The Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 20, 1919

"LOYAL REBELLION '

BY THE OBSERVER Some thirty years ago an Orange M. P. protested in the British House of Commons against the vigorous measures taken to put down Orange riots in Belfast. "It is a shame," saidhe, "that such treatment should be meted out to men for rioting through loyalty.

"Loyal rebellion" is a favourite term with Orangemen and other bigots when government do not see things through their "yellow spec-It is a curious phrase, this "loyal rebellion." One feels that a man who speaks of "loyal rebellion" may be expected to speak of many curious and unfamiliar things: Sober drunkenness, perchance; or sad gaiety; or wet dryness; or black whiteness; or ignorant wisdom.

Any of these is as sensible a phrase as "loyal rebellion." Is it not curious how even the familiar meanings of the phrases and words in daily use, are lost in the heat of racial and religious animosity; and men can use such contradictions in terms as 'loval rebellion."

But the phrase is very illustrative of the effect of Orangeism on the human mind. Orangeism is the negation of reason, because Orangeism is, essentially, hatred organized and systematized; and hatred prevents the ordinary processes of reason. Therefore it is that the Orange Society has always been profuse of such phrases as "loyal rebellion." The word "loyal" with them means faithfulness to anti-Catholic bigotry; not faithfulness to the British Crown, but merely faithfulness to a Protestant Crown, as Protestant while Protestant, and while Protestant in the narrowest and most bigoted sense; which is the Orange sense of the word.

Not faithfulness to British law : for they keep British law no better than anyone else; merely violent support of such laws as create a discrimination against Catholics or reverse the ordinary relative positions of majority and minority; putting the minority over the majority on religious grounds, and giving to the minority the bulk of the offices of power and of profit.

Orange loyalty is given to this, and not to the British Crown, Constitution, Parliament and Laws, as such-"Loyalty," in the sense in which the the sors of charity by which one term is understood in the Orange Society, is not the same term defined in dictionaries and interpreted by British courts. Loyalty, in its true beings.

"That love and regard should take ness to the King, Constitution, Parliament and Laws of the country of justice. The application of naked which one is a citizen. The man who rebels is a rebel. In extreme age, and the immutable rules of cases, his rebellion may be justified; but he is none the less a rebel. Justification of his rebellion does large field.

That kindliness is the ideal which the local which it is rebellion. proves him disloyal. In an extreme case, a man may say: "I will no longer be loyal; I will rebel." But live, we find in these radical factions he cannot rebel and still claim to be a bitterness which makes their

It is rather wonderful to note how great is the effect on the majority of human minds by the continual, unceasing reiteration of an arbitrary statement; of a statement that is entirely gratuitous and wholly unsupported by facts.

Much has been done for the eration of the word "loyal." In this, as in other human affairs, the man, and insist that they go out and power of suggestion is so great as to be beyond computation. The word every Orange body, and of all Orange movements. And the ceaseless repetiunderstood by advertising agencies.

Orange Society is an advertiser—of chasable market value. Orange Society is an advertiser—of

This new labor with a soul should
loyalty. As in the case of many have the kindliness and a square

substitute for her on the throne the British Hansard for 1835 and 1836

of Ireland was suppressed. The House presented an address to the King-William IV.-praying him to forbid army officers and public officials to belong to the Society. The reports of the Special Committees appointed to investigate the plot are still to be read. The Orange Society was then at the height of its power. Its peculiar sims came then to the point where the Society had well founded hopes of having its Supreme head on the throne. Orange lodges in Canada were

involved in the plot. But the whole affair has been buried in oblivion; and how? Just by the continual reiteration of the word "loyal." Just that, and nothing else. Vociferous assertion of a non-existent virtue has buried the Cumberland plot, as it has buried many another plot since then; less alarming but no less disloyal.

A dozen Royal Commissions, in the last sixty years, have given us official information regarding the nature of Orange "loyalty." They have all been shouted down; and the continual striking of British ear drums with the word "loval"

JUSTICE AND LOVE

IN RELATION TO LABOR AND

CAPITAL A newspaper representative who recently interviewed Archbishop Glennon, of St. Louis, writes: Justice mixed with kindness is the ideal Justice alone is too harsh, he believes but when combined with a kindly spirit of sincere regard for the rights of all human beings the result would

be real fair play to humanity.
"The working classes need justice -but they need a little more than the rigid, inflexible justice," the Archbishop said. "The world progresses. So the industry of the world nust progress, and the spirit of progress in this day is along the lines combining a kindly spirit with justice By that I mean a justice comdonates something to another, but I mean that sort of charity which means love and regard for the rights

"The Cardinal Secretary of State reserves to himself to answer the telegram after having received from

on the spirit of kindliness; it should be merged with the harsh laws of places an unfair restriction on their

is lacking in the radical elements of both employer and worker. Instead of the kindly spirit of live and let doctrines inequitable and unfair.

RADICAL HATRED DEPLORED

These radical elements may call each other brother or citizen or comrade, and they have their meetings to discuss what they consider their problems. But bitterness is shown on their faces and in their talk. In this bitterness they forget the kindliness which makes life really worth living. One radical element Orange Society by its continual reit- advise its group that they are being forcefully take what they believe is coming to them.

Heretofore, capital has gone into loyal," stands over the door of every the market and bought steel, raw Orange lodge; it is written into the meterials and labor at its market title, embodied in the description, of value. Labor was purchased for

what it could be bought for. 'Now there is a higher spirit. The movements. And the ceaseless repeti-tion of the word has produced the labor as a part of an existing human intended effect; a phenomenon well being with a soul; and that there are families and children to be fed fro the returns paid for labor of the head The average human mind is at all of the family. Labor is a vital part times open to suggestion. Adver-tisers understand this; and the It should be given more than its pur-

other much advertised articles, the deal, which leads to contentment. goods are spurious; but, as in other The worker should receive a sufficases also, advertising has established a reputation which is wholly undeserved.

clent dividend from his labor to assure thim that his family will be sufficient ly fed, that his children will be properly educated and clothed, and erous heart suffered—was due to

vast and deep plot to prevent the accession of Queen Victoria, and to accession of Queen Victoria, and to The prelate then took up the indus-

substitute for her on the throne the Duke of Cumberland, then head of declared that the square deal spirit the Society. Anyone who will go into a good library and look up the and labor—and gave his views on some of the ideals which the workwill see the whole story spread out ing half way the new era which before his eyes. The Grand Lodge promises to bring him betterments. I mean that the worker should not lay out a certain basis of work which should be performed—and no more— and instruct their fellow man not to perform more than the task fixed by them as a day's work. The theory on which this principle is based is that by shirking work in performing only a certain task the work not per-formed will result in more work for other toilers to do, and make a larger number of jobs for fellow workmen. That theory is erroneous, in that it

bolds back industry.

"A division of the profits along rational lines is the best method of giving the workers a fair share of the earnings produced by their labor," he said: "This may be done either in cash at certain periods or in stock by industry."-The Monitor.

POPE'S PEACE EFFORTS

REVELATIONS OF ERZBERGER COMPEL MINISTRY TO ISSUE STATEMENT OF DIPLOMATIC DEALINGS WITH PONTIFF

has been so far effective that it is ish Government in a Parliamentary still the fashion to regard the paper has make its position clear regarding the Erzberger disclosures. London, Aug. 16, 1919.-The Brit-The statement issued by the Foreign

On August 21, 1917, his Majesty's Minister to the Vatican was instructed to inform the Cardinal Secretary of State that his Majesty' Government could not say what reply, if any, would be made to the Pope's pease proposals, as the Govern-ment had not had time to consult their Allies; and in any case it ap peared to be hopeless to try to bring the belligerents into agreement until spirit in the relations between employers and labor, in the opinion of Archbishop Glennon of St. Louis. they were prosecuting the war. they were prosecuting the war. Cardinal Gasparri in his answer narrowed the issue by stating that the German Government had declared their intention to restore independence to Belgium, pointing to the Reichstag resolution in favor of peace without annexations.

Count de Salis observed that his Government had no authoritative text of this document and that it was not satisfactory, as the decision did not rest with the Reichstag. On August 24 the Cardinal asked that the following reply should be sent to the message from the British Govern-

ment:
"The Cardinal Secretary of State the German Government an official declaration relative to Belgium, for

which he has asked. "The Cardinal asked Count de Salis for his opinion on this reply, and the justice toward the working classes tion regarding Belgium seemed desir sonal opinion, stated that a declara able, as the point was important, especially for Great Britain, but that the Cardinal would remember that it was only one of many issues between

the Belligerents. On receiving Count de Salis's report of this conversation, the British Government thought that it was unlesirable to be drawn into a detailed discussion of this question, and that, if the Central Powers wished to negotiate, they should state their terms in full. Count de Salis was therefore instructed not to intervene in any way in the negotiations between the Vatican and Germany, and that if he were again asked for his opinion he should decline to give it. The matter than dropped, as the German Government made no declaration

AUSTRIAN VIEW The information of Vienna devotes long leading article to Pope Benedict XV., whom it styles the Peace Pope, and it calls for public attention to his efforts for peace. In the course of the article this paper says: By means of the revelations, which arose out of an order of the day in the German National Assembly, and on account of which the names of Erzberger, Czernine, Michaelis, Heffelrich, and others are dragged through every single news-paper in Europe, it is established paper in Europe, it is established positively and indelibly for all time, positively and indelibly for all time, that Pope Benedict XV., the Peace Pope (and none know better than we how nobly that title adorns him!) thraw the entire weight of his high thraw th ity into the balance, in order to bring about an end of the horror of the

The Orange Society organized a asst and deep plot to prevent the coession of Queen Victoria, and to ubstitute for her on the throne the orange for the public of Cumberland, then head of declared that the square deal spirit.

The prelate then took up the industrial problem from the other side and the vain-glorious pride of the German military party and its following, which continued to delude trial problem from the other side and the vain-glorious pride of the German military party and its following, which continued to delude trial problem from the other side and declared that the square deal spirit partitive approvation of Relgium.

partitive annexation of Belgium.
"Belgium, and nothing but Belgium, was the only starting point for any peace discussion that England would consider, and Germany would never give any specific declaration regarding the unequivocal restora-"I do not believe labor should tion of Belgium. Pope Benedict and shirk work," he continued. "By that I mean that the worker should not cio, Msgr. Pacelli, would, had they received any definite categorical declaration, have made proposals to England without delay, and there is not the least doubt that their nego-tiations would have resulted in a termination of the war satisfactory

BRAVE CHAMPION OF PEOPLE'S RIGHTS

EXPERIENCE OF A BISHOP WHO DARED TO TELL THE TRUTH

ing us of late to be "constructive" in our efforts at social reform. They which the worker will draw dividends as other stockholders. If the worker is a shareholder, he feels that he is a part of the management and us to resent unjust attacks upon our is interested in the output of the most precious liberties. They want us simply to swim with the current of popular opinion, and meekly to approve of every measure that those in power see fit to propose. Now, sometimes the way for constructive work must be prepared by a little some of the evils which bar and will hewing away and demolition. Debris must be carted away before the reform. When those who speak the foundations of the new building can be laid. And so it is in social reform. We must root cut evils before we can erect the temple of social

We must do a little such preliminwe must do a little such prelimin-ary work today by pointing out a crying evil which exists in a neigh-boring country and which is there effectively hampering and clogging the path to the upbuilding of solid social reform. Fortunately the ter-rible appeadage not yet exist to the rible abuse does not yet exist to the same extent in our country. But are we not allowed to learn from sad conditions in other lands, in order to be better prepared to stave off such calamities from our own people? "It is right to learn even from the

enemy.

Bishop Pinol y Batres, Titular
Bishop of Faseli, had been directed
by the Holy See to preach a series of
sermons in the Archdiocese of Gua-Large audiences were present at the conferences. These were some of the subjects, which, it should be noted, are not only of religious but also of social interest: The prevailing sins of modern

society;
2. The corrupt adminstration of justice

The growth of concubinage; 4. The general looseness of morals students in colleges and public schools;

Unjust centralization of power in the hands of a few persons; 6. The unquestioning submission demanded of subjects in matters

which are illicit: The misuse of public moneys; The harsh treatment of native

laborers: 9. Official sanction of "graft" on the part of public office 10. Failure of officials count of funds intrusted to them

for the common welfare.

Topics of this kind are discussed every day in our leading papers, and the editor is regarded as an "apostle of righteousness" for doing so. But in Guatemala the press is terrorized. No paper dares to speak the truth.

In touching upon these matters the Bishop spoke only what was of common knowledge, and made no per sonal attack upon any one. He said what many wished to say and should have said, but left unsaid for fear of the consequences. The Bishop did not even speak of these questions from the political, but only from the moral viewpoint. The lectures were given from the 1st to the 14th of May of the present year.

During the night of the 16th of

May at half past three in the morning, a band of ruffians broke into the Bishop's home, came up to his bedand, without any room. He was taken away like a criminal to Escuintia, and held "incommunicado" by the police. On the 17th he was taken to the capital. On the evening of the 18th he underwent a preliminary hearing on the subject of the sermons he had delivered. He was accused of having uttered "subversive words," of having excited the against the constituted authority, of having made direct, particular and personal allusions against them, and of having directed a con-

Catholic press accused the prelate of being a disturber of the public peace and of public order. On the very America with all its material pro-

measures would be taken against the land.

"Then, if you wish that your men

The Catholic people protested against the unjust treatment of their assured the government that "there was no abuse of freedom of speech, and that he (the Bishop) said nothing which might be interpreted as a counsel or a hint to do anything against the laws or the authority of the republic." -These persons, moreover, affirmed that "if the contrary had been stated to the government, this is a calumny against the Bishop."

They also asked that "in contrary own in the contrary of the They also asked that "in considera-tion of the dignity of our religion and in accordance with strict justice the government should restore the Bishop to liberty."

The result of this loyal declaration in favor of the innocent prisoner was that the president ordered Don Caesar de Garro a Spaniard and proprietor of the printing shop where the document was printed, as well the document was printed, as well as all who had helped to spread it, to be imprisoned. Many persons, among them several ladies of high station, were sent to prison for having expressed a wish to speak with

Tyranny, unjust laws, a corrupt press, graft, bureaucracy—all of which are flourishing in the country where this outrage occurred—are some of the evils which bar and will truth are put in prison and are persecuted, then, indeed, justice must hide her head. Is it not the part of wisdom to prayent the spread of such evils in our land?—C. B. of the

ATTACK ON IRISH CLERGY

C. P. A. Service

London, Sept. 4.—The bigots have been making a new attack on the Irish clergy. A few days ago a letter appeared in the press from Sir William Ridgway, stating that those who thought Ireland was persecuted ought to know that no Catholic priest in Ireland paid income tax, and that "this wealthy class entirely free from the burden, because they declared they had no fixed while Anglican clergymen stipends, nad to make a return, including

their Easter offerings.

This epistle was not left long unanswered. A non Catholic Irish so-licitor writes to say that he knows the Catholic clergy in Ireland pay their equitable and proportionate contribution of income tax the same as any one else. A further contra-diction comes from a priest, who says he has been paying income tax for years; and he adds "without any allowance for wite or children!"

Sir W. Ridgway must feel very small after his categorical state 'No Irish Roman Catholic ecclesiastic ever pays a penny of in-

THE NECESSITY OF EDUCATION

LATE ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S

STRIKING STATEMENT "How shall that building be filled in the future?" asked a non-Cath-olic, looking at the Cathedral in St.

