VOLUME XXXXIII.

"A FRIEND'S GREETING"

I'd like to be the sort of friend that you have been to me,
I'd like to be the help that you've been always glad to be.

I'd like to mean as much to you each minute of the day,
As you have meant, old friend of mine, to me along the way.

I'd like to do the big things and the

splendid things for you,
To brush the gray from out your
skies and leave them only I'd like to say the kindly things that

I so oft have heard, And feel that I could rouse your soul the way that mine you've stirred.

you have given me, Yet that were wishing you a need I hope will never be: I'd like to make you feel as rich as I, who travel on Undaunted in the darkest hours with

I'd like to give you back the joy that

you to lean upon. I'm wishing at this New Year time that I could but repay
A portion of the gladness that you've strewn along my way.

And could I have one wish this year.

this only would it be; I'd like to be the sort of friend that you have been to me.

WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW TRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH

EYES Copyright 1920 by Seumas MacMant FEELING THE SMART OF THE WORLD'S SCORN

If Lloyd George really expected any result from his invitation to the Irish fighters to come in and lay down their arms, he must have been grievously disappointed. And, as is usual with the English Government, he must have entirely undervalued and misunderstood the spirit that moves the Irish fighters. None have come in in response to the willyou . walk . into . my . parlor request. The fight goes on as steadily, and if anything more determinedly than ever. And George's proclamation of Martial Law, which was to have extinguished the fighters and the fighting in eight days, has proved oil to the flame. For since the proclamation the fighting has both intensifled and increased in magnitude. The policy of Black and Tan reprisals has abated. This is not because the British Government came to realize the savagery of their soldiers, after being worsted by fighting men, wreaking their vengeance upon unarmed men, women and children. It is bacause the savage reprisals, culminating in the burning of Cork, was revolting the world. And the champion of civilization who always

holds her ear to the ground realized that she had gone too far. LEGAL REPRISALS

Legal reprisals, however, are not abating. The sentence of twelve months' imprisonment and fifteen Hooper of The Freeman's Journal for the unforgiveable crime of attempting to expose England's brutalities by publishing in his paper the photograph of the scarred and lacerated back of a boy who had been flogged in Portobello barracks, Dublin, shows the savage determination of the British Government to break Ireland and the Irish spirit and reconquer the country again without counting expense, moral or otherwise. The savage sentence upon Hooper, however, is a good The Continental countries could not be convinced that the champion of civilization who had roused the world to outlaw Germany her alleged crimes against humanity, was indulging in brutalities in Ireland which could only be paralleled by the Turk in Armenia Now she world will be convinced that flogging is only one of the many tortures commonly inflicted upon Irish boys whose crime is that they fighting to drive the foreign invader off their soil-the self same crime as was Washington's

KFVIN BARRY SPURNS BRIBES

It was told in this column some weeks ago how the eighteen year' old frish boy, Kevin Barry, was cruelly tortured to force from him the names of his companions before he was finally hung for the crime of engaging in a fair fight with a body of fully armed soldiers, overcoming them and taking their rifles from Mrs. R. E. Reardon, has received from of the same kind:

Lloyd George. the rone dangling from the roof, and

a thousand pounds for each name, full protection, absolute secrecy, and a free pass to any part of the world. in tam o shanters entered. He listened attentively, pointed to tied my hands in front of n the scaffold; and said:

"'I am quite satisfied with the arrangements, they seem to be perfect. Now take me back to my cell and let me prepare for eternity."

CLUMSY CALUMNY EXPOSED

A fine example of English methods in Ireland has just occurred.
Michael Collins, the fighting chief
of the Republican army, for whose capture the English military have raked and combed Ireland from end to end many times, receives no letters through the mail. If any simple minded person did address a letter to him, of course it would be intercepted by the watchful censor. However, strange to say, a letter addressed to Michael Collins was Addressed to recently delivered for him at the recently delivered for him at the manion House (residence of the Mansion House (residence of the Lord Mayor) in Dublin, the other ing.

The next day I was placed in a cell with several other political cell with several other political one of whom attended that a body of reliable American prisoners, one of whom attended gunmen were being despatched by trusty Irishmen on this side of the Atlantic to help him out in his campaign in Ireland. Of course this letter was written and despatched by the British agents in America by prearrangement with the British Government—opened in the Dublin post office, there photographed and then forwarded to his destination. Those who followed the news in recent months have noticed, three or four times, reference to the allegation that American gunmen were being imported for the purpose of assassinating Englishmen in Ireland. The object of putting out these reports was to prejudice the world in general, but America in particular (who would be parti-cularly abhorred at the use of hired American city gangaters), and also to give the English Government excuse for hampering trade between America and Ireland, and diverting American vessels from Irish ports Then the sending of the letter to Michael Colline supplied the Government with "evidence" to prove its case at any time! Such and so noble are the methods to which the British Government has always stooped in Ireland.

SYMPATHY WORLD WIDE

readers no idea of the intensity of to the commission's desire to insti-the interest excited by the Irish tute an "unofficial truce" so that question in the European countries steps toward peace might be taken.

— we might say the countries of all

AS LLOYD GEORGE REGARDS ARSON the other continents, for an English man recently writing to a London newspaper from Persia tells how when travelling in remote parts of the Persian mountains, a couple of months ago, an invariable question by the natives, was: "Will your king let MacSwiney die?" News from Italy shows that despite Italy's of the population. "So great has be king let MacSwiney die?" News king let MacSwiney die?" News krom Italy shows that despite Italy's of the population.

"So great has been the provocation of a high state of excitement over the Irish question—and public bodies are Irish men and women," adds the Irish men and women, and the throwing of the Sinn Fein and reprisals by policemen and the throwing of policemen and the throwing of the Sinn Fein and reprisals by policemen and the throwing of the Sinn Fein and reprisals by policemen and the throwing of the same philin their heroic fight. One of the bombs at lorries with the same philgreatest and most noteworthy public osophic resignation that Mr. Lloyd meetings called there in favor of George displays toward arson and was hald in the city of Milan. Signor Mauri, one of the leaders of the popular party in the Italian Parliament, in addressing the meeting, caused a sensation by reciting some of the horrors that were being inflicted on the Irish

"EVVIVA L'IRLANDA"

And there was a noteworthy scene in the Italian Parliament during the discussion of the ratification of the treaty of Rapallo when one of the de- able to dominate.' puties, dilating upon liberty said See how dear is liberty to martyred Ireland." Immediately he said this, there were rounds of applause from all parts of the House. The applause continued and gradually grew louder and louder till at length the whole chamber, profoundly stirred, arose to One interesting point is that in the tution for Ireland the Irish people its feet, crying "Evviva l'Irlanda." One Italian journalist, describing the scene, said that in over twenty years experience of the Italian Parliament he never recalled such a wonderfully spontaneous outburst upon a matter not connected with their own country.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

Here is an ordinary sample of how prisoners taken with arms in their hands, in open battle in Ireland, are constantly being treated by their civilized captors. This statement is reproduced from the Dublin Daily Independent. The name of the particular prisoner is not given, but set down as Mr. X.— a most necesthem. Universal service now sary precaution to save him from gible proportion of the Royal Irish recounts how a Washington lady, further and more emphatic attention Constabulary as at present constitutes. R. E. Reardon, has received from of the same kind: "We arrived at the futer are men of intemperate habit her mother, the widow of an Anglo-lerish magistrate and Unionist, in Irish magistrate and Unionist, in letter in which her mother left alone there. I had seen some left alone there. I had seen some says: "Kevin Barry was hanged Black and Tan cadets in the who, it is declared, evidently this week for attacking a lot of fully barrack precincts. About an hour special and powerful protection. armed soldiers and taking their later I was taken out and cross-rifles. The day before his death a onditional reprieve arrived from who asked me my name, age, etc. I answered these questions. He was taken out of his cell by stripped in order to be examined for it has been almost invariably by detwo officers, shown the scafford with | identification marks. They saw two scare on my left leg and asked

clothes and was brought back to a guard-room and locked up.

About ten minutes later six men tied my hands in front of me with some sort of cord, pushed me down on a plank bed, face downwards. They started beating me, with rifle butts and belts, and continued this for some minutes.

"I received a blow somewhere about the back of my head which caused internal bleeding. Blood occasionally filled my mouth and nostrils.

I was dazed and still lying there when they again returned. They took me out to the rear and put me standing against a wall. Two of the men seemed slightly drunk. eight yards from me.

"I saw two flashes. Then I fell against the wall. Some of them got me by the shoulders and ran me along back to the cell, where I lay

SEUMAS MACMANUS, Of Donegal.

LABOR COMMISSION

SCATHINGLY DENOUNCE BRITISH

BRUTALITY AND LYING (Associated Press Des

REPORT IS FIFTY PAGES London, Dec. 28,-A scathing denunciation of Government methods in Ireland and a strong expression on the futility of coercive methods to suppress either the Sinn Fein movement or the "Republican Army" occupy for the most part the report of the Labor Commission which recently visited Ireland to study conditions there.

The report, which occupies fifty pages, has additional appendices giving extracts from police reports and other documents, and photographs of destroyed property. It deals with aspects of the present situation and the sentiment in Ireland as well as a specific study of reprisals. It shows incidentally that an appeal to Premier Lloyd George, signed by Arthur Henderson and William Adamson as late as Decem-American newspapers give their ber 23, had failed to bring a respons

AND PILLAGE

Declaring the "Irish Republican Army" to be formidable, because in-tangible, the report says that if it were concentrated as an army could easily be defeated, and it exists only because it has the sym-

ulate recruiting by increasing the numbers of desperate men."

RIDICULES OFFICIAL PRETENTIONS

The report declares that in the Black and Tans and Auxiliaries "the Government has created a weapon | Irish difficulties: which it cannot wield; it has liber | First-Withdra ated forces which it is not at present

The report ridicules the official contentions that Sinn Feiners themselves burned and destroyed property in towns of markedly Sinn Fein sympathies as "unreasonable and indeed stupid." A minute description is given of all cases investigated. case of the Croke Park tragedy, when on November 21 numerous persons were killed or injured at a football game, the raport absolves the authorities from anything in the nature of

"premeditated reprisals." TERRORISM BY DRUNKEN FORCES

The report testified to the difficulty of gathering information owing to the terrorism existing, eye-witnesses being threatened even with death if they divulge what they have seen. It describes minutely the character and organization of all the Crown forces. Dealing with the constabu-

lary, it says:
"We feel compelled to express the opinion that by no means a negligible proportion of the Royal Irish utterly unsuited to their duties."

The strongest condemnation, how ever, is reserved for the auxiliaries, who, it is declared, evidently enjoy

A CLASS WEAPON

It asserts that wherever reprisals have been scientifically carried out tachments of cadet auxiliaries-men possessed of ability and education, where I got these. No further ques- and inflamed by political passion, dition of affairs in Ireland," men- London.

to recognize even the authority of Dublin Castle.

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1921

The report voices the apprehension felt by the Labor party in Eng. land, when it says with reference to this force: "It is a class weapon which is being forged in Ireland and could be used in England."

BRITAINS NAME MUST STINK IN WORLD'S NOSTRILS

world. The honor of our people has been gravely compromised."

The commission charges the Crown forces, among other things, with They levelled their rifles about burnings, destruction, looting and flogging.

GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY

Regarding the Government's responsibility for reprisals, the com-mission states: "We do not believe the Government directly and definitely inspired reprisals and violence, but, while it has perfunctorily denied certain occurrences which are beyond doubt, it has associated itself with, and defended crimes committed by the Crown forces in Ireland. Blame for the present situation does not rest primarily with the members of the Crown forces, but with the Government.

LOOTING, THEFT AND FLOGGING

Among the points in the commission's report are the following:
"Even it only a tithe of the fires which admittedly have occurred in many parts of Ireland during the past few months were caused by Government agents, the case against the forces of the Crown and the Government would, in our judgment, be amply proved.

"There are so many undoubted cases of looting and theft that the commission must add these crimes to those of burning and destruction. Many cases of beating and other forms (of punishment) came to our notice, some of which we were able

to investigate.
"In some places there has been a good deal of flogging of the people.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF WOMEN "Rough and brutal treatment of

women is by no means the worst that has to be said against men in the service of the British Crown. "Final solution of the Irish prob-

lem will not be found in a policy of violence and vengeance. It will have to be found along the lines of conciliation and consent by a more enlightened method of negotiation."

LABOR CONFERENCE

London, Dec. 28 .- At a conference today, at which steps were taken to place the full weight of British organized labor behind the Irish claim for self-determination, the Par-

It expresses satisfaction with the efforts of the Labor party inquiry commission to secure a cessation of and elected representatives of the Irish people.

The resolution suggests the following ground as a possible basis for negotiation and settlement of the First-Withdrawal of all armed

Second-Placing of responsibility

for maintaining order in each locality in Ireland on the local authori-

Third-Provision for immediate election by proportional representation of a constituent assembly charges to work out whatever constidesire, subject only to two conditions, namely protection of minorities and guarantees that the constitution should prevent Ireland becoming a military or naval menace to Great

Britain Brig. Gen. C. B. Thompson, who accompanied the commission, clared that the soldiers in Ireland were, to a large eutent merely children, and added: "The army of occupation is masterful and criminal. The 'Black and Tans' are violent in thought and deed. In addition to being the perpetrators of the worst outrages they are the most provoca-tive element in that unhappy coun-

Gen. Thompson said he thought the prime minister knew what was happening in Ireland but, he declared, "is the tool of the powerful clique who are working the Irish of law and liberty." policy.'

Tom Johnson, secretary of the Irish Labor party, donned a mask and said: "This is a little symbol which proves the complicity of the British

murders. J. Bromley, in moving the resolution deploring "the lamentable con-

"If, however, he gave up the tions were asked. I put on my anames of his comrades he was to get clothes and was brought back to a other Crown forces, and do not seem There were cries of "Amritsar!" He British Laborites that "the auxiliaries, with their class hatred, their political and racial hatreds and anti-Catholic bias, for the nucleus of a

white guard." A resolution was adopted unaniously challenging the Government to disprove the commission's accusations regarding reprisals and other outrages charged to the crown forces. being done in the name of Great
Britain which must make her name
stink in the nostrils of the relationship policy of repression to be inaugurated by the Laborites in Manchester on

January 17 and concluded in London on February 15. "A SERIOUS INDICTMENT"

A. G. Cameron, chairman of today's conference, in opening the lengthy discussion on the inquiry commis-sion's report, characterized it as the most "serious indictment against British methods in trying to govern Irsland ever placed before the British copie." The speaker declares: The manner in which Sir Hamar people." Greenwood (chief secretary for Ireland) has evaded questions in the House of Commons reflects discredit upon himself and the House."

Mr. Cameron added: "As a result of her handling of the Irish question, Great Britain has not a friend in the

world.'

SIR PHILIP GIBBS

AGREES WITH GENERAL SMUTS THAT IRISH MIS-GOVERNMENT WILL END EMPIRE

(By N. C. W. C. News Service) Taking his stand upon the Eight Beatitudes of the Sermon on the Mount, which, he declared, are better than the Fourteen Points of President Wilson, Sir Philip Gibbs, the world - famous war correspondent, called upon his fellow Catholics to give a lead to the world.

Sir Philip's appeal was made at a rally of the Catholic men of South London, when more than a thousand members of the Guild of the Blessed Sacrament, the Mayor of Lambeth, and more than a hundred clergy from all parts of South London were present. The speaker who has seen all the borrors of war at close quarters, called for a reconciliation of the peoples, and more especially for a reconciliation between the peoples of England and Ireland.

BLACKGUARDLY AND BRUTAL POLICY

"I am an Englishman," said Sir Philip, " and I speak, therefore, from the Englishman's point of view when I say I view the state of Ireland of and portfolio of Chancellor of the the present time as a great disgrace

to the British Empire.
"In spite of many terrible things, and things which I regret as being criminal which are being done by the extreme Sinn Feiners of Ireland, I cannot defend for a moment the blackguardly and brutal policy which is now our regime in

THE END OF A GREAT EMPIRE

Continuing, the speaker said: ciliation between England and Ire- career has been a stout defender of in the presence of their wives and children. The destruction of creameries, etc., only serves to stimulations between the Government calamity is going to be the helieve it is going to be believe it is going to be the beginempire. But there must be generosity on both sides : the Irish must be Austria. For some time he collabor-English must be generous to the Irish, and if there is to be a truce, it we are to get rid of bloodshed, of which we have had too much, then I think the Irish people must make up will withdraw armed forces."

The Sermon on the Mount, the speaker concluded, is a plain and pictures. simple law of doing to others as we would wish them to do to us, and it upholds the laws of justice and of nercy. If England would be Christian and generous according to these principles then the trouble with Ireland would cease within a week.

GOVERNMENT PROTEST AGAINST LAWLESSNESS

Although the outlook is darker at these efforts. The Peace with Irebody, has arranged for a great dem-onstration in the Albert Hall in London, the largest public hall in the lawless policy of reprisals countenanced by the Government and to

Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck will preside at the meeting, and among the speakers will be such well known public persons as Lord proves the complicity of the Buckmaster, ex-Premier Asquish, the Government in these Auglican Bishop of Peterborough, and Miss Maude Royden, who rose to fame by preaching in an Anglican

BISHOPS ONCE VILIFIED NOW IMPLORED TO HELP

The Irish Bishops who were vili fied, both in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons, on the stand they took with regard to Irish conscription, appear now to be called on by these illustrious assemblies to help the Government out of a tight corner. That is apparently the only construction that can be placed on a speech made in the House of Commons by Sir Hamar Greenwood, the Irish Secretary, who said: "We can win the more quickly if the great Roman Catholic Church in Ireland will help us more than it has done in the past. . . My appeal to the Hierarchy would be to come out and condemn the murder business with the same zeal with which they fought conscription in Ireland.

The Irish Bishops have already condemned the "murder business" and, as the Archbishop of Tuam has so aptly said, "as one crime does not justify another, I have con-demned reprisals as well." The Irish Secretary can hardly expect tive stories" in which they appeared to have taken too great an interest. pagandists

ARCHBISHOP HAS DONE MORE THAN ALL POLITICIANS

The Archbishop of Tuam in his proposal for a Truce of God has done more for peace and reconciliation than all the politicians put together. But apparently the Irish Secretary does not read the newspapers. The whole thing, as Sir Philip Gibbs has said, could be settled in a week, but only on Christian principles, and not on the shifty expediency of party politicians. The people of England are justly aroused over the murders of the British officers in Dublic, but they are not so blinded to all sense of justice as to confuse the punish-ment of individual murderers with the systematic overwhelming and oppression of a whole nation, and as the days pass it becomes more clear that the nation, as a whole, is not behind the policy of reprisals.

ELECT CATHOLIC PREMIER OF NEW AUSTRIAN STATE

DR. MICHAEL MAYR IS FIRST TO HOLD OFFICE IN HALF CENTURY

(By N. C. W. C. News Service) Vienna, Dec. 1 .- Austria now has a

Catholic Premier for the first time Dr. Michael Mayr has been selected for this post by the Christian Social ists, who, as a result of the recent elections, are now the greatest party in Austria. He will have the title

Confederation. At the time of the formation of the new Austrian State it was Dr. Mayr who had the principal part in framing the new federal plan of government. The State is now constituted of eight federal territories, among which Vienns, with its two millions which was established in honor of of inhabitants, for the first time in the Blessed Virgin. Her story is of

Dr. Mayr is a professor of the university, a practical Catholic, and St. Willibrord, the Apostle of the There must be very quickly recon- from the beginning of his political Frisians. and made his studies under the Bene- priests, which forms the record of ning of the end of us as a great dictines at Kremsmuenster, one of the ordinations of natives in this the oldest conventual schools of Vicariate. With these eleven new generous to the English, and the ated with Dr. Ludwig Pastor, author their minds not to go on shooting numerous works on Tyrolese history, policemen, it on the other hand there notably "Emperor Maximilianus" policemen, it on the other hand there and "Andreas Hofer." He is an expert in Tyroless art and the pos sessor of a precious collection of old

THE ALLEGED WHITE TERROR IN HUNGARY

The methods employed to discredit Hungary before the world today and to spread the story of a terror" may be fairly judged by the publication of two gross pictures which appeared in the official Hungarian the present time than for a long Communist organ at Vienna, Az time, for all that there are untiring | Rmber. They represent a number of efforts going on to bring about a civilians, as it would appear, strung reconciliation, and it cannot be but from extensive gallows, and are from extensive gallows, and are that some good must come from labeled: "Martydomofsix Hungarian workingmen on Horthy's gallows. land Council, which is a non-party The latest photograph from Zalaegerszeg internment camp. Six work. ingmen simultaneously put to death by Horthy's henchmenthe metropolis, when a resolution no 'White terror' in Hungary." The C. S. P., general fact is that both the pictures represent different views of the execution of six Russian spies in 1916. Even vindicate the fundamental principles the Austrian gendarmes are still District of Columbia, the objects of law and liberty." March 29, 1916, to a friend in Troppulpit in defiance of the Bishop of Ember to discredit the regime of law tion, publication and direction, the and order in Hungary. Such lies are objects of its being."

then spread broadcast throughout the world to produce the impression of a reign of terror and atrocities. It is all done in the interest of a concerted campaign of vilification.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Delroit, Dec. 19 .- The Rev. Dr. Bready, pastor of the Central Methodist Church at Pontiac, is to be presented with a set of the Catholic Encyclopedia by the members of Detroit Council of the Knights of Columbus in recognition of splendid work in behalf of freedom of education during the recent Mich.

igan echool amendment campaign. Paris, Dec. 2.—Before closing its session, the Criminal Court of the Department of the North filed a petition to the Minister of Justice asking that a very strict censure be passed on moving picture shows. The jurors stated that most of the young men arraigned before them had been badly influenced by "detec-

Ossining, N. Y., Dec. 20. - Almost apostolic zeal for souls has won for Lo Pa Hong, of Joseph Lo, Shanghai, the distinction of being the first Chinese Christian to receive knighthood in the Order of St. Sylvester. In conferring this honor on Mr. Lo Pope Benedict, through Cardinal Gasparri, Secretary of State, re-called and praised the charitable work which has made him known to Catholic missionary organizations and to ecclesiastical officials all over

the world. Brussels, Dec. 11. - Carton da Wirt, Belgium's new premier, is a staunch Catholic, and the acknowledged leader of the younger right group of Catholic democrats.) Although hardly fifty years of age, his name has been prominent in the various Catholic campaigns throughout Belgium for the last thirty years. At the very dawn of his public life he already had achieved a country-wide popularity and was elected a deputy when still in his prime. He has been regularly re-

elected ever since. Right Rev. Patrick J Keane, D. D., Pastor of St. Frances de Sales Church, Oakland, was consecrated as Auxiliary Bishop of Sacramento on December 14, at an imposing ceremony in St. Mary's Cathedral by Most Rev. Archbishop Hanna. The assistant consecrators were Right Rev. Thomas Grace of Sacramento and Right Rev. John J. Cantwell of Los Angeles. The Most Rev. Arch. bishop Christie of Portland and Right Rev. Bishop Glass of Salt Lake

City attended in the sanctuary. During the year 1920, the 1200th anniversary of the Saint Irmina will be observed. She was a princess, the daughter of St. Dagobert II. King of the Eastern Franks. The anniversary is that of her death, which occurred on December 24, 720. She was the founder of a community history, has complete sovereignty as interest not only for her own life a special unit of the confederation. | and work, but for the connection which she had with the labors of

> priests, the native priests of the Vicariate reach the figure of a is Magr. Pietro Munagorri y Obineta. O. P., Titular Bishop of Pitionate, who was appointed thirteen years ago.

