The Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1920

THE RIGHT AND PROPER USE OF LEISURE

It is evident that as far as an economic question can be settled by agreement and law over-work and under pay have been settled in organized industry. Hours and wages are no longer urgent questions that employ men in hundreds and social management of mankind are effects will less work and more pay What purposes will that policy serve? workers should take a right view of the possibilities opening out through vation of a full and fine manhood. Isisure becomes a question of very high importance.

One's thoughts go back instinctively to the days when time for the most elementary forms of self-improvement could only be wrung by labor. Any one whose experience does not reach that harsh and barren period should read the recently. published Reminiscences of Henry was twenty-three, and then became a himself by means of strenuous mental and wealth? work after a long day of physical fatigue. In those days of long toil long accustomed to an abundance of there were many who struggled with leisure have used it without panderadverse conditions in the manner ing to feelings that are a survival described by Doctor Coward, and a from the earliest ages, or at least notable proportion won through to have used it in ways innocent of victory. Now there is little need for cruelty, it may be allowable to point | these banks are now said to be quaksuch scheming and sacrifice to secure reproachfully at the rough pleasures time for self-improvement. Every of men only recently emancipated has at least four hours more out of have practice in the use of leisure each twenty four than similar that the habitual workers of the workers of Doctor Coward's genera- country can be expected to learn tion had. How will those four extra more generally the attractiveness of hours be used?

can be used according to our inclin- most easily-planned use of leisure the natural way of trade and comcan be used according to our inclinations. That such time is allowed by the law which suggests, and may physically and morally is the sport physical physica footing from that which it once occu- depending on physical expertness prospect of which is already causing pied. Leisure lay under deep sus have been used in education with serious misgiving in business circles picion. It was regarded as a favorite infinite advantage, and will serve recruiting ground where Satan similar purposes in making a thorprowled to enlist the souls of men oughly good use of the leisure of for evil purposes. It also fell into workers all through life. Baseball, disrepute because, seeing that work foot-ball, tenis, golf, quoits, and all was supposed to be a duty only lifted similar games, animated by genuine from men's shoulders on Sunday, spirit of fair play, are the best of and human nature sometimes rose all beginnings in the use of leisure against the carrying of such a relent-less burden, leisure was chiefly best starting use of the leisure Northern Counties which it is purless burden, leisure was chiefly best starting use of the leisure gained by stealth or rebellion. The that is released from school. Therehard-working man gave himself an fore with more leisure the country occasional day's leave if he could, needs more universal facilities and and, if he could not, he took it, room for play. excusing himself as best he might. The less industrious type often relaxed into the joy of leisure, but, however it was come by, it was felt more or less definitely to be under reproach, an irregular unauthorized proceeding that might be excused rather than justified. Now this feeling of leisure being a kind of outcast. not quite respectable, has been swept away. But still it has to make good the new claims advanced on its behalf against the old restrictive view. Leisure has to show that it is a helper of mankind to a finer manhood, and that the old view of it as an opportunity for mischief was wrong. It has lost its old reproach but it has to win a new name.

The believer in leisure must begin by admitting that the hymnist's finer appreciation of all that is truly warning, "Satan finds some mischief lovely. still for idle hands to do," is not without foundation. It requires a certain amount of thought and training to make a good use of time in any circumstances, including the time called leisure. Without such

it in doing whatever lies along the easiest line of personal inclination, and they will probably have been led to take that line by habit or by imitation of others whom they have admired or envied. Take the simplest of cases, go into any mining district where the problem of a working-day is settled on the securest of basis, and you will be told by observers who feel but a scanty sym. pathy for the miner that more leisure will mean for him ampler in the big trades and occupations opportunities for loitering, drinking, eating, and sport with animal life. thousands, and observers of the That will be the natural extension of his present personal interests. That at liberty to ask, What next? What is a very one-sided statement of the case, but in so far as it is true are we have on the upbuilding of character, not justified in asking whether these which is the final test of every social extremely primitive tendencies are and economic change? Authorized not parallel with, if not imitations leisure becomes a national policy. of, similar minority tendencies in classes that have long enjoyed That the mass of the habitual leisure and have not regarded it as affording opportunities for the culti-

Undoubtedly, drinking and, in a less degree, eating fill too large a place in the lives of many men whose work follows a narrow round and who earn good wages. But the purely animal satisfaction of feeding dominthe greatest care and effort from the ates numerous households unduly imperious demands of incessant far beyond working-class circles. It has long been so. The odor of the table reeks through, the pages of English fiction. If you wish to see the same tendency up to date, make Coward, the self-made Sheffield a round of the public dinner and musician, who left school at the age supper rooms and restaurants. It is They are now protesting business of nine, worked as a cutler till he not for "Society " so-called, to fling 'the contumelious stone" at the school-master, a Doctor of Music of miner for his appreciation of beef Oxford University, and a choir. and beer. If too, he finds his sport master known throughout the world, in the killing of animals by other To such men as Doctor Coward animals that are fleeter or more deisure as it is ordinarily understood fierce, is he not in that respect was absolutely unknown. What he imitating men with equally primisought was not leisure but sufficient tive instincts who have had generatime stolen from sleep to educate tions of training in the use of leisure

When it can be shown that people worker in a well-organized business from grievous toil. It is only as they the higher forms of pleasure.

We may define leisure as time that The simplest, most natural, and ferent indoor athletics. Competitive games

> But unlimited recreative amusement and sport would not be better for a community of workers with a sufficiency of leisure than it would be for a school of boys or girls. The ultimate aim in each cese is growth toward a fuller manhood or womanhood, and work, varied only by recreation, will not attain that end. Work is good in itself, and the sport that stimulates a manly spirit and a sound physique is most acceptable human enjoyment spring out of a

IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH

EYES Copyright 1920 by Seumas MacMann ADMINISTATION OF JUSTICE IN

IRELAND No more striking light could be thrown upon present conditions in Ireland than a description furnished by an onlooker of the entrance of an English Judge of Assize into an Irish Assize town for the purpose of administering to the natives the benign laws of the ruler. The procession in these piping days of peace is made up of

(1) An advance guard of tanks cleared for action and a corps of flame-throwers.

(2) His Lordship, the Judge, seated in an armored automobile flanked by lines of machine guns, quick firingguns and French 75's. (3) Overhead flies a squadron of

aeroplanes loaded to capacity with killing material. A brass band playing "God Save the King" of England.

A company of soldiers with loaded rifles. All that is wanted to make the procession complete is a working model of a gallows. It insures the respect of the conquered for the law of the conqueror when it is thus appropriately brought to them surrounded by gun-muzzles.

LET THERE BE TWO IRELANDS

The West Meath Independent says reparations for the economic boycott of Ulster are proceeding with business like detail throughout the Western provinces. It says that the wholesalers are already cringing through the Orange press. should not be mixed up with politics. The westerners are said to enjoy much the new attitude of much the new attitude of the Belfastmen—now that they are calling for the establishment of a Connaught Bank to take the place of past have been practically the moneychangers for all of Connaught.

The Ulster Bank of Belfast holds twenty-eight and a half million pounds deposits and the Northern Bank of Belfast thirteen million and the Belfast Banking Company seventeen million. It is said that practically one-half of all these deposits and one half of all the business of these three banks belong to the three Sinn Fein provinces. The directors of ing. Their eyes are also opening to the fact that if the so-called Home Rule Bill should come in force, and Ireland be divided, the Northeast being cut off from the rest of the country with an entirely distinct system of law, of taxes, of commerce, practically all of the business outside of Ulster would turn to banking institutions in Ireland proper. And this would not be a matter of political boycott, either, but just occur in turbance may occur in Balfast, the there. If Irsland is divided into two and hostile countries, it would be too big a stretch of the imagination to conceive of the Irish portion of Ireland putting and keeping its finances in the hands of enemy institutions in enemy territory.

HOMOGENEOUS CARSONIA An analysis of the voting at last posed to cut off from the rest of Ireland for the purpose of forming a settlement of the Irish question in exceeded the Nationalist votes by three to two. In the next two that have a vital bearing on the counties the Unionists had only a Irish question. Truth must be jailed bare majority. And in the two last till the Welsh Wizard has got named counties the Unionists were through his box of tricks. their Parliament.

ULSTER DELEGATION LETTING OUT

THE TRUTH The Ulster delegation at home, the numan enjoyment spring out of a perception of beauty in its varied incarnation. Therefore leisure will and the Sinn Fein movement while ment on the atrocious scheme Lloyd be inadequately used if it does not lead towards wider knowledge and a finer appreciation of all that is truly lovely.

An erican press, which they had been lovely.

But the sun rein movement while described and his Cabinet would a prophecy many times fulfilled impose on Ireland is that the rank to them, but what was still worse the and file of the English people must a merican press, which they had been lovely. There is no more efficacious means to perfect our soul than Holy Communion. If you receive it as it munion. If you receive it as it them of having no constructive should be received, you will in a short time be filled with the love of however, to boast that Vice Presi-

WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW Roosevelt and former President and Derry City there is a Catholic Eliot of Harvard gave them letters majority of 16,836 individuels. of commendation and one of the deputationists, Rev. W. Corkey, said that on leaving he received a letter from the Federal Council of American Churches representing thirty-two denominations declaring their sympathy and saying that they regret-fully recognized the fact that the Catholic Church was exercising a yast influence in the United States, partly through the schools and partly through secret political dominance over the various parties.

THE "LOYAL" IRISH

Much amusement is resulting in Ireland from the publication of the report of the British Red Cross Society with details of the subscriptions received from the Unionist upholders of British rule in Ireland. The County Tipperary list is typical of the others. It contains just one subscription of ten pounds (\$50). The rest of the subscriptions are made up of half crowns and shillings. Large estate holders like the Cardens of Barnane, it is pointed out, placed themselves on the half-crown list (60 cents). And what is known as the gentlem in-farmer type of Anglo-Irish decorates the one shilling list. One of these gentlemen whose place contains 3,000 acres has set himself down for the handsome contribution of one shilling to the Red Cross. The British patriotism of these worthy Anglo Irish gentlemen is largely of the mouth organ order. The hip pocket is neutral.

LABOR'S SYMPATHY

The labor troubles in England seem to be not all of them rooted in economics. Several labor bodies are now passing resolutions calling upon their Parliamentary committee of the Trades Congress 'to consider and take direct action to secure the removal of the Army of Occupation from Ireland, and thus carry out the policy of self-determination for which Fein touched in their most vulnerable part, the pocket. Western merchants are of the League of Nations." These it was alleged the War was fought, are their own words, and if the Laborites mean this and stick to it, the Belfast Banks which during the they will soon be making poor Lloyd George's uneasy pillow still more go. THE SINN FEINER DOESN'T LOVE THE

OLD-TIME NATIONALIST The Home Rule Act which was put ning of the War—and left there—was a pretty bad one. The present Home Rule red-herring which Lloyd George quite so bad as the former. The former was announced to the world by Messrs. Devlin and T. P. O'Connor 'Ireland's great charter of liberty." has come over the spirit of their dream. They denounced as "cranks, factionists, and soreheads" any Irishman who dared breathe a word of

SEUMAS MACMANUS Of Donegal.

ENGLISH PAPERS

DO NOT WANT TO HEAR THE OTHER SIDE To the Editor of the Darry Journal:

Sir.-It is an open secret that copies of the Bishop of Derry's letter the Lloyd George Partition Scheme were sent to several leading English papers. These papers have often professed their desire for a publish, or absolutely ignore, facts

in the majority. Carsonites will
have a hard time holding a working
majority in their own Carsonia.

There will be some lively times in
the Ulster "difficulty." Mr. Lloyd George builds his scheme on the assumed Protestant homogeneity of North East Ulster, which, he asserts, is " alien in religion, alien in tradition, alien in outlook from the rest both to feeling and wisdom, but, after their first glowing of the population of Ireland." Dr. after all, human progress comes from knowledge, and the highest forms of can successes, are now letting the that this assumption has no founsad news filter out that not only is dation in fact, but the English papers

(3) That in four of the so-called

homogeneous counties, viz., Tyrone, Armagh, Fermanagh, Derry, and including Derry City, the Catholic population is in a minority of only 58; the sum total of the population of the four counties, including Derry City being—Catholics, 282,682, and non-Catholics 282,785.

(4) That in Belfast, as well as in the only two remaining counties of what is now called North-East Ulster, there is a substantial Catholic population. The numbers are—In County Down, 64,485 Catholics; in County Antrim, 39,751; and in the City of Belfast, 93,243 Catholics. Surely the Bishop was justified then in saying that unless the word "homogeneous" is a term that in its application belongs exclusively to the Protestants of North-East Ulster, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Armagh, and Derry City, with their Catholic majority of 16,386 souls should be regarded as homogeneously Catholic.