Paul. A companion, also a non-Catholic, found the answer. "See that splendid Catholic school near the Cathedral," he said, "it is from that, that pews in the Cathedral will be filled in the future." Archbishop Ireland, who related this little story, in a timely address, told of the sources that maintained the parish school.

Whence is it that we have been able to build our superb schools and reply. They are the fruits of Catholic self-denial.

There is the self-denial of parents, who, from their scanty earnings, are willing to set aside the money needed to build school houses and defray therein the expenses of the education of their children. There is the self-denial of priests

Brothers and Sisters who work without thought of worldly remuneration, giving themselves in utter obligation to the cause of Christian education, because that cause is the cause of For aid to the priests, to

Brothers, to Sisters in their magnifi-cent work of Christian education, I call on every Catholic to make their work his own work, to value that work as the highest charity. 'In the Catholic parish school

there is a remedy for the evil that is supping the nation's strength."
Archbishop Ireland referred to it in this exhortation, which every Catholic parent should read: Let us speak the patent fact.

lives of its citizens, because God and Christ are being crushed out from the school rooms into which are thrust the childhood and youth of

and women of the future Catholics, put your children into Catholic schools; help to maintain Bishop. A document, signed by more than six hundred persons, who had either been present at the sermons or received accounts of them from reliable witnesses, sacrifice, to bring to all its little ones. sacrifice, to bring to all its little ones a Catholic education. Catholic parents, send your little ones to Catholic schools. Catholics all, take

deepest interest in the work of Catholic education, whether or not your children are its immediate benefic "It is the Church that makes the

appeal, for her own sake, for her own life, for her own welfare. Let us care for the Catholic children of today; the morrow of the Church will be provided for in America. Let us neglect Catholic education; the future of the Church in America is to be despaired of."

CARDINAL MERCIER'S VISIT

Cardinal Mercier is coming to America. He desires to meet the people of the Nation who responded so generously to Belgium's appeals for help during the black days of her suffering at the hands of a brutal, invading soldiery.

At every great crisis in human history there will be discovered some one man who stands conspicuously, high and heroic, above his fellows; a man whose spiritual courage takes no account of personal danger; a man who speaks truth, who stands for right, humanity and justice, regardless of consequences.

When the tremendous German

hordes swept through devoted Bel-gium, Cardinal Mercier, of Malines, met them as only such souls can meet cataclysmis horrors. He was not affrighted by threats, was not deterred from speaking condemnation of the atrocities perpetrated upon his helpless fellow countrymen and women. He cursed the barbarities of the invaders to their faces, and they did not do him to death, as they did so many lesser souls.

This quiet recluse, this patient scholar, who had developed soul and spirit by hard and unramitting service for the humble poeple of his land defied all the power of William and his hosts. Dauntless, he stood through all the terrible season of country's affliction : without fear, he spoke and wrote from his heart. To his people he said: out tear, he beart. To his people he said:
his heart. To his people he said:
"Today it is no longer war; it is
cold calculation, premeditated destruction, the victory of might over right, the debasement of human nature, a defiance of humanity." He bade them to stand true and faithful to the principles of "justice, peace, honor and liberty.'

America will extend a warm and enerous welcome to this truly heroic man.—The Enquirer, Cincin

APOLOGETICS FROM THE HEATHEN

delivered the celestial decoration hoping to regain strength to make a known as "The Golden Awn" to Mgr. visit to Ireland; but the end came Rsynaud, Vicar Apostolic of E. Che-Kiang, at Ning-Po. Not many years ago M. Soun was an uncompromising and best esteemed ecclesiatical figand active enemy to Catholicism. Converted since, declares, not to the Catholic Faith, it declares, not to the Catholic Faith, it and sent a private chamber-is true, but to a deep appreciation of Catholicism, he took occasion from the evening before he died. the Ning Po ceremony to make the following generous avowal in the presence of the assembled mandar-ins: "Turning from an erroneous past, I am anxious, gentlemen, to relieve my conscience by telling you, who are not Catholics, that I was mistaken (and who knows if there be not amongst you some who are still Not only can one be a Catholic and at the same time a true Chinaman, but in China, as throughout the world, Catholicism is the foundation of the purest patriotism and an un failing source of the self-sacrifice which it demands. The war has come as a further confirmation of my personal experience. Those great men, those generals whose names are on the lips of all, those undoubted saviours of humanity, but first and foremost of their own country, are all men of religion, nearly all of them Catholies of ferrent practice. ago the latter called on his Emin-Foch—the famous and admirable, the warrior whose name will pass into minster Cathedral. legend, Foch is a Catholic—yes! He days ago "the Card prays, goes to church, has a brother privileged to have a long conversa a priest. I do not recall the names tion with that great soldier, that of all the other French generals, but deeply convinced Christian and Cath I know, from close attention to the subject, that the greatest among in the later days of the War led the subject, that the greatest among them are like Foch. The clue to Allied Armies so surely to complete what may seem to you an enigma is this: Without religious faith (and I have no hesitation in placing the Catholic in the first rank) you cannot have—or can only with difficulty him. His answer was: It was not day that he was put in prison, the Associated Press published in the New York Herald and in other papers,

America with all its material protection attain—true, disinterested love to the point of sacrifice, nor patience under trials."—The Universe, London, Eng.

America with all its material protection attain—true, disinterested love to the point of sacrifice, nor patience under trials."—The Universe, London, Eng.

CATHOLIC NOTES

According to reports from diocesan chancellors, as given in Kenedy's Official Catholic Directory, 23,625 non Catholics were received into the Church last year.

On Sunday, Aug. 31et., Cardinal O'Connnell celebrated Mass on the Italian battleship Conte di Cavour. The ship's band and chorus of Italian sailors provided music. The Mass was said on the forward deck and thousands of Italians watched the ceremonies from the piers.

Rome, Aug. 10, 1919.-The Holy Father has inaugurated a new fund for the relief of the War orphans of Romagna, Ravenna, and other parts. The fund has been opened with a generous contribution from the Pope himself, who has donated the sum of

Our largest centres of Catholic population are: New York, 1,325,000; Chicago, 1,150,000; Boston, 900,000; Philadelphia, 710,000; Brooklyn, 800, 000; Hartford, 523,795; Newark, 542, 000; Pittsburg, 560,000; St. Louis, 425,000; San Francisco, 350,000; Detroit, 386,500; Springfield, 325,450; Cleveland, 486,000; New Orleans, 426,338.

The announcement of a new Am bassador to the Holy See by the Portuguese Government has been made. The new Ambassador is Senor Martins, an eminent jurist and until his appointment professor in the University of Lisbon, His Excellency is proceeding to Rome, and will present his credentials to the Supreme Pontiff early this month.

Mrs. Michael Cudahy, who two years ago, at the request of His Grace, the Most Rev. George W. Mundelein, D. D., was raised to the dignity of a Papal Countess by Our Holy Father, because of her many benefactions to Catholic education and charity, died on Sunday morning, Aug. 31, at her residence, 1501 N State Street, Chicago.

Rev. James Hanlon, S. P. M., who has been named Provincial of the American Province of the Society of the Fathers of Mercy, Brooklyn, N. Y., is well known to Canadians who will be pleased to hear of his appointment. Father Hanlon was bo in Guelph, Ontario, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hanlon, Edinburg Road. The Fathers of Mercy intend opening a Novitiate in New York for the reception of English speaking subjects.

At Kelly Field, Texas, the Knights of Columbus have for months been operating what is probably the only camp law school to give diplomas. Two hundred and fifty men have been graduated from this school, seventy-five of them officers. Pro-fessor G. M. Hayes of New York supervises the educational work of the Knights in the eastern camps. Beginning with one or two courses, such as typewriting and business English, Knights have extended their camp curricula so that now they in clude several wage earning trades, the most popular of which is auto mechanics.

Rome, Sept. 4.-Msgr. Michael O'Riordan, rector of the Irish College here, died last Wednesday. He had been dangerously ill in the We are indebted to La Croix for the Faith from a Chinaman of some position—M. Soun. This gentleman, as delegate of the Chinese Republic, rather suddenly. Megr. O'Riordan was one of the most distinguished ures in Rome. Pope Benedict had a as he himself special personal affection for him, private

> London, Sept. 4.-Another distinguished convert has just been re-ceived into the Church in the person of Rev. Frederick Pearkes. has been for thirty-two years well known in Anglican circles, and was at one time a member of a circle of High Anglicans, who have already given many prominent priests to th Church. Mr. Pearkes was received at Farm Street by Father O'Donohue; and, despite the fact that he is no longer a young man, he will probably study for the priesthood. already the example of such person-al friends as Msgr. Barnes, Msgr. Hinde and Cocks of Brighton, who led the way into the Church some years ago.

Cardinal Bourne has just made public part of his conversation with Marshal Foch, when a few days into minster Cathedral. "Only a few He days ago" the Cardinal said, "I was

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND

BY CHRISTINE FABER

CHAPTER XXXIV-CONTINUED

"Are you quite sure that you can place that note in Miss Burchill's hand today?"

"Quite; and to convince you, I

shall depart immediately, without even waiting to speak to Mrs. Hog an's little ones," both of whom, from a little distance, were bashfully look-ing at the beautiful lady.

and Helen took her leave, but she did not repair to The Castle. She hurried instead to her own home, and having found that some rare good fortune had sent Miss Balk out, she dispatched the servant and want to the abroad on an errand and went to the kitchen. Drawing forth the sealed packet, she held it above the steam of the boiling kettle until the seals dropped apart and the open letter lay in her hand. Then she hastened to m, locked herself in, and read in bold, manly, but evidently hurried

for I am not aware that you know much, or in fact anything, about me, and yet it seems impossible to doubt you have at least heard of Chester Horton, your mother's only brother. Perhaps she has told you of her wild affection for me when I, in a reckless and impetuous youth would burst from restraints that were only for my good. In my headstrong folly I ran away from her at last from England, where she lived then, and I came here to America. That was before you were born. Meeting with rebuffs more severe than I had anticipated I came at last to sow steadier cats. I ob-tained a good position with a banking firm in Boston, and I rose in the world. Strange chance made me acquainted with the sister of Caleb Robinson, the wealthy proprietor of the factory here. He was a loutish Yankee boy at that time, and while I loved his pretty sister, who was utterly unlike her brother. I could not bear him. He saw my dislike and resented it. We quarreled, and finally we got to keeping out of each

other's way.
"I continued to get on in the world, being advanced to the posi-tion of confidential clerk of the firm, and my home for (my wife loved me) was happy. I wrote to England to my sister, your mother, but it was come to this country,—exactly where,

they could not say.
"One black day the chief banker of the firm was discovered dead, evidently murdered. The books were found to have been tampered with, figures falsefied, and whole records torn out, and everything was against me and I was about to be held for al when one of the partners in the firm who had been my warm friend from the time that I was advanced to my last position, and who now expressed his belief in my innocence and sympathized with me, contrived to get me secretly away. He intended that I should flee to Europe, but I determined to linger a day in order to en list Caleb Robinson's sympathies for my wife and child, whom I must now abandon for a time. It was a dan-gerous expedient, but I did not shrink, and I came here secretly to Eastbury, staying in disguise at one of the humble places in the village, while I dispatched a letter to Robinson appealing with all the force of vas capable to his sympathies, and begging his care for my wife and little one. He sent me an answer the words of which at that time

mother's residence in Eastbury. I even saw her, and you with her, Miss Burchill. The gentleman who seven or eight years, and my first impulse was to flee to you both, but sterner thoughts restrained me. I her contractions and the seven rudely excluded from the contraction of that?"

Oh, yes; I shan't forget all that. But this thing about Miss Burchill liking Gerald. Are you pooty sure of that?" sterner thoughts restrained me. I given sufficient pain to your mother's heart in the past without I have been waiting here to see Mr. now inflicting an additional one, as Robinson. However, as you are Miss now inflicting an additional one, as I must do if I disclosed the cause of my presence in Eastbury. Also, she might not believe me innocent of the crimes with which I was charged and that would cut me to the soul. So I fled, but the very next day I was apprehended and brought back

"The sentence came speedily enough, and but for the efforts made in my behalf by the partner of whom I have spoken it would have been my execution ; as it was, it was imprisonment for life. I bore it as well as I could. I tore myself from my to her." wife and babe, and faced with what He b resignation I could summon, the grim life before me. My wife wrote to me and sent me frequent pictures of herself and my child, but we never the charm of her beauty. Rage and hate changed the color of her face met. I did not desire it, for I felt eeting in such a place would have been too much for her. She and swelled the veins in her fore-died at last; they gave me word of head, causing her temples to throb died at last; they gave me word of that and that Caleb Robinson had taken my little girl. Oh, the flerce longing to behold my child that ast up my soul then! I felt as if I which added to her unhappy emomust burst the prison walls and be tions was the thought that Mildred, in her dismay and perhaps grief at carefully bided my time. My good conduct for so many years won for reveal those contents to Gerald, and me many privileges, and at last there came a chance of escape. I seized it, and with a will to drive every obstathan he might be even at present. She writhed at the thought, even cle from my pakh I secretly made my way, and providence favoring me, I arrived here yesterday. My cautious inquiries elicited sufficient to guide me to the Hogans, where I presented myself as one Robert hastened to compose her face, and to

Wiley, who had known your relatives whey, who had known your reliables in England, and was now anxious to see you. They are simple, good people, and all that they have told me about you, reassures and consoles me. It seems like a singular and "Take me to your study," she said sweetly. "I have something so secret and so important to tell you." tender dispensation of Providence that you should have the care of my darling. Did you know that she was so nearly related to you? Have you

learned to love each other? And how, Mildred, will you meet me?

Will you believe in my innocence? Will you meet me as your mother's

once idolized brother? It was a re-lief to write all this rather than wait

to tell it to you, and besides I wanted

you to know my history before you should meet me. Now having writ-

ten it. I am in doubt how to get it to

you. I have a fear of trusting it to the mail, for by this time there must

be a hue and cry after me, and Mrs.

Hogan has some strange repugnance to setting foot on Robinson's prem-

reaches you, will you come as soon as possible to Mrs. Hogan's? I feel

daughter. When you come, perhaps

you can devise some means of bringing her to me, if only for a few min-

contents sacredly within your own

favorable to the character or reputa-

Gerald read its contents, to enlist his interest in and sympathy for the

governess. She bit her lip in her

vexation and disappointment, and

her brow gathered into a scowl that

took away much of its beauty. At length her face brightened, and hur-

riedly getting writing materials, she

That done, she sealed the original.

and with both documents safely in her pocket, again hurried out. Miss

Balk had not vet returned, and Helen

should meet her, for inexplicably to

herself, she had a sickening dread of

ing what was not intended for them,

would discover, somehow, the base

act of which she had just been guilty

Mrs. Phillips was again at the Castle, three hours after she had left it.

Robinson, however, was out, and the

servant could not tell the time of his

return. She would wait, and she

seated herself at one of the windows

that commanded a view of the path by which any pedestrian must come

who sought entrance to the house, debating with herself whether to

send immediately Mr. Wiley's letter

to Miss Burchill, or to wait until she

had her interview with Robinson.

While she was thus undecided she

saw Thurston coming up the path.

hall and confronted him just as he

Drawing the sealed packet from

her pocket she extended it, saying at

the same time, with an air of gentle

A servant is always at hand. How

thus secure in him a firmer friend

In a moment her resolution formed. She bounded out to

opened the door.

shall give it to you."

every word

tion of the governess, and in

Your uncle in distress,

ROBERT WILEY.

Impatiently until I see you,

ises, but she has promised to

me a trusty messenger.