Recent investigations in Brittany have proved conclusively that most parents there prefer sending their children to the parochial schools, rather than to the State official schools. The Catholic "Novelliste de Bretagne" published the result of an inquiry, conducted particularly with reference to the district of Mordelles, which shows there are 610 children in the Catholic schools against 153 in the State schools. At Neuvry en Mauges, a village of Anjour, only one pupil was educated in the State school for the past All the rest attended parochial schools.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 20 .- The National Catholic Welfare Council has been incorporated under laws of the District of Columbia. with Cardinal Gibbons, George E. -but there is | Hamilton and Rev. John J. Burke, Council, as the incorporators. In the articles of incorporation, filed with the recorder of deeds of the characteristic helmets. One of the stated are "to unify, co-erdinate, enpictures, moreover, recently came as a post-card from a field gendarme who in 1916 was in Nowi Radomsk, Poland, and who had mailed it on social welfare work at home and abroad; to aid in education, care pau, Austria. So the old war picture for immigrants and generally to is reproduced by the Communist Az enter into and premote by instrucPublished by permission of Burns, Oates & Washbourne, London, England. THREE DAUGHTERS

OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

BY MRS. INNES BROWNE

CHAPTER XVIII.

Never had a winter appeared to Mrs. Fitzallan so cold and lengthy as the one which followed the meeting of Louis and Madge. She shud dered visibly as she sat over a large fire and listened nervously to the monotonous tick of the clock and the sound of the hail and rain beating March had come in like a lion, in good truth, and the piercing wind was blowing north-east.

'Miss Madge is late tonight,' spoke the poor mother almost peevishly. "What can have detained ishly.

Maybe she is sheltering in the church until the storm be over," remarked Mary quietiy.

God grant it may be so, poor child; but I do wish she would Terribly pale and careworn was

the once bright face, and white as the driven snow was the smooth, soft hair.
"Don't be anxious, me lady.

will go in search of her if it will please you.'

Oh, do! for my nerves are so shattered, that the smallest fear on her account overwhelms and excites

Mary retired to her kitchen with no present intention, however, of searching for her young mistress. The invalid mother had become quite childish of late, and she did not care to leave her alone. The poor delicate frame was worn out at last, and the brain was growing weak from the the years of mental strain.

On her return from evening service, Madge had lingered, gazing awhile into the well-lighted window of a music shop, and, whilst thus occupied, had over heard a conversation which set her pulses throbbing wildly with hope, fear, and excitement. Close to the door stood a gentlemanly looking man engaged in earnest conversation with the owner of the shop; they spoke in loud voices, and heeded not the presence of the tall, slim

girl standing near. It is so annoying," spoke the former of the two; "tomorrow is the night of the concert. Royalty is expected to honor us with their presence, and my prima donn's has been taken ill and cannot sing. Where in the world can I find, in so short a space of time, any one to fill her place? I would give £30-40-£50 to any one," he cried energetically, who could help me out of my difficulty, and sing one song for me as

she would have done it. It is truly a terrible disappoint. ment," answered the shopman, rub-bing his uncovered head. "I only bing his uncovered head. wish I could suggest some one, but

the time is so short."

The girl at the window raised her eyes to view the speakers. The con-cert manager had a kindly face, and the offer of money tempted her sorely. "If I had but £30," she pondered, " poor mother could enjoy the change the doctor so urgently insists upon. fulfil my promise to Lady Abbess, and take her to visit dear old St. Benedict's. Oh that I had but the means to do so! My God, give me courage to speak !" She stepped in front of the two men and said timidly, " I will sing for you."

You!" said the man in astonish. ment, as he gazed down at the eager but shy face of the girl. "Have you but shy face of the girl. ever sung in public before ?" Never!" firmly.

"Then how do you know that you can sing ?"

Because I know that I possess a good voice, and when I feel that an only parent's life depends upon it, I know it will not fail me."

"Step in, miss," said the shopman kindly. He knew the girl well by sight; had he not seen her morning after morning wending ber way with amazing regularity to the little chapel in that quiet back street? Both men scrutinized her keenly. She thought only of what the £30 would mean to her mother, and stood the scrutiny well. They plied her questions, but her answers were so quist and self-reliant fast-receding cliffs of Dover, whilst that the manager felt tempted to

Do you know the song called 'Hope on, my heart, hope on for of France.

ever 'I do," she replied.

1

"And you will call at my address"
—handing it to her—" early tomorrow morning, so that I may judge of your capabilities ?"

I will," was the firm reply. Well, should you succeed, I will be liberal with you, Miss-?"

Never mind my name," she said " Should I succeed, it is hurriedly. all you will require of me !"

It is more than I dare hope for," he said, turning to the shopman as Madge hurried away. "And yet, each other if she has not music in her, I never problem. saw it in any face before !"

No sooner had Madge completed

her bargain than she trembled at the | tion upon them thought of what she had undertaken Sing upon a public platform. Oh, was there shame in the Can she bear the journey? Look at act? Surely not," she argued, " when a mother's life appeared to depend is, and yet we rested in London last upon it. No, she would close her night."

eyes to all around, and sing with all

"Never mind it now and again

herself for her task, and prepared to walk to the concert room. I shall not be back for a few hours, Mary; take care of mother

and ease her mind about me.' Mary looked up, not well pleased at hearing this statement. She knew their bank-account was low (Madge alone knew how low), and dreaded lest her young lady should endeavor to raise it by undertaking any arduous task or labor. 'You'll be home as soon as you

can, miss?" Trust me, Mary, replied the girl, kissing her. "I would not go if I could help it. On my return I will tell you whether or no I have been

successful.

She sped hurriedly along the streets, her heart beating quickly, her spirit praying for help and cour-Pondering all the way upon what the £30 would mean to her mother, her mind was so engrossed upon the subject that she failed to notice the looks of scorn and con tempt lavisbed upon her by her fellow performers when, throwing her hat and cloak upon a chair, she exhibited to view her plain but neatly fisting black dress. They were filled with indignation at the bare idea of

this young, and to them insignifi-cantly dressed girl taking the place of their prima donna.

The third song on the programme was Madge's, and dingy as her dress appeared, the manager bowed low as he escorted her to the stage. " Preposterous," whispered her companions indignantly; " he must be mad. She is bound to ruin our concert.' The surprise of the audience was even greater when they saw the famous singer represented by one so plished, and the shades of evening youthful, and whose apparel was so simple and sombre. Disappointment was plainly depicted on the countenances of many. The quick eye of manager detected it instantly, and, fearing the effect it might have upon Madge, he leant forward end whispered kindly, 'Courage, courage!" All their looks and gestures were, however, lost upon the girl; she knew that on her song depended her mother's life, and the knowledge gave her marvelous cour-She was only aware that a deathlike stillness seemed to pervade that vast assembly, that a sea of faces appeared to float before her change eyes; then fixing her own upon an object above the heads of the audience, she never lowered them until her song had ceased. At first her voice was low, sad, and plaintive; then, carried away by her feelings

clear, thrilling notes, well suited to the words she uttered. Never had the hall resounded with poor Margaret FitzAllan fin-Three times the girl retired, and three times she returned and renewed some verse strong in nerve and courage, fearing not add that the portress had introduced in the returned and renewed some verse strong in her heart a strong formed her "she feared the poor of it, and yet they were not satisfied.

So in answer to their desires Madge peace and calm, in her mind a strong leady could not last many days."

Dorothy." So in answer to their desires Madge sang another song, a low, plaintive confidence in God. one, and the manager knew his con cert was a success. Bowing even lower than before, he led her off the

not the pleasure of knowing your in trouble or distress write to me, you I will." It was always a pleas ure to him in after years to feel that | walk. he had dealt generously and kindly with this sweet Scotch girl.

One month more, and a of a vessel as it sped merrily on its course, conveying the two had no time to speak before she was Margarets to their girlhoods' home. clasped in two strong young arms Reclining in a restful attitude, the eyes of the elder lady were levelled almost vacantly upon the white and those of the younger, as she stood erect enjoying the breeze, were straining eagerly for the first glimpse

O Mary!" she inquired anxiously, do you think all this travelling is too much for mother? Her mind is going. Do listen—she is talking of things that happened years ago as though they were taking place now She imagines she is a school-girl

again !" What is it, miss?" asked Mary, starting. She had been watching steadily for some time with a look of undisguised scorn the gesticulations of two excited Frenchmen, evidently endeavoring to explain to each other's satisfaction some knotty problem. "What is it, miss?" she reiterated, turning her back with an air of crushing scorn and indigna-

Never mind the men, Mary; but tell me what you think about mother. her poor face; how ill and pale it

her mind wanders, miss: perhaps room now, the very room in which it is a mercy, and blots from her Lady Abbess had bidden the girls her strength to save her mother from her mind wanders, miss : perhaps Early on the following morning, as agreed upon, she called at the manager's lodgings. He must have thought something of her voice, for

as the evening drew near she steeled she would have been dead months girl herself. How joyful and excited may advise us what is best to be sweet task of nursing her mother. little ones claim my care."

No anxiety about the ways and "Certainly they do;"

I do wish we were safely there," sighed Madge. "All my anxiety will cease when once I can place dear mother in Lady Abbess's care." "I wonder if Marie de Valois will helped to make her face so pale, her have arrived before me?" mused the invalid, talking gently to herself; and little Mary O'Hagan also? We pinch and save. Ob, the relief of it! all slept in the same dormitory last year! I hope they will not change us now. Dear, dear, how very slowly ble ear to the poor and homeless, "But the child will be so lonely ble ear to the poor and homeless," "But the child will be so lonely constructed by the child will be so lonely the child will be so lone the vessel moves, and I feel so tired; and were they not both now? Doctor, I fear she will pine and fret. my head aches dreadfully! Yet I Madge knew it, yet felt that as thus just try and be patient."

ne to grow selfish nor impatient, word was spoken. The girl endeav-Madge.

ney by rail is somewhat long and end of it.

"Oh, take me to her, Madge!" she answered piteously. "I want her; I want her; care of me," she added with childish developed into the tall, refined, but band. "Do you approve?"

helplessness. The poor invalid was so weak that little Madge no longer—God knows we are most grateful to you for your it was with great labor and difficulty how pleased and grateful I am to kindness. But, of course, there are the rest of the journey was accom- have you with us once more!" were fast drawing in ere Madge, with her dear but weary burden, arrived at the big stone archway with its hospitable iron doors. As they drove through the well-remembered grounds, Madge sat and pondered. Three years ago this April, and she was a school girl vowing as a faithful member of "The United Kingdom" to keep that memorable and solemn compact. "Surely it is ten years ago," thought the girl, "for " Surely it is was a thoughtless, careless child feet, she dropped wearily upon it and then, and now what am I?" Yee, rested her poor, thin, flus what was she? Where was the dif- upon the dear rough babit. ference? In what consisted the

Three years ago she stood a timid, frightened girl, her weak heart almost failing her, her poor eyes weeping bitter tears, as the fear and dread of all the trials in store for her rushed constantly upon her mind, she gained more confidence, and overwhelming her with pitiless sang, as if her heart would break, force. But she had borne her trials overwhelming her with pitiless bravely. With eyes raised upwards, and strong, steadfast heart, she had taken up each cross lovingly as it such prolonged applause as it did came in her way, and yet had found school apartments. There is a nice room to carry the crosses of others. room which she and you can share, Thus, thrice blessed, she had gone and I shall be better able to attend ished her song. Three times the on her quiet way, and now stood upon her myself." Lady Abbase did girl retired, and three times she on her quiet way, and now stood upon her myself." Lady Abbase did on her quiet way, and courage fearing not add that the portress had in-

Her mother, overcome by fatigue, kissed Lady Abbess's hand, and had fallen into a heavy slumber era pressed her hot cheek closer upon it. the carriage drew up at the friendly She knew her mother was dreadfully platform, and drawing her aside, he door, and Madge, mindful of the phythanked her warmly, and pressed a sician's orders, feared the effect of a herself would share her responsibilithanked her warmly, and pressed a roll of bank notes into her trembling hands.

The poor overwrought girl bowed

A loud peal of the bell summoned a little novice to her call, the lock was turned, and before the dismayed just like her; she has never been Mrs. name, miss, but should you ever be turned, and before the dismayed Sister had time to ask a single quesand it it is in my power to aid tion the tall young lady sprang eagerly past her and rushed up the garden One of the French windows secod partly open and through it Madge sprang into the school room

beyond. A few girls who were scattered April sun shone on the bright decks near the desks looked up in terrified clasped in two strong young arms and almost lifted off her fest. Mother, Mother! do you not know me ?" cried the old school girl.

" Madge! Madge! my darling child! the voice is yours; but oh, is it you really ?-the face, the form, so thin, so tall, so altered !" and tears of joy and welcome started to the good nun's eyes. "My poor, poor child, what joy to have you back again! Does Lady Abbess know of your arrival? Then let us go at once in search of her."

With arms entwined they traversed the well - remembered cloisters, Mother Agatha talking rapidly all the while. "What have you done with those round plump cheeks and their rosy dimples, Madge? And your hair—the deep red tinge has completely gone. I should scarcely have recognized you. Let me see, child. Oh yes! I should have known those clear, truthful eyes anywhere. O my dear child! we have heard of your noble life of self sacrifice. The name of our little Madge has been frequently upon our lips and in our hearts, and constant ly breathed in our prayers. You are a child of whom we as well as your

parents may justly be proud." They had reached the first class

ago, I doubt me not. Maybe this she felt; so many willing hands and nun that you are both so fond of kind hearts to aid her now in the would gladly go with her, but my

were safely there,"
"All my anxiety
once I can place
ady Abbese's care."

were safely there,"
"All my anxiety
once I can place
ady Abbese's care."

petty cares and worries that had
go abroad alone," interposed Mr.

her to go to a quiet little village in

" My dear Mrs. Trevor, you are the most wonderful stepmother in the they were even more welcome than girl, etroking her mother's pale warm embrace of her best friend on specialist in staving off consumption. cheek; "you could never, never be earth. She could not refrain from I have sent several patients to her, that. But tell me candidly if, when weeping; big tears of joy rolled and in each case the cure was perwe arrive at Calais, you would pre- down her cheeks as she rested her | manent. If you both wish I will "Thank you so much, Doctor," said returned to me once more." Holding

Mis. Trevor. "Your plan is admir able. What do you think, Henry?" she continued, turning to her hus-"Certainly, Ethel. Indeed Doctor,

"My child-

delicate girl before bei?

upon you taking something."

temples, the almost frequent quiver

ing of her lips, and the thin, white

she strove with motherly tenderness

to soothe and calm her.
"You are to make a long stay with

us, my child, and I shall endeavor to

obtain instant permission for your

dear mother to be moved within the

Madge made no response; only

amongst nuns before, and was

my duties will permit it I will see

TO BE CONTINUED

STAR OF BETHLEHEM

"I am sorry to have to say it, Mr

And Dr. Chapman paused ominous

I had no idea Dorothy was so ill,

said Mr. Trevor; "but surely, Doctor, you hold out some hope."

"Hope; yes, of course, there is hope, that is if you send her away.

She must leave this low-lying, ener

vating town; she needs bracing air

complete change, absolute rest and

quiet, otherwise she, like her mother,

Have you spoken to my wife

Not in detail. I told Mrs Trevor

would wait for her in the library.

Ah, here she comes."
"I am so sorry to have kept you

waiting," she said, as she seated her

self in the chair Dr. Chapman had

You must send her away, direct-

will be the victim of consumption.

about this?" asked Mr. Trevor.

placed for her near the fire.

Travor, very sorry indeed, but your

daughter's case is really serious."

you again in the morning.'

relax and trust you."

where to begin."

Protestant families about the place." "Sit down, dear Mother," cried egirl, drying her eyes. "I have reply. "The people are mostly reply. "The peasant proprietors, or fisher-folk, peasant proprietors, or fisher-folk, beasant proprietors, or fisher-folk, reply. The peasant proprietors or fisher-folk, reply the figures, and 'tis he that works reply. "The peasant proprietors, or fisher-folk, reply the figures, and 'tis he that works reply." the girl, drying her eyes. "I have so much to tell you, I know not where to begin."
"Gently, my child, gently," said
the Abbess, seating herself, still
retaining the girl's hand. "You are
with anyone's belief. Dorothy will at present overcome by fatigue and have a colony of birds and the great very near his people!" excitement. I will order you a little sea to entertain her. Then she will see me occasionally, as I run down to refreshment. No refusal; I insist Ballycottin once a month to see an And so Madge did; then drawing old patient. I will bring her books

rested her poor, thin, flushed face out-of the-way place." Lady Abbess saw the girl was overthis kind thought and interest? set with anxiety, that her nerves were unstrung. She noted with painful accuracy the hollows at her Mr. Trevor.

me once, before you came this way, transparency of her hands, and so my good six, and, of course, that accounts for it-that accounts for it," he repeated wisifully. "But now," minded girl had won the old woman's he added briskly, "what of this love, and ceaseless petitions were young Kelly? Is it true Dorothy is ever ascending to Him who said:

to marry bim ?" 'Quite true," replied Mr. Trevor; the priceless gift of faith might be the wedding was to come off in given to her.

January. Just three months from Father Tom was glad indeed of January. Just three months from today. Raymond Kelly is most de Dorothy's help—her quick, deft voted—he will be everything to ingers twined the ivy and holly into

course, that must be put off," said sprays of beautiful, tinted bramble Dr. Chapman decidedly, "The child leaves were arranged round the is far too run down, too weak and Tabernacle. sickly. By the way, how old is Dorothy?" She knew her mother was dreadfully

hands.

The poor overwrought girl bowed her head and burst into a flood of tears. Her mother could visit France now, and that meant rest and peace to her worn out frame; "And I—1 have earned it for her," she sobbed.

"On what into ''."

Well! well! how quickly the years go by. But, bless my heart talked and smiled as they fastened brought to her young but troubled mind!

"Well! well! how quickly the years go by. But, bless my heart talked and smiled as they fastened to be with old Andy McCarthy at their festoons round pillar and balf-past four. Good evening, Mrs. Trevor. No. thank you. I don't take tea at all. Yes, I'll call again in the morning." And away hurried hour that Christmas did Dorothy.

Mrs. Connors was an ideal nurse, bright, cheerful, gentle, and decided. They were as far apart, as different, taught to look upon them as scarcely With wonderful tact she gained her as earth is from heaven. human beings. When she finds how good and kind you all are, she will was a marked improvement in the elax and trust you."