These are facts which the Irish people and every child of the scattered Gael should know, now that a foreign Government is plotting to drive out the old race and set up

a new Plantation of Ulster. PHILIP O'DOHERTY, P. P., V. F.

WHERE FORCE FAILS

Carndonagh, February 25th, 1920.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF WITH REGARD TO BRITISH RULE IN IRELAND Ino in the Derry Journal

The two heads of English Administration in Ireland have within the last week publicly spoken their plans with regard to the movement for Irish independence. The Scotch Chief Secretary, speaking in the London Parliament, described Sinn

The deeds of the Sinn Fein Party at the present time were the deeds of darkness. . . They had 200,000 men who were prepared to murder loyal subjects at any hour of the day or night."

In these picturesque circumstances Mr. Macpherson swore the usual oath of Chief Secretaries.

So long as Ireland was an integral part of the United Kingdom and apon the Statute Book at the begin- of the Empire so long would he endeavor to maintain law and order.

Rule red-herring which Lloyd George is fathering is bad enough, but not Lake in his, Forster in his, Baltour in his-these all said that the deeds of the National Movements of their several days were "deeds of dark. so it is interesting to note that at a meeting which they addressed in Glasgow two weeks ago Messrs. Devlin and O'Connor styled the Ot five warlike Chief Secretaries present charter of Irish liberty a between 1812 and 1829 Catholic concoction of partition, plunder and Emancipation was forced from Eng. perfidy." Certainly a great change land. The Tithe War was won in spite of eleven Chief Secretaries. against the activities of the twentycriticism of the former Act, or dared office was created. The cumulative office was created. The cumulative intriguing of forty-six Chief Secretaries since the control office was created. The cumulative intriguing of forty-six Chief Secretaries since the control of the contro Acts. And the present holder of the unsuccessful as any of his predecessors in defeating the great movement of the Irish people

VICEROYS THAT HAVE FAILED

A few days after Mr. Macpherson had trumpeted his challenge and his threats Viscount French, the English Vicercy, addressed the Irish Police Forces. His declaration was cut from the same piece as Mr. Mac-pherson's. "The Irish Government i. e., the English Government)" the Vicercy said

"Were just as determined as they ever were to crush these forces new land, Carsonia, is interesting. harmony with national sentiment which are fighting against law and These six counties are Antrim, Down, as well as with the claims of equity order, and that no effort would be Armagh, Derry, Fermanagh and justice. But who can believe spared and no sacrifice be considered Tyrone. Now in the two first men the sincerity of their professions too great to give the police every tioned counties the Unionist votes when they so persistently refuse to possible belp and support in carrying on this great work.'

"This great work" of beating the Irish people into submission to English domination has been carried on since 1361 by each of the one hundred and eighteen English Viceroys rascally scandal. Here are masses since that date. "Law and order," which is the English for "oppression and deceit," has been "maintained" since that date. by every one of them in his short day. In spite of it all Lionel, Duke of Clarence, and Earl of Ulster the first of all the Viceroys, had not a more resolute people to suppress than has today John Denton Pinkstone French, the first Viscount French, who may be the last of all the Viceroys. The great work upon which the Marshal is engaged may be The great work upon greater than he suspects.

"You may trample us under foot in Europe, but we shall sting you in America," said Henry Grattan when

and his party. He has called public ly for a solution of the Irish difficulty on "a basis satisfactory to the Irish people." Such a settlement, he says

"Would improve the relations between Great Britain and the United States, and might even remove some opposition to the League and facilitate ratification if reform could come now."

This is Senator Hitchcock's way of saying that the force which has killed the English made Peace Treaty in the States is the vast gathering of Irish exiles, and that it is also they who have defeated the consummation of an Anglo-American Alliance, an alliance alone can now save England from the effects of the Great War. If Chief Secretaries and Vice-roys learned Irish history it might at least become clear to them that the one way of destroying the British Empire is their effort to keep it together by force.

MANUFACTURING IRISH DISUNION During the last few weeks it has become increasingly clear that Eng-lish news agencies in Ireland are trying to trick the Irish people into the belief that the Irish in America have split upon an issue raised during the Irish campaign in that country. At the same time the same among the forces striving for independence. These are the time honored methods of English intrigue. They have been tried too often to fool anybody in this Year of Grace, 1920. The Irish people in Ireland want one thing for Ireland, and that is independence. The Irish people in America want one thing for Ireland, no division, and there will be none.

BARON FISHER SPEAKS PLAINLY

REACTIONARY GOVERNMENT RIDDLED BY HONEST SEAMAN

QUITE NICE PEOPLE" SHOCKED Baron Fisher, former sea lord, in his latest letter to the Times, says: "Quite nice people are quite shocked that the common herd (the unvoiced ones) who invariably control every great election, have thrown in their lot with the Labor party.

BUREAUCRATS FUDDLE ALL THEY TOUCH

'These are the reasons, therefore, of these common people :

"We are now governed by bureau-crats (remarkably similar to Russia before the War.) They harrass every trade and fuddle all they touch.

Church Disestablishment was carried the House of Commons offered a eight years of age. After a long and noble opportunity of cordial conciliataries since the tion, he was spurned and flouted, departments of the Curia, he was. The cumulative and that great man, his brother, died made a Cardinal in 1914. He was broken-hearted and bereaved of this universally regarded as one of the brother, killed fighting for England. most valuable members of the Sacred unhappy office promises to be as sister nations in not allowing Ireland for work and his varied and profound to be free as they are.

> getting rid of industrial unrest by the canon law. He was held in the highworking man sharing in the profits est esteem by Pope Benedict who is carped at and denied.

MILITARISTS BANKRUPTING COUNTRY

"The only possible way of retrieving our financial position is to spend less, and here we are deliberately organizing an army twice as big as before the War. The common people mean peace, and they intend to have

And we go fossilizing and bankrupting with weapons of War, by sea and land, as extinct as bows and

WANTON WASTE AND RASCALLY SCANDALS

Unpardonable wanton waste. this moment, in the second year after the armistice, we are spending 4,000, 000 sterling a day and you can't walk a yard without stumbling over some of empty huts which formerly housed an army, cumbering the ground that ought to be producing food, while thousands are houseless.

"SACK THE LOT"

Are you surprised at the universal determination to sack the lot? "We fought most, lost mostmost—and gov ... War of any nation. "Yours, most-and got the least out of the

'FISHER."

by raising it to conformity with the beautiful Church of Notre Dame de will of God, that is, by teaching it to Geneve, which he said could not be love and follow duty. As soon as torn from the purposes for which it the child is capable of getting hold was built and thrown to the schisof the notion, it should have immatics, whose head was Mons. Hyarmessed upon its mind its relation cinthe A. Loyson. The new presitoward God, God's right over it and dent of the Confederation,

CATHOLIC NOTES

While Queen Victoria of Spain was driving through Madrid she met a priest who was going on foot to give the last Sacraments to a dying work ingman. When she learned of his mission Her Majesty alighted and insisted that he use her carriage. The priest agreed, and the Queen followed on foot to the home of the dying man, where she remained during the ceremony.

The chief of the British Military Mission, Mr. Coulson, quite recently abjured Protestantism and was re-ceived into the Catholic Church in archbishop's chapel in Prague. The priest who instructed Mr. Coulson and received him into the Church, is Dr. John G. Vance, a priest of the Archdiocese of Westminster. During the past few months the learned doctor has been in Prague, where he has labored vigorously to stem the tide of apostasy in Prague and the neighboring districts.

Father David Bearne, the wellknown Jesuit author, passed away at Wimbledon College, England, recently. Born at Castle Donington in 1856, Father Bearne became a Catholic in 1877, and entered the Society of Jesus ten years later, being ortry. At the same time the same dained in 1896, In addition to his news agencies are endeavoring to convince the American people that in Ireland there is similar disunion was the author of excellent occampang the force of the same dained in 1896. In addition to his work as editor of "The Messenger of the Sacred Heart," Father Bearne was the author of excellent occasional verse, as well as of a number of books which have gained a wide popularity amongst boys both in this country and in England.

A gross and wanton act of sacrilege was committed in the Catholic Cathedral of St. George at Southwark England, recently, when thieves broke into the Cathedral, smashed There is open the Tabernacle in the chapel of the Blessed Sacrament and stole the ciborium and two other sacred vessels. They strewed the Sacred Hosts from the ciborium about the altar and the foot-pace. The Hosts were found scattered in all directions when one of the cathedral clergy entered the building some hours after the profanation had been com mitted.

The Czecho-Slovak Minister of Education at Prague has delivered himself of the pronunciamento that he could, in no circumstances "promote any teacher known to be a Catholic to any high office in the educational service. The minister has landed himself in an awkward predicament, and the national organizations of men and women teachers in Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia and in Slovakia have made a very strong protest to the Czecho Slovakia Government on the matter. In order to strengthen their position, these teachers, who are all Catholics, have decided to line themselves up with associations of Cath-

olic teachers in other countries. Rome, March 20 .- The Sacred College has suffered one of the severest "Ireland is in rebellion. When losses possible in the death of Cardi-Major William Redmond, M. P., in nal Guistini, who was only sixty. losses possible in the death of Cardiembracing active career, knowledge. He was especially dis-The simple and so serious plan of tinguished for his familiarity showed great appreciation of his extraordinary attainments, and had entertained hopes of many years of fruitful activity on the part of his Eminence.

Dublip, Feb. 12.-The death has taken place in Dublin of the Right Hon, Christopher Palles, who was for more than forty years Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland Aviation is virtually ignored. He was the last of the Barons, and when he retired from office in 1916 the ancient judicial institution of which he was the head, ceased to exist. The late Chief Baron was a Catholic. He received his education at the hands of the Jesuit Fathers at Clongoes, later proceeding to Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the degrees of B. A. and LL. D. He was a Senator of the National University of Ireland, and during his practice at the Irish Bar had the reputation of being one of the most brilliant lawyers in Ireland, during a period when both the Bench and the Bar were peculiarly prolific of great men.

The principal political recent event in Switzerland has been the election of the Federal Council and the President of the Swiss Confederation. The retiring president, Mons. Gustave Ador, a Geneva Protestant, is a very conscientious, loyal and just man, who has shown great admiration for Catholicism and even defended it, when occasion presented. During the Kulturkampi he raised his voice Real education must train the will against the confiscation of the yraising it to conformity with the beautiful Church of Notre Dame de Happy the mother Motta is a practical Catholic, and, time called leisure. Without such thought and training men who get thought and training men who get more leisure will be inclined to use more leisure. Without such the leisure will be inclined to use more leisure will be inclined to use more leisure will be inclined to use more leisure. Without such short time be filled with the love of however, to boast that Vice-President Catholic, and, to list time be filled with the love of lowever, to boast that Vice-President Catholic, and, to list time be filled with the love of lowever, to boast that Vice-President Catholic, and, to list time be filled with the love of lowever, to boast that Vice-President Catholic, and, to list time be filled with the love of lowever, to boast that Vice-President Catholic, and, to list time be filled with the love of lowever, to boast that Vice-President Catholic, and, to list time be filled with the love of lowever, to boast that Vice-President Catholic, and, to list time be filled with the love of lowever, to boast that Vice-President Catholic, and, to list time be filled with the love of lowever, to boast that Vice-President Catholic, and, to list time be filled with the love of lowever, to boast that Vice-President Catholic, and, to list time be filled with the love of lowever, to boast that Vice-President Catholic, and, to list time be filled with the love of lowever, to boast that Vice-President Catholic, and, to list time be filled with the love of lowever, to boast that Vice-President Catholic, and, to list time be filled with the love of lowever, to boast that Vice-President Catholic, and, to list time be filled with the love of lowever, to boast that Vice-President Catholic, and, to list time be filled with the love of lowever, to boast that Vice-President Catholic, and, to list time be filled with the love of lowever, to boast that Vice-President Catholic, and, to list time be fi his elequent speeches in parliament.

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A STORY OF EVERY DAY LIFE

BY MRS. CLARA M. THOMPSON

CHAPTER XVII. RAMBLES ABOUT HAWTHORNDEAN

The estate of her grandfather, to which Rosine Benton had gone from the sea-cide, was situated among the range of hills that traverse the eastern part of Connecticut, within which certain townships afford a soil rich and fertile as the river buttoms, the land cultivated to the very hill-tops. The air of this region is bracing and invigorating as mountain breezes. Exquisite pictures constantly meet the eye of the traveller, gems of quiet, placid beauty, looking out where least expected. The sweep of the hills, gracefully undulating, affords a peculiar charm to the landscape, unknown among mountains, or in a more level country.

