JUDGE NOT

Judge not; the workings of his brain And of his heart thou canst not see Vhat looks to thy dim eyes a stain, In God's pure light may only be A scar, brought from some well won

Where thou wouldst only faint and

The look, the air, that frets thy sight, May be a token, that below The soul has closed in deadly fight With some infernal flery foe Whose glance would scorch thy smil-

ing grace, And cast thee shuddering on thy face!

The fall thou darest to despise Maybe the angel's slackened hand Has suffered it, that he may rise And take a firmer, surer stand : Or, trusting less to earthly things, May henceforth learn to use his wings.

And judge none lost : but wait and

With hopeful pity, not disdain; The depth of the abyss may be The measure of the height of pain And love and glory that may raise This soul to God in after days! -ADBLAIDE ANNE PROCTER

THE CAUSES OF IRISH DISSENT

Historical and political alignment in telling the stery of Ireland has been, and perhaps for a time will increasingly be, the way of certain English statesmen and scholars. England has found it expedient and necessary to educate Ireland and the rest of the world that way. And this not only in past centuries, but even in our own days of enlightenment and freedom. Up to 1912—and we may be sure it has not changed since —the teaching of Ireland's history in her intermediate schools was a travesty. Americans were more recently regaled with the same stuff when, during the War, English ink was discarned in the print of anti-Irish propaganda. And no commoner cant is whined than that of the "unruly Irisk," the "bickering, quarreling" people forever necessitating English intervention for the preservation of order. That charge has become the fifth gospel of gullible neophytes who accept the statement truth, or the causes or circumstances or modifications adjoined to it. To and costly retention of Ireland, he them it seems, as England wishes, declared : the justification of British occupation and oppression.

Yet Sir John Davies, Attorney General of King James I., surely not partial to Ireland, said :

"The truth is, that in time of peace the Irish are more fearful to offend the law than the English or any nation whatsoever. There is no nation of people under the sun that doth love equal and indifferent justice better than the Irish, or will rest better satisfied with the execution thereof, although it be against them-selves, so that they have the protection and banefits of the law. when upon just cause they do desire it."

The Earl of Surrey in his day, and Father "Tom" Burke, O. P., in his, upheld the same thesis. In our own time men like Maurice Joy and William Maloney deny that the Irish are more dissenting than any other nation. Does it not seem strange, oo, that the Irish, who have been driven into exile, not only showed no spirit for broils," but upbuilt and ruled nations? Macaulay has noted

"Scattered all over Europe [in the eighteenth century] were to be found brave Irish generals, dexterous Irish diplomats, Irish counts, Irish barons. Irish Knights of St. Louis and St. Leopold, of the White Eagle and the Golden Fleece, who if they had remained in the house of bondage [Ireland] could not have been ensigns of it still but a spiritual Miserere at marching regiments or freemen of petty corporations.

To judge the Irish as unruly is to a half truth appear the whole -and then it is error. It is to forget the many intrinsic reasons that had more to do with Irish disorder than any inherent quality of the race. In early Ireland frequent invasions, in later Ireland British intrigue, were the occasions of disorder—unsought by the Gaels themselves. "In these by the Gaels themselves. "In these contests among the Irish," writes D'Alton, "the English were always ready to take sides, their object being the contests among the Irish," writes trust in that deliverance, was forecast by the Priest of Doneraile—perhaps unwittingly: "Be of good cheer; to weaken and ultimately to destroy Irish regarded the newcomers as plunderers of their property; the English looked upon the Irish as of heavens with Alleluia! and, oh, dear an inferior race," and plundered and me, all Ireland would ring with profaned their churches. King John Alleluia! from sea to sea, and from profaned their churches. King John Alleluia! from sea to sea, and from had to come over in the thirteenth cliff to cliff; but alas! it is as yet century and quell the quarrels of the was as bad as that of the Irish at one has yet arisen to answer the their worst." Moreover in 1520 the mournful question: 'Who will roll Earl of Surrey was sent to Ireland. back for us the stone at the mouth

Englishmen were." And Surrey's wowed policy when his sword failed to conquer Ireland was to set chief tain against chieftain and to per-petuate animosity. Father Burke in his "Reply to Froude" declared that the cause of all the disorder at this was the strange and inconperiod gruous legislation of England for 400 years previous"; and secondly, "the presence of the Anglo-Norman lords in Ireland" anxious to perpetuate strife, lest they be bound to pay their

duties to a feudal king. From that time on, religious differences, English contempt and stupidity—noted in 1825 by Sydney Smith-armies of occupation, deva-tation, the Ulster Plantations, th wasting of Munster, "to hell or Con-naught," taxation, penal laws, coer-cion bills, famine, failure of Britain to legislate beneficently, except when compelled to do so, gag rule and martial law, prisons, deportation, bribery and treachery; suppression of Ire-land's religion, language, education, games, etc., absenteeism, evictions, slavery and shifting politics and broken faith, greed for land and gold: these are facts of Irish history, causes adequate to provoke a hundred revolts, causes not intrinsic surely to any natural Irish love of disorder. The marvel of it all is that there have been so few Whiteboys and Rapparees, so few Fenian, Young Ireland and Sinn Fein societies. Indeed after 600 years of English compulsion and law it was a sad mmentary on British Government the Irish were still in the eighteenth century—to say nething of the twentieth—unreduced and undisciplined. If the Irish are incompetent to rule themselves the English have had ample time to prove their ability to rule Ireland decently.

There are even deeper causes behind all this. Remembering Petrie's wonderful efforts begun in 1833, in producing vast and reliable material for Irish research and history, and recalling the Government's inter-ference with the work, Alice Stopford Green's remark is very significant "English rulers dreaded the knowledge of the Irish more than they dreaded their ignorance." And a second ulterior source is contained in Maurice Joy's words: "I think it is because law and order have never been in Ireland, as they have been elsewhere, the handmaidens of a fuller and more secure life. They have been the instruments of repression and punishment." The most fundamental cause is betrayed by the words addressed by Richard Cox without any investigation into its to their Majesties William and Mary truth, or the causes or circumstances in 1689. Speaking of the difficult

"But no cost can be too great where the Prize is of such value; and whoever considers the situation, Ports Plenty and other Advantages of Ireland will confess that it must be re-tained at what rate soever, because if it should come into an Enemy's Hands England would find it imp ble to flourish; and perhaps difficult to subsist without it."

That warning England's sapient rulers have not forgetten.

Such considerations shed a softer light on the Irishman's conduct. So too do other aspects of his nature, other circumstances of his life. Thus it was that when Froude defined an Irishman as "a chronic rebel," Horace Greeley remarked: "A rebel is a man with sense enough to know when he is oppressed." Judge fur-ther of the Irish by this: Ireland has other lands. But her invasion was one of teachers, statesmen, scholars and missionaries, an invasion of peace, not of disorder, a characteristically Irish invasion. never oppressed the weak," sang O'Reilly. On the contrary, to quote

Canon Sheehan:

"The sad Miscrere that crept around the Irish coast when Irish John A. Ryan, D. D., in the August Catholic exiles were departing, has long since burst forth into a glorious Te that is echoed from New York to Melbourne, from Westminster to the distribution. We are assured that City of the Golden Gate: but why is sufficient goods are produced to pro-

home spirit of an untrammeled Ireland, a the product were more equitably spirit she will soon prove to the distributed. This is a great exaggerworld even "at home." For the long night of her anguish let us hope is ending and the dawn is at hand, for

"Erin, O Erin, tho' long in the shade, Thy star will shine out when the proudest shall fade."

o weaken and ultimately to destroy there is an angel watching over Ire-oth combatants." And again: "The land"; and earlier, he wrote on an

and quell the quarrels of the only a feeble prelude, for her resur-colonists whose "conduct rection day has not dawned; and no

OVERSEAS OFFICERS

APPRECIATE WAR WORK OF CATHOLIC ARMY HUTS

Our Orange friends who have been duped by slanderous statements may find the following letters more inter-

Headquarters of Overseas Military Forces of Canada, Argyll House, 246 Regent St., London, W. I.

2nd July, 1919. To the Secretary Treasurer, Catholic Army Hute, Oxford Circui

245 Oxford St., W. I. Sir :- As the Canadian Forces will have all left England in the near future, I wish to take this opportun ity of thanking you, on behalf of all the members of the Canadian Forces, for the hospitality and help that they have received as a result of the efforts of the Catholic Army Huts in this direction

These Huts have done a great work in London and throughout the United Kingdom in affording homes and comforts to our members and have played no small part in helping to maintain the smart soldierly appearance of our men while on leave, etc., and great praise is due to the Catholic Army Huts for the very efficient manner in which they have been conducted. Many of our mem. bers will carry back with them to Canada very pleasant memories of the hospitality and welcome received. Again thanking you, I remain.

Yours sincerely, (SGD.) R. E. W. TURNER, Lieut. General, -Chief of General Staff, O. M. F. of Canada

Headquarters, Canadian Troops, Seaford, Sussex 26th June, 1919.

Miss B. Lucas Shadwell. Catholic Army Huts, South Camp, Seaford.

Dear Miss Shadwell .- I am given to understand that you are closing the Catholic Army Hut at an early date

That being the case I wish on be half of the many Canadian Soldiers who have been in the Seaford Area Camp, to express to you our appre ciation of the splendid work you and your helpers in your hut

have done. It is impossible to measure the result of your work. Our men were away from their homes and lived under conditions and surroundings so foreign to our ideas of home life but the efforts of you and your assistants have been such as to make these conditions and surroundings as pleasant as possible, and assure you that many homes in Canada will thank you for your kindness

to their sons. Permit me also to thank you very incerely for the important part you have taken in these trying hours of demobilization, in helping to keep the men comfortable and contented.

With every good wish for the future and with the hope that the time has passed for ever, for the occasion to have you and your assistants to devote themselves to war work, but that hereafter it will be been invaded and in turn invaded for the benign benefit of a worthy

Sincerely, (Sgd.) J. G. RATTRAY, Col. G. O. C.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN A

The social question, we are frequently told, is mainly a question of vide all persons with such satisfactory conditions of living that indus Such is the power and the true trial unrest would disappear if only ation. According to the estimates of Professor King, in his "The Wealth and Income of the People of the United States," an equal division of the national income in 1910 would have given each family only \$1,494 and each individual only \$332. That would not have been affluence. need a better distribution, indeed. but we also need a larger production. If the responsible agencies of society fail to ensure this larger product, and neglect to provide millions of and neglect to provide persons with that kind of training which will enable them to earn a decent living, these social agencies will fail in one of their primary functions. There is not a single argument on behalf of general elementary education which does not apply with substantially equal force in favor of vocational education.

The great majority of children require specific training for their voca-tions or occupations, as well as gen-

side the school. Therefore, it must interested that he gave the proposed be provided in the school, and the visit his fullest approval and perduty of making such provision falls upon society and the State. Vocable with the school of the sch duty of making such provision falls upon society and the State. Voca-tional training in the schools is tional training in the schools is necessary both for the common wel-fare and for the special welfare of that large section of the community that must obtain its livelihood from industrial pursuits. But the trainesting and edifying than the 12th of July sermons of lying minis. ters who consider it a virtue to bear false witness against their Catholic neighbors.—Ed. C. R. schools, nor deprived of that amount of general education which should be available for all the elements of the population. The problems of methods and of ways and means are, indeed, difficult, but they must some-how be solved because an adequate system of industrial training will, in the long run, pay for itself in the increased national product. Finally, our Catholic schools must be ad usted to the requirements of voca tional education, so that no Catholic will be industrially handicapped merely because he attends a Catho-

VATICAN CHOIR WILL TOUR AMERICA

After many attempts during the last fifty years on the part of America to bring to this country the re-marbable choir from the Vatican at Rome and the Roman Basilicas, Pope Benedict XV. has finally given his consent to allow seventy of the best of these singers to leave Italy and tour this country and Canada. This announcement was made vester day by Theodore Mitchell offices in the Longacre Building. Broadway and Forty-second Street, through whose insistent requests the visit will be made. He said vesterday that a tour of the large cities in this country would be begun immediately after Labor Day, when concert would be given probably at the Metropolitian Opera House and that the men would not return to Rome for three to four months

thereafter. This is the successful termination of a long effort to secure this body of singers from the Pontifical School of Higher Sacred Music in Rome for American visit," Mr. Mitchell d. "The final arrangements were completed by James Slevin of this who has been abroad for the last six months. The American tour will be under the direction of Mr. Slevin, with the following associates; J. B. Muller, H. H. Bizallion, Carl Reid, Howard Schnebbe, an Charles W. Jones, all of New York."

"The tour will be formally opened with a concert in this city immediately after Labor Day, and will be continued for a limited number of concerts, which are now being booked in the leading cities of the

"It is the first time in more than 1,600 years of the existence of the choirs of the Reman Baslicas and the Vatican that permission was granted for the choir to be heard in public outside of their home environ In granting us our request, the Pope let it be understood that he wanted the men to tour the country as a musical organization to show the music loving public of America how markable their voices really are. There will be seventy voices in all comprising notable singers selected from the best-known members of the choirs of the Sistine Chanal, St. Peter's Basilica, St. John Lateran, which is the Papal Church, and the Pontifical School of Higher Sacred Music

The concerts will be under the personal direction of the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Maestro Raffaelo Castimiro Casimiri, Canon of St. John Lateran, Director of the Pontifical Lateran Chapel and Head Master and Director of Composition in the Schole Can The students of this school whose voices are so perfect that they are declared graduated are permitted then to join the choir of the Bas-

ilicas. "The members of the choirs have trained from boyhood to sing certain tones, and since all are so remarkable those who have heard them assert that they sound just like a symphony orchestra. Since their tones are so clear no instrument of any kind is used to accompany them. The greatest of composeors, Mozart, Mendellsohn, Beethoven and Wagner have all gone in ecstacies after hear-

ing them sing.
"Private advices received yester-day conveyed the additional information that on July 10 in Rome a special concert was given at the School of Sacred Music before a distinguished gathering, including Pope Benedict XV., five Cardinale, the American Ambassador, numerous Bishops, Prelates, and the Papal Court, in which one of the concerts arranged by Mgr. Casimiri for American hearing was given in full.

The programme consisted of the works of Palestrina, Vittorio, and Marenzio, making thirty-six numbers and selected solos which were received with such remarks of enthus-

the year 390 A.D., and was fostered by Gregory the Great in the sixth Since its establishment it century. had never held a concert without the presence of the Pope.

TITLES ARE SOLD IN ENGLAND

CONSERVATIVE M. P. OFFERS TO PROVE CHARGES

London, July 1, (Correspondence of The associated Press.)—The tender spot in British political life today is the dispensing of titles. These are awarded, of course, by the King, but on the nomination of the Prime Bishon Minister, and the criticism of reformers is that titles have been given for a long time and various Prime Ministers for purely party services, and practically bought by contributions to party funds.

The House of Lords has a peculiar interest in this matter because the old noble families are jealous of hav-ing their caste lowered by the addition of the newly rich and the purely rich to the orders of nobility.

The question was thrashed out last year, and there was a general understanding that hereafter when honors were announced the reason for their bestowal should be pub-lished. This has been done in form, it is alleged, but not in substance, because several much criticised honors in the last list were described "for public services' might mean almost anything.

The new National Party, which has a few members in the House of Commons, has taken up the question. The Chairman, General Henry Page Croft, Conservative member of Parliament, has written to the news papers proposing to prove before any judicial committee that since 1910 one member of Parliament has rejected an offer of a title in return for a cash payment to party funds, and that the father of a member of the House of Commons received an offer of a baronetcy for £25,000.

He charges also that a member of

Parliament who was created a peer after the beginning of the War subscribed soon afterward a very large sum of money to a newspaper that supports the Premier.

He mentions also instances in which be says titles were granted to a politician of so notorious a chareter as to be regarded as unfit to be a candidate for Parliament, to an other politician regarded as unscrup-ulous, and to a third man "previously involved in a notorious social candal.

General Page Croft offers to prove all his charges

BY WHOSE AUTHORITY? ples of our faith?

The Protestant Episcopal Bishor of Delaware, the Right Reverend F. T. Kinsman, has withdrawn from the ministry in his church. He makes it clear in his letter of resignation to Bishop Tuttle, the presiding Bishop of the Protestant Epicopal Bishop of the Protestant Epicopal His Holiness said the first of Decem-Church in the United States, that he ber, 1918, in his encyclical about the does not resign because he has ceased to hold the belisfs of orthodoxy but because the Episcopalian Church has become too lax in the doctrine and discipline.

general causes of difficulty for me have been tolerance of denials of the faith seeming to indicate failure to defend the church's doctrine; tolerance of imperfect views of the failure rightly to use them: a theory of orders, which seeems to nullify While we commend Bishop Kins-

nan's courage and are quite ready to acknowledge his sincerity, if he be logical he must admit that the Episcopalian Church is a more orthodox Protestant than he. The Bishop asks his church to clearly and authoritatively define her teaching on the Sacraments. He finds fault with the tolerance of denials of the faith, of imperfect views of the Sacraments and a theory of Orders which seems to nullify them. He says that "the Episcopal Church is non-committal. with the consequence that its official teachers are habitually vague in imately or actually Zwinglian." Bishop surely realizes that the whole fabric of Protestantism is built on private interpretation of the Holy Seriptures. If each individual member of the Episcopalian Church

Marcos the boundaries of nations out-of-date sentiments of the small He was one of her bitterest enemies. Yet of two chieftsins—McCatthys both—he wrote to Henry VIII.:

"They are two wise men, and more comformable to order than most of the sepulcher? For it is very great!"

Quality of the sepulcher? For it is very to sepulcher? For it is very t

right to have any view of the Sacraments, even though in the opinion of Bishop Kinsman their view be most and Mr. Slevin."

The Vatican choir was established by Pope Sylvester the First about the year 390 A. D., and was stable to the principle of the right of private interpretation. private interpretation. The mother church of American Episcopalianism has of course the British Parliament to settle its theological differences

It has the fine distinction of being by law established." The Epizcopalian Church in the United States cannot fall back on a law passed by the House of Commons to determine whether or not "the creed is worth defending," whether or not "the sacraments are divine mysteries," whether or not "holy orders is a sacrament." The Bishop believes that the Church should give an emphatic yes. The Church has no authority to give an emphatic opinion because the individual has full authority to get his opinion from of Pope Leo celebrated for the ele-

Bishop Kinsman would be a good Protestant except for one fault—he is a little logical. The press finds Bishop Kinsman's resignation on a parallel to the withdrawal from the Church of England of John Henry Newman. If Bishop Kinsman be as ogical as John Henry and we pray to God that he will be, he will follow further in the steps of the great English Cardinal.-Catholic Sun.

HOPE OF WORLD

RECONCILIATION IN CHRIST

CATHOLICS OF GERMANY APPEAL FOR FRATERNAL CHARITY

The following appeal from the avarian Catholic Press League rejuesting peace and Christian charity among Catholics especially, is addressed to their fellow Catholics

throughout the world: To the Catholics of the whole world we today send these fraternal greetings of our creed. For five years the waves of hate have rolled over the nations; the dark powers of arrogant force and unclothed egotism have triumphed. The ties which bound us together have been torn asunder; the fact that we are brothers in one faith and sons of one Father has often been forgotten.