Nearly an hour passed in bright and cycle without fatigue. For the poor manger. The Star of Bethand cheerful conversation. Never hours she would wandar down the labem gleamed over the crit, Jesus once did Lady Abbass allude that beach, watching the frolics of the would call the strangers, the outnear the desks looked up in terrified night to Mr. FitzAllan; and when astonishment, and Mother Agatha she rose she led the girl towards the honeycombed the high sand cliffs— In the afternoon Dorothy took her guest-rooms, and kissing her good- at times when they swooped down wonted walk down the beach, and night, bade her rest well, with the suddenly from their lossy homes round the headland to the church on fond assurance that she would take good care of both her and her with many a "twit, twit" they longer than usual, lost in a sort of "Sleep well beneath the

old roof once more, and so soon as high. quiet and its beauty grew into her time she was present at a Catholic the treasure in the deep-stories of ence. Instinctively she repeated the calm and storm, of sunshine and cloud. Down on the beach the waters seemed to murmur their their treasures they offered Him approval, and the music of the waves | gifts.' ever whispered "True, true, ever

Christmastide, with its wealth of memories, came on and found Dorothy busily engaged knitting long-eared caps and mufflers for ome of the neighboring fisherfolk, whose kindly greetings and fervent "God bless you, Miss," had won her heart. At home they would decorate the church, for years she had done the chancel herself—if she could only send the beautiful sprays of ivy that night to her kind nurse.

"But sure, Miss," was her reply, "you have pillars here that you can decorate. The little church beyond will be all the nicer for your doing now about Dorothy. What are we to

"But how, Doctor?" she asked. up, and even though it's not the "A young girl cannot go alone. I kind you used to pray in, it's God's

house. Do you really think I might Jo it "Certainly they do; you must Mrs. Connors?" asked Dorothy. "I say at home, but she can easily go would be so glad. You don't think

it would be wrong for me, do you?' How could it to give God what He made? every good thing and every beautiful is from Him. No. no: I'll run thing over in the morning and ask Fathe Tom if you may make twiners and wreaths for the pillars. Isn't that what you want? 'Tis busy he'll be all day fixing up the crib. that, is it, Miss? Why it's just a way of showing everything that happened the first Christmas. Madge stood at the back of her had they been rich and powerful. Whilst standing rapt in thoughts my old pst, Dorothy, than about your Jesus, and the manger where he was round her neck, and stooping, she like these, there came upon her ear kiesed her forehead.

"So you are there, my sweet child, hasty cough, and the light fall of a worry, or more either."

Whilst standing rapt in thoughts my old pet, Dorothy, than about your own children," said the Doctor kindly. "No, no, she won't fret, or too, and St. Joseph with her. You "So you are there, my sweet child, guarding me as usual with your nuwearied care. You must not allow the door. For full half a minute no tree well-known step. Madge rushed to two miles from the village of Bally-bleak it must have been that grand grow selfish nor impatient, word was spoken. The girl endeav cottin is the beautiful strand called night. You can see the ground sometimes I fear I am ored, but in vain, to suppress one great convulsive sob of joy, then felt who cared for my nephews and the hills the Shepherds are coming You impatient!" exclaimed the that she was held tightly in the nieces, lives there; she is quite a with their sheep, and up in the trees a few angels are holding a scroll with Glory be to God in the highest, and peace on earth to men of good will written on it. You could think they ney by rail is somewhat long and "At last!' said the kind, tedious, but Lady Abbass is at the firm voice, "my two Margarets have there next week."

write to her at once and make were singing it, alanna. Then on arrangements that Dorothy go down twelfth day, they call it the 'Women's there next week." maybe it's because they were so busy making cakes and good things for the real Christmas that they had little time for prayer, so they make up for Well, on twelfth day the it then. star comes over the stable—the star guided the Kings, and sure, Miss, I've often heard tell that this blessed star brought light to many. That's what

> entirely. He has brought heaven 'I would love to see that crib, Mrs Connors," said Dorothy. "Do you think I might go?"

hard putting them up every Christ-

mas. 'Tis he's the grand priest

"Why, alanna, the door of God's a low stool at her second Mother's and papers, and news of this world house is open every day. Sure the of ours, as Garryvoe is, indeed, an Blessed Lord is glad to see everyone. Your Bible will tell you. How are we to thank you for all is always saying: 'Come to me.' But there now, we've talked too lo wife feels it as much as I do," said You should have been in bed this hour back. Go now, Miss, and God "Tut, tut," interposed the Doctor. love you. I'll stay here and say the Docothy's mother was very dear to round of my beads for you." How little Dorothy knew of all the prayers faithful Mrs. Connors was offering for her. The simple, pure

Dorothy."

"Yes, yes, how could he help loving her? But the wedding. Of relief against the white altar, and

'Blessed are the clean of heart," that

As she worked, Dorothy was conscious of an Unseen Presence, a feel 'She was twenty on the first of ing of reverence such as she had never before known possessed her. February," replied Mr. Trevor.

"Well! well! how quickly the How different it used to be in the have earned it for her," she sobbed.

"Oh, what joy!"

Crossing one of the passages came a maid-servant; the manager called to her, and giving Madge into her to her sound to the school before the gates are closed for the night."

She flew around the well-remem to find the morning." And away hurried to the kind old Doctor on his errand of the kind old Doctor on his errand of the Crib; it was a rest to her soul to sit and look at it. The sweet Infant in the morning." And away hurried the kind old Doctor on his errand of the Crib; it was a rest to her soul to sit and look at it. The sweet Infant in the morning." And away hurried to the kind old Doctor on his errand of the Crib; it was a rest to her soul to sit and look at it. The sweet Infant in the morning." And away hurried to the kind old Doctor on his errand of the Crib; it was a rest to her soul to sit and look at it. The sweet Infant in the morning." And away hurried the form the morning." And away hurried to hour that Christmas did Dorothy watches her every movement, as though she feared she would steal her mistress's bonnet or cloak. She her wistress's bonnet or cloak. She her wistress's bonnet or cloak. She her mistress's bonnet or cloak. She her wistress's bon ponder on it. Every day she visited the Crib; it was a rest to her soul to ATLANTIC CITY, N. J care, charged her to hail a cab and take the young lady home. He spoke in a fatherly manner to Madge, and handing her his card, said, "I have handing her his card, said, "I have larged her to hail a cab and in a few seconds informed the Sister that she had on their way to Garryvoe, where the bered walls, and in a few seconds given your mother a strong sleeping pretty cottage, the great expanse of draught, and that no one was to sea, the lotty sandcliffs and the long-drawn beach delighted the infetes when compared to those bours

> Very quickly the days sped till the glorious feast of the Epiphany brought the holy Eastern kings to they longer than usual, lost in a sort of would wheel round and dark on half-dresm, half-reverie, from which the sound of singing aroused her. Soon Dorothy loved the place, its Benediction had begun for the first soul. In the long winter evenings she sat by the turf fire and listened monstrance raised slott, she heard she sat by the turf fire and listened monstrance raised aloft, she heard to Mrs. Connor's endless stories of the beautiful "Tantum Ergo." So the sea—of the ships that went down distinctly were the words enunciated that their meaning was borne in to in the bay, of the brave men, who at deadly peril went to the rescue, of her. She was in God's visible pres-

> > And she, too, fell down and adored. The Star of Bethlehem had brought light to her, the gift of faith was hers. The hand of God had touched her, and her whole being responded to His call. She was wrapt above earth, her soul intoned its first "Credo;" she tasted, as did St. Pau!, earth, the bliss of heaven-the strength of God was imparted to her weakness for the hour of trial was nigh.

Mrs. Connors was the first to hear the good tidings : her joy and grati tude cannot be told. But what of grew up the gully—how graceful tude cannot be told. But what of bunches of the long sedges from the moor would look behind the Company the company to the co moor would look behind the Com-thy's letters revealed nothing, as munion table. All this she said one Father Tom thought it was better she should learn more about Catholic doctrines before doing so.

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vised her to do as she believed right, telling her also to make known her intention to her father, from whom he feared she would meet with much

opposition.
The letter was accordingly written, and with considerable anxiety the tion, vanquished by the note, which told her to choose be-tween her new fangled ideas and her Should she persist in her folly she would never again enter his house, and he would no longer acknowledge her as his child. to us; home is so lonely without love you.'

Dorothy loved her step mother, and the tenderness of those few lines was harder to resist than the cruel coldness of that other letter. Yet she never wavered. The Star of Bethlehem had shone for her; its brightness illumined her way; she would follow its guidance.

Again she wrote to her father that her decision was made, that on the as he tried to speak-" I am a Cathosecond of February she hoped to be received into the Catholic Church. She told him how much it cost her to disobey his wishes, that she andgrieved for the pain he felt, but that she prayed he might one day understand her motives. There were loving messages for Mrs. Trevor, tender, gentle words that showed the depths | girl.

to home, it severed her from her but I can never force own flesh and blood—it placed a ever true to you, and chasm between the old life and the new, But it was done, and bravely done. And what of her betrothed? How would Raymond take this She knew he disliked the Catholic religion; as to mixed marriages he could not tolerate them. Where faith differs union cannot exist' was a favorite saying of his. She must give him up, too. And who could tell what he was to her-his love seemed necessary to her existence. She had many a hard struggle, many a sleepless night, but then she wrote and told him all.

It would be weeks before that letter would reach him, for he was in France on a confidential mission for his bank. But for her the hardest ordeal was over, his gleaming circle of amethysts was returnedthe last tie to the old life was severed, and Dorothy devoted her whole energy to the work before her. She would not be a half hearted Catholic, she would be earnest and thorough in everything, and every thought was centred on a fitting preparation

for her reception into the Church. After Mass on the Feast of the Purification, the touching ceremony took place in the little chapel on the rocks. Dorothy was there made a child of God, the riches of heaven were hers if she so willed; the eternal Home, the fellowship of saints-these would be the reward of her fidelity. Benediction of the Father Tom, sang with wonderful teeling—their souls, so alive to everything spiritual, had been touched by the sincerity and earnest ness of the young convert who had so bravely sacrificed all for the faith they understood the peace and happiness she experienced, and, as responsive to joy as to sorrow, there gregation left the church, the choir " Nearer, my God, to Thes,"

it was meant for her. Ab, yes. "E'en tho' a cross it be" that was been purchased by many a cross—
but in her hears there was joy—
but in her hears there was joy—
but on hears the modern wage-earner. "Woe to him that is alone, for when he falleth
he heats not hear the modern wage-earner.

''Woe to hear the modern wage-earner.'' was joy and hear the modern wage-earner.'' was joy and hear the modern wage-earner.'' was joy and hear the modern wage-earner.'' was jo had something to give Him-and had never before known.

For very joy Dorothy was silent out boldly against an azure sky, the sea gulls' cry blended with the ripple of the tide, the robins sang cheerily -all nature seemed to share her joy - and in her heart the sweet refrain

The spiritual joy gloom of nature. The spiritual joy and exaltation that had upheld her her sacrifice crushed her to the earth. She longed for home, for Raymondhe must surely have got her letter. Fiercer and wilder was the storm in her soul—the quiet of the cottage became unbearable — she must go out, she must fight down these rebellious feelings on the beach, or by of sunshine on a gloomy day. Then the moor-the very freedom of nature walked down the long waste of sand when driving out to see his patient whose ceaseless motion kept the rushes ever sighing, the dull, monotonous throbbing of the waves on the shore seemed to harmonize with her restless thoughts. Up and down she paced on the causeway that spanned the moor—a very fever of least away, and I am her restless thoughts. Up and down she paced on the causeway that spanned the moor—a very fever of Dorothy went away, and I am con-Middle Ages. Yet even at that period beganned the moor—a very fever of Dorothy went away, and I am con-Middle Ages. Yet even at that period beganned the moor—avery fever of Dorothy went away, and I am con-Middle Ages. Yet even at that period beganning the modern sense, are supplied to the reserved line that the trust a distinct that the rest we find that the trust a distinct that the rest we find that the trust a distinct that the rest we find the rest we find the rest we find that the rest we find longing for the old days had seized | vinced of its truth."

the first of her old friends who her-instead of the swaying reeds and the mist veiled sea she saw her friends, at the Rink, at the theatre, His amszement was boundless, but on finding that Dorothy was acting from conviction, he simply adding the total and the Rink, at the theatre, at parties. Why must she give all up? Oh! why? But then there are the thought of Rethlehem. seemed to see again the little crib—the soothing and the peace it brought. Quickly as fly the shadows of night he had ever been a father. when the dawn comes in the East, so fled the dark clouds of temptagirl awaited the reply. Two days of the Infant King. Instinctively later she received a stiff, unkind Dorothy repeated: "Nearer, my God, to Thee. conquered. Still up and down the lonely road she paced, lost in thought — but who was coming towards her?

By Father Tom's advice she remained in Dublin, where she soon made many friends. Just about this

So answer. denly she paused-had he not reyou. I want you sadly. Serve God ceived her letter—he was nothing in the old way. You know how I to her now—the words of welcome died on her lips-silent, motionless, she remained rooted to the spot, and every instant he came nearer.

"O Dorothy! What does it all

mean?" he exclaimed. "Only yesterday I got home and found your letter awaiting me. Surely you cannot mean what you wrote

Yes, every word, though it cost me dear to write. Listen, Ray All is over between us.'

Not so, Dorothy, that will never You are mine, promised to me, 'In pity stop. Raymond, you are

noble, generous: you must give me up. Spare me this agony. It is more than I can bear," cried the

of the girl's heart.

Many a tear was shed over this letter, it cut the ties that bound her to home it covered have the total the ties that bound her to home it covered have the total to but I can never force you. I will be

"Do not say so," she interrupted,
"You must be free. You must forget I ever came into your life." Naver," he exclaimed, " either in

this world or in the next shall I forget you. Don't fear, Dor, I won't trouble you. But, for the sake of old times, answer me one question-What do you mean to do for the future ?"

Next month," she said, "I go as lady teacher to a convent in France. afterwards I hope to obtain a position as governess or companion. The rest will be as God wills. My life is in His hands.'

"If you could only trust it in mine," he broke in. "Dorothy, you don't know what you are doing. Come to me, I will make you happy Don't, please, don't, Raymond, I can't bear it. Have pity on me," she

pleaded, while sobs she could not control shook her slender frame. All that was noble in him was roused into action at sight of that slight, quivering form. How gladly he would have shielded her from every grief and pain, but to urge her further were cruel. Quickly he took one of her hands, kissed it passionately, and in silence, more eloquent than any words, left her. He had never done a kinder deed. For some seconds Dorothy seemed turned to stone-her brain was in a whirl. Blessed Sacrament was then given, and the choir so carefully trained by her steps to the cottage on the cliffs. The last tie that bound her to the old life was cut-home, love, dear ones were gone—yet she was not friendless. Father Tom thought of her every need, he it was who had obtained for her a position in a foreign convent; in countless ways his kindness was shown. Mrs. Connors was a mother to her, and was a note of triumph and exaltation in their singing. As the contion left the church the choir

was a note of triumph and exaltawould gladly have kept her; and
tion in their singing. As the conloyal, true hearted Dr. Chapman had
come a time when capital and labor
natural right, the just exercise of
nore than the employer, be exposed
convey an impression of the over-The words touched her, she knew name, for whose sake she must person, the share-holding working-

land, its far-stretching bay, its beau- alternative solutions. there was peace too-a peace she tiful strand, and its lofty cliffs would as she and Mrs. Connors walked led her to the truth. It was hard to home over the beach. The day was leave all these, but Dorothy had industries. The ideal purpose of home over the beach. The day was leave all these, but Dorothy had balmy, bright, sunny, one of those pet days wherewith the South is sometimes for the bravely faced her new life in ly to aid each other, in the spirit of like a strong site. pet days wherewith the South is she bravely faced her new life in the golden sunshine, the cliffs stood out holdly against an average of the season of the golden sunshine, the cliffs stood out holdly against an average of the season of the composition of the c but she could not crush her heart's longings for Ireland. Every letter from Father Tom brought a whiff of harmonious industrial life. Chrisair from the land of her birth—how tianity, indeed, is indispensable for gladly she welcomed each—how she longed for the next—and no wonder, problem. One dull, grey day in March, when a veil of mist hung over sea and land, Dorothy's soul reflected the and exaltation that had upheld her were withdrawn, and the weight of or there was some account of Mrs. Connors, or the choir, or the decoration of the chapel or the description of a bad storm, and the subsequent

landslip near the moor. How Dorothy prized these letters for two years and a half they cheered her exile, they were as rays r—the very freedom of nature came one that brought her a mingling soothe her. Quickly she of joy and sorrow — Dr. Chapman,

With the simple trust of a child Dr. Chapman made his preparation for conditional baptism, which he received with touching reverence. and then, as if it had but waited came the thought of Bethlehem-she | for the nuptial garment of grace, his soul sped to the bosom of that God to whose poor and suffering children

To Dorothy he had left a considerable fortune - she could live benceforth in ease and competence her exile was ended, and gladly she turned her face to the North, to She had fought, He had the land of sunshine and cloud.

who was it? Her heart gave the time Raymond Kelly was transferred to a Dublin bank. Not caring for wrote Mr. Trevor; but his wife added a few lines full of love and pity: "Dorothy, darling, come back made her hasten forward—but sud motherly soul, did all she could one little girl, Moira whose sweet face and gentle ways brought back memories of Dorothy and on that account Raymond brought many a gift to the child.

One evening on his return from the city he found the wee one weeping bitterly. All his efforts to comfort her were in vain; she could only "I can't go, and the star is there. I wanted to see it so.

go to Inchicore to see the beautiful Crib, but her mother was ill and unable to take her. 'Cheer up, Moira, I'll take you,

ready for him. She was back presently, and the two were soon on Oblates of Mary. Moira was quite "You know its all in the brought the wise men to Jesus, and forget, maybe you have no star, see the light ever ?"

But although Raymond assured her his sight was quite good, the better than that of slavery itself." child was not convinced. "I'll pray for your eyes," she said, and you know the little Jesus will

But just then the tram left them at their destination, and Moira, in an ecstacy of delight, led her companion the beautiful Crib. The peace his heart. Again and again he visited Inchicore. Moira's prayer was heard; he saw the light-and fold of the cus, true Church, where he "found the Child with Mary His

Mother." Some months later, when the words explained everything, many .- Annals of St. Anthony.

THE NECESSITY

OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

There was a time when capital and labor were combined in a single individual, the master craftsman of The rig accept it. These were, indeed, true man, fully participating in the confriends; but even from these she trol of his own industry. But we are more imperative than in the living in the interval, when capital the modern wage-earner.

The first is that employers and cores the Star of Bethlehem had interests into joint organizations, economics and religion are again

sideration. To it all private interests, whether of individuals or groups, must invariably yield precedence. If this order is dis-

Middle Ages. Yet even at that period masters' gilds were as much confails to close his labor contract with ly upon the misery of his wife and God.—Archbishop Keans.

cerned with restricting their own the individual worker. He frequentmembers to the most moderate and ly can withdraw his capital from one reasonable gains, as in preventing what they considered unfair wages, whether too high or too low. No absentseism was ever allowed in business, and each master worked side by side with his jonrneymen and apprentices or else was obliged to apprentice, or else was obliged to apprentice or else was obliged to apprentice or else was obliged. and apprentices, or else was obliged to another occupation to earn his to discontinue his trade. Employers livelihood and maintain his social legislated for themselves as strictly, and with the same conscientiousness, as for their employees. There was a just price and a just wage, and neither might be exceeded. Each his skill at bargaining and his power man's opportunities were limited to man's opportunities were limited to of endurance against a giant give room for his neighbor, since all corporation. The very thought is alike were children of God with ridiculous. equal needs and equal desires for happiness. Yet this did not preclude the existence of reasonable class evidence that labor unions can be distinctions, accepted by all. Such dispensed with. Yet in not a few at least was the ideal, more or less perfectly adhered to, as human weakness would allow.

All this was changed with the growth of religious indifference, and the great industrial disaster that really began, as men now know, with the Reformation. What followed was never better expressed than in the memorable and oft-quoted words of Pope Leo XIII.

"The ancient workingmen's gilds were abolished in the last century, At last, after repeated inquiries, and no other organization took their Raymond learned that she wanted to place. Public institutions and the very laws set aside the ancient religion. Hence by degrees it has and in a moment the tears had helpless, to the hard heartedness of ceased—and the child ran off to get employers and the greed of unchecked competition.

"The mischief has been increased their way to the Church of the by rapacious usury, which, although more than once condemned by the eloquent in her description of the Church, is, nevertheless, under a different guise, but with the like Bible, so muddle says, and the star injustice, still practised by covetous and grasping men. To this must be we're going to see it, too. But I added the custom of working by contract, and the concentration of so have you? Muddie tells me pray many branches of trade in the hands for you that you may see the light.

