THE HOUND OF HEAVEN

I fled Him down the nights and down the days;
I fied Him down the arches of the years; I fled Him, down the labyrinthine

Of my own mind; and in the mist of tears
I hid from Him, and under running

laughter, Up vistaed hopes I sped;

And shot, precipitated, Adown Titanic gleons of chasmed From those strong Feet

followed, followed after. But with unhurrying chase, And unperturbed pace, Deliberate speed, majestic instancy, at-and a Voice beat More instant than the Feet-

WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

ERBLAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH

EXES Copyright 1921 by Seumas MacManus TRYING TO MAKE AN OX OUT OF THE FROG

David Lloyd George, the British Premier, in a speech to a Walsh audience a few days age, strove hard Parliament of the rest of Ireland rep-to create the impression that the resenting thirteen eighteenths of the measure of so called Home Rule Irish people. What "wider powers of self-government on the Irish people. The speech, while greater evidence of impartiality in it was delivered to a British audi-ence, was really intended to impress if ence, was really intended to impress other peoples with the idea that Britain has honestly attempted to Tibb's Eve? solve the Irish Question by enacting a law which gives substantial free-dom to Ireland, but the Irish people, with a strange perverseness, refuse to accept the great charter of liberty. Sir Hamar Greenwood, the British Chief Secretary for Ireland, too, has been describing the Home Rule Act

wood has declared that "the placing of this important measure on the Statute Book is one of the great events in the history of the British ment-greater powers than those enjoyed by the salt governing States of the United States.'

GREENWOOD WAS LYING AS USUAL

High sounding praise for Home Rule, is it not? Let us take a cursory glance at this great piece of beneficent British legislation—it being such "a fine thing and a superfine thing" curiosity compals us to examine its works.

State purposes, has control of the judiciars and magistracy and can A raise military and naval forces. These services are withheld from Ireland and retained under the con-trol of the Imperial Parliament in that of the revenue collected for the from the shed by the military. He

Ireland for three years, and at the These amounted to £3,017,000 in the half hanged and then drowned. and of that time can be withheld last financial year. The "Irish There were no beds in the galvanindefinitely by an act of the parliament in London.

With utter disregard of the fact that no natural boundaries exist between the northeast of Ireland and the rest of the country, two "Parliaments" are provided for instead of one. The purpose of this is to keep the planters, whom Eng. land is solven the province of Ulster as a sort of retained under Imperial Parliament. British garrison, divided from the E43,366,000. Thus the Irish Parliament under "the widest powers of liament under "the widest powers of solven the solven that the solven the solven the solven the solven that the solven the solven that the solven the solven that the solven deliberate attempt to perpetuate bigotry, in itself, while only one of the objections to this dishonest measure, is enough to condemn it. No provision, however, is made to adequately protect the minority within a minority in northeast Ulster, although recent events in Lisburn and other places prove how rampant intolerance and igotry are in the districts where Sir Edward Carson's followers are in a majority.

Parliament" (save the mark) is provided for the Counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Farmanagh, Derry and Tyrone and for the parliamentary boroughs of Belfast and Derry city. Within this stone Bills. He says: "The Act of area some of the parliamentary constituencies are now represented by either Republicacs or Irish Nationa of nearly two million pounds a year lists. The latter are the remnants as a constitution to Irish expendi-of the former Redmondite Party. A ture. The new Act levies £18,000,000 'Parliament" is given to the rest of Ireland, which embraces difference of £26 000,000 a year. part of the province of Ulster and all of the provinces of Leinster, Munster

Ulster and a little more than fiveeighteenths of the population of Ireland is included within the territory of what may be called the Northern " Parliament." A considerable number of this five sixths of population favors Irish Independence.

Neither of the so-called "Parlia. ments" would have as much con- tioned at Newtownbutler became

structive authority as the Board of Trustees of an American village.

DEBATING SOCIETIES

Their law-msking powers are surrounded by limitations and zestrictions which make them more debating societies, with the rules governing the debates framed in the interests of British Imperialism. No law of either of the "Parlia-ments" would be valid if it contravened an act of the British Parliament, and no act of either of the Irish "Parliamente," or of the two acting together, could become a law until it had been approved by the British king, through his lord lientenant of Ireland, and according to an express provision of the Home Rule Act, "the executive power in Southern Ireland and in Northern Ireland shall continue vested in His Majesty, the King.'

But in addition to the king and his lord lieutenant and the British Parliament there is another body which would exercise control over the two alleged "Parliaments"—the Council of Ireland it is called (the Crown would preside over this Council, on which the Northern Parlia ment, representing five-eighteenths of the population of Ireland, would resenting thirteen eighteenths of the taken ginger wine for whiskey. greater evidence of impartiality in legislation could you find anywhere,

"HOME RULE" FINANCE!

But there is another feature of government that is of vital importance, and this is the financial scheme, which seems to have

of the services retained by the Parliato the British Treasury, which would dole back to the Irish "Parliament" Smpire. It grants Iroland," he said, dole back to the Irish "Parliament" the widest powers of self-govern a certain amount for Irish expenditures.

As an Irish editorial writer puts it the Chancellor of the British Exchequer and the British Pavilament would decide what is to be taxed,

THE LION'S SHARE OF THE TAXES

Figures are dry things, but as wa are accustomed to being dry since Mr. Volstead took us in hand we the prisoners had but three blankets shall give a hurried glance at the between them. Hardly a day passed Every State in the American chall give a hurried glance at the between them. Hardly a day of this control of taxation for financial section of this "Home Rule" at this camp on which the principle.

A "Memorandum on the Financial Provisions of the Government of Ire. in some cases tearing out their hair land Bill," issued by the British and in others beating them merci-London under the provisions of the British Treasury in Ireland the par- was handouffed and was then punched The control of the pelice, which every city and village in the United every city and village in the United stamps, Licenses and Enter-tainment Tax, and Miscellaneous. ticular revenues to be transferred about the yard by soldiers and struck back to Ireland are Death Duties, with revolver butts. Another young Revenue Retained under Imperial ized shede. The prisoners were not Parliament" consists of Customs, even allowed to undesse, as they Excise, Income Tax, Super Tax, New Tax (in place of Excess Profite Duty) taken from the shed to be assaulted. and Post Office. These amounted to £39,595,000. For the current financial year (to 31st March next) the 'Irish Revenue transferred to Ire-

only 73% of Irish money. FUNNY "SELF GOVERNMENT

A writer in the Dublin Freeman says: "The new Act gives Ireland less power ever the substance of government, which inheres in finance. than is possessed by the Skibbersen Council." He points out that 'fiscal control is the motor muscle of salf government. For it the British fought their kings, and the American clonists battled and wen an empire from the Empire."

The same writer denies the state. ment that the present Home Rule Act is better than the Act of 1914 and the previous Bills, including the Glad the contrary it provided a subvention on Ireland for British purposes, a And this is the Act which Lloyd. George and Sir Hamar Greenwood and Connaught.

Five-sixths of the population of than any previous Home Rule Bill. tell the world is "more generous'

THE ULSTER SPECIALS AGAIN

The Ulster Special Constables. organized from among the followers of Sir Edward Carson to maintain law and order according to British standards, in Ireland, have been distinguishing themselves again. A detachment of them which was sta-

more natural than that these Orange defenders of the Crown and Constitution should seek for spiritual conso-lation (the kind that comes out of the neck of a bottle) in the public house of a mere Papist.

This detachment numbering fifteen men, all fally armed, drew up at the 'pub" of a man named John O'Reilly in Clones in the early hours of a recent Sunday morning, and entirely forgetful of the dignity of the law, including the Sunday Closing Act, broke into the place. The local Con-stabulary being notified by Mr. O'Reilly of the attack on his house turned out and a pitched battle between the Specials from Carsonia and the local defenders of law and order took place. In the fight one of the Specials named McCullough, from Belfast, was shot dead and another named Archdale, from Enniskillen, was dangerously wounded and two or three others injured slightly. Council of Ireland it is called (the British have a wonderful facility for finding nice-sounding names for things.) An appointee of the British evidently mistaken for whiskey by the thirsty marauders. These of the Specials who were in a condition to travel were sent back to Newtown. ards, County Down, where the platoon have the same representation as the was organized. The Specials feel Parliament of the rest of Ireland reports keenly the represent of having mis-

JAILS AND CAMPS

The Irish Bulletin (the official news letter of the Irish Republicans) a copy of which has just arrived here, reports appalling conditions in the temporary jails and internment camps established by the British Government in various parts of Ire-Innd.

Prisoners who without trial or this wonderful instrument of self- charge have been placed in these awful make shift places of confinement, although in rugged health when arrested have died in a few been describing the Home Rule Act as a wonderful concession given to an unappreciative people by Britain.out of her overflowing bounty.

Referring to Home Rule, Green

The control of taxation being one

Been describing the Home Rule Act as a devised by men who mistook weeks. Two such cases, those of Patrick Walsh, aged nineteen, a native of Meelish, County Maye, and Michael Mullen, Springtown, County Galway. Are reported from Galway Galway, are reported from Galway City. Their deaths, it is charged, ment in London, the taxes in Ireland resulted from the barbarous treat-would be collected and turned over ment which they received while in ment which they received while in

custody. The Bullstin describes a typical ene of these prisons—that at Earls Island, County Galway. There were twenty-seven prisoners in Earls Island, all boused in a small galvanized iron shed. The shed was so defective in lighting arrangements how it is to be taxed and the amount that even at midday it was impossi-and form of the tax." ble to read in it. Priseners who had spent three weeks in the shed were taken away practically blind. There was no fire allowed and no artificial light. Although it was midwinter were not assaulted. Constables and troops also assaulted the prisoners man was taken from the camp after bsing informed that he was to be never knsw when they threatened or taken away.

SRUMAS MACMANUS. Of Donsgal.

PROTESTANT EGOTISM

Father Joseph Rickaby, S. J., who was one of the most distinguished and scholarly of British Jesuite being M. A. of London and B.Sc. of Oxford, wrote a letter the other day to the Times in which he took exception to academic than Oxford," and he went

Its true analogy is a Jesuit seminary in which all the teaching—
of an admirable quality—is shaped and consistency in foreign policy." to produce the perfect servant of the | By these principles he still stands, but society and propagandist of its docwith which his doctrines are swal. lowed and given out again is truly can be trusted to do the same

Jasuitical. Jesuit House for Catholic students Dr. Shadwell should have so slight a practically atrophied.

ments of Jesuit students from Cam-

(twice), and Green Moral Philosophy of the League of Nations, it was Lord prizes, and the Ellerton Theological Robert's same idealism which saved central thoroughfares of the city.

afflicted with a terrible thirst and to appease it travelled in a motor lorsy to the town of Clones, which is also in County Monaghan. What was in Jesuit "seminaries," cannot Assembly. That shows what can be three members of the Society of inflexible purpose for a great and Jesus who are at present lecturing in just end which Lord Robert dis-

this University.
Father Joseph Rickaby before going to Oxford was well known to the Catholics of English speaking, countries as a voluminous author.-Edinburgh Herald.

CECIL AND GLADSTONE

WILL THE TORY DEMOCRAT LEAD THE WAY BACK TO POLITICAL DECENCY AND NATIONAL SELF RESPECT?

There is no more interesting figure in our politics today than that of Lord Robert Ceell, and the interest is two-fold; it arises partly from the character and quality of the man himself, partly from the uncertainty of his development. Born and bred a Conservative, and resolved, as he declared in his speech to his constitu uents on Monday to remain in essentials a Conservative, as he under stands Conservatism, he yet is drawn by forces which he cannot resist, cause they appeal to the moral centre of his being, to side on many questions, on most important questions indeed as they present themsalves today, with his party oppor ents. It is an inward war not unlike that which raged in the mind and heart of the young Gladstone, and which ended by making of that brilliant and promising champion of Conservatism by far the most powerful Liberal leader of the century. We forbear to press the analogy too far, and are content to leave the ultimate political destiny of Lord Robert Cecil unplumbed. It is impossible, none the less, not to look with hope and interest to the immediate developments of a career begun with so much distinction and so much independence. For some time past, both by word and deed, Lord Rebert Cecil has made it plain that he intends to take his own line on the great issues of the day, without any careful regard to that taken by bis party leaders, and it is nearly a year since he expressed himself with much frankness on the whole subject of government by Coalition. view of such a Government was that it is sound when it exists in order to carry out some great national object on which the various elements who are parties to it agreed, and to which all other objects were subordinate, but that it is particularly liable to a kind of disease, the "disease of opportunism," when man coavre takes men have been accustomed to take pride.-Manchester Guardian. the place of principle and the dominant object becomes the retention of power. After this it was pretty plain where Lord Robert stood, and peculation became rife as to when

He has not yet formally crossed it. out he told his constituents on Monday that he was seriously considering whether he ought not to do so. It is no doubs a difficult problem, because, as Lord Robert said, the place you choose to sit in in the House of Com mons, though it may seem a small thing, is in fact a very important one, and to a large extent determines a man's attitude towards the Govern- as an "old boy" of St. Francis ment of the day. In a somewhat | Xavier's College, and made reference similar situation Mr. Gladstone, to his two brothers-Mr. Adrian refining as was his wont, said he should prefer to be regarded as actist, and Mr. Leonard Stokes, to standing on the Liberal side of the Conservative party rather than on the Speaker bore tribute. When challenged at the close of his speech by a constituent as to his own intended action Lord Robert declined to give an immediate answer. All he would say was that he certainly agreed with his questioner that it was a matter for very serious consideration whether he ought to go on sitting" in his present place. Not that he has the slightest some passages in a Times article doubt as to his general attitude in written by Dr. Shadwell describing politics. "I was brought up a Conthe London Labour College. Dr. servative," said Lord Rabert. "V Shadwell said it was "far more shood for resistance to revolution. still stand for that. We stood for a belief in freedom, and my belief in freedom is stronger now than it ever

he would cross the floor of the

he adds that he would not be acting trines. The place of Loyola is taken fairly by his constituents if he did by Marx, and the uncritical docility not confess that he has "the gravest doubts" whether the Government may, of course, be said that it does Father Rickaby, writing from not much matter what Lord Robert Campion Hall, Oxford, which is the Cacil says or does; that he has no following to speak of in the House at Oxford, expressed his regret that that he is an eccentric in politics; Dr. Shadwell should have so slight a that he is incapable of forming or knowledge of the inner life of a leading a party; all of which might Jesuit seminary as to assume that perhaps have been said with equal the critical faculty in such places is truth of Gladstone at a certain stage perhaps have been said with equal of his career. But, quite apart from Leaving argument and coming to that shining example, we would sugfact, Mr. Rickaby recalls the achieve- gest that it is a mistake to undervalue the particular qualities which Lord Robert Cscil possesses on the Members of that Hall have gained influence which they are capable of the Herstord, Craven, Darby, and exercising. Geneva may bear wit John Locks scholarships, and the Gaisford, Chancellor's (Lat. Verse), at the enormously important and Lothian, Cromer, Charles Oldham critical first meeting of the Assembly

played on that occasion. And the Five thousand troops rendered same qualities will beyond doubt tell royal honors to the dead prelate, on in other fields as opportunity offers. Nothing can be more foolish than to underrate the power of a single vigorous personality directed with perfect disinterestedness to just ends. And, let it be said, the British people love such a man and are quick to recegnize him. Cleverness and adroitness count, no doubt, for much for far too much, in the game of politics. But bonesty and character in

the end count for more. It cannot be very long before a testing-time comes in our politics. We cannot live for ever upon compromise and shallow expedients. These things may serve for a time, but in the end facts are too strong for them and they will be found out. It takes a little time, too much time unfortunately, but the result will come sure enough. It has happened or is happening in every one of the great issues of policy with which the country has had to deal in the past two years: the peace which is no peace but has condemned half strife; the long war-the more disundeclared creditable because than to strengthen those elements in its Government which we desired to weaken and to inflict incalculable missry on its inhabitants at enor-mous cost to ourselves; and, finally, the shame and disaster of Ireland where so complete is the breakdown of government that the authorities These things, we repeat, cannot last. Their futility as well as their folly and wrong will become day by day methods. All these things are by Lord Robert stoutly and steadfastly condemned. There may be few to listen to him or those who feel with him today. There will be more temerrow, and the day will surely come when the nation will insistently demand a return to the better tradition which Lord Robert calls the | dare not publish. true Conservatism, which is in fact, whatever you may call it, the just and decent policy in which English-

THE STOKES GUN

CATHOLIC INVENTOR TELLS OF ITS INTRODUCTION

Sir Wilfrid Scott Stokes, K. B. E. on "old boy" of St. Francis Xavier's College, Liverpool, was entertained by the Old Xaverians, and gave an teresting sketch of the way in which he came to invent the Stokes

Mr. J. Godwin Bulger, in proposing Stokes, who had won repute as an whose architectural achievements

" A LUCKY INVENTION Sir Wilfred told his hearers some thing of the history of his invention," as he described it. knew nothing really about explosives or that sort of thing," he said, but' man came to me one day and said : We are awfully badly off for trench motars at the front. Can't you devise some sort of gun that will sure to get some good mer, because put it back upon them?' I suggested even a good man has no certainty of some sort of Chinese cracker in getting civil employment; but they different compartments which would burst and throw its bits about and ourly large proportion of the unfit jump to a new position. It was out and uncentrolled in character and burst and throw its bits about and of the idea of a bouncing bomb that habits, men in many of whom the I devised the Stokes gun, because it frequent danger of being foully is no use having a bomb unless you can throw it trenches." His bearers might be as well as to the luckless Irish interested to know that semething public at large. The English correslike 23,000,000 of these shells were that they contained about 29,000 tons of explosive, and that the metal that was thrown with them amounted to 84,000 tons.—Edinburgh Catholis Herald.

CARDINAL FERRARI'S FUNERAL

300,000 IN FUNERAL PROCESSION OF MILAN PRELATE

Milan, Feb. 7.-By special pernission of the Italian Government, the body of Cardinal Ferrari was laid to rest today beneath the choir

of the Milan Cathedral.

During the lying in state, 70,000 ersons filed before the body, which was fully exposed to view clad in a cardinal's rich robes of office. It is estimated that 800,000 people took part in the funeral procession, which occupied four hours in traversing the

Twenty geven bishops and over .000 ecclesiastics participated in the last rites within the cathedral. The Count of Turin represented the King possibly be men in whom the critical done by the combination of good of Italy. There was also a large faculty is dormant, nor, again those sense, a large grasp of affairs, and gathering of Ministers of State, Senators, Deputies, generals and members of the consular corps.

> whom King Victor Emanuel conferred the Grand Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus.

> > THE STRICKLAND REPORT

IS IT THAT THE GOVERNMENT

DARE NOT PUBLISH IT? Everywhere the press is askingand so we suppose its readers are, too-why the Government does not take the plunge and publish the Strickland report on the burning of central Cork. We know no more about the findings of the report than anyone else. We only know that when this largest act of recent arson in Ireland was committed there was a strong demand from many important men of all parties for a public inquiry by an independent tribunal of civilians; that the Government, with some symptoms of Europe and part of Asia to the alarm, refused to face this ordeal extremes of suffering and internecine and insisted on substituting a military inquiry by General Strickland, the senior officer in charge of the

against Russia, with no other result administration of martial law in the district; and that General Strick. land's report on the results of this inquiry was in the hands of the during the past year according to Cabinet on January 3, but has been the report. hidden from the public, contrary to promise, ever since. Is the explana-tion to be found in the well known fact that General Strickland is a at crime lest their undisciplined would no more hush up or with a string lest their undisciplined would no more hush up or with a gents should refuse to give them crimes committed by uniformed incendiaries or murderess in Ireland in Ireland incendiaries or murderess in Ireland in Irela not know; we are only aware that eye-witnesses of the crimes at Cork almost unanimously attributed them more clear. On that road nothing to the Irish Government's notoriously but disaster can or does await us. ill-disciplined irregular police, a Yet the Government appears incap-able of conceiving or applying other good men in its ranks has not prevented from gaining a thoroughly bad character as a whole; and also that a general officer of very different character has removed the suspected force from the scene of the outreges and has sent to its employers a report which—as everyone now seems to assume—the Government

Why does the Government not

dare? Is it afraid of the discom-fiture of having to own that in the

Black and Tans it has not succeeded

in raising a force fit for its work,

which has been both physically dangerous and morally trying? We can hardly think that the Government is so timorous as to run away the Turks before the city was taken that far in the hope of essaping a few bad hours in debate and a few mertifying confessions to Parliament. Can it be afraid, then, of some the Holy Father on the Palestine dangerous consequences in Ireland if a report should be published which may gravely incriminate the Black and Tans? To suppose this is to suppose that the Government is finally selected a site for their new more afraid of the resentment of a notoriously unsatisfactory smergency force than it is of offering an insult to the head of its own mili the members will take passession of tary farces in Southern Ireland, a soldier of great distinction commanding forces of far higher quality and better discipline. It is not a supposition to be made with a light heast, and yet it has been growing clear for some time that the secondary consequences of the enrolment of such a force as the Black and Tane, drawn from the unab sorbed remnant of demobilised soldiers, would sooner or later be serious. The Gevernment could not hope to get the pick, or even the fair average, of officers and men who had served in the War. They were even a good man has no cartainty of were also certain to get a danger murdered would induce a reckless into the enemy's ness dangerous to their employers pondents' accounts of random shoating at groups of Irish man, women and children from lorries full of dranken Black-and-Tans, the frequent reports of police robberies, and such admitted horsers as the the Michigan Catholic, which His murder of Canon Magner can hardly have surprised anyone who understands the War and post war history of many of the unhappy offenders. long experience in the journalistic In trying to make a rough kind of field. Early in his career, he was guerilla police out of some of the employed on The Chicago. Daily least fortunate of the ex-officers and Chronicle and afterwards man of the War the Government was associate editor of The Catholic Citiasking for trouble. Are we to suppose that the trouble has now

> They can conquer who really believe they can .- Dryden.

ian.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Among late converts may be mentioned Professor Parker Thomas Moon, of Columbia University, New York City, who is about to publish a book on the labor problem and on the Social Catholic Mevement in France.