The fat of three hundred acres in this fertile region had made Mr. Hawthorne, not a rich man, as we count riches in the city; but who is really richer than the owner of an unencumbered farm like his, free from debt, with the gatherings of his years of health laid by for old age? His farming united the independence of the farmer with the taste and free and happy as a mountain stream, living over again the days of her childhood with her dear brother Her health became re-established and her spirits buoyant, after she heard of the pleasant change in

Dr. Hartland came according to promise, as soon as he could leave town, with fishing lines and rods, worms, for trouting excursion.

You don't want me, of course," said Rosine, as she saw him preparing for the day's pleasure ; " so Willie and I'll go a nutting."

Want you!" he exclaimed, stop ping her as she was running from the last evening you had something to room," of course I do—who's to show tell me—something particular." room, "of course I dome over the hills and far awa'?"

The girl you left behind you," she

Never mind: it is late for trout. and as some famous angler has said, "never be in a hurry in the country; 'The gantleman angler who goeth to it is out of place, and this comes the river for his pleasure, he may first," he added, producing his cigar come home lightly laden at his leisure. You see I don't expect much "You may play off there, Willie

And thus it came to pass, that with that run among the hills, with banks | is any hope for his sight ? fringed with a heavy growth of alders elms. The Poctor suggested several stopping places, as they crossed the is what I fear, there is no very best spot, and that he should at length, "cheer up and give it to not stop short of that.

another crossing, where the brook Laura is? suddenly turned from an opposing

The Dactor obeyed very submis sively, guiding the tractable beast ing the letter and rising to go to over a gorgeous array of whorsle. Willis. berry bushes and sumacs, clothed in the first brilliant livery of autumn.

she said, as they came upon a huge | would hardly speak her name. Virginia fence; further, and we must carry our not long ago, but that for her inopluggage to the sweetest spot.'

Yes," she replied: " we shall want tackle, unless you will trust Willie."

bamper; "we are victualled for a long time, judging by the weight of again taking up the letter, and readlunch in his knapsack ?"

had designated as their stopping for her past folly, and desirous of place, after crossing the fence and making all the reparation in her brushing through a group of swamp power. Her health is still delicate, maples gleaming with bright colors. and she shuns all society. She Heavy hemlocks bordered the stream mourns the day she enticed you to be on either side; and far away down a partner to her secret engagement the valley the banks grew steeper, with Lieutenant Hartland. I look to and the evergreens climbed one you, dear Rosa, to do something above another till their tall tops toward making her peace with seemed "close against the sky," and their broad branches met and mingled "Who is it?" interrupted across the rivulat, shutting out the Doctor, starting to his feet, as if he sunlight. In a bend of the runnel there was a space cleared on the south and west, and closed in on the quietly. north and east. An ample grape-vine, now bending with its rich purple clusters, swung its fruitful "for hinting at peace with the family, branches over the limbs of two tall and friendship with you. The sweeping elms, which seemed to stand sentinels in the open space. the girl. I heps good Agnes will Under the shadow of this vine our keep her safely, but if you value the friends rested with their burdens. honor of our family, you'll have no From this one sunny spot, amid so hand in making peace for her. It much shade, might be seen to the Aleck's the man I think he is, his much shade, might be seen to the Aleck's the man I think he is, his south, range after range of green next letter will wash his hands of

against each other sloping gradually been any engagement. I tell you, to the verdant valley of the Quinne when he's put upon his mettle he oag, dotted on their sides and very tops with pretty villages and neat farms, now in the shadow, now in the sun, as the glancing clouds flecked the autumn sky. Near by the honor, and I doubt if Laura, with all the autumn sky. Near by clematis hung its white feathers all over the hazel bushes, while the brilliant golden-rod and asters of various shades of rich purple mingled heir colors with the hues of the kindling leaf, and the squirrels sported and chattered among the falling nuts. The eastern view this enchanting spot looked far down among the dense growth of hemlock, like gazing into a grotto, through whose leafy walls a glimmering stream glided with only a low

murmur. "'Sunny Nook,' Willie and I call this," said Rosine, as she saw the unfeigned look of delight upon the Doctor's face, "and the village people call that Paradise," she added, pointing down into the leafy cavern-lik; obscurity.

"A funny notion they must have of Paradise," said her companion, throwing himself at full length on the bed of leaves that had drifted into this sheltered spot: quite inappropriate! I shall call it Purga-

"Your idea of Pargatory, then, she said, laughing, "is a good place for catching trout."

"Rosine!" he exclaimed, trying to refinement of the gentleman. It is look grave and raising himself on needless to say, that Rosine was here one arm to look at her, "what is the matter with you? You are getting as keen as a brier. O, I recollect; you have reached seventeen-taking the liberties of age, ha?"

'No, Ned," she replied seriously, "I don't know why it is, but I always feel gayer and happier here than in any other place; Willie and I have such nice times. Don't we, darling?" she said, closing the little boy in her arms.

"No restraints of form and care mony," replied the Doctor : there is something delightful in that we were born for the country, I know it was a great mistake putting us into the city. But you remember,

"Aren's you in a hurry for your fishing?" she inquired as she drew a said, a chly. "But, Ned," she added letter from her pooling from her lap seriously, "you will have no sport her little brother slide from her lap seriously, "you will have no sport her little brother slide from her lap you; trout, I have heard, are very coloring he had sufficient vision to discern in the sunshine.

"Time enough." cried the Doctor "never be in a hurry in the country;

in the way of piscatorial luck, so you dear," she said to the child, giving must go. I shall not leave you at him fruit from the basket; "don't go where it is dark or where you hear the water. Precious child!' the old family gray, the safest and added as he leaped and scampered gentlest of the horses for such an away into the sunshine with his conexcursion, they took their departure stant little terrier, his unwearied for one of the clear pebbly brooks companion, "do you think, Ned, there

Dr. Hartland looked after the boy mingled with willows and graceful and shook his head. "I may as well tell you, I think not; if the disease winding stream, but Rosine would Rosine looked down in thought, and not listen to any propositions of the neither spoke for some moments kind, assuring him that she knew the "I'm waiting for the news," he said "I'm waiting for the news," he said

"There, you must let down these bars," she said, as they came to half sigh said, "You can't guess where

"No." he replied, as a frown dark hill and shot across the road through as the shadows of the trees came an open find; "we mustride through over his hitherto sunry brow."" pen field; "we must ride through over his hitherto sunny brow; "no, 'lot,' as the people call it, over don't bring that woman into this to that alder copie and the wood you pure blessed sunshins, I don't want see beyond."

Very well;" she said, again fold-

"No, stay," he cried, seizing her hand, "if you knew what is and has been said about Laura Marten, you "we can ride no rascal Le Compts boasted at a dinner portune iliness they should have "Your most obedient," cried Dr. Hartland, springing from the vehicle, swears is her gift. Indeed, I cannot and lifting her and Willie to the tell you all I know of her; believe ground, he made a low obeisance, me, Rosa, she is not worthy of a tithe Any further orders, of the sympathy you and I expressed when she lay ill.

"But, Ned, must we believe all we your help with this heavy basket, and you must come back for your fishing man of truth, would not he make light of any woman's good name?" you mean to camp out "I believe any thing of Laura?" he inquired, in a mock- Marten, since she could make a lover I believe any thing of Laura

this basket. I shall not be able to ing aloud. "Your friend Laura is sing with Walton, 'While I fish I with me; her father brought her fast.' I wonder if he never took here, by her own request, to remain whenever she chooses during his They found the pretty nook Rosine absence. Shesappears much grieved

interrupted the would not listen to another word.

"Sister Agnes," replied Rosine, very "I was about to curse her up and down," he said, somewhat savagely,

her brass, could stand before him."

down an embankment to the very brink of the water, not much hurt, but thoroughly frightened.
Rosine reproached herself for leav-

dry, rambled off with him among the scattered nuts unheeding the Doctor's repeated calls to her to return. The fishing prospered when he found his companion was determined; she only returned a few moments for lunch, and was away again; leaving weaving the links of the past with bright visions of the future, till her

ringing voice was heard, assuring

him that she was homeward bound, for the sun was almost down. Rosine's vacation was too soon over, though it included many bright and joyous days, in a few of which Dr. Hartland's company added to her enjoyment, but Laura's name was not again spoken, and it was a long while after her return to the city before any mention was made of her in the family. Rosine wondered within herself if she ought to call was with her, since she knew Ned's a yearning of the heart for her old make no advances for a renewal of the friendship, and when she conoft-repeated warnings she had

After revolving the question as to her duty in the matter over and over again, she put the vexed question one circumstances. ,

TO BE CONTINUED

THE BEACON LIGHT

Terrible rocks rose all around them. Higher and higher they tow ered above their heads, jagged, torn, peaked violently, frowning as if God's sunlight had never lain along their scarred sides or brightened their rugged heads. And far out in the dark waters that lay at their feet they ran in secret reef and shoal that meant destruction of the lives of men. Many and many a fisher-boat had foundered on its treachery, right

within sight of home and safety. Centuries ago, so long that the tale was old before generations now dust had heard the story, a little shrine of Looking out over the cruel sea it stood, a brilliant beacon shining at its side, to warn away from the perilous shore, and in the tiny chapel
The morrow came with a stillness hung a bell that rang, by no human of air and a peculiar clearness of atagency, it was whispered, when precious lives were spared, to tell how

their despair. And did he not see the beacon him, and he beckened them on, and they followed to his hand and landed looking at the far horizon.

home to his own because of the in at sundown! blessed beacon of Our Lady. But whatever the cause, wicked men arose throughout the land, and went dec? There!—see it in the flash of

hills, resting themselves as it were the whole matter, if there has ever devils, Mademoiselle !-- they seized sobbing, the men stern and silent, mankind, philosophers of all ages the holy man himself and flung him the Abbe in their midst. The coast and statesmen have beld that the down, down on the awful rooks guard of the nearby station were marriage bond ought to have uncarries all before him; stern and below, jeering and shouting to him there, too, with their useless lifeboat, unbending as the Rock of Gibraltar; to call on his Lady for help. And powerless, important, as the doomed they swore that never in that place boat should her altar rise again, or her fate. light be lit or her little bell ring out ceased to strive. Death was inevi-in her honor. But see, Mademoiselle! table—they kne w it. A cry from Willie at this moment They say as the hermit fell to death, reached their ears, he had fallen the bell rang out twelve long solemn band-they were twelve. Mademoiselle-struck them right down to ing him, brought him back into the sunshine, scothed and petted him, earth at the foot of the ruined altar, and never again were they seen by n as the April shower was But time and time again have been at their worst and the good ships and boats in danger of striking on the reef, the bes Our Lady has suddenly flashed forth, the heavens like a trumpet call. and the dead hermit stood forth of the rock above to beckon into a safe clear and sweet across the waters. You smile, Mademoiselle-but it is

true-I know it!"

"George, come down with me to the beach tomorrow," Aline Craig said to her brother a day or two afterward. "You know we are leaving at the end of the week, and you haven't yet made the acquaintance of my 'find.' Jeanne Kerbiec. She's really the most interesting person I have come across in all our trip, and full of all sorts of legends and odd tales. I set her to talking while she sits mending her nets on the shore, even upon Sister Agnes while Laura and I believe I could make a book out of what she has told me. She indignation at the mention of her has such faith, too, in everything she name, and saw plainly that neither tells-of course it is her ignorance. the Colonel nor his lady cared to but the funny thing is I often feel as know where she might be. She had if she wers taking the same view of me and pitying mine! Anyway, she's friend, yet she knew she ought to a veritable 'find,' of the first water, and one not to be lightly thrown aside. She never gets angry when I sidered her position, there was a slight feeling of vexation that Sister saints and ghosts—I don't mean to hurt her feelings, but her stories are in the way of peace making, after the rather far fetched, I must say. The last one was about a ghostly hermit received against the companionship. of centuries ago-no, I didn't mean a pun-and a beacon that saves you without any trouble on your part. It ever you get in danger in Cardec's side, determined to be guided by boat, remember it, and pay your respects to both. As I was saying, she never gets in the least angry, she

"Suppose you should-would you be scared?" said her brother, with a lazy smile.

"I-don't know. I believe I would rather like to see the hermit and hear the bell-oh, that was part of the outfit, I forgot to tell you about ! That is—if they weren't really the hermit and the bell!"