I hope you'll see the star. Can't you usee the light of a few individuals; so that a small number of very rich men have been see the light over?"

would be indescribable. This truth able to lay upon the teeming masses of the laboring poor a yoke little

Here, therefore, are given in a few words both the facts and the causes of what in his own day the great Pontiff was forced to describe as the misery and wretchedness pressing so heavily and unjustly at this moment on the vast majority of to the beautiful Crib. The peace the working classes." The facts set and beauty of that gospel scene won forth by him as they then existed, no one can call in question. The causes are no less correctly assigned They consisted, first in the rejection following its guidance, entered the of the Church's influence and teaching, and secondly, as a direct consequence of this, in the destruction of labor organization. The conclusion Some months later, when the is plain: there are just two means Easter chimes were gladdening the city, Raymond while waiting for the can come to the aid of the great is Merrion tram saw a lady cross the street; it needed no second look to the renewed promotion, with all zeal and energy at our command, of an instant he was at her side; a few the Kingdom of God upon earth, words explained everything, the God's holy Church. The second is barrier between them had disap-peared, life had lost its loneliness, laboring masses, in the spirit of that its gloom, for "the glory of God same Church, keeping ever in mind, shone round about them." Of a as she teaches us to do, the gild Of a as she teaches us to do, the gild mechanically she watched Raymond s retreating figure till it disappeared in the white mist that had shrouded true—the Star had brought light to ideals modern social thought is of my employment by under bidding Smiths. There was a time, a generative and the star had brought is of my employment by under bidding Smiths. There was a time, a generative and the star had brought is of my employment by under bidding Smiths. everywhere reverting, though often it fails to understand their spirit. That spirit, in fact, can never be perfectly reproduced apart from the same faith that ever informed the

The right of association, as was were legally destroyed in the past. this there can naturally be but words of Ecclesiastes strikingly alternative solutions. desperate would still be the lot of ever be with her - for amid the employed combine for their common the modern worker without organization. On the other hand, as the

Without organization the laborer would be left entirely at the mercy tion can hardly be hoped for unless of the organized employer. Dependent solely on his own private barunited, like body and soul, in one gaining possibilities, unsupported by harmonious industrial life. Chris his fellow workers, he would be tianity, indeed, is indispensable for obliged to take whatever conditions were offered him. Exceptional tion of democracy and liberty. too, are greatly in evidence in the opportunities, in times of labor There can be no freedom of contract specifications of the shops that crowd were offered him. Exceptional step mother had done, or an account of the baby-sisters, all of which had one recorded by good Dr. Chapman, or there was some account of Mrs. between group and group, unless they equally respect each other's rights and co-operate together to rights and co-operate together to pagate their kind. They must do behind him. Without this serve the good of the entire combine this on the narrowest margin, since employer will decide his we munity. This they can do without unemployment is always staring unorganized labor in turn depends Jew will sacrifice all for education them in the face. For there are for all its moral power on the gains He knows that it brings returns. ests. But the public welfare must others, even more miserable than always remain the supreme conthey, ready to take their position at To put the argum the same wage, or possibly even at a Enormous organizations, with busi-lower pay. Hence, under such ness running into billions of dollars, conditions, we are certain to see can evidently not be bargained with anew either the verification of the on equal terms by the helpless.

The unskilled worker is position. individually even more helpless when forced, with his narrow outlook and his meager means, to match

The benevolence of certain trusts and corporations is often cited as an dispensed with. Yet in not a few instances one of the main motives stimulating this benevolence was the desire to keep away labor union ism. So too even the most excellent instances of industrial democracy in various plants would be unthinkable today had labor unionism not taken the first step towards democratizing industry. It were sheerest folly then for the laboring class to trust solely to any scheme of benevolence which lies beyond its own control, or to relinquish labor unionism for any promises held out to them.

Those who have joined no labor unions, and yet enjoy generous wages, reasonable hours and excellent working conditions, nevertheless come to pass that workingmen have been surrendered, all isolated and owe their advantages to the labor been surrendered, all isolated and helpless, to the hard-heartedness of organizations that made these intentions of the most Christian employers would have counted for little had labor unionism not made their realization possible. Under individual bargaining the Christian employer would have been forced to compete with the exploiter of labor, or else face bankruptcy.

Labor unions have not seldom abused their power of collective bargaining, as capital had abused its Pope Leo XIII, has made clear from history. Collective bargaining, der existing circumstances, is not merely a right, but an absolute The system of unbridled necessity. competition which gradually followed upon the Reformation and was con-summated after the French Revolution, is too unnatural to be compared even with the jungle law. The very beasts are gregarious. To quote once more that staunch champion of social justice, the greatest of modern Christian social pioneers, Bishop

Ketteler: "Whosver works for another and is forced to do so all his life has a New York. In that city every sixth moral right to demand security for a person you meet is a son of Israel, permanent livelihood. All the other classes of society enjoy such security. portion is one to four. About Why should the working classes alone be deprived of it? Why should the toiler alone have to go to his College is nearly 97%. New York has work, day after day, haunted by the the largest High school in the world thought: "I do not know whether —the Washington Irving—practically tomorrow I shall still have the wages all of its 6,000 pupils are Jewish. on which my existence and the The New York telephone directory laboring masses, in the spirit of that existence of my wife and children shows sixteen columns of Cohens depend. Who knows? perhaps tomorrow a crowd of famished workme, and my wife and children must work or starve."

Under the existing system, labor unionism alone can safeguard labor, as a class, against this contingency, gilds and gave them the vitality which which is precisely the condition

or greater profit on the part of an means wanting there. unfeeling corporation? It is the rest we cannot vouch for honestly involved in it.

would be paramount to the destrucemployer will decide his wages. To put the argument concretely.

The employer is not reduced to the the inevitable, and must take what eneth every man that cometh into

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children. But backed by the hun dreds of thousand of his fellows supported by the experience, the generalship and often the high intelligence of the ablest of his class; with a reserve of millions of dollars in the treasury that will all be poured out in defense of his single self, he comes as a power to be reckoned with. So it should be so it must be, in the present system ; merely let him not abuse his power A tremendous responsibility rests upon him, let him use his power justly, unselfishly, sacredly, for the good of all the people. To do this he will stand in need of the influence of religion. - Joseph Husslein, S. J.

NEW YORK A MODERN **JERUSALEM**

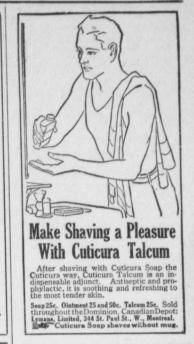
For the past few weeks a quotation from a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Samuel W. Purvis, of Philadel phia, on "The Jew the Wonder of History," has been making the round of the press. We give the passage entire as we take it from the sermon itself printed in the American Israelite, and originally published in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin

Not in Judea, but in New York, is the real Jerusalem. If there are 15,000,000 Jews in the world America has about 3,000,000, of which about while on Manhattan Island the prothird of the student body of Columbia University is Jewish, the City and but fourteen of Smiths. In Philadelphia there are two and oneation ago, when New York was Roman Catholic—today it is Jewish! There is not a Christian church on the East Side, but there are 360 synagogues." Now no one would question the

enabled them to outlast centuries. which autocratic captains of industry prevalence of the Jew in New York. It is not labor organization that is at would desire to see realized, and If he did, a ride in the subway fault, but irreligion, where this takes which was actually brought about express in the early business hours at once when labor organizations would soon convince him. Nor may we doubt the substantial correctness would gladly have kept her; and loyal, true-hearted Dr. Chapman had given her a well filled purse, saying given her a well filled purse, saying shall, to a great extent at least, be given her a well filled purse, saying once more combined in a single citizens. But nowhere, as Pope Leo of factory? Why should he remain in the passages quoted factory? Why should he remain in the passages quoted factory? Why should he remain in the passages quoted factory? above, was the exercise of this right anxiety lest his wages should fail to the Rev. Dr. Purvis has evidently more imperative than in the case of support his family in Christian little personal acquaintance with the modern wage earner. "Woe to decency, while the employer's wife part of the East Side of New York part of the East Side of New York he is writing about, or else he would These ing? Are we not all of the same know that in addition to St. Patrick's, flesh and blood? Why should he be the old Cathedral, there are no less harassed with fear that his vary than twenty five other Catholic position may be imperiled, merely, it churches in that locality. Other may be, as a matter of expediency Christian churches also are by no unfeeling corporation? It is the rest we cannot vouch for the three desire of every red-blooded man, hundred and sixty Synagogues, since whether employer or employee, to see the laborer protected against these evils while his industry continues to recover and rights. tinues to prosper and yields suffi-cient returns to afford a respectable continue down all the alphabetic list livelihood for all whose interests are of Old Testament Names, with Sols nonestly involved in it.

Destruction of labor unionism end. Shirts and silks and hosiery, clothing and dresses and millinery can be no freedom of contract collective bargaining is specifications of the shops that crowd thick in this section. Yet we believe there are Cohans and Cohens who omic equality between employer and ere not, directly at least, of Hebraic employed. To bargain on an equal descent. But all credit to the Jews Jews of the next generation. Jew will sacrifice all for education.

> The mind of man craves to know needs to know. Each measure of knowledge reached, opens vitas of knowledge yet to be attained; and so the desire grows. Each mind gathers what it can from other minds, but finds them limited, erring, needy like itself. All are reach ing toward the fulness of the truth, toward "the light which enlight



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LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 8, 1921

THE AMERICAN COMMISSION

ON CONDITIONS IN IRELAND Though little appears in our Canadian papers about the Commission now taking evidence in Washington as to conditions in Ireland there is any government. But it is backed an occasional sneering reference to by a steadily increasing momentum it. And occasionally, also, we receive an enquiry regarding it.

Those of our readers who wish to work of this Commission we should advise to buy or subscribe for The national crisis." Nation (20 Vessy St., New York.) It devoted to progressive thought and to honest and fearless discussion of current events. Indeed the Man- darity." chester Guardian recently referred to The Nation as the most fearless | Herbert Adams Gibbons writes : journal in the world.

In a recent number (Dec. 15th) is given an account of the formation of and not simply setting forth sugared the Commission, its purpose and mode of procedure, as well as the testimony taken up to the time of going to press.

horror." priety or the utility of the Commis-

Summing up the condition of

rigorous military repression, violent outbreaks against this repression, and widespread military reprisals in he form of murder, arson, and the destruction of property.'

"It is this deplorable situation that has led to the creation of the American Commission on Conditions in Ireland, a body pledged to a thorough and impartial investigation of the whole Irish situation, in the hope that a basis of facts will be established which will suggest a way to peace and justice in Ireland. The parent body of the Commission was a large committee of representative Americans, summoned together through the good offices of the editors of the New York Nation. Every effort was made to gather a body of men thoroughly representative of all shades of American opinion. Every United States Senator was invited, the Governor of every State, every Protestant Episcopal, Methodist and Roman Catholic Bishop, and prominent citizens distinguished in every department of civil effort. The Committee includes five Governors, ten Senators, a dozen Congressmen, the Mayors of fifteen large cities, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Kane, and four Catholic Bishops, seven Protestant Episcopal Bishops, four Methodist Bishops, priests, educators, editors, business men, and labor leaders. This body elected the Commission from its own membership."

It is considered a sort of hyperpatriotism to speak of "the two great Anglo-Saxon nations " as so wedded overwhelming vote in its favor in by bleed and language and culture. by interest and ideals that it is ous intimations—perhaps more or criminal to think of their ever clashing in a death-struggle fer been given out that it would be the latter of its theroughly unrepresupremacy. That the Angle Saxon rejected by the Senate. element in the American population

1.

to it simply dismiss the eighty-five per cent. as hyphenates.

the Anglo Saxon. And to millions of Canadians. hyphenate of them all.

Nation:

"The Commission was formed with the idea that the American Britain and the United States."

The next paragraph answers

"In these circumstances the Commission is summoned to perform a high public service in the cause of peace. It is wholly an unofficial body. Its conclusions and reports will have no binding authority on of public opinion, desirous of helping to bring to an end an intolerable situation between two neighbor keep informed on the very important peoples with whom we shared the hardships and perils of a great inter-

In the December Century is an is an old and influential publication article by an American, who boasts of pure British blood," entitled The Bases of Anglo-Saxon Soli-

During the course of this article

"Consequently, if we are honestly working for Auglo-Saxon solidarity 'pap' for public consumption, we shall on both sides tackle courageously short comings in following ideals not because we love to criti-"The tragedy of the situation in cize, but because this is the only way Ireland," says the editor, "is the con- we can remove sources of friction cern of humane people everywhere. that threaten to disrupt Anglo-Saxon It is a tragedy that has moved from solidarity. In regard to Germany, crisis to crisis, piling horror on Great Britain has acted admirably, and is living up to her ideals of fair No one who has any faith in the play and of not kicking the other at the polls. League of Nations, or in the ideals fellow when he is down. In regard of which the League professes to be to Ireland, on the other hand, we an imperfect embodiment, no one have a question that must be settled who believes in the association or before genuine good feeling is estabcooperation of nations for the main- lished among the Anglo-Saxon States tenance of peace and the progress of Speaking for Ireland and not against civilization, can question the pro- ber is the highest wisdom for the Anglo-Saxon propagandist in the United States. It proves that he

> fatuous sycophancy which masquer ades as "British" loyalty. There is nothing more un British than the present British Government's course in Ireland. British ideals are enunciated by the Asquiths, the Greys, the Bentincks, the Gardiners of England and not by those who, vested with a little brief authority, have befouled the very name British until in comparison Hua and Turk smell sweeter in civilized nostrils.

friandship."

The Commission now sitting in Washington has, according to the opening statement of its Chairman, Dr. Fraderick C. Howe, "received assurances of cordial cooperation from liberal-minded groups in England, who are also deeply concerned over the state of civil war that prevails in Ireland. It has received similar assurances from British labor groups and from British statesmen, as well as from organizations in Ireland."

We shall have something further to say about this important under. taking at a later date.

ANTI-GOVERNMENT AND ANTI-GOD

What may be the fate of the Johnson bill, which provides for practically the complete stoppage of immigration into the United States for one year, is uncertain. Daspite an the Heuse of Representatives numer-

What is certain is that some is only about fitteen per cent. does pewerful influence or influences are that controls secondary schools not affect at all this blatant form of at work to thwart the will of the should be accountable to the whole

neighbors. During the course of the | maintenance.

he said :

" Because certain consular officers people are so closely bound by ties of report an excess of Jews seeking itage to both the English and the bill has to be assaulted as an anti-Irish peoples that the tragedy in Ire- Semitic bill," continued the Chair- us out under any consideration. land is a matter of their deepest man. "Not so. I care not whether concern. Its implications threaten the influx is Jewish, Moslem, Pagan, shows the necessity of emphasis and a break between the American Buddist, Christian or what not. The repetition in order to get some people and the people of Great country does not want it. It brings people to understand the bare facts Britain so serious as to be a menace too many who are anti-Government of the case: to future relations between Great and anti-God. While engaged in cleaning house we don't want any more bread-lines than we can help. another question that has been put I warn you that this country cannot that ever came to the United States."

Now Canada has no consular reports to give information or cause
Now, why should a Collegiate In.
Now, why should a Collegiate In.
Anne the horrible scheme of the solarm. Penal Laws was devised to make life was informed of the arrival of many one religious sect, and that one far intelerable to an Irishman in Ire-Jews from places whence the Canadian Government is permitting no immigration to this country. We strenuously objected to the deportation of these Jawish immigrants, and were willing to give a bond for any become a charge on public charity.

It is no reflection on the Jawish people as a whole, but it is never- land or Jew. At present, all the theless a fact that in many parts of pupils are taught alike; all are on Europe the Jaws are the most active terms of equality and this state of revolutionaries, the most ardent apostles of Bolshevism.

Mr. Johnson's solemn warning, which he avers is based on a study of consular reports, may afford our own immigration authorities some considerations that should be seriously taken into account.

ALL ARE NOT TREATED ALIKE Before this issue of the CATHOLIC RECORD will have reached its readers the London Collegiate Institute the Bishop's Plan," question will have been decided Macklin misses entirely the point

In that decision no Catholic will

have had a voice. The personnel of the Board of under which Catholics are laboring Education will have been chosen in this matter. Let me state it without a single Catholic vots for or again. against any candidate no matter what policy he or she may have advocated.

The Board of Education that will control the expenditure involved every Catholic citizen supporters equally with the supporters of the Public Schools will be maintenance of these schools.

A plain case of taxation without representation.

This is in no sense a local ing of the Collegiate Institute here mere and the consequent problems arising for solution merely offer a concrete illustration of the unfair and unjustifiable treatment of Catholics with regard to secondary education.

As we have already said we believe that we have precisely the same legal and constitutional right to Separate High Schools that we have to Separate Elementary Schools The High School Act of 1870 did not curtail or restrict or take away any educational rights enjoyed under the Separate Schools Act of 1863 It did not, for the simple reason that the British North America Act expressly excluded the power to do so from the Legislature of the

province. Placing the High Schools of the province virtually under the control of the Public School Boards while taxing Separate School ratepayers for their erection and maintenance is as undemocratic as it is indefen-

sible and unjust. Allowing Separate School Beards to appoint representatives to the less in the nature of feelers—have Beard of Education dees not relieve sentative character.

Every single member of the Board "patriotic" bragging. Those addicted direct representatives of the people body of taxpayers who contribute further "clearances" of the Celts The potato blight was due to natural of the war between himself and a siderable staff of stenographers and

School situation.

and maintain it out of Catholic taxes exclusively.

But some people who won't let us blood and by a common cultural her- passport vises at certain places, this in on equal footing—except in the matter of taxes—do not want to let were confirmed; and fresh ones and the exigencies of partyism re-

The following correspondence

AGAINST BISHOP'S PLAN

Editor Free Press : It was stated in the newspapers that at a public II. fresh confiscations were made. meeting held in the city last Friday stand this influx. The immigration Bishop Fallon advocated the building coming now is the most undesirable of three Collegiate Institutes in London, one of which to be for the sole use of the Roman Catholic population of the city.

> from being the largest. is not likely to receive the approval of the people.

The Collegiate Institute has herewere told that Jaws in Canada tofore been used as a place where the rudiments of education obtained by pupils attending the Public schools may be further increased and where our young may be better fitted for time desired that they would not citizenship and not as a place where religious dogma may be taught by any favored sect, whether Romanist, Christian Scientist, Church of Engthings should continue if happiness and prosperity be desired.

On looking over the last Dominion cansus I find the population of the City of London by religions to contain 13 106 Church of England, 12,960 Methodists, 8,000 Presbyterians, 5,262 Why should the Roman Catholics. least of those four have special treatment when all are treated alike.

HENRY MACKLIN. London, December 21, 1920.

BISHOP FALLON EXPLAINS Editor Free Press; In his letter which appears in your issue of this date, under the heading, "Against the Bishop's Plan," Mr. Henry and the reason of my recent remarks on the Collegiate Institute question. I was then simply setting forth the distinct and indefensible grisvance

The citizens of London are dis cussing with much interest a public educational policy of great moment, involving the expenditure of a very large sum of public money. Though heritage of which he boasts, and that in building, equipping and main-"The whole situation appears to be entangled in a vicious circle or greatest obstacles to Anglo-American rigorous military repression vicions."

The whole situation appears to be is anxious to remove one of the greatest obstacles to Anglo-American or more High Schools will not London will bear its share of the will have to provide the money. taxpayer will contribute equally We have ourselves protested vigor.

The Board, elected exclusively by with non Catholics to the maintenance of the new Collegiate Insti-Public School supporters, can not be tute or institutes, no Catholic citizen representative of the Separate School can give effective expression to his ratepayers. Yet the Separate School views on the question of policy, and was in that House, nor could be; nor toria, the policy was to be brought no Catholic taxpayer may cast a vote in matter where his property is involved and his taxes are expended. taxed for the building, equipping and This is taxation without representa- House. tion : and taxation without represen

tation is tyranny. Perhaps Mr. Macklin will tell us if he approves a situation where—to use his own enumeration—"Christian question. The same conditions Scientist, Church of England or Jew" obtain all over Ontario. The burn- may register his vote, while the 'Romanist," though taxed, is

disfranchised. M. F. FALLON, Bishop of London. London, Dec. 22.

Our own conviction is that this question should be pressed to a satisfactory settlement now.

If we can't get in on equal terms let us establish our right to get out

ENGLISH POLICY AND IRISH DEMOCRACY BY THE OBSERVER

In the reign of Elizabeth, the policy of English rule in Ireland was to remove the Irish people, and to substitute English settlers in their stead. Elizabeth's generals boasted they had given Ireland to her "nothing but carcasses and ashes."

Under James I. and Charles I. the was "planted;" and the Celts were words about unreclaimed land were people and ten million cattle. There chased out to live or dis, (no one thought sufficient to dispose of a is one of the triumphs of democracy cared which,) on the mountains and million of mere Celts. delicate humor which has always Commission, from the name of the new given up? By no means. It Time," "Who's Who," and every characterized English comment on Ireland, the descendants of those illtreated people have since then been called "bog-trotters."

Next came Cromwell, under whom

slavery in the West Indies.

Stuart Ireland, he would be unwelmade.

Then came James II.; by whom some few items of justice were given; and again Ireland fought for the worthless Stuarts. Scotland did the same thing even a half century later. and is honored for it. But Ireland could not be honored for anything. And so, in the final defeat of James

William III. became firmly seated on the English throne; and at once confiscation took a fresh start in Ireland. Under him and under Queen Anne the horrible scheme of the land.

Then, too, began the systematic destruction of Irish industries. Even The London Post, one of the bitterest "Unionist" papers in England, says that is a story of crime and shame.

After all this, it was inevitable that famine should raise its fearful head. The lands were now securely placed in the hands of a few; and that few a corrupt, profligate and absentee aristocracy, who used Ireland merely as a leech uses a victim; to suck blood, and to give nothing.

As soon as famines began English politicians announced that emigration was the oure for Ireland's ills; not, however, emigration to England; which was hampared as much as possible.

