WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH

EYES Copyright 1921 by Seumas MacManus

THE IRISH ELECTIONS

The Irish elections gave Lloyd George and his friends an answer that was a thunder-clap. The Nationalist four-fifths of Ireland (which, extending from Malin Head, the most northern point in Irsland to Mizzenhead, the most southern, has, by British act of Parliament, been quaintly named Southern Ireland) cried with one voice "Sinn Fein" and, without opposition, re-turned a solid block of Republicans. Then the north-eastern fifth of Ireland, cut off for purpose of being a solid and permanent British garrison, has elected one fourth of its repre-sentatives Nationalists in profess against British domination of Ire-land, against their being cut off from the rest of the nation. Moreover, this Nationalist proportion would have been much higher but that the Government gerrymandered the northeast so as to insure a Unionist majority in nine or ten doubtful

Not only has the election waked up England with a start, but it is accomplishing the far heavier task of opening the eyes of the Orange diehards and their masters. The anti-Irish of the northeast are acutely realizing that by spitefully cutting themselves off from the rest of Ireland, they are taking a short cut to suicide. Their masters are feverish. ly preparing the way for a grave climb down. First Carson ratted—so as to leave the pain of the climb down upon his understudies. Next, so help out these whom he had left in the hole, he pronounced that since the English Government did insist upon forcing a species of Home Rule upon Ireland, it should have been complete Dominion Home Rule. After that, Sir James Craig not only sought out De Valera to find on what terms the northeast could be saved from fluancial rain, but he also announced in a public speech in Bel-We shall never consent to form part of an Irish Republic"-which was the softest way of breaking to his followers the news that he is really ready to agree to some form of Irish independence short of a Republic. After another six months boycott of Belfast Sir James may possibly discover that he has over me his antipathy to a Republic Who knows!

## SOME CONVERSIONS

People who were just as fanatically opposed as Sir James, not only to Irish nationhood but even to a sham Home Rule, have come round. For instance, General Gough who led the Curragh Mutiny as a protest against the poor "Home Rule" of Asquith, is now working might and main for Irish nationhood. General Crozist, who organized the Black and Taus with the avowed object of silencing Ireland in six weeks, is now instructing England regarding the fearful crimes against humanity that are being done in Ireland and hidden from them, and is in favor of Irish nationhood. It is said on good authority, too, that Lord French, who was the loudest mouther for mutiny on the eve of Asquith's "Home Rule" and who later came to Ireland to crush it, is now gone from the country an Irish Nationalist. The English post, William Watson, who, s few short years since commandeers the Muse to sing against Rome Rule, is now writing sonnets for the Eng-lish press belauding the Irish Re publicans. As for instance the fol-lowing one of his latest sonnets contributed to the London Daily News under the title of "Ireland's Madness." In it he pays rare tributs to the heroism of the Irish boys and singles out for special praise the eighteen-year old prisoner of war, Kevin Barry, who was hung on the gallows tree for fighting for his coun-

"Is it all folly, yonder hour by hour, To choose, not peace, but strife, and

The lion couched in his native lair, The world famed lion, mighty to

devour ? Oh, that some folly as splendid were

a flower. Not, on all shores but those, so wondrous race !

Common as weed in Ireland everywhere That splendid folly blooms, and hath the power

To make a mere slight boy not only face Death with no tremblings, with no

coward alarms, But like a laver woo it to his arms;

Clasp with a joyous and a rapt ambrace, Death's beauty, death's dear sweet-

ness, death's pure grace And count all else as nought beside death's charms.

Sir John Simon, English ex cabinet Minister, who erstwhile vigorcusly condemned Irishmen for the crime of objecting to British rule, papers a vigorous campaign against Breslin of St. Joseph's Church, Sixth sentenced to a year in prison. British tyranny in Ireland. The avenue and Washington Place, in 9.—In the notorious case of

contribution of his to the London Times: "Instead of vindicating Scout troops of that parish last British prestige, the policy of repri- Wednesday. The President's letter members of the auxiliaries, was disthe world. It is adding day by day to the store of bitter memories which keep Britain and Ireland apart. It is turning Mr. Lloyd George's heroics about the rights of small nations into nauseating cant. It is undermining the character and self-control of hundreds of young Englishmen by permitting them to indulge in deplorable excesses of every kind."

SIDELIGHT ON BRITISH POLICY An interesting sidelight upon this British policy in Ireland is afforded by the report of a court-martial just held at Fermoy, before which the Right Reverand Mgr. Power of Dungarvan was summoned. answer the grave charge of having been guilty of presiding at a meeting of the White Cross Society—whose purpose is to raise funds for the destitute women and children whose homes have been burned. This is the same White Cross through which men of all parties and all creeds in America are contributing to the Irish Relief Fund. The President of the Whits Cross Society is Cardinal Logue, and the Vice President is the Protestant Bishop of Meath, Dr. Plunkett. Monsignor Power refused to recognize the court and refused to plead. A fine was imposed upon him which he refused to pay. It was ordered that a distress warrant

#### WAGES IN IRELAND

should be issued.

The Agricultural Wages Board of Ireland has just fixed the summer wages of ordinary Irish farm laborers. The minimum rate of wage fixed for male werkers over twenty years of age is thirty-two chillings (nominally eight dellars) per week. For plowmen, cattle men, yard men and herds the minimum rate is thirty six shillings (nine dollars) shillings (nine dollars) per week. For those cases where the laborer is boarded and lodged by the farmer a maximum charge of four dollars per week was fixed for such board and lodging.

THE RECORD OF THE KERRY COW

Our best milking cow in Ireland is the wonderful little mountain cow, the Kerry cow. This cow can sub-sist upon land whose only crop is rocks and heather, and give, there-from, a rich flow of milk that is nourishing. Much has been done of late years to cultivate this exceptionally fine Irish cow, so suitable for the rather barren pastures of the wild mountain counties. A milking record has just been made by a Kerry cow owned by a farmer, Mr. S. L. J. Brown, of Ard Casin, Nass. In fifty two weeks this cow has yielded 1,138 gallons of milk, 3.1% of which was butter fat. The cow weighing less than 950 pounds has yielded 5-1/10 tons of milk in a

## AUSTRALIAN SYMPATHY

The spirit of the Irish Australian in the Irish fight is very well voiced by the Tasmanian Archbishop Barry. Addressing a great mass meeting of Irish Australians upon his recent return from Ireland, the Australian papers report a wonderful and prolonged demonstration of approval-when the Archbishop said: "As long as a young man remains in Ire-land, this final struggle must be fought out to a finish. And the greater the outrage, and the greater the menace to life and property, the stronger grows the determination and the firmer the belief that it were better a thousand times to die fight. ing for the Irish Cause than to live in acknowledgment and subjection to the blackest tyranny that has ever fouled the pages of civilization.

"The spirit of young Ireland may se well summed up in the words of Abraham Lincoln: 'Let us have faith that Right makes Might and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it."

## DIRECT TRADE WITH AMERICA

The direct trade from Ireland to America has grown at a very rapid rate since, a few years ago, direct trade began to be encouragedand since the direct line, the Moore-McCormack line, was instituted between New York, and and Dublin. Statistics furnished by Mr. Fawcett, the Irish Consul in New York, show that in 1920 the direct imports from Ireland to the United States exceeded in value thirty-eight million dollars. Now that there is a boycott upon English goods in Ireland the imp from America direct to Ireland will vastly increase as English imports decline. This direct trading with foreign countries is breaking the brass wall of trade that England had erected around Ireland.

SEUMAS MACMANUS. Of Donegal

## PRESIDENT PRAISES CATHOLIC

BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT

(By N. C. W. C. News Service) New York, May 30 .- Approval of the Catholic Boy Scout movement was expressed in a letter from President Harding received by Rev. Joseph

my good wishes to the organization. I hope it will be effective in carrying forward excellent work among the boys of the country."

Archbishop Hayes was the guest of honor at the reception and Major General Clarence Edwards reviewed the parade of the Scout troops.

#### CROZIER CHARGES

INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION URGED BY T. P. O'CONNOR

London, May 24.—In the House of Commons this afternoon T. P. O'Connor pressed the Government to order an independent investigation of the revelations made by General Crozier in his charges against the Black and Tans in Irsland.

GREENWOOD DISCUSSES CHARGES Sir Hamar Greenwood discussing

the charges declared : Nearly all the allegations in the charges of Gen. Crozier refer to the period when Gen. Crozier was in command of the auxiliary forces and responsible for their discipline.

"If Gen. Crozier has evidence to support his allegations. I will consider it. There is no truth in the allegation that Gen. Crozier was forced to resign his post in Ireland because of his determination to enforce discipline. The discipline of the auxiliaries has improved since his resignation.

CHARGES MADE BY CROZIER

Among the charges made by Gen. Crozier to the affect that the members of the auxilliary forces in Ireland committed crimes, the Daily News today included in its published

review the following : 1.-Gen. Crozier asser's that auxiliaries disguised as members of a company of the Irish republican army bound the mail sorters, opened some twenty bage of mail, and ell the money they found, except £29, which was returned to police headquariers, was stolen. The letters were thrown into the river.

2.—Capt.— resigned command on account of what he described as the "methods in vogue." Information as to the nature of these methods was found to relate to the treatment of prisoners.

TELLS OF FATHER GRIFFIN'S MURDER

3.-Gen. Crozier is prepared to swear that he was informed after leaving the force, by a certain cadet, that the cadet had murdered Father Griffin in County Galway, and that a certain officer stood by and afterward buried the body in a bog. The latter officer is now alleged to occupy a position of great responsi-

bility. 4.—Gen. Crozler is in a position to supply authentic information regarding the murder of Michael O'Callag-

han, former mayor of Limerick. 5.—Gen. Crozier alleges that a former member of an auxiliary division who threatened to expose circumstances under which three men were killed at Killaloe "while endeavoring to escape, was "squared" by the Irish Government. The officer who executed this mission is

#### now in London. TRY TO SQUARE EVIDENCE

6 .- Gen. Crozier is prepared to swear that a Dublin Castle officer in high command told him in a serious conversation of efforts to "square" in the evidence in the Drumcondre case, in which two men were alleged to have been taken in a car from Dublin Castle and murdered in a lonely spot. Crozier asserts that the evidence was "arranged" and that he himself heard a rehearsal of a portion of the evidence before a prominent intelligence officer. The trial resulted in an acquittel.

7.-Gen. Crozier states that one of his most trussed officers came straight to him from Croke Park after the shooting at the footbail

game and reported : That was the most disgraceful show I have ever seen. The Black and Tans fired into a crowd without any provocation whatever." himself made a report on the affair and sent it to Dublin Castle. Nothing was ever heard of the report.

DISCHARGED CADET LEADS ROBBERS 8.—A cadet was discharged by Gen.

Crozier for having knocked down a civilian and leaving the country. Gen. Crozier learned that the cadet intended to return to Ireland and lead a band of robbers. He urged that the men be prevented return ing. The cadet came back, borrowed a police car, and was caught redhanded in a creamery. He was

missed from the force.

very much.

"On the occasion of the review of your Scout organization, May 25, I would like to extend my congratulations and appreciations to you, and my good wishes to the organization.

After Gen. Crozier's resignation there.

Offense, the brigade station at Balls-bridge was held up by a party of the bodies passed the White House and way reviewed by President Harding.

General Pershing, General Lejeune, After Gen. Crozier's resignation they were released on the ground of 'insufficient evidence.'

### QUEBEC HIERARCHY APPEAL TO KING

PETITION PRAYS FOR PEACE FOR UNFORTUNATE PEOPLE OF IRELAND

Quebec, May 26 .- (Canadian Press) An earnest appeal to His Majesty King George, humbly praying that His Majesty's Government may at last succeed in restoring peace, in justice and charity, to the unfortunate people of Ireland, has been made in the form of a petition signed by the Archbishops and Bishops of the civil province of Quebec.

The petition which has reached King George reads as follows :

"To His Most Gracious Majesty, George V. : By the grace of God ; King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British posses-

sions overseas, defender of the faith. Emperor of India :
"May it please Your Majesty : " Deeply moved by the tragic news that has come to us from Ireland and particularly by the facts, and echoes of which have reached us in the solemn collective letter from the Bishops of that unhappy country, we, the undersigned, Archbishops and Bishops of the civil province of Quebco, take the liberty of express.

ing to Your Majesty the feelings which fill our saddened hearts. "Ireland is dear to us for many reasons. From times remote, when the great Apostle, Patrick, sowed in Ireland the seed of Christian religion, the Irish people by their far famed schools, by the number of their saints, by their heroic courage and held up the postoffice at Kilkenny devoted attachment to the faith of last September. They gagged and their aucestors, have rendered predevoted attachment to the faith of cious service to Christian civilization spread throughout our dicceses are numerous families of Irish descent, who have given distinguished sone to Church and State and so it is that the events, of which freland is actually the scane, react

painfully upon our people here. "We would wish to see that Irish nation, so cruelly tried, in the erjoyment of the same peace which our beloved province of Quebec possesses under the British flag and by the grace of Divine providence.

'In the interest of the Crown of England, whose lustre radiates through so many lands, in the name of Christianity; a religion of love, on behalf of our diccesans of Irish origin, whose hearts bleed with

unfortunate people of Ireland. 'Hoping that Your Majesty will action of ours a manifestation only of our traditional loyalty, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves.

"Your Majesty's humble and very

respectful subjects. (Signed)

L. N. Cardinal Begin, Archbishor of Quebec; Paul, Archbishop of Montreal; Charles Hugues, Archbishop of Ottawa ; F. E. Roy, Archbishop of Seleusie; Joseph Menard Bishop of Valleyfield ; M. T. Labrecque, Bishop of Chicoutimi; Paul, Bishop of Sherbrooke; Francois Xavier Cloutier, Bishop of Three Rivers; J. B. Hermann, Bishop of Nicolet; A. X., Bishop of St. Hyacinthe; Eli Anicel, Bishop of Haileybury; Guillame Forbes, Bishop of Joliette; Frs. Xavier Brunet, Leonard, Bishop of Rimouski."

#### MEMORIAL MASS AT MONUMENT FOR CAPITAL'S HEROES

Washington, D. C., May 27 .- Solemn High Mass, celebrated at the foot of Washington Monument, in the presence of 5,000 persons, including President Coolidge, was the chief religious feature of impressive ceremonies which yesterday marked the funeral of Vincent B. Costello and Hiram F. Cash, former Washington young men who were killed in France during the World War. The Mass was said for the repose of their souls and the souls of 585 other soldier dead of the Capital City.

The civic and religious exercises at the busial of the bodies, which arrived from France Wednesday afternoon, were the first public com-memeration of the heroic dead of the British tyranny in Ireland. The ollowing paragraph is from a recent connection with the annual reception of the heroic dead of the district of Columbia, and were conducted under the auspices of Vincent it or get it signed for me. This I did

Church, and it has interested me a cadet in connection with an alleged of War mothers. On the way to for same.

General Pershing, General Lejeune, of the Marine Corps, Capt. James F. Oyster and Cuno Rudolph, Commissioners of the District of Colum bia, numerous representatives of the Army and the Navy and hundreds of prominent citizens of different faiths were gathered around the little tent under which the Solemn High Mass was sung. During the Mass several airplanes hovered above the Monument and showered poppies on the coffins and the soldiers, sailors and marines who stood by them as

#### MR. MOYLETT STATES HIS CASE

Edinburgh Catholic Herald, May 14 Our readers will remember that s short time ago, on the occasion of the Irish Peace attempt, we were enabled to give exclusive particulars in our columns of the visit to London of an Irisa "envoy," his interviews at a great newspaper office, his subse-quent encounter with Coalition intermediaries, and the ill-starred negotiations that for a while were almost a success. The "envoy" was Mr. P. Mcylett, a prominent Irish commercial man engaged in many business ventures in the West of Ireland. From a letter be has written to the London Times now on Ireland. the crisis up to date, we take the fol-

lowing: The Royal Irish Constabulary today is composed of at least six sections, as follows

1. The remnant of the old R. I. C., men. mostly Irish. 2. The Black and Tans (1920,) un

limited, mostly English. 8. The Auxiliaries (officers and gentlemen, on paper,) British.

4. Temporary Constables (principally work shy Irish ex-soldiers.)

5. Ulater Specials. Secret Service Corps and camp followers, comprising all grades of British society, from belted earls to begus nuns. When anything is done wrong it is always "the other section" that did it. When a Lord Mayor or two get shot during curfew. No. 1 section commander can speak for the Police and say all his men were accounted for on the particular night. The world might think that he is speaking for the whole Police Force. They forget the other five sections. I give all these details for the benefit of your readers and

## posterity.'

HIS RECORD Now in relation to myself: I have examined my conscience, and find that I have never been "up against" the Police in Ireland or elsewhere. League, Hurling Club, or any such seditious organization. I am conbe graciously pleased to see in this scious of being secretary of Galway Development Association, member of Galway Sinn Fein Club, member of Galway Golf Club, and up to August, 1920, member of Galway Arbitration

## EXPERIENCES

Now for my experiences in order of events for the benefit of "posterity.'

On or about August 18th, 1920, I met an ex inspector of the R. I. C. in O'Connell Street, Dublin. He told me that he had resigned from the Force some weeks previously, and stated that all policemen who were policemen only would have to resign, the authorities were recruiting a force in London for murder and loot, and that the loot would be their own," and that in five or six weeks from then "there would be queer work goirg on in the country."

Immediately on my return to Galway I told some of my friends of this conversation; but at that time neither my friends nor myself took

On the night of September 18th my business premises in Williamsgate to us.)
Street, Galway, were bombed and "shot up" and considerable damage Conc was done. On the following day, Saturday, the Auxiliary Police arrived in Galway and commandeered my private residence, known as " The Refreat," Salthill, Galway, giving me forty-eight hours' notics to vacate the premises. (The Retreat contained twelve rooms, all fully furnished.)

## AN OFFICER'S WORD

were present at the religious services and the final interment in the furniture, etc., nor compensation 

#### WHAT A GANG LEADER SAID

When the Auxiliaries arrived to take possession of "The Retreat," their section leader told me, by way of introduction, that they were the Auxiliary Police, sometimes called "Tudor's Toughs," or "Tudor's Assassins," and "Black and Tans," but that they did not like that name, they were really officers and gentle-men, and they were all equal as regards rank and authority, that they elected their own officers, and that they were subject to no law or auth ority, and that if any of their men were injured they would murder all before them, and that they would break Sinn Fein in ten weeks or leave Galway a wilderness and that England never failed.

From subsequent experience believe every word Jock Burke said.

The night of September 80th, during curfew hours, my premises in Williamsgate Street, Galway, were wrecked by bombs, my safe blown open by high explosive, and £173, or thereabouts in notes and silver taken, along with goods value £1,034; and private belongings, (clothes, etc.,) value £364.

than eighty or ninety yards from Eglinton Street police barracks, in which there are over one bundred police, and I was informed by neighbours that the looting of my premises went on all night.

#### COUNTY INSPECTOR'S GAME

Two district inspectors (R. I. C.) called to see the wreckage, etc. I must say that they did not ask me who did it, but they stated that it was not their men that did it; but they could not answer for "the other

Later, the acting County Inspector. accompanied by a major representing the Competent Military Authority (from Renmore military barracks,) called on me. The major guaranteed that his men had nothing to do with the looting-and I believe him. County Inspector gave me neither help nor satisfaction

On Sunday night, October 1, during currew hours, a notice was nessed on Saturday, May 21, when over handed to me, delivered by a man in fifteen hundred converts were concrewn uniform, warning me not to firmed by His Eminence, the Car-

## AUXILIARIES OF EMPIRE

were forced by Auxiliaries to march through the streets of Belline, carry Union Jacks, and burn the Sinn Fein flag. They were also forced to kneel God's Church, in the gutter and kiss the Union Providence Jack. (What an exquisite insult to the British flag !)

wound inflicted on their have never been in any Court as premises at King Street and Arran was seventy five years of age and been blaintiff or defendant in Galway, and Street (two houses) were been blaintiff or defendant in Galway, and

brother, with his wife and ten small

During the Penal Days in Ireland, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, no Catholic could own a horse value for five pounds or over. Should he possess such an animal, his Protestant neighbour could claim his Protestant neighbour counds as payit by tendering five pounds as payment for it. In 1921, under the ment for it. In 1921, under the week. Monsignor Fumasoni-Biondi, keep a motor car, van, or lorry; he must find a Loyalist to whom he can secretary of the Propaganda. sell his cars or vans, or have them dismantled or confiscated by the Cuba has been named Internuncio police. We, as bakers, grocers, etc., to Belivia. Archbishop Pietropaoli owned a number of motor vans, has been selected as envoy extrawhich were absolutely necessary for the successful conduct of our busi-We got notice that we have to sell them to a Loyelist, if we could find one, or have them taken and dismantled by the police. Fortunately we found a Loyalist in the person of a Scots Irishman to whom we sold the vans, and from whom we now have the privilege of hiring them daily (at considerable expense

## CONCLUSION

Concluding, Mr. Moylett says: am not "on the run," or evading arrest; but still, I don't want the Crown forces to shoot me or arrest me for writing this letter-which I hope will in a little way help posterity and others to arrive at a true estimate of the Crown forces in Ireland in 1920 21. I have no arms or ammunition, bombs or explosives or seditious literature in my house The officer in charge of the or in my possession; and I am not haviliaries informed me that I would harbouring rebels, except my own or in my possession; and I am not get paid for these by the British children, the eldest of whom is a girl Government, and he requested me to of eight years. I will add that my children, the eldest of whom is a girl

## CATHOLIC NOTES

New courses in the language, iterature, history, music and art of Ireland have been added to the curriculum of the University of Notre Dame.