The old world has disappeared Standing on the threshold of a new age, we wish to present the brother y hand to our co-religionists of the hole world and ask them to forget everything that has passed and help establish the new world in the Cath-olic spirit, in the spirit of peace, of

reconciliation, of love.

Would we remain behind now, when all are becoming united and are calling for international union? Now, when free-thinkers, Socialists, Protestants and Old-Catholics are uniting, would we now, whom the most intimate feeling binds together, remain scattered in Christless blindness and denial of the first princi-

HEED THE POPE OF PEACE

In 1916 and 1917 we were laboring for peace and leve, but in the clamor of national passions the call was lost unheard. Our Peace-Pope Benedict XV. showed us the way. Let us at least hear his call today! Read what approaching peace congress:

Because, owing to the decisions,

the happiness of all mankind is bound in the most intimate terms, the Catholics have as a most sacred In his letter Bishop Kinsman says:

"Is the creed worth defending? Are the Sacraments divine mysteries? Is Holy Orders a Sacrament? I lies, in order that the coming control of the passe congress. We must remind this necessity to all Catholis, in order that the coming control of the passe congress. believe that the only answer the gress may result in the immeasurable church should make to all these heavenly gift of true peace, founded questions is a prompt and emphatic on the principles of justice. We, yes, yet I have come to feel that our communion, by its non-committal Jesus Christ, the King of Peace, we attitude virtually answers no. The will use our whole influence that the ligious orders in Washington during decisions which will bring to the the influenza epidemic. They saved, world constant quiet, order and said he, hundreds of lives, and says harmony, may be accepted and faithfully fulfilled, willingly, by Catholics tioning obedience to orders, and their everywhere.'

Catholics! The voice of the representative of Christ! May it no longer | tional value." be the voice of "one crying in the wilderness." Teach love and reconciliation wherever and whenever you can, by word or pen, in your perrelations, by conventions, leagues and congresses.

The future is dark for us. Christ is the only present saviour of the nations. Show us a new victorious program. It cannot be other than Christ yesterday, today and forever! Christ as the saviour of the present with all its miseries!

Christ as the proclaimer of the joyful news of popular accord, of class reconciliation, of substantial help, of a moral force renewing everything by His spirit! Christ as their utterances and that the beliefs of many of its members are approxprox. the World War was so terribly con-The demned! Christ as the conqueror of feelings were expressed in Catholic

CATHOLIC NOTES

The interior of the original San Fernando Church in San Antonio, Tex., built in 1784, now forms the Antonio.

The attorney general of Indiana has ruled that it is illegal for Catho-lic nuns to teach in the Public schools of that State while wearing their religious habits. Twenty-five counties will be affected.

The latest statistics of the National Census Bureau, for the United States are said to show 1,050 marriages and 112 divorces to each 100,000 of the population; in other words, divorce to every nine marriages.

The death of Mgr. Tarozzi, execretary for Latin letters to Leo XIII., removes one of those skilled Latinists who made the pontificate gance of language in which his bulls were given to the world.

The image of the Crucified Saviour has been solemnly placed in the court of the grand jury in Curityba (Brazil). This city has thus followed the noble example of San Paulo, which on a memorable occasion, in Newman, midst of a concourse of 30,000 persons, enthroned the Crucifix to pre-

side in all courts of justice. It was in 1876 that Cardinal Gibbons wrote his wonderful book, "The Faith of Our Fathers." Like the famous "Imitation" of the saintly Thomas a Kempis, it has been said that it has been either directly or indirectly the instrument of as many conversions as it contains letters.

London, July 30.—King George re-ceived Marshal Foch today at Buckingham Palace and conferred upon him the rank of field marshal of the British army. Marshal Foch later was escorted to the Guildhall, where he was given the freedom of the city and presented with a sword of honor. The lord mayor of London entertained the Allied commander-in-chief

at luncheon in the Mansion House. Two new chairs have been founded at the Gregorian University, Rome. One of these is for ascetic theology, with a view to giving both the regular and secular clergy a cours in this branch of learning so useful to those having the care of souls. The other is intended to give a higher ourse of religious instruction to cul-

tured laymen. Mother Kevin's name is a familiar one to Americans interested in Afri-can missions work. They will there-fore be pleased to learn that the Order of the British Empire has been bestowed upon her. Mother Kevin is a Franciscan nun and Superioress of St. Mary's convent at Nsambya, B. E. A., where the splendid work done by her in organizing a Catholic hospital

has made her famous. Dominican friars who went to Oxford University in the twelfth century and were expelled at the time of the Reformation have been invited to return, according to the Rev. Hugh Pope, superior of the English Dominicans. Father Pope made the statement in the course of a lecture here before the Catholic Converts' League, and said the Dominicans hope to build a house at Oxford.

In the singular and terrible nolasses-tank explosion in Boston, seven priests instantly hastened to the side of the dying and admin-istered the last Sacraments to them in the sticky mass and pinned under the ruins. In instances the priests had to wade knee deep in hot mol asses. The press praised the priests who so promptly answered the cal! They remained on the ground for several hours administering the Sacraments.

Dr. Rupert Blue, Surgeon General. U. S. A., in a letter to Cardinal Gibwillingness to render every assistmade their service of excep-

The Bishops of Holland have issued a personal letter denouncing socialistic doctrines regarding prop socialistic doctrines regarding prop-erty ownership, marriage, family authority and society, which dis-regard the eternal and immutable laws of God. "Socialism," says the pastoral, "is in conflict with the Catholic religion. It is therefore forbidden to Catholics to be members of, or to support, anarchist or socialistic associations, and the sacraments must be refused to any Cath olic so long as he remains an sherent of anarchism or socialism.

Rome, July 31.-The French and English parliaments have both discussed the question of diplomatic rebut powerful anti-clerical element of the Chamber, obstinately refused. Onthe other hand, the British government expressed its intention of cen tinuing its existing mission here.

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND

BY CHRISTINE FABER

CHAPTER XXVIII

The midwinter visitors had gone from Robinson's, and the early springtime, with its fresh green tragrance, had come. It was the season of the year which Mildred most enjoyed, and were it not for the persistent and constant company of Mrs. Phillips she would have been That little lady might quite happy. lmost have taken up her reside in The Castle, so many hours daily did she spend there. Her secret hope of meeting Thurston was disappointed; neither he nor Robinson were ever seen by any chance in the part of the house or the grounds to which Miss Burchill and her pupil chose to confine themselves.

One afternoon when all three were

returning from Professor Clarmont's Mrs. Phillips suggested that instead of entering the grounds by the narrow pedestrian path they always took, they should follow the carriage road, the high gate of which, contrary to the custom, stood open. Cora, too favored the proposition, and Mildred knowing they could swerve into a secluded spot before they reached the house should it become necessary, consented. The widow become semed animated by some spirit of playful mischief. No sooner had they crossed the boundary that separated the carriage way from the for the sake of showing a gentle main road than she sprang on the kindly example to her pupil, the paling of the gate, challenging Cora to the same feat. As there was no one in sight, Miss Burchill would not her pupil's vivacity, and the irl, catching the spirit of active pirth, jumped up beside Mrs. Philgirl, catching the spirit They swung to and fro for some minutes, laughing at the odd sport, and finally closed the gate. Then all three pursued their way, not one of them seeming to think that they ought, perhaps, to leave the gate as they found it, or not deeming it necessary to do so, as the lodge keeper would probably attend to it. Having proceeded a little dist rd the sound of swift, almost furious driving. A curve in the road hid the vehicle, and in an instant Mildred thought of the closed for the egress of this vehicle, driven at such a rapid rate that the driver might be unable to check his horse in time. With a hurried cry of "The to her companions she dashed back by the road they had c me. It was a vehicle furiously driven, the horse either having taken fright or having become unma abla through temper, and the driver being utterly unable, though strained every nerve, to check the animal. Mrs. Phillips and Cora fied with terrified screams to the side of the road, the former in her fright notrecognizing Thurstonin the driver, while Mildred, having reached the gate, swung it open, but too late to escape herself. The chicle dashed through, knocking her down and rendering her insensi-Thurston saw the accident, but was unable to stop his horse until parties in the road caught the mettle. ne beast; then he returned to find Mrs. Phillips and Cora bending over Mildred. The gate-keeper was also on the scene, spologizing for his absence at the time of the accident, but insisting that he had left the gate open while he went to perform a brief errand. Mrs. Phillips was in no hurry to tell how she had been the means of closing it, but Cora spoke ug, her eyes full of tears.

Yes, it was open, but Mrs. Phillips and I swung on it and shut it." All this time Garald did not notics his stepmother; indeed, he seemed utterly oblivious of her presence, giving his whole attention to the ous girl at his feet.

We must send to the house for a litter of some sort," he said, address ing himself to the gate keeper, who had brought water and vinegar and a sponge, all that he could think of in the way of restoratives.

Miss Burchill was recovering. She opened her eyes, and seeing who was above her she blushed violently. "You are better, Miss Burshill?"

"Much better," she answered, but the tone of her voice indicated weakness still, and sitting up, she continued the still and still and sitting up, she continued the still and s asked Gerald gently, but with such a

ness still, and sitting up, she con-tinued, "I think I can walk to the Her effort was futile, for as soon

as she attempted to stand she discovered that one foot was badly sprained

Gerald turned to Helen; it was his

first recognition of her:
"Will you be kind enough to go
to the house and summon help? They can bring one of the easy summer chairs; in that way we can

get our sufferer home."

Did he single her out for the errand in order to free himself of her presence? Mrs. Phillips felt it to be so, and, while she raged secretly, outwardly she responded by a most charming smile of assent and instantaneous departure on the errand.

The gate keeper brought a chair, and as Thurston assisted to place Mildred comfortably upon it, he said

regretfully. am the cause of your hurt, I am under an obligation to you. Were it not for you forethought in running to open the gate, my nock might have been in jeopardy. The horse is one which Mr. Robinson has recently bought; he was anxious for me to try him, but I had no idea he them in the parlor that evening. had so much mettle in him."

you I opened the gate," answered Mildred; "but since it is so, I am Mildred; "but since it is so, I am glad, for I owe you a deep obliga-tion. I feel it is through you I have

"Is it a pleasant one? Are you quite happy?" and Gerald looked for an instant into her eyes, and seemed to await quite eagerly her answer.

The home is a very pleasant one, she answered.
"But are you happy?" he persist-

ed. "Do you suffer from any intru-sion?" as if he divined why she did not answer his second question. I ought not to permit myself to suffer from anything," she answered, evasively, and with a smile; "since so pleasant a home has been given me, I should be content to sacrifice

my own feelings on many occasions."

There was no opportunity then for the reply he was about to make, for Mrs. Phillips arrival, followed by a couple of servants bearing a large easy-chair. Mildred was gently seated in it, and with Thurston on one side and Helen and Cora on the other, she was borne to the house. The aprain proved to be very tedious, confining its victim to her room for weeks, and affording a golden opportunity for Mrs. Phillips to take up her residence at The Castle under pretence of most affectionate concern for the young governess. She refused to leave her, and Mildred shut her teeth a little hard in her effort to back an indignant protest against the widow's persistent attentions. customed as she was to self-sacrifice

struggle, became less hard. Thurston and Robinson sent every day kind messages to Miss Burchill and frequently there was a choice bouquet, accompanied by the compliments of Gerald. How Mrs. Phillip heart beat as she saw those flowers and knew for whom they were; how blinding tears of rage and jealously filled her eyes as she caught their odor, and how she could have throttled Mildred, as she saw the young girl bend above them with a blush of

effort,

after the first desperate

The season for Mr. Robinson's ga summer party of friends had arrived, and the part of the house in which apartments were usually assigned them resounded with the work of Possibly it had been left open painters and upholsterers. On the very day on which they were expected, Thurston was surprised to receive a note from old friend Rodney.

"Don't be surprised," the note ran, "to see me up at your place this evening. Frank Hutchins, the same from whom I obtained the letter introducing you to Robinson, insists on my accompanying him and the rest of the party that go up to 'The Castle' every summer. He says old Robinson gives them all a capital time, and a carte-blanche to make any addition to the party they desire. Now as I have a great wish to see how you are looking, Gerald, after these two years, I shall avail myself of the invitation. And Frank tells me that your charming stepmother made one of Robinson's gay party last summer. Do you think the man would like to make her Mrs. Robinson? Miller says he can't understand Mrs. Phillips' mode of shutting herself up in the same little old country awellingyou see he has to make annual visits to her in order to regulate business matters—she lived in when she was poor, and spending scarcely anything of her immense fortune. How do you meet her, Gerald, or do you keep as shady as Frank says you did winter when all the company was up there? He says he never caught a glimnes of you. If you do that now Gerald, I shall think that your heart isn't cured yet. Widows stick, my

boy, like plasters sometimes.
"In any event be ready to greet

me this evening. Yours as ever, RODNEY.

CHAPTER XXIX

itch, and our host himself in jollier mood than I ever thought he could

disclaimer, knowing Rodney's propensity to joke if it was possible or all affairs, grave or gay, and Rodney

continued. "Come now, Gerald; none of this folly while I am here," and catching the sound of a manly foot passing the door, accompanied by a gay strain in a manly voice, he suddenly interrupted himself to rush to the corridor, and forced the passer by to enter. "Here, Frank, use your powers of persuasiveness to get Thurston downstairs. We're to have all sorts of jolly things: music, vocal and instrumental,"—imitating the accents of a stage crier announcing the items on a programme of amusement,-parties for euchre and parties for whist, rum stories and stories without rum, courting parties and parties who don't pay court to anybody," with a significant glance s Gerald. "Is it not all so, Frank addressing the newcomer, a tall, handsome man of thirty-five or forty. The newcomer assented, and imme diately began also in so bantering a strain that Gerald, in sheer desperation as how he could escape from his

guests with that easy courtesy which marks the genial and well-bred man. Robinson evinced both surprise and lelight at his presence, making locular allusions to the retirement which Gerald had affected in the past, and declaring now that he new what a thoroughly good fellow he was in society, he must make one of the gay company while they stayed. And Gerald somewhat won by the cordial festivity about him, an atmosphere to which he was long unused,

did not entirely refuse. Not a sound of the evening's entertainment reached the apartments occupied by Mildred and her pupil, both knew of the ar and though of the visitors, neither seemed anxious to mingle in any of the sports. Even though Cora knew many of the guests from the inter course with them which her uncle formerly insisted upon, she did not express the slightest desire to see them. Mrs. Phillips, however, though in the presence of Miss Burchill affecting the same unconcern was far from being so indifferent. On one of her daily visits she contrived to waylay a servant, and by skilfully put questions ascertained that Thurston really made one of the gay party in the evenings. That decided her. She must be near him, within sight of him, even though it was but to bring upon herself his Making an excuse for calling scorn. Making an excuse for calling upon Mr. Robinson she affected to be much concerned for the isolation of Cora. The little girl had no society, and now, while there was company in the house, it seemed cruel not to insist that she should come into the parlor in the evenings. Of course was so strongly attached, courted such strict seclusion, it was natural the latter would also incline But if Mr. Robinson would insist upon his niece joining the company, Mrs. Phillips would sacrifice her feelings on the matter of retirement for the sake of chaperoning the little girl.

"Suppose I request Miss Burchill to come too?" said the factory owner. "She's been here more'n a year, and them feelings about secludin' herself mayn't be quite so strong now."

"Ob, dear no, "Mr. Robinson answered Helen, who would have fainted at the prospect of Mildred appearing in the parlor; "it wouldn't be a bit of use. Indeed, I think such be a bit of use. Indeed, I think such a request would make her positively unhappy.

Ob, well ther, I wouldn't do any thing to make her unhappy, and you just tell Cora that I want her in the parlor this evening with you.

And Mrs. Phillips went directly to Miss Burchill and announced that she had met Mr. Robinson, and the result of that meeting was a request for her to bring Cora to the parlor that evening, the request being put in such a manner that it seemed like a duty to fulfil it.

"And I spoke of you, dear Miss Burchill," she continued in the same affectionately confiding manner which she always assumed with Mildred, "urging upon Mr. Robinson the propriety of your accompanying Cora, but he said he would not for anything disturb that which he so admired in you,-your love of seclusion

To which Miss Burchill answered nothing. But when evening came, Cora herself demurred, and it required all the gentle persuasion of Mildred to win her consent at last.

Mrs. Phillips looked radiant; her

dress of pure white material was unrelieved by any color, or even trimmings, save the filmy lace which covered her neck and arms. With her dark hair and exquisite complexion she seemed like some brilliant picture, as she entered Miss Burchill's room to await the coming of Cora, and the governess for an instant was conscious of something very like a throb of envy. Cora wore white also, and though by the side of Mrs. you come; for the gentlemen all sudden divination. He bent toward and lifted the sled, forgetting that the state of the state Phillips she appeared somewhat plain, seen by herself she seemed almost handsome.

"Not going down to the parlor, with all that music making your ears motion as delightful to watch as it motion as delightful to watch as i was to gaze upon her face, and being known to many of the guests from be from his face. Why, Gerald, I her introduction to them the previous shall begin to think you're a lovelorn summer, she was entirely free from any embarrassment. Surrounded immediately, she found herself the object of attention in some measure from every one save Thurston. He mexely bowed to her, and with so grave and distant an air that it cut her to the heart. She manoeuvred to get near him, and for that purpose encouraged the attention of Hutchins rather more than the other gentle-men, for she had noticed that Gerald seemed more intimate with Hutchins. She recognized Rodney, and even attempted to fascinate him, but he appeared to regard her efforts in that direction much as one might the antics of an unknown and somewhat to be feared animal. Once he said in an undertone to Gerald when the charming widow seemed to be carrying all hearts,-

She is a beautiful little devil, Ger-"She is a beautiful little devil, Ger-ald, I wouldn't be surprised, and I wouldn't blame you much, if your heart wandered that way yet." Rodney never forgot the look which

accompanied Gerald's answer, - a so fraught with pain and horror. My heart to wander to her yet, -my father's murderess and destroyer of my own happiness? I tell

you, Rodney, I hate her."
Mrs. Phillips manoeuvred so successfully that she did on one occasion obtain a seat next to Gerald, be-tween him and Hutchins; but what jocose tormentors, agreed to join

himself to little Cora Horton in a distant part of the room? She was asked to sing, but begged to be excused, as she had not sung in company since her widowhood; and all this was said with the very prettiest affection of tender melancholy. Most of the company knew that she was the widow of Thurston's father. was the widow of Thurston's father, the whole strange story having gone the rounds on their previous summer visit, when Robinson introduced her; but no one of them dreamed that there was any deeper history relative to herself and Gerald. So while they wondered that Thurston was so little impressed by a beauty and a charm of manner which in their own case was resistless, they fancied they understood it. The fast that she was his father's widow, and in possession of wealth which might otherwise be his, was sufficient to account for his distant demeanor.

the gay party separated, each to the apartment assigned, Mre. Phillips, who, during the evening, had been solicited by Robinson to make The Castle her home while the visitors remained repaired to the apart-ment given her. She entered it with ns which well nigh stifled her. All her beauty and all her art had failed to win even one plessant recognition from Gerald.
At that same moment Gerald was

asking Robinson:
"Why was not Miss Burchill in

the parlor with Cora?"
"Miss Burchill! Why, Mrs. Phillips told me that it wouldn't be no use asking her, she's so deuced fond of seclusion and all that. I wanted to have her down, but the little widow seemed to think I'd make Miss

Burchill unhappy if I asked her."
Gerald bit his lip, and looked as if
he was trying to restrain some unpleasant speech. " Ld like to have Miss Burchill

meet the company well enough," pursued Robinson. "She's a pooty girl if she isn't so pooty as the widow, and I don't want her to hide herself the way she does. Jist you ask her the way she does. Jist you as down tomorrow night, Gerald.'