Towards the end of the eighteenth century, the first heavy emigration took place; and it is interesting to note that it was mainly from Ulster. But now at last a check was put to the traditional English policy of removing the Celis. The Parliament of Ireland, in which no Catholic was allowed to sit, was animated by a in which their forefathers lived a brief flash of genuine patriotism. For a century it had been wholly subservient to the English Parliafreed itself from that subserviency; and for eighteen years it was, nominparliament. This show of spirit and on "Colonization from Ireland."

land of the Celts. In 1800, the Parliament of Ireland, after years of scheming, was pur. fathers had tilled for 2,700 years. chased outright; that is, a majority of But they left them to live in Ireland, the members sold out; some for cash; if they could manage to live at all. some for office and titles. No Catholic In the middle of the reign of Vicany Catholic eligible for the English | well, and William III. had colonized

This is the "Union," which Ireland to "colonize from Ireland." has been trying ever since to break.

lowest rates." with Ireland's debt, which was share. That, we are to suppose, was £21,000,000; and charged Ireland democracy.

composed entirely of landlords; and than the "overstock tenantry." its report was in favor of further ilies."

That is, the Commission advocated the cottages in Ireland. the removal of a million persons from the land. As to how they were

Chairman, Lard Deven, has ever English politicians.

Well, the Great Famine came-

When Charles II. came to the warned by one of its own Royal Com- Ireland was, that there were too the frish are a greater factor in brought to light that may be in many of Bishop Fallon's trenchant throne, the Celts hoped for some missions of all that was liable to many young men in the country who every way in American life than is structive as well as interesting to analysis of the anomalous High justice; for, despite all the ill usage happen; just as it did happen. The would have emigrated but for the On that occasion as was quite they had remained faithful to Charles potato was the clear, inevitable, net Anglo-Saxon-American is the most tion Committee stated emphatically natural, almost inevitable, after I. But Charles II. had one main result of the whole total sum of aggressive and the most offensive that the influx of aliens is serious pointing out the fact that Catholics principle upon which to base his English policy and law in Ireland up and dangerous. And he based his were equally taxed without equal policy; which was, in his own words, to that time. At the commencement This consideration is courteously assertions on consular reports voice in the control of tax expendi- that whatever might happen he was of the Famine, Ireland was caught, as but firmly pressed home by The handed him by the State Depart. ture, the Bishop offered to take over not going to set out again on his she has so often been caught, bement. In the course of his speech one of the proposed schools, erect travels; and he quite accurately tween the upper and nether millforesaw that unless he sacrificed stone of English politics. The great question of free trade in food; of the come on the throne of Stuart Eng. Repeal of the Corn Laws, was then The money was for the purpose of land. So the previous confiscations agitating the two English parties; peasants were dying like flies in a

frost.

Well, let that go; it's a terrific subject. England began to relieve the famine when it was nearly over: but on what terms? Every man who took outdoor relief, had to give up his farm but a quarter acre; more of the press descriptive of the ways seas another million.

now thought to have reached a poems had been a great solace to reasonable success? Not at all a lonely Danish soldier who was The gentle, democratic spirit of patrolling on the frontier during the English statesmanship had further Great War-and would Mr. McArthur proposals to make. The London send him a autographed copy of his Times openly rejoiced that "the poems, which the ex-soldier would Celts are gone;" that "England now prize among his most valued posseshas Ireland for the first time at her sions? mercy, and can do with her exactly as she pleases;" and that "great journal" predicted that in a few years a Celt very much gratified. But he has in Ireland would be as rare as an been a newspaper man, and having Indian in America.

most distressing tragedy of a He began wondering how the lonely century!

The cry was still for "clearances." On Feburary 22ad, 1847, The Times poems. Presently he remembered an said:

the Ganges, or the Indus,-to Delhi, Benares, or Timcomalce,- and they would be far more in their element idea. He wrote to his friend, Arthur there than in the country to which Stringer, and asked him it by any an inexcrable fate has confined possibility his poems had given great them."

That is to say, the Celts would do well anywhere except in the country thousand years before Christ; and from which there came the missionaries who made the first converts to ment; and had had no power to Christianity in Britain, before the originate legislation. In 1782 it German Angles and Saxons came to

"the sister island." A select Committee of the House ally if not actually, an independent of Lords reported, in the same year, independence blocked for the time The policy of "clearances" was being the English policy of "clearing" Ire- brought up to date. Elizabeth, James, and William III. mersly drove the Celts off the lands their fore-

into Ireland; now it was proposed

There was a reason. One might At once, the "clearing" policy went suppose that the Famine having op. As early as 1820, advertisements kindly "cleared" two and a half were published in Irish papers: million persons, that that would be "To landlords: Notice: Overstock enough. But no: Ireland is a pro. Tenantry carried to America at ductive land: in every year of the famine years, she exported enough Famine recurred ever and ever food to feed her whole population more frequently. In 1817, England twice over; cattle, beaf, pork, etc.; consolidated" the national debts of but that was the land kings' share the two countries; charged herself the rotten potatoes were the people's

with hers, which was £446,000,000. The land-kings began to see that And Ireland has been paying interest money was to be made in cattle; on that "consolidation" ever since. and cattle it was from that time on In 1844 the Landlord and Tenant | The cattle, it may be observed, were Commission began its work. It was better taken care of, and better fed,

From that day to this, the cattle 'clearances;" saying: "The calcu- policy has prevailed; and "clearlation is put forward, showing that ances" have been steadily promoted. the consolidation of the small hold. There are living yet in Canada and ings up to eight acres, would require the United States hundreds of thouthe removal of about 192,368 fam. sands of persons who saw the crowbar brigades levelling the walls of

In 1846, Ireland had nine million people and four million cattle. In same policy was pursued. Ulster to live after removal, a few careless 1915, she had four and a half million in British history.

And is the policy of "clearances" has been steadily advocated in every other biographical manual he could since then been the Bible of Angle. year since the Famine; though Irish politics to the general run of within the past ten or fifteen years, it is labelled "assisted emigration." Only last year, Lord French, hero

This, of course, is the affair of our the money for their erection and took place; and they were sold into causes; but even that was prevent- dead man, Lord Kitchener, said that able; and the Government had been the cause of the present troubles in

NOTES AND COMMENTS

A MARYLAND physician is suing a spiritualistic medium for the recovery of \$60,000 which he entrusted to her keeping some years ago on the strength of an alleged communication from the late Clara Barton, foundress of the American Red Cross. a memorial to the deceased lady. The memorial was never erected, quired that the Famine become a however, and the doctor now wants debate in England, whilst the Irish his money back. Another physician, Dr. Arthur Conan Doyle, is now seeing fairies. Which circumstances seem to prove that a scientific education is not in itself proof against credulity.

A PARAGRAPH is going the rounds "clearances." The Famine had and wiles of a certain type of "cleared" a million and a half; but so called "collector." Mr. Peter the wholesale clauses brought about McArthur, author of "The Affable by the panic of the landlords, and Stranger," relates a recent experience directly promoted by "the quarter thus: "A short time ago he received a acre clause," drove to death or over- flattering postcard from Denmark, in which the writer told him, with many Was the policy of "clearances" ingratiating compliments, how his

" NATURALLY, Mr. McArthur was associated much with politicians, he And this, just after the greatest and confesses to a low, suspicious nature. Danish soldier got his home address, which is not given in the book of anthology in which his address is "Remove Irishmen to the banks of given, and on consulting it found that it was identical with that used by the soldier. That gave him an solace to a lonely Danish soldier patrolling the frontier during the Great War. Then he told of his suspicions. By the next mail he received a humorously wrathful letter from Mr. Stringer acknowledg. ing that his poems had also comforted " The Melancholy Dane." Inquiry soon established the fact that the Danish collector had written in the same strain to every Canadian author represented in the anthology. It would be interesting to know if American poets whose poems appear in anthologies also comforted the lonely Danish soldier."

> THIS IS but another manifestation of the crafty nature of the tribe. It is not unknown on this continent, though, by reason of a more highly developed "market," Europe is its real home. We use the word market" advisedly for behind the artless manuar of Mr. McArthur's soldier " as past experience proves, will be found a cunningly-thoughtout and deeply-laid financial scheme, the same in kind if not in degree, as the perennial "Spanish Prisoner" fraud which has baffled international police for several decades.

WE CALL to mind one of the most brazen if not most amusing incidents of the kind which some twenty years ago emanated from the State of Texas. The Lone Star State is not usually reckoned as the natural home of literary enterprise, but it produced at least one individual who, along the line of the Danish 'Soldier," quite outdid all competitors, at home or abroad. He is dead now, and his great scheme forgotten, but his heirs are many thousands of dollars to the good as a result of his efforts.

THE SCHEME was simply this. The individual in question formed himsels into the Trinity Historical Society of Texas. He was the President, the Treasurer, the Sacretary, the Board of Governors, and the entire list of members. No other person shared with him these high honors. He had stationery, by laws and cards of membership printed and then armed with "Men or the lay his hands upon proceeded to launch his campaign.

HE MUST have employed a con-

of several years, there was scarcely an individual of any prominence in Europe or America-crowned heads, statesmen, diplomata, churchmen, authors, soldiers-who was not notified of his election as an Honorary Member of the Trinity Historical Society, such intimation, being couched in eulogistic terms as to the character and achievements of the individual addressed, and coupled with the request that a portrait, autographed book, or historical docu ment of some kind be contributed to the Archives of the Society.

IT is in human nature to be gratified by praise, and famous men and women are no exception to the rule. Among those invited into the charmed circle were most Canadians of prominence, who like their brethren in the United States and overseas took the bait without hesitation. As a consequence the Texas mail was swollen to a degree. and, it is fair to assume that the "Trinity Historical Society" had to is that upon the death of its prothing like fifty thousand dollars.

CORRESPONDENCE WHICH has appeared in the Toronto Globe regarding the early printing press of fact that for "first" things Canada has usually to look in a Catholic direction. The Toronto Public book line in a small pamphlet, said to be the first printed in Montreal. entitled "Reglement de la Confrerie de l'Adoration Perpetuelle du Saint Sacrament et de la Bonne Mort." This from the press of Fleury Mesplet and Ch. Berger, 1776. This pamphlet, as may be seen by those even with an indifferent knowledge of French, is a manuel of devotion for the Confraternity of Perpetual Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament, still existing with a continuous history in Montreal.

ITS TITLE to be the first book printed in Montreal, however, is not certain as there are in existence others from the same press printed in the same year. That mentioned in the following excerpt from the Globe's columns is a case in point and it, too, is Catholic. "The rare bit of Canadiana, 'Reglement de la Confrerie de l'Adoration Perpetuelle du Saint Sacrament et de la Bonne Mort,' recently acquired by the Toronto Public Library, and described in your columns, has been usually reckoned as the first book printed in Montreal and is so mentioned by Gagnon. That dissame press, and printed in the same of the past few months." Trois Actes,' with the imprint 'Chez This tragedy was put on the would be interesting to know becoming more troubleson pamphlets described the title of an interesting subject of enquiry.

THE NEW ERA

Each dving year leaves us subjects for meditation on the past, and the New Year brings us joyful anticipations for the future. Our promises for the coming year are renewed with greater determination, and wa stand ready to do the bidding of a are to recognize the whisperings of God's grace, seeking an abiding place in our hearts. Receiving that grace, being aware of the weaknesses, and the weaknesses of the weaknesses, and the weaknesses of t flesh, we are sure of attaining our destination in peace. The years may glide by rapidly, but we cannot account them too fiseting when they are bringing us nearer end ever nearer to a realization of the hopes for which the soul yearns and without which all is uncertainty, sorrow and gloom. This is the proper manner of regarding our lives; this the only reason for our existence.

Why, then, look with sorrow upon the year just passing unless through glistening tears of contrition for its evils to the soul? As we pause on the eve of the New Year we can recount the deeds of the old. If they were good, our souls feel a complacency; if otherwise, regret should

typists, for, extending over a period of several years, there was scarcely our and God's grace flows from His Britain at Hongkong, Singapore, and the Sinn Feiners as other than am very glad that the choice of your made. For nowhere else in the merciful hands from out the Heart of His beloved Son. This will be the joy of our life, the selace of a grieved of the selace of joy of our life, the solace of a grieved soul and the consolation of the time to come. Sentiment may urge us to cept for the purely European field it. Irish city the first first city the first constant of the consolation of the time to come. Sentiment may urge us to cept for the purely European field it. to come. Santiment may urge us to cept for the purely European field it Irish city the final dreadful penalty make the most of life for its intrinsic might be said that fate had so that a barbaric invador inflicts upon this in view and shaping our accordingly, each waning year will bring us joy and the peace promised of good will.— Catholic

THE AMERICAN PRESS

ON POLICY WHICH CULMINATED IN THE BURNING OF CORK The Literary Digest, December 25

As the course of civilization may depend in the coming years on the growth of friandship or hostility between the two great English-speaking peoples, America's interest in a settlement of the Irish question is second only to that of Britain herself, many of our editors insist, and our concern has a momentously practical as well as a sentimental side. Peculiarly important, there fore, is the reaction of the American enlarge its premises. Certain it press to such an event as the burning of Cork, the latest appalling climax in the long drawn-out Irish jector some years later, the tragedy. Some blams the Sinn-Fein collection of material amassed sold extremists, whose policy of ambusat auction in New York for some. cading and murdering soldiers and police, they say, makes more or less inevitable the reprisals of the 'Black and Tans": some place the chief onus on the shoulders of the British Government; and a greater number of our newspapers svade the question of responsibility, but Montreal brings out once more the express the hope that the conflag ration in Cork will shock both sides into a realization of the necessity of changing their methods. In sermon preached while the ruins of Library has recently acquired an inter-hie city's burned buildings were still esting bit of Canadian history in the smoldering, Bishop Cohalan, of Cork, denounced as worse than useless murder the killing from ambush of policemen and soldiers, and stated that persons guilty of such crimes would be excommunicated; and aimost at the same moment Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, assured Parliament that if any of the Crown forces were found guilty of arson they would be tried by court martial.

Not a few editors compare the burn-

ing of Cork with the burning of Louvain. This crime, says the Providence News, "will shock the true instincts of the English people as it will the Christian spirit of mankind everywhere; and the same paper predicts that unless there is a change in England's method with Ireland it will beco an international question which "may strain, if not destroy, the natural fellowship between the two great English speaking nations." London has forgotten how to govern, the British Empire is nearer a catastrophe than most people have believed," says the New York World, which declares that "outlawry has reached a stage in Ireland where it is as much a reproach to the British Government as to Sinn Fein Americans will feel a thrill of pity for the destruction that has come to the beautiful city of Cork." remarks the Providence Journal, which adds: "Coming as it does at a moment when there seemed some fair prospact of a settlement, this latest orgy of disaster is flendish in its attempt tinction, however, may fairly be to throw the whole Irish question disputed by another book from the back into the bitterness and hatred "With the year, 1776. I had in my possession for a short time some years ago the fol lowing: 'Jonathan et David ou Le Ireland back to the days and blood Triomphe de l'Amitie, Tragedie En of Cromwell," remarks the Memphis Commercial Appeal; but it adds a warning to Ireland's friends in Fleury Meeplet and Ch. Berger, America that they will not help the 1776. This tragedy was put on the situation by intemperate or mis-boards by the students of the Sul- directed zeal, or by 'the denunpician Seminary, or, as they are ciation of every advocate of a sane described on the title, 'Ecoliers de toady." "There is no longer any Montreal, and was probably printed sense denying England has a civil as a souvenir of the occasion. It war on her hands which is daily definitely to which of the two subdue," says the Bridgeport Herald, which adds:

"Sentiment plays a leading part priority is due." Which opens up in matters of this sort, and the sentiment in America is rapidly treatment of Ireland by England is but a reminder of England's treat-Whather right or turbed Ireland." our freedom. wrong, the effect of the burning of Cork will be to intensity the feeling should be a warning to the British against England and to increase

American sympathy for Ireland.' In an editorial discussing America's interest in a settlement of the

as Ireland, by geographical proximity civilized methods or get cut and let must always be a major factor in the Irish alone," exclaims the St. British consideration, so the British Paul Pionees Press, which thinks Empire for similar reasons must that "the existing situation in always be a great question in American policy. We are not only too described as anarchy." "Each side," close together, as with Canada, to it adds, "seems hell bent upon out-afford to quarrel, but we have too doing the excesses of the other in many things that we either have complete disregard of all law and all to work out in common or find decency.' ourselves being played one against the other by Japan, or a revived tion of men from ambush, says the Germany or Russia.

our own than those of any other nation. non combatants to the danger of the We share the Asiatic immigration torch." And this Scattle paper conquestion with Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. Through cause us to make amends in the Hawaii and the Philippines we share

easures, but religion that binds us arranged it that wherever there was a martial foe who refuses to problem lying before us of the relato God warns us otherwise. Keeping a British interest there was also acknowledge defeat, there are no an American.

"It stands to reason that the more these two interests can work in act." harmony the less likely it is that "T some other interest with different aspirations can get in. It is, therefore, good American interest to wish Irish question satisfactorily settled, if for no other reason than a

selfish one." our recent Presidential campaign Senator Harding took cognizance for the cause of Irish autonomy," but declared emphatically that "it is not a question for official America." This opinion is apparently shared by most of our papers, although the Socialist New York Call avers that the United States Government "should hand his passports to Sir Auckland Gaddes immediately, with the message that the American people could no longer be are a confession of imposency. placed in the position of condoning Irish insurrectionists may by his presence here the state of moral degradation which his Government represents." The more we learn on both sides of this tremen-The more we dous issue, the more we should determine not to translate Irish faction into our own United States," declares the Grand Rapids Herald, criticizes England on the ground that "a great government warfare in its behalf, no matter what the provocation." But after quoting the recent statement of Mrs. since 1916," this Grand Rapids paper adda

"Such disclosures as these tend to justify an opinion that Britain has English maladministration of the eendecidedly modest inher repressive measures toward insurrection. even this could not justify the burning of a city, nor any other resort fires of hate to burn fiercer in Sinn to outrage and sabotage.'

Uncle Sam should stay out of the and Ireland it will convert many Irish mix up, declares the Chayanne to the Irish cause." England's Uncle Sam should stay out of the (Wyoming) State Leader, which brisfly sketches the situation as

"In Ireland there is an insurrection or there is not. There is a revolution or there is not. According to all accepted standards an existing Government has the right to stop either by force it necessary The conditions which have resulted in Irish anarchy open up another question. The dominant political powers in Great Britain are unable to give Ireland now what Ireland might have accepted ten years ago, The Government has elept upon its opporunity. The burning of Cork is inexcusable, whoever is to blame. The situation is no credit to Parliament or Ireland. The leaders in both countries are parmitting criminals and radicals to rule the rosst." "All hope of a settlement of the Irish question has been deferred

immeasurably by the sacking of Cork by British 'Black and Tans,' " thinks the Wichita Eagle, which goes on to say The flame of their burning city will fire the hearts of the Irish to continued resistance, as did the flames of Louvain the hearts of Belgians. It is hard to say how the

Irish rebellion should be dealt with by the British Government. The fight has grown in bitterness for seven hundred years, and he would be a wise man indeed who could tell the British authorities what to do in the case. But any sans person can tell very readily that this is not the remedy.

The burning of Cork, says the New York Irish World, "is the culmination of a series of horrors." And The Irish Press, of Philadelphia, declares that "even had Ireland been, until the campaign of atsocity began, a province of the British Empire there could now be no compromise.

It is "incredible that a city like Cork can be laid waste without exciting comment throughout the world," says the Omaha Bee, which adds: "It does seem that the Brisish Gevernment, even though its growing more strongly toward attention be distracted by other Ireland. To many in America the serious complications, should find some more effective means than have so far been employed to put ment of America when we fought for down the disorder that has so dis-

The disastrous outbreak at Cork Government of the vital importance of pressing the conciliatory part of the Premier's program," says the Springdeld Republican. "English problem. To quote:

"Our political life proves it. Its culminated," declares the Eris net effect is to create or keep alive a feeling of hostility to Britain. And

There is no excusing the assassina Seattle Times, "but there is also no "Canada's problems are more nearly excusing barbarism which exposes the German Government are re-

> "England steadfastly has refused to consider Ireland as other than a part

words too strong to express the de- many. testation of civilization for their

"The failure of the British Govern. ment to take any effective steps to curb the long continued lawless. ness of the 'Black and Tans' makes the British Government as respon sible for Cork as the German Govern lfish one."

It will be recalled that during St. Louis Star. "The British Government has an ugly case to explain, and Lloyd George's 'double policy' of a "widespread sympathy here meantime has brought peace no for the cause of Irish auton-nearer," remarks the Philadelphia "If Ireland is to be crushed down by the iron beel of British militarism, the army should be strong enough to do its work according to the regular military code, and not according to the code of Mexican banditti," declares the Balt-imore Sun, in which we read further:

"Reprisals in such a case as this The merit shooting or hanging, but some semblance of law and civilized method should be observed in the process of repression. It is no answer to say that the burning of Cork and the long series of preced ing reprisals were unauthorized. They have been the work of British soldiers and officials. No effort apparently has been made to restrain can not afford to sanction guerrilla them. None of them, so far as we have heard, has been punished."