He led the way to that apartment, ringing as soon as he had entered it, for the candles to be lighted, though the wintry day had not yet declined, and he did not even seat himself until every wax light was ablaze.

Helen drew forth a copy of Robert

Wiley's letter.
"You will wonder, my dear Mr. Robinson, at the accident which placed the original of this in my possession, and which Miss Burchill s by this time. It was given to me for her by the man who signs himself there. As I was excluded from Miss Burchill's apartments, gave it into Mr. Thurston's charge. Robinson adjusted his spectacles

from the length of time which elensed until he looked up from its Then his face was changed that she shrank involuntar every moment as if some detective were ready to grasp me, but I shall brave it all in order to see my ily from him. The crimson spots which any mental disturbance brought into his cheeks were burning there flercely, and contrasted with the yellow hue and dried, parchment-like appearance of the rest of his face, gave him a very singular look. His mouth, was drawn into an expression of such utes. It is unnecessary to warn you to burn this letter, and to guard its determination that his lips seemed like a thin blue line.

She summoned courage to say : Mrs. Phillips' cheeks were glowing Robinson, to know the contents of and her eyes sparkling when she that letter as well as Miss Burchill : finished reading, and yet she felt a and I thought also "-she had con-quered her fear, and she pulled her keen sense of disappointment. She had hoped that this letter from a chair to his, and put her hand in its old confiding fashion upon his arm masculine stranger to Miss Burchill might have revealed something un-"its contents rightly used must bring Miss Burchill to your feet.

"Eh! What do you mean?" And case what an opportunity would she the red spots on his cheeks glowed not have, what ways and means the more, and his eyes from which he had taken the spectacles, flamed at her like little balls of greenish would she not employ, to let Gerald know that Miss Burchill was not letter, as it was, was of a kind, could

fire.
"Has not the thought suggested itself to you?" Her voice was so tremulous from her eagerness that she could scarcely pronounce the words. "Could you not, with your wealth and influence, place this Chester Horton or Robert Wiley as he signs himself here, in security in security ? Could you not assist him to such a disguise that in another country he could live safely with his daughter if they should both so wish it? And could you not make all this the condition of Miss Burchill's becoming Alternatives : Mrs. Robinson, with her uncle placed in safety and assisted to a comfortable living, or Miss encountering the spinster just then. Perhaps she felt that the ominous-looking, penetrating eyes, that seemed to have the knack of observ-Burchill, with her uncle remanded to prison and her relationship with him given to the public. It may be that her affection for him will not be sufficiently great to make her consent to your wish, especially now, as I more than suspect that she loves Gerald Thurston, while, on the contrary, her sense of duty, or her affec-tion for her cousin Cora, or both, may be motives sufficient to win he either case, since you wish Miss Burchill to accept your hand, my plan seems a feasible one, does it

a heated furnace fanned her face. The factory owner had not once taken his eyes from hers, and now they seemed to burn into her own as

You are a pooty little witch, Mrs. tried to serve you." Phillips ; I wouldn't have thought of that, nohow.'

Helen, exulting that her proposition seemed to be so well received, sickeningly; then he continued:

hastened to add:
"But you must be careful, Mr. swer the words of which at that time cut me to the quick.

"It was while waiting for his answer that I accidentally learned of your mother's residence in Eastbury. I reduces me to my present strait. I was with this continuation of the present strait. I was introduced in the same with this continuation of the same with this continuation. But you must be careful, Mr. way of Gerald, even it you can't have Robinson,—careful lest Miss Burchill; and I reckon sympathies once enlisted, Chester we're about alike in our thoughts that the same with the

her apartments. In my perplexity as to how I should gratify his desire, but the regard on Mr. Thurston's a sealed letter." part is owing to his admiration of her virtue. Once prove to him that Miss Burchill has flaws in her char-Burchill's friend and champion, I acter as well as other people, and his esteem will scarcely remain. I fancy Gerald took the letter, saying quietly, though her words had aroused unpleasant surprise and doubt in his own mind: the letter, saying that I gave him one unpleasant subject of thought when I handed him that letter and told him it was from a gentleman. I think it rather startled him to find she had a man 'There need have been no difficulty about so simple a matter as conveying a letter to Miss Burchill. friend other than himself. So, Mr. Robinson, if you will work carefully, ever, as you say, I am Miss Burch-hill's friend," with an emphasis on restraining any precipitation, and if Miss Burchill has discretion enough the last phrase that cut his listener not to confide in Mr. Thurston, and to the soul, "and I shall deliver it if she has sufficient tenderness of not to confide in Mr. Thurston, and He bowed gravely and left her. Had he once turned back to see the tunate relative of hers, why Mr. Thurston may get to know of her surreptitious visits, and they may expression which distorted her features he might well have won-dered how he ever had been won by cause him to wonder, and perhaps doubt a little in this lady's affection

Robinson was looking at her with a curiosity in his expression almost ludicrous, and he said as soon as she had ceased :

So you ain't sich a friend to Miss Burchill as we thought you be. Well, if you women don't beat us men all to pieces for smilin' at each other when you'd rather be tearing each

Gerald against me,—Gerald for whom I would have done anything." 'It appears to me that you have

more'n a stepmother's liking for Gerald," said the factory owner. Helen had gene so far in her can-fidence to this man whom she secret-

dential air which she knew exerted so winning an influence upon him. disregard of the dictates of prudence "Take me to your study," she she told him, with her handkerchief to her eyes, of her former engage

to her eyes, of her former engage-ment to Gerald.
"Methusala!" exclaimed the fac-tory owner. "I reckon I understand it all now. That's the reason Ger ald acts so queer and stiff to you. But how in thunder did you come to marry his father,—for his money,

In answer to which Helen told a very pretty little story, exculpating herself entirely and rather making herself out the victim of a plot by the Tillotsons to marry her to Phillips, of whose relationship to Thurston she was quite ignorant. Gerald had neglected her; he had not answered her letters; he had not concerned himself about her, and she, poor innocent, in despair and helpless, had become the bride of Mr. Phillips.

"I did not inform him of the fact that I had been engaged to another," she continued, through the tears because that other had so cruelly neglected me; but when we were married it seemed to me that I should have no secrets from my husband, and I told him then, hardly two hours after the ceremony. But how did he receive it? Instead of accepting it as a proof of my wifely honor, instead of cherishing me for

him, calling me a terrible name: and when I fell, stunned by his act and his words, he bade me begone. I fled from him, but before I reached for he fell in the fit which preceded his death.

Her face was now buried in her handkerchief, and she was gently

The factory owner's memory had been working while she recounted her tale, calling up, almost uncon-sciously to himself, the tragic portions of the Phillips will case, that he had read with such avidity at the time

and he exclaimed:
"You didn't tell that when you was called to give your testimony in the court. If I recollect right, you said your husband was good and kind to you to the last, didn't you? And wa'n't that the point some of the lawyers tried to make-that if there was any disagreement between you it would have shown good grounds for a change in the will?"

Helen was a little frightened. She

had not thought to have gone so far in her tale, nor to have had it produce such a thought in Robinson's

"I'm sure I don't know," she said. "I was not myself at that horrible time, and then, to discover that Gerald was the son of the man I had married nearly killed me." She was sobbing again

The factory owner waited for her emotion to subside, and when she took her handkerchief from her eyes appearance which copious weeping gives to most eyes. Tears gliste in a very pretty way on her eyelashes and cheeks, but that was all. Robinson looked from her to th open letter, asking :

"Was it you wrote this, and wan't the letter sealed that you gave Miss Burchill ?"

Helen laughed and averted her head, as she answered :

"You must not question the offices a friend performs for you. If I have done you a service, prove your grati-tude by accepting it unquestioned if not, do not censure me for having

"And serve yourself at the same time, eh?

"You want Miss Burchill out of the way of Gerald, even if you can't have which you sent me said. I reduces me to my present strait. I Horton might be got wished."

was intrusted with this letter for difficulty beyond even your reach."

"Oh, yes; I shan't torget all that. We'll be pooty sure not to blab on "Oh, yes; I shan't torget all that."

We'll be pooty sure not to blab on each other, and I am sort of obliged each other, and I am sort of obliged that thing about Miss Burchill just now, both of us havin' a mind to do anything that'll make us succeed.

slightly pale. 'It's all the same as if you told me. How in thunder could you git this, pointing to the letter before him, "i you didn't have the other? and it ain't likely Chester Horton would have sent a letter to Miss Burchill without sealing it. But you needn't look so skeered; I ain't going to blak anything, and, as I said before, I'm obliged to you." He rose, folding the letter as he did so preparatory to

"Let me have it," she said, extending her hand, "or destroy it now, in my presence," as he shook his head in answer to her request.

"I must have it," she repeated, almost trying to snatch it; but he evaded her, and answered while he shut it up in his pocketbook.

"I allers like to keep sich docky ments for a while; but as I said before, you needn't be skeered; my keeping it ain't going to do you no

The clock on the mantle chimed the hour as he spoke, and he raised his eyes at the sound. In an instant when you'd rather be tearing each other's eyes out."

"Oh, no! Mr. Robinson. Don't judge us—don't judge me—so harshly. I was Miss Burchill's friend until she turned Miss Burchill's friend until she turned Gerald against me,—Gerald for whom and his very testh seemed to chatter, while his eyes looked over Mrs. Phillips, and apparently to a distant corner of the room. She turned affrightedly to see the cause of his evident terror, but as in the case of

meet him with the pretty, and confi- ly loathed, that she felt impelled to Mildred, scarcely a shadow was vited her to go down with us to May observable.
"What is it, Mr. Robinson?" she

exclaimed, turning to him with lips and cheeks as pale as were his own. He raised his hand as if to motion her to silence, and his lips moved, but no sound came from them. She, as completely terrified as he seemed peared to be paralyzed, and she leaned in a helpless way against the chair beside which she stood, while she felt as if her very hair were stand-ing on end. At length he turned his eyes from the part of the room where they had been steadfastly fixed, and sank into his chair with a great long drawn breath of relief, while the perspiration rolled from his face.

Skeered ?" he said looking up at Helen, and attempting to smile, but the attempt was almost an exact representation of the grin of a death's head. "You didn't see anything," as Helen now totally overcome, sank into her chair. "S don't come arter you, yet. They time. come arter me. They come every day, but mostly later than this."

shall faint here."
"Pooh, pooh!" said the factory

frosty air revived her.

"I'll go home," she said, eager for the first time in all her life to be away from The Castle. She had a wild feeling of some mysterious presence being still about her, and Robinson, as he stood beside her, tall, down to St. James' Church every spare, and curious looking, seemed in evening to May devotions in the the semi darkness like a ghost himself. To her greater disgust, he insisted on accompanying her home: she looked so white and weak that he sciously make some revelation of the ecent scene in the study; so despite her protest and entreaties, he accompanied her, leaving her only when the door of her own dwelling had closed upon her. He had refused the invitation to enter, much to Helen's satisfaction, her satisfaction being increased when she saw Barbara in thence when she heard the knockerand she had been in ample time to see Helen's escort. Mrs. Phillips was still so pale that it excited Miss Balk's curious attention, and her

greeting was:
"You look as white as if you had seen a ghost."

The widow shuddered and looked at the black eyes fixed upon her own

with a thought that, resolved into

ords, would have been:
"Is this woman a devil, that she seems to divine everything?"
But she did not answer, and she was proceeding to her room, when

rbara followed her, saying:
"Is old Robinson falling into that net you set for Gerald? Well, you in, but won't he lead you the life when he gets you! You'll do pen-ance for all your sins then, Helen."

Mrs. Phillips would endure no more; she turned short upon the stair which she was ascending, and

"How dare you insinuate such things of me! And you have fallen of the mark this time. wide Mr. Robinson will make Miss Bur-

chill his wife.' chill his wife."
"Really?" replied Barbara with a coolness which showed no astonishment at the information. "And," " will Miss Burchill make Mr. Robinson her husband, or does the desire exist alone upon his

feelings upon the subject," answered

Helen sarcastically.

"No, not likely, especially as she has more chances of becoming Mrs. this thing about Miss Burchill ing Gerald. Are you pooty sure that?"

From all I have seen lately—yes; the regard on Mr. Thurston's a sealed letter."

Fight pot tell you that I opened a short looking for you. Guess here looking for you. Guess here looking for you. was here looking for you. Guess you've discontinued all that goodygood business, haven't you? spoke as if you hadn't been there in some time. You gave it up when you found it wasn't likely to win Gerald, and it's troublesome, this playing the hypocrite." But Helen had locked herself in her room

TO BE CONTINUED

THE LITTLEST LADY

Mrs. Zettler smiled at the picture her children made grouped around the little old lady on the lawn of the Old Ladies' Home. As they spied their mother they flew to greet her.

"Who is your new friend?" the mother asked as, surrounded in her the turn, she made her way along the street toward home.

The children answered in hasty chorus :

"Isn't she sweet? They call her

all." Mrs. Zettler smiled, pleased at

their enthusiasm.

The Zattlers were newcomers in Centraville and so far the children

had not many interests.
"Yes, we like her," Anne stated conclusively. "Is Mrs. Stewart there? Oh, here or procure regular size from you are!"
"I hope you don't mind, mother,"
"Marion began diffidently, "but we inHe came unexpectedly and we had to 299 Lymans Bldg., Mont

"Oh, is she a Catholic?"

"Yes. And she has no way of get-ting to church in the evenings though on Sundays the Home sends her down on its own car. When I mentioned something about May devotions she said what a treat it would be to go once again. So I thought you would be glad if I asked

her to go with us."

"Indeed I am glad, dear," the mother returned gently. "It was verythoughtful in mysmall daughter; and we will take her with us every night if she wishes to go."

Mrs. Zettler's husband, Major

Zettler, was stationed at a training camp about twenty miles from Cen treville, and the family had settled here to be near him and because of the educational facilities afforded by the city. The Major was extremely busy at the training camp and would have few furloughs, but his family's nearness would enable him to see them frequently for a day or so at a

The house Mrs. Zettler secured was in a quiet residential district not far Let me out," moaned Helen. "I from a home devoted to the care of exploration of the neighborhood that owner, now quite recovered. "Don't the children made the acquaintance be so skeered; them spooks don't do no harm. Wonder old Phillips' spook don't come arter you."

But Helen seemed on the verge of Lady."

She was the only Catholic in the fainting, and he hastened to lead her out to the piazza, where the sharp, no near acquaintances in the town to which she was a stranger. She was

All during May Mrs. Stewart went down to St. James' Church every Zettler car. Mrs. Zettler soon became as deeply interested as the children in the gentle little old lady, so quiet, so refined, so agreeable, but feared some accident to her on the way, and he would not trust her to a

say sadness.
"If anyone with such tremendous strong faith could be sad!" Mrs. Zattler reflected one evening after they had left "The Littlest Lady" at the Home. "I don't believe I ever met anyone with such a powerful and con-vincing belief in the providence of God. It has really been a blessing to me to know her."

It was Friday evening, toward the

close of May. Mrs. Stewart was sit-ting on the front porch with her wraps on, waiting for the Zettlers to call for her. It had been a dark day, one of clouds and drizzle, and "The Littlest Lady" confessed to an unusual feeling of weariness and despond

ency.
Clouds had prevailed in the Home also, and a drizzle of tears from sundry of the inmates who were susceptible to atmospheric changes. All day "The Littlest Lady" had dore her best to cheer and comfort and sustain. She had soothed the querulous, poured oil on the troubled and by her tender ministrations be guiled tedious hours for lonely and

impatient-and, alas! often ungrate ful sufferers. The one gleam of brightness in the day had been the thought of May devotions in the evening; the restful quiet of the big church, the dear familiar strains of the Benediction hymns, and then the blessing at the end. How could she consider any day hard that brought her so close to Christ at the close, Himself lifted high in the priest's hands, blessing

the kneeling throng? And the ride down and back in the machine with dear Zettler children and their kind mother—she did enjoy that thoroughly. Why, then, should she complain of the darkness of a day that was to end so brightly?