Affiliated with the National Catholic Welfare Council are 9,714 men's organizations, and 4,958 women's organizations, a total of 14 672 societies of Catholics in the United States.

Megr. Albert T. Daeger, Archbiehop of Santa Fe, announces the publica-tion of an official Catholic weekly for his archdiocese beginning with 1st. The paper will

published in English and Spanish. Dublin.-A shrine is being prepared in Oliver Plunkett Church, Drogheds, for the reception of the head of the Blessed Martyr. The removal will take place shortly. Most Rev. Dr. MacSherry, South Africa, will consecrate the altar.

Provision for the protection of the Holy Sepulchre against fire has been made by Sir Herbert Samuel, high commission for Palestine, says the Palestine Weekly. Sir Herbert re-cently visited this shrine of Christendom and noticed that no arrangements had been made to cope with a" possible outbreak of fire. once ordered three portable fire pumps to be sent from England, and My premises are situated not more gift to the Latin Orthodox and Armenian representatives at the Holy

Sepulchre The Archbishops and Bishops of England and Wales have issued a joint pastoral letter inviting non-Catholics to attend the National Catholic Bible Congress which is to be held at the University Cambridge. Protestants are asked to put aside prejudice and attend the congress to learn what Catholic scholars have to say in defense of the Catholic version of the Holy Scriptures. Cardinal Gasquet, who is president of the Commission on Revision of Vulgate, will attend as special representative of Pope Benedict, and will give an account of the results achieved by his mission and by the Special Biblical Commission.

One of the most inspiring ceremonies that has ever taken place at the Cathedral, Boston, Mass., was witmake a claim under the Malicicus dinal. From every part of the Injuries Act, and gave me notice to
Aichdicese came these new-born
children of the faith. Men of every station in life as well as women were (who are my partners in business.)
at our premises in Ballina, Co. Mayo,
with four other prominent of present to receive the great Sacraincrease, testifying in a powerful way to the zeal and interest manifested in spreading God's Kingdom among those who are in search of

Providence, R. I., May 25 .- The Rt. Rev. Matthew Harkins, second Bishop of the Diocese of Providence, On Saturday night, April 16, our died at his home here today. He brothers overseas, we humbly venture to pray that, in such a manner as prudence and political equity may any Court anywhere. I am not a suggest, Your Mejesty's Government may at last succeed in restoring.

The never seen in any Court as plaintiff or defendant in Galway, and have never been fined or censured in windows, with all the internal fit ings of the shope, utenglis and machinery, totally destroyed.

Street (two houses) were bembed and wrecked, and nine plate-glass windows, with all the internal fit ings of the shope, utenglis and machinery, totally destroyed.

At the time of the bembing, my He made his theological studies at Saint Sulpice, Paris, where he was children, were sleeping in one of the ordained in 1869. After successful parochial work in St. James' parish, Boston, he was consecrated second Bishop of Providence on April 14, 1887, in the new Cathedral of that diccese, succeeding Bishop Thomas Francis Hendricken, who died in May, 1886.

now in Rome, has been appointed signer Trocchi, Delegate Apostolic to ordinary to represent His Holiness at the centenary of the independence of Peru. He will leave Rome May 26 accompanied by Prince Oraini of the Noble Guard, Monsignor Borgis, as auditor, and Father de Giovanni, as secretary.

It was a distinguished French Cathelic priest who perfected the delicate phonetic instruments which located the batteries of the enemy during the War and even revealed the caliber of each gun. After a lifetime spent mainly in the study of phonetics, the Abbe Jean Rousselot, now in his seventy fifth year, is rewarded by the chair of Experimental Phonetics in the College of France. Now the Abbe sits in his laboratory of the College of France, the most completely equipped in Europe, we are teld, where he has conducted experiments for almost a quarter of a century. "He made deaf-mutes speak and cannon be silent," it is said of him in France. A number of devices for studying and recording sound have been invented and perfected by him, including his apparatus fer registering words.

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#### RENOWN

BY MRS. INNES-BROWN

Author of "Three Daughters of the United

CHAPTER XIV.-CONTINUED

Father Lawrence lowered his own for the look cut him to the heart; he longed to evade it, but it haunted him long afterwards to the destruction of his peace of mind.
Accustomed to the presence of vice him he had discovered such magnanimity as he could not but reverence. Thoughtfally stroking his brown beard with one hand, whilst with the other he held the ads at his side, Father Lawrence at last inquired:

tomorrow' again? For the last week it had been the same more of harder labour than you can endure. Do you want to die at your

Not to die, Father! It is not that I may be overworked and die that I ask more time. Believe me, there is no one in all this wretched shode who courts death less than I. or who fears it more. No! But though men may fetter the limbs, and bow the body down, yet no earthly power can fetter or cripple the spirit of man when in unison the will of his Creator. Be patient with me yet a little longer; shirt "—holding it between his fingers—" with its ornamental design of ill-shaped arrows, shall not all shaped arrows, shall not all shaped arrows. place to a softer garment. horny hands shall be soft and white as of old; and casting aside the pick and spade, shall ply with joy the pencil and brush, and draw forth sweet music from a loved old instrament. Fear not for me, then. Father, nor seek to sadden me with baseless apprehensions; rather bid me have courage, and remember that no heart ever yet trusted its God in

Father Lawrence felt himself once more baffled. He knew well that visit my landlady fell in the st hope and faith in God alone had and received a concussion of sustained the strong spirit bafore him, and yet he was aware that the poor prisoner's frame was so weak that any undue bodily exertion might easily prove fatal; therefore he paused ere he answered as cheerfully as he could:

"At least you will allow me to ask a day off for you tomorrow. I hear that water has burst into one of the quarries, and the work will heavy and dangerous. You cannot object to one day's rest, when you know it to be so essential for your health."

The prisoner bowed his head still lower; he did not wish to mest the kind eyes of his friend; and answered with slow, indomitable persistency; After tomorrow, dear Father-after tomorrow; then I promise to listen to and cemply with your every request. Ah, you do not realize how sweet it is to me to feel the free air of Heaven upon my brow. You have not felt what joy it is to gaze upon the faces of your fellow creatures, to mark the pure innocent look of the children, and to note the pitiful eves of the women as they fall upon you. and to be able to bless God that they at least, are still free and unfettered And Father," continued the man, burying his face in his hands, face in his hands, since you will have my reason which, however, remember, 186 tomorrow I may catch a passing glimpse of features that are deaver to me than aught else on earth. I have waited so long, almost a year again; you cannot deny me just one more trial. Tomorrow is the anniversary of our wedding day, and I feel certain that my wife will be somewhere near on that day.

With difficulty Father Lawrence forced back the tears that welled to his eyes. Why had he been placed in such a position as chaplain to his poor imprisoned fellow-creatures, to some of whom his heart went out in such overwhelming pity and com-passion that he had often no power to eat or sleep? Now, however, he felt that the conversation was taking a dangerous turn; he must not Resides the excitement of it was telling upon the weak frame of and heavily, and the perspiration was standing upon his brew. Moving towards him the priest laid his hand firmly upon his shoulder, saying in an abrupt voice, as though the better

to recall the man to himself: "Answer me one question. You have already recounted to me so many details of your history that I seem to know it almost better than my own. But rouse up new for a moment and endeavour to recall to your mind if any one visited your apartments during the time you had that wretched cheque in your posses-

"How strange!" exclaimed the prisoner, losking up suddenly. "How strange that you should have hit upen the very keynote to the whole mystery! And yet, what is stranger still, is the fact that at my wretched twial all remembrance of the circumstances had left me. Indeed, the terrible suddenness of the whole tragedy upset my health so seriously that for the time being so seriessly that for the time being chusch and heuse were built by a livil watch the priseners on their did he my mind became a complete blank; lane eff from the high read. The so that in my endsavour to aid m; room was in darkness but for the see if I can detect anything out of water."

knees, and looking steadily in front of him, answered calmly:
"One evening, the second after my

marriage, I took my wife to see a play of Shakespeare's, and on my return my old landlady informed me in all its forms, in the prisoner before that during our absence a young man had called, wishing on urgent business regarding my half brother. At the same time he pleaded fatigue, and begged to be allowed to rest a little and wait for us. Good naturedly enough she consented, and begged him to take a seat in my sitting-room, which opened into the bedroom. In about cry. When tomorrow comes you will twenty minutes he came out, and still plead for twenty four hours after thanking her for her kindness twenty minutes he came out, and said he really could not wait any longer, but, if possible, would call again the next day to see me."

Hal you the cheque in your own possession that evening?

With my usual carelessness I had left it enclosed in my pocketbook in my morning coat. "And who was the visitor? Were

you able to recognise him from the description given of him by the My thoughts were so happy and

pre occupied at the time that I paid little heed to the fact of his calling at all; but later, in my hours of

My one enemy, and my poor brother's evil genius; no other than young Thomas, the lawyer's son.'

But why was not the fact of this visit brought forward at the time of Your defence ought have made much of it. Where was the landlady ?"

"Ah, you see, Father, everything went dead against me, as you know by reading over a copy of the trial. The very day after this mysterious visit my landlady fell in the street brain; this was followed by a long illness. In fact, I have often wondered whether she ever recovered She was a kind, motherly old soul.

" I suppose you have forgotten her name and address?" inquired the

priest carelessly.
"No, it was Mrs. Lawson, King's Street. W. The number I am not positive about, but think it was 17. Father Lawrence drew from his pocket an old envelops, and after jotting down the address replaced it carefully. At this juncture the jailer slid back the panel and peered in, reminding the priest in a gruff voice that it was getting late.

"All right," he answered cheer-fully; but continued in a hurried Do you think that your brother was cognisant of this man's visit?" No. 75 hesitated ere he answered; then looking up sorrow-

fully, in a slow, steady voice he said :
"I would give much to think that my brother is innocent-but ne! am certain he knew that his friend had altered the cheque. They were both filled with envy towards me, and were determined, it possible, to share my uncle's estate. No. Father: I am merally certain that I am here with my brother's connivance."

between us), there is just a chance of the man before him and of the that on the way to.or from the mines truth of his statement, and yet what truth of his statement, and yet what could he do? It was almost beyond his power to refrain from crying out sgainst the injustice of the case. have waited so long, almost a year How, he thought, could the poor now, yearning for the sight once prisoner exist through two years more of this suffering. Look at it as he would, from no point of view could he discern one ray of hope for the long-suffering, innocent man, for his country had found him guilty, and the judge had coincided in the view, condemning him as a criminal. How frail and erring are human judgments after all," he pondered. "Alas. I see nothing upon earth whereupon to rest. Like the courageous example before me I must place unbounded confidence in the

mercy of Heaven." Once more the tramp tramp of the jailer was heard on his return journey; and after an earnest entreaty that the prisoner would much care of himsels as he poor No. 75; he was breathing too fast | could, by endeavoring to swallow his untempting allowance and resting well during the night, the priest

CHAPTER XV It was late bafore Father Lawrence reached his humble abode. After parting hastily from the poor prisoner, he left the prison and walked familias figure. sleaves of his babit, he strode on. his mind perplaced by anxious thought. He had walked several miles ere he realised the lateness of

defence I did but involve myself the deeper."

The common. Not even noticing the cold supper which lay spread upon the table, Father lawrence three himself wearily gouwere too ill to leave the infiguracy; but now calm yourself for a moment and endeavour to recall to your mind who it was that visited your apartments, and at what hour of the cold supper which lay first time that they have thus met. Poor, faithful little wife! No one shall prevent me from comforting her at least."

Thus planning, brooding, hoping, and fearing, he still sat until the clear sweet tones of a nightingale his painful reverte. Before him, apartments, and at what hour of the cold supper which lay single for the moon. Not even the to the garden. The sion? Surely you opened my sluics and closed Smith's?"

"No senorita. He sat on the headgate, and ordered me off. I common tiful one. Jacoba was more energetic than her husbend, and she was devoted to Eather."

"Tomograw my brother shall come and help, senorits. Then you can be suddenly filled the night air with fair play! She did not neave him in possess."

"No senorita. He sat on the headgate, and ordered me off. I devoted to Eather."

"Tomograw my brother shall come and help, senorits. Then you can be suddenly filled the night air with fair play! She did not neave him in possess." his painful reverie. Before him, clearly defined in the moonlight, he day or night this visit took place."
The prisoner crossed his legs, clasped his thin hands around his fenced round by low, thick hedges in stiffly in salutation as it were to the night breeze, as it swept amid their branches, rustling playfully their fresh green leaves. The birds had ong since ceased their noisy twitter; the cattle and sheep were lying half buried in the soft green meadows, so taking out bis watch Father full now of closed daisies and butter. Lawrence found that it still wanted cups. The voices of the children sixteen minutes to twelve.
were hushed: all nature seemed at A very few moments sufficed in rest, save the heart of the silent the stars shone like myriads of couch, he opened the door and twinkling diamonds, whilst the groped his way to the silent church. moon—her pale light unobstructed by the passage of clouds-looked peacefully down upon this world of ours, where virtue and vice are so

strangely blended. He knew that soon her gentle beams would pass through the window of that prison cell, and would linger over the features of that innocent man : where would she shine at the same hour upon the guilty brother, he wondered? Where was he hiding? How could he be found?

How often, whilst sitting thus in solitude thinking of our absent ones, the longing seizes our hearts, that power were given us to pierce the distance which separates us from our loved ones, and feast our eyes if only for an instant-upon dear faces, and see how they fars. would be more secure and parfect well. Yet it is surely better for us that a kind Providence has blinded our eyes and bid us trust ourselves and them to Him. It is a thousand mercies we cannot see our heroes fall on the field of battle, or gaze upon brave men struggling vainly with the cruel elements; fow, realising our own inability to help them, how could we endure the sight and live? No; things are best as God has planned them. And yet, as we watch the sun or the moon, as they pursue their steady course through boisterous wind, as it hurrles and scursies along, we catch ourselves vainly longing that, like those great orbs, power might be given us, just to have one wes peep at our dear ones—whose faces we have not seen for years-or that the fitful wind would pick up and bear to us, as it passes, the sweet sound of voices which for ages we have listened for

in vain. Some such wish as this was para nount in Father Lawrence's heart. He longed that a ray of this pale moonlight would reveal to him the exact hiding place of the gailty brother. And yet, had it done so what would have been his faslings What would he have thought, could he have peered, as a moonbeam was then struggling to do, into that small latticed window outside the walls of the city of Paris, and discovered stretched on a bed of pain and suffering-the very man whom his heart was at that moment condemning. Surely, also, he would have turned away more bewildered than ever. had power been given him to glance yet again—as the moon did—through a small oriel window in a convent, with my brother's counivance."

And there, amidst all the noise and confusion reigning around, have canght the fervent words of praver as they fell from the lips of a little Sister of Charity, and have detected in almost every sentence the name the very prisoner for whom his own heart was then aching so sorely Mercifully, again all this was hidde from his eyes : for, had he seen all that was to copur on that fatal night and falt nowarlans to aid, hope might well-nigh have been extin-

guished within him. So, unconscious of the flight of time and of the chilly night air, Father Lawrence sat busied with troubled cogitations. Sometimes he clasped his hands tightly together night; then, leaning his elbows upon a small table near, he would rest his chin upon his hands, still

thinking—thinking.
"Is is impossible that the man can stand two years more of hard prison lite," he pondered. "My God," he cried, "he cannot do it, and he will die and be buried in a felon's grave!-the sainted prisoner whom I have learned to love almost as a dear brother." The cool night | today air blew gratefully on the priest's heated brow as he rau his fingers hastily through his thin brown hair. Was it impossible that any honest man could be found to come forward In the name of justice and lend a helping hand in this good cause. He he scarcely knew whither, not notice could think of no one to whom he ing even the friendly salutes of the could turn for aid or advice. Would passers by as they recognised his they not all smile and tell him that Then she dared all on a new venture. familias figure. With head bent they had listened to many such tales Coming West, she had purchased the they had listened to many such tales forward, eyes lowered upon the before; that men of his stamp and tiny ranch, deciding to raise vegeta-ground, and hands buried in the calling were too susceptible, too blas for a near by city market. She eften ear when they condemned a man; and so on? Then his meant to her when Andre reap-thoughts flaw to the little bride wife as the werds of the prisoner recurred "I told you to stay at the headthe hour and the distance he had as the werds of the prisoner recurred traversed. Arriving at last at his to his mind: "Tomorrow is the house, he mechanically draw forth enniversary of our wedding day, and "But, senerita, I was to his latch-key, spened the door, and I am certain my wife will be some passed at once te his small sittleg. where near on that day," eom. would she be? hew contrive to see ... "The fown lay well bekind, for the her husband?" he wondered. "Ab "Ab.

melody. As a harbinger of hope the thrilling notes struck upon the ear of the watcher and roused him from their first spring beauty; the giant his reveris. Rising hastly, he trees like solemn sentinels moved pushed back his chair and stood listening; then with a feeling akin to hope and gratitude in his heart he reluctantly drew down the window, and discovered that he was both faint and hungry. The little room was flooded with moonlight, and

watcher. In the blue vault above then, feeling it useless to seek his

And all the while the object of so much care and solicitude was resting upon his hard prison couch. eleeping the calm eleep of the inno cent. And surely Heaven's angels hovered near, and with protecting love fauned his weary cheek and aching brow, building up in his heart bright hopes for the morrow. For he smiled as the gentle moon beams kissed his brow, the hard deep lines formed by toil and care seemed smoothed away, and in their place a look of almost youthful

grace played around his mouth. Thus the two brothers lay on their separate couches that memorable night. Near the side of one, though he had given his heast's blood to win her, still reluctant and unwilling, stood "Renown." Ever and anon she advanced, then mournfully withdrew. How could she crown the brow with valour, and leave exposed a coward's But hanging over the bed of the as worthless and unworthy-hung her sister, "Honeur." Fondly she bent over the patient prisoner, and brow, pouring into his heart the while the sweetest balm of hope. He forgot that he rested on a hard prison poor, that he was gist around by walls so thick, no friend could hear his call. For in his dreams he saw his unele's face beaming upon him with deep and pitying love, and his heart leapt within him as a plants.
gentle veice whispered: "Feer not, The sigh. Pasience yet a little longer not always shall you linger thus !

## GUARDING THE

TO BE CONTINUED

HEADGATE By Hope Daring in Rosary Magazine

Miss Esther Whitney, owner of The woods."

"Eh? Yes, I see." Cottonwoods, was sitting at a leisbreakfast, when Andre, her hired man, came slowly along the path that led from his adobe shack.
To herself she said: "If once, just once, he would hurry."

"Good morning, senorita! The Andre called as he approached the open window.

Yes, but hot. I'll bring you the

Andre waited outside the screen door until she handed him a big Then he asked, hesitalingly What if the Senor Smith makes trouble ?'

Why there is no danger of that. I notified you that I expected to use Is is my turn to use the water from it today."
the reservoir, and I notified Mr. "See Smith that I would have it turned into my ditches today." And what did he say, senorita?"

not necessary for Andre to know that her letter was still, after the year I put in a new headgate. passage of a week, unanswered. I did not see Mr. Smith, but until I come, to make sure the water

Miss Whitney frowned. It was

runs freely."
Esther went about her work, talk. ing in the half-whisper that women who live alone use: "That man Smith, whom I've never seen, has and looked sternly out into the been very free to say he does not approve of a woman owning and running a ranch. In town they say he objects because during the years this house was empty he had all the water from the reservoir to irrigate his fields. According to the agreement made years ago, half the water belongs to the owner of The Cottonwoods. In my note I had told him that he was welcome to the first,

but that I would take my turn today."

Esther's eyes looked out through the window to her long rows of vegetables. How much hard work they represented! Thus far, because the winter rains, they had not have winter rains, they had not have winter rains, they had not have more in a herry; by the time it moves my alfalfa will be come of danger. A woman has no come of danger.

needed a good soaking.

For ten years Eather had taught school in a little Middle West town. Coming West, she had purchased the calling were too susceptible, too blas for a near by city masket. She easily gulled; that a jury did not was thinking over what her little home and her dreams of the future

> "But, senerita, I was too late; the and I—yes, and Jacebe, too! If Sener Smith was sitting on the head. Smith has the first instinct of a gata when I got there. He had

"That his young alfalfa needed

A wave of flerce anger swept over Rether Whitnsy. This was the Western man's sense of justice and fair play! She did not speak until she had control of her veice: "You that, there is always an app may weed the bests, Andre. Be sure Father Vincent. He will help. you do not uprect the young plants. I shall see Smith myself."

It took some time to get Andre started on the new task. started on the new task. Then Esther took from a nail a sunbonnet -not the beruffled and bewitching thing of which poets sing, but a practical article made of brown gingham.