"Humanity does not want to see another Louvain or another scene MacSwiney in Washington that such as that witnessed in Cork, nor "during the World War we were at does it desire to see the unoffending does it desire to see the unoffending war with England and have been and the innocent suffer, with the gailty," exclaims the Seattle Intelligencer. The responsibility for what happened in Cork "is upon edt steieni ",bnolsi Yet Item. The effect, predicts the Dallas Times Herald, will be to "cause the Fein hearts," and "outside of England present course in Ireland "is certainly wrong, impolitic, indefensible," says the New York Globs, which adds that "the man who asks for freedom is always morally superior to the man who denies it."

GERMAN PRESIDENT WELCOMES NUNCIO

RELATIONS BETWEEN GERMANY AND HOLY SEE ESTABLISHED

When the President of the German Republic welcomed on June 30 the first Apostolic Nuncio to the German Government, Mgr. Pacelli, titular Bishop of Sardes, the Nuncio, as reported in the German press, de livered the following speech in

" Mr. President : It is a great honor for me to deliver to you the Papal letters which authenticate me as the first Apostolic Nunclo to the German The establishment of an nation. mbassy at the Apostolic See in Rome corresponding to the founding of an Apostolic Nunciature in Berlin, represents an event of historical importance in the development of the relationship between the Apostolic See and Germany and at the same time a solemn recognition of the well-Holy Father, who, exalted above human passions, just as he had helped during the War on the Chrisas a defender of right, a messenger of love and an advocate of a just peace, has not ceased to decrease today with a never tiring fatherly hand the misery caused by this pleased to address to us has deeply unhappy War and to strive for a moved us. We hasten to tell you reconciliation of the nations. But which is necessary for a lasting progress to the German people, who have recently undergone such farreaching changes, His Holiness considers the agreement of the two forces, those of Caurch and State, of vital importance.

For this reason has the most high ruler given me this great commission with suitable authority to arrange the affairs between Church and State in Garmany to correspond to the new situation and needs of the day. For this mission of reconstruction and paace which my exalted sovereign has intrusted to gonda, in a word, many others have to get back into productivity. my weak powers, I am firmly con-vinced that help from the German Government will not be lacking. As faç as I am concerned, I shall use all Isle. my powers to promote and strengthen the relationship between the Apostolic See and Garmany, convinced that in this way, while the religious interests of the Catholics will be protected, at the same time the welfare of the State will be greatly helped and promoted. President Ebert took the creden-

tials and answered as follows: "I heartily thank Your Excellency for your friendly words. It is a great pleasure for me, as an authoritative messenger of the Government, to be the first to welcome the Apostolic Nuncio, through whose arrival the long wished for direct diplomatic affairs between the Papal Chair and

stored. "I also, like Your Excellency, regard as of far-reaching importance the establishment of a German

take up with you, Sir Nuncio, tions of Church and State in Ger-

That will be done according to the Constitution of the Republic. which stands for complete freedom of thought. The Government knows that a lasting satisfactory agreement must be arrived at to the interest of both parties. You can be assured in advance of the greatest understand. ing and co-operation on the German side. Besides that, there lie before us problems of the greatest importance.

"The relationship between the European nations must be re-established in the spirit of peace and trust. Germany has decided to help toward that end with all her power. Should this world historical problem be solved, then all the nations would love and reconciliation, whose tireless messenger His Holiness the Pope has always been. This recalls need for peace among the nations, repeated in your country his never-ceasing deeds of love for prisoners of war and hungry children, his earnest message on the re-establishment of world peace. Through those deeds, performed for not tolerate it. the love of humanity, His Holiness the name of the German nation I ing the public conscience. bid Your Excellency welcome as the first Apostolic Nancio.'

CHRISTMAS 1920

Hail Christmas Stars, that gleam So radiant, bright, Dide't shine as clear as now That long gone night, When Mary walked forlorn Through Bethlehem, And found no roof but thine, To shelter Him.

Oh Happy Stars that all together sang, When from the rifted skies the message rang And Angel voices chorused in the

dawn The blessed tidings of our CHRIST, NEW BORN!

Oh Mother Mild, whose maiden heart The midnight rapture, and the joy of dawn; Wilt name us to our God upon Thy breast,

This Holy Christmas Morn ? -NEILLA FITZPATRICK MURPHY Placentia, Nfld.

CARDINAL MERCIER BELGIAN HIERARCHY SENDS

ONE IN HEART WITH YOU, PARTAKERS OF YOUR SORROWS AND ALSO OF YOUR UNCONQUERABLE HOPES" By N. C. W. C. News Service

SYMPATHY TO CATHOLIC

IRELAND

Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Maliner, and the Bishop of Liege, have addressed a letter to the hiererchy of the Church in Ireland, in response to the letter recently pubtheir sympathy for suffering Ireland. We are one in heart with you, sorrowe, but also, of your unconquerable hopes," declare the Belgium highons, who have subscribed 31,000 tian principles of truth and justice francs for relief of the Irish people. The text of the Belgium Bishops'

letter, as translated, is as follows: "The letter which Your Eminence and Your Lordships have order to give a lasting peace, ing not only in your anxieties and Belgians have always turned to Ireland in admiration and gratitude.

Belgium berself, to a large extent owes the signal grace of belonging to Christ? The names of the frish missioners who in the Merovingian period evangelized the north of Gaul: Saints Columbian, Fridian, Monon, Eton, and Livinius; the Bishops, Saints Wiron and Fleechelm and their deacon, St. Odger, St. Frederemained popular among us. More been dedicated to the Saints of your

"It seems that Ireland, won to the faith from the fifth century, had received from Divine Providence a these countries will react favorably special mission of the Apostolate. United States, Canada, wherever to be opened up, additional labor will the Catholic Faith lives and is propa gated, the Isle of Saints is held the law of supply and demand will evidence. And this heroic people is always ready to become again that industrial renaissance, which it has been often, a people of Though the clouds martyrs.

the long Calvary of a people inces prices and tight money, it is encoursantly betrayed, despoiled, starved aging to hear from one in such a admire you, dear and venerated me tell you in all simplicity, we love

Embassy at the Apostolic See and an it has a right to our respect; and The Pilot.

participating with them in their poverty, protecting their national aditions, asserting with them their independence. If there be a Church in the Catholic world where the Episcopate realizes, in its plenitude, the motto proclaimed by the supreme Minister of souls, 'know the good shepherd . . . I know My sheep and My sheep know Me,' it is the

Church of Ireland.
"Even when at certain times, enthusiasm misleads those dear sheep, you are the first to point out, with admirable frankness, the wrong course upon which they have embarked and the perils to which they expose the cause which you always of light and truth.

. "Several months have already passed since the Primate of Ireland, ithout doubt or hesitation, said to his compatriots: 'We condemn crime from whatever side it comes.' turn to the thoughts of neighborly at the same time he condemned, and at this moment the Irish episcopate us in our churches with hands outcondemns with him, the murders, the raids, the burnings, the violence to me his prissily warning of the of every kind, which are daily your villages and towns giving rise to general disorder and anarchy. Such a state of things will not last long. The British Government will

"We range ourselves by your sides the Pope has earned the thanks of in the demand that a tribunal of the whole world. As I have the inquiry, of unquestioned partiality be honor to receive your credentials, in | instituted for the purpose of reassur-

> We have not forgotten that the British Government was the first to espouse the cause of right with us, when our country was subjected to unjust aggression and the atrocities of an invader without conscience. On the day when the inquiry which you solicit shall have established that the Arish people seek not injus-tice but, liberty and rights, a new era of consolation and hope shall open for you. We, who today, associate ourselves so cordially with you in your trial, shall not fail to share with you in your consolation and

your joy.
"Do we not here, this morning. with the Church intone in her liturgy these words of the Prophet; 'I know the thoughts I think towards you, said the Lord : thoughts of peace and not of affliction, to give you an

We shall ask our priests and our faithful to remember, at the altar and in their prayers, their brethren of Ireland. They owe that charity. They owe it to you from gratitude For, while we were oppressed by the stranger, deprived of provisions, of coal and of clothing, you have come generously to our ald. Hundreds of our rafugees have known the benefit of your hospitality; they have not forgotten it.

Your Eminence, Dear and Venerated Lords, in the name of our Belgian Catholics, in the name of our clergy and of ourselves, we beg you to accept the homage of our arden? sympathy and the assurance of our fraternal devotion."

A CHEERING THOUGHT

A cheering forecast of coming changes in the economic weather has Bruges, Namur, Tournay and Ghent just been given by the president of the War Industries Board, Mr. Baruch. He declares that the worst is over and that from now on the lished by them, in which they declare | country will experience a change for the better. "The immutable un. plete the Burses. ceasing law of supply and demand is Gratefully yours in Jesus and Mary mean that we will have a sudden, but rather a gradual change to better conditions. This does not mean that there may not be a fall in some commodities to adjust themselves to the fall in others, but the fall in some commedities and in the prices of many securities seems to have counted even many things that will never occur.

The President of the War Industries Board has had opportunities not sorrows, but also in your invincible given to most men to judge condi-hopes. The eyes of the Catholic tions. Recognized as one of the tions. Recognized as one of the most astute prognosticators of economic weather conditions, his words "Is it not to the first pioneers of now come as a cheering message at a Christian civilization in Ireland that | time when the country is disheartened by the wave of nessimism that is sweeping over business.

He sees the problem not merely from a national but from a worldly standpoint. The root of the business depression according to him is that the whole world is staggering under a paralyzing debt, and 120,000,000 of people in Central Europe are unable millions controlled and operated a than thirty Belgium churches have large part of the world's merchant marine, they were an important commercial, financing and organizing factor in foreign trade.

The commercial rehabilitation of If upon our own country. Meanwhile we traverse England, Australia, the in the United States new fields are be demanded, and the free flow of in honor, the Irish priesthood is in open up markets at home and abroad that will make for an enduring

Though the clouds are hanging low on the industrial horizon, with What then is your history but so much unemployment, with high but ever unfailing in its faith and position of authority as the president its passion for liberty? Yes, we of the War Industries Board such a favorable forecast of conditions colleagues, we bless you, and let Meanwhile there is need of optimism, even the optimism that is born of Previously acknowledged 1,158 95 you.
"Your people has our sympathies; bad that they cannot be any worse."
The Pilot. the thought that conditions are so

EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

FESTIVE GREETINGS

The festive season is filled with joyous greetings and mirthful salutation is upon us and naturally our first thoughts turn to those during the year have listened to our continued appeals for the far off spots where Christ's name is little more than a pious memory. enjoying the Christian spirit in which we live and move and have our being we little realize perhaps that there are thousands of Catholics wrong driven hither and thither by force of circumstances who meet but rarely to assist at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass and to whom frequent recepsire to keep within the atmosphere tion of the sacraments is something light and truth. have helped to better such conditions by their generosity and faith no season of the year ought to be more suitable than the present to convince them of the great value of their The Christ Child is shown to stretched beseeching and inspiring love, let us hope that ours friends may share in all His Divine birth-

day blessings.
But it equally impresses us to recall to the forgetful that our Christmas program is elaborate and

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

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FATHER FRASER'S CHINA MISSION FUND

ev. R. McNeil, George-

ville ...

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

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

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FIVE MINUTE SERMON

BY REV. WILLIAM DEMOUY, D. D.

FIRST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY

OBEDIENCE TO GOD'S LAW "When Jesus was twelve years old, they went to Jerusalem, according to the custom o he feast, and having fulfilled the days, when they returned, the Child Jesus remained in Jerusalem, and His parents knew it not.

(Luke ii. 42.) "When Jesus was twelve years old, they went up to Jerusalem, according to the custom of the feast," Who will not be struck with admiration for the Holy Family, when reading these lines in the Gospel? Jesus, the new Lawgiver, the very Son of God, equal to His Father in all obays His earthly parents, Joseph and Mary, and goes to Jerusalem to celebrate the accustomed feast of the season. Soon new feasts would be celebrated, but He had not as yet abolished the customs and ceremonies of the Old Law, and, so long as it existed, it was to be He was not bound by any law, but as His Father hai ordained, at the present time He wished His parents to act and Himself to obey. There is more in this instance of our Divine Lord's actions than the world of today is wont to follow. Here is an exemplification of absolute obedience to and fulfilment of God's law ; the world would like to obey as it pleases and falfil if it pleases. The spirit of regard for God's commands and subjection to them is not as reverential as it should be, save this Gospel and the ordinary behavior noticing the amazing contrast.

The lesson taught us by the Holy Family should be learned in its entirety. We, as Catholics, above all the rest of the world, still retain a great reverence for God's law and a more or less conscientious obligation to fulfil it in every minute par- whom a denial of the essential veri ticular. Some may be swayed a little by the spirit around them, but they are not a majority. The most delicate regard for God's law and the purest conception of its obligations exist among the true members of Christ's Church ; but, in the midst of customary practices and beliefs, one must be strong in order to be faithful to convictions and prompt in duty. A study must be made of God's law, to some extent at least, and unceasing prayer for perseverance must ever ascend to Him who

grace to live accordingly.

The world has come to consider that wherever a reform is needed, a change is required in practically deteriorated or run into decay. The works of man are necessarily fallible and imperfect. He has but limited consequence attain but limited perof his accomplishments and institutions. When there comes failure, as is often the case, his successors consider him to have made a mistake, and their method of reform is to destroy the original and to substitute Men have endeavsomething new. ored to extend this method to the works and laws of God, and, of perfect-man can not improve them

tion of God and His works. When a difficulty as regards the of Carist. fulfilment of God's law seems to exist, we must conclude that dis- matic disruption and spiritual decay ordered man is to blame, and not that the Maker's commands no longer are suited to the world. We do not speak of physical disability now, but of that worldly difficulty so many are accustomed to make men and of the fact that it can capital of and use by saying that the no Be that as it may, no change incom-patible with God's establishments is lawful. His institution-the Church foundation on the first Pentecost, to its end on the last day of the world. If a reform ever were needed, it was of the day to emphasize the fact not in the Church, nor in her practitation that Christianity stand or falls with tices and laws as given to her by the dogma of the divinity of Christ, God, but among the people claiming and that it is upon the belief in this adherence to her, or standing afar from her and loudly denouncing her impracticability and her superstitious rites. They are like the Pharisees who claimed that Christ worked through the devil. How fortunate should man consider himself in having a Church that an infallible, unchanging God has established! What would we be if we had to subman today but the products of disordered brains, or the results of violations of the sacred laws of charity?
According to some modern opinions, any one may establish his own relig. over to a reprobate mind." ion; but as a matter of fact, many

world, or one religion among men, until all realize that God has established a Church which can never change, and never grow old. Her practices and laws are binding in conscience on all occasions and during our entire lifetime. She will remain so, until God Himself changes her, which will never be. She can not be improved upon; our notions

ness, no discussion of opportuneness, but willing obedience. If we do spiritually. As we must obey the well said, legitimate demands of nature in wayward race." order to live physically, so must we obey the demands of our Church in order to live and thrive spiritually.

No need not expect to food on the control of t We need not expect to face God on our Christian civilization was initi-judgment day and find His smile ated by a divine and not a human benigo, if during life we have found impulse and that it is only by the What we have, God has given us; consequently it is good. If it does not seem to us to be what it should let us conscientiously examine our own selves, and we shall find that it is we who are not what we should be.

HOW HERESIES PERISH

One of the most significant and all doubt, is the manifest process of frem which no right-thinking man docay and destruction which is now and no nation can derive enduring going on in the Established Church strength and courage for the conflict of England. It can, with justice, be said that there is not a dogma of which binds the soul to God, holding among a very limited class. If we the historical Christian faith which consider the scene laid before us in is not disputed or explicitly denied, in living contact with that superand a belief in which the so-called of this generation, we cannot help discoveries of physical or biblical destined. It can only enable man to these dogmas does not proceed from the superficial and shallow-minded, from the slaves of passion, or from those wholly absorbed in the pursuit of temporal gains and interests, to ties of religion comes as a relief to both mind and conscience; it proceeds from the very heart and center and defenders of the truths in quesaway from amongst them all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's word.'

Not very long ago a learned canon of Anglican Westminster declared in the inevitable restlessness of the publicly and amidst the applause of air."-Catholic Union and Times. gives the faith to believe and the his hearers, most of whom were grace to live accordingly. ance had made it practically certain that man was not specially created by God, but that he is the end of every particular. As a rule this is a vast evolutionary process. He told true of any work of mag that has them that "to the biologist he is consin to the apes, his ancestry, as embryology affirms, going back through amphibians to fishes, etc." intelligence and power, and can as a And in the light of these so-called scientific facts, the learned canon that man "is struggling not to regain a lost perfection, but to realize the divinely appointed and of the sixteenth century the Catholic Church has had practically to assume a defensive attitude in such appointed and of the sixteenth century the Catholic Church has had practically to assume fection, even in the greatest and best | airily disposed of the traditional docthe whole terrestrial process."

from a glance at the history of the rise and decay of all ancient here sies, the process of disruption does true Church of God as an enemy. course, have erred. We must always not stop there. It is not merely one of But Protestantism never succeeded bear in mind that God's works are the fundamental verities of the Christin undermining the faith of the tian religion which is denied. Other Latin or the Celtic races. Today, in any respect whatsoever. God, in and even more important ones are as in the days of Luther and Calvin, His infinite intelligence and with included in the work of destruction these two races are on the whole power absolutely unlimited, does and are shown to be untenable in attached to the Catholic religion, and what is best in the best way. When the light of this same modern science. whether their populations be fervent it appears that His works are decay in a publication halling from Enging—or His laws unsuited—it should be only a sounding note that man is failing in his obedience to God's ently well informed writer to the cumbed are few and discredited; eternal decrees and in his respect for effect that "if an Anglican clergythem and is losing the right concep- man of our day desires to become a bishop, he must deny the divinity

It is difficult to image how doglonger be regarded as in any world is not what it was formerly. intelligent sense a spiritual or civilizing force or power. An institution which commits itself to such state ments as these has manifestly ceased -must remain the same from the to be Christian and is back in

paganism. Is it really necessary at this hour dogma that our Christian civilization has been built up? With its rejection or disbelief we are most cer-

tainly back in paganism. We all know the condition of the world before Christ came. With a often became the victims of indifferhigh civilization, a flourishing commerce, and a general outward refine ment was associated a depravity which defled all human remedies. mit to the ideas of man in matters of religion? What are the religions of historian of Rome, "that things had century who no longer belong to the come to a point at which no earthly power could afford any help. Even as they did not like to retain God in their knowledge, God gave them

It was to this corrupt and decay do without any religion at all, as ing world that God spoke by the this course leaves them much freer. trumpet call of Curist—by a visible There never will be unity in the divine manifestation on earth, into world, or one religion among men, which he introduced the elements of until all realize that God has establife and of order and right principles to augment both, and thus make

fault with and disobeyed His laws as given us through His Church. Imagine our confusion in the realization that we had made a faith. Imagine our confusion in the realiza-tion that we had made a futile and from coming to grief? It is attempt to reform His Church, and surely a truth from which there had endeavored to change things is no possible escape and to which after our own fancies, rather than the events of our day are bearing conform to His immutable wishes. striking and incontrovertible testi-Scientific men and mismony. Scientific men and mis-guided theologians may dangle before the minds of men the picture of a purely human Christ of purely human origin and authority. unreflecting masses may welcome this presentation as more conformable to what they are pleased to call are already finding, that such a presentation is not merely contrary to startling" signs of the times," beyond fact and truth, but that it is one it subject to a divine authority and natural world-order for which it is science are not pronounced to have cultivate the earth-born and barren, made impossible. And the attack on and therefore fruitless forces of his nature.

We would commend to these Anglican pseudo-theologians the striking words of a non Catholic but logical thinker of our day: "Christianity with a non-miraculous Christ," writes Mr. W. H. Mallock, is merely a form of opinion, of feeling or of prejudice of the Establishment itself, from the degree of fanaticism, but which those appointed to be the guardians is due entirely to peculiar and transitory circumstances; which has no tion and who have solemnly pledged abiding foundation in science, logic themselves "to banish and drive or history, and which, though retaining at present the semblance of many Christian features, retains them only like shapes taken by a cloud, and doomed to be lost or metamorphosed

GENERAL INTENTION FOR JANUARY

RECOMMENDED AND BLESSED BY HIS HOLINESS POPE BENEDICT XV.

DEFENCE OF THE CHURCH

inavian nations. Those countries But, as we might have concluded abandoned their hereditary beliefs, Latin and Celtic apostates and their descendants are without either light or interior life.

Here in America the situation has been more complex. In the past century waves of immigration brought people from all countries to these shorss, among whom were vast numbers of Catholics. In the early days of settlement, owing to the absence of the atmosphere and the traditions of the ancient Catholic lands, and the dearth of schools, churches and clergy, there was undoubtedly a great deal of leakage among our people. It is ead to have to admit that the sturdy faith of our ancestors, which withstood persecu-tion in the older lands of Europe, yielded to the conditions which had to be faced in the New World. True indeed, the first generation jealously adhered to the doctrines and practices they had brought with them across the ocean, but as the outcome of the conditions just mentioned and of social contact with people possessing all forms of religious belief, the second or third generation only too and as Saint Paul describes it, "made shinwreck concerning the faith." There are in America many children

Catholic faith.
And yet, notwithstanding this

of reform regarding her and of her betterment are but signs of our pride and our unwillingness to subject ourselves to her.