Rome, Jan. 5 .- Countess Maria Fumasoni-Biondi and her three children, Leone, Juri and Musiq, yesterday made their solemn profes-sion of Catholic faith in the Church of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart in via Plave. The Countess, who comes of a noble Russian family, had been contemplating this step for some

Milan, Feb. 2 .- Cardinal Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan, died today. He was born in 1850 and created a Cardinal in 1894. He had long suffered from cancer, undergoing dve operations in eighteen His physicians last year informed him that he had only a shore time to live. The Cardinal visited Rome and tendered his will to the Pope and then went to Lourdes. He especially was known as a writer and diplomat.

Chicago has now the largest Holy Name Union in the world, according to a report submitted by Cornelius G. Craine, executive secretary of the Chicago organization to Archbishop Mundalein, through the Right Rev. A. J. McGavick, spiritual director of the Union. A gain of 12,000 members, bringing the total up to 82,500 is recorded for the 185 branches

Father Charles Plater, rector of the Jesuit College of Studies at Oxford and a founder of the Catholic Social Guild died suddenly of heart disease at Malta whither he had gone for his health. He was in the midet of negotiations for the foundations of a Catholic school of social science. The funeral at Valette was conducted by the Archbishop of Malta and was attended by notable officials.

New York, Jan. 81 .- Colonel E. H. R. Green, son of the late Hetty Green, has given \$10,000 to the Fordham University fund, bringing the total to \$201,549. "Although I am not of the Catholic faith," said Colonel Green in announcing the gift at a luncheon at the Bankers' Club, "I appreciate the great work that is being done at Fordham University and the dire need of new buildings and additional equipment

to carry on that work." Cardinal Philipp Camassei, Patriarch of Jerusalem, died in Rome on January 18th. Cardinal Camassei, as Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem during the War, was one of the leading figures in the great conflict. He was deported from Jeresalem by by the Allies, who subsequently brought about his liberation. He was the most important adviser of question

Philadelphia, Feb. 3.-The Knights of Columbus of Philadelphia have \$1,000 000 home and plans are new being prepared for the erection of before the end of the present year. The edifice will be located on the west side of Broad street, south of Master street, and extends through two hundred feet to Carlis's street. The selection of a gite came after a survey that lasted a year. The price has not been disclosed.

Lenden, Jan. 31 .- The death of Moneignor Thomas Whiteside, Archbishop of Liverpool has raised a unprecedented situation history of Catholicity in Great Britain as it leaves four metropolitan sees vacant at one time. Cardinal Bourne and the Archbishop of St. Andrews are now the only metro-politans of the entire Hierarchy of Great Britain. Archbishop White-side was born in 1857. He was side was born in 1857. consecrated by Cardinal Vaughan at the age of thirty-seven in 1894. Appeinted to preside ever the most populous disesse in England he rapidly became one of the foremost figures in the hierarchy and he was minated Archbishop Diecess was raised to metropolitan rank in 1911.

Scannell O'Neill, well known in the Catholie newspaper world, has been engaged by Bishop Gallagher to edit Lordship purchased last year. O'Neill is a graduate of Creighton University, Omaha, Neb., and has had zen of Milwaukee. For a time he was editor of St. Peter's Nat, and gone so far that the Government then became editor of the Catholic dare not sublish a rebuke to the Columbian of Columbus, Ohio. He Black-and Tans by a famous Regular has interested himself in the moveofficer chosen by itself to consider ment for Church Unity, and is an their conduct?—Manchester Guard. authority on the subject of converauthority on the subject of conversions to the Catholic Church. Besides his newspaper work Mr. O'Neill has contributed to home and foreign periodicals.

Published by permission of Burns, Oates & Washbourne, London, England. THREE DAUGHTERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

BY MRS. INNES-BROWNE

CHAPTER XXIII.—CONTINUED

The Earl led his bride elect to where auntie sat. The girl, all blushes and half tears, knelt umbly upon the stool, and throwing her arms around the old lady's neck,

O auntie! what will you say? I

Much moved by the girl's bashful excitement, and the young man's sarnest bearing, she answered

And so you have come to tell poor old auntie that you have at last the leading journals. discovered you love each other so dearly that you cannot bear to live apart !

replied the Earl earnestly. wish to hear from your lips that you trust me, and can give this dear little one confidently into my keeping, and far too long, and she knows it," he continued, slipping his arm boldly around her waist, and dropping upon one knee beside her. "Also, we have one more request, and that is for your blessing. It is as a mother's to both of us, and we should feel

happier did we possess it." Ged bless you, then, dear children!" said the old lady, greatly touched by the young man's humble appeal, while she tenderly disengaged the girl's hands from her neck, and placed them firmly in those of her intended husband. With all my heart I bless you, dears, and may you both be good and worthy members of society, and fulfil your duties faithfully in that high position in which God has placed you. As for you, she centiqued, resting her hand gently on the young man's shoulder, the son of such a fasher could be but brave, and generous; and fully, freely, and with joy even, do I entrust my niece to your love and care. And, my little Marie, well pleased am I that you have found your vocation at last. It is one you will well fill, nay, may even adorn : for I do not think you will ever be entirely carried away by worldliness or luxusy, and thus will shine in your own gentle way, and give a noble example of virtue to all

"It is like you, dear auntie, to say these kind things. But, oh! what will Lady Abbess and the dear nuns

They will laugh, dear, and be as delighted as we are. Why, Lady Abbass never thought you would be a nun. Girls are constantly making the same mistake as you did, Marie. and mistaking an enthusiastic love for a certain convent and nuns, thinking it means a vocation, when all the while God has often very different designs for them, would they but listen to Him, and lay aside their own wishes and desires.'

Well, it is very strange," said

God's poor and afflicted ones hovered to her at once. near and around her. In a pover#ystricken hevel, seated by the bedside gentlest slumber, sat Beatrice, her with sympathetic serrow and tendersin, and remorse

Father Gallagher watched the girl, and marvelled within himself how one so nobly born and gently reared next I shall require your services. I could with such wonderful skill and shall give an entertainment on a cleverness, adapt herself to the needs large scale. Many very distinguished of the poor and the sick. "Was she people will be here, and I shall purely heaven taught? or had the desire you to sing during the evening,

This poor wreck of better days, once a gentleman, now a wretched for it would not be pleasant to hear," pauper, clung with the persistency of the dying to the sweet girl at his side as to a very angel from heaven; and listening to her, he became calm. even joyful, content to leave his children orphans, and accept death and there was that in her eye and willingly as a just punishment for form which recalled in Lady Lins.

his useless and miserably spent life. Father Gallagher and Beatrice remained with the poor sufferer, until his humble and penitent spirit was freed, and had winged its way to the judgment-seat; then leaving the orphans in the charge of kind neighbors, they both walked towards the where different scenes and joyful faces awaited them. No words could command. can describe the joy with which "Ns,-" resur Beatrice clasped her little sister to her heart, and assured her how she and all her family had longed for this happy event to come to pass. It was the yearning desire of poor father," she exclaimed; "and my mother will find in you, dear Marie, a daughter who will bear with

and shaking the young people warmly by the hand, warned Marie seriously more spiritual cottons and homespuns, for which she had once so great a respect.

CHAPTER XXIV.

and the city was close, hot, dusty. But Parliament sat late that | all. year; moreover, there was much sickness on the Continent, so that a have tried so hard not to love him, large portion of England's upper ten it did, just when she folt so dull and attracted or for whom we feel an even to forget him, and I could not were fain to content themselves with spiritless, and she longed to be intense aversion. do so. And he loves me so dearly; indeed he does."

No need to assure auntie of that fact; she saw it in the burning look of generous devotion in the proud of generous devotion eyes, and noted with pleasure the gentle, respectful manner in which he treated her niece. She felt he was sincere, and that she could true i marriage in that quarter ere long.

There were signs and rumors of was sincere, and that she could true i marriage in the great flat quarter ere long.

The marriage in that quarter ere long. There were signs and rumors of a warrings in that quarter ere long.

People liked the pretty retiring girl, whose beauty and sweetness of disposition were frequently commented position were frequently commented coldly, as she watched with envious

Dolours.

"My God, Thou wilt aid me!" singing that song in the fond hope she said aloud, as the messenger that we shall hear and recognise it. See, veryone is listening; all sound my special good feeling for Pretired. "And once more, thou, wilt intercede for me, but the papers, and whose coldly, as she watched with envious and obtain for me courage and song and rob her of the well merited in the season why Mr. Bennett should be under the singing that song in the fond hope she said aloud, as the messenger that we shall hear and recognise it. See, veryone is listening; all sound has ceased. We will not spoil her of course four thousand song and rob her of the well-merited in the season why Mr. Bennett should be under the singing that song in the fond hope she said aloud, as the messenger that we shall hear and recognise it. See, veryone is listening; all sound has ceased. We will not spoil her of the well-merited in the season why Mr. Bennett should not she said aloud, as the messenger retired. "And once more, thou, see a season why Mr. Bennett should not she she said aloud, as the messenger retired. "And once more, thou, see a season why Mr. Bennett should not specific the she said aloud, as the messenger retired. "And once more, thou, see a season why Mr. Bennett should not she said aloud, as the messenger retired. "And once more, thou, see a season why Mr. Bennett should not she said aloud, as the messenger retired. "And once more, thou, see a season why Mr. Bennett should not she said aloud, as the messenger retired. "And once more, thou, see a season why Mr. Bennett should not she said aloud, as the messenger retired." "And once more, thou, see a season why Mr. Bennett should not she said aloud, as the messenger retired." "And once more, thou, see a season why Mr.

the most expensive and fashionable countenance. much more than that, dear auntie rooms thereof, resided poor Marfor you must permit me to call you garet FitzAllan. She is governess to ness, who bowing gracefully, left the whirling scene of gaiety below. clasp her in my arms once more.

She was aware in which room the Louis, I know now whose face it was dren of Lady Linsdale, whose whole life is given up to frivolities of every description, and whose sole acquired that peculiar air of birth one is a dream she glided silently your hopes until I was more certain anxiety and craving appears to be to and in every ridiculous and fashionable and which no circumstance of povextravagance.

No one knew, nor could they guess, why the tall fair governess scanned so eagerly every day the column of fashionable news; nor yet why she invariably took har charges to one of the large parks for their daily walk, and gazed with such a hungry, yearning look on the faces of the ladies and occupants open carriages. Sometimes the children spoke to her and she did not seem to hear them, so absorbed was she in her task. Once they declared that she fairly started, and almost shouted, as an elegant carriage, containing a very handsome gentleman and a sweetly pretty lady. dashed past them; but the horses shied at the moment, and Maria was whisled away, never noticing the sweet eager faced girl who stood upon the pavement, her hands outstretched as though to stay her. Again the children wondered why she seized so greedily upon every picture of the future Countess de Woodville, and cutting them out, carefully slowed them away in her

Sometimes when no one was near she would draw these tweasures forth and talk to them. "Dear little Marie," she would say, "how very beautiful and sweet you look! I wonder how you like being feled so so, and decked, in all these precious jewels? How well shat neckles of pearls becomes you! I have read of their immense value, and also that but the bride or wife of a De Woodville may ever wear them. The beautiful and gifted Lady Beatrice too, and your kind brother Louisyes, I read of you all. I long-O yet I dare not write, for I tremble to make myself known. The Countess staircase, rising higher and higher, many people might object if I did even to the children's apartments, so, for I am so poor, and only a govand roofed in by a handsome glass erness. Oh that I could meet them dome. Across this hall must the erness. Oh that I could meet them dome. Across this hall must the somewhere alone! Perhaps, after guests walk to the various rooms Marie, resting her head on Reginald's all, they would not know me. Alas, of entertainment. On a lewer porhow times are changed!" and the tion of one of the landings paced all."

scalding tears rushed to her eyes. Madge, her hands sometimes classed

How was Beatrice occupied whilst Shabrushed them away quickly, for tightly together as though in speech her friends were pouring out their a maid servant entered, telling her less agony, sometimes crossed upon love rhapsodies? Ah! the angels of that Lady Linsdale desired to speak her breast as though in mute appeal

with a beavy sigh she locked them caught the sound of a feesh guest's of a sick man, in her arms a little up. "Each day," she thought, "I voice, she leant over the banisters, rise with the fond hope that I may her long delicate fingers clutching mentions and hushed into meet them; each night I lie down the rail for support, her anxious sorry and disappointed. But I must eyes scanning with intense eagerness fair face bent kindly towards the not keep her ladyship waiting," and for the sight of some old and long-sufferer, her beautiful eyes beaming she descended hurriedly the long loved face. At last came the echo of flights of stairs to the beautifully ness, as she listened to the sad recital furnished morning room, where of that oft-told tale of misfortune, resting upon an easy-chair, Lady

Linsdale awaited her. " I beg to tell you, Miss FitzAllan, that on the evening of Thursday power of suffering made her what and trues that you will be attired she was?"—
suitably—in something simple—yet tashionable enough to pass muster, and a palpable sneer curied her lips, "that any of my dependents were

underpaid. Subdued as poor Madge was, she draw her tall figure to its full heigh? dale's jealous mind the fact she could never quite forget, namely, that the girl before her was every inch a handsome "Gordon," and was far more highly gifted and nobler

born than she was herself. " Have you a wish for any particu lar song, may I ask?" demanded Madge, in as calm a tone as she

'Ng,-" returned her ladyship, in a hasitating tone; "only let it be something good, something that is sure to attract the notice of first class musicians, for several of great note and reputation will be here likewise one or two of our mest

famous artists and peats." "It will be altogether an artistic

But the good news had been selves, we are in close proximity almost too much for her, coming, as

Thank you," was the meek yet dignified answer of the poor gover-

Lady Linsdale would have given half of her fortune could she but have refinement which clung so outdo her neighbors, and be the first easily and naturally to Madge, and erty or position could ever conceal or hide. Herself a widow, short of stature, stout in figure, harsh of voice and coarse of skin, she could around her. not but envy the tall, handsome there. figure, and clear transparent cem. Probab plexion of the young governess, would they hear her?" Heaven had whom strangers never failed to befriended her befere when, nervous

notice, and even to admire. Madge thought Thursday would never arrive, but it came at last. upon a handsome black silk dress, trimmed with shining jet trimminge. gracefully around them. She wore single ornament. Her auburn hair was tastsfully and skilwith a nervous, almost expectant

the hours passed. It was growing late. The grand reception rooms were thrown open, Girl." met with some slight refreshment, dance. Others could amuse them. sung a line ere every voice in the selves as they desired in the various room was silent, and, like an electric rooms or ferneries, discussing art, shock, stillness fell upon every guest politics, or what not, during which within hearing. time rare and beautiful music would bs performed wherewith to enchant a tenderness of expression in the how I yearn to meet them land and delight their ears. From the inflections of the powerful young dare not write, for I tremble to hall arose a large, almost circular voice, and in the expression of her to Heaven for patience. Every now Madge replaced her treasures, and and again, when her anxious ear a low musical laugh, and surely the sound of familiar voices. Her heart seemed to stand still as, forgetful of all results and decency, she leans

still lower, and listened and watched. "O my God!" she gasped, "is it them at last?" Yes, there was no mistaking the fine form and proud carriage of the Counters de Word. ville; no, nor that of her eldest sen, whilst at his side, has little arm through his, walked Marie Blake. Close behind them, walking side by side, came Louis and Beatrice, from whose parted lips still issued the low rippling laugh. A dull, svified ory waret from the lips of the poor girl watching above, and in an instant the quick ears of Beatrice caught the sound, and her eyes were raised with a rapid, searching glance to the range of the vast stair case. As she did so, she paused in her walk, and the laugh suddenly died upon her lips, for, as she raised her eyes, the bright light below reflected for an instant only Regi intensity of expression that in anything else recalled to her mind the thing else recalled to her mind the face of one whom years ago she had known and loved. But like Marie." We will indeed go in search of her. Come along, Marie." a flash it disappeared, and was lest to view in the dark background.

"What is it?" inquired her com-

panion. "What startled you so ?" "Nay, it was but a momentary vision," answered Beatrice, with a lofty staircess, and seizing the hand a few mements size gazed meditative of her sempanion, they—children of lives in second eight I should de impuise both—actually ran through hung lew ever the mantle. When clare that these walls contain a the now almost described ball-room, she began to talk she was far mere ghost, for there flashed from the nearly falling on the lap of their communicative that was her wont,

and shaking the young people warmly by the hand, warned Marie seriously that she must never so far jeopardise her soul as to clothe herself in purple or fine linen, but stick to the Warney of Her.

Of her.

"Not at all," was the rather impatient rejoinder. "There will be bending eagerly towards her.

Prince Henry of Her.

"Yhose was it?" asked Louis, bending eagerly towards her.

"I cannot answer you at present," and Duchess of Coventry, Earl de was returned, endeavoring to speak Woodville and all his party, including as indifferently as possible. "Ask his pretty little fiancée; Lord and Lady—. But what is the matter tell you then." Another minute and with you Miss FitzAllan; are you they were surrounded by friends and lost in the crowd : but about them 'No, thank you," came faintly both hovered and shadowed a myster-The busy London season should have been over, for it was August, and the city was close, hot, and support. "I felt a little giddy, that is with a strange disquietude and uneasiness when, unconsciously to our-

carnest prayer before her favourite "Louis!" cried Bertie, arresting crucifix and picture of the Mother of him suddenly, "we must not startle

through the noisy and numerous of it." guests and quietly took her seat upon the music stool, awaiting with a fastthrobbing heart the signal to commence. She raised her eyes timidly and cast a rapid glance at the faces and soon they all stood a around her. "No they were not bahind the pretty singer. there. Where, then, were they ? Probably in the ball-room. Ob and well-nigh hopeless, she had felt that a parent's life almost bung upon

her song. It would not desert Fearing to appear in anything very now when, to her lively imagination, young and pretty, lest Lady Linzdale it seemed that her own life's weal or should object, Madge, for once in woe depended upon the amount her life, had been extravagant, and of strength and pathos she could had spent much of her small savings | command and throw into her voice. Soon there was a lull in the merry dance music. Madge breathed a Her snowy throat and arms were short burning prayer for help; and bare, though partly hidden by some whilst the young people were enjoy-lovely lace, which tell softly and ing ices and other dainty and light

refreshments, or cooling themselves rich | amidst the tall palms and forns, or even in the small terraced garden, fully arranged; her fair cheeks were she, in a wild, impassioned manner, fluenced with a bright hectic tinge; struck the first grand chords of her whilst her large clear eyes shone song-the very one she had sung nearly five years ago in the London light, which grew more intense as Hetel, on the last occasion when the 'United Kingdom" had met beneath the same roof-"The Captive Greek Her long white fingers carriages began to roll up, and pressed with consummate skill the guesas to arrive. They were to ba ivory notes, and they rang forth music responsive to her call; her pretty whilst the great ball-room would eyes were raised in pleading earnessstand open, and musicians be in ness, and, oblivious to all around, yet readiness to accommodate as many with an almost bursting heart, Madge of the young people as cared to sang her song. She had scarcely

> within hearing.
> There was a wildness of note and face, which draw forth transports of wonder and enthusiasm from the

> astonished listeners.
> Apparently unconscious of the admiration which she elicited on all sides, Madge sang on. Oh that Marie and Beatrics could only hear her! Suraly her voice must recall her to them and bring back to their minds dear old days of long ago !

Enjoying the cool air of a large fernery after their merry dance, sat the two old school friends, talking in a brisk but animated manner to their late partners, Reginald de Woodville and Lauis Blake. The latter was calling upon himself their chearful but marited rebukes by the comic remarks he was passing upon some weaker members of their sex. when suddenly the loud and clear notes of the prelude to Madge's song

struck upon their ears. Lady Beatwice broke off abruntly in the sentence she was speaking, and, with a startled expression in her eyes, exclaimed huzriedly, "Hush! Listen!" Instant ellence followed. Then, borns upon the air, through the now still apartments, came the sweet and powerful veice of the

vonne singer. Both gisls rose to their feet, the eager excitement anhancing the seized the arm of her intended hus-band and cried, "O Regis, dear Regie, it must be her!"

Whom, dearast, do you mean?' he askad, drawing her affectionately lowards him, and looking down tenderly on her flushed and excited brow-" whom, dearest ?"

"It is Madge! It must be Madge Oh, do listen! No one could aver sing that song as she could. Deswest Ragie, coms with me and let us seek

"Ah, new I remember it well," be

But the other two had flown; they had not waited to hear more than he would." the first few notes. Beatrice thought Madame de Vaucouleurs sank into of the face she had seen that night a chair at last, as if she were a little peering down upon them from the

Father Gallagher laughed heartily, of disappointment taking possession of one long loved and well remembered."

corner, was enjoying a deep flirtation with a rich but lately widowed intimate friend though she has

Pardon !" exclaimed the girl apol-"But, Lady Linedale, whose is the voice of the singer?" Oh, pray don't excite yourself, Lady Beatrice!" was the cold, languid reply. "I do assure you it is only my children's governess who sings at "I do assure you it is only present-rather a nice voice, has she

Rather, indeed!" said Beatrice, tossing her head and moving on.
"Her name?" inquired Louis anxiously

'Only Miss FitzAllan, a most quiet and ordinary kind of person. Please don't trouble yourself about her." But they did not even stay to hear

him suddenly, "we must not startle was the most promising young fellow her. She knows we are here, and is he ever employed. And there's no picture graced the pages of many of eyes the varying and changeful lights strength to act my part. The result praise and renown it is certain to he leading journals.

In a high house standing in one of he most expansive and fashionable countenance.

In a high house standing in one of he most expansive and fashionable countenance.

It leave to thee." She rose from her same for her. Let us enter the room knees, gathered her flowing train in by yonder door; thus we shall be her trembling hands, and, with a asle to stand behind her unperceived brave hears but unsteady steps, she and watch for the moment when her descended the long flights of stairs to song is finished, and then I will grand plane stood, upon which she that I saw as we crossed the hall; it was expected to perform, and like was hers, but I did not dare to raise

He pressed her hand warmly, and they moved quietly to the other door. Catching sight of Reginald and Marie, they backened them towards them. and soon they all stood a few yards Lepeyre.