Thus chiding herself for her The lady has not told me her Lady" waited as the shadows grew longer and the soft lights turned to gray in the western sky. Twice she stepped into the front hall to look at the clock and the second time its hands indicated 7:30.

"They are not coming," she whispered to herself, a chill settling around her heart. "I suppose—they

forgot."
"Didn't your friends come night?" asked one of the old ladies. peering curiously into the corner of the porch where Mrs. Stewart had withdrawn. 'No, they didn't come," she an-

swered with forced cheerfulness. Perhaps they were not able to go to-night-

"Yes, they went," the other volun-teered abruptly. "I saw them all passing before 7 o'clock. They seemed in a big hurry." "The Littlest Lady" murmured some

thing indistinctly in reply. They had forgotten her, then! Well, why should they remember her all the time-a dull, forsaken old woman with nothing to recommend her to anyone? They had been most kind to remember her as they did. She couldn't expect such consideration always.

But her heart sank at the very thought. They had brought so much brightness into her lonely life, these new kind friends, and if it were with-"The Littlest Lady."

"She's a corker," James asserted.

"She used to live in the West—"

"And can't she tell the stories, though!" from small Anne.

"She seems to have captured you Ah, well, there was one Friend who had never described her. . . . As

Absorbine, Jr., is concentrated and therefore economical—only a few drops are required at an application. One ounce Absorbine, Jr., to a quart of water or witch hazel makes an invigoration was the sound of a car stopping. had never deserted her. . . . As she turned to go into the house there was the sound of a car stopping, followed by the rush of light feet up the walk and a clatter of eager voices.
"Is Mrs. Stewart there? Oh, here

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go down to meet him and that's the reason we're so late," Marion was saying breathlessly.

"And mother says if we go now we'll be in time for Benediction and that will be better than missing it altogether—"

"So, come on let's hyper"

"So, come on, let's hurry," Anne said, taking the old lady's hand. Then in a mysterious whisper as they went out to the car: "And to come over to our house for a little while after Benediction, 'cause we're going to have—guess what?"

"I'm sure I don't know," "The Littlest Lady" replied, rather tremu-Ice cream!" Anne announced tri-

"Ice cream!" Anne announced tri-umphantly.
"Father brought a friend," Marion told her as they seated themselves in the car. "At least he came up with him on the train and is coming out later. They can stay till Monday. Isn't that fine?"

"Yes, indeed," Mrs. Stewart mur-murned. "How happy your dear mother must be!"

And all the time she was in a flutther of happiness herself that these dear pesple had net forgotten her. For prayers at Benediction rose more fervently than ever. God had been so good to her, had blessed her more than she deserved: fer had He not than she deserved: than she deserved; fer had He not through long and desolate years kept alive in her heart the clear spark of hope which made the only gleam of brightness in her so lonely life—the hope once again to see her youngest son who had gone away in his youth and had never returned?

Not in twenty years had she had a line frem him. When her other children were alive she was happily and presperously situated. But changes kad come. Death, financial troubles and account of the children were accounted. troubles and again and yet again death, until she was alone in the world and found herself at seventy an

inmate of the Old Ladies' Home.

All these years she had boped and prayed for Hugh's return with a faith that never faltered and a firm belief that in Cad's that never faitered and a firm belief that in Ged's own good time she would see her son again. And her belief had been strengthened all dur-ing May with the happy opportunity of attending May devotions, when her petitions went up pessions talk to her petitions went up passionately to the tender Mother whose heart beats in sympathy with all mother's hearts.

The prayer, "Send Hughie back to me!" was ever on her lips, and she murmured it to night with her eyes on the Tabernacle. She was repeating, the services over, she followed the children dewn the aisle, when something in the true of a reprint something in the tern of a man's head at the rear of the church set her old heart to beating quickly. He had arisen, a broad, sturdy figure in khaki, but in an instant khaki, but in an instant, was hidden from her by the crewd.

"Ah, well," she reminded herself with a patient sigh, "I don't suppose it could be Hughie!"

But she was shaken by the vague resemblance and was very quiet on the way heme, a quiet unnoticed by the children in their excitement over father's arrival. They were in a fever to get back to him.

"Here we are!" James exclaimed, jumping out before the car came to a stop. "Now for the treat! Hurray!"

etop. "Now for the treat! Hurray!" rushing toward the house. Proper Marion was disgusted. "You'd think he'd never had ice

"Never mind, dear," soothed "The Littlest Lady," "all youngsters are the same way. Don't you know little boys are hollow from their heels

Father's friend had evidently arrived and Major and Mrs. Zettler were chatting with him in the living room. They stood up as the children came in with Mrs. Stewart.

"Here she comes, father," James was saying, "'The Littlest Lady' you know."

"I'm so glad to see you, Mrs. Stew-

dially. "I'm happy to know Major Zettler," Mrs. Stewart said, with her gentle

Then she turned, as her hostess did, to the stranger at the Major's

The man was staring at "The Littlest Lady" in ghastly, stupsfied amazement. As her eyes met his she gasped and began to tremble.

"Hughie!" she cried.
"Mother! Is it mother?" the man uttered hoarsely. "I—I thought you were dead."

The Zettlers stole quietly from the room, tears frankly running down Mrs. Zettlers' cheeks, while the children stared at each other, roundeyed and whispering in their amazement. Here was in truth a thrilling development. "The Littlest Lady's" son come back, and they never knew she had a son!

I wonder how it happened, father, Marion said softly, "that he thought she was dead, I mean."

Mr. Zettler shook his head. don't know, dear," he replied. "He's been a great wanderer. He has told me about his travels all over the world, and I dare say he became care less about writing and a little forget-ful, maybe, of those he left behind. That might be one explanation," smiling gravely.

When I grow up and go away off I won't forget my mother," James an-mounced impertantly. "Say, mother," in a wheedling tone, "don't you the ice cream will be all melted?"

"And haven't you one word of re-



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And Mrs. Stewart, never again to be known as "The Littlest Lady" of the Old People's Heme smiled up sunnily at her recovered son.—Helen Moriarity in The Magnificat.

THE IDEAL OF WOMANHOOD

The old order is passing away and will soon be replaced by the new. Old methods have become obsolete old watchwords antiquated, old ideals thrown aside. Hence it is deemed a reproach to be a dreamer about the past, a doter upon the dead and gone, past, a doter upon the dead and gone, an admirer of classic antiquity. Is truth, then, something relative or absolute, subjective or objective, transient or permanent, changing or immutable? Is it a matter of taste or feeling, of temperament or temperature, of prejudice or education, of local custom or national ambition? Does it depend on time or place, on persons or things, so that what is true today may be false tomorrow, and what is right for one generation may be wrong for the next? Or on and what is right for one generation may be wrong for the next? Or, on the other hand, are not truth and goodness, right and beauty based on the essential nature of things, and therefore permanent and immutable? In mechanical invention and in material efficiency, doubtless the world has advanced; but in spiritual ideals it has gone, and is still enjury hark. it has gone, and is still going, back-wards. One of these vanishing ideals is the ideal of Christian womanhood.

The Sen of God was the only One The Sen of God was the only One in all this wide world who had the privilege of choosing His own mother, and the power of making her what He would have her to be. Hence we conclude that the Immaculate Virgin must have been the highest type of womanhood. And if she was so then, she is so today, and will remain so till the end of time. She had all the graces of womanhood. remain so till the end of time. She is had all the graces of womanhood, all the virtues which we admire and it reverence in woman. Apart from it her utter sinlessness, which other women cannot hepe to imitate, she had purity and modesty, gentleness and sweetness, grace and comeliness, thoughtful sympathy and patient endurance. Now contrast her with the modern type of woman, and note the difference. We could never picture the Blessed Virgin with an axe in her hand chepping down a saloon, like the late Carrie Nation. We could like the late Carrie Nation. We could never, even by the wildest stretch of the imagination, picture her as tied to a seat at a political meeting or that the police could not remove so that the police could not remove her when she began to scream in order to drown the speaker's voice for his lack of interest in the feminist cause.

We cannot fancy her hacking works of art to pieces with a carving knife in order to make an impression on parliament, nor threwing herself under the feet of a winning herse at the Derby races so as te take vengeance on the King fer his apathy towards the female movement. We cannot imagine her at the head of a n so glad to see you, Mrs. Stew-Mrs. Zettler came ferward cor.

"I want you to meet my soluseband."

cannot imagine her at the head of a parade waving the red flag of an archy and cheered by the rabble of the town. Nor again can we picture her on a public platform advocating free love and the degradation of her sex, and cheered by foreign socialists and gedless anarchists. All these extravagances are utterly foreign to

our idea of Christian wemanhood. The modern champien of female rights demands a fair field and no favor. If she wants no favors, then our code of chivalry must be repealed and replaced by a code of equity. If she wants no favors, then all those men—and their name is legion—who sacrificed their lives in wreck or conflagration to rescue a who was oftimes a stranger to them, were fools for their sacrifice and, on feminist principles, they did deubtful honor to the female sex. If suffragettes want no favors, what will become of all those graces and rev-erences that cluster about the name of woman? If they persist in thrusting themselves into competition with their brother man, he will at length cast them aside in disgast, and bid them go back to their old inferiority, to the inferior rank which they occupied before the advent of Christianity.

Another modern shipbelest

Another modern shibboleth is Emanicipate woman. Get her away from the home. Rescue her from the domination of man." Emfrom the domination of man." Em-ancipate woman! Why, she was emancipated centuries ago by Christ Himself. He found her a slave and He left her free. Before the coming of Christ, woman was regarded merely as an instrument to give man pleasure, or as a nuisance te be telerated for the prepagation of the race. Christ in elevating and hon-oring His own mother, elevated all

emancipated centuries ago, and she owes her emancipation to Christ and His Church; she will retain her elevation and emancipation in the degree that she cleaves to the preach-ing of Christ and the teaching of His

Church.

If woman owes all to the Church, we hasten to add, and we are proud to say, that the Church owes much to her. The history of the Church shows what woman has done at untold sacrifices to relieve the sufferings of mankind. Contemplate her on the battlefield breathing hope into the ear of the dying soldier; or stay at home and see her ministering to the sick, who are often exacting, critical and thankless; behold her waiting upon the helplessness of infancy and the decrepitude of old age; see her growing prematurely worn in the drudgery of the class room, follow her into the hovels of the poor and see her introducing sunshine where a ray of sunshine had never entered; and when you have contemplated her ministering to the wants of humanity in her various avecations, then tell us if Christian woman, who is modelled on the Mother of God, be not in very truth the salt of the earth and the light of the world.—Catholic Union truth the salt of the earth and the light of the world.-Catholic Union

CONTROL OF THE IMAGINATION

Of certain people whose condition of certain people whose condition is bordering on craziness we say that they have "fixed ideas." Now their ideas are fixed because they have lost, either through illness or other cause, control of their imagination. This is even more the case with those who are antirely income. But any who are entirely insane. But any mental preoccupation is to be charged to a faulty working of the imagination. From this it appears how important a role the imagination plays

portant a role the imagination plays in our mental or moral life.

Waiving the case when the imagination is vitiated through disease of the brain, that faculty is susceptible of good or bad habits which give it a certain fixety one way or another. We have heard of boys who became criminals through frequent reading of dime novels. Their imagination had got under the spell of the bloody storles with which it was saturated. stories with which it was saturated Even more lively than of stories is the impression of the moving pictures. If they are unwholesome they poison the fancy, and the poison is bound to show itself in victous

actions. This is why it is so dangerous to This is why it is so dangerous to frequent unhealthy movies, or to read impreper stories, or to give full sway to the morbid curiosity of the senses. By all these means the imagination is corrupted. The corruption then first engages the sensual appetite, and the latter exercises a pressure on the will to reduce it to illicit actions. There are laws which govern the working of our faculties, as there are laws which govern the moveare laws which govern the move-ments of the earth and the stars. If you do not guard your senses and your imagination from evil, you will be carried to evil deeds by an inexorbe carried to evil deeds by an inexorable law. "Sow a thought and you will reap a deed; sow a deed and you will reap a habit; sow a habit and you will reap character; sow a character and you will reap a destiny."

That for which the imagination is won appeals to our heart and our will. Therefore, God has given as a religion which has much in it to

religion which has much in it to move the imagination. The splendor of the house of God, the beautiful ceremenies of the Mass and the Sacraments, the fragrant incense, the dim light of the sanctuary lamp indicative of God's presence—all these and a hundred other things are adapted to the nature of man whose soul movements are in such close dependence on the imagination and, inasmuch as it is our life's task to ly things that intrude upon us with a certain importunity, we must use the antidote of reading God's word and meditating on it, so as to counteract the vidid impressions made by the daz zling scenes of this material world.-S. in The Guardian.

AN INTELLIGENT INSECT

When Mark Twain was editing a weekly journal in a small Western town a subscriber wrote to him to remark that he had discovered a spider concealed in the folds of s recently delivered paper. The writer wanted to know whether such an occurrence was a sign of good or bad luck. The young editor replied in the next issue as follows: "Constant Reader—The appearance of a spider in a recent copy was a sign of neither good nor bad luck; that intelligent insect was merely studying our columns in order to whether any store in the neighbor-hood had failed to advertise in our paper, in order that he might for that establishment and there weave a web across the deorway, where he might dwell in undisturbed peace."—The Argonaut.

Thomas a Kempis adopted as a motte: "I sought for rest, but feund it not, save in a little corner with a little book." What he feund be gave forth. His own "little book" was the New Testament, and beck" was the New Testament, and reading it in a quiet cell, or within a "And haven't you one word of reproach for me, mother?" Hugh Stewart was saying, brokenly.

"Oh, no, Hughie!" she answered quickly. "We have no time for reproaches, you and I—only for thanksgiving to God and His Blessed Mother for sending you back to me."

"Ohn of the raised matrimony to the dignity of a sacrament: He furnished us by that "little book." A daily custom of good reading is like prayer. It may be left in God's hands for a future—often a very near future—of advancement in wirtue.—Rev. Walter Elliott, C. S. P.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 20, 1919

STRIKES

The prevalence of strikes in almost every department of industry, in this reconstructive period, is a fact beyond all question. Their frequency would almost tend to characterize them as the ordinary method of adjusting the problems of modern industrial life. Yet social students of the saner type describe a strike as an extraordinary means of securing demands, a means to be employed only for grave reasons, after serious and mature deliberation and when more peaceful methods have proven a failure. The advantage which is sought by the workers must be one to which they have a lawful or equitable claim; a peaceful solution of the difficulty must have been tried and found ineffective; and the grievance must outweigh the evil results which are likely to follow from the strike.

Strikes are as old as the world. Like war, they have been inevitable in the course of history. A strike, however, is not a war, for the latter is the extremest of measures used to attain human ends, and violence is its very essence. The assumption that there is a real state of warfare between employers and employed is untrue, though unfortunately it seems frequently to enter into the adjustment of industrial problems.

There is no reason why Capital and Labor should become, as it were, two opposing forces, each bent on the subjugation of the other. They are rather two allies, the terms of whose compact from time to time need readjusting in view of changing condi-

A strike has in it, of course, au element of hostility. Harm is done to the employer, and harm is intended. It is through the harm done to his business by the strike that the strikers hope to compel him to be just. Nevertheless, though harm is done, strikes are justifiable, as has been stated, under certain conditions. They cannot be condemned, absolutely and indiscriminthey are in harmony with the common laws of morality.