The next morning Mildred received a note from Thurston, respectfully but warmly requesting her in the name of Mr. Robinson to join the company that evening.
"I also, Miss Burchill," the note

ontinued. "shall be delighted to have you accede to the request could not but think last evening, when I saw your little charge, of your loneliness in your secluded part of the house, indeed, I was much surprised to find that you had not accompanied her; but, expecting to have the pleasure of meeting you this evening, I remain

"Yours sincerely GERALD THURSTON.'

Mildred smiled and blushed with pleasure, and when came dancing in, preparatory to a descent to breakfast with the guests, Miss Burchill innocently told her of Thurston's note.

It became necessary for the widow to adjust such a portion of her dress he fathomed the richness of her as required her to turn her face mind. He had denied himself female away from Miss Burchill. means her changing color and expression were unseen. turned back there was not a trace of er baneful emotions, and she said, with her wonted sweetness:

Mr. Robinson will not enforce his request when you answer the note, stating your insurmountable objection to join the company. If you will write it immediately, addressing it to Mr. Thurston, I can give it to him before he goes to the

factory."
She seized this pretext with a wild hope that it would be the means of On her return to him she had so bringing her into that contact with

discussion, and shaimpetuously burst | Thurston had solicited from Mildred.

crowd around Mrs. Phillips, and she hasn't any chance to attend to me.' You naughty girl to tell such

" I am not sure that it would be quite right for me to refuse since both Mr. Robinson and Mr. Thurston are kind enough to desire it so

"But they will not expect you to you she was going to sing it?" violate your principles, my dear Miss Burchill," said Mrs. Phillips again, once that they know

She was suddenly checked by meeting Cora's eyes. The latter were fixed upon her with a look so keen and penetrating that she stopped in some dismay. Did the child under stand the motive of her speech? But Mildred in her abstraction was quite unconscious of any but the literal meaning of Mrs. Phillips words, and in a few minutes, much to Cora's delight she said, with the quiet tones of one who had convincingly made up her mind :

'I shall go down to the parlor, this evening.

To the parlor accordingly the three descended that evening, Mrs. Phillips as radiant as she had been on the previous night, and Mildred looking very modest and very pretty in her simple dress. Cora had insisted upon enlivening it with natural flowers, and they seemed to add to the sweet purity of the regular features. Mrs. Phillips assumed the role of chaperon, and not for one instant was Mildred suffered from her side; but she conducted her espionage in such a to try him, but I had no idea he them in the parlor that evening.

Accordingly, an hour later found to so much mettle in him."

Accordingly, an hour later found him in the parlor, mingling with the former quietly leave it, and devote the former quietly leave it, and devote up with his salutation, he was obliged.

Grand Whize Parlor that evening to was accordingly it well-nigh rivaled Mrs. Phillips', and the blushes became deeper when the design of the parlor, mingling with the salutation, he was obliged.

Grand Whize Parlor that evening and Hutchins; but what kindness, and she was accordingly it well-nigh rivaled Mrs. Phillips', and the was accordingly it well-nigh rivaled Mrs. Phillips', and the was accordingly it well-nigh rivaled Mrs. Phillips', and the blushes became deeper when the parlor that evening and the was accordingly and the blushes became deeper when the parlor that evening and the was accordingly and the blushes became deeper when the parlor that evening and the was accordingly and the blushes became deeper when the parlor that evening and the blushes became deeper when the parlor that evening and the blushes became deeper when the parlor that evening and the blushes became deeper when the parlor that evening and the blushes became deeper when the parlor that evening and the blushes became deeper when the parlor that evening and the was accordingly and the parlor that evening and the was accordingly and the parlor that evening and the was accordingly and the parlor that evening and the was accordingly and the was accordingly

to have Mrs. Phillips hear every word that he said. His greeting of his stepmother had been exceedingly formal, at which Mildred wondered, and thought more persistently than ever that Helen must have inflicted some injury upon him in severing the engagement and marrying his But with her wonted charity she stifled the thought.

On one occasion Mrs. Phillips could not avoid being separated from Miss Burchill owing to Hutchins' attentions to herself, but as Thurston was engaged with Cora Horton in another part of the room, and Mildred was instantly monopolized by an elderly gentleman, who, having been told that she was the governess, wanted some ideas on teaching for the guidance of his own little daughter, was not entirely diseatisfied. H she some, infatwated Frank Hutchins ould lead her to a part of the room which promised more seclusion, and as it was in the vicinity of Thurston, Mrs. Phillips willingly assented. They obtained cosy seats just in advance of Gerald and his little chatty companion, and near enough to hear every word of their conversa-

"You will ask her to sing that arie, Mr. Thurston," Cora was saying. Why, Professor Clarmont said only the other day there was no better rendering of it on the operatio stage.

Mrs. Phillips was really faint; too well she knew of whom Cora spoke, and to have Gerald hear Miss Burchill's magnificient voice in that piece, which Helen had to acknowledge secretly she sang superbly, would have been death to Mrs. Phillips. With an excuse to the astonished Hutchins, she hurried from him to Mildred.

om him to Mildred.
"Ob, Miss Burchill," she said, drawing the latter aside, "I have just been prevailed upon to promise to sing some time during the even-ing but that which I sing best happens to be the aria which you sing. You too will probably called upon, and I came to ask you as a special favor that you would not sing it, for should you sing before me I could not of course attempt it fter, and should I precede you it would subject me to much mortification, since my voice is so inferior to yours. Mildred, in her simple credulous-

ness, readily enough gave an assent. It was not much of a sacrifice, for she had not thought of being asked to display her voice. But she could not help regretting her promise her at last free from the espionage of Mrs. Phillips (the latter had returned to Hutchins) came to her and asked her to sing that very aria. She refused him as gently as she could, and without stating reason. Gerald attributed her refusal to a possible shyness which would speedily wear off, and he contented himself in conversing with her, deriving not a little pleasure as society so long, and he had dwelt so continually with the memory of that burning wrong which one woman whom he had once adored had inflicted upon him, that Mildred with her unaffected simplicity and andor, so full of gentleness and charity, was like a meal set before some famished one, while Mildred, never before in such congenial society, conversed with equal pleasure. In the midst of their mutual enjoyment the strains of a song broke upon their ears. It was Mrs. Phillips, who had been led to the piano by Hutchins. managed that, despite her positive Cora coming in, had to be made acquainted with the matter under her, and she sang the aria that Mildred and asked:

Did you know that,"—he would him a full view of the hall. not pronounce his father's name, and so he hesitated for an instantthat lady was going to sing that piece when I requested it from you?"

Always truthful Mildred answered in the affirmative, but she blushed There's got to be an end to this

violently while she did so. Pardon me, Miss Burchill, if I put one more question. Did she tell

Again Mildred was obliged to answer in the affirmative, and Gerald made no further remark, but he fancied he quite understood it. Mrs. Phillips' performance was greeted by very flattering applause, and before the late: had quite subsided, Gerald bent again to Mildred and said;

I want you to do me a favor. Miss Burchill. I want you to sing something. Come, I shall lead you to the piano." And Mrs. Phillips, as she left the instrument, leaning gracefully on the arm of Hutchins, was greeted by the sight of Miss Burchill on the arm of Thurston, and in a few moments after by the sound of Miss Burchill's magnificent voice. Clear, loud, and ravishingly sweet, it filled the room, and invested the simple ballad she had chosen with an exquisite charm. Mrs. Phillips could not listen to it; she must suffocate if she heard another note, and telling Hutchins she felt ill, he took her out to one of the broad piazzas.

The applause which greeted Miss Burchill's effort was rapturous, and the company pressed about her for another song. When at length, she left the piano, leaning upon Gerald's does, to manner that the young governess arm, it was with a complexion so thought it sprung from genuine bright from blushes of pleasure that

Regard me always as your true hesitate to call upon me for any assistance.

With a thankful and delighted heart she went to her rest that night while at scarcely the distance of a corridor another woman went to her rest weeping copious jealousy and rage.

TO BE CONTINUED

THE HOME WRECKER

When his latchkey was heard in the lock his wife usually gave a hurried glance around to see if everything was in order. The children slipped out of the way. But this evening, James Henderson let himself in so quickly that he stum bled over Jimmy's new sled.

"Queer place for a sled," grum bled the head of the family, as the busy mother hurried from the dining. room, with an apology for Jimmy's 'He forgets, dear, that he should

leave it in the side hall."
"He wouldn't forget if you made him mind. This house is bossed by the children—no discipline, no—

'Come, James, have your dinner interrupted Mrs. Henderson, tactfully diverting his thoughts. need it. after such a busy day, and uch a cold day!

That means you're using up the coal, I suppose. Always put the waste on the weather."

By this time he had taken his place at the head of the table, and turned a frowning glance on the children at either side The chair at his right was vacant. Where's that boy?" demanded

the fault-finder. "Does he think meals are served at all hours for his convenience? Gerald told me he might be late, dear. There's a dress rehearsal for

the show, after class."

"Dress rehearsal! show! Talk of Catholic colleges putting boys ahead.

I'll see Father G— about this.

There was a quick step in the hall,

and a tall, intelligent looking boy slipped into the chair, with an apolo " I hurried, mamma, so that I would be in time.' But you're not in time, sir.

spect for your parents should prevent you from keeping them waiting And I'm not paying to have you coached in shows. Your teachers coached in shows. Your teachers had better get after your mathe-Gerald's face reddened, but h

looked steadily at his plate. Satisfied with the effect of his reprimand, the father sought further for another deserving culprit. He found one in six-year-old Jimmy, who was seated beside his mother and was picking over the food on his plate, deftly separating bits of fat from the meat.
"Eat what your mother put in front of you," said his father. "None

cents a pound is not to over that way. Eat it, fat and all."
"Don't urge him, Jamee," put in
Mrs. Henderson, anxiously. "His stomack isn't just right, and he is feverish; coming down with some

of that waste. Roast beef at forty

thing I'm afraid. "Coming down on that sled you mean, and rolling around in the snow I'll smash that sled if there's

any more of this.' A croupy howl broke from Jimmy at the awful threat. Anna, their eldest girl, hastily led him away, and for a few-minutes there was silence around the table. The other children seemed afraid to speak or move, and their mother sat silent and erect, "sulking inside," thought the family tyrant. He would speak to her seriously about her poor discip-line when the children were out of

the way.
"What are you doing with that

her father's place at the table gave

Jimmy wants it, papa. sleep, he's so afraid you will break

pampering.' "But he will cry, papa."
"Let him. It he does, I'll go up

to him." Anna sat down, but her appetite

seemed to have left her. Some-thing in her throat would not let her swallow. And a hard, angry feeling was sending a look into her eyes that her mother noticed with anxiety. Suddenly the angry light faded, and another expression came, a bright, merry one. Anna was child of Mary, and knew her duty Lifting a dish of fudge, she offered it

to her father, saying:
"My own make, papa. Pure sugar;
a little sweetening is good, you know.'

What did she mean by that? The father turned a searching gaze on the bright face. Did Anna mean to be impertinent? He wasn't quite sure; but anyway she was getting uppish. A snub would be good for her

Wasting sugar in fudge, when sugar is so high! A girl of your age ought to know better. Don't the Sisters teach you thrift?" Anna bit her lips, and her mother

pressed her arm lovingly under the cloth. The girl yielded to the gentle Yes, papa, they do; and mamma

does, too," she answered, pleasantly.
"I bought sugar with my spending money because Gerald and Tom just love fudge."
"Love fudge! You must give up

candy-making, and devote more tim

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ul, the Englishman, by Francis Aveli

to your English, and less to your sweet-toothed brothers. When I was their age I earned my board and found many years ago in a field nearby. do than rehearsing shows and devouring sweets.'

Again silence fell on the group at table, and continued unbroken until the father said grace and dis-

missed the children.
Years later it seemed, though it was only hours. James Henderson sat huddled on the settee in the hall, while in the room upstairs Jimmy tought for his life. Gerald had brought the doctor and nurse while his father was striving to fit the left boot on the right foot. Silent and Silent and alert, the boy waited; and Anna, enveloped in a big apron, moved about the house, a very model of efficiency. "She knows where to put her hand on everything," thought her father, as half dazed, he watched her quick,

deft movements.

Jimmy's mother was with him. She had refused to leave the room

though he, the boy's father, had swayed and almost fallen when his eyes rested on the instruments the doctors laid out. 'Go down stairs, Jim," said a quiet,

uthoritative voice—his wife's voice. I shall call you if you are needed." there he had waited with Jimcries ringing in his ears. Jimmy, whom he had disciplined, whose sled he had threatened to break, might never again fling his plump little body on the shining board. Instead, they might bring him down in a ings would have been it before the little white coffin, such as Tim Civil War three Englishmen had gone little white coffin, such as Tim Brophy's little son had been placed in a week ago. And he had tried to force Jimmy to eat fat.

was a good father, James Henderson natured himself that he was the best of fathers. It angered him a triffe that Gerald was drifting away purished." from him, and would not talk in his

What sacrifices he had made for

night she had been over her sewing,

of a family. He had prided himself short time before his death in military hospital at Boulogne. Communicant a village of the short time before his death in military hospital at Boulogne. In vain he tried to reassure him-Catholic schools and he himself on and conference in the parish. Where, then, had he failed?

There and then he answered his own question. It welled up from the depths of a troubled, contrite heart. He who had prided himself on being a home maker of the highest order was fast becoming a home wrecker. There was Jimmy's sled, accusing him, bringing up the incidents of that last family meeting to-gether. When they sat at the table gain, Jimmy might be gone from come one.

A hoarse sob burst from his line. Anna came to him and nestling down beside him laid her head on his shoulder : Gerald drew near and presently sat on the arm of the settee, his hand on his father's.

It was not too late to win back their love, the fault-finder told himself gratefully. Things would he different if Jimmy was spared. He could hardly hope for that.

he heard the doctor say:
"It's all right; Jim. The kid will
pull through. Hello! what's that?"

went up the stairs .- 3acred Heart

FAMOUS FLEMISH SHRINE

BELGIANS PLAN TO REBUILD THEIR NATIONAL SHRINE WITH ITS TWENTY ONE CHAPELS

The Abbe Inglebeen of the Diocese of Bruges, who has been indefatiga-ble for his compatriots in exile during the War, having established in London four schools, which housed and educated over a thousand Flemish children, has now turned his attention to organizing a committee for the reconstruction of the famous Flemish shrine of Dadizeele, laid low by the enemy.

Dadizeele was the Lourdes of Western Flanders. There was a magnificent basilica, designed by Pugin, which was erected entirely from the pence contributed by the peasants and townsfolk all over the countryside, at a cost considerably countryside, at a cost considerably over \$125,000. Around this stately basilica and its village was an outer ring of fourteen chapels, consisting each of a station of the Cross, while forming a kind of inner circle were seven beautiful little chapels, dedicated to the seven dolours of our Blessed basilica itself, with its spire and two fine towers, dominated the

countryside for miles and enshrined misruled Ireland and she will prove a miraculous statute of Our Lady, found many years ago in a field innocence that it is she that has been

nearby.
In the first week of September 1914, there were ten thousand Com munions in the Church of Dadizeele, every one coming to pour out anxious prayers at the feet of the Virgin as the tide of War advanced. Alas, it reached and overwhelmed this beautiful and pious work, which had only been completed a few years. The church, which stands close to the famous Chateau de Montmorency, is now a mere shell, its walls riven with explosions, its towers in ruins, the chapels are destroyed, and in most cases leveled with the ground. Only the miraculous statue has escaped, being taken by the nuns with them in their flight and concealed in a convent in another part of Flan ders.—Catholic Sun.

ENGLAND'S DOMESTIC QUESTION"

Some time ago there appeared an editorial in the Chicago Tribune entitled, "America and the Irish ," in which the writer speak my's sled at his feet and the boy's ing of Irish-American interference in England's domestic question

writes: "The situation from the British point of view will be realized by supposing what loyal American feelto Richmond, Charleston, and Vicksburg and openly encouraged the Secessionist movement. Well, that was only his duty. He have had much the same tie of race

The writer insists on the British point of view, according to which there is an exact parallel between Ireland's demand for freedom and the right to secede which the South-"And what of their mother? Had ern States claimed to have. This is she had no part in the privations?" the attitude of the Tories, of those The past rose before him, the years when Anna had stinted and saved that he might have a comfortable home and a chance to rise in the commercial world. All the little blackest spot not only in the British clothes she had made! Night after Empire, but in the whole black world."

patching and making; and her days were full of toil for him and the strive to be fair, have to say concernmilitary hospital at Boulogne, Cecil Chesterton completed "A History of of the Church, with his children in the United States," which has for its object, in the author's words, every committee and in every club tell my countrymen things about the history of America which they do not add which many of them do not wish to know. This is what he says about the secession of the Southern States: "The resistance of the South, though so nearly universal, was not strictly national. You cannot compare the case with that of Ireland or Poland.

A parallel that is quite close exists between Ireland and the American colonies. Ireland's claims are far when discussing the Civil War, writes about the nature of the universe or colonies based their right to selfdetermination. G. K. Chesterton, Cecil's brilliant brother, in his 'Short History of England," writes: enemies, and would not have been the silliest version of Christianity, 'She (the American colony) was not sorry to see one strong power in the namely, that mankind was advancthinking of her wrongs as a colony, but already of her rights as a republic." Ireland, on the other hand, Anna was slipping her beads through her fingers, and with her prayers rose a father's earnest petition that his boy might live.

A door opened somewhere. The doctor was coming down. The three in but the strength to find the first of her moral doctor was coming down. The three in but the strength to find the first of her moral doctor was coming down. The three in but the strength to first find the first for in the War "those whom we remember how this description to find the first for in the War "those whom we remember how the first for in the War "those whom we remember how the first for in the War "those whom we remember how the war "those whom we remember how the first for in the War "those whom we remember how the first for in the war "those whom we remember how the first for in the war "those whom we remember how the first for in the war "those whom we remember how the first for in the war "those whom we remember how the first for in the war "those whom we remember how the first for in the war "those whom we remember how watchers rose to meet him, but the claims in her fight against England. this dyspeptic cynic worshiped loved best have died for us, and we question they yearned to ask would Let me mention here that if Ireland Frederick the Great, the Arch-Teuton, do not believe that they died because not take form. The family tyrant has her recalcitrant corner in Ulster his opinion of our Government be-almost fell back on the settee when so had the colonies their Ulster, only comes a compliment. Even the wary in proportion, much larger than the arrogant minority that impose their selfish will, with the backing of a nation. It space permitted we of the blessed by products of that as he stambled on something. "Oh, England, upon the rest of Ireland, might make a few interesting com-that's the sled the little chap was Moreover every new country carved parisons between Germany's treatout by the Peace Conference has its ment of her enemies in this War and

> except the tyrant's, for the latter is separate and distinct, geographically and racially, and had, moreover, governed itself for more than a thousand years prior to the English invasion. Moreover England's treatment of Ireland was and is nosorious, to call it bastard statesmanship would be to make it legitimate in of the Southern cause, is it any wonder that the Right Hon. Arthur comparison with what it has been and is. English rule in Ireland has been, to quote G. K. Chesterton, "a flaming sword of religious and racial insanity." (p. 255). The American colonies had been settled by England and she had, therefore, the right to legislate for them. To quote G. K. Senator Williams, of Mississippi, but

> in the sense of law and precedent, that the Imperial Government could delegates admitted for a hearing at not lay taxes on such colonies. Nor | the Peace Cenference?

nistreated by the ungrateful Irish.