TO BE CONTINUED

#### THE HOPE OF THE DE VAUCOULEURS

Madame de Vaucoulsurs flitted joyously from one big room to another, carefully placing the seft sushions where they hid the most badly worn places in the French velvet upholstery of the resewood chairs, moving a table that it might cover ne spet where the carpet was worn through, and making a stool cover a drawing the point-lace curtains into closer folds, that the beautitul darns in them might be less conspicuous and adjusting the shades so that they prevented the sun's garish finger from pointing out the shabbiness of the once paintial rooms. Afterwards she went to the little garden before the house-the only part of her spacious grounds that did not look neglected—and gathered an armful of pink and white roses. With exquisite taste she arranged them in an old slightly cracked Sevres vase, and a tall crystal pitcher which had been one of her mother's wedding gifts.

As she was placing the second bouquet on a table in the drawingroom a sprightly dark-faced little woman, far more typically French in appearance than Madame de Vaucoulsurs, came into the room, fanning herself and saying vivaciously :

"The front door was standing open so I did not knock. Oh, how lovely your roses are, especially the white ones. And Philipps loves roses. Surely heaven made this perfect day as a setting for his home coming? I fan myself from force of habis, but really it's not at all hot this morning.
I could easily imagine that I am at Beloxi instead of New Orleans-late

in June though it is." Madama de Vaucouleurs smiled. I am glad that it is a nice day. As protested. you say, Cousin Marie, everything—everything—is perfect for Philippe's coming. And to think that at last he will be home to stay-to stay-Miss Lapsyre's face was buried in the largest bauquet of roses and the made no reply, except to ask a minute efterward, as she sank into a

Madame de Vaucouleurs laughed again far sheer joy. She had not seen so happy in many years. Laava him to me. Marie! Already the Bentons, and Laverts, Beauchards, and Jean Morreau have told me that they will be here by three? I fear that I shall not do much more than look at Philippe across the room today-or tomorrow. sither. But even that—and he will

time is his train due?"

not go away any more." Every one loves him; that's the trouble," grumbled Miss Lepsyre, who loved him only less than his mother did. "I can's imagine why." she added, trying to look as if she means what she said.

"Nor I; there is no reason,"
Madame de Vaucouleurs rejoined merrily, and then went on, as she searranged her flawers for the third time and raised one of the shades a little. "I told you, didn't I, that he graduated at the head of his class.' It was the fifth time in two days

that she had teld Miss Lepsyre, but the loval little causin school her words almost as enthusiastically if indeed, she were hearing the news for the first time.
"At the head of his class! And it

was a big class, tee. But I knew that

weary despite her happiness, and for Marie, a daugater who will be will be will be will be will be will be much more to gathering, then?" said Madge, her ghost, for there flashed from the nearly falling on the lap of their communicative that was her wons, her than I ever could have been." said Madge, her ghost, for there flashed from the nearly falling on the lap of their communicative that was her wons, her than I ever could have been."

always been to all- the de Vaucoul

No one but Philippe and I know what a struggle it has been to send him to college and afterwards to give him his engineering course. These last years, when prices have advanced so outrageously, I could not have afforded it at all if Philipps had not worked during his vacation and made enough almost to pay his own way. He did so well that Mr. Bennett—of Bennett, Lagois & Co.-has offered him a salary of four thousand dollars a year and advancement if he deserves it. And he will deserve it; you know that he will, Marie."

Miss Lapsyre made a quick little gesture to emphasize her words. "Deserve it—he'll deserve anything! He's clever and ambisious and a hard worker, for all his fun. It isn't only you and I who think so; Mr. Ber himself told me last summer that he reason why Mr. Bennett should have any special good feeling for Philippe.

"Of course four thousand a year isn't wselth," Madame de Vaucoulours continued after a little pause But that, with what we have, will enable us to begin to improve the house and grounds a few months from now. We have waited so long Philippe and I-many, many years. We both love this old, old houseand all it stands for; the generations who have lived and died here, two of them Gevernors of the State, one a Major General in 1861, one a member of Pierce's Cabinst, and one a priest —a missionary in India." As Madame de Vaucouleurs finished her face flushed a little; she was ashamed of having boasted even to Miss

It's a beautiful old house, with glorious traditions," Miss Lepeyre But, of course, the place is agraed. need of repair.

Every corner of it, inside and out woodwork and walks; and furnisare the roof, the pillars, and the garden but if Philippe succeeds-why after a faw years we will begin to live as De Vausouleurs should.

Miss Lapeyre nodded earnestly The henor of the house meant much to her, and she cordially disliked each new family that climbed into promisence and filled places which had long belonged to her old friends and relatives.

Of course, the estate was never able to support such splendor as Philippe's grandfather loved and insisted upon having, but it is not easy to understand how he spent the vass sums that slipped through his fingers." Madame de Vaucculeurs said thoughtfully. "My busband was more level-headed, more practical. He did what he could to the mostgages, and so on, but he died so young! He was only thirty, remember. Philippe was a little child then, but as my husband lay ill he said to me, again and again, I'm not werrying about you or about the estate. There is enough for you and the boy to live on, and when he is a man he will do what I have not had time to do.

We've planned each step of the regeneration, Philippe and I. The house can be made palatial once more, and the grounds levely. for the plantation up the river, it needs only a little money and good deal of work to make it a gold mine. And-and bye and bye, Philippe will marry and bring his wife bere, and-She was smiling and her eyes shone. She had dreamed it all a thousand

Miss Lepeyre laughed teasingly.

"Marie Boudranux!" she suggested. Madame de Vaucouleurs laughed too-laughed happily-although she "They were friends when they were children: that is all':' adding to herself, rather than to Miss Lepsyre: "A dear girl, and one of his own class."

It was half-past two o'clock when Philippe de Vaucouleuss reached home, and by three old friends and life-long neighbors had begun to big, comfortable chair, "At what stream into the house, so it was almost evening before his mother had an oppertunity to talk quietly with him alone. She had gone out on the gallery, and it was there that he found her when the last visitor had said good bye.

Sit hers class beside me, Philippe, and les me look at you. Do you know, I have thought all afternoon that you are a little pale. Are you well dearest? Philippe took her hand to his and

held it fast. "Pastty well, mother," he said. After a little silence, she asked another quastion. "Warried about

anything, my son?" Well, yes," Philippe admitted very vely. "Worried a great deal gravely. about -about you, mother."

Madame de Vaucouleurs starsled by the gravity of his tone and the sudden paller of his face. Tell me, Philippe," she said, very very, very quietly.

'Il is-ob, mother, I know it will hust you! You have made so many sacrifices for me. You have counted so much on my retrieving the family forsuper, and so did my father -- and l meant to-I want to be a priest, mother !"

He had said it at last. He dared not even glanes at her, but he felt her hand tremble in his and heard har catch her breath sharply. A long minuts passed before she toward him. He looked into her there was a light in her eyes that he had never seen there when they planned the future glories of the de

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PERFUMES Order by Phone God! Thank God!

Philippe tried to say something, but no words came, and as the soft summer twilight fell and despense they sat hand in hand, silent motion-Perhaps half an hour had

want to go to the church for a little you, Philippe, and happy-very happy; but I-I must accustom myself to it al!. Your father and I thought that—that—and I hoped that you and I would always be—but against falling asleep during the you'll write to me often, won't you, Philippe? And then some day you ians, like modern Americans, be-Philippe? And then some day you iane, like modern Americans, bewill say your first Mass, and I shall be there! To think that I shall be These details, which might seem there, my son!"-Florence Gilmore, in "The Rosary."

#### CONVERSION OF A SCOTCH BOY

AND SOME OF ITS RESULTS

By "Nemo" in the Mission It may be very truly said that every human soul is a separate creation of the Almighty. Hence it is the unanimous testimony of missionary priests that no two converts ever Catholic Church for exactly the and varied to an extreme degree. In the present article I wish to offer to the readers of The Missionary a true and most accurate account of the conversion of a Scotch boy and some of its results. The lad has now grown to mature manhood and I have known him well for the most of his life. I can conscientiously youch for the strict truth and accuracy of what I shall relate, even in smallest details.

As for perfectly lagitimate reasons he does not wish his name to be published, we shall call him Andrew, after the patron saint of Scotland.

Andrew was the eighth of sixteen children of Scotch Presbyterian parents. As his parents were by no means rich, it can easily be imagined that they had their hands full, especially the mother, and that the children who could to a certain extent look after themselves were gladly allowed to do so. Andrew was among the latter category. This does not mean to say that any of the children were neglected-they were well fed, well clothed, at times well whipped, and brought up, or rather allowed to grow up, like Topsy, as good Presbyterians.

But as we are dealing chiefly with Andrew, let us confine ourselves to him. At the age of six he was sent to a very genteel and select private day school, where many subjects were taught and very little learned. In any case, in four years he had learned to read quite well and had a particular liking for history. He were in store for him, as we shall

At the age of six also his religious instruction began, not in his home, but in school. Here his tender and simple mind was crammed with the doings of Adam and Eve ; of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob; of Moses and the burning bush and the brazen serpent. But, on his soul's honor, he was taught absolutely nothing about the meek and gentle, loving Saviour of Mankind, the sweet Jesus, lover of little children, and for a few years after his going to school be did not even know that he was, or was sisted in his being told every now and again to be a "good boy," in his being told also to "say his prayers" (which he had never been taught), nd in his being sent every Sunday at 11 o'clock to one of the most gloomy, dreary and forbidding churches in Edinburgh. It was a vast building, with no interior decoration whatever. Is contained a high pulpit, with steps leading up to it on

From this pulpit he heard sermons read every Sunday for several years. They lasted from an hour to an hour and a half : but he never understood what they were about, and to this day he does not remember a single phrase or thought that ever went to his heart from a Presbyterian pulpit.

One part of the service, however impressed him-the beautiful and correct singing of bymns. It was in a Presbyterian church that he first heard Cardinal Newman's immortal Lead, Kindly Light," and he was always glad when it was sung. That Kindly Light" was to lead him in a few years where it led Newman.

When Andrew was about ten years of age three things happened

1st. He went for the first time into an Episcopalian church and heard the people with the clergy-

"A priest, Philippe! I never from what it is now in our day. All dreamed of such a thing! Thank was gloom and there was no bright. Thank was gloom and there was no bright-ness or cheerfulness. Holy David's dictum. Serve the Lord in joy, seemed unknown. And the people who went to the service seemed all, to have a solemn, gloomy facial expression. They carried very bulky passed, perhaps only a few minutes, Bibles and a hymn book. On enter-before the gate was opened and three ing the church they were conducted before the gate was opened and three ing the church they were conducted or four young people came toward to their gloomy pews by a gloomy the gallery. Madams de Vaucoulsurs usher, who would sometimes be alive enough to remark, "It's very cold," or "It's very hot." On entering the they see me," she whispered. "I pews the gentlemen remained standing for a few minutes, hiding their Sudden tears filled her eyes | faces by their tall hats, that hideous and she added quickly, "It isn't that and ludicrous headgear which the I'm not grateful to God, and proud of Scotch boys call "chimney pots;" the ladies sat down and bent their heads and closed their eyes. Then Then preparations were made in the shape of scent bottles and pepparmints

to the reader trivial and unimportant, are not mentioned in any spirit of scoffing at the religious practices of others. They are mentioned because Andrew noticed them all min-Children notice details which adults frequently ignors. Thus when Andrew went for the first time into an Episcopalian church, and later on into a Catholis one, ha noticed other details, as we shall now see, which left a vivid impression on his tender mind and heart. Thus, for example, in the Episcopal church in Edinburgh to which he went for the first time, when about came or were led into the one Holy twelve years old, the stained glass Catholic Church for exactly the windows, the surpliced choir, the same reasons. The roads which exquisite chanting of the psalms, lead to Rome are indeed manifold the bowing of the head at the Holy Name, the beautiful hymns-all these things impressed him deeply. He instinctively felt and enjoyed the beauty and helpfulness of exterior religion. What a difference from the utter gloom of Presbyterianism! To him it was like getting one's feet

long walk in tight shoes.

We come now to the event which was perhaps the most important one in the development of his young mind in religious matters : his study of the history of the Reformation in Scotland-a history and an explana tion of it given by a conscientious and strict Presbyterian teacher. Andrew was taught that he was a Protestant, that Scotland was Pro testant, that John Knox was a "guiding light"—the chief one in cotland to deliver the Scottish people from the darkness and idolatry of the Roman Catholic Church. ome of the doctrines of the Catho lie Church were gone into in detail. Transubstantiation was denounced in forcible language. Andrew re-members the teacher remarking that it was a " mystery how anyone could believe such a doctrine, even in our believed it." The answer of the down. There were also two little teacher was at least honest and boys at each side of the man at the straightforward: "All Catholics in altar. He longed to be there among Catbolic countries, and of course them, although it was all so myster Scotland." Andrew said no more learned later on, was it not the then, but he started thinking. And mystery of mysteries which was being here he allows me—nay, he even enacted—the "mysterium fidet" of requests me—to relate faithfully a the new and eternal testament? religious, psychological experience of One day Andrew saw people going remembers to this day his utter surprise at finding cut that Scotland was not the only country in the world. Other and greater surprises world. Other and greater surprises world in store for him, as we shall words "Roman Catholic" had a incredible one that people paid the psculiar fascination for him. The priest for absolution; so, wanting to word "Protestant" left no impres-

sion whatever. At the end of one of his school years about this time he received fessional and whispered to him most two prizes, two books, one called politely: "Please, sir, would you in this country is assured. Up to kindly tell me how much you paid?" this, the faith of American Catholics Walton," both mendacious diatribes The old gentleman was not in the has been largely a derived faith, the against everything Catholic, and least offended, but smiled sweetly faith of the immigrant, whether loud-sounding praises of the glories and replied: "For whe of the Reformation. Why or how he "For absolution, sir." cannot explain, but to this day he is are not a Catholic, then?" as sure of the fact as he is of his sir, but I want to be one." And own existence: all the love and so in a brief conversation Andrew enthusiasm of his whole being went learned that he had been deceived supposed to be, a Christian. At out towards the Catholic religion home, his religious instruction con. which was denounced and maligned which was denounced and maligned | better on a most important point. in these books, and the praises of Protestantism left him as cold as the happiness of making the quickened our resourcefulness and of our fathers."—The Monitor. tionary he found out the meaning of and well-known Jessit, whom he Catholie words, such as pope, alean, Mass, crucifix, resary, penance and the church. This first mesting of chers. One day he noticed his aged Andrew with a Catholic priest is an grandmother holding a small string event in his life which he has never of white heads in her hand as she forgotten. The man seemed to the walked up and down her room, seem- | child so extraordinarily kind and ing to be speaking to herself. He good, so gracious, so loving. asked her what she was saying and course, the child did not argue in his what the beads were for. He was own mind about these impressions. told, as children so often are, "not to ask questions." But this answer them, as a child breathes without only excited his curiosity all the knowing that it has langs. Through-more and he began to watch his out his life Andrew has met many grandmother more closely and to go other priests whose special characmore frequently to her room, in teristic was simple, natural goodwhich she remained for the most of ness and kindness, men always ready the day, not even taking her meals to take trouble about other people

with the rest of the family.
One day Andrew found his old grandmother kneeling before a pic-ture of the Blessed Virgin, weeping bitterly. This picture she always embarrassment whatever. He had kept covered with a veil. It was an been brought up a Presbyterian, but old picture of Our Lady of Perpetual he had never in his life spoken with Succor. On this occasion he learned a Presbyterian minister, nor did he for the first time that his grand-mother was a Catholic. She had left

which have influenced the whole of his life:

a Catholic country after having suffered terribly on account of the revolution from which so many countries suffered in 1848. Taking refuge with her son in Scotland, she found him married to a Presbyterian,

out permission, she taught Andrew the Our Father, the Hail Mary, the Commandments of God and of the Church, the names of the seven sac-

raments, and the Angelus. This was all his spiritual equipment before he set foot, for the first time in his life, in a Catholic church. Although forty years have passed since Andrew first saw the inside of a Catholic church, the impression which this sight made on his mind is as vivid today as it was then. He does not know how it happened, whether permission was given or simply taken. But one day he was out taking a walk with his grand-mother and one of his sisters, when they all three entered a church. There he saw things, and saw actions being performed, and people dressed such as he had never seen before. And yet he had the feeling of being happy and at home. The contrast between the interior of Presbyterian churches and Episcopalian ones, the only churches which he had attended, and the interior of a stately and beautiful Catholic church, so great. And yet, new as it all was to him, nothing that he saw appeared odd or strange, much lass ludicrous. He saw and noticed the beautiful marble high altar, the statues of St. eide altar of the Blessed Virgin, the exile, did the whole thing. fourteen stations of the cross, all in life size oil paintings; the lamps and life size oil paintings; the lamps and grace of a vocation to the Holy candles burning, and people taking Priesthood. He has had the joy of boly water and making genuflections. esc., etc., and although it was all quite new to him, he saw nothing strangs in all this, but loved the place and fels at home. The only thing that he really wondered at was that there was no service going onno preaching, no singing-also, that people in this new and peouliar church did more or less as they liked. They sat, or knelt, or stood, or walked about. They were not pushed, like pigs in a pen, into pews. Thus his old grandmother got out of her place and walked up to the altar into a nice warm foot bath after a of the Blassed Virgin, knelt there a few minutes, and then came back

again. They all three then left the church and thus entered the first visit of Andrew to the only true "takernacle of God with men." This first visit of Andrew to the most beautiful and devotional church of the Sacred Heart in Edinburgh was naturally followed by other visits, at very short intervals. He loved to go in and sit down and just look about. One day he took it into his head to go in the early morning, before going to school. For the first time in his life he saw a priess at the high altar saying Mass. He did not know or understand what was going on. He saw a moving about very slowly and every now and again turning over pages of a big book. Then be heard the tinkling of a bell, and the some Andrew asked "who still twenty people in the church all knelt the few Catholics who are still in lous to him. And indeed, as he

find out whether this was true or not, he actually went up to an old gentleman who had just left a con-"For what, my boy ?" Oh, you

met one day as he was walking about and help them and render them services whenever they were called upon to do so, men to whom people went when in trouble without any been brought up a Presbyterian, but

remember one ever entering his father's house. As a tramp and an outsider he made acquaintance with a Catholic priest, and he found in him at once a sympathetic friend. The priest invited Andrew into his house and men in the sanctuary declars that they "believed in the Holy Catholic Church."

In the sanctuary declars that they "believed in the Holy Catholic Church."

In this history class be came to the period of the reformation in Scotland.

Scotland.

Scotland.

The found out that his grandmother was and his father had been a Catholic. Some forty-odd years ago a Presbyterian Church service in Scotland was a very different thing.

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The found out that his grandmother was and his father had been a Catholic. Some forty-odd years ago a Presbyterian Church service in Scotland was a very different thing.

His case was quite exceptional, and Father W-, with the prudence and insight for which his order is famous, saw and recognized this. To make a long story short, Andrew was conditionally baptized by Father W—and received Holy Communion from his hands within a year of their first meeting. We have treated of and deals with the conversion to the one Holy Catholic Church of a mere child, whose whole bringing up and surroundings would, humanly speaking, have made such a conversion, if not impossible, at least highly improbable.

Yet this conversion took place by God's unspeakable mercy, and it led within very few years to the conver-sion first of Andrew's mother, who had been her whole life a staunch Presbyterian; then to the return to the Church of his father, who was reconciled by the same priest who had received Andrew; then by the conversion of two of his sisters, who had been teachers in a Presbyterian Sunday Bible class. These gloriously consoling events were witnessed by Andrew's old grandmother, who sang her "Nunc Dimittis" with joy and was called to her rest at the age of marble high altar, the statues of St. eighty eight. Who can tell? Per-Iguatius and St. Francis Xavier, the haps her prayers, her sufferings, her

Andrew received the crowning instructing others in the faith and of leading more than one into the "one Fold of the one Shepherd." Should these lines ever be read by any sincere and conscientious non-Catho lio. Father Andrew urges them, for their own sakes, to consider well the Catholic claims.

#### ARCHBISHOP DOWLING

ON PRESENT DUTIES OF CATHOLICS

Archbishop Dowling of St. Paul successor in the See of the great Archbishop Ireland, recently livered a remarkable sermon in the esence of 6,000 men of the Hely lame Society in the Holy Name Cathedral of Chicago on the duty of the hour for American Catholics.

The following striking extracts from the Archbishop's sermon should and pondered by every read thoughtful Catholic :

"On an occasion such as this, it is well for us Catholics to be honest with ourselves, to confess our faults, if we are at fault, and to be our own sharpest critics. Christ, we know, shall not fail us, but are we in any way through over-confidence man strangely dressed in white through boastfolness failing His

DANGER OF BOASTING

"We meet usually to praise ourselves, to exclaim at our own greatness and to mervel at our growth. Yesterday we had nothing, we were education that have advanced the nobody. Today, as in Tertullian's, cause of every wild system among us we discover that we fill the land. We are millions; we are firmly estab-lished; we are deeply rooted; our churches are everywhere; our chools are being multiplied; our institutions are legion. No Church powers and its departing faith. the land can assemble such crowds, can marshal her men in such shousands, can count her children in such millions. It is the thems and the land we love and live in the tone of our frequent jubilees.

'Yet, I venture to say to you that so far we Catholics of the United States have done little or nothing which gives us the right to think of to say that the future of the Church Irish, German, Polish, French, Italian | thought of the day, to shape, to conmemories of other countries, by the ments, so that living in a country

admiration of the world. FAITH BROUGHT FROM EUROPE "It thus remains true that whatever may be the virtue or the defects of the various groups of our Catholic people in the United Seetes, their largely something which they than the mother and father, and yet brought with them, or failed to bring strangely, no one is more capable of

Europe. been brought about by an enthu siasm, a loyalty and a generosity which laid more stress on material development than it did on the kinds of buildings, necessary for our work, have been matters of prime importance with us. We found our-selves without a place to wership, without a school or charteable institation, and we set ourselves to the of providing them in the shortest possible space of time.

MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT NOT SUFFICIENT

"Here everything was to be done

fect right to do what was just with- going to churches, or going to visit a in the United States, which, while distinctly strong in parochial organization, is lamentably weak in zation, national influence.

INADEQUATE LITERARY EXPRESSION

"Thus the literary expression of Catholic thought being outside the range even of the best regulated parish, is desultory, uneven, inade-quate. Nobody who examined the publications which appear on the tables of the public libraries of Chicago or any other large American city in whose vicinities millions of Catholics live, would judge that the Catholic body was anything but a timid, touchy and a surely negligible group of citizens who were not yet acclimated.

'Yet without an adequate literary expression, how can we be sure that our present caste of mind will be

that of the next generation There is scarcely a great daily in the country which does not employ Catholics as editorial writers, yet, so negligible a body are we that not even the sharpest censor could detect a distinctly Catholic thought in them which is not either disputed or patronized. Wherever you go in the country, you find the same conditions, prodigious parochial activity and supine indifference to the general needs of the Church. As a consequence, Catholics where they are strongest, are isolated, out of touch with the community, exerting no influence commensurate with their numbers, their enterprises or their splendid constructive thoughts.

MUST ABANDON PAROCHIALISM

"How long can this condition last ? Does not the Almighty seem to provoke us out of our Guetto like isolation by the stirs and the commotions which those whom we consider our ensmiss raise about our ears by charging us with all sorts of unthink

able machinations?
"How long will an omnipotent State, if it ever comes, suffer us to be its only rival in the matter of education?

"Has it a code of morals efficient enough to build up the shattered character of many of its charges? Has it a grasp of fundamental prin ciples firm and complete enough to insure its right handling of the delicate problems of correction and re

"So negligent or so indifferent indeed are the most of us to the discharge of our duties as citizens that almost any law may be put on the statute book without arousing us from our slumbers.

CONSTRUCTIVE CATHOLIC INFLUENCE

"What we fail to realize, however, is that now is the acceptable time, if ever, for us to take our stand as a formative, constructive influence in the community, that we can only exert a beneficent Catholic influence by comprehending our world program as distinguished from our perochial, and that methods of publicity and of are open to us in our advocacy of the principles and the policies which, they underlie the Christian civilization we know, must be the most effective restorative of its declining

"Christian men, can there be a more inspiring apostolate than that of bringing this calutary evangel to up your eyes and behold the whitening fields. Dars we let the harvest

rot which ripens only once? 'It we as representatives of the Christian tradition, are to hold our own in this country we must reverse our policy of timidity, of caution, of perpetual apologetic. It is a policy for the young and the strong and the intelligent to enter into the vital or whatever the country of its de-rivation may be. It has been position of our teaching and the strengthened and sustained by the wholesome debatement of our argulearned that he had been deceived by those who ought to have known languages, the customs, the traditions of the Old World. It has thriven in forever separate we may so work this soil. It has surprised the ene that the State may never be set up Soon after this occurrence he had miss of our religion. It has as a false God over against the God

HOME AND SCHOOL

CO OPERATION BETWEEN THE TWO IS ESSENTIAL

No one desires a boy's success in determining characteristic is still his school training more earnestly they than the mother and father, and ye with them, from the old countries of hindering the boy's progress than the parents themselves. Many of "Moreover, it is not surprising them think it sufficient to put their that the prodigious growth of the boy under Catholic teachers, and Church in the United States has then consider all further personal responsibility at an end.
To the average Catholic boy, his

parents are madels of every good criterion of universal perfection. spiritual and intellectual. Church Instinctively he will compare his building and the erection of all other teachers' advice with the counsels of his mother and father; the spirit of work inculcated by the teacher with the proportion of work and pleasure observed by the folks at home; the acts of devotion performed at school with the customs of his own people. That is not all. Upon the com-parison depends the effect of the teacher's words, and not unjustly so. For certainly what use is it to tell sim to study in the evening if every body else is out having a good time? at once; done by the poor, for the What can it avail to exhert him to poor. Our conditions have thus fulfill his religious duties if there is

sense of his obligation. It rests upon parents to make cestain the co-operation of the home with the school .-

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LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 19, 1921

IRELAND AND THE ULSTER LEGEND

Last week in our notice of "Ireland and the Ulster Legend" we pointed out the unimpeachable official sources upon which this statistical study is based. The study itself is exhaustive and conclusive. Though we can not in the short space of an article show just how exhaustive and conclusive it is we may give enough to prove that the oft repeated assertion of Ulster's superiority in wealth, progress, education and public spirit is sheer propaganda not only unsupported but positively contradicted by irrefutable facts officially established.

ings in Ulater per holding is less than visited; also the number of pupils in Leinster and Munster; and less than the average for all Ireland.

The Income Tax Gross Assessment under Schedules A (1) and B en Farm, and other lands, Farm Houses, etc., per head and per family of Land

population is as follows : Per Head Per Family £7 19 2 £36 15 2 Leinster Munster £5 £28 2 1 7 11 £20 8 4 £4 11 5 Ulater £16 1 3 Connaught £3 5 All Ireland £5 3 9 £24 14 9

And the Income Tax Gross Assessment on Land, Business Premises, Fastories, Sites, Dwellings, etc., under Schedules Aand B, year 1910 11, have been as inert as their bodiss." per capita of total population, was

All Ireland £4 2s 11d.

Progressiveness and public spirit | teacher in a room 15 ft. by 91 ft." are well evidenced by the money contributed by ratepayers for Agricultural and Technical instruction.

Lainster raised by rates per 100 of

of her land population and £6 15s tradiction to facts and realities. per 100 ef her total pepulation.

for the five years, 1909 10 to paragraph: 1913-14.

Closely allied in general significance are the figures for University Scholar- suitable buildings, erected in recent ships, Exhibitions and Barsavies years at much expense to the localiwhich empowers local bodies to assist

1914, following are the returns :

Leinster £7,051. Munster £5,533.

Ulster £2,687.

Connaught £4,679.

and paralysing effects of the hideous in Belfaet has hopelessly broken Penal Laws of the seventeenth and down, and I would say it is more how rare is the use of that word. large order to regulate the discipline eighteenth centuries failed to quench particularly so in the case of schools in the Irish people the ardent desire for knowledge and the burning zeal during the Dark Ages the University the years 1906-1914. Right down to And yet it is a good old word, coming the summarized report does him for its diffusion that made Irsland scholars to found and staff the Inspectors bear witness to the fact ages. monasteries that kept burning the that conditions had not improved.

the Island of Saints and Scholars. But it is not alone in zeal for Year 1913-14: higher education that Ulster lags far record is quite as bad.

In his Report to the Commissioners

perous and progressive city such as referred to that evercrowding is with established rules; accusteming most marked. . . It is of interest to systematic and regular action; less, be the most backward in the note that the average on the rolls drill.

British Isles in the matter of School Accommodation. I venture to say that the poorest counties in Ireland are better off in this respect than a city which rightly prides itself on its wealth and enterprise and progress.' The italics are ours.

In a Report made by Mr. E. P. Dewar, M. A., for the year 1906-1907 it was stated :

"For some years past school build. ing has practically been at a stand. other places are leaders in educa- it too good for a fowl house." tional movements and which in somehow stepped down from their part in the school life of the city."

Would it be uncharitable to interject the suggestion that they have become too busied with politics, too much given to the baiting of Cathoantithesis of Christian humility-too much concerned with propagating the Ulster Legend to occupy themselves with bettering the deplorable grace their city and condamn many of their people to ignorance.

The Senior Inspector, Mr. Dawar continues :

"Fer some reason schools have not been built, and the poor of the III, 113; IV, 33; V, 22=329. city were the first to feel the loss. The classes who were least able to over twelve years of age, and as help themselves were ferced to stand nearly 50% of them were enrolled in by and see their children deprived of Standards I. and II., it is clear that the chance of receiving an educa- their attendance must have been

tion. instances of over-crawding that would be incredible if not found in the taught with the infants." cold type of his official Report :

"Tarning over my notes at random, I shall give the dimensions of a few of these rooms and the number The valuation of agricultural hold- of pupils found in them when I which could be accommodated in each, allowing 9 ft. square for each

pupil.

"It is clear that these rooms were so congested as to prohibit the free movements of the bodies of the pupils, but when I add that the rooms were inadequately lighted and heated, it will be further evident had brought to light a baffling state that the brains of the scholars must

"In one school I found 40 pupils and a teacher in a room 12 ft. 10 by guilty of housebreaking were found Leinster £5 1s 4d Munster £4 1s 6d 7 ft. 5 in.; in another there were 44 Ulster £3 18s 10d Connaught £3 0s 9d | papils and a teacher in an apartment 11 ft. by 9 ft.; 66 infants and a

> "The Black Hole of Calcutta is the only instance of greater overcrowd. ing that occurs to me."

If these conditions obtained in Lainster raised by rates per 100 of her fatal paper.

Would ring from pulpit and platform

A proper system of probation of proper system of probation of probatio £8 13s 2d per 100 of her tetal popu- would ring from pulpit and platform lation for agricultural and technical in Ontario. But pulpit and platform will be silent though ranters against For the same purposes Ulster Quebes and in favor of Ulster have of those under probation made good. cated, we are told, "a public official raised by rates £7 11s 4d per 100 held forth elequently in direct con-

The quetation is long but we These figures are from the returns cannot refrain from citing the last

From April 1, 1911, to March 31, almost entitled to exemption from byterian management, but in the main as regards these schools, it is, I think, clear that the present system

under lay management." Again the italics are ours. The Statistics and Reports cover of Europe and sent her missionary the last year-1914-the Reports of down to us through all the civilized justice—is, to say the least tinged

torch of learning and holy living, We shall conclude with an extract and earned for Ireland the title of frem the Report of the Senior Inspector, No. 2 Circuit, for School

" Since I came to Belfast thirteen behind the rest of Ireland; in the years ago, I have been referring in matter of primary education her all my general reports to the inadequate and often unsatisfactory accommodation which many of the 1906, the Senier Inspector, Mr. P. J. 87 city schools on the Antrim side good ones, especially those of srder, criticisms he makes unanswerable; would distrust them as men in secluded chamber, and where none alone—that is, Mesopotamia, which of the Lagan, and 72 en the County "It is a curious fact that a pros. Down side. It is among the 72 perous and progressive city such as referred to that evercrowding is

in Belfast for 1912 was less than the average for 1905 by 1,369, whereas in Dublin the average for 1912 was 1,661 greater than the corresponding average for 1905. . .

"Another school has accommodation for 70, but 104 were present. I by 11ft. 9in. This room has a sloping, corrugated iron roof, one end of usefully be added : which is only a few feet from the floor. I make bold to say that a still. . . The churches which in | County Down farmer would not think

But oversrowding has other logical former times were so in Belfast, have and necessary consequences while those who should hold themselves position, and taken a less prominent responsible are proclaiming the glories of enlightened and progressive Belfast.

The Inspector continues : "In the city schools children come to school at an early age. It is cerlics, to self-glorification-the very tain, however, that there are many children whose early education has been grossly neglected. I have noted a case where a number of boys were admitted who were too old to educational conditions which dis- be enrolled as infants, but were unfit for the First Standard."

And with this we shall conclude "The half-time pupils in one school were classified by Standards as follows: Standard I, 59; II, 102;

'All these pupils must have been izzegular in the extreme. The Mr. Dawar then goes en to give teacher informed me that 19 of those enrolled in Standard I. had to be

LAX HOME DISCIPLINE

Before an association of wemen in Torento last week Judge Coats worth delivered an address which is thus summarized in The Globe:

In an address on "Criminals and Probation," Jadge Coatsworth rather In the year 1919 5% of the population of the city of New York appeared in the criminal courts, but in Terents during that same year 30,000, or 6% of the population, stood bafore Judges.

Just at present, the speaker affirmed, there was a wave of crime pass. ing over the city which was involving many young boys. Usually schemes of burglary, etc., were conof affairs. One young man was arrested as he left his Bible class, to be members in good standing of the Y.M.C.A., and another delinquent was a pupil of a collegiate institute preparing for his senior matricula-

tion examination. Much of the trouble, said Judge Coatsworth, was due to lax home discipline, and he advocated a public official whose duty it would be to stop the first signs of resistance of

should also be established. In New York, where this method had been

fine our remarks to the cause of the control." marked criminal tendencies of an "The Schools under R. C. management are, in the main, good and that is alarming. Judge Coatsworth old is he?" "Four years," replied especially if their experience seems makers, tanners, or the like, while the beginning to the end, and since come not from haunts of the idle begun," the great French educator likely. "The judge," said a defeated declamation against the Supreme extensively in many of the countries under the University Act of 1908 ties and I desire to say that the and the vicious, but from the better- replied, "you have lost four years." foregoing remarks do not apply at all class homes, from amongst those surin supporting and promoting higher to these Schools. The Methodists, rounded and safeguarded by the in-

home discipline."

These figures show that the debasing of providing school accommodation liberately and with full knowledge school life; it never ends. of the ideas which it connotes. But many "discipline" conveys but the vaguest and most confused idea. disease all right; but his remedy—if

Let us then turn to the Dictionary and clarify our concept of the term. Discipline. [From the Latin disciplina which is from discipulus-a disciple, which in turn comes from

discere-to learn. The treatment suitable to a disciple or learner; education; development of the faculties by instruction and exercise; training, whether

physical, mental or moral. Discipline aims at the removal of regularity and obedience."

C. J. SMITH. 2. Training to act in accordance

3. Subjection to rule; submissive order and centrol; control habit of obediense.

4. Severe training, corrective of faults; instruction by means of misfortune, suffering, punishment, etc. That does not exhaust the shades of meaning in the application of the found 48 pupils in a room 12 ft. 11in. | ward ; but it will suffice for our purpose. This paragraph, however, may

"We remove an evil by correction we prevent it by discipline. Correct tion extends no further than to the correcting of particular faults; discipline serves to train, guide, and instruct generally."

With a clear idea of what discipline means, its importance, its utility, its necessity, is grasped at once. And at once we realize the far-reaching truth of Judge Coatsworth's sound judgment: " Much of the trouble is due to lax home discipline."

His diagnosis is correct : home discipline is too often lax when it is not altogether absent.

For a generation we have boasted of this laxity; we have relegated Solomon and the Bible to a lessenlightened stage of development; we have substituted "self-expression " for " discipline " in our theory of aducation.

Now we have the result and the

tree may be judged by its fruit. old truth confirmed by ages of preserving the jury for those who It is now universally recognized haman experience before our own, and confirmed very strikingly by our swn experience of novel theory.

He that spareth the rod hatheth his sen. He that leveth him correcteth him betimes."

"The rod and reproof give wisdom: will bringeth his mother to shame."

their childhood." and specific Commandment of God street preachers; and when the through the centuries. confirms the authority of parents; plaintiff said "yes," all the lawyers city's right to be called "Teronto the bat it imposes on those who exercise present knew the judge would deny duty, a solemn responsibility.

It is because parents of today fail to realize that duty, to measure up be appointed to the bench until to that responsibility, or to sense the they have had long experience at the dignity of being the repositories of bar. The bar is an essential preparauthority, both natural and divine, ation for the bench; but it needs no that it can truthfully be said by argument to show that in some ways those who trace moral delinquency it is the worst possible preparation cocted in pool-rooms, but this winter to its origin that much of the trouble for the bench. The trial lawyer is a is due to lax home discipline.

another was taken into custody as chism that examination of consci- the opposing counsel to be responshe was leaving church. Two bays ence before Confession should con- ible for his side; and, looking to the cern itself particularly with the judge to see fair play, he is not plate and the plate of their charches; duties of our station in life. Do always too much in need of it himparents make their parental duties a self. Partisanship, day in and day subject of serious examination? If out, is not a good preparation for conscience it is quite plain that their all that off the moment they ascend conscience needs enlightening.

regard to the source of much of the In civil trials, the jury is passing evil which he deplores, he shows that rapidly out of use; and it ought to he is bitten with the modern craze be allowed to pass, if at all, in the for laws and yet more laws, officials way it is now going; and there tried out, it had been found that 75% and yet more officials. He advo- seems to be no need for abruptly Judge Coatsworth's study suggests whose duty it would be to stop the matters, there are good arguments "reforming" clergy like? Here is a mittee, who had invited Sir Philip many observations, but we shall con- first signs of resistance to parental for retaining it, at least as an option. contemporary account of them:

increasing proportion of the popula- education of my son?" a mother is about things which have never men of low rank, and are quite tion. Nor is it the increase alone said to have asked Fenelon. "How entered into their experience; unlearned, being cobblers, shoenoises also the fact that criminals the mother. "If you have not yet to indicate that such things are un-The years before the child starts to

too, have done well, and they are figures of education and religion. the most important educational And I had to laugh; for the thing saints. These and other impleties of armaments. Undoubtedly the speaker puts his period of the child's life. Certainly which the judge rejected as unthey are continually shouting into these observations. There are some finger on the sore spot when he says: the time for discipline—the most believable was as common as the the ears of the credulous multitude, good buildings under E. C. and Pres. "Much of the trouble is due to lax important element in education-We like that word-discipline. No talks. Home discipline of course with. doubt the learned judge chose it de. does not end with the beginning of

Bat it is giving a "public official" a How few there are who have it in or to suppress indiscipline in the their vocabulary at all. To the hundred thousand homes of Toronto! The Judge has diagnosed the kind.

with modern popular quackery which is a poor substitute for the stern and unchanging old truths inculcated from the time of Solomon.

TRIAL BY JURY

BY THE OBSERVER ises and argument.

That juries have done, and often do, ridiculous things, is common knowledge; but, despite a rare case, such as one cited by the judge in one of his articles, it is equally well choirs; the good people are certainly they very often err in their favor. matter of criminal accusations. direction of our gaze." Civil suits are less important, as they seldom involve personal disgrace. by choosing trial without a jury.

think it possible to argue, and not unreasonably, that when, in nine tion in a matter of life or death.

The judge who wrote these able but the child that is left to his own the expense of juries. Some good parental authority an inescapable credit to his whole testimony.

Judges are human. Judges are lawyers; and will not partisan, as a rule : he flings him-We have all learned in the Cate- self into one side of a case, leaving the Banch. Others, with the best Sound as Judge Coatsworth is with | will in the world, cannot do that.

putting an end to it. Even in civil

very high in the respect and esteem of the Canadian public. Need I say that, if the jury were abolished to-A judge of the Supreme Court of they could no longer have a jury it individual case of Catholic worship, covering the entire national expenditure before the War. Our national Neva Scotia has written a series of they wanted one, they would begin however secret; the attendance of a budget amounted before 1914 to articles in the press, advocating the to adopt an attitude towards the solitary person at even one Mass, in abelition of trial by jary. His arti-cles were ably written; and the is traditional in Canada. They the dead hour of night, in the most on on one item of military expenditure but as for his main conclusion, it is, another plane in life, who, they could enter but such as knelt before is a small adventure, owing te say the least, not convincing : it would imagine, did not understand the altar for conscience sake, and in fact that we had to undertake the does not seem to be a conclusion them. And here once more we are all sincerity of soul; such worship that necessarily follows on his property follows that necessarily fellows on his premate at the foundation; trial by one's and its toleration for an hour, peers.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE DATEST thing is Presbyterian Vespers" with Ruthenian "Masses."

IT IS a constant theme with adher-In criminal cases, I think it very ents of the "Reformed" Kirk of and persecution, was brought to undesirable to do away with trial by Scotland and with most of those who jury. And one must remember that profess the Presbyterian creed, that most persons now arrested for crime the Reformation in that unhappy are tried by the County Court Judges, country was brought about purely without a jury; by their own con- out of zeal for righteonsness and for truth and courage to proclaim it. sent, of course; and that even police purity of doctrine. Those who have It is well in this sordid age to be courts have large trial jurisdiction, been able to emancipate themselves reminded of these things. by consent of the prisoner. Thus, from the thraldom of this fantastic the use of a jury, except in a few of idea, and brought open minds to the the greater crimes, has become study of the many original docuoptional; and that option is being ments which have been brought to more and more generally exercised light in recent years, know that in Scotland no less than in England or Some may argue from this that on the continent, the Reformation trial by jury has outlived its useful- was hatched in treason and perfidy ness; but I do not think that that is and brought to fruition by all the a necessary conclusion. Indeed, I basest arts known to fallen humanity.

IN THE first place the old Catholic cases out of ten, an option is avail- clergy of Scotland were conspicuous able, there can be no objection to for their loyalty to King and country. made for himself an honorable record want it. A man cannot be tried for (outside, of course, of the element his life before a judge without a referred to) that Cardinal Beatoun jury; and I, for one, am not prepared was the great patriot of the period. the death then, of a loved daughter, to give any judge exclusive jurisdic- He stood for the independence of his Mrs. John S. Wood, who had become country and manfully resisted every the mother of twins only a few days attempt of the English King (Henry articles has told some good stories at VIII.) to subvert it. At the instigation, then, of that voluptuous tyrant, of all. Mrs. Wood, who had been ones can also be told at the expense the great Cardinal was foully mur-"Hast thou children? instruct of judges. An English K. C. relates dered, and in the perpetration of that them and bow down their neck from of an English judge that counsel intamous deed the "reformers" were once won a case before him by asking his willing tools. Knox himself was the plaintiff; "Did you ever preach in the plot, and his "laugh" when in Holy Writ emphasize the need of at a street corner?" The judge had informed that the deed was accomdiscipline in the home. One special a violent, unreasoning antipathy to plished, has come re-schoing down

THE CARDINAL, though the chief. was not the only patriot. He was supported throughout by the Catholic clergy, who, assembled in convention at St. Andrew's, discussed the probability of a war with England, and resolved to levy a sum of ten thousand pounds by a tax upon all prelacies and banefices of the yearly value of not less than forty pounds, "for the independence of the Catholic Church and of Scotland," and such was their spirit, that rather than the war should languish they vowed they would melt down both their own nay, if need were, would take the field in person. (Robertson.) That had been the spirit of the Scottish country should issue the some parents are honest with their judicial work. Some lawyers slough priesthood throughout the long pendence of their country extending over many centuries. It is so easy for the average Presbyterian Scot to forget that when he sings "Scots Wha hae," he is but acclaiming the glories of his Catholic ancestors.