This was sometimes a paradox, quoted George, laughing outright now. Well, I'll take a look at your 'trouvaille' before we go, but tomorrow Howard and I are going to sail over to Failleraie to the fair for the day Wouldn't interest you-pigs and cows and horse races, you know, and all that-don't much want to go myself, Our Lady stood high up on the top of | but Howard's great on 'local color,' so what, through the slow changes of Pierre Cardec is going to take us over Time, was now an inaccessible rock. in his smack—we'll be back before night. Next day I'll stray down with Jeanne and her fairy tales.

mosphere in which the sinister rocks cious lives were spared, to tell how stood outlined in a sharp grace of Our Lady of the Rock still watched form unusual to their general aspect. over those who called upon her in The morning was gay as morning should be, the party of young Eng-"But yet, Mademoiselle," said lish fellows, passengers in Pierre Cardes fellows, passengers in Pierre Cardes fish fellows, passengers in Pierre Cardes fishing boat, as gay as the morning. The little pier was through to eagerly, half-resentful that the young English girl who seat by her on the see them off, les braves messieurs, as race.

That marriage is a bond most that they are the see them off, les braves messieurs, as race. Cardec, in whose boat Monsieur your also. Jeanne and her English friend brother, goes out so often, all but stood side by side, waving and laughdrown in the cruel water two winters | ing to brother and sweetheart, Pierre. Back by sundown," called

clung until the coast guard came in the day passed on. The two girls their lifeboat and brought him in sat on the beach, as usual; all safe? And they all saw—but yes, around was that same still clearness Mademoiselle, they all saw—the of rock, sea and sky. But more than hermit, standing up there, for the once some old fisherman, as he plodrays of the beacon fell straight upon ded by and saluted them, shook his head and muttered below his breath, only when they see things aright

they followed to his hand and latter in safety. And as they sat foot on shore, did they not hear the bell ring but imperceptibly the waters were darkening before them. Little who is the heleman to the young wreaths and curis it vapor began to tunist asked smiling.

"Ah, Mademoiselle, you do hot know the story! It was he who built—so long, long ago—they say the rock could then be reached, but the level. Higher and now, not even a goat can scale or find a path to its top—but the hermit, he was a saint, Mademoiselle, and he was a saint, Mademoiselle, and he built, as I say, her chapel for Our Lady, and he lived in a little cell close by and tended it for the love of land and sea. Then—it was on his fellowmen, that they might not them! wind and storm and tempest be swallowed up by the seas, nor —riven skies, thunders scarcely destroyed by the fearful reef that lies louder than the roar of the waters as just out there, where a man cannot see in the storm and night. And sands. God! The fishers, the boats, many a sailor and fisherlad came the pleasure seekers, who were to be

Safe-safe-thanks to le bon Dieu there came a terrible time to our and Notre Dame de Garde! Here belle France, I know not how it was they are—all but the boat of Pierre -psrhaps you, Mademoiselle, who Cardec. Torn from the company of are so learned in books and know so the rest, lost in the darkness that

through the country plundering and the terrific lightnings, the flare of slaying and trying to kill God's faith the inadequate torches brought down and His Church. And one day they came to our Brittany, even here where we sit, Madsmoiselle, and they the skies! Right on the rest it was climbed to Our Lady's chapel. They driving—no human power could save threw down her statue and shattered them now! On the sands, regardless driving-no human power could save

boat drew nearer and nearer to its Those on board had long since

The old priest all at once flung out his arms to the rock above their stroker, clear and strong, and an heads. "In the name of God and awful flash of lightning struck the Our Lady," he cried, "stand forth,

thou Hermit of the Rock!'
A light shone suddenly out on the inaccessible heights that lit up the face of the waters like day. In its strong and steady radiance the lightsince then, when storm and tempest | nings paled. Stronger and stronger still it grew-the beholders fell to their knees in an agony of supplication. A peal of thunder rolled along

"See, see, Mademoiselle!" shrieked Jeanne, clutching the English girl in channel, and the little bell has rung a grasp of almost superhuman strangth.

Up on the height, in full sight, stood a small chapel, which no man living had ever beheld before. At its side rose the glowing beacon, and in its wondrous rays stood out, clear and distinct, in spite of the distance. the figure of a venerable old man, clothed in the robe of a monk. Smiling, he held out his hands across the waters to the imperilled boat, beckoning it gently on with a gesture to which it turned as if driven by some hidden power, in a mad and plunging race across the hidden reef to the impelling of his silent call. somewhere above their heads a bell began to ring, sweet, clear and insis-tent. How long it sounded none could tell, but as it ceased, the vision was gone—the wind died down, the lightnings faded away. The clouded heavens suddenly broke into a glor of sinking sun, and through the ebb ing waters, in a frenzy of cheers and thanksgiving, the boat deaw in and touched the strand .- Mary J. Mak loy, in the Magnificat.

ARCHBISHOP HANNA

SAYS DIVORGE THREATENS MORAL DISASTER TO CIVILIZATION In his sermon on "The Church

only says, But wait—Mademoiselle and Family," Most Rev. Archhishop will see!" cancer of divorce and proved in the following powerful sermon how the Christian ideal ever maintains the unity and indissolubility of marriage. Never since Christianity began

have thought and practice deviated from Christ's view of the family group as they have deviated in our land during the past ten or fifteen years, and there is no moral danger so great as wrong conceptions of the family, nor is there any greater sign of moral decay than the present attitude of men toward the union of man and woman upon which the Christian ideal of the family must be

God, from the beginning, insured the permanence of the race through the union of man and wife, for it is written, "God blessed them, saying, Increase and multiply and fill the

If we measure the place and the dignity of an institution by its sacredness, its deep significance for human happiness, the great responsibility which it implies for the future of mankind, then surely marriage must claim the reverence and respect of every mind capable of appreciating what is good and true and necessary therefore, now they are not two but unto the high development of the one flesh. What, therefore, God has

they fastened the threads of a torn net, did not know, as the did, that the tale was true. "Did not Pierre perpetuation of the race, and in the true, that it was not expedient to fullness of time, through Christ. elevated it unto the dignity of a take not this word but them to whom sacrament, whence man and woman, it is given;" by which sentence Jesus out too, derive the strength and grace of Our Lady suddenly shine out on a George Craig to his sister, and they necessary for the difficult task of justing rock before him, where he were off. rearing unto justice those whom duty which, in some cases, is higher their love had brought into the world.

This institution, blessed so by God. consequences for the future happiness of men. For men are happy It struck Aline suddenly, that all light; and the great principles of their fostering care in the family day are anxious to avoid.

group. And finally, if this sacred institution, raised to such dignity in Christ, means so much for the future of mankind, it is impossible to measure the responsibility which rests upon man and woman who, in love, enter upon this most important contract.

If the marriage contract is so acred and entails such mighty responsibility, it is essential in the irst place that clean lives and high thoughts ought to be the prepara-tion which will bind together the love of man and wife. Nor can we stop here-those whose love brings them together ought to make sure that their motives too are noble and upright, for where the purpose of this union is simply selfish, where there is no thought save of ambition and greed, genuine and permanent love are simply out of the question.

It is only when those whom love

binds together see in marriage God's plan of perpetuating the race, and because it is God's will, accept the responsibility of bringing children into the world, that marriage can hope to reach the great ideal that underlies its power for the happiness and the well-being of mankind.

NOT TO BE DISSOLVED BY WHIM

usual stability, for it is impossible to conceive that the great purposes of marriage, the perpetuatio race and the preparation of the children of the family group for the battle of life, could be accomplished if the union of man and woman could be dissolved in accordance with a whim or wish or fancy.

Of itself, and under normal condi tions, this love which unites lives and makes them one flesh, endures through life, growing in strength as time passes, and renewing its sweet tenderness in the children that are pledges of this love. Indeed thought of separation, even by death. is repugnant and nothing less than death can weaken the bond. For this reason, throughout the ages, no sane man has ever regarded divorce as a good thing. The most that any one can say in its favor is that it able evil.

Whenever, across the centuries an and woman have looked upon this sacred union as a bond that could be broken at will, not only have men and women shrunk from the responsibility of begetting chil dren for the next generation and thus endangering entirely the future of the race, but also have the education and the upbringing of the little ones been so jsopardized that children prove incapable of fulfilling the great place which ought to be theirs and so low has become our standard in America, and particularly in the West, that men of all nations look with horror upon our present condi tions and prophesy great evil for the future because of the case with which divorces are granted in our country DIVORCE DISRUPTS HOME LIFE

We not only have a disruption of home life unparalleled in the history of the world, but also the children of America are beginning to take

an entirely false view of the purp of this sacred relationship which binds together the love of man and woman. Forgetting that they are co operating with a Creator for future of the race, they are entering upon this sacred obligation with no other view than that of eafety, ease comfort and pleasure, and when they cannot obtain these things they then seek freedom from a bond the nature of which they have never under-

If philosophy, bowever, and statesmanship do not bring home clearly to every mind the absolute necessity of the indissolubility of the marriage contract, surely the wisdom of Christ supplies for us what is wanting in mere reason.

I know of no way of presenting the truth more simply than by telling the story of Christ in His discussion, not only with the Pharisees, but also with His own disciples.

One day the Pharisees came to Him and asked, tempting, "Is it lawful for a man to put away his wife for every cause?" Jesus, wishing to meet the thought of their minds, turned and said, "What did Moses command you?" And they answered, "Moses permitted to write a bill of divorce and to put her away," and Jesus quickly countered, saving Because of the hardness of heart he wrote that precent, but even in your own tradition there was an older law in Genesis, 'From the beginning of creation God made them male and female and for this cause man shall leave his father and mother and shall cleave to his wife and they too shall be in one flesh,

asunder. And when the disciples thought that this was a hard doctrine, and, if marry, Jesus answered : permits not more sexual liberty, but less; the sacrifice of family life for a and nobler.

And Jasus pronounces, with finality ever rare in Him, that whose must be fraught with most serious ever shall put away his wife and marry another committeth adultery. The family, of a conssquence, in Jesus' mind, is not a passing union at and seeing, have power to follow the the mercy of shifting desire. It is ordained for that very discipline in education have their beginning and self-restraint which so many in our

This attitude was not popular with the theologians of Judea, nor with the luxurious Romans of the first Christian times, nor is it any more in honor with the free living people of today. In Christ's mind, the great purposes of life are served only by the unity and the indissolubility of marriage—yea, even the secondary purposes of increasing love and of cementing union of hearts are best served thereby. Every modern, every ancient argument about un-happy homes and uncongenial temper, and temperamental differences, and newly discovered love Christ answers by the simple phrase What God for His mighty purpose has joined, let no man dare put asunder," and every attempt to palli ate the new alliance is met by Christ with that most severe condemnation, Whoever puteth away his wife and marrieth another, committeth adul

Finally, if you ask, are there no cases where marriage has become so intolerable that it were better to allow both parties to remarry? Christ again says, "No." Looking at the problem in the light of the great purposes of God, He detaches Himself from the special cases and looks Because of the importance of the only to the great general principle of marriage contract on the future of social life and social reform ; detach

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individual, He looks to the mainten-ance of the home, whence He expects all that will in the end make for the glory of the kingdom He came to establish. And finally, He knew as no one else could know that if once a way were opened to indulgence of special case, the whole economy of God's purpose in the world would

be seriously menaced. In considering the family group then, its essential purpose is that type of union between man and. an which will co-operate with the Creator in perpetuating, not only the race, but that kind of man which will make for God's glory and the coming of His kingdom upon earth.
All else is secondary, and this great result demands not only unity but indissolubility of the marriage bond.