Now, if Ireland's claims are vastly superior to those of the American colonies, the claims of the seceding States cannot even be compared with Ireland's cogent reasons. This as we have already seen, Cecil Chesterton feeely acknowledges. The editorial writer in the Tribune. The editorial writer in the therefore, followed the wrong track in sending "the three tailors of Toolay Street" to "Richmond, Tooley Street" to "Richr Charleston and Vicksburg." does not this clever writer, w penchant for perilous hist parallels, venture on very thin ice when, by implication, he instructes that England did not interfere in our domestic question in '61? At the very outbreak of the Civil

War England recognized a state of war to be existing between the North and South by her "proclama-tion of neutrality." The United States, naturally, resented this, for in her eyes it was not a rebellion, it was a mere insurrection. Further more, though proclaiming her neutrality, England in reality regarded her decision as a "scrap of paper." In the Trent affair she insisted jealously on the strictest interpretation of the international law, and thus gave unmistakable signs of her approval of the rebellion. The Times assured us: "The whole army, navy, and volunteers are mad for service in America." England's attitude became ever more apparent in the "Alabama affair." The Government The Government of that "great little man," Lord Russell, was warned by our Minister at London, Charles Francis Adams, conniving with the South in the matter of fitting out vessels. Not-withstanding this information and south to English favor and batten like that ship-builders in Liverpool. and bad health, just as the Kaiser was cruising in Norwegian waters when the Great War broke out. Straight of time they were reminded that James Russell Lowell protested in his day, and that protest holds good still relations were brought to the snapping-point when two iron-clads against which Northern vessels would have been as helpless as a steamship in presence of a submarine, were built by Laird at Liverpool. But even then Secretary Seward had to warn Earl Russell in his best rhetoric that, "It would be superfluous in me to point out to your Lordship that this is war,' before England would reconsider the anomalous stand she had taken. The tribunal which sat in 1871 at Geneva. found that the British Government had not shown "reasonable care' in fulfilling her obligations. was stating our contention rather mildly. England, as usual, got off with the payment in gold of \$15,500,-

Confederacy, though they were actually suffering untold hardships on account of the cutting off of the fied in discounting some of The Confederacy was never a nation; though, had the war had a different conclusion, it might perhaps have become one."

On account of the cutting on the later of the truth of the cutting nobles and aristocrats. Even Cecil costs, but also in the strong, who see Chesterton, who is quite conservative that science has not made us wise "The intelligent governing class at our own nature. We know in our that time generally regarded the hearts that not only the Germans, ton, Americans, as the Americans re-his garded us, as rivals and potential have believed something sillier than sorry to see one strong power in the New World replaced by two weak ones." (p. 250). Lord Acton, the historian, in a letter written shortly sled, and pressed it to his breast. Where save in Ireland where the "I'll take it up to him," he said, and went up the steing and breast where save in Ireland where the past two hundred years. To mention went up the steing along the minority is the petted child. England has no claim over Ireland storff, and rightly so, for his parfidy except the tyrant's, for the latter is while ambassador to the United three English ambassadors from the Court of St. James have had to be handed their passports for undiplo- discovered.

matic conduct. James Balfour's entrance into Rich-mond, the capital of the Confederacy, paying an old debt when he stood Chesterion again:

"It was certainly not self-evident paying an old debt when he stood out against the otherwise unanimous delegates admitted for a hearing at

were the taxes themselves of that practically oppressive sort which rightly raise everywhere the common casuistry of revolution (p. 283)."

Ireland, then, has a clear case for

Kill them all, and the germs too. 10c a packet at Druggists, Grocers , and General Stores.

principle was at stake as in the case of Belgium. As regards Ireland, is there not a deadly parallel between Britishry and Bochery? Can Eng-land, the pharisee of the nations, escape the charge of moral obliquity Is she not striving to make of the Peace Conference, which she dominates and of which she is the chief beneficiary, a classic example for all time of dreary cant and snuffling

Still, with the aid of innumerable mental comersaults, we may envisage, though imperfectly, England's attitude towards Ireland: Pride, and arrogance, and sefishness, unwilling to own to a tissue of double dealing, of junker dragooning, and of blind, stupid, bungling, beetle-headedness, unique in the history of the world. nment But when American newspapers, to-Lord gether with the Tafts and the Eliots, are willing to forget the throes of our own birth as a free nation; when Americans can be corrupted by the to English favor and batten like carrion-kites, on England's moral corruption in Ireland, it were high good there is in us is wholly English, when the truth is that we are worth nothing except so far as we have disinfected ourselves of Anglicism.

AN ENGLISHMAN ON "RELIGION NOW"

In the current number of the Atlantic Monthly A. Clutton-Brock, an Englishman of letters, lecturer and essayist, exercises his critical acumen on religion in all its forms as it exists today in England. Though evidently a scholar of wide reading the antecedent probability is with the payment in gold of \$15,500, ooo, a ridiculous indemnity for the able to deal adequately with so vast harm done by the Southern privateers. a subject. One would at least sup-England's policy in the Civil War pose that a man essaying such a ran true to form, "Divide et Impera." task was a specialist in the domain Let it be noted here, however, that of religion; but his chosen field is it was not the laboring classes in literature, according to the introduc-England that wanted a victorious tion given him by the periodical Confederacy, though they were which publishes his article. Hence we may from the beginning be justi-

they were less fit to live." If the War has really given the death blow monstrous evil.

From this calamitous obsession, then, the English mind is to turn to belief. But to belief in what? The ablest and most religious men in England, our writer says, are con vinced that truth is in Christianity, but at present it lies hidden there States. But let us remember that In other words, none of the many during the past two hundred years varieties of Christianity satisfies the mind of these most able and religious men. True Christianity must yet be

> Being particularly interested in the writer's observations on Catholicism, we shall confine our observation to that part of his article which contains his criticism of the Catholic religion. "There is to begin with," he says, "the Roman Catholic Church. Its defect is that it belies its name and is no longer Catholic. Among the educated, only certain paculiarly minded people find themselves able to belong to it It remains Catholic for the uneducated; and that is why we are drawn toward it. For the Catholic element, the Catholic desire in it, is of the greatest value; and we know that

there is truth in it. Now if we were to take this statement of Mr. Clutton-Brock for granted, viz., that simple, unsophisticated souls find their perfect peace

unto the Gentiles foolishness. For see your vocation, brethren, that there are not many wise according to the fiesh, not many mighty, not many noble: But the foolish things of the world hath God chosen. that he may confound the wise. Or one greater than St. Paul: "A that time Jesus answered and said: I confess to thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, because theu hast

heaven and earth, because thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them to little ones" (Matth. 11:25).

The chief reason assigned by our writer why the educated do not/find the Catholic Church sympathetic is the doctrine of the infallibility of the proper Lie this "doctrine of author." Pope. It is this "doctrine of authority" that deters them. "You must make a certain surrender," he continues, "not merely of yourself but of your highest values, if you are to enter into that Catholicity the authority of the Catholic Church a human authority this objection would be justified. But if it is divine, an essential feature of the Church founded by Christ, there can be no surrender of highest values by man. Submitting to that authority means then only to accept God's values instead of one's own; it means divesting one's self of all its pride to let in the truth of God; it means to become one of those ones" to whom the Father reveals

the mysteries of heaven.

And, while it would lead us too
far to state all the arguments on
which the Church's divine authority is based, we will say just this to Mr. Clutton Brock: 'You maintain that the truth of God is hidden in Christianity, and that Christianity correctly understood is the revelation to be believed by all men. It this is so, is it not a postulate of reason that Christianity has been provided with a safe means for its correct under-standing, with a provision equally adapted to the learned and the un learned, viz., an infallible living authority to lead men into the hidden meanings of Christianity? That God should have given a revelation to the world which it has been impes sible to understand these two the sand years, and with no prospect of ever arriving at a secure understand. ing of the same, seems an altogether preposterous assumption. And yet if you discard "the doctrine of authority" you are inevitably driven to

that assumption.
One or two more objections of this writer against the Catholic Church we shall take up in our next issue.— S. in The Guardian.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1919

THE GERMAN MISSIONS AND THE PEACE TREATY

With considerable relief Catholics received the information that Mor Cerretti by his presence in Paris had been able to arrive at a satisfactory understanding with the members of the Peace Conference regarding the status of the German Catholic Mis-

As originally drafted two of the articles of the Treaty of Versailles contained provisions which could be interpreted so as to involve the ruin of our missions in Germany's former colonies. The articles in question were number 122, which empowered the administrative council to repatriate, if desirable, all Germans including of course the missionaries; and number 438, which permitted the new rulers to confide the German mis. sions to any sect of Christians, if difficulties were experienced in restaffing them with those of their own

It may have been that no such course was intended in the case of the Catholic Missions and that the objectionable clause was aimed rather to cover the difficulty presented by the case of the Lutherans. who are practically non-existent in the Allied countries and who when removed could not be replaced by members of their own sect.

Be this as it may, there lurked in the Catholic Missions. For, granted that the new government should immediately use its discretionary powers regarding the removal of the missionaries, what would be the result? The Missions would necessarily the period of transition, by their be for the most part abandoned, as the other countries could scarcely take | Church with unnecessary difficulties, them over at once. Thus the Catholic churches, schools and institutions could, in virtue of article 438, be handed over by the administrative council to any sect of Christians Fortunately Mgr. Cerretti has been able to secure modifications of this proviso, thus safeguarding our threatened missions.

sions, that in many instances they olic Press. Realizing what a value arrival of so heroic and illustrious a scale, of international affairs, Japan, said: are of a national character which ill able, nay indispensable, ally the accords with the views of foreign Church possesses in sound Catholic Joseph Stryckes, the Cardinal's secretion Korea, has obtained the transfer of ride white horses on the Twelfth of powers, and hence may be con- journalism, and on the other hand, tary, arrived on the steamship Lor- the German holdings in the Shantung July are not disposed to admit that powers, and hence may be a pour sidered, as the treaty states, as the immense havor wrought by an raine, to make arrangements for peninsula. She took but little part or orangemen are the special custonational enterprises. Nevertheless, infidel and reptile press, Pius X. the tour of the Belgian prelate who in the War. She risked nothing dians of the Protestant faith or of this is not the case with our miscommended in no uncertain terms will arrive in New York about Secworth talking about. But she has Protestant interests, or that Orange nationality of the missionaries, the It was he who even deigned to use missions themselves, as Canon 1350 the term, "Apostolate of the Press," of the New Code clearly shows, be- that he might the better express long to the Congregation of the what an important and essential Propaganda, which is international factor it constitutes in Catholic life like the Holy See itself.

It is this Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda which names the make known the achievements of troops who defended with their life's by Germany, and becomes practically missionaries and grants them the the Catholic Press of Spain, where blood Flanders fields, were our gal- master of the Shantung peninsula necessary letters of approval, with- for too long a time anti-Catholic lant Canadians. They it was who and of thirty million Chinese. In out which they would lack all juris- journalism held almost undisputed steadfastly struggled to hold, during China, at least, there will be no disdiction. It likewise names all Apostolic-Vicars and Prefects of the missions.

missions has been recognized many of this first national congress that it times and in particular by the United States, when that country occupied ning of a spiritual Reconquest of the Philippines. Desiring to obtain possession of property belonging to Spanish congregations, the United States arranged the transaction and date, where was the Catholic Press our larger neighbor to the south. paid the purchase money to the Conof Spain? There were indeed gregation of the Propaganda.

it is an ideal situation to have mis- Ramon de Laris, a notable Spanish missionary activities of his uncle, sionaries who are foreigners laboring in the territory of another power. She realizes full well that in many instances, to say the least, there may result a certain coldness on face with the enemy, in a most dis- dinal's sisters until he died. It was

Germany understood this full well, for, when she found that in Africa, Asia and Oceania French priests had already established themselves within the territory of her colonial empire, she requested the Propaganda to substitute for these, as soon as possible, German missionaries. The Holy Ghost Fathers, White Fathers and Missionaries of the Sacred Heart of Issoudun were forced to form German provinces of the communities in order to continue their labors in German terri. tory. In the present instance it is a question of inversely applying this same rule.

In order to do so, it is necessary, that missionaries should be available on the part of the Allied nations. Fortunately, resources with us are constantly increasing in a most reassuring manner.

The Belgians have the missionaries of Scheut and other congregations, who are commencing to supply a the pen of those among us who write goodly number of missionaries. England has St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary Society of Mill-Hill, founded by the late Cardinal Vaughan. This society now numbers over two hundred members on the missions and 239 students preparing for the life of missionary. The members are mostly of Irish and Dutch extraction. Ireland has its Maynooth Mission to China. In addition to this, many French Societies, such as the Lazarists, have from their lethargy and have been recruiting stations in Ireland.

Even America is beginning to realize her obligations towards the propagation of the gospel. The recently established Maryknoll Missionary Society as well as the various European Societies now possessing houses in the United States will tend to swell the number and influence of Anglo-Saxon missionaries.

Our own country, Canada, is struggling under the leadership of Father Fraser, who is well known to readers of the RECORD, to perpetuate the work commenced by him in China. by the establishment of a college at Almonte, Ontario, to furnish Cana- Catholic journals. dian missionaries for that far-off field. Canada also has a community | Association of the Catholic Press of of nuns, the Sisters of the Immaculate Conception of Montreal, founded but recently, who devote themselves exculsively to the Chinese Missions.

The role of France in the foreign mission field is indeed well known. nine treat of agriculture, two of With the dawn of a more tolerant spirit on the part of the Government of that country it may be that the varithe provision a serious danger for ous missionary congregations will be permitted to reopen their novitiates in France.

> It is likewise to be hoped that, in the matter of the German missions. whilst she endeavors to secure mis- an infidel press. sionaries from the Allied nations to take charge of these missions.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS OF

SPAIN We have had occasion to note from time to time the efforts being made ligious press with the enthusiasm jects. of modern times.

The object of this article is to

InJune, 1904, the first general assembly of the Spanish Press met at Seville | which Germany's eagles were never This international condition of the and so far reaching were the results has been characterized as the begin-Spain, of which Seville is the the purpose of His Eminence's Covadonga.

journalists to whom Spain could terest in visiting America. The The Church does not contend that point with just pride. But as Don American west was the scene of the Catholic publicist remarks, "without Mgr. Croquet, who labored for many doubt, prior to the development of years among the Indians. In his old the Catholic press, we were losing age he returned to his native land ground and found ourselves face to and made his home with the Car-

may impede the work of the mis to be sure, Catholic journals, but ploits among the Indians and it was for their information. Catholic jour- to his thrilling experiences. nalists were isolated, consuming their energy in a seemingly thankless undertaking, without that encouragement and support which they merited as the defenders of religion and the captains of its watch-towers."

> The Congress of 1904, however, changed matters. Bishops, priests and laity, meeting at the Seminary of Seville and choosing as their watchword "Ora et Labora" (Work and Pray), began their crusade of the press. As that year marked the golden jubilse of the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, it was under the auspices of Mary Immaculate that the congress inaugurated its activities. The act of consecration recited by the members on that occasion is indeed worthy of reproduction: "Direct that they may triumph over every error. Rekindle the zeal of those who devote themselves to the dissemination of good literature that they may uproot that which is evil. In a word, grant that under the protecting banner of thy Immaculate Conception, we, by our united efforts. may force the enemy to recoil."

What have been the results of this movement? In the first place the Spanish Catholics have been aroused made to realize that the press can be made the great defender of Catholic activity. The Seminarians of the various Seminaries are taught to use their pens in the defense of religion and are afforded the opportunity of indulging in Catholic journalism. Special collections are taken up in aid of the Catholic press, thus providing funds to tide needy journals over the financial difficulties incident to their establishment. With such hearty co-operation the past few years have witnessed an almost incredible increase in the number and quality of

The official catalogue of the Spain shows that country to now possess no less than 759 Catholic publications. Thirty-four of these are dailies. There are also numerous weeklies and monthlies, of which music and nine of scientific research. The complete statistics show that no department of religious or secular science is neglected by Spanish Catholic journalism.

This remarkable development of the Catholic press is indeed matter for congratulation, for it will tend the Allied governments will, during to safeguard the Church in Spain against the misrepresentations and generous policy, not confront the venom of those who seek to detach her children from her by means of

CARDINAL MERCIER'S PROPOSED VISIT

hailed by both the secular and re- Britain's Oriental and Buddhist subpersonality in our midst. Dr. Peter previously practically master of

little strip of Belgian territory over of this transaction. permitted to flow.

the work of Belgian relief. Since visit is to return thanks, Canada Previous to the above mentioned indeed merits his gratitude as well as

The Cardinal has also another inthe part of the Government, which advantageous situation. There were, his delight to tell stories of his ex-

they were few in number, having no an equal delight to the youth, who brotherhood. But it is not so now. side of the water there is about as relation with each other and at the has since become an historic figure France and Great Britain are allies much resemblance between the mercy of the Jewish news-agencies in the World War, to listen intently because their interests are, for the Methodism of today and that of John others.

THE NEXT GREAT WAR

This may seem a forbidding title for an article written before the formal declaration of peace which shall close the greatest struggle ever seen in human history. We hope not to be taken as pessimistic: we have no desire to croak; we hope we have due confidence in the Providence of God. Yet, let us mark a distinction The plans for securing the future peace of the world have not taken Divine Providence sufficiently into account; they are based too much upon the supposed strength of human nature.

Now, Catholics are seldom found to have too much confidence in human nature. Cartainly the Catholic journalist who assumes the grave responsibility of putting before his readers the facts of life and of human experience in the light of Catholic teaching, could not be excused if he should fail-to note, and to point out, the fundamental weakness which exists in the elaborate structure of the League of Nations.