This will hide my face. I wish I looked older," she thought, gazing critically at the reflection of her pink cheeks and long lashed brown eyes. I'll not give up ! Indeed I'll not !'

The headgate that controlled the water supply for the two ranches was not far away. As Esther hastened along, her eyes went on across her neighbor's fields to where the distant low mountains shut in the valley. Their bases were heavily wooded. while their heads were crowned with gold-flecked lavender mise.

"It is so quiet, so peaceful. Well, I'll have peace, it I have to fight fer it," she said to herself, smiling whimsically.

The system of irrigation was one of the old-fashioned, makeshift affairs that had been adopted years before. From a little mountain stream that loitered along through the valley the water was collected into a reservoir, one hollowed out from the rocks and cemented. It was necessary to collect the water, as even through the rainy season the flow was not great. The reserveir was nearly full, and the water continued to come in. There was enough to fill the ditches on side or the other, and by the time that was gone the headgate would be shut for a few days, to allow move

Esther eyed her own ditches. had had them cleaned out, but the years they had remained unused had killed the plants that once had known as "Smith's Place," the disches were bordered by a rank growth of willows and flowering

The headgate was a primitive affair, built of heavy timbers. Across the tep was a wide plank, and on it sat a stalward man. His battered hat was drawn low, separated from his dark beard only by a pair of steely blue eyer. In one hand that rested on his knes was a revolver. He did not look around at the sound of Esther's foet steps, and she said

This is Mr. Smith I presume. I am Miss Whitney from The Cotton

For a moment there was silence : each wished to make the other explain. Then, because she was a woman, Esther spoke first. Will you tell me what you mean

by turning the water into your ditches ?" Why, my alfalfa needs a good soaking.

Esther's anger was burning to white heat, but she managed to speak quietly: "You had the water last week. According to the terms of the contract, which came to me when I purchased The Cottonwoods, I am entitled to it every other week.

"See here, madam." Joe Smith leaned forward, his words coming slowly. "That contract's all blamed nonsense. For four years no one kept the reservoir in regair, and last

might as well understand that I'll use the water as I please." notified him by note. You open the "If you have had all the water for headgate, Andre, and remain there four years, you could afford to make If you have had all the water for the few necessary repairs. I am within my legal rights when I demand that you shut off that water and let me turn what there is left of it into my main ditch."

I shan's do it. It would suin my alfalfa." The gleam of Esther's eyes was

flamelike as she asked : do what I ask ?' "No, I shall not."
"Do you think it manly to steal

The man moved unessily. "You've no right to use the word 'steal' in connection with Jos Smith. Father Vincens will tell you that. My alfalfa must have the water this week and

nex?. Maybe after that-"

out of danger. A woman has no business running a ranch anyhew." Without further words Eather turned and hurried hemeward.

Reaching the house she did the obvious thing-dropped down en the couch and oxied for ten minutes. Then she sat up and began to plas for she was not beaten. Her garden was suffering, and it would be week before the reserveir would fill again. Wa'll have to cany water-Andre

gentleman he will be ashamed when mad the water on his land."

'How dared he do that! What het sunlight. He calls himself Jeebut it cam't be !"

An hour later Bather, Andre, and Jacobs, his wife, were carrying water

that pig, Smith. It he will not heed that, there is always an appeal to

The next day Esther rode on horseback over to Dunstan. Her com-plaint was listened to with politeness. The smiling official said

"Oh, Smith's all right, I assure you he is, Miss Whitney. I know it seems a little high handed, but it is a critical time with his alfalfa. Esther stiffened. "Is the law apologizing for the offender? Am I to understand that you intend to wait for Smith's alfalfa to mature, at

he expense of my crop, before you

take action in the matter?" Ob, no, Miss Whitney. I assure you that your interests shall be pro-tected. I'll call Smith on the telephone a little later."

Discouraged, Esther rode to the home of the kindly priest. She learned that Father Vincent was away, and that his housekeeper did not know when he would return. She rode home. On coming in sight of her garden she saw four

persons at work, carrying water. "One is Jacoba's brother, but who is the other?' Reining her horse close up to the dry disch that separated garden from the highway, led: "Jacoba! Come ! called:

The Mexican woman came, emiling Such a help as he is, senovita! is Tom Sparks, and the Senor Smith sent him to help us water the

garden. What do you mean, Jacoba ?" "Why, Sparks says Smith did it because he used your water for his crop. And he says for you to water vegetables this way is most sensible.

The hot blood dyed Esther's checks. To be called sensible by Smith for doing the thing he had driven her to do was too much.

Jacoba, send that man to me. Is was five minutes before Sparke came sleuching along to where Esther stoed. She asked : How does it come that I find you

wosking in my garden?'
"Joe Smith sent me. He said—"
"I do not understand why he should take the liberty of sending

you to work for me." He's a bit sorry he has to have all the water from the reservoir for a while. He said to tell you—"

That will do. Get off my land and never put your foot on it again, as long as you are employed by Smish. Tell him I regard his sending you here as one mere insult."
"But that's not the way Jos

means is." "Did you hear what I said? A man who robs me cannos interfere

in my business." Spanks went reluctantly. " It all comes of a woman trying to run a ranch," he volunteered to Andre, who secretly agreed with him.

Two days later Esther saw the truth of what the Maxican had teld her from the beginning. Watering from the well might keep the vegetables from suffering for a few days, but they badly needed a thorough soaking. Each day Eather rode to Dunstan, to seek advise and aid from Father Vincent, only to find that he had not yet veturned.

Joe Smith rose early on the day when the reservoir was again full. The east was beginning to flush and ground that separated his home from the spot where the headgate was situated. In the semi gloom he was, for a moment, visible to the eye of a watcher. As he descended the bill, his per caught an unexpected sound.

He stopped shert. 'Now what's that? It sounds

lika-I beliave it is." He started on a run. He was right; the headgate was open, and the water was running, not into his main ditch, but into that which lad to The Cottonwoods. He caught sight of a figure seated on the head You blamed Mexican!' he . "Get off that headgate gate. "Y and go home, or I'll pump you fall of

Take your hand out of your pocket, Mr. Smith,"called Esther in s clear voice.

You-Why, it is-" "The owner of The Cottonwoods. I have spent the night here, Mr. Smith, although I did not turn on the water until I saw you coming. And I shall spend the day here. My soul! You didn't stey here

all night, alone, I hepe."

Jaceba who lay on the ground rolled in a blanket, sat up. "No, she didn't; I would not let my seporita do that. Man are piga." I felt safer here in the night

than since you came in sight,"
Esther said, pointedly. "You might
as well give up, Ms. Smith. I have
possession, and I intend to keep it." Fer a moment Smith stood seill passing at her in the dim light

Then he turned and streds away

without speaking.

It was 10 o'cleck when he returned Jacoba had served the watcher with graps fruit, muffins, bacon and seffee. A gnarled live-oak cast a bit of shade over the place where Esther sat. She had removed her sunbonnet and was leaning against a post that rose from the center of the headgate Her seat was covered with a blanket, and there was an embreidened cushion at her back. At her side was a velume of poems and a piece of uncompleted embreidery. She

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DRUGS CUT FLOWERS CANDIES



was reading the morning paper which had just been delivered by the rurs! mail carrier. On the approach of Smith she laid down the paper, to take up a revolver lying near her hand.

For heavens sake put that thing down!' the ranchman cried irritably. Do you think me a brute?"

No. Only a thief." The man's face was livid with age. Her voice woke an olden mory, but he put it aside. don't suppose a woman is to blame because she can't understand about things. It will make me the laughstock of the country if it gets that you sat here all day, revolver in your hand, afraid

"I am not atraid of you. If the community laughs at my sitting here it should have hissed at you a week ago. Here I shall remain until the

reservoir is empty."
"Of all the tarnal fools! I'm beaten, Miss Whitney. You can go home, and I give you my word I'll not touch the gate. Your word ?'

rage the man dared not speak. He strode up close to her and glared in her face, then fell back a few paces crying incredu-lously: "Why, Esther — Esther Whitney—the girl—my old chum so long ago, back in Indiana. How have you happened to drift out here? thought you had married long

No. I'm not married. But it can't be possible that you are the Joel Smith whom I remember so well! I thought you would make a different

n i'' she added bitterly. Esther, why won't you see things as they are ?" he cried. "I'm right glad to see you and I'll do anything I can to help you on. There are dozens of things I want to ask you about old friends. Now go home,

Unflinchingly her eyes met his. Not until the reservoir is empty." "Say, I'm sorry! Now after that you can't refuse to do as I ask. The alfalfa can go to blazes. I'll even say I was wrong, if that will make

you feel better. You see—"
"I do not see, and I do not

The man's face, where not covered by his heavy beard, grew strangely pale. He turned on his heel, looking back to say: "Use the water all you want to Esther. I renounce

"I'll not yield—I'll not!" she vowed under her breath, when he was out of sight. "Oh, why did I ever come here? And to think we might have been friends, if it hadn't been ior this miserable old head-

She retained her place. The middle of the afternoon Smith reapeared. The sun was very hot, and was beating down on Esther's unprotected position. Her face was pale and drawn, and under her eyes were dark circles. What do you want?" she de-

manded. He stopped only a step from her side. His voice was firm, convincing. "I've come to take you to the house, out of this blazing sunlight. Yes, I am going to do it, even if you do try to shoot me down," and his hand closed on hers, which had reached

uncertainly for the revelver.

The next moment he had lifted her in his arms and started for the house. She straggled flercely for a

moment, then said :
"Put me down, I'll walk." I am not going to run any rick of your going back to that head-gate, Esther. You can have all the water .- you can have anything that I can give you-but, if you will not take care of yourself, I am going to do it for you. Now, that may as well be understood."

She began to cry, not angrily, but like a repentant child.

Never mind the water. I am glad there is some one who wants to take care of me. Let me walk to the house. I'll lie down and rest, while Jacoba gets supper for us. Then we will talk over old times.

Sure we will! And, remember; I am going to take care of you and of your ranch," he said, putting her on her feet.

#### SHAME OF AMERICAN PROTESTANTS

The Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury has recently made pro-test in the House of Lerds against reprisals in Ireland. Nine Protestant Bishops and heads of the principal non-cenformist churches in Great Britain have sent a letter to Lloyd George and to the Irish Secretary endorsing the protest of the Archbishop of Canterbury and pleading for paace in Ireland. Among the signers of this letter were the Moderator of the Scattish United Free Church; the chairmen of the Congregational and Bantist Unions of Scotland ; the presiding efficers of the Wesleyan, Methodist and Presby-terian Churches, and the Seciety of Friends. In this letter of protest these heads of Protestant Churches of England declared: "The present policy exposes us to misunderstanding and to hestile criticism even of the friendliest of the world's nations.'

This protest of the leaders of Protestantism in England is one more evidence of the finer qualities of the English people, to which we have made reference in the past, and which offer a basis of hope for Ireland and give premise of English regeneration. We doubt it England will be regenerated until it enters upon the way of the cross and learns

the lessons which affliction alone the lessons which affliction alone can teach. But, it there were not to do the square thing by labor, still it is not good that one class of peeple which we know to be there, we could hardly heps that the day of redemption would ever come.
England needs redemption even
more than Ireland needs liberty.
For England's sake as well as for
Ireland's, justice should be done to Ireland. A great step ferward has been taken when the wrongs that are being perpetrated by the English Gevernment are recognized by Englishmen to be as hateful in the

England is a splendid rebuke to many Protestant leaders in the Ireland, some Protestant denomina-tions have been committed against everything that seems to be favorable to the Irish cause. Their prejudice has gone to such limit as to blind them to the hideousness of the crimes committed by the English Government in its present policy in Ireland. It is humiliating that any who account themselves as Christians should become so degraded by their prejudices as to be indifferent to such infamous conduct of a nation that accounts itself civilized. It is to be hoped that the action of the Pretestant churchmen in England will shame their co religionists in the United States at least "to assume a virtue if they have it not."

Whether wrangs are done on both sides or not, there remains only one proper attitude for Christian people and civilized men everywhere. Government can continue in defiance of the most fundamental principles of Government. No civilization that calls itself by that name can maintain itself by defying the elemental conceptions of civilization. Whether the Irish people are justified or not in the methods used by them in their warfare against one whom they call an invader, their moral sense as a nation is not impaired by deeds which may or may not be in truth crimes against humanity. They respect ethical standards whether their interpretations of them be justifiable or not. On the other hand, there is no attempt at moral justification on the part of England. England's policy in Ireland is not justifiable. It is condoned because f the provocation and defended, if at all, on the basis of necessity and

The moral sense of the world has condemned England's policy in Ireland. England's better self now condemns that policy. The science of America, so far as it has een awakened to a sense of the wrong that is being perpetrated in Ireland, condemns England. The voice of humanity cannot be long suppressed. America should have voiced its emphatic protest long We believe it cannot be silent much longer, lest it prove itself false to its own ideals and recreant to its world responsibilities. -The Missionary.

#### THE INDUSTRIAL CRISIS

Again the nation is confronted by a serious crisis that will determine whether for the coming years we will have social peace or a continuance of the old-time economic warfare. Capital and labor have again come to grips and neither of them is in a mood to yield an inch of ground. an amicable settlement of difficulties. Still, the experience of the past years might have taught both parties that their best interests are served by mutual understanding and sympa-thetic co-operation. Their struggle has cost themseives and the nation incalculable losses.

It goes without saying that the proposed slashing of wages is not much to the liking of the workingmen. Their unwilling sess to allow wages to be reduced considerably and in all the various departments of industry is not without sems justification. For, it seems to be a general opinion that, except for a few war industries, wages really have not been any way above the line required by recognized American standards of living, so that the reduction would mean a lowering of the standard of living for large classes of the laboring population. That, of course, is not a desirable thing. If this is the case, labor, indeed, has a grievance and its opposition to a general reduction of wages is fully justified.

On the other hand, there is a suspicion, which has a strong foundation in fact, that employers are using the present unemployment as a means to make labor feel its depend. ence and to wrest frem the wage. carners things that they have wen by hard fighting. In this light, many are viewing the drive en the closed shop, which by a large number of union men is regarded as a blew simed at the unions themselves. In fact, one industrial magnate given utterance to a sentiment that s quite outspaken in the matter. He said that the unions have done little good for the workingman and that both the laborer and the public would be better off without them. He might have added, and that was the lurking sentiment which prompted the strange utterance, that the capitalist would be so much better off without the unions. And

capital is well meaning and willing ent upon the good pleasure of another class.

This, however, is not the opportune mement to settle broad questions of principle. The ungency of the situation calls for some speedy adjustment in order that industry and produstien may go on without friction Some working plan ought to be devised, even if it is only of a tem-Englishmen to be as hateful in the eyes of men as they are iniquitous in the eyes of God.

The protest of religious leaders in the series of religious leaders in the series of religious leaders in the series of t many and might besides cause permany Protestant leaders in the United States. Through the activity of the Uleter men who came to the United States for the purpose of allenating American sympathy from allenating American sympathy from it will bring upon itself and others great sufferings without any prospect of success. Only when normal conditions have been restored, will the opportunity present itself to take up high issues of justice and permanent settlements. This is a stage or. transition, and everything agreed upon is of this same temporary and transient character. The one great concern for labor as well as capital ought to be to keep our industries going and to prevent unemployment on a large scale. This should be attempted if it does not require some temporary sacrifice in wages or profits. That is demanded not only by the interests of labor and capital. but by the welfare of the community. Such times as the present offer tempting opportunities for the social agitator. It would be a pity if his voice should prevail to the detriment of all, rather than the voice of reason and common sense and Christian charity. The situation is such as to give men pause. It is un-American and unpatriotic to put a sprag in the wheels of industry at a time when it is essential that they should be going at full speed ; but it is also un American and unpatriotic to make an attempt to lower the standards of living of American workingmen and to defraud them of justly gained advantages. It is the duty of workmen to maintain the efficiency of our national industries and to attain a high water mark of production. It is the daty of explayers to consult the best interests of the public and to make it possible for their employees to maintain the customary American standards of living. The responsi bility is mutual. Selfish interests must be subordinated to higher considerations. The industrial crisis is upon us. It is fraught with great dangers .- Catholic Standard and

> FRANCE'S APPEAL TO THE CHURCH

The recent official visit the Polish Republic presented opportunity, on the part of official France, of displaying yet another token of respect for the Catholic Church. Two incidents there are which were prominently though indirectly the consequences of the France-Pelish visit.

During his stay in Paris the Marsobal Pilsudski was accorded a solemn reception in the ampitheater of the Serbonne. Among the high personages of the State who responded to the invitation of the President of the Republic there were to be seen Cardinal Dubois and his Auxiliary, Mgr. Reland-Gosselin. So Such mentality is not conducive to the practise which came into force during the War, and especially during Sacree, is seen to be maintained just at solidly in the days of the peace. Moreover, although the fact of the separation still exists, the Church finds herself in the position of being recognized now as one of the national

On the day fellowing this reception at the Sorbonne the head of the Pelish State set out for Verdun. He was accompanied by M. Barthou, the Secretary of War, acting as the representative of the French Government. It happened to be Sunday, and en leaving the train the first act of the party was to proceed immediately to the glerious but mutilated Cathedral of Verdun, where, at the entrance, the President of the Polish nation and the representative of the French people were received by the Bishep of Verdun, Mgr. Ginisty, wearing the cheir habit of his epis-copal rank. Before visiting the cita-del and the battlefields these illustrieus visitors made their way to the sanctuary of the Cathedral and then assisted at the Sunday Mass.

Is any one going to suggest that this sacred function was something previously arranged specially in honor of the guest of France? Such a suggestion is merely a piece of self-deception; because it was not an innevation, but rather something in the nature of maintaining an old tradition.

Only a shert time before this the head of the State held an official reception of the diplomatic corps at the Elysce. Among the brilliant uniforms and the black rebes there steed out congricuously the purpls of the Cardinal Archbishep and the violet soutane of his Auxiliary. That again was the renewal of courtesy which was interrupted only sines the time of the separation. It appears that M. Millerand, when the invitations were sent out, gave orders that the practise of the Conthat nebedy would be inclined to cordat days was to be revived. His doubt. Without unions laber is action was remarked and commented utterly helpless and completely at upon at the time in terms that were the mercy of capital. Granting that | more satisfying than surprising

Now what do these incidents, incidents accompanied with but little colat, but none the less significant, amount to? They are undeniably symptoms, added to other indi-cations, of a new state of disposition that the Government professes in regard to the Church and the power of religion. The Government of today respects that very same power which not long since it affected to ignore when it was not actually per-

secuting it. And the Government feels the need of an alliance with this power. The Government has need of the Church's support against the dangerous elements that creep into the national organism, or from without conspire against the honor and security of la patrie. Morsover, the Government has need of the moral authority of the Church, which is exercised over the popular conscience and will, in overc the difficulties against which the State must contend. There is a proof of this in the

campaign for the success of the national loan. Chief among the influences that contributed to make that loan a success, the Minister of Finance acknowledged the influence of the Church. He conveyed his grateful recognition to the Bishops when, in unequivocal and significant terms, he said

You have proved that the French Cathelics are ready, as always, to sacrifice themselves in order to ensure the greatness and the prosperity of the motherland. Your clergy and your people have obeyed your admonitions."

Such sentiments as these, which inspire and influence our statesmen, are shared by a great body of opinion in the Chamber. This is to be seen in a recent parliamentary discussion. Addressing the House, one of the members stated that opposed to Bolshevism there is, at the very founds tion of things, only one single resisting force, only one single, insuperable barrier, and that is Catholicism, the religion which "for 2,000 years has, in every part of the globe, stood for the protection of the family, of order, of labor, and the rights of ownership." What gave this declaration greater cogency and force is the fact that the speaker, M. Forgeot, is neither a believer nor a churchgoer, but one of those incredulous persons who are able to recognize and appreciate the Church only from without. On that account his pro nouncement was greeted with hearty applause by almost the whole of the Chamber. Before the War that sort of thing was howled down and hooted in the Palais-Bourbon.

But for all that we are under no delusions as to the sentiments and mental processes which dictated the language of M. Forgeot, or which let core the flood of applause in the Chamber. The fear of Bolshevism and a certain self-interestedness had a good deal to do with this appeal to the Church. Like the Voltairean Conservatives of the time of Louis Philipps who wanted "a religion for the people" and ended by de Chris tianizing the people and going without religion themselves, our own free thinkers today would have no objection at all to benefiting by the protection of the Church and at the ams time utterly disregarding her laws. They forget, also, that if Catholicism is the only stable bulwark against the excesses of evil, it is even still more a vital power for the diffusion of good. But even so, their admission is not without its significance, and should not be lost

This admission goes farther, much further, than the vision of those who make that admission. It pro-claims in no uncertain terms that the time has come when all the ele-ments of order and of discipline must range themselves about the Church ; that same Church which the leaders of yesterday thought they could destroy, or else reject as some castoff garment, old fashiened and worn out. Against the combine which is forming under our very eyes - which made itself heard in the debate on the restoration of the French Embassy to the Holy Sec—between the social revolution and anti-clerical sectarianism, stand only the pro-tection and shelter to be found in Catholicism. To have the protection and the covering shelter of Catholicism, recourse must be had to Cath. olicism as it exists in fact, and not as it exists in the imagination. If necessary, Catholics of today must bring that home to their new allies. For the Catholics of today are in quite a different position from that in which they were in the days of the "religion for the people;" they are a force conscious of itself, and they are determined to retain that position.