A strike has been fitly called a double edged sword; it wounds the working-man and the employer. It goes even farther; it hurts an entirely innocent party-the publicwhose general interests are seriously affected by a paralysis of labor and violence and disorder.

The fierce competitive system under which we live, forces capitalists to produce their commodities as cheaply as possible; which unfortunately is sometimes done by imposing on the workman conditions which mean untold hardships for himself and family. Is there, then, no human weapon with which the long as his cause is just, he has a right to strike; for it is after all only the exercise of the workingman's natural right to work or to refuse to work for any particular employer.

Of course, a great difference exists between the case of a single work. man withdrawing from the service of any particular employer and that of a combination of workmen doing the same. In the first instance, the employees outweighs the right when the Roman Empire was United States." English opinion is pulpit or the pew, because it lies at tarding of the blissful consummation

suit of his calling.

in mind that acts of violence are speaking divers tongues, the Church to an entire people. to be avoided. They are not at still retained her primitive language liberty to act like an invading army in a hostile territory; nor have they the right to destroy their former employer's property. This is lawful only as one of the extreme measures of war, and a strike, no matter how just, has not the moral standing of a just war.

to be obtained by the use of violence unintelligible and ridiculous to the Dublin Counties. terests and rights of a class must people of France. yield before the interests and rights

property are denounced by all Labor. Church. strike are openly and intelligently centuries of practical experience by influential men occupying discussed in most instances; and have proven quite the contrary. important positions." law and order are counselled on

every side. " If you want to spoil your cause," says a well known leader of Labor, and lose every sacrifice you have in our use of a dead language. At ment on the nature and motive of made for yourselves and families, give way to your temper and commit Hebrew tongue used in the worship and the public good-will, to which understood by the Jawish populace we must look in the last resort, will at large. There is no more necessity forbear to censure the activities of fail us, and we deserve to lose it."

one in which the strikers have no Tabernacle at the hour of sacrifice. grievance of their own, but quit work in order to help on a strike by another set of workmen either under country where, in many cities men of the same or different employers, ten and even twenty different nationthat it is never justified, still, against it there is an overwhelming presumption. This species of strike is losing popular favor.

Strikes contain a comment on the times, which every man of reflection should take to heart. "Ultrademocracy on the one side and ultraaristocracy on the other," says a the Sacrifice of the Cross is perpetuboth aggravated by the rapid de- familiar in the land of their adoption crease of religious influence, are as in their native country. accountable at least for the fact that the mutual opposition of the classes abolish or curtail the use of Latin has reached so acute a stage; and it is will hardly be granted by Rome. In only by a reversal of these conditions the intoxication of their newly that things can be thoroughly and acquired national freedow, the permanently righted. Each of the radical Slav leaders now in power every means available, its own proper ideals; and this education must be without danger, for the Church is begun in the schoolroom and at the weak in these new States in the fol-

LATIN AND THE LITURGY

and Czecho-Slovakia for the introduction of the old Slavonic tongue in the liturgy in place of Latin, brings forward the question of the for they often prove a dangerous Church's attitude regarding her expedient. They are just only when liturgic language. Whilst Latin is change be deemed advisable by competent ecclesiastical authority.

The Catholic Church is not a trade, while at the same time it national church, it is a church for army." sometimes gives occasion to public all nations under the sun. Univercruel and greedy employer? As her fold. Hence a universal lan-

medium of international communitinue to rule Ireland by a system and forfeits all claim to be heard as The Manichaeans denounced maan injury, and the injury is justified when the common grievance of plied. Founded by Jasus Christ relations of the Deministra of individual Turks can hope to rival. In the matter of murder and rapine is an inflaming of trouble in the parties of individual Turks can hope to rival. In the matter of murder and rapine is an inflaming of trouble in the parties of individual Turks can hope to rival. plied. Founded by Jesus Christ, relations of the Deminions and the be a matter of indifference to the light substance in matter and a re-

speech as well as her teachings.

advantage. Latin is a dead lan- the Irish Volunteers and the Cumann tian charity. guage and hence free from all those Namban Society in Dublin and Cork.

With the aid of a prayer book the faithful may follow almost all the prayers recited by the priest. Nor A PETTIFOGGING PULPITEER are we without historical precedent While we abstain from any comfor the people of our day understand. A sympathetic strike is less easily ing what the priest says, than of old justified than a primary one. It is when Jewish priests prayed in the

What a bond of union is the common language of our liturgy, in this before the same altar. All else may be strange to the immigrant from the same ceremonies as in his native no linguistic difficulties are encountered, for the Great Action, by which

The request of the Slavic people to Church. Their movement is not have appointed native Bishops whom certain ecclesiastics of Jugoslavia the people will trust and follow, they tion in favor of conformity with the recognized usages of western Catho-

by the use of French, as the offisial fought for freedom, we cannot con. honors his calling, misuses his pulpit, parishes and individuals. much more urgent, a universal lan-

language of her missionaries; and any system of government which the web and stuff out of which the Catholic old bachelors would repudi-Even when coercion is needful and when that great Empire became endows an exclusive caste with the finer virtues are manufactured. The ate this doctrine, but they are, never- of Prohibition is an abnormal

fits which Labor would thus secure used by the Church in her liturgy, press Sinn Fein is difficult to foreare insignificant compared with the her liturgic books would have had to caste. Col. Arthur Lynch, ex.M. P. naturally objects of great psycho- meat and wine were bad in themsocial disorder and anarchy through be rewritten more than twenty times for Clare, who was last January logical interest to Catholics, who selves as being the creatures of which they are obtained. The in- in order to be ever intelligible to the associated with Sir Horace Plunkett regard their Romaphobia as a voca- the evil spirit. This is still a in the now defunct London made tional disease, as proper to this class favorite doctrine with some of considerations that can be applied to Latin is then a preservative of the Centre Party for Ireland, recently of itinerants as lead colic is to paint our modern reformers and even, the Veteran claim for increased dignity and unchangeableness of the stated that "many Unionists in Ire- ers. They come and go like the it would seem, with some Cath. gratuity is that had the War not A consoling feature in the history liturgy and its consecrated formulae land are longing for an opportunity army worm and tusseck-moth, but olics as will appear from the folof strikes is the decrease in the num and a guarantee of exactness in the which will allow the Government the roots of the mustard tree lowing excerpt from a letter which continent no less than the peoples of ber of embittered cessations from understanding and interpretation of under cover of legality to shoot down labor, for Labor is better organized. dogmatic decrees, so necessary in the Sinn Feiners wholesale, and so branches retain their sap and me in all the moods and tenses be. it has been pointed out, Canada by rea-Ruffianly attacks on persons and an unchanged and unchangeable rid themselves of determined growth. enemies, without a breach with It cannot be urged that the use of America, by ostensibly outraging all vistic principles. The causes and a foreign tongue in the liturgy tends public morality. Again and again, I probable effects of a contemplated to estrange the people, for nineteen have heard such opinions expressed

the time of Our Lord's birth, the the raid upon the Jesuit Novitiate at Guelph last year, pending the decissome violence. Just a few outbreaks of the synagogue had ceased to be ion of the Royal Commission dealing with the case at present, we cannot the Rev. Kennedy H. Palmer antecedent to the raid. Hearing the phantom story circulated by fellow-Orangemen that the Novitiate harbored defaulters, the Rev. Mr. Palmer carried this yellow gossip into his pulpit, making the rumor appear as fact. His unsupported assertions While it cannot be said absolutely alities may be seen worshipping and innuendoes were taken up by the Press and magnified into a subject of importance.

> land. At least in assisting at Mass done a cruel wrong to honored repuas the contrary was not clear. How phemer who spoke in this manner of who ply a profitable trade by supply. to lead her, for the Austrian prelates in the name of logic could Mr. Palmer Almighty God: "God is always ready ing representative citizens with for this reason. Some years ago have had to go. When Rome shall hope to bring conviction to his hear- for a forward movement. You never something that the latter consider a when I was preaching a young man ers from premises made up of the catch God napping. God has never little better than two percent beer. for the innocent that law and equity wonder that people living in such an of restoration in Northern France. Sir. Edward Carson seems to be offer protection from the slanders of environment and nourished with In the event of this offer being

which for sufficiently grave reasons the movement has no political significould be abolished should the cation, but is merely a matter of confact both are lacking. Whenever the

guages. In these latter, words are that the first section of the Criminal chaplaineies is the number of undercontinually becoming obsolete and Law Procedure Act of 1887 shall be ground clergymen they register who evidences of the Manichaeism of this is hidden no adequate measures it is certain that the good effects so change in meaning as to become applied to Cork, Limerick, Clars and devote so much of their lives to some of our modern congregations. Just what will be the result of the nervous croaking, as well as having that all things emanated from two criminal docket for the Fall Assizes. outweigh the evil effects. The bene Thus, had vernacular French been Government's determination to sup-

> not regard us as ungentle for telling him the truth. If he only sees his them we shall not have spoken in against profaning the Sabbath, have been the merest pittance. Sal-M, C.

AN UNCATHOLIC MENTALITY BY THE GLEANER

I have already referred in these are very essential to the preservathe Bread of Catholic truth.

gratuitous and improbable rumors of been struck out yet. He has never Jesuit hating Orangemen? It is the yet taken the count for any bunch, part of a cartoonist rather than the and has always been able to put the minister of the gospel to preach ball up against the centre field fence.

There are at least three distinct of inspection of the work of these venience. He is, however, not so pulpit deflects from veracity by em. heresies into which many of our men. France nor the world cannot sure of his position, for he says, ploying innuendo and distortion of Catholic people have unconsciously afford a repetition of the past fifty "if they want me, it will not take an fact, it becomes dishonorable; for fallen. We have amongst us those years. honor rests on merit, and merit who adhere to the old error of the The Ulster leader now finds that arises out of conviction, and convic. Pharisees who taught that all sanchis defiance of authority of a few tion has its foundation in truth. tity consisted in the strict observ- its Exhibition as the biggest and best sality is one of the marks by which it is distinguished from all other the marks by which it is distinguished from the marks by which it is distinguished from all other the marks by which it is distinguished from the marks by it formerly received. His rebellious nowhere as much as in the pulpit. maintaining outward respectability. to remark that for everything worth utterances, now viewed as kindred to Conjectures and gossips should be Others again are infected with the seeing he has to go down into his national institution, limited like the sects to one nation of a portion of limited like the sects to one nation or a portion of limited like the sects of the pulpit to deal like the sects of the pul one nation, then she would doubt. the popularity he once enjoyed there. with external or objective realities. to overcome temptation and perform talk, is maintained less in the With the advent of the Irish army Pulpit messages should be illumined works meritorious of heaven, a interest of the exhibitor or the tongue of that people. But, like her of occupation into Ulster, a force by truth and warmed by love. It heresy that would promote morality visitor than for the financial exigendivine Founder who died for all much larger than that commanded should dispense the truth of thought, solely by means of human efforts cies of one of the worst-governed nations, she, too, embraces all within by Lord French in the retreat from the truth of feeling, the truth of and human laws. Lastly, the old cities in America. Meanwhile the Mons, the Ulsterites will have ample speech and the truth of Christian oriental aberration known as Mani- select few have a good time at the chance to observe that the present brotherhood. It the minister who chaeism has a surprisingly large expense of the many. military domination of Ireland is no occupies the pulpit is to be loyal to number of adherents amongst us. As less hideous than was that of Christ and to the State he should I have already made reference to the In modern business life the absence of a universal language is Belgium by the German militarists. Discussing Carson's utterances, the interests of truth must dominate all have been made to invent one, as for Daily Mail says: "Despite the others. The minister of the gospel the Pharisees" and "Modern Pelavictims to his account, Turkey uninstance Volupuk and Esperanto. Coarseness of Carson's invective, it who uses his pulpit to fester the

of the employer to the peaceful pursuppreme, Latin naturally became the beginning to realize the injustice of the bottom of all morality. Truth is of all things." I am sure that our allowable those striking must bear divided into various nationalities rights and franchises which belong minister who makes his pulpit the theless, in opposition to the advice increase in the use of "dope." The Simulfaneously with the drafting is sure to run foul of truth, puts him- about in some places an anything that the problem of checking this and thus remained unchanged in her of troops into Ulster, comes the self in opposition to Christ, becomes but blissful consummation of all evil has enormously increased within Government's order of suppression an apostle of hatred, and denies that things, including the Catholic school the past few years, and its tortuous The use of Latin has yet another of the Sinn Fein, the Gaelic League, which he professes to teach—Chris- and the Catholic parish. If a child ramifications past finding out. Diffi-One of the strange phenomena of proachful looks at the mother, who the unhappy victims, the greatest changes inevitable to modern lan- The Government has also declared Ministerial Associations and Orange might well stand as a symbol of Cath- problem confronting the police is to

> cause I spoke disparagingly of the son of her participation in the conflict We hope the Rev. Mr. Palmer will prohibitionist emblem, the camel: would have been mulcted in an indem-

> > would be superfluous.

columns to some of the causes that as anyone and have even promoted are subordinate. It is a matter for bave led to a false attitude on public in some measure voluntary total the profoundest deliberation of not questions on the part of Catholics. abstinence, yet I cannot bring myself To these may be added their environ- to look with favor upon the present ment and the influence of the daily prohibition movement. I distrust it, the Canadian soldier and any sum press. There are two things that not because it is an encroachment that can be named in reason are inupon the liberty of the individual, commensurate. tion of health, viz., pure air and good but because it does not and will not food. The absence of either one of prohibit, because it is fruitful of these weakens the physical constitu- hypocrisy and perjury, because its tion and leaves it an easy prey to promoters have in view only material whose elevation to the episcopate disease. In the same way faith is good (Old Man Canada hugging a bag was viewed with much misgiving by weakened by the soul's breathing in of gold) and are not such men as God a large section of Anglican churchthe atmosphere of heresy and not would make use of to advance moral. men, because of his extreme "comprebeing strengthened and nourished by ity; for He Himself has said that hensiveness," has been laying one cannot gather grapes off thorns especial stress upon the national The majority of the English speak- nor figs off thistles. A third reason character of the Establishment. It brated in the same tongue and with Palmer that he has, by circulating ing Catholics of Canada are associating is given in an article which sppeared never was anything but national, this fantastic story from the pulpit, ing daily with men and women who in a recent number of America and nor can it ever be otherwise. Dr. have lost all sense of the super- which points out that the possibil. Henson's plea to Nonconformists, tations, and has moreover been the natural, who are moved not by reason ity under prohibition of a priest's therefore, to re-unite with the occasion of legal proceedings that and faith but by sentiment and obtaining wine for the Mass depends National Church as a sort of halfwill cost the country thousands of emotion, and who form their consci- upon the grape growers and the way house to Catholicism but gives writer on modern social questions, ated in an unbloody manner, is as dollars. Mr. Palmer admitted to ences not by the laws of God but by wine merchants remaining in the expression to an idea as vaporous as Deputy Minister of Justice, E. L. the everchanging shibboleths of pub- business-something that is not prob- his own conception of the Christian Newcombe, that the purpose of his lie cpinion. Many of our people able—the possible bigotry of Inland revelation. A church that can own sermon was to persuade the people read only the daily newspaper, and Revenue officers, the adulteration of a bishop to whom even the Divinity of his congregation that men were how utterly pagan that is, and how the wine in transit and the refusal of Christ is a debatable point can being harbored at the Novitiate who utterly pagan and irrational is the of express companies to carry it never bridge the chasm between were escaping military service. element that it caters to we may owing to the large percentage that faith and unfaith. According to Mr. Palmer's ethics he judge from the fact that the manage has already been stolen from the was free to defame in his pulpit till ers of our National Exhibition cars. Let me add another contingtwo great classes must be taught, by are seeking to unduly nationalize the such times as the victim was able to honored at their festive board, so ency. Experto credite, when a priest disprove the charges; it was legiticalled Christian ministers invited to does receive his Mass wine he is not gling during his sermon paused and mate to base his arraignment upon a their city, and a leading daily paper even then secure, for he may be looking towards the disturbers said; bigoted suspicion of hearsay as long lauded in an editorial a vulgar blas- relieved of it by thieving bootleggers