THE VATICAN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

Ivan Shvegel, M. P., in America

The distinguished Frenchman, Charles Loiseau, has lately expressed his views on this subject in the New Europe, the weekly review edited by War by his books, "Le Balkan et la Autrichienne" (1898) and "L'Equilibre Adriatique" (1901), and

conservative spirit of the Catholic Church, which rests not upon spacmodic, but upon organic development in the lives of peoples, the catastrophic collapse of an empire so pro-nouncedly Catholic as the Hapsburg States, judging by the outward facade, seemed to be, should at the first moment have been a matter of concern, and not appeared at all ents. Nor is it to be doubted that the rulers of Protestant Prussia tried to exploit these sympathies of the Vatican for Austro-Hungary during the War quite as thoroughly as they had formerly made use of the Austrian tool in order to overthrow Cardinal Rampolla's Slavophil policy. But even long before the War it was clear to an institution so democratic as the Catholic Church that in her relation to the Hapsburg monarchy, in spits of the outward reverance professed towards her by the Emperors, the drawbacks were tending more and more to outweigh the advantages, from the days of the "Liberalism" of Joseph II., through the era of Metternich's policy and Magyar Church policy, down to the days of the veto against Rampolla's election to the Papal throne; and that with the irresistible progress of the national and democratic spirit in Central Europe she would find herself compelled to emarcipate herself from an enforced relation merely dynastic interests, which had long ago become irksome and appeared at times even deroga-Especially among the Slave of the late Austro Hungarian monarchy, over the Southern Slav question in the South and the Ruthene question in the North, did the Hapsburg Government and diplomacy attempt to make use of the Catholic clergy in pursuing a policy of religious antagonism and incitement to strife in the interests of German and Magyar supremacy, although such a policy was contrary to the true interests of the Catholic Church, opposed to the far-seeing policy of a Leo XIII. and these. The Vienna Government The spirit of the Government of a new Africa, Carey a new sought, fruitlessly in each case, to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Morrison a new China, prevent the concordat between Mon-tenegro and the Vatican in 1886 and later on that concluded with Serbia Vienna frequently made it possible for the former to exercise a moderating influence upon the latter, which in days gone by facilitated and these preparatory political

and weary years bafore the War. By the letter written by the Pope Megyars have used this weapon so to the Cardinal-Secretary of State on Often that it has lost its edge, and by November 8, 1918, three days before the very sufferings and the impodewn among non-Catholics because in America. The London Tablet the armistice, the Catholic Church, tence to which our people were rewhich had long discounted the inevitable dissolution of the Hapsburg of mutual tolerance and religious monarchy, defined her attitude to accord. That must not be changed these days has emanated from the wards the reconstruction of the map again. The Catholic Church will Church of Europe. She had no reason to find devout sons among the Croats Mr. H the interests of the liberated nations clergy and meritorious Orders. The she would have wished to see it achieved without those precipitate hazards and errors, which might con. hazards and errors, which might contain the germ of future reactions and the country, without demanding politimen may receive weapons for their dangers to the assured existence of the new States even at their birth. Church.

Benedict XV. says in his letter : We have instructed our Nuncio in "We have instructed our Nuncio in which will remain as one of the definition to enter into friendly relative results of this War, an important tions with the peoples of Austria-Hungary which have constituted themselves independent States. The Church, that perfect community, whose sole object is the ennobling of whose sole object is the ennobling of tries, can have no difficulty in recognizing legitimate territorial and political

the Vatican will assuredly sympa-thize most warmly with the Republic of Poland. Here the interests of the Church and those of the new State

ing Himself from the hardship of the public offers the Church an even better opportunity to show the world that her doctrines and principles are compatible with democratic institutions and can only suffer eclipse by outward pomp and power, The fire of Polish nationalism owes it very largely to the Catholicism of its people that, although wedged people that, although wedged between nationally kindred, but Orthodox Russia, on the one band and Protestant Prussia on the other. it was nevertheless able to survive and to shine forth once more. During the sad, now bygone past, when the Polish nation itself was homeless. the Vatican sheltered Matejko's great painting which celebrates the salvation of Western Christendom through Sobieski's victory over the Turks at Vienna: and even so in days to come Poland's political union and inde-pendence will continue to find its mainstay in the Catholic Faith. In Poland the restoration of the Church is in many ways synonymous with the reinstatement of the nation in its rights:-the restoration of the Catholic dioceses suppressed by Russis, the restitution of the Church lands confiscated by the Russian State, the readmission of Religious Orders, seminaries and Church The only difficulty for the Br. Seton Watson, the well-known British Jugoslavophil. M. Loiseau the eastern frontier, where Polish made his reputation long before the imperialism clashes with the vital interests of other Catholic or peoples in Lithuanie, and peoples the former, sole nuncio in among the Ukrainians who are all Vienna could not establish close contact, the Holy Father will in future subsequently served as a link be-tween two divergent world views in and whom she is all the more anxious tween two divergent world-views in and whom she is all the more anxious be better informed than hitherto to guard from apostasy, as she sees about the position of the peoples of between the Vatican and the French in them the spiritual bridge which Central Europe, their material and legublic. leads to the Russian Orthodox
It was to be assumed that to the Church and to the hops of a future reunion of the Churches of Rome his own. We are reminded again and Byzantium. A man who has lived, as I have, in Canada and the

> A totally different situation prevails in the Czecho Slovak Republic among a patriotic and stubborn people educated by its exposed position to centuries of struggle, the people that gave John Hus and the Moravian Brethren to the world. long before Martin Luther arose in Germany. Here the German Bishops, who were forced upon the population by the Austrian Government, have by their Germanizing tendencies bred such indifference among the masses and such opposition among the minor clergy that it has been to the detriment of the Church. But even in Bohemia the Government will realize the value of the moral order for which the Church labors, and most probably a concordat will be sought after, which will satisfactorily define the spheres of interests of each party and assure the future and protection of a free Church within a free State, after the American pattern.

profession, knows how eagerly the

interests of the so-called Greek Cath-

olic or Uniate Church and its adher-

Among the Southern Slavs, the Church question presents itself under vet another aspect.

"Here [says Loiseau] we have neither Catholic unity as in Poland, nor a Catholic crisis as the outcome in Bohemia. Here we find three confessions side by side, Catholicism, Orthodoxy and Mahommedarism. Jugoslavia may well become the type of the modern State in which the Catholic Church, neither claiming privileges from the ruling powers, nor being tyrannized over by them, but treated with confidence and jus-

The spirit of the Government of the national patriotism of our clergy, in 1914. On the other hand it must the traditions of our great prelates, the admitted that the long continued the spirit of the great Bishop Stross-connection of the Holy See with mayer and of Dr. Krek, and the discernment of Rome, which has proved itself in the question of the Palaco-Slav-liturgy, give good reason to hope for some solution of this kind. In former times some might have exand parliamentary struggles, which our nationalities were compelled to wage within the frame of the Haps Faiths in one State should prove burg monarchy throughout the long dangerous to the life of the latter. Those days are past. Germans and lous thought without taking into duced by it, they taught us the value Yet the only sane constructive pro-of mutual tolerance and religious gram that we have witnessed in

mission will devolve upon the Church mankind at all times and in all coun- Hungary and Rumania, and that they will try to find the ambitious Magyar people with the hope of recovering changes among the its fermer supremacy, which was fer centuries one of the main obstacles Of all the newly constituted States, to the normal development and prog-ne Vatican will assuredly sympa ress of Central Europe. If the Church can educate a truly Catholic clergy in Hungary which will teach Church and those of the new State coincide, nay, they are dependent upon one another, and the circumstance that this new State is a restance that this new State is a restance of peace in Europe.

In Rumania the interests of the Catholic and Uniate sections of the population can be defined by a con-cordat. Little German-Austria, the remnant of a once mighty empire ex-tending over Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Spain and South America, possesses in its present territory, which is confined to the Eastern Alpine regions, an exclusivaly Catholic, mainly agricultural population of German nationality, which will parhaps prove a distinct asset to the interests of the Catholic Church when in the future its inevitable union with Germany and the kindred Bavarians and Catholic South Germans comes to take place, and this compact bloc will one half of the population of the Jerman Empire and will counter-

balance Protestant Prussis. Thus, for the Vatican, the balance of the World War would appear to show a positive gain, quite spart from the negative advantages represented by the disappearance of two powers hostile to it, viz: Hohen-zollerndom and Tsardom. The universal spirit of the Church gives us grounds to hope that the fact of her Roman origin and Roman center will not cause her in the future to give preference to Italian or Latin nation al points of view, which might prove dangerous to her in the great Slav world. Through his nuncies to the spiritual aspirations, and better able to help them, in their interests and today of the words of a man of that noble Celtic race, whose racial kin-United States, and been called upon ship with the Slavs is not too distant, prisons and tyrannical jailers; to deal with these questions in his and which in America bears the above all, that continual sting of banner of the Catholic Church aloft the flesh, the fury of the tempter. and forward, the words of Macaulay, These were some of the infirmities Vatican seeks to protect the religious who said that the Catholic Church would stand as firmly as ever in some far distant future, when the traveler from New Zeeland will sit on the banks of the Thames and on the banks of the Thames and assurance: "My grace is sufficient sketch the rulns of the city that once for thee." And this grace caused was mighty London.

AN APOLOGIA

Mr. Newton D. Hillis, writing in McClure's Magazine, asks: "What is the matter with the Churches?" Interesting as the treatment of the question is in his hands, the interpretations of history and the recom-mendations proposed therein unfortunately disclose a viewpoint that can never lead to a proper solution of the problem. In the first place, he speaks not of the Church but of founded by Christ.

A careful reading of the article discloses no mention of the great Catholic Church which is the true spouse of Christ. One would limited measure by every layman, conclude from this article that the His was the motto of every professonly contributions to religious thought came not from the Church but from the churches.

We are told, for instance, of the

contributions of Confucius, Zoroasof free thought and Protestantism, as | ter. Moses and Paul, but not a word so few of such imitators today? of Christ. It is stated that Martin Luther created the German language and literature, but nothing is said of St. Thomas or Suarez or Ignatius Loyola. ' It is asserted that ministers and missionaries have given three hundred and seventy dictionaries and grammars, but no mention is made of the work of monks in the Middle Ages in pre-Rampolla, and indeed threatened to of spiritual independence and so fulbecome a source of great danger to fil her sublime mission." measure monks in the Middle Ages in preserved as source of great danger to fil her sublime mission." a new Africa, Carey a new India but early Jesuit and Franciscan mission. aries in our own country. The stud-ied disregard of Catholic achievements, of the work of the Catholic Church in saving and preserving society at the critical pariods of history from the sixth to the fifteenth centuries might lead the cursory reader to judge that until the eix-teenth century the Church was a negligible quantity in the march of civilization.

DAny attempt to reconstruct religmen broke away from the Church.

Mr. Hillis' concluding apologia for religion as the bulwark of civilizso long as troubles roll over the earth like sheated storms ; so long as dark pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of the friend and support of the Amer-

ican people."

However, this describes only the secondary end of the Church. The primary end of the Church as Christ founded it is salvation of mmortal looked for for these innocent victors are the new Government resouls. To accomplish this something time, since the new Government re-

thority of Christ's vice-gerent on earth is what the vburches need. Europe, in a particular way, that t There can be no Christianity without Holy Father turns our attention. Christ, there can be no true religion without His Church. Until this fandamental fact is heeded men will search in vain for the answer to their question, "What is the matter with the churches?"—The Pilot.

PAUL OF TARSUS

If one were to select the model Christian of the ages he would make little or no mistake by choosing Paul of Tarsus, persecutor of the faithful and guest of the seventh heaven. The wonders of divine grace were exemplified in him in superb degree. His whole career was a thing of earth surrounded and permeated and shot through with the splendors of God Himself. His life summed up the quintessence of Christian living and conduct. No virtue was foreign to his spiritual manual of arms; the tactics of sanctity and the strategy of divine warfare were all utilized in winning the victory for Christ and His

If we look for-zeal, he tells us that he wished to be anathema, an outcast, for his brethren. He who rapt e'en to the seventh heaven and gave ear to the secrets of God. glorified not in his unique privilege, but glorified only in his infirmities. And those infirmities! The very elements of earth and sea and sky combined to break the spirit of this Christian Job. Shipwreck and the icy waters; dismal caves and ruthless robbers; blood-thirsty pagans and treacherous brethren; hunger, thirst, weariness, disappointments, parsecution and marauding plunderers; foul borne by him who had also on his shoulders the ever-present burden of the churches. Miracles for others he wrought: for himself but the him to smile in the mids of tortures and to exclaim, "By the grace of God I am what I am;" "Always suffering, and ever in gladness.'

St. Paul showed forth in his own life the virtues that distinguished other saints, and he touched the apex in each virtue. His purity would have others to remain even as himself, vowed celibates. charity knew no bounds and his love of Christ made him yearn to be dissolved and to be with his Master. Fired with love of Christ's Church, he would reprove even Peter when he considered the Prince of Apostles in need of admonition. His dynamic churches, suggesting that he is concerned with the Church nded by Christ.

careful reading of the article Apostle of the Gentiles the model for all ages to be imitated by priest and prelate and to be copied in ing Christian: "I live, but Christ liveth in me." "I live, yet not I,

A few perfect imitators of Paul of Tarsus would wondrously transform the Divine Majesty condescends to the Church of God. Why are there be well pleased.—Father Faber.