And that is where we stand now. The position is such that in spite of the sectarian elements which force themselves into the management of the country; in spite of the lack of understanding of these new aids of Catholicism; in spite, too, of the religious ignorance which continues to work havor among our people, we have reached a point that is absolutely the epposite of the attitude of mind that prevailed before the War. It praves conclusively that we are marching on the homeward track instead of slipping down the descent that heads into the abyss.

MY WISH

May the light of knowledge Shine over your intelligence: May the light of grace Shine ever your soul Shine over your heart.

AN IRISH MOTHER'S HEART

There is beauty in her mountains and a charm in Erin's hills, A glory in her inland lakes, a music in her rills.

But inland lake and mountain rill your charm can ne'er impart An image of the beauty in an Irish mother's heart.

I've heard your thrushes singing neath the whitened hawthorn

the Shannon's jeyous music rolling onward to the sea. sweeter singing haunts me as I sit from men apart, Tis the love-song of my childhood

from an Irish mother's heart.

What seek ye, sons of Erin, roving sadly o'er the earth, In the heap of gold that glitters or in stones of priceless worth? Sure you'll never find a jewel in the

big world's busy mart Like the one you left behind you in an Irish mother's heart.

> THE SPIRIT OF JUSTICE

There is scant evidence, even at the present moment, that men are willing to sattle their disputes, frankly and honestly, on a basis of justice. Yet no settlement arrived at on any other basis than that of justice can have any permanence or any binding force. Expediency only leads to temporary makeshifts which instead of settling the fundamental issue, ultimately only aggravate and emphasize the original difficulty. That is the reason why our settle ments of recent dates in reality have not settled anything, but are rather threatening to unsettle every. thing. This is, unfortunately, as true in international as in national affaire. The world is suffering, and that very acutely, from a case of suppressed justice. Justice always has two sides, your own and that of the other fellow. But when comes to a settling of difficulties, we find that every one is just fascinated and hypnotized by his own side of the situation so that he cannot at all see the side of the other man.

Self-interest, passion, partisan ship, prejudice are entirely too potent in the relations of men. They prevent a readjustment that would truly answer all the purposes and that would effectually promote the cause of peace. Whenever a dispute is trought to a head in our days, each party starts with the foregone assumption that its position is the right one and that it must prevail; otherwise it will not sccept the final agreement. If it yields to pressure of some kind, it eserves to itself the right to annul tae agreement at the first opportune moment. It goes without saying that such mentality does not make for stability. Hence, we have come to a condition of things where every thing is provisional. No one know whether the present arrangement will last till the morrow. Jastice is the only thing that can give permanence to agreements, adjustments.

Injustice has a powerful tendency to irritate men. To be the victim of a deliberate wrong is a consideration that will drive a man or a class to frenzy and make them disregard all the consequences of their actions. Rightly or wrongly their belligerent attitude, their smoldering anger which the slightest outward provocation can fan into a terrible and destructive blaze The first step towards a peaceful adjustment of conflicting claims is the realization that both parties are really sesking justice, and that neither party is bent on circumventing the other. If both parties are convinced of this, they will be inclined to submit to the final award, even though it goes against them. But they must be persuaded that the settlement actually has been made in a spirit of justice. But if from the outset, one party refuses to submit the case to impartial arbitration, and stubbornly holds that its case is unmistakably just, there is room for suspicion that said party is not animated by justice and fairness, but by some other less henorable motive. Or if, on the other hand, one party endeavors to gain an advantage by reason of a situation which gives it the whip hand for the time being, we cen understand that the other will consider such arrangement only of a temporary character and is watting for the mement to scrap the whole affair. Accordingly, mutual distrust is in the very air about us. Agree-ments become increasingly difficult.

The desire to do the right thing must become evident; and than we shall have made some real progres tswards social readjustment and scenemic reconstruction. The grav ing fer justice is strong in man. It is perhaps the most powerful and ineradicable social instinct. Good-will can obtain between men only on the condition that there is an honest desire for justice. The new era of peace and prosperity would soon dawn if men would begin to settle their economic disputes on the basis of justice. As long as they are more concerned about holding on to privileges, even if they have been sanctioned by time, than plain justice, the leaven of uprest and the ferment of discontent remain in the social organism. Injustics will ultimately recoil upon him who

benefits by it. In reality, injustice will never be to any one's advantage. Justice is good policy in social life, just as honesty is the best policy for the individual. It may be some time before all classes will see the full ferce of that truth. But once seen, the main obstacle to real peace in the international and in the social order will fade away. Expediency is an evil counsellor. It only breeds trouble for the fature. Better than threatening one another, as is the wont of our social classes now, the one holding over the other the big stick of the strike, the other swinging the club of unemployment, would it be if both manifested an honest desire to do justice and to abide by terms that are dictated in spirit of feirness.—Catholic Standard and Times.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1921

CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL

Last week the Catholic Education Committee interviewed the Ontario Government with the object of presenting their reasons for such amendments to the school laws as will carry out the intent and purpose of the Fathers of Confederation with regard to Separate schools.

As the term itself indicates, Confederation or Federation implies a treaty (foedus, foederis-a treaty.) The Dominion of Canada was made possible only by agreeing to certain treaty rights as part of the fundamental law, as articles of the Constitution. These rights were embodied in the British North America Act, which constituted the Dominion of Canada and which, therefore, is Canada's Constitution.

During the years of negotiation and discussion no subject was more seriously considered, none more fully debated than that of the safeguarding of the educational rights and privileges of the minorities in Ontario and Quebec. It is important to note that with many the desire, indeed the determination, to protect the Protestant minority in Quebec was the primary consideration which led inevitably to the concession of similar safeguards to the Catholic minority in Ontario.

So these treaty rights were made part and parcel of the solemn pact

Without this condition there would have been no Dominion of Canada. The fact that, notwithstanding the example of Canada, the Australian provinces did not unite until long afterwards, and the fact that Newsoundland is still outside Confederation despite cogent imperial reasons to the contrary, show conclusively that the formation of the Dominion of Canada depended on the adjustment of difficult and delicate questions, mutual agreements on certain treaty conditions, amongst which the safeguarding of the aforesaid minority educational rights was one of the first importance.

These are considerations which is to be fair, reasonable and dis- the city. passionate.

The ninelegislate for the educational needs of Board of Education Election." Separate school legislation.

have made modifications of the The whole city was deeply stirred : school laws imperative. The law arguments for and against each prohas been freely amended, new laws posal were heard on all sides; at possible the growth and development | the ballot box decided the issue. of the school system which was Separate Schools Act.

no consideration of the needs of taxation involved. Saparate schools has been taken

olic Separate schools educate one staff, and maintain it.

Ontario. Education is rightly and far and away above it, was the the losses fall on individuals. regarded as a public utility. No one question of which plan would best who has given any attention to the serve the interests of Secondary obtaining compensation for a farm- the diocesan Seminary. matter at all will pretend that the education in London. Separate schools have been given On the decision of this great issue 'law and order' upon the unproven Supreme Authority of the Church equal facilities with the Public not a single Catholic vote was cast. suspicion of undus sympathy among directed the Episcopate of the world of the great work of education. No trol of which Catholics are debarred public. A well-meaning charit- diocesan seminaries for the fosterfair-minded man or woman will from exercising the elementary able fund has been the sole means of ling of vocations to the priesthood accorded to the Public schools. and Protestants in the common They do the same work as the Public duties of citizenship! schools; and this work is equally Confederation pact that made all the people. Separate schools for the minorities

Any other interpretation of the law ignores the basic fact that it out giving the Orangemen a particle living; these things we are trying to until at one time there were thirty. was designed to protect two minor. of control of Saparate school affairs. ities, one Protestant, the other Catholic. An interpretation of the elected by all the people if all the a necessary evil to be hampered and High schools. restricted in their development, is not only narrow and intolerant but Board be representative of all the to frustrate the object of the Constitutional guarantees, to make a scrap of paper of treaty rights.

of Ontario and Quebec an essential

part of the fundamental law.

It is true that many fair minded Protestants who have bad no occasion to go into the matter seriously are under the impression that Catholics are fairly treated in school matters. This is especially true of High schools. They think that the co education of Catholics and Protestants in the Secondary schools tends to promote greater good will due to better understanding, and consequently is an ideal preparation for that co-operation in citizenship that is necessary for the general welfare.

It is impossible not to sympathize with this point of view. We shall give it further consideration at another time.

But if this is an honest conviction absolutely essential condition for attaining the object they profess to desire is that Catholics and Protestants must meet in the Secondary schools as equals, enjoying the same rights as well as bearing the same

Such is emphatically not the case. tion in Ontario; Catholics are branded as inferior, fit only to bear Irishmen along religious lines. their full share of the burdens, but

referred to this in these columns antiquarian and author, says : before : but its appositeness as a con crete illustration of the inferior is urgent need of relief in Ireland, status of Catholics makes repetition especially where creameries and highly useful.

Last year the London Collegiate was burned down.

The question then arose as to must be taken into account when whether it should be replaced by one has been wrought, and also in cases dealing with Separate school problarge central school, or whether of families where the bread-winners lems; the nature and spirit of the three smaller buildings, each with have been interned without charge Confederation pact must be borne in its own staff and equipment, should mind if discussion of these problems be erected in different quarters of

ween before election day the use in the British North local papers told all and singular America Act which confers on the that "Three Collegiates will be the Legislature the exclusive power to issue in a Hot Campaign in the

the province, withholds the power to And a hot campaign there was. affect prejudicially rights and privi- The question of increased taxation gutter it is a neighborly act to help leges of denominational schools. supposed to be involved in the three set that small man up on his feet But no sane man would contend that unit schools was the dominant conyears ago was to be the last word in that the increased cost, if any, would bim a new hat. If the neighbor does ordinations of the diocese took place pleased her: "Proud prelate, I with Cours circles at home. Hence and women working shoulder to Changed and changing conditions efficiency of the smaller schools.

enacted to meet the new needs due length the final court of appeal, the

But "the people" were the Public barely initiated at the time of the school rate payers exclusively. The six thousand Catholics of London Though some important amend- cast not one single ballot for or ments were made to the Separate against either proposal; had no Schools Act many years ago, little or voice whatever on the matter of the estate without offence given or trial

Yet every square foot of Catholic into account in the school legislation property is pledged for the deben- ruins. The spirit of it is far from of recent years. Hence the Separate tures necessary to erect the sort of being broken. Were Ireland today schools have not kept pace with the building the privileged Protestant at liberty to begin spending her own development of the school system as rate-payers decided upon; and every revenue upon her own work of repair single Catholic will be called upon to it would not be long until material Yet they are an integral part of contribute dollar for dollar with his damage done would be paid for. the whole school system. The Cath- Protestant fellow-citizens to equip, Meantime, however, she is not added that it was necessary to defer The Premier of England appoints

It is true that the Separate School important for the educational Board appoints one or two members a like reason. The panic fury of a Seminary of this diocese. Prior to welfare and progress of the prov- to the Board of Education; but this intent, the purpose, the spirit of the Board of Education representative of

We could allow the Grand Orange Lodge or the Local Lodges to appoint School Board in the province with-

A High School Board should be law, looking on Separate schools as people are to be taxed to maintain

Then and then only, would the elected in spite of them.

In that case, and in that case only, can Catholics exercise their full rights of citizenship and have their full measure of influence in the control of Secondary education.

As it is at present it is a clear case of taxation, without representation, without representation in the slightest degree effective. The present arrangement so far from lending itself to the promotion of good will on that capital of the spirit that will pare for the Seminary is evidence of and the training of co-operation in yet repay those who now come the manner in which the diocesan England. Indeed it is hard to citizenship, brands Catholics as inferior, subjects them to humiliation, and deprives them of their element. ary right as citizens and rate-payers to voice their approbation or disapprobation of the course pursued by the members of the Board who spend their taxes, control their schools, but who render an account of their those bolding it will concede that an stewardship only to a section of the rate pavers, and can anantheir fingers may not vote.

THE IRISH RELIEF FUND

Though Catholics have been the greatest sufferers it is a malicious Protestants are the privileged falsehood to represent or to insincontrollers of the Secondary educa- uste that the deplorable conditions in Ireland are due to the division of

which they are obliged by law to befogging influence of bias and unworthy prejudice.

"I am perfectly satisfied that there other industrial works have been wantonly destroyed, and in places like Belfast, Lisburn, Cork, Balbriggan and many others where havoc or trial."

MR. ALEC. WILSON, son of the former owner of the Queen's Island Relief in Ireland, Shipyaru, Lauren, Donast capitalist. Justice of the Peace for County Down, says:

"When a big man knocks down a small man and rolls him in the and kin in the motherland. again, wash and bandage the cuts, self, for he will be in no mood to go begging of the man that hit him. So Ireland.

'They are hanging men and women for the wearing of the green.' Once more very many innocent persons have suffered in mind, body and afforded.

"But the country is not all in

stead burned out by the forces of

Cork. men and women again in a way of students, and this number increased Irish gratitude, Irish thanks to ation. America, will be far more for the The Seminary has done more than kindness of the thought for us, the generosity of the spirit which would tion for those who have completed help us up again, than for the their college course. The noticeable number, be they never so many, of increase in the number of boys dollars received. It is the interest entering Assumption College to pre-

forward to act as our neighbors." Dean and Fellow of Dublin Univer. vocation to the Priesthood. It has has never made a genuine stand sity, member of the General Synod

of the Church of Ireland, says: have been cabled to America that distant lands where the true faith is will swallow any divorce law that there is no distress in Ireland such as yet to be preached. They see more may be passed. Why shouldn't she; would call for relief by your Com- and more clearly that the harvest is she who is a mere creature of human mittee, I desire to say that those indeed great and the laborers few law and tied to law for her very statements are not only unfounded and that it is intensely practical existence? at the Catholics who must pay but but, considering the facts, are cruel. to pray the Lord of the harvest by In the conflict between the forces of deed as well as by word so that this is just this: "We adjust our theo-Republican Army there has been lands of the missions the debt that do the same." widespread damage which has dislo. was contracted when it welcomed the cated the economic life of the Missionary Fathers of the Old country.

estimate of this damage cabled to you by Mr. France and I regard it as of the greatest importance that A few quotations from eminent speedy measures of reconstruction unworthy of equal vote and influence Protestant Irishmen will go far to should be taken. Otherwise the Fredericton, and others, Archbishop under the auspices of the Kingston in the management of those schools clear the situation from the present grievous distress will be Worrell, of Nova Scotia, took a fling Historical Society, in which other tion, future.

"I see no means of doing this The situation in London illustrates Francis Joseph Bigger, Protestclearly this anomalous condition to ant resident of Belfast, member of comparable with what might be of the Privy Council in the Tremblay of the Privy Council in the Privy Council in the Tremblay of the Privy Council in the Privy Council in the Tremblay of the Privy Council in the Privy which Catholics are condemned. We the Royal Irish Academy, well-known effected through your Committee. marriage case, he denounced in great ince, with a history touching every such organizations in non Catholic of the Irish people, irrespective of posed arrogance and lack of respect our development as a self governing clubs in the universities, colleges religion or politics, heartily appprove for law, of the Catholic clargy in people, the occurrence of such an and welcome the proposed assist- respect of marriages which are legal, anniversary concerns not Kingston Many of them are from fifteen to ance."

with a sense that we are but doing ing for the law. That is the most justice to Irish Protestants whose natural thing in the world. The

Those of us who are proud that Tudor dynasty. generous Irish blood courses in our the cry of distress from our kith the marriage question. His Vicar should have so easily succumbed to

ST. PETER'S SEMINARY

be fully justified by the greater not do it, the small man will have to in St. Peter's Cathedral when His try and make the best of the job him- Lordship, Rt. Rev. M. F. Fallon, D.D., ordained twelve Deacons to the "Our case is bad enough these upon three Seminarians. The new national and royal church which nomenclature of their Indian proto changed conditions, or to render voice of the people speaking through days, in all conscience, without being remarks of His Lordsbip on that the Tudors set up in England. Law, genitors being at the same time unduly overstated. Men have been occasion cannot but be the source of in its most tyrannical sense : law practically ignered. executed for political offences. great joy and consolation to the as the expression of the arbitrary priests and people of his diocese who will of the Sovereign. Such was the so nobly responded to his appeal for idea stamped upon the new church their cooperation in establishing and in its making; and she has never maintaining St. Peter's Seminary. got over it.

Referring to the ceremony which same time for one diocese. He has always been.

"There is no known means of gave a brief resume of the work of

In the Council of Trent the schools for carrying on their share And it is such schools, in the con- the inhabitants for an Irish Re- to establish, wherever possible, Manning into the Catholic Church. here to say that our own city of deny that in justice and equity the rights of citizens and rate-payers, maintenance for several thousand and the preparation of young men by law established;" and the title is be the impression of a new arrival Separate schools are entitled to that are to promote good-will and of Ulster Roman Catholics-of whom for that high calling, under the peculiarly accurate. What wonder from England to find himself in every right, to every facility, foster co-operation between Catholics it is known that more than a thou- immediate supervision of the Bishop then, that Anglican bishops should Loadon on the Thames, in the sand are ex-soldiers of the Great War of the diocese. No better example appeal to the law, and should vener. County of Middlesex, with names of driven from their work and from of the wisdom of this policy can be ate civil courts as the last authority streets and places all about him their homes in and about Belfast for found than in the history of the in spiritual matters. sectarian mob-law in, say, Lisburn, the establishment of this institution. ince as a whole. Such was the does not in any measure make the works out for the unhappy sufferers the largest number of theologians low attack on the Catholic Church? period reversion had been had to the strangely like the operations of the preparing for the work of the force of the Crown in, say. Tralee or priesthood in the dicess, in any one Church is still standing just where some other person or place whose year, was twenty-one. St. Peter's "To rebuild-to pansion, I trust, Seminary was opened in September, one member or two to every Separate | where necessary-to restock, to start | 1912, with an enrollment of eighteen do, in Ireland, and I do not think we four theologians following the course would accept the charity of others, if of studies. In the nine years of its founder, Henry VIII., was with the we had access to our own pockets. existence it has given to the dicesse Fope of his day. But as things still are, there is need, forty-seven of the one hundred and even dire need, for the generous five secular priests now at work in offers of help that are coming to us the parishes and it will soon send of membership in the Catholic from America. We will do our best out three more. Nearly 50% of the Church. He rails at us because we conceived in a spirit foreign to the rate-payers. Even if there was not to ensure that the money is wisely priests ordained from the Seminary tell a Catholic it is not enough for founders of Canada, and calculated a single Catholic elected, each and properly spent in ways that we have received their entire education him to comply with the statute law every member of the Board would may hope will do lasting good. within the limits of the diccese. It but that he must meet the requirehave to secure Catholic votes or be Even though it be true that all is a matter of no small importance damage done can never thus be paid | that our diocese is equipped to give | will not treat him as a married man for in the material sense, those who an education which requires at least morally, though he may be a married contribute toward the repair fund eight years of serious study after the man legally. will surely appreciate this-that passing of the Matriculation examin-

> merely provide a theological educa-World.

ANGLICAN CONCERN FOR THE SANCTITY OF MARRIAGE

BY THE OBSERVER Following Bishop Richardson, of the subject of marriage.

I am satisfied that the great majority wrath and in strong terms the sup. event of importance bearing upon institutions.

It is with peculiar pleasure and much at home as when he is speak. every section of Ontario.

How could she have got over it ? instinctively recognizable abroad as had just been concluded, the Bishop It is true, kings are not what kings of Canada. Torento early in her called attention to the fact that once were. George V. cannot send history put aside the name, York, never before in the history of the for members of parliament who differ given to her by the first Governor away Church in Canada, outside of the with him, and tell them he will have Archdioceses of Quebec and Montreal, their heads as " seven-wived Harry ' had so large a number of candidates | could do; but the Church of England been raised to the priesthood at the is still the creature of the law, as she

courts of law. Courts composed of own. lay judges defined her doctrine on Baptism in the Gorham case; and incidentally drove Henry Edward pursue the idea further. Suffice it

She was made by law; she exists London is one of the worst transby law; she is called "The Church gressors in this respect. What must

What is the idea behind Arch. bishop Worrell's rather coarse and to our thinking, if at an earlier new wife; and the Church of Eng- this now thriving community. land, standing still for law, as the ultimate authority in spiritual matters, is as angry with us as her

Archbishop Worrell wants us to accept the law as the gage and test ments of the Church; or else we

Does he hope to see us coerced into doing, under free democratic government, what the founder of the Church of England, Henry VIII., with all the power of a Tudor Sovereign, could not make the Catholic Church do in his day ?