NOTES AND COMMENTS FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND German a gentleman came to me and intimwithout proof and to incite without No bunch was ever able to give God workers have, according to a Berlin ated that the young man reproved having to convince. It is fortunate the hot end of the poker." Is it any authority, volunteered for the work was an idiot. Since then I have such pabulum should develop an accepted it would in the light of should repeat my mistake and will ever continue to be so, still its of troops into Ulster, and finds it Truthfulness of motive suggests use is merely a disciplinary measure necessary to assure his followers that honesty of speech. But when there

WHILE TORONTO continues to boom

instance Volupuk and Esperanto. coarseness of Carson's invective, it In diplomatic circles, by common will still urgs the Government to In diplomatic circles, by common will still urgs the Government to agreement, this difficulty is overcome recognize that at the end of a war cation. For the Catholic Church, in which the need of such a language is much more urgent, a universal lantage to the catholic Church, and the people of that caundless are all Catholic, and the people of that caundless are all Catholic, and the people of that caundless are all Catholic, and the people of that caundless are all Catholic, and the people of that caundless are all Catholic, and the people of that caundless are all Catholic, and the people of that caundless are all Catholic, and the people of the people of the people of the people of the caundless are all Catholic, and the people of th

A PRESS despatch from Constan-

PART OF THE price which Canada is paying for its ill-conceived measure cries in church, wry faces and re- cult as it is to identify and restrain The main tenet of this heresy was This taken in conjunction with a

"Why," said the writer, "should nity beside which the sum required there not be a law against the use to pay, \$2,000, to every soldier who mistakes and determines to correct of liquor? Are there not laws has seen service in the field would against blasphemy, cursing and un- vation from this fate's as much due bridled lust?" Any comment on this to our own soldier sons as to any other cause. We are far from saying that there are no considerations Apropos of this quotation let me which tell against the proposal, but the evils of intemperance as much to this first great consideration they only the Government but of every individual Canadian. The debt to

> THE BISHOP of Hereford, perhaps better known as Dr. Hensley Henson,

annoyed by persons talking and gigthose who disturb public worship ing, talking and making uncouth grimaces. I paused and administered a severe rebuke. After Mass who misbehave in church lest I

> SEEK TO BANISH RELIGION FROM BELGIAN SCHOOLS

ANTI CLERICALS PLAN NEW OFFENSIVE AGAINST CHURCH C, P. A. Service

London, August 6 .- A crisis is approaching the Church in Belgium where an effort is being made by the ists and Liberals. But there, everywhere else, Socialism is making headway, at least for the moment.

Hitherto the Belgian clergy have played an active part in the life of their country; now an effort is to be made to force them to stand aside as spectators only, except in their churches. This will be a very diffiakroad, for her schools, and many celebrated schools are all Catholic.

A short time ago, it may be re-membered, the proposal to give votes to wemen in Belgium was defeated. This was accomplished by the anticlericals, who know the feminine vote in Belgium would be overwhelmingly

THE POSITION OF CATHOLICS

ON PRESENT UNREST IN

CATHOLIC WAR COUNCIL ISSUES PAMPHLET ASSERTING THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF EACH CITIZEN

A very clear definition of the Cath olic attitude toward the fundamental questions involved in the present turbulence and unrest which have made their appearance in the United States as well as the world over is given by the National Catholic War Council in its pamphlet, "The Fundamentals of citizenship," which has

just been issued.

The pamphlet is designed mainly to formulate's program of civic re-construction in which the Council, usual, has taken the initiative. but it sets forth at the same time views, which will undoubtedly provide a basis for sober and serious reflection on the part of millions of people in the United States. It pre sents the advantages and rights of American citizenship. At the same time it emphasizes the obligations. and issues a warning against radicalism that finds expression in demands for greater rights without considera-tion of the greater responsibilities they involve.

This is the introduction which may be taken as fairly indicating the Catholic viewpoint.

WHAT DEMOCRACY MEANS

'Every nation in the world is for democracy. But democratic government is not secured by simply taking the same.

As it is the most priceless heritage and the bestower of great blessings, democracy demands a knowledge, a Wars may be ended, are wise enough sense of responsibility; respect for human rights; personal interest in the affairs of government. It means a people willing to take upon them-selves the burden as well as the

privilege of government.
"As the history of the modern world unfolds, we Americans are becoming more conscious and appreciative of the inheritance our fathers left us. We see how well they built and with what care we must safeguard the building.

"Our country is the land of free-dom and of opportunity. The knowl-edge of its Constitution is necessary for the American born, if he is to be a desirable citizen; and for the foreign-born, if they, too, are to take up the task of faithful citizenship. The millions of foreign born among us are anxious to be intelligent, worthy citizens. For the general work of reconstruction in citizenship for both the native and the foreign born this pamphlet is published

"The success of a democracy de-pends on knowledge and moral character. If all the people are not acquainted with their civic and social responsibilities, they cannot act intelligently on the common affairs. The right of suffrage means very little, if the people do not have some knowledge of the issues passed on at the polls. The citizen who does not possess some knowledge of the working of our democratic institutions may easily become the prey of the demagogue or of persons who are anxious to advance their own interests at the expense of the

The Catholic Church has always taught the fundamentals of citizenship. It has emphasized the social rights and responsibilities of citizens.
On account of the great changes On account of the great changes coming over the world today, it is necessary that the fundamentals of government be taught in a more default of the most unselfsh and ended to the great world way. There was no time when people needed solid instruction the new Engage. when people needed solid instruction more than at present, if they are to protected against extreme radicalism, and secure their rights.

THREE MOTIVES

"There are three motives which influence people in the fulfilment of their civic duties, self interest, fear of punishment and conscience or religion. In all teaching of civics it should be kept in mind that religion supplies the highest and the noblest motives for the discharge of civic obligations. Our democracy cannot long endure unless all the people are animated by motives of religion in their dealings with one another."

It is not attempted in the pamphlet to make extensive arguments in sun port of the principles laid down. it devoted mainly to an exposition of the system of government and the fundamental rights and obligations of citizenship. But there are strik ing references, even though they are incidental in character, to some of the problems now confronting the

In the chapter on the "Needs of the People," these observations are

EVERY CITIZEN MUST HELP

"Democracy requires of each man a great respect for order; a mere unmeans for their common protection; such as armies and navies. Democ-

of the State not merely a subject of it. The Government is his. If it is bad, it is his fault. He has put pose, and that purpose is sustained sions and what is still better he columns of the requirements of power into the wrong hands.

The management of all of the work, which is required for the welfare of over one hundred million Americans, puts a burden upon every well as a patriotic duty to do one's part in the common cause. Democracy cannot be a success anywhere unless the people have the will to do their part. After all, the cost which each bears is very small when compared to the benefits re-

References are also made in the nampion on "Military Service" champion on "Military Service" applicable to the questions now before Congress, the Universal Military Training Bill and the League of Nations. Of these the Council says: MUST SERVE COUNTRY EVEN IN WAR

Every citizen of America is expected to do his part in anything that concerns the safety and welfare of the people of this country. expected to understand public questions and to vote at all elections when the makers of the laws and the managers of the people's business are elected. He is expected also to serve his country in time of need, even to the extent of giving his life or his property for the safety of the country. If all other honorable means fail and the country is com pelled to go to war with another country, it is the duty of every citi-zen to take part. It is the right of citizens to compel each to do his

duty.
"It is the belief of many people that by the growth of better under-standing between the people of different countries and by the organiz-ation of a League of Nations, the a quarrels which arise between to see that they must be prepared for their own defence."—The Tablet.

IRELAND A NATION

ing paper on "Ireland's Present Posi-tion" which appears in the ticn" which appears in the September 8 issue of the Catholic Mind, well observes that "Ireland survives as the only white community on the face of the globe where 'the government by consent, which President Wilson summoned the 'organized opinion of mankind' to sustain is not

established." He continues:
"If in Ireland special circumstances could be stawn to exist which distinguish her case from all others, it would still be hardly possible to justify an anomaly so flagrant. But there are none. On the contrary, her case is simpler than that of any of the host of new European nationalities. She is an island, with the best and most immutable of all frontiers, the sea, with an historical identity beyond dispute and an historical unity beyond dispute, for, although conquered and to some extent colonized, she has absorbed con-querors and colonists, so that all her inhabitants call themselves Irishmen, live under an Irish administration, and obey laws common to the whole island, but differing widely from those of Great Britain. And among these Irishmen, Utstermen included, there is a larger measure of unanimity for united self-government and a smaller and less difficult minority problem than in any of the new European States, while minority problems at least as difficult were surmounted in the great dominions. of German Religious? Surely there the new Europe. Ireland has no irredenta: she covets nothing, threat-Ireland has no irens nobody and arouses no rival cupidities. She is as incapable of aggression as she is incapable of defense against the one Power she has ever had to deal with, Great Britain, and this Power is the strongest in the world.

In that same number of the little iel Webster, "Our place is on the side of free institutions." The heart of America therefore, should go out would refuse Ireland the title of nation Father Howard answers thus:
"Ireland is a nation whose bound aries were set by the almighty finger of the most high God. Ire-

interest in the foreign fields. The land is a nation whose people are ethnically of purer stock than any people in Europe. Ireland is a nation that had a culture and civiliza-tion of her own when the Angles a great respect for order; a more unselfish consideration of every man's rights and advantage. The people must provide for themselves and cach other the things which they need for common use; such as roads and streets. They must provide the means for their common protection; civilization, a pure race whas some civilization, a pure race whose sons

by the millions of men of Irish blood scattered throughout the world. necessar With a properly and duly organized States! government, she presents herself to the nations of the world and asks she be accepted as a sister in the family of nations.

It is hard to see how any fairminded American is able to evade the force of the foregoing arguments. The Greeks and the Cubans, though they have done but little to raise the United States to its present commanding position among the nations of the world, found it easy in the past to arouse our country's enthusiastic interest in their fight for independence. Is it just, then, that an ancient nation like Ireland, who for centuries has lain prostrate beneath the heel of the invader, and who has lavishly contributed to the developnent and the defense of our great Republic the brawn, the brains and the blood of millions of her religious and pure hearted children, should now, in this critical hour of her long struggle, for freedom, sue in vain for effectual assistance from the United States ?-America

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

ENGLISH SPEAKING CATHOLICS AND THE MISSIONS

The position of English speaking Catholics in the missionary field has changed very materially in the past few years. It need not be pointed out that the Great World War is largely responsible and it is certain that it heretofore we have been scarcely able to look after our own immediate needs we are now called upon to share the burden of home and foreign missions.

Catholics in the United States are thoroughly alive to the conditions and are beginning even at what appears to us a late date to face the ealities of their situation. In ada we are just beginning. In the foreign field Father John Fraser is making a genuine effort to establish a permanent institution to give to that part of the Church our quota of members. The Catholic Church Extension is looking after the home

In the years gone by when we were in great need of help ourselves we had to depend upon the Church established in Ireland or in France for the men necessary to carry on even our ordinary work. To-day France is wholly unable to face the necessities of the foreign field. She has no great surplus clergy, the dispensing of the religious orders and the enormous demands upon her purse for war debts are a handicap that will long be felt. The loss to the Church is evident. No more valiant, patient or pious missionaries ever left any country to plant the Cross of Christ than those of France The loss to France herself will be equally great. We all remember the keen debate at the Peace Conference over the question of German members of Religious Orders in foreign fields. Monsignor Carretti had to go as the personal delegate of His Holiness to save them from expul sion until they could be replaced. The Propaganda had to guarantee that they would not be heralds of Garman power. Now, why were the was nothing suspicious about their habit, their mode of life or the obsideration. It has been whispered about that the proselytizing forces were busy behind the scenes pushing or expulsion in order to ruin the Catholic faith of these peoples of the missionaries. Without doubt there is truth in the statement that every effort was made to gain a foothold in these countries but by/no means is it true that this was the only reason. fortnightly the Rev. James J. Haward. The real truth is that while trade writing on "The Case for Irish Independence," shows that according to the uninterrupted tradition of the United States since the days of Danonly with the salvation of souls, but no matter, the results of his work and the organizations he establishes reflect almost immediately upon the to a sister-nation like Ireland strug-gling for her freedom, just as we supported the cause of the South American Republics early in the nineteenth century, that of Greek is understood by all rulers and they independence in 1823, and that of Cuba's freedom in 1898. Those who may come to their country from Those who may come to their country from the title of thest endeavours. It is remarkable swers thus: that while France was persecuting

the countries where her mission. aries had laboured. racy means that they tax themselves to provide these things for their common use and benefit. Each citizen is responsible for the conduct of Government. He is part the conduct of Government. He is part the conduct of Government is part to the conduct of Government. He is part to the conduct of Government to the conduct of Government to the conduct of Government. He is part to the conduct of Government to the conduc

the religious at home she was doing

her very best to protect all their

renegade government of France knew better than attempt a with-

drawal of christianizing forces from

lected the money which was so very necessary for his work in the United States! While America made no attempt to begin such work she was actually led by an English Cardinal to establish an English foreign mis-sion society for English Catholic one, which each should be happy to carry because of the benefits which he receives. It is a religious duty as affairs is simply this that we no not appreciate to the full the value of this work, so long in the missionary state ourselves, we little realize what it means to have come into the ession of Christ's heritage of

The Catholic Church Extension realizes the value of the missions to the Church at home and to the country as well and while keeping alive the missionary spirit proclaims that of the two missionary works that in the home field is by far the more important. The benefits to return are more immediate and more necessary and the cause of the Church in Canada is the cause of the children of Canada. A church, a parish planted in the districts of the West is another possible home for them when they have to go from their present one; they are not left without associations that are dear to them. They can practise their faith, they have the means of sav-ing their souls in their new environment. Help the work of Extension. Donations may be addressed to:

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MEXICAN SITUATION

NO STEP TAKEN TO ABATE PERSECUTION

Monsignor Kelley, President of The Catholic Church Extension Society, requests us to state that, in spite of rumors and even newspaper interviews to the effect that President Carranza has, or will, abate the persecution laws of Mexico against the Church, no step has yet been taken to that end. The Constitution of Queretaro is still in force, and the special session of the Mexican Congress, which was to pass a decree for the removal of religious disabilities, has not even considered the matter nor was it mentioned in the call issued for that Congress. All the favorable indications are summed up the fact that the Bishops been permitted to return; but all of them are not yet in their dioceses. The seized religious buildings are still retained by the government. nora only one priest is permitted for about five thousand people. The religious question in Mexico is far away from a satisfactory solution at the present time.