The example set us by the Holy Family is the one to follow. There should be no question of righteousness, no discussion of opportune-ness, but willing obsdience. If we do not be tray his sixty five be known to be accepted only to be known to be accepted and our example to prevent the spread of God's Church on earth, but also what we are omitting to do which might be done in favor of the sistery and believes in Christ, know. How can a man who reads they know that with it there is bound up all that is true and good ing that He established His Church ness, but willing obsdience. If we do g obedience. If we do shall be destroyed that it is, as Mr. W. E. Gladstone so well said, "the only hope of our survey of nature in wayward read in the control of the cont Church, and affiliate himself with according to our opportunities. In a realizes it at once and the whole organizations founded by men and mixed population like ours occasions affair has to go over until the defi-

teaching doctrines that are decials of the fundamental teachings of the Church of God ?" This is a question which every non-Catholic should put to himself, for he is bound in conscience to answer it. It is also s question which should be uppermost in the minds of zealous Catholics in their relations with their Protest ant neighors, and it should be tact fally put every time the opportunity

presents itself.

Now this is a task which need not be restricted to the Catholic clergy. who may be depended upon to their duty : it is one that should interest the rank and the file in the Church. Lay Catholics should also become aggressive in the apostolic sense. They should resist religious error every time it shows its head, enlightened methods of thought; but they should defend the doctrines they will find, and, indeed, some of them | they profess; scotch bigotry, and prevent lies from being wafted about. They are poor specimens of lay Catholics, who, when they hear their Church maligned or her teachings traduced, shrug their shoulders and ask, "What harm can a lie do?"

Naturally, lay activity in defence of the Church presupposes at least some knowledge of religious truth. It presupposes a training in the Catechism, a familiarity with a few controversial works, and a certain facility with the tongue or the pen. There is no lack of literature nowadays to interest Catholic laymen. They have only to glance over the Catholic publishing house and make their choice of useful books. Better still, why not make use of the agencies and means that are already established amongst us, for instance, the subscribing to Catholic newspapers which is, no doubt honest even to and the distributing of Catholic pamphlets? One of the most popular and most

fruitful sources of religious knowl

edge at the present day, is the organization known as the Catholic Truth Society. Its object is the diffusion of sound literature in cheap pamphlet form, dealing with historical, dogmatic, controversial and moral questions. Its pamphlets come from the pens of experts, men thoroughly competent to treat their subjects. Thousands of topics have been already written about, and to have read and studied even a fraction of them would constitute a liberal education for any Catholic layman. Would it be too much to ask our own people who have any zeal for the welfare of their Church to invest freely in these pamphlets And not merely read them for their own instruction, but also spread them among their non-Catholic neighbors in order that the truth may take root in some soul or

other? The printed word is a powerful engine in the hands of a zealous Catholic, and the defence of the Church should urge our laymen to make good use of it. And yet how many homes are there that never see a Catholic paper or magazine! Usually the people who live in homes where there is no Catholic literature belong to the spineless, indifferent class, whose lives are lukewarm in the service of God. Such homes become sources of leakage, and their inmates are of little credit to the Church in which they claim membership. A Catholic newspaper entering our homes every week, and the possession of a number of C. T. S. pamphlets would be a proof that our love for the Church is not simply platonic; they would be constant reminders that we are members of vast organization whose branchas extend to every corner of the globe, and that we should be interested in the Church whose fortunes we should follow closely and whose growth in numbers and in strongest desires.

ful to their religion. Fair-minded people cutside the fold are impressed by the rigor of our laws regarding charity and commutative They are impressed by the sacrifices, we make for the religious have an enormous mass of correstraining of our children. They are impressed by the magnitude of our a series of important audiences with colleges, convents, hospitals, asylums and other institutions. We lums and other institutions. know how deep is the impression made on Protestants by the spectacle entism, mixed marriages, and so on, given by our tens of thousands who go to Mass in all Sunday weathers. All these impressions are worth cultivating. Example leads to imitation; nay more, example is often century who no longer belong to the the first spark of grace granted to souls craving for truth. Would that all Catholics could realize what a strong influence the fearless profession of leakage, ours is still numerically the influence the fearless profession of largest denomination on this continent, and it would be folly to sit down with folded arms and content day of Judgment they will be subject of a memorandum or series ourselves with deploring our losses. called to answer not merely for the duty of Catholics today is not their sins of commission but also merely to hold to their own in for their sins of omission, that is to say, for the good which they might

often present themselves; let us not ciency is made good. The same be found wanting when these occa- eagerness for detail is revealed dis-

E. J. DEVINE, S. J.

BENEDICT

The November issue of Current Opinion has an interesting article on the Holy Father. It is entitled "Benedict XV.: The Most Influential Pope Since the Reformation." It quotes many foreign papers and gives a good summary of the Pope's public and private life. The article in part is as follows :

than six years has made the Vatican of stewed meat. A few years ago an the most powerful court in Europe is | innovator thought the Pope ought to described in the London Mail as a hear a little music at his dinner and 'little sallow, stooping, bespectacled figure,' not bowed down by any weight of years — Benedict XV. is Holiness was greatly shocked by the young as Popes go-but drooping, liveliness of the airs, which did not sorrowfal, solitary. All the journalists of Europe who have seen him ness of the times. This experiment recently dwell upon the contrast like that of tempting him with an between his sprightly attitude when English dinner of roast beef he was Bishop of Bologna and the potatoes, topped off with pudding, melancholy in which his soul now ended disastrously. There are no of Paris; but now the attitude is always eats alone, reports th usually reserved, the words are few, London Mail, 'dayafter day, week after manner, the man's supreme charm, and the Pope dispenses responsive than ever to each shade period. He takes a short nap every of meaning as his countenance day when he has finished his dinner. relapses into passivity. One reads in "The genius of the Pope is diplothe French press that His Hollness matic, and in that field has been has the most expressive voice in achieved the supreme triumph of Europe, the most gracious gravity this pontificate.

emphasize the fact of the Pope's otony of it broken by an hour's walk in the gardens, or perhaps by a carhe usually gets. It is the period of relaxation, of recreation. He seems able then and only then to dismiss pontificate to listen to the anecdotes talk with men who have visited at road the most important. be said to take place on such occasions for the Pope is by natural propensity a listener and by temperament shy.

HIS DAILY ACTIVITIES

"Although the Pope is seldom in to believe the Italian press, the staff bed before midnight, he is up and of the Secretariat of State is little and yet he will not begin his daily Mass for an hour. He spends the different capitals, they are held to interval in prayer and in reading rigid standards of efficiency and the either the Scriptures or one of the fathers-always in Latin. He celebrates his own Mass in the strictest privacy although he will assist at another Mass very soon, kneeling humbly as if he were an altar boy This brings the Pope along to eight clock when a cun of black coffee quite hot, is served. There may be should be one of our fruit on the tray, or a dry biscuit, but the Pope does not often consul Another thing which is a powerful anything for his breakfast but this factor in the defence of the Church is cup of coffee. He is served the good example given to their valet, an elderly man who has been neighbors by Catholics who are faith with him for years and who is as reserved, as solitary and as self-effacing as his master.

"For a period of five hours, extending to one o'clock in the after. noon, the Pope is working. He may pondence on his desk. He may have prelates or pilgrims from all over the world. He may have a plan to announce, a ceremony to conduct in St. Peter's, a consultation with reference to some critical appointment. These details are always according to schedule and the arrangements must be made quite in advance. The only mania the Pope has, we read in the Giornale of Rome, is for thoroughness. For instance, he is keen on the subject of his letters. If he cannot read them all—and sometimes hundreds arrive in the course of a of annotations. The Pope runs his eye over the jottings on the sheets of paper and if the entries are not satisfactory he directs that every letter be

concertingly when audiences are granted to petitioners of one kind and another. The Pope listens with downcast eyes in total silence until his visitor has told his tale. Then TRIBUTE PAID TO POPE that quiet voice asks a question searching, sometimes embarrassing, for it goes to the heart of the subject and is never easy to answer without a long explanation to which the Pope listens with the same patience

"Having put in some hours after

as before.

this fashion, the Pope sits down all alone to a dinner in which the principal items seldom vary - wine, bread, fruit, olives, macaroni, chesse, thick gravy. Once in a while there "The Sovereign Pontiff who in less may be an omelet or perhaps a lump seems steeped. In those old days at innovations now, report the R man Bologna the man was cheerful, smil- dailies, and they add that the Pope ing, ready with gestures in the viva-cious Italian way, notes the Action of solitude when he dines. He the expression of the countenance is week, month after month, year after serious, the cyclids droop heavily. There are days also on which The rapid, nervous walk has grown the Pope adheres to a rule of silence deliberate. The flesh—and the Pope and for twenty four hours he will not was never plump -has wasted, the say a word except when he is at hair has become quite gray. The Mass. There are also days consevoice, which was always, next to his crated to the observances of the fast seems richer, more flexible, more during the entire twenty four hour

His methods are and an innocence of expression when | those of that Cardinal Rampolia who his face is in repose that can carcely so narrowly escaped election to the be reconciled with his fame as the Pontificial throne some sixteen years greatest living master of the art of ago, and the Pope's ideal in ecclesiasdiplomacy.

"Descriptions of his daily routine is Leo XIII. The means seem best is Leo XIII. The means seem best annual up as a union of organizaas set forth in the London newspaper summed up as a union of organization with information, the informaloneliness. He seldom goes to bed tion being wonderfully compressive until midnight, and he has been and accurate. The Vatican seems at toiling then for five hours-ever this moment the greatest centre of since he ate the frugal supper in a news and ideas in all that relates to little room all alone. He may have international affairs, and its diplo-had a very quiet atternoon, the mon-matic establishment is the best matic establishment is the best

equipped and-this fact is not so well known-the most extensive in the riage ride-the only open air exercise world. His Holiness takes a direct personal interest in its administraticn, being always in touch with the Cardinal Secretary of State. from his mind the anxieties of the diplomatic receptions at the Vatican are the most splendid in Europe, and or stories of which he is fond and to in the opinion of many newspapers strange lands and fished in distant noncio leaves for his post without rivers. Conversation can scarcely a final audience with Pope Benedict and no nuncio returns without reporting directly to him. The Vatican policy is not only determined by the Sovereign Pontiff, but administered by him, with such careful attention to detail that, if we are more than a clerical force. As for the envoys of the Vatican in the elimination of the unfit is stringent The revival of the Vatican as a great power in diplomacy is the personal achievement of Benedict XV."

po-(resovene

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CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

SYMPATHY

It wouldn't be much of a world down If nobody cared when we shed

With all of its roses and dimpled cheeks, And its mountains high and its rippling creeks, With all of its sunshine and skies of

And the laughter of children that

If it weren't for the leaven of sym-

Life would grow barren and cold and drear, Though the roses blossomed year after year, And the sun came out with the birth

of day, And the children romped in the yard

at play, If we in times of trial and hurt and We could get no help from the friends

we know; We should hate the world and the joys we own If we had to stand to our griefs

The rose grows lovely because it Its tender charms to the love of

friends; The precious jewel of great or wise Is the power they have to sympa-

thize, To feel the sorrows that others bear To sense the touch of another's care; For there's never a man whoe'er he

Who could get along without sympathy.

It's the balm we need when our hearts are sore.
It's the one sweet touch that we

hunger for; Without it life were a struggle vain And few would master their bours of For we're all sustained in our times

of care By the gentle hands of the friends who care:

It's the kindly word and the tender smile And the hearts that feel that make

life worth while.

IMPROVING OUR TALENTS Everyone, it is said, has naturally the power of excelling in some one direction, and each one will assuradly attain to excellence in that departmost humbly placed amongst us.

resolve to bend every effort to its despised. son whose life-work lies in a congenial sphere, even in the midst of that live in the hearts of men. To "A deaco parfect, for parfection is ever the goal which her ambition strives to without affection, is to degrade the "I" every advantage, and with trained foresight recognize possibilities give because they love and because significant by those who may coneiler themselves your superior. But you will be ready for the great opportunity of life, whilst they, the disdainers of trifles, will let the tide flow aimlessly by without realizing that dead opportunity has no resur-

But no matter what the condition or aim of life may be, even those that are put across the capals to who are uncongenially placed may keep back the water. profitably take advantage of the innumerable opportunities which offer the gates and lets wa er in, and then themselves daily. Opportunities of at night the gates are carefully improving character, of cultivating closed, for the Netherlands are talents, of increasing knowledge or lower than the sea level, and the life of that body. Not for a moment acquiring accomplishments; opportunities of doing good and perform. land by means of strong dikes. a thousand similar opportan old blind man who lives across the ities are within the reach of us all. We can, too, exercise our selves in self control, in patience and before the sun has set." selves in self control, in patience and forbearance with the shortcomings are surrounded, or in whose society is character strengthened nobled. What is more exhibarating, more exalting it may almost be said, than to feel the capacity for strong self-control under circumstances that quickly up the steep bank. might well be excused for arousing help a leak in the dike!

opportunity." means putting self and selfish indulg | land. ence aside, and involves a firm resolve to perform necessary, it unpleasant, tasks or duties at the gar in the tiny hole. The water was

present moment in spite of strong repugnance. There must be no delay nor procrastination, no "putting off till tomorrow." Promptness and decision are essential to the state of being ever ready to seize the fleeting

There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood leads on to fortune; Omitted, all the voyage of their life is bound in shallows and

miseries." The lines, though hackneyed, concheers us through,
A sorrowful place would this old world be little everyday efforts and sacrifices have fitted themselves for the high est and best to be attained in their alloted sphere.—C. in the Echo.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

CHRISTMAS ISN'T OVER Christmas isn't over in hearts that the ground, crying out with the touch and know

The beauty of its spirit, the magic of its glow, In them forever barning It lights the rolling year With beauty of the living love, That fills the world with cheer.

Christmas isn't over; let's make believe it keeps Its glory still, its magic thrill, upon

the glowing steeps. Lev's fancy it forever In dwelling from the start With such a joy as can not cloy Deep in the human heart.

Christmas isn't over-we need it To light the path of power and toil, to

lift shadows gray.
The fine old friendly feeling, Unselfish, broad and true, That helps us dream the golden dream

That love makes ever new. Christmas isn't over, as long as we

can bless With tenderness and lovingness life's suffering and distress.

As long as we can follow In journeyings near and far The glory of the constant light Of Bethlehem's wondrous star.

THE PRESENCE OF GOOD MANNERS AT HOME

The presence of good manners is familiarity exists there is a tendency to loosen the check upon selfish contage of these manifold opportunities that occur in every life. Opportunities for great things man be made to the presence of strangers involuntarily produces. Many persons who are kind and courtecus in ties for great things man be made to the presence of strangers involuntarily produces. Many persons who are kind and courtecus in ties for great things man be made to the presence of strangers involuntarily produces. ment for which they are best fitted if duct which the presence of strangers that occur in every life. Opportuni-ties for great things may be rare; not those whom they love best. Emerson so those trifling and ever-recurring cocasions for improving character and developing abilities, thus paving nothing can more thoroughly secure nothing can more thoroughly secure. the way for that fitness which is the harmony and peace of the family essential to the seizing and profiting than the habit of making small sacriof those large, perhaps immense, fices for one another. Children thus tion of "Father." I immediately asopportunities which may at any learn good manners in the best and sured him that he was mistaken in moment present themselves to the most natural way; and habits thus acquired will never leave them. Cour-There are few who are not "good tesy and kindness will never lose dist Episcopal Church. Heevidenced for something" if they could but their power or their charm, considerable surprise and revealed

concrete form .- True Voice. BRAVE LITTLE PETER

Peter. His father was a "sluicer"— that is, a man whose business it is to open and close the sluice gates waters are kept from flooding the

ing unselfish actions which will One autumn day, Peter's mother materially aid and increase the happiness of others. These and which I have just baked, to the poor One autumn day, Peter's mother

Peter whistled a merry tune as he and failings of those by whom we trudged along, his wooden shoes clicking on the stones as he clattered are thrown. The more trying down the road. The old man was and irritating those persons happen glad to have a visit from his little to be, the more valuable to us will be friend, and he thanked Peter for the discipline to which we voluntarily the cakes. Then Peter said goodbys eyes of men fall upon a sacred subject ourselves. To smile on an and burried to ward home. Sudden emblem: every inclination bids us frown and condemn is no small victory. By such commonplace, ordinary means grew pale with terror, for there, pushing its way through a tiny hole, was a stream of water!

"A leak in the dike!" he shouted. and, dropping his flowers, climbed "Come, within us a natural storm of wrath! was no near to him. Peter under-The attainment of this self mastery stood the danger at a glance; scon is worth much, spiritually, as well as the small hole would become a large morally, if it were never question of one as the water broke through it, and the small stream would become a The grasping of opportunities mighty flood, destroying all the

came. The tears rolled down his cheeks, but still the brave little lad held on. "Will no one come? Mother! Mother!" he cried, and he thought of his mother and father and his brothers and sisters, enug and safe, asleep in their beds at What would happen home. them, and to all in Haarlem, if I should give up?" he said. "No, no, I must stay here and hold back that angry sea." And so he endured the pricking pain of the numbness all through the cold, dark night.

In the early morning a workman heard groans coming from beyond the dike and saw a small boy lying on

"In the name of wonder boy," he shouted, "what are you doing there?" "I am keeping the water back!" nswered Peter. "Oh, tell them to answered Peter. come and help me !"

The workman called to some friends and they came running up the embankment and lifted the brave little lad in their arms. Then they carefully mended the hole and carried the little lad to his home.

All this time Peter's father and nother had been looking anxiously for him. When the men saw the anxious

parents, one of them said: "Your brave little lad has saved our land. Give thanks to the good God who has spared his life !" Then Peter was carried into the nouse, and when he had rested, he

told them the whole story of the leak And, though they tell tales of many valiant heroes who fought and died for the Netherlands, there is no

story which the children enjoy hear-

ing so much as this one of the little

hero of Haarlem .- True Voice.

METHODIST CHAPLAIN ON THE CROSS

The following interesting plea for a freer display of the Sign of the Cross on Protestant churches and nowhere more needed or effective in Protestant worship and cere-than in the household, and perhaps mony is taken from a communinowhere more rare. Whenever the cation sent to a Methodist Church organ by the Rev. Leonard C. Harris, a Methodist navy chaplain. It indicates how, in this regard too, Protestantism is returning to what was once looked upon as the idolatry

of Rome. He says:
"Wearing my uniform as a navy chaplain, I entered the shop in the vic inity of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. A bright, intelligent appearing Irishman, noticing the cross on my blouse, greeted me with the reverent salutamy ecclesiastical title and that I was a Protestant clergyman of the Methorealize what that something is, and while all imitations of them are to be the startling ignorance that it had resolve to bend every effort to its despised. none but Catholic clergy ever wore

"A deaconess of our denomination absorbing occupation, is ever on the give something that expresses your recently told me that whenever she alert to discover opportunities of im knowledge of another, your love of wore the cross in the course of her proving and advancing their work, and of rendering it more valuable and thing to do. To give what expresses taken for one of the "veiled sistertaken for one of the "veiled sister-

i have attain. They will note and grasp giver. But no child's gift was ever church buildings of our denomina presented in this manner. They tion and other evangelical bodies give because they love and because also. I have examined the pictures which are rejected as trivial and in- they wish to express their love in of addices from time to time in our Church publications, with the pur pose of noting just what place we were affording the cross in our Haarlem, one of the cities of the Netherlands, a brave little boy named Peter. His father was a "alvicement of the cities of the either in the external or internal or interna construction given to this suprema symbol of our faith.

"It is generally known how a Roman church. We know the small but water is wanted, the slucier raises significant act of reverential respect which symbolism is carried in the would we plead for a religion so dependent upon emblematic repreday, Peter's mother sentation. Yet I am led to wonder "Pake these cakes which is the greater evil, making too much or too little of the sacred emblems, particularly the symbol of

> We symbolize what our nation is by a flag we reverence. Proudly, even deflantly, we flaunt it from the institutions of our Government. Iss very presence stirs the patriotic feelings and sentiments of all who gaze upon its significant Stars and Must it not be so when the Stripes.

When they survey the wondrous crose. On which the Prince of Glory died.

appropriately displayed on and in church structures, not the crucifix, but the empty cross, that their religious feelings will be stirred in like manner?"
He regrets that "so many of our

newer churches resemble business or that some regulation be made provid-ing for the fitting embodiment of the The place of the Cross in Chris-

forced back and Peter said in delign: "The angry waters shall not flood Haarlem while I am here to help."

Now this was all well for a time, but the dark night soon settled down proon Peter and he suffered with "Responsible" even if there is a little profile and true dignity of human nature, wherein human rights have their center. In His dealings with men, justice and mercy, but the dark night soon settled down proon Peter and he suffered with "Responsible" even if there is a little profile weakness and rebuke for hollow proon Peter and he suffered with "Responsible" even if there is a little profile weakness and rebuke for hollow proon Peter and the suffered with "Responsible" even if there is a little profile weakness and rebuke for hollow proon Peter and the suffered with "Responsible" even in the succession of the succession upon Peter, and he suffered with cold and fear. His hand and arm innecent innuendo here and there Having fulfilled the law, He gave to grew numb, and then his whole body was filled with pain, but he bravely which has always honored the sign held on. 'Come, help! Come!" he of man's Rademp'ion, not with an the world, He loved them to the end. shouted again and again, but no one "extreme" of symbolism, but with the And since He came that they might devout veneration which it deserves from every Christian man. It is the symbol the Son of Man Himself will display in His last triumphant coming in the clouds of heaven, with great power and majesty.--America.