There has never been, we suppose, at any Peace Congress in Europe, a more sincere desire to prevent future wars, but, at the same time, there has never been a Peace Congress from which religion, and those who officially represent religion, have been so deliberately and so completely excluded. Far be it from us to say that any of the representatives of the Allies at Paris. has intentionally done anything in the course of the deliberations which, it seemed to him at the moment, was likely to endanger future peace anywhere. But, on the other hand, the great Congress was unquestionably influenced by some considerations which, in the logical working out of their consequences, may be expected to promote, in the more or less remote future, not peace but

As a specific instance, we think we may point out the concessions to Japan. Thoughtful lookers on at the affairs of the far East have long been profoundly interested in the rise and the future prospects of Japan. It has given some people in the British Empire, -only a few, perhaps, -some considerable concern to see Great Britain make such close friends with

The original cause of the Anglo-Japanese alliance was, of course, Russia. Russia's designs, real or imaginary; but taken by us all, during many years, to be very real. created a temper in this Empire which welcomed with rapture the humiliation of Russia by Japan Some writers felt doubts, and ex pressed them; seeing, as they thought, no good in the long run to British power or prestige in the rapid rise of this great power. Oriental and Buddhist. Men, here and there, bethought themselves of what it The news that Cardinal Mercier might mean in the awakening of conwill soon visit America has been sciousness in the vast multitude of

The Cardinal, the press despatches populated by thirty million people; councils. inform us, wishes personally to for, though an attempt has been thank America for its many services made to minimize the concession, to his native Belgium during the and it has been said that Kao-Chow recent War. This great prelate will is but a small place of 50,000 people, do well not to slight Canada's claims the fact is that Japan takes over the upon his gratitude, for, among the railway and other concessions held the darkest days of the War, that position to minimize the importance

Why was this done? Undoubtedly Nor were Canadians lacking when Japan's attitude towards Europe. not run in harmony on long lines phrases." together, as the selfish interests of France do with those of Great

There is no such thing as national

several interests.

How is it with Japan? She is the Orient, and herself as the great power of the Orient, and, except for trade, she cares nothing about considerations which urged Germany to war, are possible inducements to On a European power? Probably not; not, at least, directly. Japan will, before many years, strike deep into the heart of China. She has been exercising indirect-and sometimes pretty direct-pressure there for years past.

For what reason? For reasons similar to those which sent Garmany across Belgium! The necessities, real or pretended, of an expanding population, too big for her territorial limits, and too restless for safety to her government and her constitutional institutions.

Next, for raw materials : and China is full of them; but not half so rich in them as that part of Europe which can be reached through

The League of Nations! We do not believe it will hold Japan six months when "the day" comes for her to strike. She will not strike at Europe. She may strike at America. But, sooner or later, she will strike for domination of the Orient, for economic independence of Europe and for an outlet for her huge, restless and ambitious population.

It anyone is disposed to blame us for taking an unduly pessimistic view of the future .- let us say that the Council of the Peace Congress would never have handed over the Shantung peninsula to Japan had they not seen clearly the possibilities we have here pointed out.

They intended thus to placate or satisfy her. As well have thrown a chocolate drop to a hungry waif. Japan has her aims; and she knows the taste of victory in war. The great reaches of China lie before her ; and beyond them Russia in Asia. Will Shantung content her?

Ought not the Allies to have been firm with her now. The time will come when they must be firm. Pray God there may not be another great war. But the compromise with Japan seems likely not to avert it, but to produce it.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE ORANGE Grand Lodge sent a message to the King assuring him of the loyalty of the Orange body in Canada. It is well that the King should be assured on this extremely doubtful point. History and experience alike prove that there is method in Orange loyalty. And sometimes people do indeed protest too much.

COMMENTING ON the report that a It is true of the Protestant misin various countries to create a Cathwhich is but due the anticipated
In the latest settlement, on a large his cabinet the Globe editorially demand had been made upon Premier | and conforming to the maxims of the Borden to admit an Orangeman to Gospel.

secured a grip on Chinese territory vigilance is needed in the national

"The city of Toronto's experience of sion into wider spheres of Government.

Which remark, may we be justified which remark, may we be justified in assuming, to mark an enlarged which this opportunity imposes upon vision on the part of "Canada's them; and especially that the Cath National Newspaper.'

AN ENGLISH convert from Method. ism in a recent deliverance opines to satisfy Japan. What, then, is that "there is something more truly common between Methodism and the it was a question of contributing to Her public men have not always Catholic Church than between Methtaken the pains to pretend any real odism and everything else that calls concern as to what happens in itself Christian," basing this some-Europe. Japan's point of view is what singular opinion upon the wholly her own; she is not only supposition that in contradistinction selfish; which is a fault common to especially to Anglicans "Methodists all nations; but she is singular in do not whittle away the basal facts her selfishness; her selfish aims do of the Faith into unmeaning

> HOWEVER TRUE this may be of the altruism now. There was once, religious conditions in the England

sometimes to discharge the duties of as we know it in Canada. On this ing upon the question of the time most part, joint and not several. Wesley as there is between black and Their alliance bids fair to last long white. And, if we may judge by its because their interests bid fair to public manifestations in the Dominbe, for long, joint interests and not ion in the past decade or so, Canadian Methodism has in the matter of "whittling" displayed a high degree frankly Oriental. She is frankly of efficiency. In the light of sundry interested in matters which concern discussions in Conference, as reported in the press, and with " Jacksonism" still fresh in memory it would seem to be much pearer the much a universal form of thought truth to say that if the Christian today as were the Aristotelian cate-Europe, or about America. All the truth to say that if the Christian revelation depended upon Canadian Methodism its prospects for the Japan to make war in the future. future would be anything but reassuring.

> THE DISCUSSION as to who won the War goes on, as it is bound to go on apace, and in the popular mind is days of the early Schoolmen thinkers not likely in our time to reach anything like an agreement. There is the reflecting and there is the the formula of intellectual freedom unreflecting public: the latter knows today the world is asking how Christian that the Great Victory is the common property of all the Allies; the former is not guided by facts but by feeling, which the shallower it is the of so many is fired. Social more violent is its expression.

> MEANWHILE, WITH characteristic sanity, the New York Times reminds tianity and brought into relations its readers that "while a strong with the Church.—Father Cuthbert, its readers that "while a strong basis of fact exists for the notion that our boys won the War, it is equally obvious that, except for Britain's quick sense of the world's peril in 1914, except for her heroic endurance through the long years in which we tarried, there would not have been a War for us to win.' And France !- where would freedom be today but for the unsurpassable valor of her sons in those first seemed tottering to its ruin? recent book, "Imaginations and Re Surely there is glory enough in the victory for all that the thoughtless should indulge in invidious compari-

LOOKING TO the future and to Ger-

many's still cherished ambitions

which are none the less real because

hidden behind a sullen silence, the

Times further reminds us that while

Great Britain and the United States is relatively static, Germany is one they held the faith for whose free of the most prolific of modern nations. In that fact, if not remedied in time, may lie the victory of the future, whether it be a conflict of commerce alone, or of commerce world has held us in honor, because, and arms combined. The world has been looking to a lasting peace. This, as the Father of Christendom speaking if a man is not sincere his has reminded the nations, can only speech betrayeth him, for all true be assured through fidelity to the Law of God. There is no more inso-Law of God. There is no more inso-lent defiance of that law than inter-heaven and earth. I am jealous of ference with the designs of the Law- the honor of poetry, and I am jealous giver. The nation that persists in of the good name of my country and race suicide is doomed to perish. speak to you. There is nothing surer than this. If, then, the cause of justice and of free and you may, perhaps, have some dom is to triumph and mankind is to knowledge of Irish sentiment. turn the sword into the sickle, and, have offended against one of our as the Master has said, the nations manner in which you have published to know war no more, it can only your thought. You begin by quotbe by turning from their evil ways ing Scripture. You preface

CATHOLIC SOCIAL STUDY

Civilization is once again in the throes of a new beginning. Any it shall profit him to speak, attempt at a hasty solution of the brother have withheld you inevitable difficulties it must face in the process of reconstruction, will but prove illusory and disappointing. The world must necessarily The city of Toronto's experience of Lodge rule has not been of a kind that will prompt well-wishers of their country to demand its exten.

The city of Toronto's experience of a kind ageous, as its faith in its ideals this following your verses: 'Copyticle of their country to demand its exten.'

The city of Toronto's experience of a kind ageous, as its faith in its ideals this following your verses: 'Copyticle of their country to demand its exten.'

The city of Toronto's experience of a kind ageous, as its faith in its ideals this following your verses: 'Copyticle of their country to demand its exten.' and moral principles by which its course will be guided.

their duty in this matter. The clergy have their responsibility too: upon them it falls to instruct, encourage and guide the people in the fulfillment of their duty. But in the matter of political, industrial and social reconstruction, it is the laity whose influence will be most directly whose influence will be most directly felt in the work-a-day world. At no has tried to sell the gift of the spirit. time has there been a more urgent need that the Catholic laity should recogicate your principles and declare a nize the duties of citizenship and be animated by a keen sense of the duties which the Catholic citizen time. owes to the State and to society: for the voice and vote of the Catholic that I know there is something truly layman may yet determine the great and noble in you—and there, world's moral and religious destiny. have been bours when the immortal To educate the Catholic laity in their duties as members of the State Methodism of John Wesley, and whatever application it may have to religious conditions in the England of today, it takes on a degree of under the influence of Catholicism. of today, it takes on a degree of he lacks a proper knowledge of in magical tales. But you were far Catholic social teaching in its bear. from the innermost when you wrote

Without such knowledge he will be powerless either to direct his own action or to influence the activ

It would, indeed, be to the advan tage of the Church and of the world —in view of the universality and urgency of the need—if Catholic scholarship were to deal with social of the term, in the same spirit and with the same thoroughness which the mediaval Schoolmen brought to the reconstruction of metaphysical thought in the golden days of Schol-asticism; for social thinking is as gories in the thirteenth century Men are thinking today terms and values; these terms and values are, as it were, the logic of their thought; and it is by the elucidation of social difficulties and problems that the Church argely gain the submission and respect of the thinking world. In the were athirst to know how life and Faith could be squared with can bear the scrutiny of those ideals of social justice and political reconstruction by which the imagination has thus become one of the keypositions from which Catholicism if the world is to be saved to Chris O. S. F. C., in the August Catholic

IRISH PROTESTANT REBUKES KIPLING

George Russell, the well-known on-Catholic Irish poet and writer on economic and social subjects, who eminence won him a place on the Irish national convention which he resigned shortly before twelve months when the world that body reported,) publishes in his veries," an "Open Letter to Rudyard Kipling," in which that vitriolic hater of all things Irish and Catholic is mercilessly taken to task for his professed solicitude for the Pro testants of Ulster. Mr. Russel (often referred to by his pen name "E") is a native of Ulster and can speak with better right and far better knowledge than Kipling. He writes

"I speak to you brother, because you have spoken to me, or rather you have spoken of me. I am a the population of its two chief rivals, native of Ulster. So far back as I can trace the faith of my forefathers observance you are afraid.

"I call you brother, for so far as I am known beyond the circle of my personal friends, it is as a poet. on the whole, in poetry is found the highert and sincerest utterance of man's spirit. In this manner of postry was written on the Mount of I am impelled by both emotions to "You have blood of our race in you

mysterious oracles of humanity as if you had been inflamed and inspired by the prophet of God, and you go on to sing of faith in peril and patriot ism betrayed and the danger of death and oppression by those who do murder at night, which things, if consideration of commerce or what brother, have withheld your fears for your country and mine until they could yield you a profit in two con-tinents. After all this high speech about the Lord and the hour ful man of letters of your time, and The urgent need is that Catholics yet you are not above making profit out of the perils of your country.
You ape the lordly speech of the
prophets, and you conclude by warnclare your principles and declare a

> "I would not reason with you, but in you secured your immortality in

of my countrymen as you did. "I have lived all my life in Ire-land, holding a different faith from that held by the majority. I know Ireland as few Irishmen know it, country by country, for I have travelled all over Ireland for years, and Ulster man as I am, and proud of the Ulster people, I resent the crowning of Ulster with all the virtues, and the dismissal of other Irish.

men as thieves and robbers. I resent the cruelty with which you, a stranger, speak of the lovable and kindly people I know.

You are not even accurate in

your history when you speak of Ulster traditions and the blood of our forefathers spilt. Over a century ago Ulster was the strong and fast their cannon and wrung the

place of rebellion, and it was in Ulster that the volunteer stood be gift of political freedom from the Irish parliament. You are blundering in your blame. You speak of Irish greed in I know not connection, unless speak of the War waged over the land; and yet you ought to know that both parties in England have by act after act confessed the abso lute justice and rightness of that agitation, unionist no less than liberal, and both boast of their share in answering the Irish appeal. They are proud today of what they did. They made inquiry into wrong and redressed it. But you, it seems, can feel only sore and angry that intolerable conditions imposed by your laws were not borne in patien and silence. For what party do you speak? What political ideal inspires you? When an Irishman has a grievance you smite him. How differently would you have written of Runnymede and the valiant men who rebelled when oppressed. You would have made heroes out of them. Have you no soul left, after history, to sympathize with other rebels suffering deeper wrong? Can you not see deeper into the motives for rebellion than the hireling reporter who is sent to make up case for the paper of a party? The best men in Ulster, the best unionists in Ireland, will not be grateful to you for libelling their countrymen in your verse. For, let the truth be known, the mass of Irish unionists are much more in love with Ireland than with England

ing to forswear its tradition?
"I am a person whose whole being goes into a blaze at the thought of oppression of faith, and yet I think my Catholic countrymen more tolerant than those who hold the faith I was born in. I am a heretic, judged by their standards; a heretic who has written and made public his heresies and I have never suffered in friendship or found my heresies an obstacle in life. I set my knowledge, the knowledge of a lifetime, against used your genius to do Ireland and lie. its people a wrong. You have intervened in a quarrel of which you do ing bully who passes and takes sides

best country in the world to live in,

is more murder done in any four

nglish shires in a year than in the

accepted a bribe or took it as an

offered to Ireland if it had been will-

POLAND VINDICATED

only to use his strength."-Catholic

with startling headlines the reported atrocities committed by the people to the Menace they ought to hate of Poland on the unoffending Jews of We had information enough at hand, at the time, to convince us that the stories were untrue. We gave editorial utterances to this conviction, and, soon after, published the account of an after, published the account of an are well aware that Jesuitism has who had just returned from Poland pogroms" as fabrications of anti-Polish propaganda. In answer to the remark that America had been persistently informed that Bolsheyism had raised its ugly head in the rising side of democracy." Poland, he said :

not been Poles. They were Jews Jesue. In the opinion of Ignatius working hand in hand with Russian Loyolo there was nothing else worth propagandists of that ill born ilk from Prussia has emanated that dastardly lie of pogrom hoping to make the world believe that Poland of Jesus became a mighty power in cannot govern itself, that Poland will act unjustly to Jewish citizens, missionaries and teachers went Forced to disgorge the land she took by the power of the mailed fist and by which she ruled it. Prussis doing always what January would now disrupt, as she once dis-

membered, that country.' But notwithstanding these denials on the part of those who understood conform to Christianity Even the the real state of political affairs in Encyclopedia Britannica, though un-Poland, the anti-Polish agitation here the reports in order to determine Europe," and says that when lax some course of action. President morals prevailed, as depicted by Wilson appointed a commission for this purpose compacted whether the prevailed in the prevailed of the prevailed in the prevailed wilson appointed a commission for this purpose, composed wholly of men of Jewish blood, and named as its head the most prominent Jew in able purity of their lives. These this country. Mr. Henry Morgen qualities they have all along care-thau. The personnel of the commis fully maintained, and probably no

former American ambassador to Turkey, appointed by President Wilson as head of the American commission to investigate reported pogroms in Poland, told newspaper men here him the reports were tremendously power and spiritual authority.

Mr. Morgenthau added his view that the Polish Jews sometimes overlooked the fact that equal rights involved equal duties. If the Polish Jews wished sincerely to collaborate with the State, he declared, they must follow the example of their American co-religionists, who consider themselves above all things patriotic Americans

Thus is Poland, thus is the contention of the Polish people in this country completely vindicated. -Catholic Union and Times.

TRYING TO BUNCO PROTESTANTS

BRANN'S ICONOCLAST HAMMERS MENACE

As most of our readers know, Windle, the free lance editor of The Iconoclast, is not a Catholic. Although reared in the Presbyterian Church he rebelled intellectually against the narrow-gauge institutes of Calvin long ago, and joined the big majority of non-Catholic Americans who, while belonging to no Protestant denomination, despise scandal mongers and have no for the Menace type of anti-Cathoomaniacs.—Editor The Antidote. The Menace for the week ending June 7, was devoted to Protestant-

Every page was crammed with prejudice. Its columns were filled to bursting with punk philosophy and hysterical appeals to Protestant ministers.

Each paragraph and line either contained a lie, or a half truth, a baseless charge or a vile insinuation. The sheet was absolutely putrid. People who refuse to become anti-

Catholics are classed with traitors. Protestants who refuse to the prejudice and hatred of Menace They think Ireland is the editors and minions are branded as cowards, disloyal alike to God and and they hate to hear Irish people country. spoken of as murderers and bloody scoundrels. Murderers! Why, there

Every Protestant minister in the United States received a copy of this lying, slanderous sheet. That our readers may better under

whole of the four provinces of Ireland! Greedy! The nation never stand the designs, methods and madness of Menace editors I shall examine some of the absurdities found equivalent of payment for an ideal, and what bribe would not have been in this special issue.
The Menace: "Protestantism is the

religious expression, as democracy is the political expression, ef personal and social liherty.'

Comment: Nobody but an ass would claim that Protestantism has a monopoly of personal and social liberty. Among Protestants allied with the Dry Federation of America personal liberty is as unpopular as Catholicity. To deny that social, political and personal liberty finds expression in the Catholic Church, or to assert that Protestantism is a better friend of Democracy than Catholicism, is to state a pernicious

The Menace: "The real nature of the Papal System is a monster of not know the merits, like any brawl- such hideous mien that to be hated

needs only to be seen."

Comment: If this were true, all the best informed people in the world would be anti-Catholic. As a matter of fact, the less a man knows about Catholicity, the easier it is for It is now several months since the rees of this country was blazoning yith startling headlines the reported of the "Papal System." According it. I venture the assertion that

ignorance of Catholicity is at the bottom of the anti-Catholic crusade. Bigotry is a total stranger to Knowledge.

supplanted Christianity in the polity who branded the reports of and teaching of the Roman Catholic organization. Jesuitism is the philosophy of monarchism; and the Jesuits were organized to use Rome as a means of saving monarchs from

Comment: Jesuitism grew out of Yes, unfortunately, but they have the desire of its founder to imitate while in this world. He gradually encouraged by Prussia who arrived at the conviction that to hoped to further its sinister aims.

From Prussia has emanated that human affairs and things material done under identical circumstances The chief business of a Jesuit is to make Jesuitism, not supplant, but friendly to the Jesuits, declares that became so obstreperous that our for "three centuries the Jesuits were accounted the best schoolmasters in sion could create no suspicion that body of men in the world has been so

the following cablegram sent here yesterday from Paris:

Paris, July 28.—Henry Morgenthau, philosophy of monarchism," all authority in the society rests on democratic principles. The General Congregation, which elects the General, may remove him for certain causes. He has no power to change today that the short visit which he the constitution of the order, but is Nouve had made to Poland had convinced invested with full administrative hand.

How much did Jesuits do to save the kings and monarchs of Germany, Austria, Greece and Bulgaria, during the great world War? The military records of France and other Allied countries contain the names of thou-sands of Jesuit priests who fought and shed their blood to help swell the "rising side of democracy" that swept the Kaiser and his fellow monarchs from their thrones. If you want truth reverse the Menace. Reverse the truth and you get a Menace argument every time. The Menace: "Jesuit diplomacy

forced the recent War unintentionally y means of a concordat between the Papacy and Serbia. It is intention ally forcing another war between England and Ireland unless it can compel England to abandon its loval British subjects in North Ireland to the papiet Irish of South Ireland."