ON THE other hand, what were the One is this: Judges, like other "The ministers, as they call them, disarmament and one who knew the "When should I commence the people, are disposed to be skeptical are either apostate monks, or lay- mind of England and the Continent. litigant to me one day, "the judge Pontiff, and the hely sacrifice of the in Europe, and therefore I think I said he would not believe that any altar, the idolatry of the mass, worsun; though not amongst such who know no better." Knox meanbegins before the child walks or people as the judge had spent his life while still sat back and "laughed." to end war—that it they smashed He was a very brave man when the great German military machine And there, in the 20th century, is a events were going well with him, but that would be an enormous relief to practical illustration of the basic when the tide appeared to be turning would be crushed. The War came to principle of the jury system; that a he speedily got out of the way. man shall have his case heard by Twice at least, when dauger threat- been rather betrayed, and the peoples men who know him, if not person. ened, he "withdrew to Geneva," and now feel that the great object of the ally, at least through his sort and there tarried till the danger had passed. It was no part of Knox's The judges of Canada stand very, plan to sacrifice himself for the fulfilled, and, so far from any relief "cause."

BUT, WE are told, the Reformation in Europe. morrow, our judges would not stand was but the vindication of the rights half as high in that estimation and of conscience. The proof of the esteem five years from new? To me, pudding is in the eating, and this is land, we are now spending on the the thing is obvious enough. Once how it worked out. "The Kirk was army and navy £270,000,000 a year, and to take over the burden of not disposed to take a peaceful and that is more than twice the deciding the facts; once men knew course. The permission even of an Bench very different from that which | the remotest corner of the land, at | have said, our expenditure on the was considered an open encour. War

agement of antichrist and atry. To extinguish the Mass forever, to compel its sunprayers for the dead and surpliced porters to embrace what the Kirk considered to be the purity of Presbyknown that juries seldom erragainst making progress. If only they will teriau truth, and this under the persons accused of crime; though act on Dr. Jowett's maxim, that penalty of life and limb, or in its "ultimately one's goinge are deter. mildest form of treason, banishment Perhaps the best argument for reten- mined by one's lookings. In the and forfeiture, was considered not tion of the jury is to be found in this long run we turn our feet in the merely praise worthy, but a point of high religious duty; and the whole apparatus of the Kirk, the whole inquisitorial machinery of detection bear upon the accomplishment of these great ends." Thus, Tytler, in his "History of Scotland." Tytler was no Catholic but he had an eye

> THE MANY friends throughout the Province of Mr. Michael P. Doherty. Superintendent of Colonization Roads in the Department of Public Works, Ontaris, will deeply sympathize with him in the death of his daughter under circumstances of unusual sadness. Mr. Doherty has been in the public service for many years, and in his official capacity has been brought into contact with people of every walk of life in both New Ontario and the older Province. He has also as a Catholic layman, devoted to good works and ever recaptive to the cry of the needy or distressed. In before, the sorrowing husband, father and family will have the sympathy married just a year, was a young woman of quite exceptional graces of person and character, and will be much missed in her wide circle of friends. R. I. P.

> > ANTI-LEAGUE POLICY MAY WORK BETTER

AMERICA CAN CONTROL PEACE AND DISARMAMENT STATES SIR PHILIP GIBBS

Washington, Feb. 8.-Sir Philip Gibbs, whose dispatches in the New York Times presented a graphic picture of the War, gave to the House Committee on Naval Affairs today in his views on the disarmament question and the advisability of the United States calling the powers into conference to discuss not only limitation of armament but peace problems generally.

The British writer suggested that Russia. Germany and the new Balkan States should be included in the proposed conference, which, to be effective, he said, must be assembled by the United States. If any other would be viewed with suspicion, in his opinion. Naval and military disarmament

should come before the conference, Sir Philip thought, although he advanced European States would not look with favor upon military disarmament while Russia threatened and Germany had not made good on her reparation payments. Representative Thomas Butler. Chairman of the Naval Affairs Com-

My claim to an expression of opinion on this subject,"

countries on the subject of war and

At the beginning there is no doubt that the great mass of the people in England, and especially in France, balieved that this was a war an end, and since then that hope has the enemy, and, secondly, to smash militarism itself, has not at all been armament is even greater now, far greater now, than it was before 1914

ENGLAND'S INCREASED OUTLAY " For instance, with regard to Engcovering the entire national expendi

Another very striking thing is that whereas we are spending £270, 000,000 a year for purposes of de struction, because, after all, the army and navy are not constructive things, we are only spending £174,000,000 on all the other purposes of national life, like education, health, and roads, and all the constructive work of national life, so that one sees at a glance the enormous burden which imposed upon the English people

by military expense. "There is no doubt in my opinion wandering about Europe, that that is the chief method of thought among the proples that I have met. They feel that they have not been relieved of the burden, nor have they been relieved from the menace of beginning all over again competition in armaments, and that is the cause undoubtedly of a great deal of unrest and to some extent of revolutionary faeling in these countries because apart from the spirit of Bolshevism which is infecting certain minorities in these countries there is also, quite apart from that, a spirit of revolt among the peoples, due entirely to the fear of being coerced into another war.

"As far as the English people are concerned, the whole of the Labor Party, which included all the trade unions in England, is solidly in favor official Labor Party is being thrown into the pressure brought to bear on that do you mean, Sir Philip, the Government to bring forward a that America should put its financial scheme for the reduction of armaments all around.

ENGLISH OPINION ON THE NAVY

'I would rather like for a moment to talk about the naval side of things. The opinion in Eugland, as far as I am able to gauge it, is that the for another navel bill necessity which should provide a strong and absolutely supreme navy is no longer necessary, because the great mass of English people realize that their chief menace was the German havy, and that that menace has actually been removed, it no longer exists, and that therafors we are relieved of the opinion of the masses, who, of course, are rather inclined to form man power at the present time, and that great fear. And that is not only an opinion on emotion rather than upon fact, but it is also the opinion of a great many naval experts in England, including men like Admiral Walter Kerr and Sir Percy Scott, who balieve that there is no necessity now for a great naval program which would include first-class battleships, partly for the reason that they do not believe that first-class battleships are going to be the dominant feature of future naval warfare, but chiefly because they realize that our menace has been removed. course, there has been a great deal Europe? of discussion in England lately about the idea of a big American navy, but as far as the ordinary masses of the people are concerned it is my opin ion that that does not raise a hair on the head of any Englishman. They do not believe that the American navy would be a menace to our national life. They also are conon very simple reasoning, navy we are utterly unable anyhow to compete with America, because we have not the money to do so. It is we shall not engage in a great naval program.

WITH REGARD TO ARMIES

are things in the present state of Europe which make it difficult for either the Governments or the Mr. Hicks—Sir Philip, how would papples to absolutely agree to an Some of immediate disarmament. those facts are as follows: It is, of have to do to bring about this situcourse, considered necessary among the allied nations that Garman should not be in a position to evade the punishment brought upon her. At the present time there is actual evidence that Garmany has greater numbers of armed men who called civilian guards and others who are armed with rifles and machine guns, and if Germany were to raject the payment of indemnity, seems quite probable, it is, of course, a question as to whether percion should be brought upon

There is also the possibility that the German people might fall into a think it would be absolutely inadvisstate of anarchy in order to svade able for America to send any force at this obligation, and would proceed to all to Europe. I do not think that acts of violence, in which case it would be a cure of any kind at all. would be necessary to have considerable bedies of armed troops ready to resist any attack that might be

"Secondly, there is the great and standing menace of the Russian Red army, which is still in being, and, as I know from my own observations, the Russians are at the moment link-Mustapha Kamal, the Tarkish insurrector, with some material or asms menace to the allied centrol of Constantineple, and also to the provisions of the treaty affacting the people of Smyrna and other pasts of Asia Minor. And certainly there are East, and on the western frontiers by Poland. So it is evident that Allies considerable armed forces for some time to come until the state of council. the world is actually settled, and it is classes, not only in England but in Italy, that the only people who can gether approve of! insure the peace of the world are the American people.'

ALLIES WITHOUT AMERICA CAN'T BRING PEACE

"Do you not think, Sir Philip that England and France and Italy can and will ultimately provide a reasonable peace in Europe? That condition does not prevail today, I realize," said Representative Brit-

"I do not think we have any power to insure peace in Europe, replied Sir Philip.

Why de you think America is for the astablishment of tranquillity in Europe ?" the witness was asked.

Because of the simple and to some extent rather painful reason," he replied, "that all the nations of Europe, including England, are in considerable debt to the United States financially, and they do depend a great deal upon the attitude of the United States with regard to the economic reconstruction. And I feel-it is after all only personal opinion, but it is based upon large numbers of convergations in many parts of Europe-that if America could come into a kind of world council and were to lead a movement for general disarmament, would not only have the support of the great masses of the people, but America would actually be able to impose that upon the world, because of an enormous reduction of arma-ments. There is no doubt about with that idea, and was prepared to that. And the entire strength of the put all her strength behind it, Europs could not resist it."

and its physical strength back of a movement for peace in Europs?' asked Mr. Britton.

No, sir," he replied. "I think that "No, sir," he replied. "I think that or to impose upon one nation at the if America would, first of all, state expense of another in Europe. It is her ideal, and then would back it impossible for any nation in Europe with moral power, and if it were to call such a council without resisted, were to withdraw her interests from Europe, that the threat of complete withdrawal by Amazica from her present interests and helpfulness in Europe, it would be sufficient to actually bring most nations into line with her ideal.

"I was just going to say, sir, that the whole key to the situation is, of course, Russia, being the most power. whereas t having the greatest standing army, and I do not think that any general disarmament can take effect in Europe until Russia is brought into line with civilized ideals of the world, and it is for that reason that I think America has the decision of this subject, because I think this American action with regard to Russia is not only the casiest, but would be the most deciding factor.'

Mr. Britten-By that you do not mean that it will be necessary for America to send her forces over to

Siz Philip-No, sir. Mr. Britton-You think that moral spasion would bring Russia around quicker than anything else?

AMERICAN INFLUENCE

Sir Philip-I think so, and I think Russia would accept moral sussion fron America much more easily than she would from those countries in that if America desired to have a big | Europe, bacause, you see, France and to some extent England and other allied countries in Europe have actu ally attacked Russia and have adopted my absolute opinion that we shall undoubtedly rather violent methods not compate with America, and that to coerce Russia into rejecting her Bolshevist régime, whereas the Russian people, as far as one knows believe that America has been pre WITH REGARD TO ARMIES pared from the beginning to give

> you interpret that expression, moral suasion? Just what would America

Sir Philip-I think if America were to call a world council on the subject of disarmament very faw nations, either would or could reject it, because, as I said, the nations of Europe know quite well that the future of their countries itself depends a great deal on American commerce, American credit, and in the starving countries of Europe that their very life now actually depends on American charity, as in Austria. and that does give America an enor mous moral power. I do not think that it would be necessary, and I do would be a cure of any kind at all.

Mr. Britton-That prompts the question, Sir Philip, that we have been talking about here for months, and that is just who should be invited to this disarmament conference, and I was wondering if, from what you said, you would include Russia.

Sir Philip-I certainly would, sir. the Russians are at the moment link. I personally feel that Russia ought from any kind of German menace, ing up to some extent with the Tarks to be called in, because I feel that and that, after all, is the whole idea Asia Minor and are providing if we could get rid of the Russian military menace of the Red Army by bringing her into the moral service and ammunition, and that is a of civilization, that would have a very profound effect on the whole would. I think also Germany ought

te be called in.
Mr. Hicks—Now, let me ask you this question, if I may. Should we pessibilities, too, of censiderable recognize, then, the Rad government warfare breaking out in the Near there? Whom are we going to deal

with? Sir Philip-I think that you have there must be in the nations of the get to recegnize the existing Gavernment to the extent of calling it into

Mr. Hicks-And you think it would a general feeling among the thinking | se wise to take into this conference the representatives of this Gavernand still more, I think, in ment that the world does not alto-

The Chairman-If a conference of your judgment that it should be settled. Of course, called for one purpose only—that is, reasons in other minds. to consider the question of disarms. Mr. Britton—You thin ment or partial disarmament — or should it include other questions that might lead us into or bring about a closer relationship, so that we might settle our disputes by some other means than by war?

Sir Philip-I think, sir, that if you were to call an assembly of nations on the subject of this disarmament it | ought to be called into council, bewould necessarily include discussions and decisions on world peace, which, after all, is the meaning of disarma-I would like to say why I think the invitation ought to come from America. There is not the slighteet doubt that toward the end of the War and immediately after the War the whole of the peoples of Europe did believe that America could act in the capacity of arbitrator or judge in all these quarrels and enmities between the rival nations, the reason being that they did feel and do still feel, that America is disinterested in their national enmittes, and that America at least has no kind of desire to grab their territory suspicion, because if England were to call such a council there would be immediate suspicion that the English people were trying perhaps to get the better of some other people, and so it would also be with France, because there is the general suspicion that the Governments of Europe are one against the whereas there is no kind of suspicion at all with regard to America in that

regard. Mr. Britton-Do you believe that the suspicion is well founded, Sir

Sie Philip-I think that it is partly

ou think it would be advisable to invite to this conference?

Sir Philip—I do not think it would be recessary to call the very small nations together.
Mr. Hicks-Would you mind enum-

erating those you have in mind? England, France, Italy, Germany, Austria, Hangary, the new Austrian States, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia, Russia, Japan, Turkey, the Central and South American coun-

tries were named.
Mr. Hicks-You stated that you thought it would be wise to ask Germany in?

Sir Philip—Yes, sir. Mr. Hicks—Just what is the time? Sir Philip-The argument is sir,

future power, and I think that the German people might very quickly the so respond to the ideal of this reconlains. struction of relations between one nation and another.

some suggestion about disarmament?

Sir Philip-I think that at the present moment France would not be agreeable if she felt that Germany was going to be left off of her obligations, but I do not think that there is any necessity at all of bringing that side of things into this discus-

Mr. Hicks-Would you confine the discussion entiraly to some curtailment of naval forces at the present time, or would you include the military forces too? Sir Philip-No, sir, I should cer-

tainly include the military forces.

MUST REMOVE MENACE TO FRANCE

Mr. Hicks-We rather felt, some of us, that France, having that menace in the north, or feeling anyway that there is a menace, might hesitate at the present time to disarm her land forces.

Sir Philip-I think she not only would hesitate, sir, but I think she would absolutely refuse, that is to say unless this council of the world wera to so regulate the disposition of all nations with regard to armed forces, that it would relieve France of the discussion.

Mr. Britton-Sir Philip, answers to some of our questions have led me into a new line of thought entirely. You suggest that Austria, Germany, Czechoslovakia and practically all of the Balkan States, be invited to this conference on disarmament. Would not that put America very largely in the position of calling a conference for the peace and stability of Europa rather than of the world? Of course, I know your idea is that peace in Europe would mean peace in the

world. Sir Philip-Yes.

Mr. Lufkin-You stated some time age that there were certain factions now in the Government of England

Mr. Britton—That very recognition you would give those reasons.

Sir Philip—Well, sir, I faucy I gave would have a soothing effect on their Sir Philip—I think it would get the backing of a great number of Russian people, and I think that if the civilized world were to give them a chance, as a people, coming into a chance, as a people, coming into course, there are people not only the group of civilized people, it in the Government, but out of the would have a very strong effect on Government who feel that it would bringing them back into the human ba extramely dangerous to reduce the present strength of the British Army and the French Army until nations should be called, would it be those things have actually been there are other

> Mr. Britton-You think, then, that the general unsettled condition in Europe would not justify disarmamentiat this time?

Sir Philip-It would not justify it. sir, unless there was an agreement with those who at the present time are regarded as possibly aggressive, and that is why I think they also cause if they also would agree to disarm, then the entire menace would be lifted from Europe, and there could be a general disarma-If Russia would agree to demabilize at once the Red Army and abandon the production of munitions, that in itself would relieve the whole of Europe from a menace, in

#### AN ARMY CHAPLAIN

which case the other nations could

reduce accordingly and rapidly.

WHO DID HIS BIT ON BEHALF

OF THE PEACE OF THE SOUL The following interesting letter was written by a Canadian Chaplain some time since and published in The Western Catholic :

It is a very difficult task to write an article on one's experiences in the army.

During three years in ordinary life many things happen-when one is chaplain in the army during three years, one is dazed when one tries to recall the things to tell about.

There is something about the pattlefield which stirs-men like to hear of the desperate struggle. Picture for them the modern battle-field -tell them of drum-fire and creeping arrages - of lumbering deadly tanks founded on facts.

Mr. Hicks—Sir Philip, just in that connection, how many nations do tell them of charges by whole diviof swift death dealing planes or of any of the murderous engines of war, sions-describe the shell forn fields of Flanders-relate the "skill of generals and the manly bravery of diers"-and men will listen with something of the awa which our forefathers showed when they heard the bards sing the glories of Brian B'ron, William Wallace or Freedomloving O'Dwyer.

'Tis ever thus-Euseblus, the Father of Church History expresses this thought in his introduction to understands the term? Perhaps. the acts of the Martyrs of Lyons-H.

E. Ch. V. Other writers of history record the victories of war and trophies wen from enemies—the skill of generals and the manly bravery of argument for that at the present soldiers-defiled with blood and with innumerable slaughters for the sake of children and country and posses that Germany is still, after all, a sions—but our narrative of the great nation with regard to the government of God will record in quantity of her population, and has ineffaceable letters the most peaceful wars waged in behalf of the peace of the soul." And so it is with chap

How proud we Catholics feel when we read of Father Knapp of the Irish Mr. Hicks-And you think at the guards-that war scarred here priest, present time that France and Gar-many would both be agreeable to some suggestion about disarma-Ypres salient! Even those who love not our Holy Faith speak with reverent admiration of that most famous of all the chaplains of the War-Father Doyle-may God give rest to his soul!

The Catholic press and even the non-Catholic press of every country in the War have told the proud story of many a chaplain who distinguished himself under conditions which were what we call for "purposes of decoration awards"—" exceptional brav-"devotion to daty under ery" or

emy fire." 'Tis only just that we should praise indeed. I never think of Father Doyle without having greater for the priestly character-for in him I see the spirit of love the spirit word—all those things our parents Antigonish, which you have just book thus: "It St. Augustine wer taught us to love in what they called forwarded to me. Where the needs to come to life, he would find him God's priest."

the world understands the term. I knew a priest chaplein in a sister brigade. One day we met. We took advantage of the occasion to prepare for death, because we realized that anything might happen. In conver-sation afterwards he said in substance-" Father, I do not like the life here-ses the horrors of Hill 70 and Passchendails—see what tamp tations those I am responsible for have to meet with in camp and in the billet areas - besides, Father, worked in a little country parish, I did not know the world as I have seen it-mine was a peaceful life and I have an instinctive leathing for battle scenes, for the sight of torn, lifeless bodies, and of torn, living bedies-and, Father, I am afraid-I know I am going to be killed. Every time the battalion goes to the line I feel that presentiment which makes me sad—But Father, my bishop had need of all his priests—he asked me to go because I was young and healthy and because of other circumstances which he said fitted me for over seas work. Now of course my

makes some a little wild and others, perhaps, too soon forget. So, too, does what his bishop expects him to do-give every boy in his care the opportunity to go to confession and billet area.-In fact, Father, I'm not

He was a zealous priest, not con tent with large parades, he was less in his efforts to win back to duty the careless and the wayward. God bring back those who needed mend their ways"-to know him was to love him-if sad at heart, he always had a word of cheer for all his others. He spant nearly money to feed the poor or help some soldier who was in "harder luck than usual." He had a solidly Catholic battalion and every officer and man loved him in more than the ordinary way. Well our brigades were ordered up

the very next day—we found our-selves side by side—because of the psculiar formation of the line at that particular time and place, we used a common dressing station to clear the wounded. It was agreed upon that I should remain with my doctor at a point somewhat nearer the front line, while he should look after the wounded at the main dressing station through which all had to pass to the ambulance. He was to have the first night's watch and I the second—my post was scarcely five minutes walk from his. His battalion was on the right and for some here, very poor people with ecarcely or as expenses." On the contrary it reason the German shells were more the necessaries of life. They live in showed that Mr. Schwab used for active there. The result was that he huts constructed of logs and mud. expenses of himself and staff, out of was busy all the night attending to The settlement is in the bush along his own private accounts, an amount the wounded and the dying. About the railroad and the train goes by four o'clock shells began to demolish three times a weak. I wish to appeal the row of Nisson huts in one of which they had their regimental aid for I know their spiritual lives are post. His doctor decided to move much in danger for want of the across to a little gap dug into the services of a priest. I have received side of the sunken road. Between charge not long age, and find it five and six o'clock things quieted impossible to do anything until I down and he crossed over again to the but to see some wounded lads for them the Holy Sacrifice. One or who had just arrived. The Red Cross two come to Portuge now and again. sign on the hut had attracted them. | though some never come in contact He was talking to them when-well with any priest at all. There there was a Whiz—Bang! and all was been no one to teach them catschism, over. The priest lay dead—his body no one to instruct them. I am torn-but why linger. They sent for taking up this work with tham, and me and I took charge of that which desire the chapel for the completion he carried and which only priests of the work. Their condition of life may touch. We sawed his body in a is very, very poor, spiritually and rough blanket to be taken out for temporally, and their knowledge of burial when night would come. In the Faith is nil. my diary for that day I wrote these words, "He WAS a priest." I saw heard them say: "He was our be able to revive the spark of Catho-

And this is a true story of a chaplain who left a little parish in rural Canada to do what his bishop wished him to do-prepare the boys for battle. For him no fame-no decor-Was he a hero as the world Dear Father, your kind readers will say a prayer.

#### THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

EXTENSION'S WORK

The letters of the Archbishops and Bishops which we presented last week are evidence of the conditions which make Extension work an necessity. These testimonials from the prelates whose daily task is to attempt a solution of the many difficulties of the Church in the West are the best evidence of her conditions and needs. The story they tell is at once simple and practical and affords us a picture of their many trials. other evidences of the work we are

doing. This is how the Archbishop of Winnipeg expresses his appreciation of the splendid aid which the gener-ous Catholics of the Diocese of Antigonish are giving through Extension.

Winnipeg, Jan. 28, 1921. Very Rev. Thos. O'Donnell, President of the Catholic Church Extension

Society, Toronto. Very Rev. and Dear Father of zeal-the spirit of sacrifice-in a cent offering from the Diocese of are many and the outlook not too But all priests were not heroes as bright, it is a great assistance and encouragement. The value of the gift is enhanced also by the source the teacher and guide of my early college days and who has always sent into Britain, A. D. remained my friend and helper.

me through the hands of the Presiyou to accept my best thanks for vour kind offises.

Very devotedly yours in Xto.,

ALFRED A. SINNOTT Archbishep of Winnipag. Another is from the venerable prelate who guides the future of the Church at Regina. He refers to our constant donation of Mass Inten-

Regina, Sask., Jan. 25, 1921. Very Rev. Thes. O'Donnell, President of the Catholic Church Extension Society, Toronto.

Very Rev. and Dear Father : Please accept my most sincera thanks for the intentions of Masses that you have been kind enough to

believe me always, your thankful and devoted.

O. E. MATHIEU Archbishop of Regina.

We feel that a word here will be appreciated. There is a department in the office of the Catholic Church Extension for all Mass Intentions. These offerings and intentions come from all parts of Canada and include | that Mr. Schwab used for his perdonations from all classes. They form a constant appeal from the large sum of money which he donors to the Western missionaries obtained from the Government durused his pleasant winning way to to offer Masses for their special need. ing the time he was Director of the They are a spiritual link of inestimable value and one of the most potent signs of our unity of faith as well as our recognition of the community of saints. Each weak these intentions leave Toronto to the also finds that the charge "was not Bishops of the West who distribute true." them to their missionaries. A priest has full charge of this department of Schwab has been regarded for many Extension and distributes the requests himself. The growth of this department has been stendy and At a great financial sacrifice he forms one of the chief assets of the served his country during the War. Society. How much these intentions are appreciated the above letter of his half century record of integrity bears ample testimony.

the needs of a group of Indians.

Portage La Prairie, Man. January 21, 1921.

Very Rev. Thos. O'Donnall, President of the Catholic Church Extension Society, Toronto.

Very Rev. and Dear Father : to you for a chapel for these people, can secure a chapel for effering up

With the help and grace of God and what assistance you can give his boys look at the lifeless form and toward securing a chapel, we shall lic Faith within them. Thanking you in advance for a faverable reply, believe me, Dear Rev. Father, yours sincerely in Christ,

REV. P. J. HOLLOWAY. We can present to our readers no more valuable information than these letters give and imply. They are an appeal to all Catholics that will be heard. Do not terget Extension!

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

should be addressed : EXTENSION, CATHOLIC RHOORD OFFICE,

London, Out. DONATIONS Previously acknowledged \$4,259 53 Mrs. J. A. Thomas, Waverley ... 5 00 A Friand, St. Columban ... 1 00 5 00 J. C., Belleville..... MASS INTENTIONS

### ANGLICAN AUDACITY

The Guardian has a review of

C. F. MaGilliveny

Reserve Mines ......

book by an apostate who styles him self a "Roman Catholic," and who is now incumbent of a living in the Establishment. There are, in that writer's book and in the review, two sentences which are gams of inganu ousness. The reviewer asks, "Do Previously acknowledged ..... \$852 50 Roman Cathelle writers misrepre I am at a loss for words to express sent the Church of England wilfully my deep gratitude for the magnifi- or from ignerance?" and he then goes on to quote from the Angliean " If St. Augustina were self more at home in the Angli-can churches than in the Roman The value of the Catholic." The best one can do, on reading passages like this, is to from which it comes, namely, His the "Roaming Cathelie" to read this Previously acknowledged..... \$272 80 Lordship Bishop Morrison, who was (from a pronouncedly aski Roman writer, too): "Gregory the Great remained my friend and helper.

I am glad, too, that it has come to at their head. This British apossis was prior of the Menastery of St. dent of Church Extension and I bag | Andrew, of the Order of St. Benedict at Rome. After his arrival in England, he converted the heathen temples into places of Christian worship, erected Christ Church into a Cathedral, opened a saminary of learning, founded the Abbay of St. Augustine, received episcopal ordinasion from the primate of Arles, was invested by Pope Gregory with power over all the British bishops and Saxon prelates." (Mosketm, Reales-inesteal History, trans. Maclaine, i., 141). "If St. Augustine were come to life," how long would have to look, amongst Anglicans, for Benedictina menks sbaying Rome, prieress effliated to Rome, monastic Cathedrals, monastic saminaries abbays, bishops in communica with gether approve of!

Sir Philip—I think so, Sir, because I do not see any other means of then you said you would touch on preach to my boys, warn them against allow me to be agreeable to them it assumes the bishops of France, and English do as the Church demands. I must do as the Church demands. I must do as the Church demands. I must do as the Church demands and opposed to any dirarmament and then you said you would touch on preach to my boys, warn them against allow me to be agreeable to them; I see? He would soon "find out"

getting it to toe the line of civilized that later. I do not recall that you dangers—lead them to love God and have the pleasure and you have the nations.

Mr. Britton—That very recognition you would give those reasons.

I do not recall that you dangers—lead them to love God and be ever prepared to die. And Oh, marit. May God reward your charity betake himself to Downside or to me and to them. Pray for me and Belmont. We may ask, "Do Anglicans misrepresent Cathelics wilfully, or in ignorance ?"-The Universe.

#### A WELCOME VINDICATION

Every clean-minded American will rejuice in the vindication of Mr. Charles M. Schawb. It was alleged sonal expenses or personal use a Emergency Fleet Corporation. committee was appointed by the United States Senate and investigated the charge. It finds not only that "the facts were not proven," but

In the minds of Americans Mr. years as a great constructive genius, with thoughts above personal profit It would be unthinkable that a man would steep to petty grafting from Again our mail acquaints us with the country he had served so genercusly. It is not surprising that a few chronic fault fluders would put an unfair and unwarranted interpre tation on the presence of a voucher among Mr. Schwab's personal effects. Those valtures have been rebuked by the detailed finding of this committee, which declares that I have charge of a mission of half | Schwab did not receive a dollar from breeds about fourteen miles from the Shipping Board as compensation expenses of himself and staff, out of

When Mr. Schwab accepted war service he did so without one thought buyond a patrictic desire to aid his cruntey. The same may be said of many wealthy Americans who worked for a dollar a year. They served without any reward and it is hard that they should suffer unjust and unaharitable imputations. vindication of Mr. Schwab is welcome news .- Catholic Sun.

#### FATHER FRASER'S CHINA MISSION FUND

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

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

A Burse of \$5,000 will support a student in perpetuity. Help to comnlete the Burses.

Gratefully yours in Jesus and Mary J. M FRASER. QUEEN OF APOSTLES BURSE Praviously acknowledged \$1,942 22 Chas. F. McIntosh,

Clinton 2 00 Edward Tuffy, Cobden ... ST. ANTHONY'S BURSE Previously acknowledged... \$1,115 45 C. Balleville..... Friend, P. E. I..... A Friend, Toronto..... IMMAGULATE CONCEPTION BURSE

> Waverley .... A. Thomas Friend, Morrisburg. Pupils of Intermediate Dept., Union Pt. School 6 00 Fairville ..... Friend, Canso. COMPORTER OF THE AFFLICTED BURSE

> Previously acknowledged ... \$2,268 58

K. of C., Riverhead, Harbor Grace..... ST. JOSEPH, PATRON OF CHIMA, BURSH Previously asknowledged. \$1,776 69 A Friend, Guelph.....

BURSED SACRAMBNY BURSE Previously acknowledged ..... \$298 05 ST. FRANCIS KAVIER BUREN

HOLY NAME OF JESUS BURSE Previously asknowledged ... \$226 00

HOLY SOULS BURSE Previously acknowledged ..... \$927 00 In memory of Mr. & Mrs. M. Laughlia, Kamptville .....

receds of lottery at Goulds, Nfld., per Miss aggie Walsh Mrs. J. E. Plamondon, Montreal .....

LITTLE FLOWER BURSE Praviously asknowledged ..... \$502 19 A Friend, Clinton.....

2 00

SACRED BEART LEAGUE BURSE Previously acknowledged.... \$1,281 52 Friend, Old Bridgsport.. Mambars of Merrickville, per Rev. M. 80 00 E. Crowley .. Children of Oison School,

Only he who merits a favor knows haw to appreciate one.

Nipissing.....

#### FIVE MINUTE SERMON

BY REV. WILLIAM DEMOUY, D. D. SECOND SUNDAY IN LENT

THE LESSON OF THE TRANSFIGURATION "At that time Jesus taketh unto Him Peter and James, and John his brother, and bringett them up into a high mountain apart; and he was transfigured before them." (Matt. xvii

The present with man is for the God has so arranged it that our deeds bring, as a rule, not full recompense at the time they are parformed, but gain for us a right to a future reward. It is well that this is so, for the payment we could get in this life would be only temporal. This existence is a short one, but our future will be eternal, hence we would wish full recompense for our good works where it will last. Naturally, we get what we need to live physically, and here allow ourselves certain pleasures; but what belongs to us spiritually, because of our merit, our eternal enjoyment, must come in the world beyond the grave. He who lives but for the present will be rewarded only in this life, for he lives a life other than that intended for him by God. The world abounds in seekers of the joys of the present moment; but the life of the hereafter, where joy will be eternal, car not be given them unless a change is effected in them before death. True wisdom is that which makes us serve the present only for the future, as far as real happiness is concerned

As the reward for our good works, if we persevere, is not to come until of the present life closes, then will we be totally consumed, as peace. strengthen our faith in the dectrine tude they might converse with the of the Church regarding heaven. Absolute and the Eternal. The disciples saw Christ transfig-ured; they were satisfied to remain Lord; their joy was full.

nature of the sensations to be exper-ienced there—since it is certain that sought happiness nowhere else. So a favorable environment as well as should it be with us; if we are not the vital elements of sanctity. honor and to His worship. In other

upon God. How can they expect to impossible and keep on trying to mate authority thinking that in the dwell in the house of the Lord here after, in the face of such lack of interest in God and heavenly things? something of the experience, learn. God Himself has declared on this is conscience until you have religion.

has surrounded us should serve for the ultimate purpose of union with are regarded as necessities, it is par- cation."

heaven never need expect to arrive rational motive for conduct or a there. He who now falls to have an sufficient purpose in the life of a interest in meriting heaven never can build for himself a mansion among attempt to fill the soul with the food the blessed. This is an old truth, but it is parhaps the most vital truth in

successd in convincing man. The delight of the apostles at the it but he who is truly in God's effort will convince one of the smancipated from the world of sense delights of the sweets of God. Taste Lent is the Caurch's annual call to and see how sweet the Lord is. The solitude and to self-renunciation. blessed upon him hereafter.

#### LENT

When the Roman Empire was breaking up and the world was dis-God has hidden from us, until that tracted because all the people of the time arrives, a knowledge of the earth were in the throse of a new enjoyments upon which we are to birth, it seemed in many places as enter. "Eye hath not seen, nor ear if the cause of religion were hope-heard; neither hath it entered into less. The hordes of humanity were the heart of man, what things God bent merely upon securing what hath prepared for them that love they would eat and what they would Him." However, a few occasions drink and wherewithal they would chronicled in the lives of the saints be clothed. It was evident on the afford us reason for a conjecture, at face of things that this earth effered least, that all will be, as theology nothing worth while to a soul that teaches, in the vision of God. When had had the vision of universal we see Him face to face as He is, order, eternal justice and everlasting after so many neglected opportunities Under such circumstances it were, in our attention and love, we do not marvel that chosen souls and fully satisfied in every legitimate sought the desert places where they her solicitude and her pleading. degire for happiness. The Gospel of might forget the world and even this Sunday should tend to humanity and where in sweet solihumanity and where in sweet soli-

The hermits of the desert were the products of their own times, as in the presence of their transfigured as well as some of the first rare and beautiful products of Christian But rather than spaculate on the beauty of heaven itself, or the exact with God, and they found God in the solitude because they could there escape the distractions of this world our joy will be replate—we should which obscured their vision of God. endeaver to have a greater love for They made their solitude so beautithe things that will help to bring us ful that other weary men sought to that happy home, and for those them out and became their disciples who dwell in that sacred mansion. Thus it was that around them grew The disciples loved Christ; for this up monasteries. These monasteries reason, He allowed them the vision became the centers of attraction for recorded in today's Gospel. They souls hungering after God. And thus were happy when with Christ; they holiness has always had to seek out

disciples, let us be at least followers In the buoyancy of youth, the of Christ. We should love Christ, worldly minded dream the same old delight to remain in His presence in dreams that their fathers dreamed the tabernacle, have a special vener- before them. They believe that they ation for all things devoted to His can establish upon the earth a paradise more attractive than that which words, we should try to familiarize the Creator laid down in the beginourselves more and more with our nings of time. They would recon-Divine Lord and His works. The cile the irresonciable. Ther would better we know Him and His enjoy the blessings of health with the kite tugs and tugs away at its until you take education in hand, Church and all contained in it, perfect abandonment of the laws of guiding power when suddenly the and education must have a religious the more will we love Him. And health. They would have all the etring enaps, the kite breaks away to love Him means to fit curselves peace and comfort of righteousness from its moorings and gains the comfor the home He has prepared for us with utter disregard for every oblipate freedom it so ardently desires. -nsy, to make curselves exactly gation of duty. They imagine they For a time it sails away with its being the foundation of the essential what He intended us to become when can make for themselves a happier newly delighted spirit, but soon duties. If you have people legislate created us.

World than God can give them, in adverse winds are felt on all sides ing without any religious foundation,
People are too apt to forget that which there is no law but their own and then the inevitable happens, it you will get the cort of thing we had should have frequent inter whims and no limit to their gratificerashes to earth never to rise again. from 1914 to 1920. When irreligious course with God in prayer. The cations except such as they will to world abounds in Christians whose set. They know so little of the will be with men and institutions war is greatly increased, especially thoughts are centred elsewhere than essence of things that they dare the that tug away at the strings of legition of the implements of war are

Heaven exists—the very goodness of ing for himself the tribulations of proposition for He has said that it is carefully taught and inculcated."

God would assure us of this even passion and the confusion of error. the truth that shall make us free. It though we had no revelation con-cerning it—but no one can enter it He insists upon knowing things by englaves the human soul and brings though we have consistent to consider the constraint of them. He mistakes chaos where peace and harmony for without having on the "wedding garment." This garment we weave the clamor of concupiscence for the merly reigned. A sad spectacle detection to God out of freedom. He wants only the picting the truth of this assertion by love of Him, and by never ceasing freedom to do as he pleases. He is was displayed on the front page of a interest in Him and things relating sure that he can discover a liberty great Metropolitan daily during the of speculation amon to Him. Not even the slightest foremuch more delightful than that present week. One article described correspondents. Mr. tasts of heaven will come on earth which Christ would give him. He the dissension which is disrupting merly editor of the London News, to him who neglects his duty to his Maker.

These truths should stimulate us to a greater generosity toward God; they should incite us to walk ever in the will learn before it is too late to him who neglects his duty to his wants to try everything under the internal organization of the covered an immense amount of Calvary Baptist Causch in New York, which is under the supervision of the will learn before it is too late paper easys that this is simply another the covered an immense amount of the internal organization of the covered an immense amount of Calvary Baptist Causch in New York, which is under the supervision of the covered an immense amount of the internal organization. The news the internal organization of the covered an immense amount of the internal organization. The covered an immense amount of the internal organization of the covered an immense amount of the internal organization. The covered an immense amount of the internal organization of the covered an immense amount of the internal organization. The covered an immense amount of the internal organization His sacred presence. We should count that day absolutely lost in which we have forgotten God, not to the extent of sinning but to a lesson.

Church at our doors, to think of thoughtful children of the Church cise ourselves in daily readings of the Bible or of other work, which and does not utterly cast out her own our work for His honor and glory. and we are glad that it is such. If is as follows:

The heart must be directed toward we were wise we would profit by her "I advise a The heart must be directed toward
Him, which means that it must be
detached as much as possible from
earthly things. Temporal things
should occupy us only in so far as

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Him here and eternal happiness with | ticularly necessary that insistence be Him hereafter.

Where a man's treasure is, there bis heart will be. He who lays up treasure anywhere but in heaven will edly most difficult for men who live turn his heart away from God; and in the world of sense to realize that he who does not lay up treasure in their little world cannot provide a heaven never need expect to arrive rational motive for conduct or a life. It is repeated over and over pleasing any momentary indulgence again, but apparently it never is may be, the sting of death is in it. It heard sufficiently, for it does not must end, and its quick ending leaves must end, and its quick ending leaves the soul more wretched than ever. And yet in spite of numberless disil-Transfiguration is granted to some lusionments, those who are unwilling bishopric. extent to those who are ardent fol- to be wise rush madly into the same He pron lowers of Christ. No one experiences old follies, as the moth rushes into the flames. Fortunate is that soul But this should be true of all, and an alons begins to live who begins to be

laggard in God's love is running a Those who see in that call merely risk. It is doubtful if he will over those minimum regulations which experience enough of the aweetness constitute the laws of fasting and of the Lord to urge him to closer abstinence are impervious to that intercourse, to more steady service splendid vision which the Church to God. Well may many Christians would open up to the chosen ones of ponder this truth—namely, that if God. As in the days of hermits, so one finds enough delights here to in these days genuine wisdom is to satisfy him, he cannot expect God to be measured by the extent of our force the eternal delights of the self-senunciation. Spaemodic acts blessed upon him hereafter. but they prepare the way for rational living and spiritual growth. Sincare mortification bespeaks interior emanhe alone lives the Christian life whose reason is illuminated by Faith and whose heart is perfected by

> Every Lenten season is a precious opportunity for spiritual progress.
> Unless we profit by each recurring invitation of Holy Mother Church to live something of the life of a Christian during the holy season, our loss is irrsparable. The wonder is that Catholics are privileged to try again and Holy Church does not weary of would be no wonder if, as in the beginning, God would repent that He had made man. In spite, however, of all delinquencies, our Heavenly Father persevers in loving His Only Begotten Son. He pursues us with the Sacraments and with the unfailing invitations of Holy Mother Church. While there is yet life He assures us there is hope. Let us pray that this holy season of Lent that is upon us may make us all nearer to God and win back to God pany that now sit in darkness and the shadow of death. - The

#### LACK OF AUTHORITY

We have often watched the little kite's flight into the realms above. The wind is strong and as the kite sails gracefully away it conceives the soar aloft as it pleases. The guiding hand below and the twins which keeps it in leash begin to smart. So

which we have forgotten God, not to the extent of sinning but to a lessening of our enthusiasm over Him and what belongs to Him. The less generous we are about serving Him, the more lax we are about serving Him, the more shall we be deprived of a true desire after heavenly things. It is not necessary that we have the Church at our doors, to think of vision by the freedom of thought God; we necessarily need not exer realize the need of her protecting which was the outgrowth of the supposed reformation.

Doctor Grant described in his ser would draw us to sanctity; though this is helpful, but we must have our hearts set on Him, think of Him often if only for a moment, do all the set of the next is like the Heart of her Master, but he framed for the incoming prelate frame of mind of America on the contract of the next is like the Heart of her Master, he framed for the incoming prelate frame of mind of America on the

'I advice a further revision of the they are necessary for our existence ear to her counsels and profit by her here below, but we should exist wisdom. The world never stood which no mature and educated per regime in Ireland. Geddes is really for things above. In other more in need of her wisdom and of son today can assent to without stulreally for allegs above. It discretely not the blessings with which God her discipline than it does now. tifying reservations, and no clergy different from Sir Hamar Greenbas surrounded us should serve for During these days when luxuries man can ack without mental mortification.

This comes from the man that aspires to be a bishop, the spiritual guide of a large flack of men and women seeking light and instruction in matters of faith and morals. The Doctor not only repudiates the Apostles Creed as a modicum of faith, but his very phrasing connotes con-tempt. A spiritual guide can preach his disdain for such things as the Creed and there is no single authority within his church that can hold hi accountable for his heresy. talks and preaches as he pleases and he still remains the pastor and spiritual mentor of a large and fashion-able church. And this same Doctor Grant is a possible candidate for a

He promulgated one more rule to guide the future dignitery of his

diocesa when he decreed : service — possessing, as much as that finally wakens from the folly of "I will approve of no church legis-mortal can, God's elevating grace. sensualism and understands that he lation that contravenes or tends to I will approve of no church legisundermine the law of the land, as, for instance, in the matter of marriage and divorce. And I will urge in all church usages (even in sacramente) obedience to modern sanitary codes.

Apparently this would-be Bishop favors divorce and he plainly de-notes marriage to the low plane it occupied when Christ came into the world. To all appearances the Reverend Doctor would consider mer riage marely as a contract, thereby destroying the beautiful sacramental reality of one of our most sacred

The thinking churchman of the day should plainly see the absolute cipation from the allurements of the need of an infallible authority in dash and the slavery of passion. He she spiritual ruin which has resulted alone begins to live a rational life from the lack of infallibility in who lives according to reason. And matters of strict faith or morals. Quarrels and bickerings, recriminaion and counter charges, dissension and whose will is inspired by Hope in doctrine and discipline, these are the fruits of the tree whose growth has been guided contrary to its primal natural destiny. Infallibility fulfils the great office of keeping the Church from error, and it gives a Catholic Transcript.