SUFFERING NUNS IN A STRICKEN CITY

From all sides the most terrible stories of the misery and starvation now existing in Vienna constantly reach us. With all his vast experience of human suffering the noted British war correspondent, Philip Gibbs, was forced to say at the sight Slovenes, the precedent of the conthere is no mention of St. Francis of this ghastly city of starved, cordats with Serbia and Montenegro, Xavier, Cardinal Lavigerie, or the shivering and dying human beings. Xavier, Cardinal Lavigerie, or the shivering and dying human beings, with its stunted, crippled, frozen children: "Before this I have never seen a city that was hopeless-and it is not good to see, unless we are those who lick our lips because ven geance is sweet." In his appeal to the American people that they may show their charity in this extremity of human need, Cardinal Piffl, bishop of Vienna, writes: "Every home in Vienna is now a house of sorrow in which you will find dis heartened women suffering from cold and hunger, and emaciated babies refers in its latest issue to the well-authenticated stories of the destitution of the nuns who are suffering doubly, in their own persons and in the miseries of these dependent on them. They belong to various Con-

the country, without demanding political services from the Catholic Church.

The the greatly reduced Hungary, fliot; so long as men are the children and darkness. Only one electric of misfortune, adversity and defeat; lamp is allowed per house, and that may be lit only for six hours out of like sheeted storms; so long as dark minds need light and inspiration, and the pilgrim band floundering through the pilgrim band floundering through the middle process needs a leader with a state of the pilgrim band floundering through the middle process of the pilgrim band floundering through the pilgrim the wilderness needs a leader with a port and communication within the fire by night; just so long will the tramways have long since ceased to pulpit remain the guide, the hope, run. Many of the nuns, and the city are immense. The familiar children and old people dependent

more is needed than a pulpit and a fuses to grant asistance to any invoice. Unity of Faith, sacraments, etitution associated with religion. and the acknowledgement of the au-

done quickly. It is to Central Europe, in a particular way, that the America.

> HOME-COMING TO ROME

MANY NOTABLE CONVERTS IN 1919

A partial list of the more promi nent people who became converts to the Catholic Church during 1919 follows: Dr. George Ford, professor of politics in Princeton University; Bishop Frederick J. Kinsmav, former ly head of the Protestant Episcopa Diccese of Delaware; John L. Stoddard, the eminent lecturer and traveler, and his wife; Dr. John Young Brown, a distinguished St. Louis physician; Elizabeth Thurman McCormick, daughter of the late Allen G. Thurman, known as the "Old Roman;" Major General De Rosey C. Cabell, U. S. A., command-ant at San Antonio and of all the forces along the Mexican border; the Rev. Robert E. Wood, who spent twenty years as an Episcopalian missionary in the Chinese province of Hupeh; George William O'Shaugh-nessy, a prominent member of the Episcopal Church in Denver; Alma Webster Powell, sociologist and lecturer; Judge Nicholas Fressenden of Fort Fairfield, Me.; George Gros. smith, George Formby and George "The Funny Mozart, known as Georges" in England; Mrs. E. Thomas, of London, a daughter of the late and noted Dean Farrar, and now head of the Catholic Woman's Missionary League; the Rev. Charles Henry Sharp, M. A., of Stroud, Gloucester, the author of various works; the Rev. Francis Graham B. Sutherland, formerly curate of an Anglican church in Bristol; the Rev. John F. Sargent, formerly an Anglican minister; the Rev. Herbert Cooper, M. A., formerly vicar of Berry Pomeroy, England; the Rev. R. T. Richardson, of prominent con nection with Queen's College, Oxford; the Rev. Frederick Peaker, promi nent in Anglican circles for thirty-two years; the Rev. T. Hildred Robinson; the Rev. R. B. Kenworthy Brown, of Oxford, England; the Rev. Charles Whiteford, an English chaplain, received at Chartres, France, and the Rev. - Mr. Jelly, a Nonconformist minister.

"He was a wise man who was grateful there were so many things he could do without. Godliness with contentment is great gain."

There is not a single thing we do all the day long, which may not, and that quite easily, be made to advance the glory of God, the interests of Jesus, and the salvation of souls. No matter how completely the world may have set its seal upon it, nor how utterly it seems to be an affair of business, or a trivial concern belonging only to the misery of human life. The heavenly motive enters into it, that moment it is all filled with God, and becomes a jewel of almost infinite price, with which

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nager-Robert M. Burns.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1920

THE SPIRIT OF MILITARY RULE IN IRELAND

Had peace been concluded before victory had been achieved, and had one of the conditions been that Germany should give Alsace-Lorraine self-government, an offer by Germany of a measure of "Home Rule" such as England now offers Ireland would evoke universal execration of Prussian perfidy.

Yet England is bound by obligations as solemn as any that could be imposed on or assumed by Germany to give real self-government to Ire-

England solemnly and repeatedly declared before her own people and before the world that the War was being fought to establish the rights of small nationalities, to substitute Right for Might in the dealing of nation with nation; she publicly and solemnly accepted the fundamental principle that governments derive their just rights from the consent of the governed.

Moreover, for half a century Ireland fought honorably, openly, constitutionally for the restoration of her national Parliament. She won that fight. By united effort, by indomitable, invincible perseverance and persistence she won over to her side the people of England, of Scotland and of Wales. Over and over again at the polls these people gave unequivocal approval of Ireland's just and reasonable demand, legally, constitutionally presented. Finally the Bill embodying these demands was enacted into law receiving the Royal assent. There it stands as the Act of Union. And it is not open to the charge of being vitiated by wholesale bribery, shameless corruption and rascally venality as the Act of Union notoriously is.

And what was the result of this the greatest, the cleanest, the most marvellous triumph of constitutional him. He pointed out to the officer agitation in parliamentary history? in charge of the raiding party that agitation in parliamentary history?

The open deliance of the authority of King and Parliament by an arrogant child. The officer replied that he did der of the Sinn Fein Meyor of Cork Ulster, negotiations by them with going out with him. The conversathe one great power which menaced the British Empire with destruction, the defiant importation of German riffes for an army whose avowed pur- mother found the child was nearly pose was to resist the authority of dead. King and Parliament.

And to all this the Tories of England lent every conceivable aid and

On this Tory campaign of vociferous approval and support of the Ulster rabels and "direct action- who lives with her son on the out ists" Mr. Asquith, then Fremier skirts of Dublin. She was asleep, of Great Britain and Ireland, and her window was open at the passed this solemn judgment:

with the utmost deliberation and men getting in with the fullest conviction-a more deadly blow has never been dealt in our time by any body of responsible politicians at the very foundations the place, and started at once to on which democratic government overhaul the bed. The woman's son

Tory anarchists is white to the har. collapse. vest; tomorrow, it may be England's

these same aiders and abettors and lieutenant and a party of soldiers, fomentors of rebellion, suppressing every civil right, are governing Ire-land by martial law and—giving Ire-the house. The woman was met on land "Home Rule !"

Those who govern England have stupendous power of propaganda the room where the children were especially in the English-speaking sleeping their mother begged to be world. And it is now being exer. allowed to go into the room with him for fear the children should be cised to the utmost; but truth is frightened. The officer replied: 'We mighty, and the success of anti-Irish will give you and your children propaganda is infinitesimal compared something to be frightened of before with the gigantic efforts put forth. Tory chagrin at its failure in America is visible, audible, palpable.

But the Tories-for the last time of military rule in Ireland even than nounced present "crimes by means Rule" will be enacted into law.

Why should these men who have Home Rule?"

Simply because a clause in the present Bill repeals the Home Rule in Ireland." Act now on the statuts books. All the rest of the trumpery measure is mere camouflage for this one great Tory necessity. It is needed to mask the dishonor and perfidy they are bringing on the name of England.

And then? And then, if they dare, they will proceed to the "reconquest of Ireland" about which that undiluted Tory organ, the Morning Post, is never done talking.

In the meantime Ireland is being deprived of every possible leader, local and national, and her people goaded into rebellion to furnish the needed excuse for turning all the engines of modern warfare, manned by the army of occupation, on an unarmed and defenceless population -so much doss Tory prudence conceds to the conscience of civilization.

The spirit of military rule in Ireland is the spirit of Bowen Colthurst -who by the way is restored to liberty and to his rank in the army. Military murders are of frequent occurrence; the press agencies are silent about them. Running amuck, dragooning us. We know, too, that -smashing windows, hammering on doors with rifle-butts, shooting and bombing indiscriminately - is a pastime only rarely recorded in the press. Only last week the shooting up of a village was recorded in one than ever they were before.' It is paper only that came under our not exactly a cheerful thought. A notice; the others carrying the same despatch suppressed this item.

The English press is not so servilely "loyalist" as to think it a duty to defend by suppression and suggestion everything done by the present discredited British Govern-

The Daily News keeps its readers informed of the indecencies and brutalities of military outrages in Ireland.

On March 2nd last its special correspondent sent this despatch to The Daily News from Dublin : "In recent messages I have given

details of the nightly activities of police and military raiding parties here which have illustrated to some extent the manner in which the jackboot' is being applied in the city of Dublin.

further instances. These I send without the names of the people con much the law of the land as ever was cerned, which are omitted at their request but are at my disposal for publication if necessary.

There was a man 'on the run,' a phrase which has a special significance in Ireland, who ventured to return to his home because his wife sions. The first day he was back the military visited the house to arrest the man was taken out by force in prejudiced. spite of his protestations.

'At six o'clock in the morning the fainted twice on the way, and at half past seven was discovered in a state "A more deadly blow—I say it window being pressed up and some with the utmost deliberation and men getting in. She jumped out of bed with a shrick, switched on the light, and saw a lieutenant of infantry and two soldiers in the room.

"They said they had come to search

"In the third case I have had brought before my notice a house in And now, by the frony of fate three children was broken into by a many. who wished to arrest her husband. They entered the back way by burstthe stairs by the officer and detained

while the searching proceeded. "As the officer was about to enter

These things perhaps are perhaps more truly indicative of the spirit March 9th last, thus scathingly de-

in the history of England - have the murders which occur occasion- of the law." complete control of Parliament and ally but all too frequently. These week.

Robert Lynd, an Ulster Protestant opposed to Irish self-government be in the Daily News of "the lawless so willing, so eager to give Ireland insolence of the authorities," and of the policy of oppression and terror. ism which has been given its head

> But enough has been quoted to give an idea of the spirit which animates military rule in Irelandit is the spirit of that brutal and bloody murderer - Captain Bowen-Colthurst.

> More consoling and not less significant in their way are Robert Lynd's observations on the spirit of calm determination and resolute selfrestraint that characterizes Sinn Fein - though he sees the danger of " a tragic clash of wills."

> He writes : "The Sinn Feiners themselves are curiously philosophic about it all. They have a theory that whatever happens cannot but end in favor of They seem to have a paradoxical belief that England cannot injure them without trebly injuring herself. They do not believe that they could defeat the armed forces that might be sent against them, but they believe that they could defeat the purposes of those who make use of the armed 'If it comes to a contest of one of them said to me Ireland can stand being dragooned longer than England can stand the first tank brought into action in Ireland makes an end of any chance of an Anglo-American Alliance. But quite apart from that, Ireland is in are readier to immolate themselves tragic clash between the two willsthe will to rule and the will to be free—seems at times inevitable unless the British Cabinet shows itself capable of some gleam of statesmanship."

the gloom of the British Cabinet's not yet. Irish policy. But just as surely as Prussian militarism wrecked itself utterly on the rock of modern ates and informs British rule in Ireland end in utter failure, and involve those responsible for it in merited ignominy.

QUEER TANGLES IN ANTI-SINN FEIN PROPAGANDA

Sinn Fein has been consistently and persistently held up through all the agencies of British Government strongly denounced the Sinn Fein propaganda as a secret society, a campaign, was killed." society not only secret in its aims and action, but murderous in its methods. And by dint of repeatedly attributing, without a scintilla of proof, every outrage, every murder tion. that occurs in Ireland, to Sinn Fein, was ill and his child dying of convul- they have made a more or less MacCurtain had strongly denounced successful appeal to the credulity of the Sinn Fein campaign!

the average newspaper reader. The audacious effrontery of practiced liars can be.

She got up with her child and open and above board in its political or design left free and unpunished. crawled a distance of about a mile aims, action, and methods as the The people of Cork know that it is succeeded in doing, they have not their influence? We must seek it in United States. Considering the uniand a half to her own people. She U. F. O., the Liberals, the Conserva- an infamous lie to say that Lord been remarkable for making money. of collapse on her parents' doorstep. crats. It has no inner or outer Sinn Fein campaign." But the yers; but in proportion to the whole The child was dead, and it is doubt. circles that any political party may whole aim and object of the propa- number of lawyers, they are fewer ful whether its mother will recover. not have. It honors, respects, and gandists has been to make Sinn Fein than in most of the other profes-The second case concerns a woman loves its capable and loyal leaders synonymous with outrage and mur- sional and business occupations. ed so unmistakably in his death.