Comment: The concordat between the Pope and Serbis concerned ecclesiasitcal matters only, and had no more to do with causing the "recent War" than with the revolution of the earth around the sun. But even the Menace lacked the gull to charge the Jesuits with intention ally causing the War. They are to unintentionally." blame, but Next

we are told that "Jesuit diplomacy" is "intentionally forcing another war between England and Ireland."
It is eafe to speculate concerning possible future wars. Where a thing is not susceptible of proof and demonstration the Menace editors have room for imagination and can assert their ignorance and mendacity with impunity. Not the Jesuite, but the Irish der independence. Thousands of Pro testants have joined with their Catholic neighbors to force issue on the broad principle of selfdetermination, a right so freely accorded to Poland and the Czecho-Slovaks by England and her Allies.

There has never been a day in even centuries when British govern ment in Ireland had the consent of the Irish people. A state of war, secret or open, has prevailed from her first brutal invasion of the Emerald Isle until now. It would not be possible for the "Jesuits to force another war" until the war of centuries ends. It will not end until Ireland is free, until her rights are cognized and she stands upright among the independent nations of the world. The Jesuits did not help start this fight, but if they help win the war for Irish freedom they will ndear the Society of Jesus to every over of liberty in the world.

this country. Cardinal Gibbons has launched out in a remarkable promulgation of the direct and most extreme anarchy. Rome's founda-tion doctrine is: 'To hell with law if it stands in the way of Rome. It their own attitude towards own declared principles; and t order to enforce prohibition in this country. But it will be enforced." Comment: There has been a vicis not temperance, much less so-

briety. Gibbons with promulgating anarchy has no more conscience than a rattlesnake and less honor than a hyens. In the qualities that go to and Christian gentleman, Cardinal and good men of the world.

fitly characterize crook who asserts in public print that Catholicity stands for anarchy or that the cardinal doctrine of Rome is "to hell with law."

I have examined a few samples of what passes for truth among readers of the Menace. The fact that men pay for and devour literary garbage of this kind, is a more serious reflection upon our public school system than anything its critics have ever said.

ALLEGED REVOLT OF CLERGY

Some weeks ago the press carried a dispatch to the effect that a number of the Catholic Czech clergy were infected by the Socialistic and revolu tionary movement which is sweeping over Europe; the details of the re port being that five hundred eccle siastics had drawn up a set of resolutions signed by seven hundred and forty-four others, which set forth the demand that the Bishops should be elected by the Assembly of the clergy and the civil power; that Latin should be replaced in Church func-Czech; and that celibacy should no longer be obligatory. This report was given wide currency, in spite of its evident falsity. It now Smuts' statement issued directly turns out to have been mere rre-paganda, as was the case with the promise of the new life, the victory reports of the revolt of the clergy of the great human ideals, for which

due investigation, are embodied in and conduct."-Encyc. Brit, Vol. which was the matter of celibacy. tain, nor in Jerusalem, but in spirit end only-the salvation of souls. find any fault with it if they want

Moravia and Slavonia. The cla of Budejovice drew up a protest against the action of the disaffected priests, "disavowing and deploring the aberrations of some, who forget ful of their character and their sacre obligations towards the Church have tried to make themselves sponsor for certain inadmissible reforms, and accompanied the protest with an avowel of loyalty which was signed by many names and forwarded to the Holy Father. PopeBenedict XV.inhis reply, which bears the date of June 1, 1919, makes only a passing reference to "the temerity of a small number" who had advocated innovations, and praises the Bohemian priests for their fidelity. The Havas dispatch was a gross exaggeration.

THE PEACE—AND WAR

"Neither in the matter of the Adriatic nor in any other will the signed articles of the new treaties be the chief subject of the historian; his chief subject will be the development of Europe after the great War loose by that crash in the old, unstable equilibrium of our civilisation." 30 Mr. Belloc wrote last week gradually raising public opinion on thee." upon last Saturday's scene at Versailles. Yet public opinion, while fixing on some eminent and governing aspect of affairs, is always apt to forget the complexity of facts which article in the current Correspondent modify that general view. Nothing can be plainer than that the treaty of of Nations, from which we take this Saturday is a very imperfect piece of work, that the world at its conclusion work, that the world at its conclusion will create brotherhood." As his work is the world at its conclusion will create brotherhood." As his work is the world at sion is very far from being at peace, and that the definite victory of the Allies has by no means assured of pusillanimity nor alcofness in the pusillanimity nor alcofness in the position of acting ladged difficulties help they waged war. All the same, it must be recognized

by all who have believed in the essential rightness of the Allied cause in the War that a definite step forward has been made and a proper occasion has arisen for the thanksgivings which were offered up in our churches on Sunday. It is no small thing, notwithstanding the "twenty-It is no small three wars " still going on, that the great War isatanend; that the slaughter of our best, and the untold miseries that accompany it are over; that the chief exemplar of militarist The Menace: "Rome resents the verwhelming victory for sobriety in been definitely brought down into the dust after coming within an of dominating the world; that all the Powers should have been brought definitely face to face with problems which will compel them to define own declared principles; and that at ecclesiastical gentlemen would have least the scheme of a new and better to go to jail and the chain gang in order to enforce mobilities and the scheme of a new and better order to enforce mobilities. been brought into being. While there is as great need as ever for all Comment: There has been a victory for prohibition, but prohibition is not temperance, much less so.

who believe in God to persevere in brayer, there is signal occasion for other career. We note it here bethanksgiving; and not to realize that cause of the predominating characterriety.

A man that would charge Cardinal

fact will be, to our minds, ill consissistics of his mind which served to tent with a sense of the great and unbring great success to the profession our Allies have received.

hyens. In the qualities that go to constitute true patriotism; in all these elements that made the man and Christian gentlement. It is not for us to discuss the militoaconclusion. But the spiritin which a small bank and though panniless those terms must be treated if they and in need of a situation resolved, There is no language that could the cause of morals and of religion.

A right outcome is endangaged from Gibbons stands first among the great are to bring real and lasting peace is though there were many applicants, opposite, yet one in the evil spirit that possesses them. Any desire to exploit victory merely for aggrandise-Any desire to ment, to override the just rights of races or minorities, and to enthrone forces of reaction, is morally the same thing as the desire to exploit unrest in the interests of anarchy, to overide the just rights of classes or individuals, and to enthrone forces of revolution. Alike Militarism and the thing commonly known as Bolshevism are based on the principle of Might against Right; they proceed by the concentration of force in the hands of a few, and its pitiless application against all others to the naked rule of the sword, and the dissolving of all the bonds of nationhood, of morals, and of relig-ion. Clausewitz' dictum that "War is only the continuation of State policy by other means" is the princi-ple of both alike. The future of the out the long struggle.

What is that spirit? We know not after the signing of the treaty. "The sion could create no suspicion that their report would be prejudiced in favor of Poland. The conclusions reached by this commission, after body of men in the world has been so free from reproach of discreditable members, or has kept up an equally high average level of intelligence level of intelligence and a new international order, and a fairer better world, are not written in this Treaty, and will not be written in this Treaty, and will not be written in the treations of the Holy Ghost; consisting the normal support world has been so free from reproach of discreditable members, or has kept up an equally high average level of intelligence of various topics, among

antagonise "realists" against peace-making efforts, and discourage wellabout success. It will be no small thing if henceforth we can, in Pope Leo's words, "make less frequent and -the interplacing of the forces let less sanguinary the terrible trial of about the Italian imbroglic, and his the whole subject, we can limit warwords supply the inevitable comment | fare during the next thirty years, the

> Nothing on the Catholic theory of the Society face of acknowledged difficulties help towards the attainments of ideals. Rather should we grasp at every movement towards higher things apport it to the utmost, and guid it towards things higher still. So Peace will beget Peace and brother hood brotherhood, with whatever temporary set backs. The move-ment is "essentially religious, essentially Christian," though many who are in it are ignorant of that For us who do know hope should surely he more, and not less high, and endeavour more, and not less strenuous.-The Universe.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

The death of Sir Edward Holden has brought to the notice of every one of the foremost bankers of the day. He was well and favorably known on two continents and served deserved mercies we as a nation and which he adopted and which serve as an excellent example for imitation not to accept the post unless his ideas prevailed. He stated to the He stated to the directors of the institution that an accumulation of capital was necesrary to make a success of the bank and this was to be achieved by purchasing other small institutions. The idea was adopted and the new canager was a great success. recently the question of amalgamat ing on a vast scale the capital and banking institutions of England came prominently before the Chamber of ommerce and Sir Edward meeting little sympathy from the audience was able to show how necessary was the scheme. Incidentally he made the remark that amalgamation alone would provide sufficient capital and that the whole policy of the world tended toward concentration of

In using the example of the great banker we cannot help realizing how the fact which he points out as being adopted in commercial matters is of equal importance in the vastly more serious matter of saving souls. world depends upon whether the terms of the present treaty, with the sources and efforts if the work be military guarantees necessarily in-cluded in them as temporary meas-ures, are going to be applied in a in the work of the church is conspirit more consonant with the ideas ducted exactly on that principle. which sustained the Allies through. Success is obtained only when all factors, having been taken into con-What is that spirit? We know not sideration, every resource and every how it can be better expressed than effort available is applied by the pastor to obtain the results at which

In each Christian community there paganda, as was the case with the promise of the new life, the victory is present a latent power for misperstream of the great human ideals, for which sionary endeavor. God Himself Naples and the "strike" of the clergy of Loretto. The facts of the case are that four months ago some dozens the case are that four months ago some dozens the case are that four months ago some dozens the case are that four months ago some dozens the case are the case are that four months ago some dozens the case are the case are

which was the matter of celibacy. The proceedings of the meetings of the meeting of the duty and power to do missionary and so of the fever parish therefore has within it to go to it and try to make Protest them works and only the meetings of the duty and power to do missionary and so of the fever parish therefore has within it to go to it and try to make Protest them go on the duty and power to do missionary and so of the fever parish therefore has within it to go to it and try to go to it and try to meten fever the meeting and in truth, as the duty and power to do missionary and so dispatch. This information the Nouvelles Religieuses had at first hand.

Unimportant as the meeting was, the account of it given in Bohemian newspapers caused marked resentment in the country, especially in Bohemia and the provinces of Bohemia and the provinces of the solution of this man to the hearts of the popules in this great hour of common suffering and sorrow, can alone head is actual and as all know it is the wounds which have been inflicted on the body of Christendom. And this new suffit among the neonly that is actual and as all know it is the context. Let each one reflect them on the body of Christendom. And this new suffit among the neonly is to had even and well-established contras of Christian life that this is all that can be done. Everyone has a missionary duty to province of the body of Christian life. this new spirit among the peoples what is to be done and what he can will be the solvent for the problems which the statesmen have found too hard at the Conference."

Describing in the Chronicle the parishes and dioceses. This work is hard at the Conference."

Describing in the Chronicle the parishes and dioceses. This word demonstrations in London last Sat-the one great work to which urday evening, Mr. Philip Gibbs Catholic Church Extension lends all depicts vividly a typical scene when its aid. We educate the missionary the message came, "Peace signed: pastor, we provide when possible a official." "Well, thank God for that! said a man at my side. 'Let's hope it will last, said a women. 'My sion and perhaps a parish. The boy would have liked to read those Church is established and through boy would have liked to read those words,' said an old fellow, brushing some cobwebs from his eyes." After all, that is the thought that remains foremost in one's mind, pressing as the problems of territorial and other resettlement. Shall this Peace treaty, as moulded in practice during the next few years, save the world from becoming again the shambles from becoming again the shambles of your parish be more evidently it has been during recent years? To beneficial? We doubt if in the whole ask that it shall prove a Peace that list of works inspired by Christian shall end war is surely to put anticipation too high, and thereby only to your assistance. What are you your assistance. What are doing ? Do you item of help for Extension in Canada? wishers who are already pessimistic Do you aid your missionary efforts about success. It will be no small at home? If not, why not? Ask the question and answer it. Remember the advice of the Holy Apostle St. Paul to Timothy his disciple of pre If by forestalling disputes, dilection "I admonish thee, that the stir up the grace of God which is in

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

67 Bond St., Toronto. Contributions through this office should be addressed : EXTENSION. CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE

London, Ont. DONATIONS Previously acknowledged \$2,044 25 "For help"..... St. John's, Nfld..... M. J. Farrell, Woodstock. Winkelried, South Porcupine..... MASS INTENTIONS Mrs. Wm. H. Henneberry, M. E. C., Galt A Friend. Paris.....

BUYING SOULS IN FRANCE

CHAPLAIN DUFFY SCORES AMERICAN PROTESTANT PROSELYTIZERS

At a mass meeting, recently held in New York, the Rev. Francis Duffy delivered an able address on the needs of the French priests and the dangers to the Faith of the people e methods put in use by Amer ican Protestants who wish to evangelize them by the power of money He dwelt at length on the unity of purpose animating the chaplains of all religions. He said in part:
Now that the War is over, a new

spirit seems to be introduced into the game by certain classes of people and certain types of religion that did not distinguish themselves particularly during the War. And so far as I can see, the religion that they were unable to force upon the are now going to try to shove down the throats of Catholic France. It is a special type of religion. It may be asked, "What are you people objecting to about an evangelizing movement or a church-building movement?"

LEGITIMATE WORK About church building movement we have no objection. Let them go to it; let them rebuild their churches that have been destroyed in Belgium if there are any. I believe that all the people in Belgium that ever set foot in a Prostestant church could be brought out here on one troopship and be accommodated in this hall at one meeting. Let them rebuild the churches; let them pay the pastor; let them do anything in the whole wide world to help their Protestant friends over there, and we will say that we are glad of it. It is a fine thing to do, and the Jews will do the same; they will do it, and they won't interfere with other people either

we object to is the power of money, the vast sums of money that are being collected, and for what? We being collected, and for Americans know enough to suspect the power of money in political life. I said to a man before I sailed for Europe, talking about a coming election, "You can't beat those people; they have too much money."
"Money," he said, "the first million will do them good, but the second million will stink." That is precisely the answer here; it is the surplus millions that are stinking. Let them if they wish propagate their religion. Every idea is a proselytizing idea; an idea that is not a proselytizing idea is either a mathematical idea or it is a defunct idea.

CORRUPT USE OF MONEY Churches have to proselytize to propagate their religion. We can't right.

preach upen the corners; let them prove from the lives of their emissaries over here and their converts over there that their religion is better and stronger than ours, that it preaches better types of religion than the French Nuns, mothers of soldiers. But let them not try to use the power of money with any sort of camouflage to buy souls Money in politics means corruption : propaganda means the violent form of corruption; it means bypocrisy.

Are people here aware of the fact that the whole body of French priest-hood fought in this War? That only the old men and the sick men were left to tend to the needs of the Church, and that thousands and thousands of priests and of seminar ians who will be priests within a year or two went out either with arms actually in their hands or perrming one of the hardest and most dangerous tasks of War, that of litter bearer on the front, for four years of War.

And now they come back from the years of War broken and spent with their labors, many of them wounded and maimed beyond repair by the injuries they have received. come to places where there is no roof over their heads and no church in which to say Mass, in which they have nothing, and their people have nothing to support them. And over against the bare field or the ruins of the churches is put up we shall suppose some welfare hut, some build ing with a library and gymnasium and comfort, in order to steal from that hero priest the congregation, the few of the congregation that have been left to him by the ruins of War .- The Monitor.

FATHER FRASER'S CHINA MISSION FUND

Almonta, Ontario

Dear Friends,-I came to Canada to seek vocations for the Chinsse Missions which are greatly in next of priests. In my parish alone there are three cities and a thousand vilages to be evangelized and only twe priests. Since I arrived in Canada a number of youths have expresses their desire to study for the Chinese mission but there are no sunds to educate them. I appeal to your charity to assist in founding burses for the education of these and others who desire to become missionaries in China. Five shousand dollars will found a burse. The interest on this amount will support a student. When he is ordained and goes off to the mission another will be taken in and catholic spirit of propagating the Faith to the ends of the earth will, I am sure, contribute generously to this fund.

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

subscription. SACRED HEART BURSE Previously acknowledged... \$3,176 74 Northern Bay, Nfld E. Gorman, in memory of a 5 00 friend..... A friend of the Sacred Heart. Mrs. Dan. J. Rankin..... 5 00 Mrs. T. B., Montreal......... Mrs. M. R. MacDonald, Northfield Stn A Friend, Glace Bay..... 1 00

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There is satisfaction in the thought of having done what we know to be

By REV. M. BOSSAERT

TENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST

SELF-KNOWLEDGE

In today's Gospel our divine Lord shows us what the true spirit of penance is. The proud Pharisee who considered himself to be a model of all virtue, extolled himself even in his prayer, reckoning up his good works and despising other le, whilst the publican ap-ched the house of God with awe and reverence, not venturing to go near the holy place, but standing afar off, overwholmed by the con-sciousness of his sins. He did not dare to lift his eyes towards heaven and the God whom he had so often offended, but struck his breast and

What important lessons are contained in this parable! As long as we think ourselves righteous and flatter ourselves that we do good works and are better than our neighbors, we are devoid of the true spirit of penance, and shall not obtain But as soon as we recognize our sins, and humble ourselves, strik-ing our breasts and saying like the penitent publican: "God be merci-ful to me a sinner," then we may hope for forgiveness.

The first thing essential to true sible, and without repentance there can be no forgiveness. How can I be sorry for doing something that I do not regard as wrong? How can I correct what I do not recognize as il? We cannot attain to a proper owledge of our sins unless we examine our conscience at least once in each day, remembering the com-mandments of God and of the Church and thinking of our duties as human beings, as Christians and as workers compare our actions with these commandments and duties in our particular calling. We ought and to do so frequently. If we go to the Sacraments only three or four times in the course of the year, and then merely in a careless indifferent manner, living otherwise without any serious thought at all, it is scarcely possible in a few minutes to make such a thorough examination of conscience as to be able to say truthfully: "I know myself." No, let us not be deceived; know oneself is not so easy a without any exertion, and without and contend one against the other. keeping a careful watch upon all The culprits, realizing their guilt one's actions. Our perverse self-love deserve punishment and as quite excusable. Sometimes it even suggests the pitiable pretext that many worse than curmeant by saying: "O God, I give earth for their sustenance. And thee thanks that I am not as the worst of all Heaven has been closed

offend God by sin, might also not be nenamed to contess their sins to the priest acting as God's representative. Hence St. John says: "If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us; if we confess our sins, God is faithful that the Redeemer will one day the for those argand in other them. It the scholastic year there are some tenders, and the truth is not in us; if and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all iniquity." It would be the height of folly not to reveal our sins to the priest in the holy tribunal of penance. How can a sick person export to recover who will not reveal his malady to a physician, ready and able to help him, but insists upon declaring him self to be in good health, whereas he is really ill? Let no miserable human respect keep us away from and just to forgive us our sins, and

trition of heart acknowledge that we are sinners, and confess our sins and shortcomings in the holy tribunal of penance. Like the publican in the gospel, let us strike our breasts, saying: "God be merciful to me a sinner." Not unless we have such dispositions shall we obtain forgiveness of our sins, and recover the peace of heart that we have lost; not unless we are truly con-trite shall we be justified before Him who has redeemed us, and who is now our Mediator and the refuge of sinners—Jesus Christ, the Son of God. Amen.