The law of all the English-speak ing provinces satisfies the Church of Seminary has brought home to our imagine what sort of law would not PROFESSOR CULVERWELL, Senior Catholic people the high ideal of the satisfy the Church of England. She made them realize that there is a against any law; however bad. She great need for more priests, not only accepted the deceased wife's sinter "Understanding that statements here in the diocese but also in those act; she will accept anything; she

Archbishop Worrell's proposition the Crown and those of the Irish diocese may begin to repay to the logy to suit the law; and you must

Well, we will not.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE 250th anniversary of the founding of Kingston, which will occur in 1923, is to be celebrated by the holding of an historical pageant requests for information regarding greatly aggravated in the near at the Church of Rome last week on similar societies in Ontario and Council, has just issued, in mineothe subject of marriage.

Quebec are to be invited to parlic graph form, a paper by Professor Taking his text from the decision ipate. It is felt that as the oldest A. I. duPont Coleman, president of An Anglican prelate is never so alone, but every municipality and twenty years old. The most flour-

OF THE THREE oldest settled comgood name has been besmirched by Church of England was created by munities in the Provincs-Kingston, Iowa, etc. the poor Orange dupes of interested the English Parliament. She owes Ningara and Windsor,-Ningara alone factionists, that we call these few her existence, not even to a popular enjoys the distinction of bearing a known simply as "The Catholic from the many messages sent by parliament like those we know in name redelent of a romantic and scores of eminent Protestant Irish- these days; but to a Parliament not inglorious past. There are Catholic leaders of thought, but the men to the American Committee for which was midden over rough shod dozens of Kingstons and Windsors great majority show a disposition to by the tyrannical sovereigns of the throughout the British dominions, and it is matter for legitimate regret Henry VIII. was the first Head of that the Ontario cities so named, veins will not harden our hearts to that Church; and he had views on and others following their example, the name of John Henry was Thomas Cromwell; and after a the sycophancy of early governors time Henry out his head off; which and magistrates sent out by the was a curious way for the Head of Colonial Office, whose chief efforts of Catholic students amid unsymthe Church to deal with his Vicar, in this country were apparently pathetic surroundings. It is now On May the twenty-first the annual Elizabeth said to a bishop who dis. directed to the currying of favor of a more important nature. It is made you; and I can unmake you." we have the map of the Province shoulder in promoting the interests All of which goes to show how dotted over with old country names deeply, in its very formation, the which to outsiders give no indication culture. Priesthood and conferred Subdeacon- idea of law as the highest thing in whatever of racial or national affinship, Minor Orders and Tonsure human affairs, was impressed on the ity, the expressive and euphonious

THE CAPITALS of the Dominion exceptions to this rule, the names Oitawa and Toronto being therefore of Upper Canada, and returned to the earlier, more distinctive and, struction to its members supplement certainly much more musical name ing that coming from regular attendwhich she has since borne. Ottawa, on being selected as the Dominion Meantime, however, she is not added that it was necessary to defer The Premier of England appoints capital, wisely followed this example. Hence in their respective seats of the ordination of three other deacons her bishops in that country. Acts of

sixth of the school population of Apart from the question of cost, permitted to clean off the mud, and of the same class because they were Parliament surround her on all sides. government, the Deminion of Cauada under the canonical age and then Her clergy have been forced to and the Province of Ontario have violate her canons by action in the names which harmonize with their

> IT WOULD lead us too far afield to slavishly imitative of the great city at home! Happy would it have been, Why, simply this; that the Catholic great Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, or to she was when she refused to oblige name had direct association with Henry VIII. with a divorce and a the foundation or early history of

> > ever, where the change of name backwards is more to be regretted than the beautifully-situated and historically-interesting city of Kingston. Students of Canadian history know that Kingston was originally Cataragui, a name that, had it but been ratained, would have given a distinctiveness and individuality to the city which its modern name decidedly does not. There are, as already said, at least a score of Kingstons in the British dominions, and the old capital of Ontario is but one of them-abroad easily confused with the others and to that extent lost sight of. Why, then, should not the occasion of the 250th anniversary of her founding as a civilized community he signalized by reversion to either the sweet sounding aboriginal name of Cataragui, or to Frontenac, the name of its founder, the heroic Governor of New France, which as a fortified post it bore all through the wars for supremacy on this continent? To those who believe that Kingston, sometimes called a "sleepy" city, has a future, and that its past glories will find an echo in the affairs of the nation to be, the change at this time would be propitious and significant of the determination of Canadians to rear a commonwealth in all things, even in the matter of nomenclature, consistent with the character of a sovereign people :

Who hath not owned, with rapture-

smitten fame, The power of grace, the magic of a

NEWMAN CLUBS

Washington, D. C .- To meet many clubs in non-Catholic Catholic universities, the Bureau of Educa-National Catholic

and normal schools of the country. ishing are in large universities like Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Columbia, Univer sity of California, University of

Many of these organizations are Club"; men as Brownson, Pasteur and other felt, ought soon to be known all over the United States as representing a firm and definite type of character-Newman, or as "Newman Clubs."

At first the organization of these clubs was a defensive movement. The purpose was to protect the faith of religion and morals as well as

Describing the objects and benefits of the movement, the Bureau of Education says :

It means the enlistment in a well-organized body for active Cath-olic work. It will help to make the Church known among the students in the non Catholic majority. THE CAPITALS of the Dominion include every Catholic student and and of the Province are happily instructor. It will get in touch with every new Catholic student, and be a big brother or a big sister to him or her. It will stand there ready to take interest in their welfare, away from home because the Church is there. It will see that means are provided for religious insophical, historical, and scolelogical questions in a way specially suited

religious organization. "Wherever possible, it will secure a special building as a Club house; where not, it will use a college lecture room, or the neighboring Parish Hall, K. of C. building, or quarters made available by some other sympathetic organization.

#### THE FINAL JUDGMENT points. OF ROME

"No misrepresentations should be suffered to pass unrefuted. . Such statements constantly reiterated and seldom answered, will assuredly be believed."-Macaulay.

The Supreme Court of the Catholic Church, the Holy Roman Rota, has recently published a final judgment on a question which has been for years a subject of considerable agitation in various parts of the Dominion of Canada. In 1910 the Bishop of London took a public stand against the inefficiency of the so-called Bilingual School System. His attitude furnished occasion for widespread and long continued accusations that he was unfriendly to the French language and the French-Canadian people. In reply to these charges Le published in September of the above year a brief statement, which concluded with the following. plain and unequivocal paragraph:

"I have never been by word or deed, by intent or desire, unfriendly to the interests of the French Canadian people, and I never shall be unfriendly to them at any time or place, no matter what the provoca-A number of them live within the limits of my own diocese, and I am as solicitous for their welfare. whether spiritual or temporal, as I am for that of any other portion of the flock confided to my care. I have never issued or caused to be issued. directly or indirectly, verbally, by writing, or in any other way, any order or mandate or even expression of opinion concerning the teaching of French or of any other language in the Separate Schools, or in any other schools, in the Diocese London or anywhere else. I have not, and never have had, any objection to the teaching of French or of any other language in accordance with the laws of the Province of Ontario and the regulations of the provincial department of education. This whole egitation, therefore, as far as I am concerned is not only utterly baseless, but is also supreme-

Under ordinary circumstances this statement might have been considered sufficient to put an end to the false charges that were flying shout. But the circumstances were continued. It was enormously aided by the publication of a stolen memorandum, written by the late Haparable W. J. Hanna atter a convereation he had had with the Bishop of London in Sarnia in May, 1910. For three years I was prevented from dealing effectually with the accusations against me, because of the impossibility of having a definite charge made by some responsible person. In the summer of 1913, priests of my Diocese had signed a represents the Bishop of L Rome, in which I was accused of

"torbidden the teaching French to children of French Canadians and preaching in French to Catholics of that nationality.'

There was not, of course, a shadow of truth in either of these accusations.

I called upon each of the signers of this declaration, individually and privately, to prove their charges or withdraw them. But in this proceeding I met with no satisfaction. I then instituted action against them before the Diocesan Tribunal of London. Whilst these suits were being tried, the defendants applied to and obtained from Rome permission to have their cases transferred to the Holy Roman Rota. This was in 1914, and the case has since been before the Supreme Court of the Church. Every opportunity was given to the appellants to justify themselves. His Excellency, the late Monsignor P. F. Stagni, Apostolic Delegate to Canada, was appointed a commission to take evidence, and spent six weaks in my Diocese in doing so. Hs examined under oath every witness whom the appellants wished to present, and then forwaried the testimony to the Roman judges.

The final judgment was issued from Rome on the 15th of June, 1920, schools. But it is one thing to say and is officially published in the that Bishop Fallon's policy was that "Acts of the Apostolic See" of the school laws in his province should be changed or amended in order to correct a defective method, tion. I wish to put on record here while these regulations and laws his parishioners seemed to him to address Our word to you all, beloved the salient features of this important stood, the Bishop had forbidden demand. For, in reply to the ques sons, who cultivate literature under competency of the Diocesan Tribunal appellants.

welfare organization, as well as a of London; 2ad, the declaration that I had forbidden the teaching of of the schools which are ordinarily called Bilingual, this was not by any French and preaching in that language; and, 3rd, that opposition to the inefficiency of Bilingual Schools | was meant hostility to the French language. The judgment of the Holy Roman Rota is an absolute justification of my position on these three

THE COMPETENCY OF THE DIOCESAN TRIBUNAL OF LONDON

On this point the judgment says The detendents "put forward their exceptions almost in the same words: 'I peremptorily refuse to the case at present before the Holy Roman Rota, until judgment is pro-nounced by that Teibunal in the said case. Furthermore I absolutely deny the competence of the Tribunal before which I have the honor of appearing, and I will not consent to answer except before a judge superior to my Ordinary and to his representatives' After putting for-ward these exceptions they left the ignoring the judge's warning to remain. A twofold objection is contained

in these declarations, one rest, account of the connection of the action with the case which WAB before the Roman Rota; the other personal, on account of the alleged incompetence of the London Tri-bunal because of lack of jurisdiction.

The Tribunal of London rightly rejected both exceptions; the first, because the case on trial before it concerning the declaration which the Ordinary considered injurious to birself had no connection with the case of the division of Father Beancoin's Parish which was pend ing before the Holy Rots; the second, ause it is for the judge to say whether or not be has jurisdiction, and, since it was a case of proving a written declaration against Ordinary, the Tribunal of London was certainly competent.

THE DECLARATION CONCERNING THE TEACHING OF FRENCH

The judgment of the Holy Roman Rota is abundantly clear on this point. It says:

"In regard to the declaration

signed by the priests, it is evident

that, considered in itself and objectively, it contains an injury and grave detraction against the Ordinary as such. For it would not only be unjust on the part of the Bishop to persecute, as it were, in the matter of their language, French-Canadian Catholics who merited well of religion in Capada, but since it is the duly of the Bishop to preserve peace and harmony among the flock whom God has committed to his care, Bishop Fallon would have departed from his duty to religion it in his episcopal office he had so conducted himself as not ordinary and, for varying to forbid the children of Frenchmotives and purposes, the agitation | Canadian parents to be taught in the French language, and preaching in French to Catholics of that nation. ality; similarly he would have violated the directions and transgressed the instructions persistently giver on this momentous question by the Holy See, and particularly by Pius X., in his letter of July, 1911, to the Archbishops and Bishops of Canada: 'Thus we wish you first of all to work prudently but perseveringly to eradicate whatever differences of opinion may lurk amongst Catholics on account of the differ. ence of race and language.' The however, I learned that a number of declaration signed by the appellants declaration and had forwarded it to episcopal office as not removing but French to French Catholics.

the French language to be taught to children of French Canadian parents appellants themselves and by docu-ments produced by them, it is question altogether foreign to the truth.'

> BILINGUAL SCHOOLS AND THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

From the uncompromising opposition of the Bishop of London to the educational inefficiency of so-called Bilingual Schoole, the appellants Bilingual Schools, the appellants undertook to infer his hostility to the Landon Dicesse after the coming that in the lim, but all civilized the Landon Dicesse after the coming that in the lim, but all civilized the Landon Dicesse after the coming that in the lim, but all civilized the Landon Dicesse after the coming that in the lim, but all civilized the Landon Dicesse after the coming that in the lim, but all civilized the Landon Dicesse after the coming that in the lim, but all civilized the Landon Dicesse after the coming that in the lim, but all civilized the Landon Dicesse after the coming that in the lim, but all civilized the Landon Dicesse after the coming that in the limit to him, but all civilized the Landon Dicesse after the coming that in the landon Dicesse after the coming that Holy Roman Rota is clear and definite:

assertion, the appellants' counsel is done now.' And Gilbert Herbert, himself demonstrates, as he distorts of the same parish: 'There has been and evades the question. If I prove, he says, that Bishop Fallon's policy was to have Bilingual Schools suppressed, it will be clear that his policy was that the French language should no longer be taught in the closely printed pages of that publica- and quite another thing to say that and definitive judgment. So far as to be taught the French language; children of French Canadian parents I was concerned there were three but it is this prohibition which is tion has it always been left to your

"If Bishop Fallon was not in favor means the result of animosity towards the French language, but the result of an op injurious to the children of Frenchit can no longer be doubted. believe, said Hon. J. O. Reaume, free in regard to the language that in the mouth of Bishop Fallon this expression (I am opposed to Bilingual Schools) means that Bilingual Schools) means that asserted that no one had ever been he is opposed to bilingual teach forbidden by Bishop Fallon to use words: I peremptorily refuse to justify the evidence which I have ing as a system, but that he is the French language in preaching, so justify the evidence which I have ing as a system, but that he is the French language in preaching, so given in favor of Father Beaudoin in not opposed to the teaching of that the falsity of the declaration on the case at present before the Holy French. And the Hon. W. J. Hanna this point is more and more continued whether declared under oath: Bishop Fallon directed his conversation with me to the school question, giving me to understand that it was a matter which gravely pre-occupied such a prohibition, or whether it him. He said that he had reason to was possible 'shat such a prohibition fear that the children of his diocese, for whom he felt that he had to bear a certain responsibility, were not receiving an education equal in general to that which was obtained not know a single person who has in the Public Schools, that they were not being intellectually equipped to compete satisfactorily with other This defect, he said, was noticeable particularly, and perhaps solely, amongst the children of French-Canadian parents who attended schools in which French was taught, not altogether to the exclusion of English, but to such an extent that the training in English was not adequate. That, he was a great drawback to the children. The impression I received from the interview with Bishop Fallon was his great solicitude for the children entrusted to his care : there was no question of excluding French from the schools. There was not a single statement made by Bishop Fallon during his interview with me which could lend itself to the interpretation that he was hostile to the French Canadian people or to the teaching of the French language in the schools. He insisted solely upon the bounden duty of the schools to give to the children that (fficient education in English which was

> THE PROHIBITION TO PREACH IN FRENCH

necessary for their future welfare

language, so much the better.'

Throughout the whole national istic agitation no statement was more false, more calumnious, or more defamatory of Bishop Fallon than the declaration that he had forbidden preaching in French. The judgment of the Roman Rota disposes effectually of this statement, It save :

"Still less were the plaintiffs able to prove the second part of their declaration, viz., that Bishop Fallon by his episcopal authority forbide preaching in French to Catholics of that nationality. The arguments adduced by the appellants to establish this declaration are no less encumbered with ambiguity and equivocation. For, says the counsel for the plaintiffs, in this matter also it appears to me that I shall have established every point if I prove that Catholics of French nationality quite frequently petitioned the Bishop but in vain, that sermons in French should be given in the Church. But it is one thing for the Bishop not to have granted the petitions addressed to him and altogether another thing rather fomenting differences and there is still more : in the petitions discord, which would be an oppro- presented to Bishop Fallon permis brious thing in a bishop.

But the appellants were far from being able to prove the truth of the more sermons in the French lansion to preach in French was not assertion contained in the declar-ation, viz., that Bishop Falion by his mony of witnesses adduced by the episcopal direction had forbidden plaintiffs themselves. 'We p the French language to be taught to sented,' said Christina Menard, request to Bishop Fallon in which and preaching in Frence to Catholics the French-Canadian mothers asked of that nationality, because from the for more French in the church; and whole process, by the craff ce of win, Asim restined; 'I signed apetition addressed to Bishop Fallon... More French was asked for our children at the nine o'clock Mass.' evident that the declaration in The same witness gives Bishop question is a fabrication and Fallon's reply: 'You will not have more French than you have now. Even granting, then, the contention of coursel for the plaintiffs, the falsity of the declaration on this

point is sufficiently clear. "On the other hand, it is evident from the records that no change was ing generally there has been no and glory of humanity, may be ex-"That it was difficult to prove the in the time of Monsignor Meunier" "We, therefore, in this no change since the time of Monsig-nor Meunier.' Similar testimony was given in regard to the Imma-culate Conception Parisb, Windsor, by Christina Menard, Dominic Gourd,

Euclid Jacques and others. "And from the evidence of as many pastors as testified it is clearly establighed that each Parish Priest was at liberty, in the performance of his sacred duties, to use either English or French, according as the needs of demand. For, in reply to the ques tion: 'In regard to the language used in your parachial administraundamental points at issue : 1st, the asserted in the declaration of the discretion, to your judgment, and to Chair of Peter, and how the praises competency of the Diocesan Tribunal appellants.

discretion, to your judgment, and to Chair of Peter, and how the praises your conscience? Father A. J. Cote, bestowed upon so distinguished a

pastor of The Assumption Parish, Sandwich, replied, 'Yes, always left to the discretion of the priests of the parish. We have always followed the same method since the Basilians took charge of the parish in 1870 admittedly honest, though not recessarily devoid of error, that this late Conception Parish, Windsor, method is futile, inefficient and said: Within the limits of reason it has always been left to my discretion Canadian parents themselves. That and judgment.' And Father Lalithis was Bishop Fallon's view is so clearly established in the trial that always. I have an ontiraly French parish, and I have been left perfectly should employ.'

"The same pastors very clearly that asserted that no one had ever been post of this city of his baptism. 'Bishop firmed. For, questioned preach in French, whether they knew that anyone had ever received having knowledge of it,' Father Cote, for ten years rastor of the Church of ever received such a prohibition. No prohibition of a general nature could have been given in this section of the Diocese without my knowledge, and if in particular cases a probibi tion had been issued I believe would have known of it. This testimony is confirmed by Fathers Robert, Semande, Brady, Downey, Parent, Laliberte, Brisson, Aylward, Pinsonneault, Blair and others. even appears from the evidence that Fallon, unlike his predeces-Bishop sors, delivered an allocation in French on the day of his episcopal consecration, though no other Bishop had ever spoken French on that occasion : that in an address to his clergy he had declared that he would require, in candidates for the priesthood, a thorough knowledge of both the English and French languages; and that he had himself used the French language in preaching and in catechising the children on the occasion of his pastoral visitation. These facts were established by the testimony of Fathers Robert, Samande, Emery, Downey, Parent. Brisson, Pinsonneault and others. It is established therefore that the It, he said, in addition to that you declaration signed by the plaintiffs is can teach French or any other injurious to the good name and rapatation of Bishop Fallon, and that the plaintiffs are not borne out by the truth in which thay sought refuge.

'Since the declaration in question, which gave rise to this case, is in itself and objectively injurious to the good name and reputation of Bishop Fallon, and contains statements which are false or which certainly do not square with the truth, it is to be considered as deleted from the records."

Thus disappears a long series of falsehoods and calumnies covering a inhabitants forever damned; and, as period of more than ten years, and extending far beyond the limits not only of the Diocese of London, but ness. even of the Dominion of Canada. The truth at length appears. Rome, indeed, is often slow, because Rome is always patient. But, in the end, Rome never fails to reach, to proclaim, and to vindicate the truth.

+M. F. FALLON, Bishop of London. London, Ont., March 21st, 1921.

POPE LAUDS DANTE

THE POET WHO EXPRESSED CHRISTIAN IDEAL FOR ALL THE AGES

Rome, May 10 .- The following is the text of the Encyclical Letter on Dante, addressed by the Pops "to Our beloved sons, professors and pupils of all Catholic institutes of learning on the occasion of the sixth centenary of the death of Dante Alighieri.' Beloved Sons : Greatings and

Anostolic Benediction. Among the many and illustrious and talented men who are the pride of the Catholic faith and who, besides in other fields, left particularly

in that of literature and art the immortal truits of their genius well deserving of recognition by religion and civilization, supreme arises Dante Alighieri, of whose death the sixth centenary is on the eve of being celebrated. His singular greatness never was put in so strong a light as it is today when not only made in regard to the use of the Italy, justly proud to have given Windsor, testifies to this: 'Speak | so that this sublime figure, the honor

> We, therefore, in this universal side over it, because to the Church especially belongs the right to call

Alighieri her own. " And as, on the beginning of Our Pontificate, in a letter directed to the Archbishop of Ravenns, We made Ourselves the promoter of the repairs to the temple near which the Poet's remains are resting, so now, almost as an inauguration of the cycle of the centenary festivities, We have deemed it opportune to the maternal vigilance of the Church to demonstrate even more clearly the close union of Dante with this

name, must necessarily in no small part, redound to the honor of the Catholic Church.

