, from the effects of gas poisoning. May his soul rest in peace.—FATHER AND

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E. Snields of Washington, D. C., the entire hope for true fulfilling of the mission of the congress, lies in the work with children. In his address, "The Liturgy in the Education of Children and Child

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