THE HYPOCRITE

He who wears the veil of hypocrisy and thinks he can decrive the rank and file of mankind with his disguise cannot continue to fool the many who, with the shrewd insight of human nature, quickly penetrate the delusion and bring him to mortifica-

FIVE MINUTE SERMON tion. He cannot deceive himself He must find himself sconer or later torn by an anguish of contrition. He wishes he might retrace his steps; but it is too late. He made his choice long ago and there is no re

CHRIST THE REDEEMER

The greatest drama that has ever een produced, the most stupendous and, without a doubt, the oldest is that of man's redemption from sin. It is as old as man and will continue until man ceases to exist. Its first scene was laid in the Garden of Eden; its last will be in the Valle of Josaphat, where all men will be judged. All the world is its stage and all men and women the players. Each one comes on in his turn, plays his part and then retires, until the final curtain. It need not be said offended, but struck his breast and said with deep contrition: "God be merciful to me a sinner." Our Saviour added by way of comment: of Redeemer, His influence has been "I say to you, this man (i e., the publican) went down into his house justified rather than the other; because everyone that exalteth himself shall be humbleth himself shall be exalted."

What important lessons are conor punished according as he has played his part. If he has acted well and followed the directions laid down for his guidance, then a reward will be his; if poorly, he will be punished. It behooves each one then, to do his best in the space of time that is allowed him.

The curtain rises and the scene presented is that of a most beautiful garden. Here we see all manner of trees and flowers, all kinds birds and animals. Everything appears peaceful and happy. Adam and Eve, the first man and woman, are the sole custodians of this beautiful land. It has been given to them by God to be used as they wish. They are lords and masters of all they survey. Everything is theirs, everything with the exception of one thing. There is a tree that grows in the midst of the garden the tree of knowledge of good and evil, and it has been forbidden to them to eat of its fruit. They are satisfied to obey this command. after a time Satan, envious of their happiness, tempts them under the guise of a serpent to defy God's command. The bait that he throws out catch them is the promise that they will then become as gods. knowing all things. Eve consents, takes the fruit and eats of it. Unfortunately, Adam follows

THE CHANGE

Immediately the scene changes. The Garden of Paradise is no longer a land of peace and happiness. Sin has entered it and with sin has come its attendant train of evils. A blight falls upon all things. The trees and flowers begin to wither and die. matter that it can be accomplished The animals grow ferocious, rise up without any exertion, and without and contend one against the other. and filled with remorse, hid them-selves. The angry voice of Gcd is represents our sins as too slight to heard summoning them to trial and sentence of severe punishment is passed upon them. They are condemned to a life of misery to end only with death. They must labor This is what the Pharisee and toil to produce the fruits of the by saying: "O God, I give earth for their sustenance. And

us to recognize our sins, but we must also confess them. This is why our Saviour instituted the holy Sacrament of Penance, in order that the same way our saviour instituted the holy these managements. Still they are not left without hope God promises that in the course of time He will send them a Redeemer Who will restore them to their ancient heritage. Sacrament of Penance, in order that the control open to them the gates of Heaven those, who were not ashamed to This promise is all that saves them This promise is all that saves them from dark despair. It gives encouragement not only to them but to that the Red This is all that sustains God's

the glad tidings that she has been tension to the ethical and social sciences a new field for the exploitation of penance. You should fear God, not man; for God is able not only to kill the body, but to east the soul also into destruction. Never forget that after death and again at the last day we shall have to account, not to men, but to God, the all libration of heart acknowledge that preparing for the great act of sacrifice that marks the climax of the the that marks the climax of the whole play and gives it its title of Redemption and Him His title of Redemption of Alam university teachers of today are proselyters for some particular philosophy of life. They are not content to teach, but feel under the obligation to preach as well. To the consented to be the Redeemer.

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cry out in her liturgy: O happy fault of Adam that has merited for us so great a Redeemer! He was perfectly willing to suffer and die in order to save us. For this is the only way that it could be done. Gold and silver could not ransom us from the power of the devil. Our redemption could not be bought. It had to be wrought. And it could be wrought only through the sacrifice of the Immaculate Lamb of God. Our redemption was accomplished by this act of self immolation when Christ offered Himself to be sacri-

ficed on the wood of the Cross.

But this scene of the Crucifixion does not mark the end of this great drama. The play goes on. The drama. The play goes on. The final curtain that will bring it to a close will fall only on the last day. Meanwhile, the actors act their parts wall or badly and retire to receive their reward or punishment private ly. But at the end there will be a final reckoning when the whole company will appear before the Principal Character sitting in judg-ment in the Valley of Jehosophat. Their merits will be judged from the manner in which they have sup-ported Him in His great role of man's Redeemer. We have called it a drama but how realistic it all is and how much more realistic it will o them.
Still they are not left without reckoning.—The Tablet.

TEACHING AND PROSELYTISM

It so happens that just as we begin At least they will stand as a work.

Higher Education Improving?" President Nicholas Murray Butler

behold Him going forth to suffer and die for the sinful children of Adam. We follow Him as He is led out to the Hill of Calvary. We stand by and watch as He is fastened to the Cross and raised oh high. We see the Blood flowing from the Wounds in His Hands and Feet. We see the agony of death creep over His Face. We hear His dying words. In horror we turn away. "Why," we ask, "must this be? Why this tarrible trrture and torment of an Innocent Victim?" Why? Because He has consented to be the Redeemer. onsented to be the Redeemer.

THE PROGRESS OF THE PLAY
And what a Redeemer! Is it any wonder that the Church is moved to

attracting attention, yet it is sur-prising how often even the good teacher, or at least the man who knows one subject very well and thinks he knows all the others, will be ready to express emphatically opinions on subjects quite outside of his specialty. These opinions of course carry a very great deal of weight with his students or with those who either have no apparatus for critical judgment or have their critical faculties disarmed by a show of learning. Specialism is prone to just such dis-advantages. The dean of the gradu-ate department of an important eastern university once called a specialist "A man who knew so much

knew about anything else, that he thought he knew more about it than anyone else did." To which someone has ventured to add "and he is inclined to think that if he gives any thought to any other subject he will know more about that than anyone else does." It is men of this kind who work great harm on the unformed minds of students, and, as President Butlerthinks, though I should scarcely venture to be so positive, on the impressionable minds of

the young women of our day.

nore about one thing than he

As I began to say, it is surprising how often even good teachers, that is, good in the sense of being capable in their special subject, allow themexpression of opinions far beyond scientific elements as yet discrepant, their scientific knowledge. In an aleaping to conclusions without the justification of observed relations. article in Studies, the "Irish Quar-terly Review of Letters, Philosophy and Science," September, 1917, Alfred Rabilly has called attention to how far beyond his knowledge Huxley went with untrained audiences in his Jesuit student who attended his lectures, said to him one day: "For attending your course, and I have never heard you mention evolution, while in your public lectures everywhere you openly proclaim yourself an evolutionist." "Here in my teaching lectures," answered Huxley,
"I have time to put the facts fully before a trained audience. In my public lectures I am obliged to pass rapidly over the facts, and I put forward my personal convictions; and it is for this that people come to hear

However, in the popularization of science, personal convictions far out-strip scientific conclusions and are sensational because they are far beyond what was supposed to have been knowledge before. One would scarcely expect Huxley and men of his caliber to stoop to this, and yet the temptation is so great that it is not so surprising to find that they actually do it. When Darwinism and the descent of man from the monkey
—which has now been entirely shandoned and never really had a foothold in serious science—were in vogue, Huxley wrote of his lec-ture to workingmen: my work-ingmen stick to me wonderfully, the house being fuller than ever last be convinced that they are monkeys.' Such impositions on simple audiences are indeed disturbing, especially when one realizes how many opportunities there are to impressionable students in our uni-

versities.
Nor did Huxley conceal from his scientific friends his attitude in this wrote to Hooker:

'I went in for the entire animal more strongly in fact than they have reported me. I told them in so many words that I entertained no doubt of the origin of man from the same stock as the apes. And to my great delight, in saintly Edinburgh thing, but there can never be freeitself, the announcement met with dom to do or to teach wrong. nothing but applause.

hat scientists in German lowing huxley example. Men were using the prestige of their names as scientists to teach things that were not scientific. They were looking forward confidently to the discovery of the truth of certain things, but were anticipating the actual discovery tanks those things were actual circuit descriptions. What Huxley was doing in exaggerating the significance of certain phases of biological science where anticipating the actual discovery tanks the significance of the control of the c ery to teach those things very em- the significance of their own favorite

sation-mongering teacher intent on phatically. As their anticipations of discoveries were not fulfilled they were actually teaching things that were not true. There was nothing that irritated Virchow more than ex-pressions that indicated a belief in current popular scientific notions with regard to phases of evolution, and particularly Darwinism was no one in England of suffi prestige in science to tell Huxley what he thought of his imposition on popular ignorance, but Virchow did not hesitate to tell Haeckel just what this sort of teaching meant. Above all he insisted that such teaching

would bring science into disrepute. Toward the end of the nineteenth century Brunetiere invented expression "the bankruptcy expression "the bankruptcy of science." What he meant was that the claims of science in the latter part of the nineteenth century had been so extravagant that at last its credit had been weakened because it could not meet its obligations, and the consequence had been distrust of scientific declarations. Nearly a quarter of a century before Brune-tiere's expression of opinion Virchow in his famous Munich address. 'The Freedom of Science in the Modern State," had declared :

'Nothing has been more hazardous in the natural sciences, nothing has more damaged their progress and people, than a premature synthesis Gentlemen, let us not forget that when the public see a doctrine which has been exhibited to them as certain, established, positive and faulty in its very foundations or dis covered wilful essential and chief tendencies, many several months now I have been lose faith in science. Then they attending your course, and I have break forth into reproaches at the scientists. Ah, you yourselves are not quite sure. Your doctrine which you call truth today is tomorrow a lie. How can you demand that your teachings should form the subject of education and come to be a recog nized part of our general knowl

The discredit of science is of course a serious consideration and should have a special appeal to those deeply interested in knowledge. This This is an astounding admission. not nearly so serious, however, as the perversion of thought for the young minds involved. As a conse quence of such false learning ideas are graven deeply and are practically never corrected. They often prove the background of a great deal of Now that the ethical and social

sciences are occupying so much attention in the university, it is particularly important that proselytism should not take the place of teaching nor tinge teaching so as to make for the propaganda of particular doc-trines. This is exactly what is likely to happen, however, no matter how distinguished a teacher may be, unless there is some definite authority to whom teachers are responsible and unless, too, that authority makes it a point to be thoroughly aware of the matter taught and of the manner in which it is taught. It is this fact that universities are coming to recog-nize more and more. The War has precipitated a crisis in certain institutions and the whole problem of authority in teaching is coming up The doctrine of freed matter, but rather gloried in it. He of thought, the four hundredth auniversary of which as a definite philosophy of life is being celebrated this year, has run its course, and it is now beginning to be rather clearly appre ciated that what is called

othing but applause."

Only when teachers are willing to submit to authority definitely exer-

in our time.

Those who are prone to wonder why the Catholic Church has insisted both on establishing her own schools and on rounding out her teaching inlast half-century. A great many Catholic parents are prone to think that after all comparatively little harm can come to their children at secular institutions after a thorough early training in Catholic principles and practice, yet here is a series of warnings not from Catholids. from educators intent on protecting youth from vicious propagandists.

Fortunately the proper apprecia-tion of this need for authority over teaching has led Catholics to send their young folk ever more and more may be assured of the supervision of the principles taught. There are now more than three times as many students in our Catholic colleges as there were some twenty-five years ago, and attendance at them has

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phases of social and ethical science increased twice as fast as the gen throughout the country. In spite of this there still remain many Catholies who are willing to risk the teaching of secular institutions. The to college and university life will expressions of those who are viewing find ample explanation of it in this series of incidents that covers the the standpoint, not of religion but of the standpoint of religion but of a proper exposition of the philosophy of life, make the lesson worth while

> Avoid little faults as carefully as diligent souls avoid great ones.

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THE PLUGGER

He isn't very brilliant and his pace There's nothing very flashy in his

style; He has to dig and labor for the things

day by day,
And the stars get all the mention
and the fame,
But the patient, steady plugger in a

just the same.

He's a quiet sort of fellow and he's backward in his speech,
You'd never find him clamoring for

plause; listen to another who has anything to teach. never worries working for

a cause. He may take a little longer with the task he has to do,
Than the genius whose talents seem

to run, But you'll find the patient plugger at the finish coming through, And there's merit in his labor when

He is slow in getting started, he must know the reason why Certain things occur within a certain way; There is nothing in his method to

attract the passer by, And at times you'd think he's wasted many a day,

But when brilliant men have faded light, When the clever men have stumbled

in despair, When the great have come to failure with the goal they sought in sight,

You'll find the patient plugger getting there. -EDGAR A. GUEST

BE OF GOOD CHEER

Of all things that tend to bring friends and keep them together, cheerfulness is one of the best, for who is it that doesn't like to be with person who is always lively, agreeable, and cheerful-who greet's you

with a hearty clasp of the hand, a bright smile, and cheery "Hello!" It pays to be cheerful; pays in many ways. A cheerful person is sure to have a bright, open face, a face that inspires confidence. One who is cheerful does not grumble over every little misfortune and dis-

Some people never seem cheerful and happy. They are always com-plaining of their hard lot, always looking on the dark side, constantly groaning over some ill-imaginary or otherwise — that has long since passed, and are never contented. Such persons are scarcely ever liked, and rarely succeed. But, take a person who, with head erect, eyes sparkling, and a smile playing around his mouth, when he pitches into his business, he's bound to succeed if there is any success in it. If reverses come, if subjected to the multitude of trials and vexations, petty and great, that all men must experience, instead of sitting down and whining he will give it "one big thought," and then pitch in again, confiding and cheerful as ever : he will come "right side up" in the end. le like all cheerful persons, while those who are despondent have

but few friends.

Be as cheerful as you can, therefore, under all circumstances. Your troubles and cares will fade into insignificance and you and those about velvet-clad, moved softly up and you will find life less hard and more down the steps of an altar. His you will find life less hard and more endurable.—The Echo.

impressive than the most eloquent the morning in the chapel of the discourse. To vice, the virtue of the palace. The leader was personating discourse. To vice, the virtue of the palace. The leader was personating good is a reproach more emphatic his uncle, a learned and holy prelate. than any that language could ex-press.

Presently the door opened, and for a moment a lady looked upon the

course, more powerful. An ordinary more than name and never was a man's going to week day Mass will mother's prayer more fully answered.

It is many many centuries since the chosen people of God, the Israelites, were induced by bad example and by the desire to have the favor of an idolatrous prince, to neglect their duty of going to Jerusalem there to adore the true God, to go elsewhere to worship an idol; but men and women are still following bad example, and still neglecting the worship of God to bow down before men and women are sell tollowing when Francis was old enough to have bad example, and still neglecting the worship of God to bow down before idols, one of the most powerful influences in the human mind is the Under such teachers Francis made that they need a result of the most powerful influences in the human mind is the Under such teachers Francis made that they are made are active to the control of the most powerful influences in the human mind is the tollowing the most powerful influences. knowledge that other people are acting in a certain way. When the example, by reason of numbers or of the distinction of those who give it, is in accord with our own personal the distinction of those who give it, is in accord with our own personal ready he understood that the will of inclinations we rush joyfully to follow it; it becomes our cloak, our means of pretending that we have fooled ourselves.

But, a curious thing is, that the example of others is so powerful an influence that it draws us to do things that we do not desire to do. That is a strange thing, strange, yet, unquestionably true. Men and women even sometimes sin without any particular desire to do so, merely because it is fashionable to do so.

A certain book is bad; it is rotten, recking; it is undoubtedly a sin to he wants to know
And ha's busy learning something
all the while,

read it, since all such books are prohibited by the Church under her
power to shut off the occasions of all the while.

The clever men go by him in a hurry day by day.

And the stars get all the mention and the fame.

But the patient, steady plugger in a will follow the fashion and read it; thorough sort of way

Keeps on going and he gets there

Many people who do not want parenough to make one askamed that ticularly to read a dirty book, will read it just to do as others do or are

said to be doing.

The same is true of other matters. Catholic women will go about half-dressed because the fashion is, at the moment, to display as much of one's person as the police will tolerate. And excesses in other respects are very often the effect of bad example, rather than of any deep seated desire to be sinful.

Need we remark that the most powerful and most injurious of all bad example is that given by parents to their children. It takes almost a miracle of God to save children who get bad example in the home. True, sometimes good children come out of such homes. God can do it. He took helpless saints unharmed out of the jaw of lions, and out of many places fatal to them but for His Mighty hand.

But the thing to expect, from homes where parents scandalize their children, is, a childhood cheated and the stars have lost their and robbed of all-moral beauty and a manhood given over to sin.-The

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

COME UP SMILING

Come up smiling Laugh and grin; Cheerfulness The past is gone, Today is here Greet new worries With a cheer.

Come up smiling.

The world's a stage, Pick out a seat ; No one ever Does just right : Come to and fight.

Come up smiling, Life's too great To waste your time In cussing fate. As best as you can, . And you will be A happy man.

THE MUSIC OF AN ANGEL'S SONG

Kind words are the music of the world. They have a power which seems to be beyond natural causes, as if they were some angel's song which had lost its way and come on earth, and sang undyingly, smiting the hearts of men with sweetest wounds, and putting for the while an angelic nature injus. Hard words, on the other hand, are like hail. stones in summer, beating down and destroying what they would nourish were they melted into drops.

ST. FRANCIS BORGIA

One sunny morning, in a palace in Gandia, in Valencia, a little boy, will find life less hard and more endurable.—The Echo.

BAD EXAMPLE

Nothing so easily inclines to virtue, nothing so powerfully attracts to vice, as the conduct of those around us. The virtuous behaviour of a good man is a thousand times more impressive than the most eloquent of the surpressive than the steps of an altar. His come her children to her sacred enclosure.

In the course of a sermon on, "Are the Protestant Churches bying?" preached in New York on the last Sunday in June, Dr. Straton pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, paid the following tribute to the course of a sermon on, "Are the Protestant Churches bying?" preached in New York on the last Sunday in June, Dr. Straton pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, paid the following tribute to the course of a sermon on, "Are the Protestant Churches bying?" preached in New York on the last Sunday in June, Dr. Straton pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, paid the following tribute to the course of a sermon on, "Are the Protestant Churches bying?" preached in New York on the last Sunday in June, Dr. Straton pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, paid the following tribute to the course of a sermon on, "Are the Protestant Churches bying?" preached in New York on the last Sunday in June, Dr. His All the crime, vice, profligacy in the world have been propagated and confirmed by example. Wee to that man, says Christ, by whom scandal cometh; better were it for him that a millstone were tied about his neck, and he ware cest into the say. mat's going to week-day mass will not be much remarked upon; but when General Foch does it, it is taiked of all over the world. On the other hand, if General Foch were a bad man, many a man would take courage from his example and follow him in his bad habits.

The mother's prayer more fully answered.

From his earliest years, Francis Borgia, loved God and His Blessed Mother. "Jesus," "Mary," were the first words he spoke. While other children played with toys, Francis made little altars, and tried to imining Baptist church on the eastern half of Manhattan Island from the little players to take they were all the ways to take the present and the property of the Church.

were still with him.