And first of all, since the Divine Post, during his whole life, professed and exemplified the Catholic religion, We may say that it is according to his wishes, that this solemn com memoration be made, as it will be be made, under the suspices of religion. As it will end in St. Francis in Ravenna, so let it begin in Florence, in his beautiful San Giovanni, to which, with intense nostalgia, the thoughts of the exile life when he desired to be crowned

A DISCIPLE OF ST. THOMAS

" Living in an age, which, collectand of philosophical and theological speculation, handed them down to posterity with the thought, which even then were diffused among the the Assumption, replied, 'No. I do the disciple of that Prince of the Schools, so illustrious angelic temper of his intellect, St. Thomas of Aquino. From him drew almost all his philosophical and theological opinions, and while he neglected no branch of human I knowledge, he drank eagerly at the sources of Holy Scripture and of the

Fathers. " Having thus learnt almost all the science of his time and being particularly nourished with Christian knowledge, when he prepared to write, he took from the very field of religion the immense and vital theme which he wanted to sing in verse. In this, it one must admire the prodigious scope and acuteness of his intellect, one must also recognize that he received from the divine faith the strong impulse of embellish his immortal poem with many gems of revealed truth, no less than with all the splendors art. In fact, his Comedy, which deservedly was called Divine, even in its various symbolic fictions and in the remembrances of the life of mortals on earth, has the sole object of glorifying the justice and the providence of God who rules the world in time and in eternity, and chastises and rewards the actions of individuals and of human society.

Therefore, in accordance with the divine revelation, in this poem shines the mejosty of God One and Triune, the redemption of mankind effected by the Word of God made Man, the immense mercy and liberality of Mary Virgin and Mother, Queen of Heaven, and lastly the supreme glory of the saints, the angels and the redeemed; to which the infernal abyse forms a terrible contrast, with its angelic and human a middle world between heaven and hell, the pargatory of souls destined after expiation, to suprame blessed

THE DEFENDER OF DOGMA

"It is a wonder, the way in which, in all the three canticles, he knows how to interwine these and other dogmas with sapient design. Andit the progress of astromic scienc s showed afterwards that his conception of the world had no foundation, and that the spheres supposed by the ancients did not exist, since the nature, the number and the course of the stars and heavenly bodies are quite different from what they thought, the fundamental principle never failed, that the universe, whichever may he the order that systains it in its parts, is work of the creating and preserving action of God Almighty. Who moves and rules everything, and whose glory 'shines in one place more and less elsewhere:' and this earth that we inhabit, although it is not the centre of the universe, as once it was believed, nevertheless was the theatre of the primitive happiness of our forefathers, and witness of the fatal fall as well as of the human rademption, effected by the passion and death of Jasus Christ

"Therefore, the Divine Poet explained the three-formed life of the souls imagined by him, so as to illustrate, before the final judgment, the damnation of the wicked, the purgation of the good spirits, as well as the eternal happiness of the blessed, with a light that was derived from the Faith.

we believe there are many that may III. 4). great truth! Thus also, when he affirms that the Old and the New Testament, which are prescribed for ever as the Prophet says, contain and the sacred writers, by Jasus Christ co-eternal Son of God, and by (De Monarchia III, 8, 16). And very justly he says regarding the future life "he accepts for it the most true

hindrance to the happiness of that immortality; the Truth, because it does not suffer any error; the Light because it illuminates us in the darkness of the world's ignorance. (Convivio II, 9).

"Scarcely less reverence does he show to those venerable principal councils at which no faithful Cath-olic doubts that Christ was present and he holds in great esteem the writings of the Doctors, of Augustine and others, of whom, he who doubts that they were assisted by the Holy Ghost, never saw their fruits, or, if went back in the last years of his he saw them, never tasted of them. the Church. (De Monarchia, III, 3).

HIS RESPECT FOR THE CHURCH

"It is not necessary to recall the consideration in which Alighieri held should intensify his own zeal to the authority of the Catholic Church, preserve the Faith, which so luminfirmed. For, questioned whether ing as an heritage from the ancients and how he respected the power of ously revealed itself, if in anyone, they had ever been forbidden to the most splendid truits of doctrine the Roman Pontiff, as that on which in Alighieri as supporter of culture every law and institution of the Catholic Church itself is founded.

"Hence the emphatic admonition to was possible that such a prohibition the rigorous scholastic method. Christians: You have the Old and the argument, which holy religion could have been made without their Dante, amidst the many currents of the New Testament and the Pastor offered to his song. If the acuteness of the Church who guides you: let of his intellect was sharpened by the this be enough for your salvation.

> "He felt the evils of the Church, as if they were his own, and while he deplored and execrated all rabellion against her Supreme Chief, he thus wrote to the Italian Cardinals during stay of the Popes in Avignon We, therefore, who confers the same Father and Son, the same God and Man, the same Virgin and Mother: we for whom it was said to him who was thrice interrogated on charity Go Peter and feed the sacred fold we, who on Rome, (on that Rome, to which after the pomp of so many triumphs, Christ with words and acts confirmed the emp'rs of universe, and which Peter and Paul, the Apostles of the peoples, consecrated with their own blood as apostolic see) are obliged with Jaramias not complaining for the future but for the present, to weep inspiration, and that he could thus as on a widow and derelict, we are sorely grieved in seeing her reduced in such a condition, no less than in contemplating the deplorable scres of the heresies.' (Epistle III).

> > the most pious mother, the Bride of the Crucifix; and to Peter, the infallible judge of revealed truth, the most perfect submission is due on every matter of faith and morality. Therefore, although he believes that the authority of the Emperor derives directly from God, he asserts, however, that this truth must not be so strictly understood, that the Roman Prince be not subject in any thing to the Roman Pontiff ; because this mortal felicity, is in a certain way subordinate to the immortal felicity. (De Monarchia II, 16). Excollent, indeed, and wise principle which, if it were still observed as it ought to be, would cortainly the States rich fruits of civil prosperity.

"For him the Roman Caurch is

THE MAN BATTERED BY FATE

"But, it will be said, he railed with insulting acrimony against the the studious youth as if God did not Sovereign Pontiffs of his time. It exist, and without the smallest is true; but against those who allusion to the superntural. differed from him in politics and whom he believed to be on the side Posm' is not kept away from the of others who had driven him out of schools, and is his own country. But one must included among those books that pity broke into invectives which exceeded people that vital nourishment it is all limits, and the more so. as, to destined to produce, as, owing to the exasperate his anger, false state-secular direction they have received. often happens, by political adver to be, towards the truths of Faith. Saries, ever inclined to interpret Would to God that this were the saries, ever inclined to interpret malignantly every happening. On the other side, who can deny that in those times there was much to be blamed in the clergy, and a spirit so devoted to the Church as Dante's that he himself were to the pupils was could not but he described on the clergy and a spirit so devoted to the Church as Dante's that he himself were to the pupils was could not but he he do not clerk that he himself were to the pupils was could not but be disgusted; and teacher of Christian doctrine; he we know that other mee, eminent who had no other object in his poem for holiness, loudly reproved them.

"But although in his violent invectives he fell, rightly or wrongly, on ecclesiastical personages, he never failed in the respect due to the Church and in 'the reverence to the fortune to cultivate the Supreme Keys'; wherefore in under the training of the Church, his political work, he purposed to love and hold dear, as you do, this subdefend his own opinion with that lime Poet, whom we do not hesitate obsequiousness that must be used by to proclaim the a son pious towards his own father, singer of the Christian idea. plous towards the mother, plous more you will profit from his study, towards Christ, pious towards the the more your culture will rise, Church, pious towards the Pastor, irradiated by the splendors of truth, pious towards all those who profess and stronger and more profound the Christian religion, for the protection of truth. (De Monarchia Catholic Faith.

"Therefore, having based on these on the Faith.

"Thus among the truths illustrated structure of his poem, it is not to be by Alighieri in the three books of his wondered if in it a treasure of of Our heart, the Apostolic Benedic poem, as well as in his other works, Catholic doctrine is to be found; that is to say, not only the essence serve as teaching to the men of the philosophy and of Christian present time. That Christians owe theology, but also the compendium the greatest reverence to the Sacrid of the divine laws which must pre Societure and that they must accept side over the order and the adminis-what is contained in it, Dante tration of the States: because expressly affirms when he writes Alighieri was not a man, who, in that "although many are the writers order to enlarge his country or to of the divine word. He who dictates gratify the princes, would assert that is done now. And Gibert Herbert, concert of good men, must absolutely is One—God, who has deigoed to the State has the right of denying of the same parish: There has been not fail to take part, but rather pre signify to us His pleasure by the justice and right, which he well signify to us His pleasure by the justice and right, which he well pen of others." (De Monarchia knew to be the chief foundation of III, 4). Magnificent expression of a all civil nations.

THE POEM THAT MADE CONVERTS doctrine of Christ, which is the Way, of Dante consists in this, that the Truth and the Light: the Way, because through it we go without broader with the wenderful variety of imagery, the of us will allow.—Michigan Catholic.

brilliant dazzle of colors, the grand iosity of expression and of thoughts, he entices him to the love of Christian wisdom: and nobody forget that he openly declared that he composed his poem, to give everyone 'vital nourishment.' And, in fact we know, that even recently, some men, not contrary, but far apart from Jesus Christ, studying with love the Divine Comedy, through the grace of God, hegan first to admire the truth of the Catholic faith, and at the end threw themselves enthusiastically into the arms of

"What We have said already is sufficient to demonstrate how oppor tune it is that on the occasion of this universal centenary, averyone and of art. Because in him not only the vastness of genius is to be admired, but also meditation and study on the master pieces of the ancient classics, it was tempered even more strongly as we have said, by the writings of Doctors and Fathers, who gave to him the powerful wings on which he soared to wander in horizons much more wide than those enclosed in the narrow ambit of nature. Therefore, although divided from us by an interval of centuries, he still freshness of a poet of our times, and certainly he is much more some recent poets, who exhume that paganism, which was swept away for ever by Christ triumphent on his Cross. The same piety breathes his Cross. in Alighieri, that breathes in us, the same feelings, the same faith, and the same veils shade the truth that so exalts us, and which from heaven has come down to us.

THE POET OF CHRISTIAN IDEALS

"This is his chief merit; to have been a divine poet; to have sung in divine accents those Christian ideals which he passionately admired in all the splen beauty, feeling them deeply, and living them. And those who deny this glory to Dante, and reduce the religious substratum of Divine Comedy to a vague ideology. without any foundation of truth disown in Dante what is his characteristic and the inspiration of all his other merits.

"And if Dante owes so much of his fame and greatness to the Catholic faith, let this one example suffice, passing others in silence, to show how untrue it is that the homege of mind and heart to God, clips the wings of genius, when on the contray it spurs and elevates it; and how wrongly opposed to the progress of culture and refinement are those who want to banish from public instruction any idea of religion.

"Very deplorable is, indeed, the method reigning today, of educating although in some places the 'Sacred on the contrary a man, so battered by fate, if must be deeply studied, it does not, ments were artfully spread, as it they are not disposed, as they ought than to raise the mortals from the state of misery, (that is of sin) and to lead them to the state of happiness, -that is, of divine grace.

"And you, beloved sons, who have

"As a pleage of the heavenly favors and as attestation of paternal benevolence, We impart to you all, baloved sors, with all the effusion

"Given in Rome, at St. Pater's. 30th April, 1921, seventh year of Our Pontificate.

"BENEDICTUS PP. XV."

THE APOLOGIZER

Certain weak-minded Catholics are continually apologizing. They are constantly feeling the necessity of making apologies-not the apologies of St. Paul or Cardinal Newman, but inane excuses for goodness and "tie impossible, then, to express the nobility. Thair whole aim seems to intellectual enjoyment procured by be to make the Church appear well spiritual teachings which transcend the study of the Supreme Poet; but in the eyes of non Catholics. They human reason, imparted by the Holy no less is the advantage that the are anxious to be classed apars from Ghost, who, through the Prophets student derives from it, of perfecting the mass of true believers—they are by Jasus his artistic taste and kindling him even capable of saying, in order to with zeal for virtue; with the con- recommend themselves to the tender his disciples, revealed the truth dition, however, that he be free from mercies of their separated brethren; supernatural and necessary to us. prejudices and open to the influence "We are Catholics of course; but prejudices and open to the influence "We are Catholics of course; but of truth. And while the number of not good Catholics." They do not Catholic poets who unite utility with exactly deny their Faith, but they pleasure is not small the singularity are entirely willing to whittle away

Maker, and records the will of God to be made known to other men. not fail to be most meritorious.

It is well that God chooses those

choice himself, his works to that end would be in vain, for a power from God and an adaptability from the same source are absolutely necessary for success in this work. Man is saved through grace. He can not be urged on effectively to salvation by any other means. He is incited to this pursuit by him who has an abundance of God's grace and a certain likeness to his Master abiding in him, and manifested by his words and works. God will not give the power to work in men's souls except to him whom He Himself calls. It is for this reason that the prevaricators and deceivers who work themselves into God's minis try attain ro lasting success and, sconer or later, show their true colors. Sometimes, because of people's good faith, God may use them as a means through which to the will be people's good faith, God may use them as a means through which to the will be people be people's good faith, God may use the man as a means through which to the will be people be people's good faith, God may use the man as a means through which to the world is well evidenced by figures the wife had blue eyes. That seems to argue the faithlessness of the blue eyed lassies. haps : but, being rational beings, it graces, and to them only does He give the power to bring souls to Him.

coming from God Himself, from whom all beauty proceeds. In that soul in which God acts in a special way, there is but loveliness. He makes it His own, and only the purest and brightest are God's possession. Where stains exist, God is absent, or is not present in any intimate degree. The dwelling. places of God are those of His chosen souls. In body they must live on earth, work, toil, and suffer: who desire to be divorced must apply but in spirit and in their higher and nobler life, they live in constant communication with God. They desired the salvation of our nation. God the church from me and sat down in phase of life, if we would keep life books from a bag he carried. They seem the salvation of our nation. God the salvation of our nation. God the church from me and sat down in phase of life, if we would keep life books from a bag he carried. They seem the salvation of our nation. God the salvation of our nat nobler life, they live in constant communication with God. They delight that words can not speak is theirs in abundance, and a sad heart never beats in their breasts, except such as was Christ's when He constant and the necessary fees are paid, a such as was Christ's when He constant of their sine but in their breasts, except and the necessary fees are paid, a such as was Christ's when He constant of their avidence to a communication with God. They delight that words can not speak is their avidence to a communication with God. They delight that words can not speak is their avidence to a communication with God. They delight that words can not speak is their avidence to a communication with God. They delight that words can not speak is their avidence to a communication with God. They delight that words can not speak is their avidence to a communication with God. They delight that words can not speak is their avidence to a communication with God. They delight that words can not speak is their avidence to a communication with God. They delight that words can not speak is their avidence to a communication with God. They delight that words can not speak is their avidence to a communication with God. They delight that words can not speak is their avidence to a communication with God. They delight that words can not speak is their avidence to a communication with God. They delight that words can not speak is their avidence to a communication with God. They delight that words can not speak is their avidence to a communication with God. They delight that words can not speak is their avidence to a communication with God. They delight that words can not speak is their avidence to a communication with God. They delight that words can not speak is their avidence to a communication with God. They delight that words can not speak is the speak is the universe in order, nothing the concluder that the constant the constant that the constant the constant that the constant that the constant the constant the constant that the consta such as was Christ's when He considered the hardened sinner. The divine in Christ, which ever gave Him happiness and made Him dwell in bliss, may be said to exist, in a certain sense, in God's chosen minis-ters who are faithfully doing His litigante, especially in the case of will and laboring for Him, even amidst sufferings. In them this is not a nature, as in Christ, but it is a sort of presence of the Almighty, and is a reward even in life for their

God would choose greater numbers of ministers, no doubt, were the necessary dispositions found in parents and in the subjects. We must never forget that God does not, as a rule, act against nature. He rather acts in accord with it. It is nature that He finds worthy or unto work in His cause. Of course, God does not expect to find us as He is desirious of making of us. There always has been a certain disto attain. Sometimes it was hidden, not through one's own fault, but because of wreng rearing, faulty education, and false teaching. Some have thought, as no doubt did St. Paul before his conversion, the acts they were engaged in, to be lawful and even meritorious. But God lifted the veil from their syes, and they then applied all their faculties and powers to a neble cause. So it is yet that many, once in good faith enemies of God's one religion, are called to His service and become indefatigable laberers in His vineyard.
But we do not intend to speak of these exceptions. It is among God's has thus far endowed him with two

that can not be said to be innate in man, but comes to him when God, who is its Author, chooses. It is a privilege, for it is not given to all—nay, it is given to but a faw—and it clevates man to the highest point obtainable in life, when he lives up to it faithfully. It places man in the closest connection possible with his Maker, and records the will of God, God works, in other words through holds a secondary place, where sequences that it entails. It is de-His chosen ones for the salvation of bishop and priest are criticized, or structive of individual and social man's soul. To co-operate with God spoken of irreverently. Children morality. Supreme Court Justice in this, the greatest of all works, can should be told repeatedly, also, the Ford of New York says, in this conwhom He desires to be laborers are pictured without sufficient found-in His vineyard. Did man make the ation, and which, if realized, would The home is the foundation of the impartially portrayed. If this were done, the number that would adopt the spirtual career, would be much larger than it is today. May the day come when this will be so, for the

#### THE MENACE OF DIVORCE

542,537 marriages and 33,461 divorces depends upon themselves what kind or one divorce for 16.5 marriages; in of instruments they become. We 1896 there were 613,873 marriages must never overlook the fact that and 42,987 divorces, or one divorce man has a free will, and though God for 14.5 marriages; in 1906 there may for a while work through him, he is not thereby necessarily in God's favor, living in the state of grace.

were 853,290 marriages and 72,602 religious spirit, to the loss of faith throughout the world. Man have riages; in 1916 there were 1,040,778 lost the old, simple faith that once Since God calls His own, them alone does He adorn with His special one divorce for 9.3 marriages. Thus,

The Rev. Charles Tyndell of Christ one divorce for 9.3 marriages. Thus, within a quarter of a century, while the number of marriages has not in the Trinity Episcopal Church of the Trinity Episc graces, and to them only does not give the power to bring souls to Him. He sometimes may lead souls to Himself through others; but whether the souls of these others also will be brought to Him, depends upon themselves.

The beauty of the life of those called by God and actively and meritoriously engaged in His works, can not be surpassed. Why should this

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This condition, however, is not the bridal journey, Christ when the praying fervenity, the tears stream the new home is set up, Christ in the praying fervenity, the tears stream than the condition, the week of this the customary way, and stepped out clearly described the need of reig. On when he said:

The solution of every problem today facing the American people is contained in one word—Christ! The solution of every problem today facing the American people is contained in one word—Christ! On the bridal journey, Christ when the praying fervenity, the tears stream.

doubling itself in four years. Then we have the case of Canada.

In some provinces of Canada, notably Contario, Quebec and Prince Edward the salvation of our nation. God special act allowing divorce gets as to allow this cenker to spread unthrough both houses of Parliament checked? Our Divine Lord's words

and secomes law.
Claiming that this procedure returned soldiers whose wives have been guilty of infidelity during their absence, and that it is the cause of much misery and immorality, a party has started active agitation for divorce courts. This party is opposed, of course, by the Catholics, aided by many of other denomi-

nations. These latter reply that one of the results of divorce is to reward adulterers by allowing them to remarry, and therefore they would rather remedy the evil by making adultery worthy of His love. This does not mean nature itself, but nature as we mean nature itself, but nature as we have made it, or as we make it. soldiers, they say, will prove only where hymner nature is made an transitory and it would be unforobject worthy of God's love, the highest spiritual blessings will be given it, and among the principal, nay, the chief of these, is a call divorce courts. In addition, during fourteen years there was only one God does not expect to find us as worthy of His love and esteem as He will make us. This would not be He every 3,282 persons in the provinces possible for us. However, He every 3,282 persons in the provinces wishes to find fit subjects for what courts would increase divorces about sevenfold. What harm this would position to an endwhich Ged called one cause to the family life of Canada is easily seen. The evils, they claim, arising through infidelity or cruelty or marital traubles of any kind are less serious than those, which in the permanent breaking up of a home and the neglect of children result

from divorce. One thing to be deplored is that so much publicity is given to the divorce sensations that throng our courts, and that has an appeal to seekers after cheap notoriety. For the past few weeks we have been regaled with frent page steries of a

WINTE SERMON

BY REV. WILLIAM DEMOUY, D. D.

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER

PENTECOST

THE CALLING OF THE LABORERS

"And Jesus saith to Simon: Fear not from henceforth thou shalt catch men. And having brought their ships to land, leaving all things, they followed Him." (Luke v. 10, 11.)

Of all the dignities of earth, that of the chosen one of God is the most sublime. A vocation is above an avocation; it is greater than a profession. This calling is something that can not be said to be innate in man, but comes to him when God, who is its Author, chooses. It is a privilege, for it is not given to all—

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THE CALLING OF THE LABORERS

"And Jesus saith to Simon: Fear not feitful in the practice of their most faitful in the practice of their most faitful in the practice of their paper which tried to keep this case quiet was compelled by the pressure of competition to bring it back to the first pape. In another case before the public eye there are five co-respondents—five! This reminds us of the woman in the Gospel with seven husbands. And the newspapers, in detail, has been the public eye there are five co-respondent here is called the public eye there are five co-respondent here woman in the Gospel with seven husbands. And the newspapers, in detail, leaving all the file of the dame woman in the Gospel with seven husbands. And the newspapers, in detail, one of the woman in the Gospel with seven husbands. And the newspapers, in detail, one of the first paper. The first paper which this church.