> SHAW ADVOCATES RELIGIOUS TRAINING

George Barnard Shaw, who accepts few Catholic dectrines on the other subjects, has become a champion of the Church's teaching with respect us in proportion to our willingness correspondent of the N. C. W. C. to be loved. He has given us News Service. This fact is made to education, writes the London manifest in a commentary he has attered with regard to Sydney and Beatrice Wabb's proposed "Consti-tution of the Socialist Commonwealth of England." Addressing a large gathering in King's Hall, Covent Garden, Mr. Shaw contended that "education must have a religious basis," and that "religion is the foundation of the essential duties." He severely criticized the omission of religion from the Webba' scheme for social and political improvement, inquiring:

"Are you going to tolerate secular boy as he unravels the ball of twine successful education which for the last fifty which determines the extent of the years has meant the very grossest materialism—are you going to allow what is called Nec-Darwinism to be taught to your children in schools at idea that it would like to be free to a time when their minds are being fermed? There must be a State religion as a cultural institution. You will never have a Socialist State

"All our vital and fundamental laws are religious at root, religion Thus it ever has been and ever men control effairs the danger of

#### TIMES CHANGE

Sir Auckland Gaddes' unbernided return to London has caused a flutter of speculation among international correspondents. Mr. Gardiner, for-

respondent of the New York World, cables from London his opinions of Geddes' recall and he substantiates in the main the wise speculations of Gardiner. The Irish question is at frame of mind of America on the iron rule in Erin. Grigg cables his

following opinion to Tae World:
"There is a belief here in well out of the Sinn Fein. It is thought

# HER CASE SEEMED HOPELESS

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here that he will advise the Premier that some moderate course must be adopted in Ireland if there is to be any solid chances of agreement with the United States on some big out-standing issues between the two countries. The Westminster Gazette warns the Government this evening that is may become helpless in the hands of some of its own agents in Ireland unless he puts an end to the bold defiance of orders and discipline on the part of some of the Crown forces there."

For the first time in many years England is beginning to attach some importance to the world's opinion of how it rules a greater portion of it.
It has always followed its own selfish policy to the bitter end and peace and happiness in things sacred times have surely changed when it that surpasses all understanding.— stops to listen to the distant murmurings of other lands in regard to its foreign policy.

Perhaps we might drill a little below the surface and find a resson for this apparent selicitation. land must not ruin "any solid chances of agreement with the United States in some big outstand ing issues between the two countries." Here is, at least, one key to the situation. There are some out standing issues still unsettled between this country and England. One of them is the immense financial obligations of the latter country to the United States. Many millions of interest have not even been paid and an agreement will be reached in the matter as soon as the British Government and its bankers cau raise the rate of exchange a little higher. This will necessitate a lower rate of interest on the new bends. The entire arrangement will be a matter of liberal concessions on the part of America. Public opinion will be a strong factor in the final deliberations and a hostile frame of mind will not augur well for the British financial barons.

So Lloyd George is at last con carned about American public opinion and with all due reason. If Ambassador Gaddes tells him the truth then the British Premier will surely have something to worry about in the months to come. Loyal American citizens who are lovers of freedom will not stand idly see the money they paid for Liberty bonds retained in the British exchequer as an instrument of repression in Ireland and other British possessions .- Catholic Transcript.

Chearfulness is a duty we owe to others. There is an old tradition that a cup of gold is to be found wherever a rainbow touches the earth; and there are some people whose smile, the sound of whose voice, whose very presence, seem like a ray of sunshine, to turn every-thing they touch into gold. Men break down as long as they can keep cheerful .- Lord Avebury.

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### CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

A FRIENDLY SMILE A friendly smile, midst all the gloom With which the world contends Is like a flower whose sweet perfum With desert breezes blends.

word of cheer, when dark despair O'erawes the spirit frail, Is like the welcome breath of air That fills the flutt'ring sail.

passing deed, in kindness done, Lives on throughout the years; In other hearss, by kindness won, It ever reappears.

SUCCESS MUST BE PAID FOR By Rev. Eugene Sugranes, C. M. F.

As the old A. D. 1920 was peacefully closing its earthly career and a new one, 1921, was being ushered in, a young man approached me and said to me in a confidential tone which came from the very depths of his clothes; they wanted to take trips

My dear young man, I answered, this New Year's day resolution talk trikes me very much like the familiar experience of 'old wine in new needs be paid either in coin, or in

There is nothing new and original that might be said in this respect, hour of need and indigence they had or in any other for that matter. The to endure the humiliation of asking

The way and manner of presenting certain fundamental truths and principles may be new and original; but principles themselves never They are strong and unbending, like the thunder smitten oak. They are as immovable as the eternal, adamantine bills, as fixed and stable as the Northern Star.

Now get hold of some one of these fundamental principles and stick to might and main to measure up to the standard before you, and I promise in the name of common that produced misery in the past in life. After all, it is not what we resolve or purpose to do that counts in the long run, but what we actually that we shall achieve success in life. achieve or accomplish. That's the thing that matters in the price? We have no reason what last analysis. It has been said, I am ever to expect that the necessary afraid very truly, that Hades is paved affects will coase in our individual with beautiful intentions and good resolutions.

ciple that underlies every success ciple again, like causes produce like and explains the wherefore of every effects. and explaints the whether is a fixed failure in life runs like this: "For every thing we get, good or had, it what has been said herein before that there are no bargains in life. only lead to success in the worldly that there are no bargains in life. can't get out of it.

Whenever we refuse or fail to pay the price, right then and there we

And that e pracisely the great trouble with the world today. If I may borrow a familiar expression, thing, nothing for nothing. That's faction in life." we want to dance without paying the inexceable law of life. success without having to pay for it. And we know that this can't be done.

Whenever failure stares us in the face, if we are honest and tincere them by rote, or speak them as with ourselves, and go down to the root of the evil, we shall find out grasp and understand their full that it is because we have vainly tried to cheat in the game of life. other words, we have foolishly attempted to get something for

truth sink deeply into our heart of hearts: "Only those persons win success who are willing to partie." That's about all there full price."

Let's view this vital and all impor-

tant question from the opposite side. Why does a man succeed in life? Because he is willing to pay the price of success. And what is the price of success, may I further ask? The only price of success is work, hard work, incessant labor, endless toil. It is plodding patience that never wearies. It is the concentration of every thought, every desire. every aspiration to some one par-ticular end. It is self-denial, selfcontrol, self-sacrifice and self-dis-To put it in another way, it is decisiveness and determination

That's the price of success. And let me tell you that any man and any woman for that matter who is willing to pay the price can have it.

But, at the same time, let us bear in mind that we can't buy success with some little ineffectual, spasmodic and sporadic effort now and We cannot buy success by working with one eye on the clock as the saying has it, or taking more real heart interest in our amuse ments and pastimes than we do in our carser.

On account of my ministerial calling I am often thrown in contact with some old people who as we commonly say, "have seen better commonly say, days." Now let me say here in pass-ing that perhaps there is no sight in the world more pitiful than poor, destitute and dependent old age.

Let us not deceive ourselves into the foolish notion that these people are as rare as Republicans in Texas. Perhaps they are far more numerous than we ever dreamed or thought they were :

statistics, ninety-seven out of every One hundred men and women in the United States, when they reach the "I love you, love, with all my heart. United States, when they reach the age of sixty-five, are cither wholly | And if in what I send you here or in part dependent upon others.

It is well to remember that these people, with the exception perhaps
of a few honorable cases, have only

And she will tell you all the reat!

—Eugene Fig.

themselves to blame for their sad TEACHING CHILDREN MANNERS plight and condition. And, yet, strange to say, they almost invariaplace the blame on some one else's shoulders. They are poor and dependent, do you know why? Because they were not willing to pay the price for safeguarding the latter,

The teaching of good manners in the schools is made the subject of

discussion in the Current Bulletin of

the New York State University. At the suggestion of Dr. John H. Finley,

the entire issue is devoted to man

ners, for the reason, as Mr. Finley says, that "with the increasing con-

gestion of population we have greater need of manners and by man-

"The Meaning and Value of Man

ners," and "Good Manners, a Test o

Education," are the topics presented in brief articles contributed by

Major General John F. O'Ryan, John S. Philipps, editor of the Red Cross

Magazine; President Nicholas Murray

Butler of Columbia University and

General O'Ryan advocates supple-

menting the compulsory military

training law, now being carried on in

New York State, by an effort in the

schools to foster that courtesy which is indispansable to discipline and

teacher.

good manners.

gentlemen

Mr. Philipps says that manners are

youth, when the mental organs are flexible and readily trained. He be-

training ground," and that "teachers skilled in understanding of children

and young people are the natural

counsellors to arouse interest and

direct exercise in this fundamental

ners is the simplest and most valu-

able kind of discipline; it educates

the heart; it is an antidote to irrita-

the sum of our happiness and satis-

President Butler includes manners

as the second of six tests in deter-mining whether a real education is

toward a sound educational ideal is

who happens to be in possession of a considerable body of knowledge is

manners was one of the most impor-

mass of our boys and girls are con-

effort is being made looking to a re-

vival in our schools, a veritable renaissance, of that kind of training

in good morals and gentle manners

which was given over so many cen-turies to our boys and girls of west-

Another writer contends that man-

ners are even more important than appearance. Say three boys are

applying for the same position. One might be a moneter of learning, with

a Shakespearean forehead; one might be not half so good but still

able. One boy might not have the abilities of either of the other two,

but if he has good manners, if, in-

stead of grunting an answer like the

first one, or giving only an inarticu-late sound like the second, he gives a

clear, respectful answer to the ques-tions asked him, it is ten to one

ern Europe and America.

against the other two.

being made.

his manners."

teacher.

York State Historian James

ners I mean good manners."

Sullivan.

Commissioner of Education

declining years of their lives. What is the price, may I ask, of a comfortable, independent and respectable old age? The price of a com-fortable, independent and respectable old age is self-denial, self-control, self-sacrifice, self-discipline and thrift in one's youth.

In other words, it is systematic saving. It is the laying aside a definite sum every day, every week, every month and every year for the proverbial rainy day that is sure to

come to every one.

But, to return to the poor old folks, "What resolution would and joy-rides; they wanted to go to You suggest to me to take on New Year's day that I may win success in life?"

And joy-rices; they wanted to indulge themeslyes in a thousand foolieh extravagances. So they spent every cent as they went along.

Ramember the stern law, the stubkind.

Now the result was that in their or in any other for that matter.
wissest of men announced it a long, for charity; and in their one ago long time ago when he said, "nihil were dependent on those who gave them grudgingly food and shelter.

There is nothing the real story in a nutshell.

That's the real story in a nutshell.

Let me summarize these plain remarks and bring them to a close. There is so much unrest and strife and misery in the world today, because nations and individuals grudge the price of peace, rest and

happiness. Similar causes will ever produce similar effects. Thus we cannot set causes in motion and hope to escape necessary effects and consequences. Then endeavor with all your Do we think that the nature of things sense that you will surely win success | work out the same results today and

unless we are willing to pay the full case, while the causes that tend to Now the great, fundamental prin-Let me repeat the fundamental prin-

price for which we have to pay either Every thing that is worth having is sense, to added friendships, to pro-in coin, or in kind." We simply cossly, and the price tag was written grees in business and social standing; Every thing that is worth having is sense, to added friendships, to proat the beginning and it has never not only form one of the keys to the changed.

changed. Success, fame, riches, boliness, the price, right then and the base of the price, right the foundation of our impending friendship, literary achievement, failure, misery and ruin. pay for them in blood and sweat if tions of personality; and so increases we got them. Something for some the sum of our happiness and satis-

in the way of traching, but which must be laid up in the heart. Let us try to learn them. Let's not get meaning and import.

That a thing is true is not always a sufficient reason that it should be not for that reason an educated man. incentive to work except the pay he said, but that it should be done, that The truly educated man will reveal receives. . . The present industrial it should be acted upon, that it should be made our own inwardly.

Let us, therefore, so conduct ourselves as to live up to the standard and always act upon the fundamen the past ages in which the training besides the pay he receives." tal principles laid before us. Fiat, flat !

Ther, but not till then, the year of our Lord, 1921, will bring to us the fullest measure of unalloyed happiness, constantly increasing prosper and ultimate success. Fiat!

### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

A VALENTINE

gran'ma, in her youth, was quite

As blithe a little maid as you. And, though her bair is snowy white, Her eyss still have their maiden blue, And on her cheeks, as fair as thine,

Methinks a girlish blush would glow It she recalled the valentine She got, ah! many years ago. A valorous youth loved gran'ma then,

And woosd her in that auld lang syne;

And fires he sold his secret when He sent the maid that valentine. No perfumed page nor sheet of gold Was the first hint of love he sent, But with the secret gran'pa told-'I love you "-gran'ma was content.

Go, ask your gran'ma, if you will, If-shough her head be bowed and If - though her feeble pulse

chill-True love abideth not for aye By that quaint portrait on the wall That smiles upon her from above, Methinks your gran'ma can recall The sweet divinity of love.

Listen to this most interesting bit Dear Elsie, here's no page of goldof information: According to recent No sheet embossed with cunning art-

> You read not all of leve expressed, Go-ge to gran'ma, Elsie dear,

great, can be equal to the subtle satisfaction that a man feels when he can point to his work and say: "That task I promised to perform with all loyalty and honesty to the utmost of my ability is finished."-Henry M. Stanley.

nered."-The Echo.

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INDUSTRIAL UNREST

DAWNING APPRECIATION OF THE STATEMENTS BY CATHOLIC THINKERS By Rev. Albert Muntsch, S. J.

In the preamble of their famous reconstruction program, the representatives of the British labor party Let the boys stand in an attitude of alert and respectful attention," he state that they regard the great War says, "when reciting or addressing as the "culmination and collapse of Proscribe postures a distinctly industrial civilization, which, though they may please the struct. The English laboring man ulate disrespect, inattention or has experienced the bitter faults of frivolity. The manly 'Yes, sir,' and 'No, sir,' required in the military that system, and so he cries "away with it," and he looks elsewhere for service, should replace the variety of escape from economic and industrial slavery. And in other lands the cry affirmative and negative responses that indicate lack of courtesy and was taken up. In the declaration labor organizations as well as in the reconstruction programs of the "If good manners and politeness churches, there was the same strong, are to characterize our people the determined opposition to what had effort to that end must begin in childhood and the instruction given become a system of industrial slavery

might of the strong and upon the his discourse he said : best acquired in childhood and power of wealth.

These great Catholic social reform ers taught a social doctrine which was not acceptable to a money mad lieves that "the school, that great was not acceptable to a money mad extension of the home, is the true generation and to an age hardened by materialist teaching. They insisted on Christian justice, supplemented by Christian charity as the foundation stone in every righteous social order. But they were laughed to scorp. dealt the death-blow to the unright. sous system of a purely "industrial civilization," people are glad to listen | achievement. to reason, and even to accept direction from sources they formerly con-

In the many protests that have convoiced by leading sociologists ages of mankind. and students of industry since the memorable declaration of the British labor party, there is constant emphasis on the fact that from now on the "personality" of the laboring man must be respected, and that he being had, and whether progress the industrial wheel.

Thus in an article in The Amerspecialized, so devoid of intrinsic tion, costing \$60,000,000. interest, that the workman finds no unrest will not cease until the workman is studied as a human organism with the purpose in mind of giving

Among the declarations adopted at of youth in good morals and gentle a conference of national and international trades unions at Washington. tant functions of the parent or the Dec. 13, 1919, was the following Wage-earners aspire to be some 'Comparatively recently," says Dr. Sullivan, "the educational world has awakened to the fact that the teachthing more than numbers on the books of an industrial plant, something more than cogs in an indus ing of good manners has become trial system deminated by machin rather ineffective so far as the large ery, owned and operated for profit only. The workers insist on being masters of themselves." cerned. It is thus that a present

Now the Catholic teaching on the value of the individual before Gcd safeguards the personality of the wage-earner. He is not merely a slave of the machine nor a cog in the vast industrial system. He is endowed with immortality and is called to an eternal inheritance in the kingdom of God.

We are constantly reminded that all labor is excellent, and that it may become a means for securing this eternal recompense. St. Joseph was a wage earner, and merited the praise of being "a just man," no less by his loyal devotion to his daily work than by his life of admirable virtue. In the foster father of Jesus the workingman of every nation possesses a model of surpassing excellence. We do not associate the name of St. Joseph with anything striking or imposing from a worldly point of view. He led the ordinary "Manners are not easily taught except by example. Every boy, if he quiet, laborious life of a man devoted forgets everything else, I have said, should bear in mind the enormous to duty and to the cars of a family. And yet he was a free man, he value of manners. All through his rejoiced in the liberty of a child of life it will give him a value which he would never possess without them and a start over other boys who never tried to be nor were well man-

had called him. Catholic workingmen, No honor, no reward, however great, can be equal to the subtle desire a mere worthy ideal than the just man, St. Joseph? Where will He is your patron, your advocate. day than I have ever done before;

It would be folly to turn to other ideals when you have this glorious saint proposed to you as your model. Moreover, Christ Himself sanctified manual toil and taught us all the dignity of common labor. What an incentive to the Catholic working-man to apply himself to his daily tark in the spirit of the Divine Master and St. Joseph? Imitating them, the laboring man does not lose his personality, but makes of his occupation a stepping stone to spiritual enrichment and to the con quest of the eternal recompense promised to every faithful servant

#### TRIBUTE TO CATHOLIC CHURCH

A most remarkable sermon deliv ered in a Protestant church was that given recently in the Wayne Avenue schools."

General O'Ryan expresses the belief that perhaps some of our boys regard manners and politeness as inconsistent with manifess, and points out the fallacy of this reasoning on the part of the boys, contend. Baptist Church, Germantown, Pa., by ing that valor and true courtery are now eagerly accepted by a world invariably the characteristics of tired and disgusted with the evils of with "The World's Debt to the an industrial regime based upon the Roman Catholic Church." During

REMARKABLE HISTORY

"The Catholic Church has been the most remarkable in the history of the world, the Papacy ruling 240,000, 000 souls, 16,000,000 of whom are in the United States. It has survived the centuries, outlasting the Roman Empire, the Eastern Empire, the But they were laughed to scorp. German Empire . . maintaining Now that the terrible World War has one authority, one worship, and one doctrine. Such a mighty organize tion stands today an incomparable

Protestants are under an abiding debt to the Catholic Church for pre-serving the Sacred Scriptures and

SUPREME IN ART

"The Roman Church is suprems in the constitution of Christian art. The great truths of the Gospel are made to live in the colors and forms will no longer be regarded as either or a slave of the machine, or a cog in churches of Europe represent the subsiding of industry and consecraican Journal of Sociology (September 1920), on "Why Men Strike," we greatest of these is St. Peter's begun "Refined and gentle manners," he 1920), on "Why Men Strike," we states, "are the expression of fixed habits of thought and action. A boor men, craftsmen and laborers is so and seventy-six years for its comple-

" In the fifth century, the barbar ians from the East, North and West poured in upon Rome and caused the downfall of the Empire-Huns, under Attila, the Goths, Saxons, and Germans. Who were crael, pagan and wild as any tribe of Northern Assam today. These invading hordes conquered the Roman Empire, but were quickly conquered by the Church, and in a small space of time we find the heathen becoming Christianity in that day Christian. Christianity in that day must have possessed verile and dominant qualities to conquer her conquerore.

EXCELLENCIES OF THE CHURCH

The Roman Church shows her wisdom in her capture of childhood She believes in education. solves the religions education of her children by supporting the parochial school. There are twenty five mil lions of young people in the United States who are without religious education. The greatest problem facing us today is that of providing religious

instruction to the young.
"The Roman Catholic Church possesses excellencies which all Protes-tants might well emulate, among them are her fidelity to the services of the church; her great reverance in worship; her sacrificial liberality in giving : her company and efficiency in performance of her task; consistency in her dogmatic posiand her uncompromising attitude towards divorce.'

EACH DAY A NEW YEAR DAY

"It is the custom of those who give Retreats to clergymen," wrote the learned and saintly Bishop Alfred God, his was a rich and fully developed personality. He served his God and served the interests of the Child Jesus and the Blessed Mother

Grant God and Served the interests of the Child Jesus and the Blessed Mother appeal to their feelings by saying: by his steady application in that 'Think of your first Mass, of the sphere of labor to which Providence fervor you had then!'

"I must say that in many cases it seems to be very efficacious; though for my part, I never could understand desire a man, St. Joseph? Where will why they should go back to their you find such devotion to duty, such the souled and faithful co operators to say after every Mass: 'This is the tion with grace, as in the life of this best Mass I have ever said. I have faithful guardian of Jesus and Mary? offered to God more for souls this

# Why Not Make Your Will?

It is a business arrangement which we should not neglect, and it is a simple matter. If you should accidentally be killed without making your will, your estate might be distributed contrary to your wishes. Endless sorrow and litigation is often caused by the failure to

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version of souls ; I have escrificed to end of each day be able to say :

Him more of my own will." This suggests a very happy idea The Liguorian. for a New Year Resolution. Recoive to make each day a New Year day-

more love and more asal for the con- vigor and confidence in God. Atothe is the best day I have ever had !"-

Without patience you can be mas to be begun with the same freshness, fer neither of others nor of yourself.



# OLD AGE

O you know a man or woman getting on in years, whose life is made a torment by swollen joints, gravel, stone, painful urination, backache or sciatica? If so, you can perform a charitable act by telling them that Gin Pills will surely bring relief and a healthy old age.