Political difficulties obliged the Dake of Gandia to fiee from the fown, to Saragossa, where he placed Francis under the care of the arch-bishop who was the boy's uncle, his mother's brother. Here again, the first thought in regard to education was that it sh should be The archbishop Christian. proud of his young nephew's fine mind, scholarly attainments, and polished address, but these alone do not make a man. The soul must be the guiding force, and so he trained the youth in virtue and holiness. The result of this training was evident when Francis was given a household of his own to govern.

The emperor of Spain looked with favor upon the young nobleman, and aided his father, Duke John, to bring about a marriage between Francis and Eleanor de Castro, a Portuguese lady of high rank, and, better still, of high character. Their family life was beautiful and holy Eight children was born to them and in various ways aided their parents' zealous labors for God Francis presided over a true Christian home. There were appointed nours for the daily Mass, family prayer, good reading; and always the saintly master was ready to advise and encourage his dependents. The fashionable vices of the court circle were sternly denounced by Francis. He used to say that gaming caused men to lose four things-money time, devotion to God, and con

By the death of his father, Franbecame fourth Duke of Gandia His new honors but served to pro mote his plans for God's service, and on the death of the Lady Eleanor, Duke Francis, then thirty six years old, decided to consecrate the rest of his life entirely to religion. Legally resigning his title and estate to his eldest son, after providing for his other children, the Dake retired for a period of years—spent in study and prayer—at the end of which he put on the habit of St. Ignatius, and thereafter led the life of the perfect religious. The humblest duties were most pleasing to him, and only obe-dience made him accept the office of General of the Order, in 1565. He died as he had lived, like a saint. In our Lady's month of October, the tenth day is set apart in honor of St. Francis Borgia, who had so holily filled his place in the world and in the Church.—Sacred Heart Review.

THE CHURCH'S OPEN

during the summer months. They remain away from church because the weather is too hot or because the "call of the wild" cannot be resisted and the early Sunday morning hours are the best for fishing, motoring or other forms of amuse.

The consequence has been that France has played a role of supreme importance both in European and Asiatic ment which, at another time, would Turkey.

Then, too, many Protestant churches close their doors during the summer months while the minister in charge takes a vacation, 1901 and 1904, for the rup) ure of 1904. be quite legitimate.

never closes her doors. Not only on its traditional attitude. This fact Sunday but during all the days of for which documentary evidence is the week, the portals stand inviting. set forth in the "Etudes" for June ly open and the passerby may drop 5, 1919, should be remembered in in from time to time to worship his estimating the value of anti-clerical Creator. Even non-Catholics admit that the Catholic Church never Pope has not been the friend of sleeps, but is always ready to wel-come her children to her sacred en-

far more consistent service to their convictions than many of our Pro-testant churches. Some complain succeed.'

cause it was "burying churches and merging them with other churches season of the year when the best work might be done for God's King-

The sentiments expressed by Dr.

GOITRE

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Straton should afford non-Catholics tage of the continuous opportunities for religious worship afforded by the Church that never sleeps. Above all, they should make a certain class of Catholics more attentive to their religious duties on Sunday and more careful not to give scandal or bad example by absenting them-selves from the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in order to indulge in forms of amusement or recreation that interfere with the prescribed observance of the Lord's day.—Catholic Bulletin.

FRANCE'S TRUEST FRIEND

From present indications it would appear that the Peace Conference will leave France shorn of a great deal of prestige in the Orient. The pre eminence of influence which has been hers for centuries seems destined to disappear on account of the new parti ion of territory which will make for an increase of British, and perhaps also for American influence, but will leave France in a position much inferior to that which it possessed at the beginning of the War. The blame is laid on the French Government which has failed to get justice from the Allied Powers. marked contrast to this failure is the attitude of the Papacy, which has continued to use the whole weight of ts authority to preserve undiminished the glory of the French Catholic Protectorate in the Orient. This is the more remarkable in face of the offense given the Vatican by the French Government. Leo XIII., Pius X., and Benedict XV. bave invariably guaranteed to France against all There are many Christians, and among them not a few Catholics, who deem it no harm to take a matter what nation, with the Ottoclaimants the exclusive right to vacation from religious exercises man Government, as for instance during the summer months. They again William II. of Germany in for instance 1898. In doing this they were follow ing the example set them by their sequence has been that France has played a role of supreme importance both in European and Asiatic

If worldly wisdom had prevailed the summer months while the minister in charge takes a vacation, leaving his people without a shepherd and without the usual opportunities to satisfy the religious obligations imposed upon them during the rest of the year.

the Congregation in 1904, for the ruplure of diplomatic relations in 1904, for the spoliation of ecclessistical property in 1905. The Holy See, however, made a clear distinction between religious France and official France and persisted in This depth its traditional attitude. This fact

The vacation season is passing rap "I am glad of the fact that the Catholics never shut up shop from may be before you which ought to be the Cathedral down to the humblest parish in this city. They continue their activities twelve months of the their activities twelve months of the taken up this year? Sound Catholic education is an absolute essential to year. I am altogether opposite from sipister restlessness in the air; and them in all my religious thoughts, daily one is confronted with the but I do say in frankness and honesty
that they are giving to the city a
that they are giving to the city a
which leaves great masses of the which leaves great masses of the population at the mercy of leaders who have little or no moral sense and no respect for any authority now amilistone were tied about his neck, and he were cast into the sea.

The example of those who are more conspicuously in view, is, of course, more powerful. An ordinary course, more powerful course, an appeal to popular passion, accom-panied with glittering promises of impossible things; the whole based upon the human desire for more now have left only one self-supportion based upon religion is essential ing Baptist church on the eastern if mad experiments in sociology are to be avoided; and if large bodies of the people are not to be led to abandon the realities of religion and to because it is buttressed by helpful endowments given by the conseof the glamour of the promise of ease

and happiness in this life. To the end of the world, the uneducated man will food for reflection and they should stimulate Catholics to take advan man who is educated. that, he will be at the mercy of the man who has the outward appear ances of being educated. Catholic parents who have boys and girls of an age to take a college education ought to consider carefully where their duty The Catholic Church is needed by the world more, perhaps, than ever before; and the Catholic Church needs first, vocations to the priesthood and the religious life; teachers; and lastly, educated lay men fit and equipped to represent it and to explain it, and to extend its influence in the world. Consider the matter carefully. In some way or other, your boy should be educated. He should, if possible, be given a good general education, and a special education in some way. sducation in some useful branch of the world's work. The usefulness of good, sound general education is great in one walk of life another-speaking generally. All occupations are equally honourable; and a machinist may to day have a sound general education without thinking it necessary to try to force himself to be a lawyer or a physician. The old idea was that if a boy went to a college, he must enter one of cer-tain professions. That is now recognized to be nonsense. A few years in college ought not to lead any young man to turn his back on any useful occupation for which he may feel fitted. The man in overalls has just as much use for a general educa-tion as the man in a lawyer's gown; and mechanics who read the best magazines and have good libraries in their homes will one day be as common as half-illiterate mechanics ar to day. If the wide dissemination of education necessarily led to a constant emptying of the ranks of the trades to overflow the crowded ranks of the professions, we should not advocate such general dissemination of knowledge. But though that has been seen in the past, we regard it as a passing phase; and, we hope, nearly passed. The time is coming, let us hope, when education will be valued for its own sake as well as for the worldly advantages which it may or may not lead to. The fuller mind, the broader outlook, the power to see error, the ability to state truth, the joy of thinking the happiness of thinking aright,—these are the benefits of education; not the chance of sarning enough money to buy an automobile or to build a big and

lonesome house. It is upon such broad lines that parents should think of the future of their children; and it is with such a horizon before their eyes, and not in a mere flutter of utilitarian hopes and dreams, that a young man should approach the college doors.—The

Do not hesitate to take others into your counsels. One head knows just enough for one head, and no two



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ARMISTICE DAYS

find men curiously alike and unlike their normal selves; groping to-wards a reconstruction of their own mentality while as yet they were under the influence of that semi-impersonal and fate-driven self which the War had made of them.

Everywhere in the black areas of the empty bettield.

the empty battlefields, as doubtless, too, everywhere throughout the world, in these armistice days, the people, men and women, soldier and civilians alike, are waiting anxiously for peace. What is it going to bring? The prisoner dreams of his home, and the better days to come now that the the better days to come now that the back of the accursed militarism is broken, and the hideous system that made Europe like tinder awaiting the spark, done away with forever. The spark, done away with forever. The British soldier is looking forward to British soldier is looking forward to the day, now measurably in sight when he can consider his task done; when, having, bled and suffered for the liberties of his fellows, he can return to his accustomed life of peace and quite. The French peasant and workman wonders in how far his little proportions will be restored and when, at last, he will find himself in a home again; when the flooded mines will be ready again for him to work in them, and the great manufactories whirring once more with machines that have replaced that debris left in them by the wanton destruction wrought by the wanton destruction wrought by the invader. The fifty-seven months of the War have passed so swiftly, so much has happened in them; men have moved so far in thought and feeling and outlook during those pregnant times; the relations of states and empires have so changed and altered; and world policies have undergone such reshaping that it is impossible to say what new world will arise out of the reconstruction of the old. But hearts are full of hope, despite the long trial of the War; and arms, tired with the carrying of rifles, are strong to guide the plough and drive the mine shaft and the loom once more. The dawn shows over the green battle-fields, rosy with the promise of the coming day; and though as yet mists of uncertainty hang low, the sun will rise at last. In the optimism and patient cheerfulness of soldier and civilian alike lies the promise of the future. Countries that have produced the fighting men who have conquered, need not fear if only they are true to themselves. Countries like France and Belgium have shown too virile a strain, too heroic a fortitude, in the hardest and most cruel of all tests, to be apprehensive of the fruit of their reconstruction.

—Francis Aveling, S. T. D., in the August Catholic World.

"A DANGEROUS RELIGION'

"Kenelm Digby was not the first, not will he be the last, father who has entered the Catholic Church, and has entered the Catholic Church, and has then seen his children go beyond him in devotion," remarks Bernard Holland, whose memoir of the author of "Mores Catholici" has recently appeared. "That same attraction which brings some into the Church draws others on further still. It is, in this same, a dangarage religion." in this sense, a dangerous religion."
Mr. Bernard's shrewd observation

American father is also possessed and find Catholicism, as did Digby and find Catholicism, as did Digby and Montalembert, a particularly "dan-gerous religion." For a cherished daughter having finished her schooling, and, as her father fondly thinks, "came home for good," surprises and saddens him by asking his leave to be a nun. Perhaps he had in mind for his fair and accomplished daughter a career quite different from the one she has chosen, had hoped to see her little children playing some day about the house, has pictured his declining years soothed and comforted by her loving care. But now the maiden hears in her heart the Divine Master's insistent call to the cloister and she will give her father no peace till he lets her go. Though almost heart-broken, he at last per-haps consents, realizing feelingly that ours is indeed a "dangerous religion" and asking with Monta-

Who then is this invisible Lover, dead upon a cross eighteen hundred years ago, who thus attracts to Him youth, beauty, and love? who appears to their souls clothed with a glory and a charm which they cannot withstand? who darts upon them at a stroke and carries them captive? who seizes on the living flesh of our flesh, and drains the purest blood of our blood? Is it a man? No, it is God. There lies the great secret, there the key of this sublime and sad mystery. God alone could win such victories and deserve such sacrifloes. Jesus, whose God-head is amongst us daily insulted or denied, proves it daily, with a thousand other proofs, by those miracles of self

denial and self-devotion which are called vocations. Young and inno-cent hearts give themselves to Him, to reward Him for the gift He has given us of Himselt; and this sacri-fice by which we are crucified is but the answer of human love to the love of that God who was crucified for

this century hundreds of beloved creatures have come forth from cas-tles and cottages, from palaces and workshops, to offer to God their heart, their soul, their virgin innocence their love, and their life. Every day among ourselves, maidens of high descent and high heart, and others descent and high heart, and others with a soul higher than their fortune, have vowed themselves in the morning of life to an immortal Husband. They are the flower of the human race, a flower still sweet with the morning dew which has reflected nothing but the rays of the right.

of voluntary renunciation of un-known immolations. When this is done, they assure us that they have found peace and joy, and in the sac-rifice of themselves the perfection of lays. They have kept their hearts love. They have kept their hearts for Him who never changes and never deceives, and in His service they find consolations which are worth all the price they have paid for them, joys which are certainly not unclouded, for then they would be without merit, but whose savor and fragrance will last to the grave. It is not that they would forget or betray us whom they have loved, and who love them. No; the arrow which has pierced our hearts and remains there has first struck through theirs. They share with us the weight and bitterness of the sacri-

But faith also teaches the Catholic father who generously gives his be-loved daughter to God, that her life loved daughter to God, that her lite of prayer, good works and penance will secure for him and for all her relatives blessings without number and especially the grace of dying in God's friendship, for that, surely, is part of the "hundred fold" Our part of the "hundred fold" Our Divine Lord has promised all who leave "home or brethren or sisters or father or mother" for His Name's sake.—America.

THE POSITION OF THE NEGRO

The Negro has been the national sin of America. And in this case, at least, we are punished by our sins as well as for them. The Negro is here by no will of his own. He was raped from his native land. He was yoked to slavery. In shortsighted benev-olence he was thrust immediately from servitude into liberty. He be-came a waif or a tool according to the will of the white man. And the last condition was almost as bad as the first. With equality of vote he In this sense, a dangerous religion. Mr. Bernard's shrewd observation about the perilous character of Catholicism is found in the account he gives of how Digby's eldest daughter wanted to be a nun, but her affectionate father could not bring himself to grant her permission. Whereupon the resourceful maiden quoted his own writings against him, probably handing him the volume of "Compitum" in which the beauty and nobility of the religious state are so glowingly described. The daughter of Mostalembert, the story goes, when she wanted his leave to take the veil, used similar tactics, quietly calling his attention to pages in "The Monks of the West," where the sacri-Monks of the West," where the sacri- black skin. The wise leaders of his fices made by cloistered nuns are race in the past have told him that recounted and their virtues praised. This summer, no doubt, many an America, and sticking to this he will succeed. In pursuing it he will have

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the good will of all decent people. But when he intrades among the whites, when he will persist in endeavoring to force his dwelling among them, he is bound to fail, and in the failure reap sorrow and defeat. This may all proceed from prejudice, or worse passions, but the fact remains. To adjust himself to this may all proceed from prejudice, or worse passions, but the fact remains. To adjust himself to this

clusive white neighborhoods he became the object of suspicion first, and afterwards of deep hatred. As to what the intentions of the black man may have been is beside the point. He depreciated property, he brought panic and fear. He was met by threat and violence. Finally war breke out. This is the condition in Chicago today. There may be many remedies. The obvious one is segregation. For the Negro and the white this is the only possible way. It may not be flattering to say this. But truth is better for the Negro just now.—Chicago New World.

DIED

QUINN .- At Lakeport, Ont., on Wednesday, July 23, Martin Quinn, aged fifty nine years. May his soul rest in peace.

McVeigh.-At Ottawa, Ont., on Thursday, July 24, 1919, Sarah Kealy, relict of the late Thomas McVeigh, aged fifty-nine years. May her soul

HARTNETT .- At Ottawa, Ont., on August 1st, 1919, John Gordon, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hartnett, of 1052 Somerset street, aged nine months and eight days.

Positions of honor and trust are like poisoned arrows. They pain most when drawn out.

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WANTED TWO SECOND CLASS PROFES.
sional teachers, for St Louis Separate
School. Medicine Hat, Alta. One as first assistant
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experience and salary expected to Rev. M. F.
fitzpatrick, Sec. Treas., St. Patrick's Church,
Medicine Hat, Alta.

Medicine Hat, Alta.

WANTED A CATHOLIC TEACHER HOLDing a 2nd class professional certificate for Separate school, Section No. 4 In village of Fletcher, Ont. Salary \$500 per annum. Duties to commence on Sept. 2nd. Address to Danie Kearns, Sec. Treas., Fletcher, Ont. R. R. No. 1.

TEACHER WANTED, FOR SEPARATE a school, No. 28. Township of Tyendisaga, County Hastings. Small school, Normal, with experience preferred. State salary and telephone connections to J. V. Walsh, Marysville, Ont. Phone Lonediale 3.

Phone Lobsdaie 5.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR CATHOLIC Separate school, Fort William, holding 2nd class Ontario certificates. Salary \$60 per month. Duties to commence September. Apply to G. P. Smith, Sec., 1121 Simpson street, Fort William, Ont.

2126-tf

TEACHER WANTED FOR ST. JOHNS
Separate school, S. S. No. 1, Ellis. Salary
\$555 per asnum. Duties to commence Sept. 1st.
Apply stating qualifications to Joseph Quinlan,
R. R. 5, Stratford, Ont. 2139-3 Q UALIFIED TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. No. 1, Griffith. Salary \$500 per annum. Daties to commence Sept. 2nd. Apply to Daniel Donovan, Sec. Treas., Balvenie, P. O., Ont.

WANTED A 2ND CLASS QUALIFIED teacher for S. S. No. 22, Township of Gloucester; one that can teach a little French preferred. Salary \$559. Apply to R. J. Snaith, R. R. No. 1, Ottawa, Ont.

QUALIFIED TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. No. 2 Gurd and Himsworth, with 2nd or 3rd class certificate. Salary \$500 per annum. Apply to Casper Verslegers, Trout Creek, Ont. 2180.4

WANTED SECOND CLASS PROFESSIONAL teacher for C. S. S. No. 8, Huntley. Experience necessary. Duties to commence Sept. 1st Salary \$609 ser annum. Apply to John Delaney Sec. Treas, Corkery, R. R. 1, Ont. 2128-tf WANTED FOR SEPARATE SCHOOL. NO. 2 N. Burgess, two teachers each holding 2nd class professional certificates. Apply at once stating salary, etc., to P. I McParland, Stanley, ville, F. O., Lanark Co.

WANTED A CATHOLIC TEACHER, HOLD-a 2nd class professional certificate, for the English Parochial school, Little Current, Manitou-lin Island, Ont. Apply stating salary and exper-ience to Laurent Lesage, Sec., Little Current, Ont. 2123-tf

TEACHER WANTED FOR CALABOGIE
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Calabogie, Renfrew Co., Ont.
2123-8

TEACHER WANTED FOR C. S. S. NO. 2 & 4 Maidstone Tp. Duties to commence Sept. 2. Apply stating qualifications and experience. Salary no object. Ed. Mousseau, Sec. Treas. R. R. No. 1, Woodslee, Ont. CATHOLIC TEACHER WANTED FOR S.S.S. No. 8, Peel, Co. Wellington, one holding a 2nd class professional certificate. State experience, salary expected. Apply to John Connelly, Alma, R. R. No. 2, Ont. 2129 3

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W. and E. Williams, holding lat or 2nd clase certificate, convenient to boarding house an church and has a school garden attached. Ou id to commence Sept. 3rd. Apply stating salary an experience to Angus D. McIntosh, Sec. Treas Parkhill. Ont., R. R. No. 7.

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WANTED A 2ND CLASS PROFESSIONAL teacher for C. S. S. No. 1, Cornwall, Apply stating qualifications, experience and salary expected to Angus H. Chisholm, Sec. Treas, Northfield Station, R. R. 1, Ont. 2129-4

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