That some of the murders of policemen may be political crimes is came into the room and was placed | quite probable; that bands of crimunder arrest, and the soldiers ulti- inals enjoy immunity is known to In Ireland today the seed sown by mately left the woman in a state of the world, that they enjoy such immunity because they provide the Fenians. material for anti-Sinn Fein propawhich there were a woman and her ganda is the unshakable belief of

A distinguished and outstanding British statesman gives us the explanation in a few eloquent words:

" Ruthless oppression, savage vengeance, frenzied crime against the law-yes, and by means of the law

-legal wrong, lawless justice." These words, though they would be summarily and savagely punished There may be other cases of venif uttered by an Irishman in Ireland today, are the words of the British Prime Minister, Lloyd George.

And another Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, before the Eighty Club on

" Never in the memory of the old- tion and suggestion hangs : Government. So Tory "Home raids now average a thousand a est club members had the methods reactionary, or denial of the ele- rosary" also murdered, Prof. Stock- ing of your house; but you do not, to do is to decline to name a lawyer. always been, and are today, bitterly and son of an Ulster clergyman, tells mentary principles of civil and political liberties so complete, so four others were expelled from this the carpenter and the plumber, the conventions will go on nominating defiant, so inscient as today."

He charged also that a very to death. large proportion of the crime in Ireland was due to the "senseless But Mr. Asquith-would not believe what thousands in Ireland know.

That was the condition of things in Ireland when Lord Mayor MacCurtain was foully murdered.

That indiscretion, even though the all-condoning excuse of "reprisal be invoked, could not fail to give a rude jolt to costly and elaborate propaganda.

Lord Northcliffe, propagandist-inchief, comes to the rescue:

"The very able and very popular Sinn Fein leader, the Mayor of Cork, was murdered by an 'inner circle' of his own followers!" And forthwith the brilliant and malignant explanation is flashed over the world.

A Canadian Press despatch of March 30th. thus summarizes the North. of the Northcliffe imagination. cliffe Daily Mail's "information":

London, March 30th .- (Canadian Press Despatch.) -Lord Mayor Mac-Curtain and six other prominent men who were expelled from the inner circle of the Sinn Fein and condemned as untrustworthy to the cause they had vowed to support, were doomed to death, The Daily Mail says. Of these seven, Lord Mayor MacCurtain was the first to be killed. Another, Prof. Stockley, was shot at four times, but escaped with an impregnable position. Our people his life. A third man, whose identity has not been disclosed, was found blindfolded, bound and shot to death in a field at Limerick. He held in his hand a rosary. The remaining four are still alive, so far as known.

"Still alive"! That is good. No; as they live, move and have their being in the fertile imagination of No gleam of statesmanship pierces The Daily Mail they are not alive-

> The despatch goes on to state what "appears" to have happened:

"It appears," the newspaper dedemocracy, just so surely will the clares, "that the Sinn Fien inner same evil spirit which now domin- circle organized an attack on a mail van in Dublin on March 3, and the men sent to do the work secured correspondence which Was forwarded to Dublin Castle. Whether in this correspondence there was found anything implicating seven expelled men is not quite clear, but apparently there is after the attempt to murder Prof. Lord Mayor MacCurtain, who, although a Sinn Feiner, had

The elaborate details of the attack on a mail van," the 'corres pondence" and the rest on not a scrap of evidence-all shear sugges-

"Although a Sinn Feiner Mayor

How clumsy even skilled and

attempting to fasten on Sinn Fein Sinn Fein leaders have always "inner circles" the dastardly mur- counselled calmness and selfrestraint; have always warned their If retail merchants' clubs, and has opened many eyes and taxed the followers against playing into the labor unions, and farmers' unions, going out with him. The conversa-tion took place in the bedroom, and puzzle-headed credulity of the most bands of the "defiant and insolent" succeed in eliminating the lawyer authorities; have helped in the city from the law-making of the nation, Sinn Fein is not a society, secret or of Cork itself to round up criminals they will not probably find themotherwise. It is a political party as whom the police through impotence selves any richer so far as we can

tives, the Republicans or the Demo. Mayor MacCurtain "denounced the It is true there are some rich lawcrats. It has no inner or outer Sinn Fein campaign." But the yers; but in proportion to the whole just as other political parties do. der. These MacCurtain denounced.

leader.

The Irish Republican Brotherhood is a secret society expressly and by name condemned by the Catholic Church. No Catholic can belong to it and remain a Catholic.

The despatch concludes :

"There is no doubt now in the minds of Irish officials that his murgeance, as it is known that as soon as being convicted of being 'untrust-

Note the tissue of suggestions,

ley whose life was attempted, and on that account, proceed to denounce inner or Fenian circle, and doomed stonemason and the bricklayer. It lawyers pretty nearly as often as

as the Pigot forgeries, but like them not dream of trying to build it with most communities look upon their policy" of the present Government, it has its fatal weakness. Had the your own hands. pseudo Fenians killed Professor Stockley the fabrication would have new critics are plentiful just now), somebody; always clearing up conbeen plausible and obtain credence lawyers fill our legislatures and par- fusion; always piecing together where the anti-Irish propaganda liament, and they decide everything; scattered and disconnected facts; had prepared the ground.

God, alive and well and he comes look after things ourselves. any meeting of Fenians with Mayor asserts quite as emphatically and whatever of the Irish Republican Brotherhood.

Mail, the foundation on which the and the answer remains to be heard. must be done. whole precious edifice was built, is an airy nothing, a sheer fabrication

We give in another column a recent article by Prof. Stockley which shows that his political views are uncompromisingly Sinn Fein.

If will be of interest to many readers to know that Professor Stockley was a teacher in the University of Ottawa and the University of New Brunswick from 1886 to 1904. Born (1859) in Ireland of Protestant parents, he was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, became a

The people of Cork, though pretty well hardened to such tactics, are bitterly resentful of the infamous concoction of the Daily Mail; and we doubt not Prof. Stockley shares their resentment and indignation.

THE LAWYER AND THE NEW THEORIES

BY THE OBSERVER

Revolutions, both bloodless and bloody, have always singled out some group or class in society and directed their force against such group or class particularly. Sometimes it has been a king and his favorites; sometimes the priesthood; sometimes the titled; sometimes the rich, but always some class or group has borne the brunt of the storm.

Just at this moment, the favorite object of attack is the lawyer. Generations of ridicule and misrepresentation have left the lawyer's position in society fairly intact; but he now faces his most severe trial: He is the clue or the key to the acquisition and power; and as the hunger for money and power is spreading rapidly amongst the general publicthe lawyer is in more danger than he

ever was before.

But they are supposed to be very And no party had a more loyal and But the press of the world would powerful. Perhaps they are. But bottom. She awoke some time in capable leader than Sinn Fein in the never have been informed of such what is the source of their power? the middle of the night to find the Lord Mayor of Cork; no leader denunciation unless it now suited Paople have suddenly discovered, greater esteem, affection and support the sinister suggestion that "Sinn and they tell us with an air of alarm, than the Sinn Fein accorded Mayor Fein"—the murderous Sinn Fein of "Our laws are made by lawyers." MacCurtain in his life, and manifest the propagandists—had slain its Some day soon, no doubt, if they It seems that the Daily Mail arti. discover that our houses are built by questionably the leadership would cle which is summarized in this C. P. | bricklayers and carpenters, and that | go to architects and carpenters. despatch expressly states that this locomotives are run by engineers. It may be that we have an undue owing to deaths. The secular "inner ring" is the Irish Republican On which they will, of course, say to and unnecessary proportion of clergy now number 15,389, an in-Brotherhood, popularly known as the themselves, "Who else should build lawyers in public life. But before crease of 337, while the regular surprise you that lawyers should about, and why.

have most to do with making laws?"

ers' associations : "The laws are possible.

Oh, but says the new critic, (and and the fact is, we are tired of them; always searching for weak spots and But Professor Stockley is, thank and we mean to set them aside and for strong points. In short, he is by

unequivocally that he ever attended going to begin? The lawyers need advocate of others and it is on that not worry much, so far as we can ground and for that reason that MacCurtain or without him; he see. Lawyers, generally speaking, can take their place in other occu- their views. unequivocally that he knows nothing pations, and make a success of it. Whether the general run of persons lawyer if they like; but somehow, in other occupations can take the and by someone, the work which So the main assertion of the Daily lawyer's place is another question; they have expected the lawyer to do

The lawyer is an expert in more than law. Why are lawyers sought dispensed with. What is proposed for, outside of courts, and apart from in substitution for the professional the astual practice of law, to advocate, to represent, to argue, to lead the trained thinking; the orderly movements, to deliver speeches, to advocacy; which have given him his put confused plans into practical and | present position and influence?

workable shape? Why? Because lawyers are trained think. ers; and not only trained thinkers,for there are many trained thinkers convert in 1894, and has been them from confusion to order, and Who before ever thought of associat-Professor of English at University to bring clearness where there is ing Ireland, far less Calvary, with obscurity.

> abilities are often misused. Why are reflection. lawyers sought after as leaders? Why do political parties so often believe to be a good case.

Again, it does not affect this question to say that these abilities are a teachable spirit, might bring them often used "to make the worse nearer to the desired goal. The appear the better reason" and to spectacle of the Catholic Church bolster up a bad case. We are in- standing firm and unmoved from the quiring into the source or the basis original Rock should not in that supposed to have in his possession of the lawyer's public influence, event be lost upon them. There are not more than a thousand lawyers, or so, in all Canada. Their profession is not closed to others of the United States for the present: Any young man who will give three year has just been published. As or four years to study and can pass regards the opening of new parishes. certain examinations, can become a and missions, the erection of particular social or financial strength; and increase of membership it renor any particular personal influence | veals marked advance all along the to push them along; their ranks are line. The number of Catholics now filled mainly with youths who come under the dominion of the Stars and

the logical processes of human versality of the Church, embracing reason. Special knowledge, and within its sheltering arms every race mand; and, so far as public life is in membership of 186,229 in the concerned, as its chief business is United States alone is worthy of the making of laws, it is very natural remark since immigration, which was and as reasonable that those who completely shut off during the War, have special knowledge of laws, and is even yet restricted, and large numwhose daily work is the considera. bers of Catholics of foreign extraction and the application of laws, should be sought after to lead and countries. represent others in public life.

If the main business of public life keep on finding things out, they will were the building of houses, un-

houses or run engines?" And there we can intelligently correct that, clergy have increased by 94, bringing being only one logical answer to that, it is necessary to understand how it the total up to 21 019. Seminariane we may then ask them "Why does it came about, and who brought it now number 8,944, an increase over

At the present time, conventions | 148 new parishes have been estab-The practice of law is open to of all sorts, throughout Canada, lished, making the number now every citizen; but there is no royal claim to have discovered that the 10,608, in addition to 5,578 missions. road to knowledge, as Euclid is said main thing that is wrong with the Free parcchial schools now number to have told the King's son sev- country is that it is ruled by lawyers. 5,852, with a daily attendance of derers were Sinn Feiners, acting eral thousand years ago. The One might suppose, to read the 1,701,213. Two orphanasylums were under the orders of the inner ring of practice of law is the application of speeches and resolutions, that a crected, making the total 296, while the Irish Republican Brotherhood. knowledge slowly and painfully few hundred lawyers had captured as it is gratifying to learn, the numgained; it is skilled mental labor of a Canada by means of some marvel- ber of orphan inmates has been dehigh order. The lawyer is an expert ous strategy, or perhaps by some creased to 45,687. worthy, a Sinn Feiner is shot by his in an important branch of mental exercise of magic; and that they were now entrenched in power, and But, say the retail shopkeepers, that the task of getting them out marked, reveal a healthy degree of without one shred of proof in any and the labor unions and the farm. was so difficult as to be almost im- material progress. From a few

But there is one main assertion made for us; we lose or gain as they Well, to get rid of lawyers in on which the whole tissue of fabrica- are good laws or bal; have we not public life is very easy. Whenever a the right to a voice in the making of political convention meets to nom-Mayor MacCurtain, who was mur- them?" Of course. But, so you inate a candidate for Parliament of Government in Ireland been so dered, an unknown man "with a have the right to a voice in the build- or for a Legislature, all they have

> Our impression is, however, that is for you to decide in general what ever; and for the same reasons; The whole story is as ingenious kind of house you want; but you do namely, that, legically or illogically, lawyers as trained representatives. A lawyer is always representing profession and by training, the forward to deny emphatically and Very good. And where are you expert agent, representative and communities look to him to represent

Communities can discard the

Let us suppose, then, the lawyer training; the expert observation;

NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE CHAIRMAN of the big St Patin many occupations,-but trained to rick's Day meeting in Toronto rethink and to reason on many sub- ferred to Ireland as "the Mecca of jects; trained to take up confused our race," with "its crown of thorns, and complex situations and to reduce its Calvary and its Crucifixion." Islam. The idea is fantastic, even The fact that their training and shocking to Christian ears, but in their abilities are often misused is the present instance may perhaps not the question : all training and all be attributed to simple want of

AT THE "Prophetic Bible Connominate them when they are per- ference" assembled in Toronto last fectly free to nominate anyone else? week one speaker said that "if the Why do business men who wish to Bible is a book to be understood. oppose the passage of a new law, by men and women we must interretain a lawyer to present their pret it literally." After four centurargument? Is it because they know ies' effort to find a mode of interpretaless about their own business than tion that would square with fundathe lawyer does? Usually they know mental Christian principles, and a great deal more. It is because having as a result produced only as they distrust their own ability to put babel of conflicting views and their views in clear, logical, forceful theories. Protestantism finds itself shape, in order and sequence; and exhausted and almost lifeless on bring cut the strong points; and in the shores of time. Perhaps even sbort, to make the best of what they at this late date, however, hope is not entirely dead. Literal interpretation, if only it is accompanied by

THE OFFICIAL Catholic Directory They have, as a rule, no churches and religious institutions from the lowliest homes in the land. Stripes is 27,650,204, of whom 17,785,-What is the reason or source of | 553 are within the bounds of the special abilities are always in de. and class under the sun the increase tion have returned to their native.