WRITER

The Journal of Education, a non-Catholic publication, published at Boston, prints with approval a paragraph from James Oliver Curwood, the novelist, which contains this

sentence: I think the reason the Catholic Church is the only Church which is growing to any extent is because it is the only Church which is holding out its arms as a mother and giving a human being a breast on which to lay his head when he is in trouble.

To show that this verdict in favor the Catholic Church is not the result of any special leaning toward its dogmas, Mr. Curwood goes on to state his absolute indifference toward all forms of belief and his ability to see good in all of them, The Journal of Education, which quotes Mr. Curwood's saying, hopes that no one will read it whose Christian faith (meaning more exactly "denominational preference," no doubt) is easily shaken; but the editor contin

ues: "We think there are many who should read it today. We have a growing conviction that the most un-Christian people in the world whom we know are those who think they must measure their Christian love by their violent hatred of other people

who think they love the Lord also.' The Catholic Church appears to so many outsiders through the distort. ing medium of prejudices that it is step away from crass bigotry when a man believes that the Catholic Church is at least as good as the others and in some ways better.-The Missionary.

RECONSTRUCTION

Philosophical speculation on the lessons of the War are appearing from varied sources. Church Congresses devote much time to them, business executives state their views in industrial magazines, labor gives her view, and the man on the street bewildered by the multiplicity of opinions gives up the problem of how the evil happened and is interwould deny Him. The report truly sees only the facts—an unequal dis-tribution of wealth and power, and

Men of broad vision are searching an atheist. for causes and providing remedies. do it. It knows quite well there The increased ability to organize, to is an Unseen Power, inaccessible to that may lead to success complicates the present situation. For it restora which hears prayer.' But what it self appointed reformers without true the disease. Reform after reform has failed in the past not through lack of earnestness on the part of reformers themselves, but because they failed to attack the heart of the evil, content to cover it up with a thin veneer of respectability, leaving the source of corruption untouched.

The illustrious Pope Banedict Catholic communicant identifies his with crystal clearness declared that bold on the principles of reasonable regulate their behavior—still less, liberty and of Christian civilization, expect society or State regulate the pays when passing his courch.

We do not agree with the extreme to

We do not agree with the extreme to the restoration of peace and order on the basis of those same principles, when the violence of these tempestuous days shall have passed."

We accepted the moral leadership of the world. We battled for right and justice and asked nothing but bottom of fixed principles is the only practical conclusion which the present situation forces upon us.

What these principles are, and how they can be applied to our present the War, Father Martindale says situation is clearly outlined in the "What is already in the blood, as following words of the Bishops' 'One true reform the Pastoral: world has known. It was effected not by force, agitation, or theory, by a life in which the perfect ideal was visibly realized, becoming the light of men. That light has not grown dim with the passing of time. Men have turned their eyes away from it; even His followers have of any definite idea about Christ. He newer churches resemble business or strayed from its pathway; but the industrial institutions," and suggests truth and the life of Jesus Christ ing for the litting embodiment of the cross in Methodist church structures.

"The place of the Cross in Chris." world can be saved. Through the fraction of a moment to give this of liberty. In His person was shown our Christian past, and would not

Having loved His own who were in And since He came that they might have the life and have it more abundantly, He gave it to them through His death. The Church which Christ established has continued His work, upholding the dignity of man, defending the rights of the people, relieving distress, consecrating sacrifice and binding all FROM A NON-CATHOLIC classes together in the love of their Saviour. The combination of authority and reasonable freedom which is the principle element in the organization of the Church is also indis pensable in our social relations. Without it there can be neither order nor law nor genuine freedom. But the Church itself would have been powerless save for the abiding presence of Christ and His Spirit. 'Without Me, you do nothing,' but of Him. Little enough is known again, 'Behold I am with you all of His life; still less about His chardays.' Both these sayings are as true today as when they were spoken by the Master. There may be philoso-phies and ideals and schemes of when the souls of men have to be reached and transformed to a better sense, that justice may reign and charity abound, then more than ever

reform; the wise may deliberate and struggle. Not from Him are solu-the powerful exert their might; but tions of problems asked."

AFTER WAR RELIGION

A recent article in the Dublin Review is of strikingly pertinent interest. It is entitled, 'After War Religion." It shows how definite and vital is Catholicism, and how strong is the grasp of it shown by vast num bers of Catholics. The article in cludes a tribute to the majesty of Cath. olicism from a non-Catholic source.

"It used constantly to be asked, writes Father Martindale, S. J. whether the War was making men pleasant to find at least one phase of it—its morey and kindness—showing itself to Mr. Curwood as it really is. Of course, no Catholic can believe in ly clear that the spiritual curve, so to Mr. Curwood's "one church is as eay, of the country (England) rose good as another" idea, but it is a sharply at the beginning of the War eay, of the country (England) rose then coared even higher, then dipped quite low; then it rose again under the impact of American idealism; then sank once more until the armistics drove it lower down than

"Not only it looked as if we had learned no war-taught lessons, but it looked as if in many quarters we were forgetting the War itself. However, the chaos is an anxious chaos and men are beginning ask, not so much what War has achieved, as what is revealed."

agrees," "Everyone ested only in how his condition can and impressively points cut that be ameliorated. The average man 'the whole masterialistic and antiand impressively points out that religious propaganda, which made so much noise, and apparently had so the contrast between the careless much vogue among our laboring enjoyment of the pleasures of life classes a few years ago, seems to on the part of some, and the grim have simply wishered away in the struggle for existence on the part of fires of the Line.' This means that it is hard, because unnatural, to be The human soul cannot plan, and to execute in any direction | the senses, which is mightier than tion of civilization is attempted by can do in answer to those crisis prayers (as they mostly are) is left principles the cure will be werse than doubtful. That is St. Thomas' view. The soul springs at once to a true 'confused' idea of God's existence but as to His 'character' it has 999 ways of making wrong deductions to the one true way. On the whole, consider that Englishmen believe On the whole, I in God, have no realization of H s Fatherhood, and do not believe He is concerned with the practical business of life. In practice, 'believers still do not - or think they do not expect society or State regulate of God. Prudence, convention, decency, perhaps; Law of God, no.

"In this country, I believe the verage man has a belief in God suited to his sort of natural culture as the savage has. There is, indeed in ordinary life, too much comfort, that the world should follo a our leadership. This was America's pledge to the world, and the world is awaiting its fulfillment. To rear but because the Englishman anyway but because the Englishman anyway our structure not on the shifting is never inclined to think out anything sands of expediency but on the rock (as the Latins, with their history of consistent culture to discipline and also to stimulate their brain, can do,) he does not become an atheist."

Referring to religion as affected by faith in God is in the Catholic, remains unaffected, at least substanti ally; Catholic chaplains reiterate that they have not known one man who 'lost his faith' owing to the War.

One thing which seems to Father Martindale very threatening is the virtual lack in Englishmen's minds points out that after all God, since the Christian Revelation, need not be contemplated except in Christ.

'I know," he says, mystical ways in which He lives and works underneath all sentiment and

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ment men still retain for Jesus is ahead of what they think of Him and far beyond what they know acter; nothing of His nature and supernatural role; nothing is even guessed about the likelihood of his usefulness in the modern social

The article gives illuminating instances of the steadfastness of Cathclic soldiers to their religion, and of their devotion to it even at great is it true that without Christ our hardship. It also relates how Cothefforts are vain."—The Pilot. olicism impressed a non-Catholic as

have been found in Roman legion. a definite religion which spontanaries, nor exists, say, in the Samurai cously upheld a definite creed deeven. Yet I believe that the sentispite the loces religious thinking of the age .- Truth.

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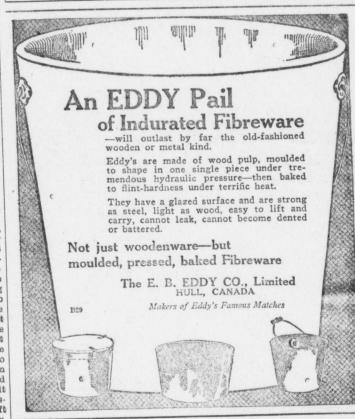
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THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

WILL A LEAGUE OF NATIONS WITHOUT THE POPE PREVENT WAR?

The great topic in political circles, business circles, or wherever men gather is the League of Nations. It is absorbing the thought of the cracy has become Utop common people as well as the diplothe millenium will mat and scholar. A desire for peace, lasting peace, is an aftermath of all property, the untold misery even grim old warriors to proclaim rights which it will always sacrifice The world loves peace. Napoleon, a principles for which we entered the prisoner on St. Helena, longed for a lasting peace, and Christ chose to be born at a time when the whole tion is not yet applied to small world was at peace.

Now from the people, the victims

History tells us that in the past its object — prevent war. That eigns. alliances since the sixteenth century Uni that a League of Nations will accomplish the desired end?

We can discount the failure of the pre-Christian League of Nations Nations, we will place no hope in without forgetting that human seeing wars ended. nature has not changed much. True, Rome did preserve the peace of the world for a time, but Rome is no League of Nations or other organiza-longer mistress of the world, and tion which excludes the greatest the Papacy endeavored to perpetuate will in the end fail just as all movepeace, and was very successful in ments in the last four hundred years maintaining it, much more so than have failed. any other visible agency, but the Papacy is not represented in this Pope will not prevent war. League of Nations.

Arbitration and mediation on the part of the Pope is almost as old as the Papacy itself. The Pope was able to stop the advance of such hordes as the Huns and Vandals who beseiged Rome. He cenverted the Lombards and held them in check, not an easy task, because even though Christianity, the predacious spirit remained very strong in them. great moral force exerted by the Pope in the end prevailed.

By the truce of God which com-manded cessation of hostilities from Wednesday evening until Monday morning, and during the entire seeson of Advent and Lent, the Pope was not only able to reduce wars to a minimum, but shorten their dur-

The Truce of God spread through out Christendom. It was a powerful factor in maintaining peace and a valuable aid to the League of Lombardy, headed by Pope Innocent III, which labored for peace. Guizot, a non-Catholic, speaking of the results obtained through the Truce of God, saye: "These facts (meaning the results accomplished) are so well known that I am spared the trouble of entering into details."

Coming down through the ages we find the Popes arbitrating disputes between nations and proweak nations from the When England, France, Spain and Germany were disputing the hegemony of the world, Pope Sixtus V had in mind a League of Nations. He would compel the and disarm. His death prevented

the development of the idea.

Papal arbitration and mediation coming of the schism of the six-teenth century. In parts of Europe rulers turned away from the Pope and refused to recognize his authority. Moral force no longer dominated their conscience. Right and justice no longer prevailed. of political expediency. Might was right. The people, left without the fundamental equality in legal, politiprotection of the Pope, became cal, and economic rights.

Subject to despotic rulers and war

Since the sixteenth century many unsuccessful attempts, without the Pope, have been made to avoid war. Grotius strove to avoid war by framing a law of nations, but International Law is still ineffective in preventing war or enforcing the rule of war laid down therein. The League of Princes, Holy Alliance, Quadruple Alliance and Triple Allihood, His insistence upon our dig-Quadruple Alliance and Triple Alliance, hood, His insistence upon our dig-nos were all instituted to prevent war, yet war went on and is still on.
In 1899 an imposing gathering of

twenty six nations met at the Hague Conference to establish permanent peace. It was proclaimed to the world that with the establishment of the Hague war was to end forever. Through the connivance of Italy and England the Pope was excluded from this conference, thus was the purof the Hague in its inception nullified by keeping out of it the most potent agency in the world in behalf of universal peace.

Pope Leo XIII. protested vigorously against the act of Italy and England in attacking the rights and duties belonging to the Apostolic Office. It is worthy to note that fifteen years after Pope Leo's memorable protest the greatest war in the history of the world broke out among the principal and largest nations that took part in The Hague Conference. Ba it remembered, too, that when the War broke out the large nations, knowing the great influence of the Papacy, sought to win the favor of the Pope. Some, including England, had not been represented at the Vatican since the sixteenth century, now sent representatives to Rome.

agreement supporting Italy in keeping the Pope out of the Peace Conterence, which automatically excluded him from the League of Nations. Yet there are some who, forgetting history for the time being, would have us believe that democracy has become Utopian, and that be reached

through the League of Nations. The hearts of men have not The great destruction of life changed. Men are still selfish and envious and lust for power. which follows in its wake has forced and power have no regard for human desired permanent peace. for its own benefit. In spite of the nations.

Now from the people, the victims of war, comes an emphatic demand that he League of Nations will prethat war be ended forever. They vent war, we reply in the words of are told by some that the League Cardinal Fleury to the Secretary of of Nations will accomplish their the League of Princes: "You must first begin by sending a troop of missionaries to prepare the hearts a League of Nations did not achieve and minds of the contracting sover-

Until the hearts and minds of the have been breeders of wars, not pre-ventatives. What guarantee have we League of Nations become changed and they show a sincere disposition to maintain peace by making the Fope a member of the League

There can only be a lasting peace where the moral force prevails. Any many wars have come since her fall. | moral force on earth, the Pope, the From the ruins of Imperial Rome representative of the Prince of Peace,

A League of Nations without the

THE BIRTHDAY OF DEMOCRACY

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

is the birthday of democracy. It is the was known and loved, and her the birthday of brotherhood. It is periodical visits were looked forward the birthday of fundamental equality. It is the birthday of freedom.

worth of manhood were not grasped. spent here, and for the great work late residence, 5 Fifth Ave., Ottawa, Slavery was at the base of societies which the hospital was able to do Mrs. Paul Rading, relict of late Paul even when they went by the name of republics. Men did not realize what the community is indebted very

Christ came, and taught men ful personality, she included among by His words and death that they her friends people of all classes and are equal in the most important of all denominations, and the sympathings, that they ought to act as thies of all were with her during her brothers, and that they have free long period of physical suffering

hood—a brotherhood of blood under tion to duty, without thought of self, the fatherhood of God. He taught and her memory will be enshrined us that we have also a spiritual band in the hearts of all who came within of brotherhood in our common the sphere of her activities. redemption by His own death and a closer and more intimate brotherhood when we do God's will. From
this springs the moral obligation of
acting as brothers one towards Requiem Mass in the Grey Nuns'

we might act as brothers.
Christ taught us, too, that we are fundamentally equal. Alt of us have of Pembroke Convent, and Rev. the same nature and the same pur- Sister St. Maurice, who for twenty-Nations. He would compet the princes to arbitrate their quarrels pose in life. Differences exist, and eight years was associated with and disarm. His death prevented the differences are important, but Sister St. George in the hospital not so important as the things in here. which all of us are equal. It is the became scriously impaired with the Questions were settled as a matter are to be revered whatever their

He taught us that we are free, and responsible for our actions. He lifted conscience to a plane that it had not occupied before. He told us that in our freedom we must regard the freedom of others. From His teachings comes the recognition of equality

the cross in their behalf changed the world. Where once slavery domineted peoples, there gradually came a recognition of brotherhood, freedom and fundamental equality. The ancient world did not know these truths and so they thought slavery natural and inevitable. Christ's teachings slowly evaporated slavery and left men free.

Christ's teachings are being rejected again. Pagan imperialism, pagan greed, a pagan conception of the use of strength, a pagan practice of subjecting men, women and children to the methods and purposes of those who hold power, a pagan in-equality in economic life within nations and between nations—these

rule social life because Christ is being forgotten.

It will be hard to bring nations to the practice of Christ's teachings. It will be hard for them to throw off their paganism. It will be hard to restore the value of manhood in the mind and heart of society. But it clear that there is no possibility of a settlement so long as the Sinn Fein gament and Irish republic. must be done.

We find no difference, however, Christ alive. And just as they hold Fein persiets in trying to compel

OBITUARY

SISTER ST. GEORGE Pembroke Observer, Dec. 16

In The Observer last week brief mention was made of the passing on Friday morning at the Mother House of the Grey Nuns in Ottawa of Rev. Sister St. George, revered in Pembroke and throughout this entire district by reason of the long years spent and the service given in con-nection with Pembroke General Hospital and on behalf of the sick and suffering who came to the insti-

Sister St. George was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., her name before entering religious life being Theresa When young she entered five years ago celebrated the golden jubilee of her profession.

Shortly after the establishment of the General Hospital in the old building in lower town Sister St. then in charge here, and she re-mained for a period of nearly thirtythe task of maintaining and financing the institution. With the two or three other Sisters on the staff she shared the trials and difficulties and hardships of the hospital's early days, and for thirty years she travelled the high-ways and by-ways of the county and made frequent trips to the lumber camps along the near by river soliciting alms for the support of the hospital and for the maintenance of the sick who sought its treatment. In nearly every home Christmas, the birthday of Christ, throughout a great part of the county away empty handed. The best days Before Christ came the dignity and of her long and useful life were nobility inhered in them. They largely to the efforts of Sister St. did not treat others as brothers. George. Gifted with a happy, cheerwill and are responsible beings.

He taught us that mankind forms a great brothercharity, of heroic and unselfish devo-

The funeral, which was of a private another. Self-sacrifice, justice, and chapel, while among those in attendcharity are virtues he taught that ance were Rev. Father Dowdell, of Pembroke, Rev. John Ryan, Egan-ville, Rev. Sister Augustine, Superior

THE TRUCE

THE ATROCITIES COMMISSION As was foreseen, efforts to bring about a truce have broken down. The final documents in the case are, first, Father O'Flanagan's letter to the Premier, and second, the Prem-

ier's answer, as follows:
"While sending, through a mes sage, peace, good will to the people of Ireland, your Government have intensified their fiendish attacks upon our lives, our liberty and our

"How hollow your fair words read in the newspapers sandwiched in between the burning of Cork and the murder of Canon Magner and Timothy Crowley!

"If you really wish for peace, allow the Constitution adopted by the Irish people at the last general election to perform its legitimate functions, and acts of violence will soon become as rare in Ireland as in any of the most peaceful nations of the world. Then arrange the terms of a treaty of direct negotiations with the official head of the Irich nation—President De Valera. This is the only possible road to that reconciliation which vitally interests both nations."

To this the Premier replied :

"I had hoped that with moderation and common sense on both sides it might have been possible to reach an unerstanding which would put a stop to strife in Ireland and pave the way to a reconciliation. You now imply that in your judgment the only road rule social life because Christ is being forgotten.

And Catholics are the ones who demands an Irish republic, and that though I am willing to explore every must do it. Christ came to save the world, and Catholics are the ones who are keeping the worship of

between the principles composing fast to the religion which Christ any settlement by means of assassi The Hague Conference and the League of Nations. In fact, in 1915 cut how to apply Christ's teachings to peace that is the leaders of the Sinn England became a party to a secret to modern social, economic and policy to modern social, e mental facts. Their present policy is only leading Ireland ever nearer to chaos and ruin.

"I deeply regret that you should close the door to those counsels of good-will which you invoked at the beginning of this correspon-

While this is going on in Ireland the atrocities commission is still taking testimony in Washington. Mrs. and Miss MacSwiney equaled, if they did not surpass, the Mayor of Balbriggan for incisiveness of thought and clearness of expression. Their tales of horror did but confirm what was already known to the world. Of great weight was this world. document of the British branch of the Society of Friends. It read :

"The English Government has ceased to function over at least 80% of Ireland. The Sinn Fein Government could and would run tution for care and treatment during a period of more than three the country, and at present order and safety are only found in districts from which the English military and police have been withdrawn." The British Ambassador, no doubt

acting on instructions from Britain, the Grey Nuns community, and some still refuses to visé the passports of Americans wishing to investigate conditions in Ireland. Ten Senators have formally protested to Secretary of State Colby against this attitude of Geddes. Their contention is as George came to Pembroke and joined follows: The action of Geddes is a the small staff of Sisters who were violation of the right of free communication between the people of three years, having a large part in the hospital's development during the hospital's development during all those ous misunderstanding. The United ous misunderstanding. States has never blocked the passage of a British or other foreign mission that wished to "come here for any purpose."-America.

DIED

ATKINSON.-At St. Columban, Ont. on December 11, 1920, Mary, beloved daughter of Mrs. James Atkinson, in her forty-third year. May her soul rest in peace.

McCaffrey .- At Spokane Farm Whitecourt, Alberts, November 19, Frank McCaffray, formerly of Vespra aged fifty seven years. May his soul rest in peace.

RADING .- On Dec. 19, 1920, at her

McCullough .- At his late residence, 181 Waller street, Ottawa, on December 25, 1929, Felix McCullough, contractor, in his sixty-ninth year. May his soul rest in peace.

CORRIGAL.—On Dec 21, 1920, at Starview, Sask., Margaret Corrigal, wife of Ivan Corrigal, daughter of Mrs. M. T. Burns, 4 Tormey street, Remains will be brought to Ottawa. May her soul rest in peace

MARRIAGE

STOCK-MITCHELL. - At St. Patrick's Church, London, December 29, by Rev. P. N. Doyle, Bertha Mitchell, Dorchester, to Mr. P. J. Stock, Kinkora, Ont.

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