The laward to those wh

That the divorce evil is desperate a vocation. It will not generally come in the home where religion is apparent from the disastrous contrue etory of life. To how many the brightest and the most worldly hopes divorce, especially if it keeps on inmske them rich in money, worldly goods, and influence, but poor in grace and virtue. Parents should put before their sons and daughters the pictures of two careers—one worldly, the other spiritual, but both importably portaged. If this were national, and immoral; it is unjust, because the right of the child is ignored; it is unnatural because it breaks the bond between parent and child; it is anti-national, because the race as well as the child, suffers from the dissolution of marriage by divorce ; and it is immoral, because it encourages the commission of

> divorce is given. But how are we going to stop the onrush of the svil? In the first place,

In all seriousness, however, there the marriage bond nowadays is dipped his fing-directly ascribable to the waning of crossed himself.

This condition, however, is not pinching times, Christ when the confined to our land of traditional baby comes. Christ when the baby baby comes, Christ when the baby freedom. In staid old England and dies, Christ in the days of plenty, Christ when the wedded pair walk Christ when the wedded pair walk leaped from 1,075 in 1914 to a total toward the sunset gates, Christ of 2,323 in 1918, thus more than when one is taken and the other left,

Christ for time—Christ for eternity!"
The meaning of which is simply "Every one that putteth away his wife and marrieth another committeth adultery."

## THE ANGELUS BELL

Softly the sound of the Angelus Bell Falls from the tower, o'er village and

Gently it souches a something within, And offers a refuge from serrow and

Appealing to hearts that are tepid or Calling the stray ones again to the

Telling to all that an hour is here Pleading with sinners in tones sweet and clear.

Prompting the heart in the hour of prayer, Soothing the life that is weary with

instill Bow in submission to God's holy will. Ringing to all, to the lonely, the sad,

Ringing to all, to the happy, the glad, Soundings of sorrow and soundings Telling that much of the world is alloy.

As softly the sound of the Angelus Falls from the tower o'er village and Hushed in its music, divine,

A soul going home at the Angelus Ringing o'er mountains, o'er valley and sea, Ringing to weary and fettered and

Seftest of music, awake me to tell, Of life everlasting, Sweet Angelus A SONG FOR JUNE

O Secred Heart of Jusus I fain would near Thee be, To have Thy warm and precious Blood

Renew the life in me. Could I but lean upon Thy Breast As John did long ago, What burs's of all embracing love From me would surely flow

But do I not, O Sacred Heart, Thyself within me hold Each morning in the Eucharist? And yet, alas, how cold !

Pray give me courage, Loving Lord With time, Love's fire will melt The coldest soul or hardest heart and make Thy Presence felt.

#### A PROTESTANT IN A CATHOLIC CHURCH

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, said a man to his friend, I bad half an hour to get through, and I could think of absolutely nothing I wanted to do. The sidewalks were red-hot,

and the atmosphere was stifling.

I turned down Barclay street in idleness. As I passed St. Peter's Church, I noticed the doors were open, and, do you know, it looked so cool and quiet that I just went up

the steps and went in.
The light was so subdued that at first I could hardly see anything. I sat down in one of the back paws and at first I just gave way to the restfulness of the place.

Then my eyes bagan to get accustomed to the gloom, and I began to take in the surroundings. A couple of priests were hearing confessions and there were little gatherings of twenty people or so near their con-fessionals, and every once in a while some one would come out of the box those crimes on account of which and another would noiselessly glide in. But these groups did not interest me anything like as much as the isolated figures dotted here and there over the Church.

Standing by the holy water tont, just inside the door as I went in, was a tall, middle aged man. As I made out the details of his figure, I saw that he had all the appear ances of a prosperous business man. He stood with his face bent on the floor. His lips moved constantly cannot be much doubt where lies floor. His lips moved constantly the slame. The laxity in regard to and at intervals of a minute or so he dipped his fingers in the font and

After about five minutes, his devotions ended, and he seemed to come back to the world. He mechanically adjusted his collar, flicked a particle of dust from his coat, threw a glance of shrewd interest over the church

ing down her face at first without her even taking the trouble to stop them from dropping on her dress.

When I watched her, two priests

came in. They wore beards and looked like Germans. First they went direct to the altar rail and knelt there a minute or two. Then they passed around to the far side of

word and a smile.

When my attention came back to the young woman, she was drying her tears and composing her hair. She stopped praying and sat back in her pew for a short time. When she got up to go out there was no frace of trouble in her face. As she went out a rough elderly man came in. He might have been a truck driver. He knelt in the gisl's place and prayed long and earnestly, so long indeed that I left him behind me.

Perhaps the figure that excited my interest most of all was a young man who sat in front of me. His attitude caught my attention to such a degree that I stood up and moved over to the other side of the aisle to watch him.

He was a neatly dressed, attractive looking young fellow, of say twenty-three or twenty-four years, a clerk or salesman I would say on a guess. But I never in my life saw anything like the dejection of his face and pose. He was not praying. He was sitting with his head resting on his hand and a questioning look in his

Well, sir, he sat that way for twenty minutes, varying his poss just a little now and again and then, all of a sudden, down went his elbow on the end of the pew. His pose did net express to me so much hopelessness as uncertainty of decision. With all the troubles there was an eager expression in his face. He went on his knees, clasped his hands on the back of the pew in front of him and lowered his head till his forehead touched them.

After a few minutes in that atti-tude he straightened up and lifted his face as if he were looking through the roof. His face had a sort of rapt look on it and his lips moved fever-ishly—I noticed that all the worship pers moved their lips as they prayed actually uttered the words under their breath. At last my young fellow made the sign of the cross

# THE TORTURES OF RHEUMATISM

## Happily Stopped When He Began To Take "Fruit-a-tives"

3 OTTAWA ST., HULL, P. Q. "For a year, I suffered with Rheu matism, being forced to stay in bed for five months. I tried all kinds of medicine without relief and thought I would never be able to walk again. One day while lying in bed, I read about "Fruit-a-tives" the great fruit

medicine; and it seemed just what I needed, so I decided to try it. The first box helped me, and I took the tablets regularly until every trace of the Rheumatism left me." LORENZO LEDUC.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

three or four times in rapid succes sion, stood up, picked up his hat, and started for the door. He had sound some sort of solution for his trouble, whatever it was. He had gone out with a determination formed to do something, and, you know I couldn't help thinking that what ever he was going to do was in no way ill. He certainly had formed some good purpose, and I could not find it in my heart to think it was an unwise one. Whatever he came to that church sesking had come to him.

Yes, it is a strange thing, but every face that I watched going out was clear. However they came in, they went out comforted. I'll tell you something stranger. I felt some way, more at peace with everything when I went out—though, of course, that may have been only because I was cool and rested.—The New York



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## CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

THE SACRED HEART

A Heart that hath a Mother, and a treasure of red blood, A Heart that man can pray to, feed upon for food!

In the brightness of the Godhead is its marvelous abode,

A change of the Unchanging, creation uching God! Ye spirits blest, in endless rest, who

on the Vision gaze, Salute the Sacred Heart with all your worshipful amaze,
And adore, while with ecstatic skill the Three in One you scan, The mercy that bath planted there

that Blessed Heart of Man! All tranquilly, all tranquilly, doth that Blessed Vision last,

And its brightness o'er immortalized creation will it cast; Ungrowing and unfading. Its pure essence doth it keep In the deepest of those depths where

all are infinitely deep ; Unchanging and unchangeable as it hath ever been. As It was before the Human Heart

as there by angels seen, So It is at this very hour, so will It ever be, that Human Heart within It

beating hot with love for me!

DO NOT LOSE FAITH

The disposition to see the worst instead of the best grows on one very rapidly, until it ultimately strangles all the beautiful and crushes out all that is good in onesels. No matter how many times your confidence has been betrayed, do not allow yourself to sour, do not lose faith in people. The bad are the exceptions, most people are honest and true, and mean to do what is right.

#### FRIENDLINESS

Blessed is the one who goes through life with only the glad hand to offer every one whom he meets. He is a sort of public benefactor, a distributor of good feeling and a man or woman who will never lack friends. He stands out in fine and peautiful contrast to the one who offers the warm hand of friendship to no one and who presents a scowling face to the world. A real capacity for friendship is about as valuable an asset as a man or woman can have. It will give that which is beyond the capacity of mere useful. The friendliness that has pure good nature for its foundation will make for the possessor a welcome in

As the buds and the blossoms are brought forth by the warmth of the springtime, so, too, it is necessary for us to learn and profit by association with others which is the warmth productive of good fellowship.—

## POLITENESS A NECESSITY

Know then, that as learning, honor and virtue are absolutely necessary to gain you the esteem and admiration of mankind, politeness and good breeding are equally necessary, to make you welcome and agreeable in conversation and common life. Great talents, such as honor, virtue, learning, and parts, are above the gener ality of the world, who neither possess them themselves, now judge of them rightly in others; but all people are judges of the lesser talents, such as civility, affability, and an obliging, agreeable address and manner; because they feel the good effects of them, as making society easy and pleasing.—Lord Chesterfield.

## FRETTING

where and by everybody underestimated, and quite too much over-looked in valuation of character. It is the sin of fretting. It is common as air, as speech-so common that unless it rises above its usual mono tone we do not even observe it.

Watch any ordinary coming together of people, and see how many minutes it will be before someone frets-that is, makes more or less complaining statements of something or other, which probably every one in the room, or in the car, or on the street corner, it may be, knew before, and probably no one can help. Why say anything about is? It is cold, is is bot, broken an appointment, ill-cocked a meal, stupidity or bad faith somewhere has resulted in discom-

There are plenty of things to fret about. It is simply asconishing how much annoyance may be found in eye on that side of things. Even for work well done or for temptation Holy Writ says we have property if the simplest, it one keeps a sharp "trouble as sparks flying upward."
But even to the sparks flying upward in the blackest of smoke, there is a blue sky above; and the less time every conversation? Will you not remember that Christ is the unseen Guest at every meal?

That He is the silent listener to every conversation? Will you not they waste on the road the sconer always speak and act so as to honor they will reach it. Fretting is all and please your most honored Guest. time wasted on the road.

## DID YOU EVER THINK?

That a kind word put out at interest beings back an enormous per-

That the little acts of kindness and thoughtfulness day by day are really greater than one immense act of goodness once a year ?

That to be always polite to the people at home is not only more lady-like but more refined than having

That to judge anybody by his personal appearance stamps you as not only ignorant, but vulgar? That to talk, and talk, and talk,

about yourself and your belongings is very tiresome for the people who That the ability to keep a friend is very much greater than that required to gain one ?—Michigan Catholic.

### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

TO THE SACRED HEART I offer Thee, O Sacred Heart of

Jesus! Through Mary's Heart most pure, Each sorrow that today my heart is fated To suffer and endure ;

Each grief that shall encompass me with sadness, Each pang of pain and loss,

I place upon the rugged crest of Calvary, Beside the saving Cross. I offer Thee, O Sacred Heart of

Jesus! Each thought of mine today ; I offer Thee the deeds of all the hours, The words that I shall say;

My heart and mind, my hand and brain I bring Thee With perfect love and trust, And beg of Thee to brighten with

Thy graces My pathway through the dust. O Sacred Heart of Jesus; in the

noonday And at the evening's close. When every sun ray as it strikes the

hilltops
A lengthening shadow throws, Make strong my heart to battle for Thy glory And win the sweet reward-

And place within the shelter of Thy

The welcome of my Lord. -Irish Messenge

THE BOY WITH INITIATIVE The professor of psychology left a book lying on the floor where every student saw it as he came into the classroom. Seven students stepped over the book without trying to pick it up. The eighth kicked it a little further along the sisle. Four students stepped on the book, evidently not sesing it. The twentieth student picked up the book and put it on the

Mark the student who picked up the book 100, the seven students who stepped over the book 70. The four students who walked on the book, should be put in the lower grade and the Bolshevist who kicked the book further along should be expelled .-Catholic Cilizen.

### THE UNSERN GUEST

In many homes there ange a card on the living room wall bearing the words, "Christ is the head of this house; the unseen Guest at every table; the silent Listener to every

Would it make any difference in your talk and your play if Christ were the seen, instead of the unseen Guest, if you could see Him, beside near the south pole. you, a listener to your talk with your

a stop to your good times. Christ during the few nights passed in the loves to see you happy. He loves neighborhood of the tropics, for its Ascension, and the sacred days of the christ of the loves neighborhood of the tropics, for its Ascension, and the sacred days of smiles and laughter. There would be no less of play, no less of happy talk and gayety. One can picture Christ as a smiling listener to good.

But although this is much that the contract of t happy give and to the kind of happy give and take of a family life where love reigns. One can think of Him as giving the same tender, understanding smile mother has when water and feed on the abundant and everywhere in the standing smile mother has when water and feed on the abundant and everywhere in the feast of Our Corpus Christi is the Feast of Our Wholly non existent, and also because the chiefs of the Decause the chiefs of the Decause the chiefs of the one spot, but through all ages always are incomplete if not wholly non existent, and also because the chiefs of the one spot, but through all ages always organization. standing smile mother has when water and feed on the abundant children strive for the coveted place supply of fishes and other marine tabernacles from the frozen north workmen who have deserted their at mother's or father's side, or for

Nothing that is right, and happy, and unselfish and kind would be changed if Christ were the visible Guest of the home. The things that would be changed are unkind. would be changed are unkind words selfish bickering, quarreling, un-selfish or thoughtless criticism of each other or of the absent, hursful gossip, all expressions of hate or spite. We cannot think of saying unkind things to each other or a sout each other in the presence of Christ, whose Heart is so full of

love and kindness. Good times would hold an added pleasure if Christ were visible with us. You would be more happy, more thoughtful, more kindly, more watch ful for things to do for others and the course of every day's living even for things to say to make others

Will you not remember that Christ

-Michigan Catholic. WHERE THE BIRDS GO

Everybody knows that most birds come nowth to their nesting grounds entage of love and appreciation? in the spring and go south in the That though a loving thought may fall. Many observers have kept not seem to be appreciated, it has records spring and fall for many yet made you better and braver years and in many parts of the

> But these records, while interesting, do not yield their full value, says St. Nicholas, unless they can all be studied together, as each one tells only what time the birds come to one

region. W.W. Cook at Washington has spant W.W. Cookat Washington has spint many years collecting such lists and shout nothing in particular is a great art, and prevents you saying things that you may regret?

W.W. Cookat Washington has spint many years collecting such lists and shout lists and shout nothing in particular is a great and in carefully studying out the arms of the mothers that mourned them, surely Hs would office of the day had made everything have given me all I stood in need of; and how holy and how happy I the Church sings in her antiphon of the day, "O Sacred Banquet in which

and a great many other things that have until now been only hazily

Although most of his work is still unpublished, he has printed some of his most remarkable discoveries and brought to light some very unexpected things concerning the migra-tion of birds, one of the truly difficult as well as delightful puzzles in nature and science for young folks and grownups alike.

Some of the lengest journeys are made by the tiniest birds. The hum-ming birds go from the middle States to Mexico and even South America and back every year. Blackburnian warblers were still common at the equator in Columbia on April 27, 1911, though they arrive in New York by May 10, and most of them breed still further

Some birds, for reasons hard to learn, take a different course coming north from that going south. The Connecticut warbler fairly common in September and October in the Atlantic States, is never seen there in spring, invariably making its northward journey west of the Alleg-hany Mountains. Most small birds make their long flights at nights and feed and rest during the day, but the swallows reverse the rule.

Generally the northward flight is rapid, condensed and soon over, but He is hidden from our view, we the return movement begins for some birds as early as the Fourth of July and it is in progress until nearly Christmas. Some birds move over a wide area, spread nearly across the continent, while others have a narrow channel out of which they seldom go. The redpoll warblers wintering in Louisiana come northeast up the Atlantic seaboard to Labrader, while those from Florida start northwest for Alaska, their paths crossing in Georgia at right

A few species leave the far nerth in August and September, making enermous flights over the ocean to winter homes in the southern hemis-phere. Thus the golden plover leaves Nevia Scetia and flies without a stop etraight to South America, wintering on the pampas of Argen-tina, a jeurney of some 5,000 miles, 2,500 being over the ocean without a atop for food.

On the Pacific side the golden plover leaves the Aleutian islands and goes 2,500 miles to Hawaii without a rest and winters in the southern hemisphere from the Society Islands to Australia. With this bird it is the northward trip that is slow, and the Eastern group crosses the continent of South America, Mexico, the Great Plains and across Canada to its Arctic nesting grounds, while the Western birds go up the Malay Pen-insula and along the Chinese and Stherian seaboard.

Wonderful as is this encrmous journey of 12,000 to 15,000 miles each year, there is at least one bird whose annual trip exceeds the plover's by several thousand miles. The artic tern nests from Maine to within eight degrees of the north pole, spends its summer in the land of continuous day and in its migration goes to a region in the antarctic equally

In its round trip it may cover as companions? Stop a moment and much as 22,000 miles—nearly equal think. Just what difference would to flying around the world at the to flying around the world at the make?
In the first place it would not put time it experiences full darkness is

animals, while the ployer is really a

## JUNE

This is, above all other months, the Menth of Love, the Month of Reparation—the Month of fervent Visits to the Mest Blessed Sacrament of frequent Sacramental and Spiritsal Communious—of familiar intercourse with Jesus—of rich harvests of grace. Lose not, then, a single opportunity of increasing

your spiritual treasures.

Would that I could dip my pen in the ever open Wound of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and write therawith burning words that would penetrate your inmost souls, make you under-stand and feel all the love of that Sacred Heart for you, and force you, as it were, to bring to Him all the tenderness and generosity of your hearts!

Have you never said to yourself? showld indeed have been happy was really upon eastb.

where He went to pray! not a up from the rage and penusy of our thought of may heart but I should humanity and weds us to His giorious have feld Him, net a somew but I skeuld have laid before Him. His Adexable Presence would have cheered and sanctified my seul : and to insplie us with the love of friend. sussly, He who fed the hungsy, and save light to the blind, and fegave light to the blind, and fegave slavery. This is why the dominant the worst sine, and even raised the dead and gave them once more to that of a banquet, and why St.

# **Everybody Enjoys**

a fine cup of Tea.

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is truly delicious at all times. 30 years' reputation for fine teas.

What you would then have done you can do this very hour. Jesus is of His Passion renewed, in which the near you still. In the solitude of the lonely church, of the quiet chapel, where the lamp burns softly and all is still around, is the same Jesus Who was on the mountain, and by the seaside, and in the lone desert; and He has the self-same loving Heart, and the self-same divine power to aid. You do not see Him, it is true, but neither did the blind people whom He cured, they only knew He was there and they followed Him. What matter that

know that He is there. Yes, within the Tabernacle dwells Jesus. Jesus in the Most Blessed Sacrament! Millions of angels sur-round His throne, and yet He longs -mark well!-He longs for your coming. All the treasures of this world are His, and yet He craves one other jewel still more precious in His Sight, and which you alone, can give Him, for that jewel is your heart.

When Jesus was preaching in Judea, do you think, that is would have been easy to gain access to Him and speak with Him? Not so; many of the crowd that followed Him beheld Him only from a disstance, and it was but a small num ber of privileged souls who had the happiness of private conversation

Far happier are we, for, in the Euchariet, Jesus waits to speak with each one of us privately, so that we may tell Him the wants of inmost heart, and obtain from Him all graces specially necessary for us.

Accustom yourself to go often to leaus, to see in Him the Father who forgives your sins, the Physician who cures your wounds, the Friend who loves you faithfully. thoughts may impress you lightly now; but when you will have suf fered and learned the struggle of life, you will appreciate the priceless blessing of this great, boundless source of consolation.—The Sentinel of the Blassed Sacrament.