ANGLICAN BREAKING POINT

The resignation of the Bishop of Delaware, which we recorded recently, is being looked upon in Anglican circles over here as a very grave matter. Even the Church Times is following Mr. Wilfrid Knox's example and speculating about the point in Anglican development, at which "the ession either of the loyal or the disloyal may be inevitable. contemporary is certainly quite right in saying that "when a bishop finds himself unable not only to continue holding office but to remain in a com-munion of which he has been a chief pastor, attention must be drawn to the state of things which has resulted in this distressing act. Clearly the time is at hand when the question whether it makes no difference if the articles of the Creed are believed or denied must be faced; whether, fo instance, it is to be understood that those who wish may say 'Conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, meaning thereby that our Lord was the Son of Joseph, or that the words mean what they say. easy tolerance of denial of the state-ments which have to be made in open worship will not, in the long run, hold any communion together. A CLEAR ISSUE

"A Church is not merely abnormal," continues the Church Times "in which one Bishop or priest unfeignedly believes, as he openly pro-fesses, that Christ is God of God, while another, giving his verbal assent to that statement when he recites the Creed, teaches that our aries had laboured.

Canadians should ponder these facts and reflect that in the era savantage over Mr. Knox in the with a great deal of reason that so much is needed at home even in the campie it has taken as a test of the missionary work. They argue and with a great deal of reason that so much is needed at home even in the campie it has taken as a test of the missionary work. about to begin they have to make example it has taken as a test of the provision to do all they can for Auglican breaking point, but unforwith a great deal of reason that so much is needed at home even in the established parishes that it keeps everyone busy to supply these needs.

But they must reflect that when the supply the server is the supply the server.

religious truths, would seem to leave no doubt on the matter.

> FATHER FRASER'S CHINA MISSION FUND

Almonte, Ontario Dear Friends,-I came to Canada

to seek vocations for the Chines of priests. In my parish alone they are three cities and a thousand vil lages to be evangelized and only sw priests. Since I arrived in Canad a number of youths have expressed their desire to study for the Chinese mission but there are no funds to educate them. I appeal to you charity to assist in founding burse for the education of these and other who desire to become missionaries to China. Five thousand dollars will tound a burse. The interest on this amount will support a student. When he is ordained and goes off to the mission another will be taken in and so on forever. All imbued with the Catholic spirit of propagating the Faith to the ends of the earth will am sure, contribute generously this fund.

Gratefully yours in Jesus and Mas-J. M. FRASRE.

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special wants of the imagination; we want them simply because we think that we want them; they give us no enjoyment when we obtain them; the want of them is only known by a disagreeable feeling that we are

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WE KNOW NOT WHEN, HOW AND WHERE DEATH WILL OVERTAKE US

OVERTAKE US

The thought of the young man on his bier, of whom we read in today's Gospel, arouses very serious and profitable considerations in our minds. We are reminded of the solemn truth that each of us, sooner or later, will die, as he did, on a bier ready for burial. Yes, the heur will come, when the Angel of Death will lay his hand upon us, when our hearts will cease to beat, and our limbs will stiffen; the hour will come for the bell to toll, and for our bodies to be carried to the grave. We know not when this hour will be; our own experience and Holy Scrip. our own experience and Holy Sorip-ture both teach us that it is hidden from us, but no reasonable person can pessibly doubt that one day he will have to die.

1. We know not when we shall die.
"No man knoweth when his end shall be"; he is aware that he will die, and that every step brings him nearer to the grave, but he cannot all when death will overtake him. nearer to the grave, but he cannot tell when death will overtake him, whether by day or by night, whether soon or at some distant date. Our Divine Saviour often teld His disciples that they would not know at what hour the Lord would come, and bade them be vigilant. Ne position and no age affects security against death. You will be convinced of this truth if you go into the churchyard and read the inscriptions over the graves; every age is liable over the graves; every age is liable

2. We know not how we shall die;—what will be the manner of our death. Death presents itself in many different forms; some die atter a long illness, others suddenly; some receive the Sacraments of the receive the Sacraments of the Church, others are deprived of all spiritual assistance; some linger on for years, in constant expectation of death, others pass away without a moment's warning; some dis an easy dath, others suffer a tarrible easy death, others suffer a terrible agony. Yes; death comes in many different ferms, and we know net how it will come to us.

Where we shall die is equally un-Where we shall die is equally uncertain; but there is no place in the world where death camoo find us out. "If I take my wings early in the merning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea," even there he will discover me; nowhere can I be safe from him, neither in tewn ner country, neither on meuntain ner in valley; neither in a palace par in a country, neither on meuntain ner in valley; neither in a palace ner in a cottage; everywhere I am within reach of his powerful hand and of his shaft. One man dies at heme, another abroad; one in his bed, another amidst the waves of the sea; one in church, another at some place of amusement; nowhere is safety to be found: dasth may meat you as be found; death may meet yeu as you play, as you eat, or as you are about to commit some sin; you know not where you will die.

3. We shall all die. Almighty God Himself said: "Thou shalt return to the earth out of which thou wast to the earth out of which theu wast taken, for dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return." This is undoubtedly true; we shall all die, although we know net when, hew er where. Is it not, therafere, very foolish fer any man to live as if he were never likely to die? er to let his heart cling to this wretched world, when that peor heart ef his will perhaps soon cease to beat? Is it not the height of folly to be any. where. Is it not, therefore, very foolish for any man to live as if he were never likely to die? er to let his heart cling to this wretched world, when that poor heart of his will perhaps soon cease to beat? Is it not the height of folly to be anxious about ensuring one's happiness in this life, and to forget etermity? What shall we say of a man who devotes all his energy tewards embittering his hour of death and making his life after death unspeak. Ably miserable? Or of one who spends his short span of life here in shameful sins and lust? How terrible will be the remerse and despair of such men, when they realize too late that death has them in his grip! Let us never act thus feolishly, but often think of death.

CONSTANT PAIN AFTER EATING

The Tortures of Dyspepsia Corrected by "Fruit-a-tives"

"For two years, I suffered tortures from Severe Dyspepsia. I had constant pains after eating; pains down the sides and back; and horrible bitter stuff often came up in my mouth.

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everything else failed."

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The painting is en wood, less than 4ft. square, and represents Our Lady seated on a throne with the Child on her lap. A menk and a friar are be-lieved to represent St. Benedict and St. Bernard, and at the feet of St. Bernard kneels the diminutive figure of a man wearing a cloak, on which the red cross of the Knightly Order of Montessa is prominent.

Montessa is prominent.

The composition and many of the details, as well as the delicate colour scheme, are distinctly Italian; other peints recall the Flemish Primitives; while the white tones and strong play of light and, above all, the burning ferveur of spirit that emanates from the figure of the Knight and naryadas the whole work are depervades the whole work, are de-cidedly Spanish.

The two most authorised opinions expressed so far attribute this picture expressed so far attribute this picture to an unknown Spaniard. Don Manuel B. Cessio sees in it a work of transcendant importance for the history of Spanish art, precursor of the ecstatic figures immortalised at a later period by El Greco and Zurbaran. baran

baran.
A cleser examination of several interesting details noticeable, in particular an Arabic inscription in the design of the carpet, and research as to the parsenality of the Kuight, may yet threw valuable light on the origin of the picture.—London, Eng., Universe.

IS FROM CHRIST

When Bishep Kinsman resigned from his position in the Episcopal Church he assigned as the principal cause that the church did not give a definite opinion on the Sacraments.
The fact is that Protestantism has frem the beginning been uncertain and by its very nature cannot define the Sacraments, give their origin or explain their effects.

explain their effects.

Private interpretation of the Scripture and justification by faith alone logically lead to a rejection of the Cathelic dectrine of the Sacraments. Martin Luther weuld gladly have swept away all the Sacraments, but the werds of Scripture were too cenvineing. Henry VIII. received the title Defender of the Faith as a reward for his defense of the seven Sacraments. His follow.

despair of such men, when they realize too late that death has them in his grip! Let us never act thus foolishly, but often think of death. This thought will stimulate us to sow as we hope to reap in eternity, and to lay up treasures "where neither rust nor moth deth consume, and where thieves de net break through and steal." Because we do not know when, where and hew we shall die, let us no lengar delay, but break at once with the werld and sin, so that henceforth we may seriously prepare for a happy death.

A MYSTERY MADONNA

MYSTERY MADONNA

SIXTEENTH CENTURY MASTER. A MYSTERY MADONNA

SIXTEENTH CENTURY MASTERPIECE FOUND IN A BARN

Much interest is being taken in the recent discovery of an unknown painting of the Madonna, found, in a barn in Estremadura. To keep the picture in Spain the well knewn Bilbao millionaire, Senor Eskevarrieta, advanced the considerable sum demanded by the possesser, and the painting is at present deposited in the Spanish-Italian reom of the Prade

the Spanish-Italian reom of the Prade

Mecanawheritatively and by innate comfort the departing souls of men whose hearts were firmly fixed on God and the future life.

After about two years of life in the inner war zane, where the not very distant growl of the heavy guns kept of the mand by the possesser, and the painting is at present deposited in the spanish-Italian reom of the Prade rieta, advanced the considerable sum demanded by the possesses, and the painting is at present deposited in the Spanish-Italian recome of the Prade Museum, pending the decision of the Government to squire it or not, says that Madrid correspondent of the times.

Orietatively, but as an instrument, inasmuch as His humanity was the instrument of His divinity." The old maxim is theological truth as well as piety: "From the Side of Chvist dying on the Cross flowed the Sacraments by which the Church was saved."

If hope and fear go hand in hand

could and He did institute the Sacraments, although He could produce the effects of the Sacraments without external ceremony. While it is not absolutely impossible for Christ to communicate this power of excellence to men, had He done so they could not have possessed it with the same perfection of Christ, for as Saint Thomas puts it, "He would have remained the Head of the Church principally, others secondarily." It is a fact that Christ did not communicate this power. He did communicate this power. He did not communicate it because He wished that men might place their hope in God and not in men and He did not wish to permit the possibility of different Sacraments giving rise to divisions in the Church. rise to divisions in the Church.

While the Church through the council of Trent has defined that Christ is cil of Trent has defined that Christ is the Author of the Sacraments it does not define as a matter of faith that the Sacraments were immediately instituted by Christ. A few theologians hold that some of the Sacraments were instituted by the Apostles, using power that had been given to them by Christ. While the council did not define as a matter of faith that the Sacraments were immediately instituted by Christ, most theologians contend that it is theologians contend that it is theologically certain that Christ immediately instituted all the Sacraments of ately instituted all the Sacraments of the New Law. In the decree con-demning modernism, Pepe Pius X. condemned this proposition: "The Sacraments had their origin in this that the Apostles persuaded and moved by circumstances and events interpreted some idea and intention of Christ." It then continues and condemned eleven propositions which would deny that Carist immediately instituted the Sacraments.

It does not necessarily follow that Christ determined all the details of the sacred ceremental or prescribed minutely all those things that relate to the matter and form that is to be used. Immediate institution by Christ requires only that Christ determinewhatspecial graces were to be con-ferred by means of external rite. It is true that in both Baptism and Eucharist Christ determined minutely the matter and form, but is not so certain that he determined so precisely the form to be observed in the other Sacraments. He ordained that there should be an external ceremony by which special graces were to be conferred, but left to the Apostles or to the Church the power to prescribe and determine what He had not the power to change—the substance of the Sacraments. This would not mean that the Church could not use mean that the Church could not use her divine authority to determine POWER OF SACRAMENTS in so far as they had not been defer in so far as they had not been determined by Christ. This is not a new theory and is not only perfectly consistent with the decrees of the Council of Trent but will help to solve many difficulties relating to the Sacraments, and particularly to the Sacraments of Confirmation and Holy Orders. It must not be understood that Christ instituted some of the Sacraments in an implicit state. The that Christ instituted some of the Sacraments in an implicit state. The Church does not admit that Christ parsonally only instituted the two Sacraments, Baptism and Eucharist, and left the institution of the other five to the Church. To accept the Catholic definition of a Sacrament it must mean that the rite which confers grace was instituted immediately. ters grace was instituted immediately by Christ Himself.-B. X. O'R.

WORLD FAMOUS LECTURER AND

The newly discovered picture has been seen by a number of critics, who all hail it is a masterpiece, and one will understand why Catholics.

The newly discovered picture has been seen by a number of critics, who all hail it is a masterpiece, and one will understand why Catholics.

If hops and fear go hand in hand, much more do hope and charity. But perfect charity, it must not dwell merely on what benefits we who all hall it is a masterpiece, and there is general agreement that the work belongs to the 16th century. But there is great diversity of opinion as to the personality and even the nationality of the artist.

One will understand why Catholics dwell merely on what benefits we have such great reverence for the Sacraments. They have their efficacy from the merits and sufferings of Christ. They are sanctified and they sanctify in His Name. He



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CHATS WITH YOUNG

TO CALVARY Lord, from the Valley of Despair lift mine eyes to Thee! The world gees by—the path is nigh That leads to Calvary.

From many a heart bowed down with

Woe Thy love hath cast out fear, So why should I from Sorrow fly If only Thou art near?

Thou who hast trod the stricken road, Be with me lest I stray.

The cross-crown'd height shall glow with light If Thou but lead the way.

Up to that green and holy Hill I lift my tired eyes:
A voice is heard—the old, sweet word.

"O weary one arise !"

Alone, yet not alone, I walk ; Be Thou but near to me, Lest I should lose, lest I should lose The road to Calvary!

-MARIE F. SWIFT LIKE ATTRACTS LIKE

Did you ever think that the thing are looking for is looking you; that it is the very law of affinities to get together?

If you are coarse in your tastes, vicious in your tendencies, you do not have to work very hard to get with coarse, vicious people; they are seeking you by the very law of attraction.

Everywhere affinities are seeking one another. When boys go to the city for the first time to seek positions, how quickly they find their

affinities.

Those who want to get with good people, those who aspire and are ambitious to get on and up in the world, very quickly find those who are trying to do the same things.

Those who are naturally wild, and those who wish to dissipate, do not have to look very far or very long to find those with the same coarse, animal tastes.

Our thoughts and motives, our desires, our longings, are forces which find their fellows.

LET US BE PARTICIPANTS, NOT MERELY ONLOOKERS

Life is so full of a number of

this rhyme little did he think what small share of happiness the kings of the world were to find their portion in the years that were so shortly to follow. Had Stevenson lived today, had he been one of those who wit-nessed the great world struggle, what wonderful stories of adventure he would have written, what tender songs he would have sung! During the past four years the world has seemed to crash about us in chaos, but even while we have seen the old pillars falling we have seen new ones, more beautiful, more stately, rising to take their places. The beauty and joy that Stevenson saw in the world, in spite of all his pain

is with us today, as it has always been and aiways will be. "The world is so full of a number of things"—so full of beauty, of joy, of children's laughter, of the radiance of sunlight, the perfume of flowers, the breath of winds, the love of men and maids, the tenderness of tears,

the benediction of prayers.

Today, as never before the world is brimming over, palpitant with the fuliness. And yet so many of us fail to sense it, to so many of us a primrose is but a primrose, a fallen leaf,
but a dead thing. In the rush of
modern life, with its insistent demands upon our time and attention
far too sensitive nowadays and they
get worse and worse the more they
get worse and worse the more they duty to another, we have missed the glory of the sunshine, the fragrance of the flowers, the beauty and charm and joy that are all about us.