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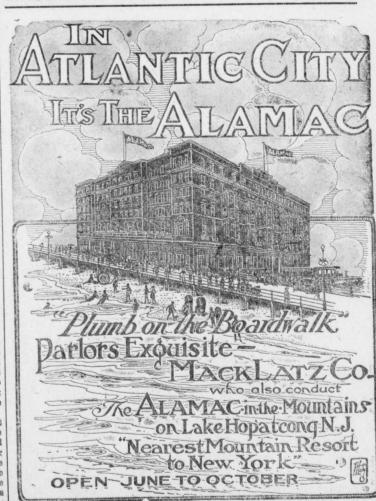
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**Catholic Record** 

TATHER CASEY writes with sincere ATHER CASEY writes with sincere and deep feeling. His uplifting heart-songs carry many cheery winged messages to the earth-worn weary children of men. Many chords are touched to which the heart strongly vibrates; tender chords of Erin's love and sorrow; chords of patriotism and chords of piety; chords of adoration and homage that lift the soul to the very Throne of the Most High.

"More convincing than Synge and Lady "More convincing than Synge and Lady Gregory, perhaps because the poet knows better and sympathizes more deeply with the people of whom he writes," was the comment of Joyce Kilmer in "The Literary

In the pages of this book religion and art are mingled with happiest results.



#### IRISH IMMIGRANTS

ELOQUENT TRIBUTE BY RIGHT REV. THOMAS J. SHAHAN

Elequent tribute to the part which Irish immigrants played in the upbuilding of America was paid by Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, rector of the Catholic University, in speaking be-fore the members of the American Irish Historical Society, who held their annual banquet at Dalmonico's, New York. Bishop Shahan's subject was "The Future of American De-

THE IRISH IN AMERICA

What part will the American children of Ireland play in the future of western democracy? Judging from the past and from the nature of the race, their role will not be insignificant. Every section of the United States of America acknowledged the service of countless men of Irish race. That service is comparable to the conquest of primeval nature, the hard and parilous ouslaught on the unknown and various hostile depths of a continent. They were among the first pioneers along every far western trail; they blazed their way through a thousand forests, threaded our countless rivers, crossed our great lakes and climbed our great mountains. The place names of the nation betray their presence where-sver in the last century the secial sver in the last cantury the social order cast its nawest roots. They were a long timethe man power which substitute the contract of the canture to secure from them respect for and were a long timethe man power which allegiance to their countsy's flag. opened up the great modern ways of communication and this small but of life is fundamentally Christian, Christ-like in poverty, humility, and prolific race sarned richly the grati-tude of the American people for its share in the building of the railroads accommon social and political, that acquire merit toward the Church and and canals which made it possible at aim equally at the ruin of religion their mother country than by work and canals which made it possible at an early date to transport the teaming riches of the western prairies and mines and to provide for the safety of the State against hostile All honor to that humble but vest multitude of the shovel and the pick, in no small measure the rude creators and fore runners of modern American civiliz-

With their numbers they enriched the same civilization, whether we consider the vast outpouring of the eighteenth century whose details the historical skill and the patient indes try of Mr. O'Brien have revealed, or the great exodus of the nineteenth century when all Ireland seemed to arise and fly from the inhuman conditions of life on its sail.

#### FIND REFUGE IN AMERICA

These thousands, nay these millions, were the finest raw material of al feature of democracy from ancient American democracy, a gifted, intelligent, Christian, English-speaking toundly equalitorian, sparing none ancient seat of power and happiness, across a wide and unknown ocean, stood with open arms to welcoms and comfort these exiles of Erin. Historians and statesmen, philoso-phers and poets and artists have dealt in their own way with this great human fact, but no one has yet risen to give adequate expression to the gratitude of the Irish race the world over and through all time so much an element of our every day for this priceless boon of freedom, life, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, literally immense and without price. As a faint index of their teslings of joy and gratitude, I venture to quote pondent, A. G. Gardiner, as a strong from an humble little tale entitled sidelight on the extent to which on 'The Irish Emigrant," published at Winchester, Va., in 1817.

"'Hail Columbia, happy land!' May the genius of freedom which presides over thee remain until the wreck of matter and the crash the land of the free; may you still grant who, after having experienced where virtue reigns triumphant and where man becomes a candidate for heaven in the way which he thinks proper without molestation. Oh, my country! Oh, theu Emerald Isle, on which nature has so lavishly distributed her bounty, would to God that thou couldst take the wings of the morning and fly to the West, there to behold the difference, the great dif ference, between liberty and slavery ; there to behold the degradation of thy bondage; there to behold the thraldom in which thou hast been held, and lastly there to taste the sweets of freedom which to thee would have a doubly pleasing zest."

been gathered to his fathers, but his gratitude to the eriginal refuge of his persecuted forebears remains in American of Irish race, is ingrained in his being, and given his loyalty and intelligence, is one of the most secure guarantees of Amer-

#### SERVICE TO THE REPUBLIC

In the annals of patriotism, the American Irish rank second to no element of our people, and in every war have borne gladly their share or more than their share of good will, devotion and peril. Physically and mentally they are ideal soldiers, nor have they tarnished in the late War their splendid record of nearly one has its own significance when we remember that today not less than onetenth of the American people is of Irish origin, and that they are ultimately interwoven with the texture of American society. An observant Englishman has said recent. ly that they move as a vehement stream through the centused and tumultuous life of the nation, permeating the whole structure of Amerin law, in literature, in the sciences.

Naturally the patriotism of so large an element of its population is of supreme importance to the Ameri-can State, not alone in the hour of conflict, but amid all the vicissitudes of public life which in the past have culminated so often in the horrors of war. Kelly and Burke and Shea have never yet failed to respond when the call of duty resounded in the graves at Arlington it struck me Dead," the sciemn stanzas of his ciliation, and begging especial immortal dirge proclaiming on every assistance of all side the fidelity unto death of so tian peace" and

republic. and Christian civilization.

\*AMERICA'S DEBT TO IRELAND

large a percentage of the American-Irish is no small advantage to Amer-Among these citizens the philosophy stant desire was to make himself economic, social and political, that and of the American States as now ing for the correction of corrupt constituted. No one doubts the customs." merits of our children of Erin along In letters; music and the arts, in carly wished that the Tertiaries oratory and journalism, they have should distinguish themselves by pursued, despite some disadvantages, an ever ascending course, and have pracept, says the Encyclical, which impressed their genius not unfavorably on the nation at largs.

On the other hand, American democracy owes no little to its citizens of Irish descent in the way of humor mavaged in the late War. It is even and sport. National humor is, rough. more so now, when very grave ly speaking, the kindly criticism, pungent and corrective, of a pasple's oddities, defects, or peculiarities; the public exhibition of them on some broad stage, dramatic, pictorial or literary, where all may see themselves as others see them. It is a tradition Rome and Athens to Naw York, prodriven whelseals from its and exercised by all, a kind of rade popular teaching by way of castigation, and incidentally a school but on whose shores freedem herself | better manners, popular justice, and mutual teleration. It is scarcely necessary to say that since the Civil War many of its leaders have been American Irish, or that these gifted men have mightily relieved life's daily burden in our country from

ocean to ocean. As to sport their national record is that it did not fail to arrest the attention of the gifted English corresits highest level, American democracy had absorbed an immemorial feature of the social life of Ireland.

IRISH ARE BORN DEMOCRATS

It amounts to this, after all: The of Worlds. May you still continue children of Ireland in the New World are natural born democrats, or recontinue the hame of the brave emi publicans, if you will, first, because they are such by choice, then all that oppression could devise or unjust policy dictate, finds on shores a hospitable reception monarchy and aristocracy and oligarchy, their only resources being in themselves, and finally because God's own time He cast multitudes of them on the soil of the United States just when they were needed to turn the tide of battle in favor of American democracy, and secure, the revolution which the loyalist majority were gravely imperilling. "America was lost by Irish emigrants," said Lord Mountjoy before the parlia-ment committee on the causes of England's final defeat. Let it stay at that, or rather let it be said that America was won by Irish emigrants, won through gratitude for a new, immense and glorious fraedom, wor through hatred of oppression and Poor Owen McDermott has long injustice, won for the struggling cen gathered to his fathers, but his minority of brave men who followed Washington through all the dark vicissitudes of his military career, won for all humanity, for all the millions who since that day have entered fearlessly through the gates which Irish valor held open until Divins Providence secured them with its blessing and its protection.

No wonder that Benjamin Franklin was deputed by Congress to express the sympathy of America for Ireland and to pledge its aid to her struggling people. Alas in the century and a half that intervened between the words of hope which Franklin in 1778 addressed to "the good people of Ireland on behalf of Amerand the prostrate and bleed tary service of the republic. This ing Ireland of today the aid promised though the records of tyranny offer no parallel to Ireland suffering in these fateful years "a record," said Mr. William H. Taft, twelve years ago, in this city, "with but few intervals, of misgovernment, intolerance. selfish exploitation and confisea-tion."—Catholic Standard and Times.

#### THE POPE'S PEACE PLEA

Pape Benedict XV., on the occasion of the seventh centenary of the Third Order of St. Francis of Assisi, of which even persons living in the world, not gathered in community and not wearing the religious garb, the land. Wandering one day among may become members, addressed an Encyclical Letter on January 28 to as quite fitting that those glorious spaces should be consecrated by Theodore O'Hara's "Bivouac of the world, calling on all mankind to work for peace and Christian reconthe world, calling on all mankind to pose. children of Chrisside the fidelity unto death of so tian peace" and those belonging to many of his race in every war of the the Third Order of the saintly patriarch of Umbria. True peace, American democracy stands in no says the Pape's Encyclical, is impos-tear of monarchistic temper or reac-tion now particularly that the world of scul. Therefore Christian virtua is running to republics. But it right- is necessary. The Holy Father then ly fears the growth of certain savege annestly begs the "Tertiaxies," as and monstrous theories of Govern- the members of the Third Order of ment, rooted in the evil philosophy St. Francis are called, to spread of materialism, and bred in a satanic everywhere by example and by word atmosphere of hostility to religion the genuine spirit of Christ, and to oppose the two worst svils of our times, the insatiable passion to possess the goods of this world and In this respect the deeply religious | the unquenchable thirst for pleasure. training and severe discipline of so These evils, His Holiness continues show themselves in the perpetual contest between the proletariat and ican democracy. It will never need the rich, as well as in the immedesty to appoint a committee to root out of women's dress and in modern

The Pontiff then recapitulates the the higher ranges of American life, history of the foundation of the the imaginative, romantic, emotional Third Order. He strongly empha-side of our growth in the last century. was so useful amidst the civil discords of the Franciscan epoch, was a source of inspiration to the Pope himself, when the whole world was more so now, when very grave internal discords disturb so many countries. The Pontiff concludes the Encyclical by urging the Bishops throughout the world to revive and increase the associations of Tertiaries in their diocese. - America.

acquire merit toward the Church and

#### OPPORTUNITIES LENT OFFERS

The emphasis which almost uni versally at the present time the leaders of the nation are placing spon the need of spiritual regeneration as a remedy for even the most grievous of the ugly evils now showing themselves in this land, cannot fail to result in peculiar insistence on the apportunities offered to the

individual during the season of Lant.
A time of prayer and fasting, mitigated as this last now is, cut of con-sideration for the climats and the nature of the work we do, will, if faithfully observed, bring us to a serious consideration of real values. We grow so accustomed to accepting the false values of the world around us : indeed we seem so forced by the necessities of everyday life to use those values, that one can readily understand how easily our spiritual sense is obscured, and we grow accustomed to prizing what the so occupy our minds that we are

practically all the time. It is at a time such as Lent furnishes that we must seek the opportunity to recall the value of higher things; that we remind ourselves of the nebility of truth and honor and honesty and of the small value of all success and of all wealth and of all power, if in the winning, we less the nobler things. Lent is a time of spiritual stock-taking, during which we should come to know again the real riches and to see that these are saleguarded, even in the herry and worry of daily tasks .- Catholic Standard and Times.

> ARCHBISHOPS' VIEWS ON PROPOSED BLUE LAWS

(By N. C. W. C. News Service) Several eminent Catholic Prelates, notable among them Archbishop Patrick Hayes of New York and Archbishop John J. Glennon of St. Louis, have contributed to the discussion of Independent.

Sanday should not be a day of gloom and unnatural repression, but dead bodies unrecognizable, one of godly gladness and human declared Archbishop Hayes. and not man for the Sabbath.'
(Mark xi, 27.) The Church never designates Sunday as a day of fast-

have in the public eye an outward escape from it. To inflict persecu- if actually carried out, naturally

form of decorum and restraint essentially different from the other days and a day's power to sell one's of the week. of the week.
"Industrial, commercial, agricul-

be limited to carriage of passengers. I pray that, for the welfare of America, our Sunday will be pre-served, not in gloom, but in the joy that springs from reverence and re-pose. Then God and man will be

Archbishop Glennon, in discussing the proposed Sunday laws, declared:
"I wish to say that the Lord's day should be observed as a day of worship and a day of rest, but we cannot by law define it as a citizen's duty to worship on Sunday or any other day. because freedom of worship on the part of the individual is an essential

feature of our national life.
"As regards a definition of 'rest there are various opinions. It would appear as if it excluded servile labor, except when same was necessary but it should not exclude legitimate amusement, even with a conce of a moderate payment to the few that may be necessary to preper because an ethical interpretation of rest, that legitimate amusement be included.

#### WELL-KNOWN JESUIT PRIEST DIES IN GUELPH

Guelph, Feb. 10th.—The death occurred at St. Jeseph's Hospital been ill for several years. Father Gagnier was born in Toronto, received early education at St. Mary's Cellege, Montreal, and entered the Society of Jesus in 1887. He was twice a director of Loyola College, Montreal, and also was parish priest at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., for two years. He was twice assistant pastor at the Church of Our Lady in Guelph. He leaves one brother, Rev. Wm. Gagnier, S. J., who has been a missionary among the Indians for 40 vears, and whose headquarters are at St. Sault Marie, Mich. He will be buried Saturday morning at the Jesuit Novitiate here.

#### THE APPEAL WOULD BE IN VAIN

"I wish there were a Havristt Beecher Stowe to write an 'Uncle widow and four sone, Edward J. and Tom's Cabin' about Ireland in 1921," Francis X. of Chicago, Matthew, Jr., says Robert Lynd, a Protestant of a student at Marquette University at Belfast, in a recent issue of the Milwaukse and John Paul at home. London Daily Naws. He sees no There are also three brothers, John, other way of bringing home to the Daniel and Richard of Dover, Canada, average English man — or English and one sister, a member of the woman—the fact that England is Ursuline Order of Sisters at now ruling Ireland in the spirit of Chatham, Canada. The latter two year. May his soul rest in peace. the torturer.

The runaway slave, pursued with whip, dog and gun, got your tears," he says, "half a century ago! The Sinn Feiner 'on the run' today is Immaculate Conception church, and tracked down by the same mercliess means." He admits, in making the order of Foresters, of which he was comparison, that "Uncle Tom's a member, attended in a body. Cabin" contains exeggerations; be Requiem Mass was celebrated by admits, too, the possibility of exag Father Walsh and Rev. Vincent gerating the British atrocities in Ire-But," he adds, " the only land. people who have a right to complain of exaggeration are those whose imaginations already realize to the last detail what life means in a country where one day a little girl of eight is shot by passing soldiers and greater possession. The struggle to another day a pregnant woman with greater possession. The struggle to make ends meet, responsibility for the welfare of other lives than our own, the anxiety of providing for those dependent on us, these things midnight, and fathers, like you Hog so occupy our minds that we are compelled to be busy about them lish fathers, are threatened with death because they will not betray their sons; where two lord mayors have died in the flower of life, died of that fatal disease, the love of Ireland, and a third lord mayor is thrown out of an English prison s ruin and a walking ghost for the rest of his days; where, as a Peace with Ireland Council pamphlet tells us, when the body of a dead patriot is discovered it is the custom for the relatives to examine it for marks of torture : where midnight murder and drunken savagery and streets aflame are events that have ceased even to surprise. Is there any exaggeration that can come up to the truth? All the exaggerations I have yet seen are mere timid under-statements of the facts of the persecution now in full

swing in Ireland. How is it possible to bring home to Christian men and women in England what it all means—this influte pattern of pain now being written across the face of Ireland? An Irish landlord in the Nation has recently been recounting the daily epic of an proposed legislation known as the Sunday "Blue laws" which is cen. Irish countrysids—women as well as sunday "Blue laws" which is cen. tained in the current issue of the villages living at the mercy of the uniformed highwaymen, boys mur. dered by 'Black and Tans' and their ing as if they had been dragged after thelorry. 'The flesh was as if torn off He is perfectly

be made to suffer? Why must the sheviet." Bolchevien is but Czarism in the sheviet of the sheve of the sheviet of the sheve of the sheviet of the sheve of be so multiplied as to force a very notable percentage of professional and working people to provide recreation for others. Public amusements should not take on the character of laxity, indulgence or dissipation that the persecution is a sention. To and the percentage of the percentage of the percentage of the persecution is a substitute a form of communication persecution is a substitute a form of communication.

tion is for the sake of a day's cruelty

This touching appeal to the hearts tural and judiciary activities should of the English people is but one of be silent on Sunday, except where the many entreaties which the writer absolute or grave necessity demands has addressed to them in behalf of otherwise. Transportation should his country. But, as far as any practical results are concerned, his words have had no more effect upon them than they would have had upon the waves of the sea if trumpsted from the chalk cliffs of Kent. ous bodies of Englishmen have protested, it is true, against the atrocities of the Government, but the English people, as a whole, are culpably callous to the crying miseries of Ireland.—Catholic Union and Times.

### OBITUARY

DR. M. J. COVENY Spring Valley Gazette, Feb. 3

A long and useful professions career came to a close, whan Dr. M. J. Coveny, a medical practitioner of Spring Valley for more than thirty years, breathed his last at his home on January 27, 1921, at 3:30 p. m. He had been sick but seven days. legitimate amusement. I think it is week previous, on returning from a night call to Seatonville, he com-plained of being chilled. A severe cold developed into pneumonia and he gradually grew worse, and although every effort known to modern medical science was exerted, he finally passed away.

He was a physician of more than rdinary ability and had a wide practice in this section of the State. He was friendly and courteous, upright and honest in all dealings, and a early this morning of Rav. Father and honest in all dealings, and a faithful and sincere member of his

church. Dr. Coveny was born at St. Thomas, Canada, November 4, 1860. His boyood days were spent on a farm near Chatham, Canada. He received his early education at the Chatham High School and Assumption College, Sandwich, Ont. He took up his medical studies at Detroit Medical College and a post graduate course at the Naw York Polyclinic. After practicing at Emmett, near Port Huron, Mich., fer a short time he came to Spring Valley in the latter part of 1888, and has remained here ever since. In 1895 he married Marie Teresa Simmons at Texaskans Texas.

Sincere regret was expressed on account of such a good man being called to his Heavenly home, and the bersaved family have the sympathy of the entire community.

The deceased is survived by a

were unable to attend the funeral. The funeral was held Monday merning at 9 o'clock from the family home on East Cleveland street to the was largely attended. The Catholic

in the sanctuary. The active pallbearers were bis close professional associates. Dr. Burke of La Selle, Dr. Dunn of Ladd. Dr. Franklin, Dr. Schurtz, Dr. Ream and Dr. Rummell of Spring Valley. Honorary pallbearers chosen from the Knights of Columbus acted as a

# LEAVES PARTY

Dr. C. E. Barewald, elected on the Socialist ticket by one of the largest majorities ever accorded a mayoral y candidate in Davenport, Ia., recently resigned from the Socialist party. Six years of practical experience convinced him that Socialism was in reality a serious danger to the nation. In a special despatch to the New York Herald he says :

"Today radicals of the most violent type, men who are a menace to society and who should be confined in asylums as monomaniacs, control the councils of the party and dominate the members to the detriment of the latter. In any case where the Socialist extremists have obtained power in government disaster has been the price paid for the experi-ment and it has taken years to recover from the effects.

"Whether Socialism is losing strength throughout the country is a matter for conjecture, but wherever it has been tried there is no doubt about it, and adherents who flocked to the party lured by the honeyed that all that glitters is not gold. These, disappointed, are gradually

He is perfectly correct in his con The Sabbath was made for man their bones. God help the poor clusion that it is but one step from ardent Socialism to rabid Bo "The poor mother! That poor mother is Ireland. Why must she be made to suffer? Why must the dash be to suffer? Why must the shevist." Bolshevism is but Czarism

ican society, established in the seats of the mighty, powerful in finance, advice when they are too old to set



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according to the Socialist spell-binder, mean the immediate annihilation of personal ownership of capital. Annihilation of the family and eventually of civilization would follow as a matter of course.

Socialistic principles of free love are not adopted by the devotes through accident, but by the sequence in which the teachings are propounded and absorbed by the novice. The movement that no man shall have the right to what he cwns proceeds naturally from material property to ethereal emotion."

Dr. Barewald keenly analyzes the Socialist movement when he says that Socialism is merely individualin disguise: "Nearly every Socialist, while declaiming that he is an apostle of socialization, is in reality an individualist of the rankest He speaks loudly of humanity type. and thinks first of himself." Socialism, Dr. Barewald concludes, can beat be fought by ignoring it, by registering a determined protest against all social injustice, and finally by supplying adequate correct ives to the present-day evils, creating so far as possible, equal opportuni ties for all that they may display their true worth and reap a fixting

#### IN MEMORIAM In loving memery of Michae

Healy, Victoria Road, who died February 10, 1916. May his soul rest in peace. -WIFE AND FAMILY.

BRANNEN -At Hawkesburg, Ont. on Wednesday, February 2, 1921, James Brannen, son of Mr. and Mrs Hugh Brannen, in his seventeenth

McDonald .- At the family residence, Hermanville, P. E. I., on January 30, 1921, Nancy McAulsy, relict of the late Herman McDonald, in her eighty-pinth year. May her soul rest in peace.

Endne us. O Lord, with the virtues of Thy most Sacred Heart, and Huber of St. Bede's College presided enkindle in our own hearts the love with which it burns, that thereby we may be transformed into the lkeness of Thy goodness, and may become worthy to have place among those whom Thou has redeemed.

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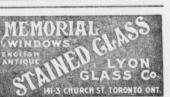
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