## CORPUS CHRISTI

On Holy Taureday Our Lord instituted the Holy Eucharist. But Holy Thursday in the liturgy of the Church is the day before Good Friday. Notwithstanding the white vestments, the flowers, the bells, and the pealing organ, the Church could not take her eyes off the Cross on which Her Lord was so soon to be offered. So it is not surprising that on the first opportunity after the joy Pentecost, the Church should set aside Corpus Christi as a special

to the burning tropics, wherever professions. there is a priest to repeat the Divine Words, "This is My Body," "Jesus Christ, yesterday and today, and the same forever" is written in letters of gold over the Catholic tabernacle. There resides the same Jesus of the Crib of Bathlehem, the Home of Nazareth and the Mound of Calvary Thera speaks the same voice that caused Levi the publican to fling aside his ill gotten gains to follow Him in obscure poverty as Matthew brazen and unfatthful Samaritan woman, that cast the seven devils of lets her a quivering victim at His where." feet. The tones mingled with loving kindness and gentle reproof that lured sinners to Him in His mortal life still touch the hearts of man from His lowly throne in the

tabernacle. The light of the sanctuary lamp tells us that He dwells as a familiar friend a few doors from us. Wonder follows wonder as we try to exhaust the infinity of condescention that he pours out upon us from bahind the tiny takernacle. The beau-tiful legend of the marriage of King had I lived at the time when Jesus Cophetra and the beggar maid pales was really upon eastb. Oh to have sat at His feet on the frue story of what happens in Holy mountain, or by the sea-side, or Communion, when in some ineffable away in the leneliness of the desert manner the King of Kings raises us

Christ is received and the memory soul is filled with grace and the pledge of Eternal Life is given to

celebrate Corpus Christi is Our Lord We need not envy those who saw Him in the flesh, for we have Him in the Blessed Sacrament. To us He speaks as He did to the two on the road to Emmaus. Of m ny spiritual diseases He cures us, as He cured the lame, the blind and the leper. Thrice happy are those who have learned the great secret of life that this great feast instils, to draw habitually near the Tabernacle and to kneel at the feet of the dear Emmanuel. For the Jesus of today is the Jesus of yesterday without

shadow of change.
We are shocked at the indifference of the world towards Him, but let us remember that for three hundred years our non Catholic brethren have been cut from the intimate friend-ship with Him that comes from the Real Presence. It is not so easy to excuse our own coldness and selfish ness. Corpus Christi comes as a yearly reminder to us to cultivate with Jesus in the Tabernacle an intimate friendship which beginning in time will continue for Eternity. For when earthly bonds have been sundered our Changeless and Familiar Friend will become our Merciful Judge and that intimacy will endure through endless ages.—The Pilot.

## "CONSCIENCE CRISIS"

FRENCHMEN ARE BRINGING RELIGION TO SOLVE ALL PROBLEMNS

(By N. C. W. C. News Service) Paris, May 15.-The Congress of the Catholic Association of French Youth, which lasted three days, was held for the purpose of studying "the crisis of the professional conscience," a question which is of capital importance in view of the reconstruction necessary as a result of the War. This subject was handled in a masterly way in the reports read by young men of every class of society -workmen, farmers, civil employees, students, Catholic journalists, etc.,each of whom pointed out aspects of the evil peculiar to his profession, and all agreeing in their

search for the remedy, which is a purely moral and religious problem Special interest was aroused by the report of a young workman representing the French Confederation of Christian Werkmen, who compared the Catholic syndicates with the revolutionary syndicates showing that the leaders of the latter can furnish no happy solution orpus Carleti as a special in honor of the Holy of the social problem because their moral ideals are incomplete if not

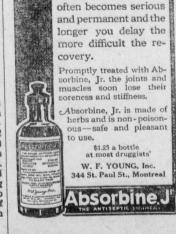
The great closing meeting was presided over by Cardinal Dubois, and an address was made by the Bishop of Soissons. The General President of the association, M. Alexandre Souriac, made a summary

of the reports. "The cause of the crisis," he said, is selfish materialism; the remedy is a return to Christian ideas. To meet the crisis, the young Catholics wish to fight mainly by their example, proud to proclaim the fact loving faith shine in the eyes of the that in all corporations they intend to be workmen of high professional worth and tireless devotion. Their impurity out of Magdalen's heart and ambition is to be the best every

After applauding this vow, the members of the congress went in a body to the Cathedral of Notre Dame, where they completely filled immense naves. They all joined in singing the Credo, and remained for

for lameness

Lameness neglected



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the solemn Benediction. A reception was given at the Institute Catholique in honor of the foreign delegations of Catholic young people. Mgr. Baudrillart, welcoming address, which was answered by Mr. O'Kelly, representative of the Irish parliament in Paris. As a manifestation of sympathy toward Ireland, all those

present rose when he began speak.

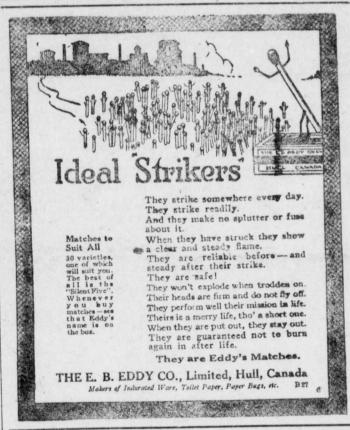
SAINTS ALLURE US

Mothers entice their children to learn to walk by standing a little distance away, and holding in sight young people. Mgr. Baudrillars, distance away, and holding in signs rector of the Institute, delivered the something attractive but the mother stood a long way off at first ; so our holy Mother the Church gives us a saint, sweet as interior and external beauty can make him, shows him to be within our reach, and so sweetly ing and remained standing until the allures us to desire and to imitate his loveliness.-Rev. F. F. Jones, S. J.

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Catholic Record LONDON, CANADA

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### WEEKLY CALENDAR

Sunday, June 5.-St. Boniface Bishop, martyr, was born at Crediton in Devonshire, A. D. 680. After receiving training for his apostolic work in the monastery at Exminater, he received authority from the Pope to preach to the German tribes and passed through Bavario, Thuringia, Friesland, Hesse, and Saxony, spreading the word of God. He was con-secrated Bishop and commissioned to organize the German church. He and fifty-two attendants were by a troop of barbarians after the venerable Bishop had ordered his followers not to offer resistance.

Monday, Jane 6.—St. Norbert, bishop, after a most pious youth, entered the ecclesiastical state and was attached to the court of the Emperor Henry IV. Hero in com-mon with many other clerics, his conduct became a scandal to his sacred calling. One day he was thrown from his horse and severely injured and on recovering his senses resolved to reform his life. He was ordained and began to expose the abuses of his order, in which work he obtained the sanction of the Pope. In 1126 he was appointed Bishop of Magdeburg and there, at the risk of his life, he zealously carried on his work of reform and died, worn out with toi at the age of fifty.

Tuesday, June 7 .- St. Robert of Newminster was a monk at Whitby, England, when the news arrived that thirteen religious had been expelled from the Abbey of St. Mary, in York, for having proposed to restore the strict Benedictine rule. He joined the expelled religious and later when a monastery was built for them at Newminster he became

abbot. He died in 1159. Wednesday, June 8 .- St. Medard, Bishop, was born of a pious and noble family at Salency about the year 457. He was ordained to the priesthood in his thirty third year Church of France to which dignity he was consecrated by St. Remigius, who had baptized King Clovis. He died at Noyon in 545.

abbot, the apostle of the Picts, pared with Roman Catholicism," said born of a notle family at Gartou, Ireland, A. D. 521. "For instance, in this country Picts, who in gratitude gave him the island of Iona. On this island, founded his calebrated monastery. He died June 9, 597.

an English King and in 1070 became of its own membership alone. the bride of Malcolm and reigned as ies and was constantly busy making vestments. She would not rest until ism combined. she saw the laws of God and His battle, she thanked God Who had always gratefully understand. sent this last affliction as a penance

apostle, was chosen for an important mission to the rapidly growing Church of Antioch. When he perceived the greatness of the work to be done among the Greeks he enlisted the aid of St. Paul. From Antioch, the two saints set out to Cyprus and the cities of Asia Minor where their preaching struck men with amazement. Later, Barnabas and John, surnamed Mark former gained his martyr's crown.

THE SACRED HEART AND CHINA

BY REV, J. M. FRASER, CHINA MISSION COLLEGE, ALMONTE

Let "China for the Sacred Heart " be our constant prayer during June. are spent. Think of our two young missionar-ies, Fathers Sammon and Carey, in far.off Kwei-chow. How like to those of St. Paul are their journeys. him they travel through the how the mouey was distributed. faces watch them in the streets, and men wonder who they are. Some may smile at their simplicity—going half way round the world to tell an ancient people that now after four thousand years they must give up their household gods and adore the One and Only True Creator; that May 18th, enclosing your cheque

said, 'we will hear thee again concerning this matter.' But certain work. men adhering to him did believe.'

many will believe.

body. Pray for them as they trudge and to raise as much as they can the streets of Chinese cities; pray as to buy the balance of the material. ideal, and let our children's eyes be the streets of Chinese cities; pray as to buy the balance of the material. ideal, and let our children's eyes be they travel footsore from village to They hope to commence work shortly. They are only awaiting the title and social advantages to the exclusion of the material blinded by the glamor of material village, as they sail down the water-

this Burse will deem it their duty to spread the love of the Sacred Heart nong their converts in China.

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MINISTER SHOWS PROTESTANTS BEHIND IN HOSPITAL WORK

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

Boston, May 80 .- Catholic charities, and especially provision for the sick, are conceded by Rev. J. Edwin Lacount, a Protestant minister, to be superior in number, excellence and spirit to those of the Protestant sects. Dr. Lacount is field secretary of the New England Deaconess and was later chosen Bishop of the Hospital, and has just completed a survey of the different charitable institutions of Massachusetts.

" I am profoundly convinced of the poor record of Protestantism in point Thursday, June 9 .- St. Columba, of good Samaritan ministry as com-

at Gartou, Ireland, A. D. 521. "For instance, in this country in 565 he went to Scotland the Roman Catholic Church has where he founded a number of re- 55,000 hospital beds, and all Protestligious hospitals and converted the antism combined has only 26,000that is, the Roman Catholic Church has enough beds to care for its own people and an excess of 12,000 bads to care for non-Catholics, while Pro-Friday, June 10.—St. Margaret of testantism lacks 40,000 beds, or 40% Sootland, was the granddaughter of to care for the normal requirements

"There are five and one-half beds Queen of Scotland until 1093. She under Roman Catholic management built many churches and monaster to two and three-fifths bads under the management of all Protestant-

" As people are most grateful for Church observed throughout her kindly help when serious illness realm. When, on her deathbed, she comes, it is plain that Protestantism received the news that her busband has been and is lamentably weak in and eldost son had been killed in a service of goodwill that people

This type of service makes friends or her sins.

Saturday, June 11.—St. Barnabas, Church has been developing such service purposefully, rapidly and with conspicuous success for many years until as a church it far surpasses us in this branch of Christian service.'

### THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY

OF CANADA

A DONATION OF \$1,800.00

erally appreciated the genuius value of such an appeal. We have had many favorable replies. Doubtless our friends will be glad to learn the story of how Extension moneys

With a donation of \$500.00 for s

CHAPELS DONATED

Edmonton, Alta., May 21, 1921. Very Rev. Thos. O'Donnell, President of Catholic Church Extension Society, Toronto.

Very Rev. and Dear Father : their household gods and adore the One and Only True Creator; that their temples and priests and pagodas are only superstitions; that their ancestor worship is devilies; that donation to the little town of Hardisty where there are twelve Catholics, and the child as not to admit, being a control of the interests of her son, Bishop Scollard, on May 28 rd. The people are raising is no mother so blind to the interests of her son, Bishop Scollard, on May 28 rd. The deceased lady was born pear Tralee, Ireland, in 1840 and been made as a beginning of the

Of the previous amounts which (Acts of the Apostles, xxvii, 32, 84.)

As in pagan Greece and Rome in the time of St. Paul, so in pagan

Rosary to a small settlement known

And while admitst the time of St. Paul, so in pagan Rosary to a small settlement known And while admitting that, among China today. Some may mock, but as Northern Valley, where there are the tangled maze of life's complexity, twenty-two families scattered over a | there is only one ideal for our girls-Ask the Sacred Heart to give our large district. They have agreed to the ideal of womanhood raised for us bedy not been asked for us bedy not been asked to be ideal of womanhood raised for us bedy not been asked to be ideal of womanhood raised for us bedy not been asked to be ideal of womanhood raised for us bedy not been asked to be ideal of womanhood raised for us bedy not been asked to be ideal of womanhood raised for us bedy not be ideal of womanhood raised for us bedy not be ideal of womanhood raised for us begy not begy not be ideal of womanhood raised for us begy not begy no village, as they sail down the water- They are only awaiting the titledeed of the land from the Dominion sion of the vital and the dominating

Anthony, the other half to Holden or Alliance. I have still seven or eight other small places, clamouring

From my heart, I express my sincere gratitude to The Catholic Church Extension Society and the generous donors who, through their charity, make it possible for the blessings of Holy Mass and the comforts of religion to be brought IMMACULATE CONCEPTION BUREN within reach of the scattered portion Previously acknowledged... \$2.427 48 of my beloved flock. May God who COMPORTER OF THE APPLICATED BURSS is never outdone in generosity shower his choicest blessings upon your society and its kind benefactors. ST. JOSEFH, PATRON OF CHIEA, BURSE With sentiments of esteem and best wishes, I am yours faithfully in

HENRY J. O'LEARY Archbishop of Edmonton. We can easily appreciate the value of such gifts as these. One of the most consoling results from these chapel centres is the redemption of many careless and fallen away Cath-olics. What a great blessing! Could our readers send us more of these chapes? \$500.00 or more is the sum

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

EXTENSION, CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE,

#### "CATHOLIC SCHOOLS" -AND SNOBBERY

I came across a very eloqueut trib. ute so Catholic schools in a recent Catholic paper, says a writer in the Southern Cross. A well-known English author and journalist, speaking of the influence of Catholic element ary schools, says :

From morning till evening the children are surrounded by the plain and beautiful symbolism of protecting and merciful powers. The crucifix hangs upon the walls. The Virgin, with flowers round her feet, watches them like a mother, more beautiful and considerate than their Three times a day their prayers go up, and three times a day they are instructed in the definite teachings of the Church, so reasonable and satisfying that I think everyone would wish to be true. When you see the children beat their breasts at the words, 'Through my fault, through my fault, through my most grievous fault'; when you hear them repeat the 'Hail Mary,' and remember that the first part of it was made by the Angel Gabriel, and the second by the Church so long ago; when you hear them instructed that the oppression of the poor is one of the four sins that cry to Heaven for vengeance,—it is net difficult to has maintained its hold upon human-

He alludes in another place to the "peculiar peace, the confident seren-ity and the almost womanly consideration for the wants and the weak-nesses of mackind," which are the A lover of music, the And yet there are to be found Catho-lic parents who so little appreciate no specialist—her interest was Catholic schools that they elect to bighest offices in her Community.

Send their children to schools where, during the most valuable improvement. during the most valuable impression-Catholic Church has provided in her infinite wisdom and understanding in the Chapel of Mount St. Joseph. We have frequently appealed to the friends of Extension to send us gifts in the form of memorial chapels. Catholics have very generally appreciated the genuine in the root of most of them—a O'Brien, Rev. P. J. McGuire, Rev.

> gain before religion. The sending of a Catholic child to a non Catholic school may seem a small thing. It may mean a gain of social or educational pressige, but it is appreciation of a life spent in the sanctuary. After the in a few well chosen words expressed his appreciation of a life spent in the means an irreparable loss to the service of God, and reminded the child which may leave a mark on its Sisters and relatives present that the vital essence and atmosphere of religion into the everyday lives of bers of her Community in heaven, the children which is of such tremen. May her gentle soul find eternal dous importance, and which nothing rest.

in after life can ever replace. It is foolish to pretend that in the grave in St. Peters' Cemetery. stress and strain and with the multifarious duties of modern life the Catholic, the stupendous advantages to be gained for a girl-child, from a religious point of view, by a convent other famine and fever stricken

PILGRIMAGE TO STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE

Mr. J. J. Callaghan announces his ninth tour to Ste. Anne de Beaupre, Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec, Murray Bay, Tadousac and Saguenay. Steamer "Toronto" leaves Toronto on Monday, July 4tb, commencing an eight day all water tour that provides the only comfortable way to travel. At Montreel the party takes the Steamer "Montreal" and at Quebec the Steamer "Saguenay, best boats of the Canada Steam ship fleet, guaranteeing every safety and comfort, as all outside staterooms era provided to the patrons of this pilgrimage. In addition to the boat trip there is included a visit to Montmorency Falls, dinner at the "Chateau Frontenac," Quebec, Canada's finest hotel, a sight seeing trip, visiting all the churches, and the points of interest in the city of Quebec, including the upper and lower town, the old fortress and a tour of the entire city, showing its ancient buildings, the Plains of Abraham, the spots where Generals Wolfe and Montealm met their fater At Montreal carriages are provided to take the party to the many points of interest in the city including the Church of Notre Dame, the largest church in America, St. James Cathedral, an exact duplicate of Peter's in Rome, a trip the Summit of Mt. Royal and Brother Aundres's Shrine. Callaghan's tours are growing favor, all who have made the trip him have become genuine Boosters " his motto has always been "not how chesp but how good.

Come to Ste. Appe's of the count. less miracle cures. Its Basilica s splendid church, its small chapels no less beautiful. Ste. Anne de Beaupre is each year the mecca-for increasing numbers of Catholic Pilgrims. Read our ad. on page 8 of this issue. For further informa tion and Booklet address J. J. Callaghan, 613 Wellington St. London, Ont.

### OBITUARY

MOTHER M. ANNUNCIATION MAHONY

Laden with the sheaves of than fifty golden years' gleaning-adorned with the virtues acquired during more long and faithful service in the "Workshop of St. Joseph" the gentle kind soul of Mother M. Annunciation peacefully took its flight heavenward on the Feast of the Blessed Trinity, May 22nd, 1921.

Lo! the gates of pearl have opened She has crossed death's portals wide, On His Sacred Heart she resteth,

Happy virgin, happy bride. The dear departed was one of the little band of twenty Sisters who, understand why the ancient Church in 1890, founded the diocesan Com munity of St. Joseph in Peter-borough, and who, until four years

ago, when illness incapacitated her fer active service, was one of the most devoted and progressive memnesses of mankind," which are the A lover of music, the instruction distinguishing effects of the Catholic and formation of teachers in that religion, and especially as typified in art was her special care. Ever the teaching of our Catholic schools. ready to learn, she was also anxious

able years of their lives, they are sileneted from the ennobling spirital all influences of the schools the General of the Congregation. also for many years Assistant The funeral ceremonies were held

miserable setting up of a pitiful J. Garvey and Rev. C. C. Cantillor, ideal of social position or worldly Right Rev. Monsignor McCall, Rev. J. McAuley and Rev. P. Costello were child which may leave a mark on its Sisters and relatives present that whole life. It is the introduction of good Mother Annunciation had but acquitted earth to join other Mem-

Rev. C J. Phelan officiated at the

MRS. CATHERINE SCOLLARD

emigrated to Canada with so many education. It is to obvious that it fellow countrymen in the eventful needs no argument. rest of the family in the Township of Ennismore, near Peterboro. There she married John Scollard in 1862, and a family of seven children were born to them of whom six are living, viz., Bishop Scollard of North Bay, William, of Ennismore; Patrick J. of Peterboro; Mrs. Dr. Moloney of who once travelled city and village and plain, Who calmed the seas and walked the waters—may be with them now and always.

Then, as a fitting and practical tribute to the Sacred Heart in the month dedicated to His honor send.

Government.

Government.

The \$200.00 for a chapel in honor of \$200.00 tribute to the Sacred Heart in the month dedicated to His honor send an offering towards the completion of the Sacred Heart League Burse for the education of missionaries for China. Surely the future mission aries who owe their ordination to

many from the neighboring parishes. Solemn Requiem Mass was celc-brated by His Lordship, Bishop Scollard, assisted by Rav. C. J. Phelan, and Revs. J. J. O Brien and M. J. McGuire as deacons of honor; the descon of the Mass was Rev. P.

J. Galvin. Downeyville, and the

sub-deacon, Rev. P. Costello, Peter-

Lordship Bishop O'Brien Father Whibbs, Campbellford; Father Meagher, Lakefield, and the parish priest of Ennismore, Father McAuley,

were also present. Moneigner McCell, formerly parish priest of Ennismore, preached a sermon, in which he pointed out that the saintly lady whose remains lay before them had during her long life of eighty one years lived for God and died in God. The pall bearers were Messre. Pat. McCool, North Bay; P. J. Moloney, medical health officer, Ottawa; Wm. J. Scollard, P. J. Scollard, P. J. Scollard, Jr., David Scollard, John Scollard and James O'Connor, Ottawa. May the soul of this model Christian woman rest in

DIED

HANLEY.-In London, Ont., May 29, 1921, Mary Agnes Hanley. May ber soul rest in peace.

COLLINS .- At Fergus, Ont .. Saturday, May 13, 1921, Francis William Collins, aged swenty-one years. May bis soul rest in psace.

CASSIDY. - We ask our good readers to pray for the soul of Gertrude B. Connell, beloved wife of Joseph A. Cassidy, who died at Chatham, N. B., May 24th, 1921, aged forty three

Commune with yourself once in a while; the results will be surprising

### TEACHERS WANTED

VANTED for S. S. S. No. 10. Adjala, a teach olding a second class professional certificat Duties to commence Sept. 1st. Apply, state experience and salary expected to Thos. Ronan, Sec., R. R. No, 1, Colgan, Ont. 2228

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PUBLIC school teacher for S. S. No. 17. Tiny Simcoe County, holding second class certificate knowledge of French preferred. State qualifi-cation. Salary \$900. Duties to begin Sept. Is Address W. J. Robb, Sec., Penetanguishen

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C. W. L. TEACHERS' EXCHANGE CATHOLIC teachers desiring schools in Northern Alberta should apply to the Catholic Women's League Teachers' Exchange of Edmonton. Applications to be sent to The Secretary, Mrs. Leo Trimble, 25 Arlington Apartments, Edmonton, Alberta. 2217-tf.

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