The world is so full of a number of things"—so full of duties, of high empires, of valorous deeds, of brave adventuring—so full of the marvels of the worlds of star dust and moonshine, of echoes from centuries that are dead, of whispers from centuries

visions. Today the great engines which have travelled across continents and have borne great ships across the seven seas throb with a passionate prescience of what is to come. Already the electric motors are taking the place of steam and people are taking about a transatlantic voyage of airships with as much equanimity as a century ago they spoke of traveling from New York to Beston in a stagecoach.
The whispering galleries of the

world are giving speech from one nation to another at a moment's notice picking messages from the air, and today Marconi and Tesia are calmly talking of the probabili-ties of speaking with Mars within a short time. Indeed, it is claimed by some enthusiasts that already messages have been received from this planet, which some scientists for many years have maintained was inhabited by human beings. However true this may be, communciation with Mars would be no stranger which have taken place within the

last century.
Who does not remember how the

chine? Who does not remember the under-estimate the fact that it is the agonizing struggles of the Wright brothers? And who can stand today and look up at the great airships that wheel and plunge through the

before the open hearth and heard the song and had a vision of the power that was to move mountains.

It is a wonderful privilege to have lived in the twentieth century, to have heard the hour strike for the greatest scientific discoveries and the most compelling forces that the fire which has purged away the dress and brought out the true beauty and the real value.

"Life is so full of a number of things." Let us not stand idly by looking on as spectators, but let us go forward, shoulders squared, heads high, eyes to the front, taking part in this great and glorious epoch in the world's history.—Catholic Col-

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

THE SCHOOL REPORT In reading I am "good," it says, In spelling "excellent," And always in geography I get a high per cent.

I'm " good," too, in arithmetic, In music and the rest; And father says he's glad to know In school I do my best.

But then he shakes his head and says He wonders how 'twould be

If teacher asked him to make out A "home report" for me.

things. I am sure we should all be as happy as kings." "bed on time,"

When Robert Louis Stevenson sang And "minding promptly," too, time,"
And "minding promptly," too,
and "table ways" and "cheerfulness,"
And "little things to do.'

In some perhaps I might get "good; In others, I am sure, My marks would not be more than "fair,"

And some would be just " poor." -Youth's Companion THE LITTLE COURTESIES OF

LIFE More people fail in life through a neglect of the little courtesies than we ever imagine, or if they do not actually fail in their own eyes, they are not numbered among the world's happy folk for they never experience

the happiness of gilding another's life with sunshine. "I can't be bothered about small politeness "said an energetic, bust-ling and altogether go-ahead young

woman lately.

"People must take me as they find me. I say what I mean, and mean what I say. My heart is all right if my tongue is blunt and my manner brusque. I've no time to wrap up my words or waste it in

There are, unfortunately, plenty of individuals in the world who appear to take a kind of grim satisfaction in riding rough shod over the feelings of all sensitive people with whom they come in contact. They pride themselves on their own cast-iron temperaments and think it a real waste of time to study the little graces and politenesses of Society Long and long and long ago, as
Isaac Watts sat before the chimney
side in his humble home and watched
that healkettle as it sang its humble

"a rangh diamond" and feel gratiwhen charitable persons refer to them as one "whose bank is worse than his bite." They overlook the two patent facts that dogs, which are constantly barking and biting, are considered most unwelcome in a house, and are either turned out of it or muzzled. Well-mannered and well-trained dogs seldom bite and do the minimum of barking. diamonds too are not worn in society, however valuable may be their in trinsic worth. It is only when they have passed through many painful (if they were not inanimate cesses of scraping, cleaning, cutting, rubbing, that they earn the right to have a high price fixed on them, and gleam and glitter as the radiant flaw. less jewels so much coveted and level by the world. Rough diamonds are of no practical value until they have left the workshop's relentless beautifying processes behind them. The flower of courtesy is one

The Hower of coursesy is one of the most fragrant in the garden of humanity. The "plain-speaking" persons evidently imagine that to cultivate this exquisite blossom is,

under essimate the fact that it is the little things that count in the building up of individuality and in the perfection of character. It we want to attain largeness of soul and widethat wheel and plunge through the other like so many graceful birds and not thrill to the wonders of the intellect of man and that God given spirit which through Him makes these things possible?

"Life is so full of a number of things," so teeming with activity, so glorious with achievement, so buoyant with hope so pregnant with life that one must be a dullard indeed who does not feel something of the ntellect of managiven spirit which through the spirit which through makes these things possible?

"Life is so full of a number of things," so teeming with activity, so deeds of daunts activity activity, so deeds of daunts activity, so deeds of daunts activity activity activity, so deeds of daunts activity activity, so deeds of daunts activity activity, so deeds of daunts activity, so deeds of daunts activity, so deeds of daunts activity activity, so deeds of daunts activity, so gracious and understanding spirit.
The proper observance of the little
courtesies of life is simply a royal
way of endeavouring to smooth over
the rough places and to make the

way easier, pleasanter, and brighter for others. A courtesy which no young girl should neglect is to defer in conversation to the expressed opinions of elderly people. She may the most compelling forces that the world has ever known. It is a great thing to be even a little part of the world of today, which went down in a death struggle and travailed in a new birth—to be baptized with the time who are many years her senior, fire which has purged away the dreat those who are many years her se is a breath of courtesy which the well-bred girl will avoid.

A simple service of any kind, if ecompanied by a pleasant smile, gains a hundredfold in value. although it may be true, as Shakes peare suggests that "one may smile and smile and be a villain," there are surely far more saints than villains in the world. Henry Ward Beecher's definition of a smile is arresting.

Laughter is day and sobriety is night, and a smile is the twilight that hovers gently between both, more bewitching than either."

The observance of the little courtesies of life is not only one of the surset passports to popularity, but it is its own exceeding great reward. Graciousness is bound to be Allied with happiness, and happiness in some form or other is the sum total of all human ambition. — Loreto in Catholic Harald. Catholic Herald.

PROMOTION OF CITIZENSHIP

To be American means, in the first place, to be patriotic, to love our country, and to be loyal to its ideals. America's ideals are Christian. The widespread decay of morals, the numerous industrial and social ills of our day do not disprove this con-tention. Some of the founders of the Republic were infected with the anti-social ideas of Rousseau and other makers of the French Revolution. But most of them were God-fearing men who put fundamental Christian principles into the foundations of our government. Loyalty to our institutions, therefore, implies obedience to the laws of God. "No man," said Pope Leo XIII., "can be loyal to his country who is not loyal to his conscience and his God." The world's heart beats today with

the pulsation of a new day of oppor-tunity. Our great country has emerged from the conflict as a giant emerged from the conflict as a giant among nations. A grand vista of power and prosperity opens before us, provided we follow the road of sound Christian growth and development. In this vast land of boundless resources Providence has brought together the best from every race under the sun, but there are forces of dissolution at work within us. These forces are not born only of ignorance of our institutions and language. They spring from a deeper source. More than half of our people do not profess adherence to any creed, And yet, as George Washington said in his Farewell Address, religion and morality are essential to national well-being. No legislation, however, wise; no appeals to patriotism, be they ever appears to particular, be they ever so stirring; no amount of teaching of civics will alone save the day. But the Church of Christ, which rescued the world when sunk in heathenism, will with her divine power stem the rising tide of neopaganism and be the most efficient factor for the promotion of good citi -if we apply her precepts to the solution of every problem, indus-trial, social, educational and moral. Let us then proclaim her saving message to all our fellow-citizens word and example! Let us bend all

HIS ONE CONVERT

our energies to translating into prac-

tice her social principles .- Anthony Beck, in the September Catholic

World.

Mr. Durham, formerly a clergyman of the Anglican Church, occupied the Catholic Evidence Guild's platform in Hyde Park on Sunday, says London Universe. "I have been a Cath don Universe. "I have been a Cath-olic layman for fourteen years," he told a large audience. "For thirty years I had been trying to convert Papists throughout the length and breadth of Ireland. I only converted one, and that was myself. My effort to drive men from the Catholic Church brought me into her Fold through the wonderful Grace of God.'

To love, to hold your tongue, to suffer, to act against the grain, in order to accomplish the Will of God, accommodating yourself to the will last century.

Who does not remember how the school children of other generations enjoyed the laughable exploits of Darius Green and his flying manufacture.

Incoessarily, to be insincers. Never a commodating yourself to the will of God, accommodating yourself to the will of your neighbour, this is your lot; thrice happy in bearing the cross opportunities, but neither must we be insincers. Never accomplish the Will of God, accommodating yourself to th

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> Then, do you remember how mild it was last winter?—how the war ceased?—and how terribly the "Flu"

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CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY

In 1901 Pope Leo XIII. in the be-ginning of his Encyclical on Chris-tian Democracy issued this solemn warning: "The grave discussions on economic questions which for some time past have disturbed the peace of several countries of the world are growing in frequency and intensity to such a degree that the minds of thoughtful men are filled with worry and alarm."

and alarm."
"These discussions take their rise in the bad philosophical and ethical teachings which are now widespread among the people. The changes also which the mechanical inventions of the age have introduced, the rapidity of communication between places, and the devices of every kind for diminishing laborand in reasing sain all assets. ing labor and increasing gain, all add bitterness to the strife; and lastly matters have been brought to such a pass by the struggle between capital and labor, fomented as it is by professional agitators, that the countries where these disturbances most frequently occur find themselves con-

fronted with ruin and disaster."

Ignoring the principles of justice and charity has brought about the estrangement between labor and capital. A return to Christian principle them together. Social justice demands that the laborer shall have a decent return for his labor, a living wage, proper housing, and a share in the luxuries as well as the necessities of life; and that capital shall have a fair return on its investment. Christian charity demands that the workingman be treated as a man, not as a slave, a hand, a number or

The one lesson that should be patent to all is that no rapprochement can ever come between capital and labor without the aid of religion. As Pope Leo XIII. has well said: "It is a common error that the social ques-tion is merely an economic one, whereas in point of fact it is above all a moral and religious one, and for that reason must be settled by the principles of morality and the dic-tates of religion. For even though wages are doubled and the hours of labor are shortened and food is cheapened, yet if the workingman harkens to the doctrines that are taught on this subject, as he is prone to, and is prompted by the examples set before him to throw off respec for God and to enter upon a life of immorality, his labors and gains will avail him naught."—The Pilot.

OBITUARY

DEATH OF CHIEF SUPERIOR OF LORETTO ABBEY

The Community of Loretto is plunged in deepest grief at the loss of their Chief Superior, Reverend Mother Stanislaus Liddy, Superior General of the Institute of The Blessed Virgin Mary in America, who passed away on Saturday morning, September 6th. Reverend Mother Stanislaus crossed the Atlantic about six weeks ago, in compa y with M. M. Evangelista of Loretto, Brunswick Ave., Toronto, and three Sisters of the Institute from Australia. The passage was a smooth and pleasant one, and it was hoped that the change of climate and rest from the duties of office would restore her failing health. and enable her to attend to the interests of the Institute there. But Rathfarnham, Dublin, she was attacked by a brief, sharp illness which ended in death.

The Community has received, so

far, no particulars of their deceased superior's last days, other than those contained in cable messages. In accordance with her own wish, her remains will receive burial in Ireborn, and towards which she ever held most loyal and devoted senti

Reverend Mother Stanislaus leaves but two members of her immediate family to mourn her loss,—Mrs.
Maloney of Buffalo, her sister, and Miss Maude Maloney, her niece of the same city. But in spite of her life of seclusion from the world, she leaves a host of devoted and life long friends who ever looked to her for guidance and sympathy. Her sound judgment and her sympathetic self-effacing nature, made a friend of everyone who knew her. A Requiem High Mass was celebrated in the Abbey Chapel on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. May her soul rest in peace.

DIED

LAWLOR .- At Jacquet River, N. B. on Friday, August 22, 1919, Mr. John Lawlor, Sr., aged eighty-two years. May his soul rest in peace

MARRIED

HARRISON-COWICK.—On Sept. 1, at St. Patrick's Church, Fallowfield, by Rev. Father McCaulay, Kathleen
Mary, (Katio) only daughter of Mr.
and Mrs. Jas. Cowick, of Bell's
Corners, Ont., to Claude Leslie
Harrison, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Arthur Harrison, of Ottawa.

Afflictions pass away with prayer made well, as snow melts before the sun, says the Venerable Cure of Ars. Political whirlwinds of bigotry are no unmixed evil, they serve some useful purpose. They purify the moral atmosphere and clear the spiritual skies; they give observant men a better insight into the un-

created world,-Cardinal Gibbons.

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158 acres,; 98 cleared, Small orchard; laike frontage; mile frem beautiful sea beach on Gulf of Georgia; sea and lake fishing; hunting grosse, phesaant, etc. Frams house; drilled well; spleadid water supply; large new barn and outself of the supplement of the supple

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nificant aum of So. each, 6 for 25c. or 12 for 50c. 16. each, 6 for 25c. or 12 for 50c. 16. each, 6 for 25c. or 14 you sell 60 of these cards we will send you FREE OF CHARGE one Statue of St Rita in size 8 inches, tastefully painted in jet black, portraying St Rita in an attitude of meditation, gazing at the crucifix in her hand, if you sell 100 of these cards we will give you a Statue of St. Rita 12 inches high.

If you sell 100 of these cards we will give you as Statue 21 inches high, and should you sell 200 cards we will give you a Statue 21 inches high.

We also sell a beautiful Booklet of the Life and Miracles of St. Rita for 30c. in stamps. Aluminum Scapular Medials for 25c. each Large Pictures of St. Rita, in size 22x 25 inches \$1.00. Size 17x 22 inches, 80c. and the stamps. Aluminum Scapular Medials for 25c. each Large Pictures of St. Rita, in size 22x 25 inches \$1.00. Size 17x 22 inches, 80c. and the stamps. Aluminum Scalar in this devotion your parish. The property of the property

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FARM FOR SALE

ONE HUNDIED ACRES, IN THE COUNTY of Wellington, Lot 9, Concession 4, Township of Arthur, i of a mile from school and 8 miles from the village of Kenilworth-a good business village and C. P. R. Station with Catholic Church, On the farm is a two storey red brick house, modernly equipped with furnace and bath and hot and cold water, Bank barn 54x56ff; with convenient water tanks supplied by windmill on a never failing spring well; a large stock abed 20x40ft, the comfortable hen house; a driving shed 20x40ft, the comfortable hen house; a driving shed 20x40ft, the farm is all clear, in a first class state of cultivation and fenced mostly into 10 acre fields with lane all through and gates into all the fields. There is also la ere of good bearing orchard and property sang orchard. This is a most desirable property sang orchard. This is a most desirable property sang orchard. This is a most desirable property sang orchard. The is a most desirable should be a most desirable property sang orchard. The is a most desirable should be a most desirable property sang orchard. This is a most desirable should be a mile from school, form held find from chool, form the fall mile from chool, form held find from chool form held find from chool, form held find from chool, form the should be a first class farm and will be cold reasonably. See first class farm and will be cold reasonably. See first class farm and will be cold reasonably. See first class farm and will be cold reasonably. See first class farm and will be cold reasonably. See first class farm and will be cold reasonably. See form th

200 ACRES, LOT 18, CON-8 Arthur, County of Wellington, all cleared, all well fenced and fit for cultivation, never failing spring crees at the rare of Lot, a large bearing orchard. Bank barn 80 x 24; Driving shed 30 x 49; and other outbuildings, a good frame house with kitchen good opring well for house and barn School 120 miles to Konliworth on county road. A good business of Konliworth on county road A good business willage and C. P. R. station, with Catholic Church and Separate School. This is one of the best farms on the Township, there is no incumbarances on the farm and easy terms can be given burchaser. For further particulars apply to

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On the other hand, the Citizens' Liberty League sincerely believes that the present situation demands a repeal of the unsatisfactory Ontario Temperance Act, and the inauguration of sane, moderate temperance legislation.

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