> THE STATISTICAL SUMMARY shows many other interesting changes. While the number of archbishops is increased from fourteen to sixteen, last year of 1,079. At the same time

THESE FIGURES, as already rescattered colonies on the Atlantic Republic has grown to be one of the greatest nations in the world, and from the few scattered colonies of Catholics after the Revolution the not change. American Church is now one of the most populous and influential in Christendom. It spiritual progress only keeps pace with the material the future is full of hops and consolation. Materialism is, however, the trend of the age, and the danger of Catholics becoming affected by over the ages past; we have but to disillusioned, helpless, and, if you the atmosphere they are forced to go over the last five years—of Larne like, hopeless. But we have been live in on this continent is a very real one, which vigilance only, and unswerving devotion to Catholic ideal can avert. The material edifice is not to be despised, but the living temple in the souls of men is incom parably more precious.

THE DIRECTORY for 1920, which is published by P. J. Kenedy & Sons, New York, is in point of appearance and mechanical workmanship fully Teazle. C'est a pouffer de rire. up to its predecessors, and the type extent more serviceable.

ENGLISHMEN AND ENGLAND

By W. F. P. Stockley, M. A. (Catholic Times, 13 March, 1920)

The Irish Statesman, some English readers may not know, is the organ fer Sir Horace Plunkett's of Dominion Home Rule for Ireland given by England. It denounces England's present bullying of Ireland; and it does not hesitate to bring up England's fine words to shame her brutal and fatuous acts. Harder and harder, the moderate paper finds it to keep its halfway house position; after the dastardly outrages and murders by England's army of occupation, and the exasperation, if not the despair, of Ire-

Still, the Irish Statesman continually distinguishes Englishmen from England; to England's advantage. England is not a tyrant though some of her people would like to make her so . . ." A "Government will e into power which will do justice."

MISLED BY FANCY This is dreaming, surely. There

the English Parliament, like Burke; so, one generation since, the late high officials like Fitz William; even Charlotte O'Brien—Smith O'Brien's while penal laws were degrading the generous minded daughter—was led Irish. There was the good poet to ory out, after another such revela-Southey, good husband and good tion of real England: "They may be father and best friend for whom good men, Gladstone, Bright, or who "nothing can redeem Ireland but you will; but I'll never trust another and colonisation, and shipping off never, never, never." I think she did "Engthe refactory to the colonies. land condescends too much to the us Irish end in being, if not fools, yet Catholic religion: 'to "men of this fooled, by the Pharisees. soul-degrading faith," said the follow. It is not that those of Catholic religion;" to ing laureate, Wordsworth, when protesting against Catholic Emancipa- to admire and respect many a thing tion in Ireland; he who "uttered in England and in the Englishmen to nothing base," declared his successor, whom we feel we can be far fairer Tennyson, of blameless life, representative of "England, the regal half feel responsible for what we seat of freedom," who himself, when look at as outsiders. (Like Catholics Ireland did not agree with him, that she had "absolute freedom," in 1887, let imperial wrath exclaim : "Could let imperial wrath exciain: Could not anyone blow up that horrible were "unredeemed villains.") But were "unredeemed villains.") But liked their lives just as they related that "Ergland whereas the scheme set forth by Mr. In the same boat keep tening us eyes of the world by leading it to be aware. In the same boat keep tening us eyes of the world by leading it to be aware. We must accept the unity of Ireland as a whole. Anything else would be as a whole. Anything else would be as a whole. Anything else would be as a whole. Anything else world by leading it to be aware. In the table and the case in the same boat keep tening us eyes of the world by leading it to be aware. In the table and the case in the same boat keep tening us eyes of the world by leading it to be aware. In the table and the case in the same boat keep tening us eyes of the world by leading it to be aware. In the table and the case in the same boat keep tening us eyes of the world by leading it to be aware. In the table and the case in the same boat keep tening us eyes of the world by leading it to be aware. In the table and the case in the same boat keep tening us eyes of the world by leading it to be aware. In the table and the case in the same boat keep tening us eyes of the world by leading it to be aware. In the table and the case in the same boat keep tening us eyes of the world by leading it to be aware. In the table and the case in the same boat keep tening us eyes of the world by leading it to be aware. In the table and the case is the table and the case is the case in the same boat keep tening us eyes of the world by leading it to be aware. In the table and the case is the table and the case is folk lived their lives, just as they they then acted out, "my country where I right or wrong." Southey held that

and what will be said. OFFICIAL MUTTERINGS

Emmet might have been "wisely

Did John Bull turn a cor-

You good English do not think that we Irish do not hear the official conquer them again, and thoroughly are given time to send away women blown away from the path of civilizadence; and prudent it is to know what men may do. You good Englishmen, again, do not think that among conquered peoples, of things not to put into print"—daily devouring to susers. England has given ings apace; and nothing said. And her dupe. these Englishmen who do these things may surely be decent men, men such as Southey desired to govern us, men "with the fear of of their fellow creatures in their mystery that may truly be called niceness of these Englishmen, and that these nice men won't support land that acts, may live, so far, pru-England, the England that here has dently, and also with hope of our own England, the England that here has always been—such dreaming is a mere deceiving, or a being deceived. To use Burke's phrase, it always been—such dreaming is a not we that are the deceived. To use Burke's phrase, it always been—such dreaming is a people, if indeed they do not drift and liberty, on the principle of a principle proclaimed on many a platic.

The Prime Minister tells us that a leader whose foundation was the the first question to be determined and liberty, on the principle of a principle proclaimed on many a platic.

The Prime Minister tells us that a leader whose foundation was the the first question to be determined and liberty, on the principle of a propathy, etc," to which Mr. Lloyd in the preliminary process for particular to the first question to be determined and liberty, on the principle of a propathy, etc," to which Mr. Lloyd in the preliminary process for particular to the first question to be determined and liberty, on the principle of a propathy, etc," to which Mr. Lloyd in the preliminary process for particular to the first question to be determined and liberty, on the principle of a propathy, etc," to which Mr. Lloyd in the preliminary process for particular to the first question to be determined and liberty, on the principle of a propathy, etc," to which Mr. Lloyd in the preliminary process for particular to the first question to the fi

seaboard a hundred years ago, the is not "common sense, common such standing, waiting, times in common justice honesty, common justice" to us and to all concerned, not to acknowland to all concerned, not to acknowl- do the wrong thing. At least we edge that England has not changed shall not consult our imagination towards Ireland, and will not or can-

JUDGING FROM EXPERIENCE

eleventh hour of our lives? Because, fine words she got men to die for, as in Burke's words again, we have at applied to her enemies. last "consulted our experience, and read some of her secret treaties; neglected our imagination"—vain we see her at work; we hear her imaginings. We need go no more fair words still. We can be silent, prison cells, of quickling graves v. wooleacks; of perjured oaths and jesting promises, of dangling Home Rule, and pretended free Conventions the siren will be heard by us no for blinding America to England's plans, and Titus Oates like German live with peace in our hearts, and plots for inflaming blinded America can honor, there, justice, wisdom, against Ireland; and this year another and mercy, wherever acted, and can play-acting of magnanimity on the respect impartiality, and can reflect part of the weary Titan, theorizing in commissions of enquiry about Ireland, and practising martial lawlike Joseph Surface hiding Lady And now out again comes Dora, our page being larger, the book is to that doctor, and her forcible feeling with partition, and souperism bribes for the little ones' souls. England thinks, through her Tennyson, that Ireland loves these in authority over her, to have the iron hand in the silken glove." And if Ireland shows she cossn't, then repress her. Repression and crime; crime and deserts." "But yet the pity of it, repression. Decent minded men Iago; Oh! Iago; the pity of it, Iago." preach often on that text. There is ot one of the men killed on both sides in the Ireland of today might not be alive, had English politicians not played at partiality, made mockery of law, and both bullied and lied. The late Wilfrid Ward, in his last essays, tells how an Englishman hates two things: an Englishman hates a bully, and an Englishman hates a liar. That up right writer doubtless hated both; as he thought and felt. He had hard words for the Irish who-judged by the present writer's experience always smile, from grave to gay, but always smile, when Ward on his English is quoted. For Eng ishmen, as the Irish have experienced, always support England, the England they know, the England of the sword that never fails to smite, and of the word that no man in Ireland can trust.

The more Irishmen read of their country's history, the more prepared they are for what is now going on. were 18th century English Plowdens So like it is from age to age—so very as historians, Englishmen just to like—faith unhappily forsworn and there were Members of honor shamefully misplaced. And generous-minded daughter-was led trust again, or half trust; so many of

It is not that those of us who are no longer dupes are not all the freer than are the flatterers or those who who are not excited about the Reformers, whom some sensitive Anglicans in the same boat keep telling us relates, lamented that live them now, and now act out, as cares very little for liberty for others, they then acted out, "my country where her own interests are con-

BROKEN FAITH

The mystery (if it is one), or the porate hair, or consider cause and effect because Emmet was dead? Or strange weakness of Ireland is seen that there is neither reality nor jusin a letter not long since to the tice behind it. "I cannot," he says, Or Roger Casement? Or Irish Statesman, by a grandson of Thomas Ashe? If not "serve them Smith O'Brien's, a naval officer in put forward from this House right," yet "their blood upon their England's late War, which post never | would be in the least practicable or own heads," or "law and order must be enforced," or, at best, "am I would have been his, he generously writes, had he known that England my brother's keeper?" so much what was said, is what is being said, would so break her fine 1914 word, of acceptance now in the present and betray the Ireland she half lured | condition of Ireland." in. Mystery, or weakness. For, if it is a mystery, how any man could find cause, in the history of men, for thinking that if you make men great musterings, "let us good them on, and strong they will not use their let us have it out with them, let us strength tyrannously, it is indeed m again, and thoroughly the mystery of all mysteries why a they are with the claims of right and we all read but lately of man should draw from the history justice may be judged by the contwo doomed tribes that dared to of Eagland in Ireland any such conrevolt against England; and they clusion, that if you crowned England with quick brilliant victory in 1914, and children, and then by "intensive she would then look upon Ireland's bombing from the air," they and lowliness with a weeping and a droontheir wretched dwellings are to be ing eye, and even with a true heart of generosity, and with the only It is-Sir Peter Teazle knew it real repentance-restitution. 'a damned wicked world." To face was there in England's dreadful and the same time sets forth his scheme the facts thereof is common pru- infamous story here to lead poor Mr. Redmond (the only politician, the present writer may say, that he had ever tried to give a vote for) to that none of us have been told, by civil conclusion—a piece of "simple and military men returning from truth" which might well deserve to " simplicity? be sneered at as which "of course we think it better Plenty of pitying patronage, amount

NO TRUST FOR THE FUTURE That Irishmen can be found to govern us, men "with the fear of God before their eyes and the love truth and justice from that east, is a Of course, to describe the Bottom's mystery, for it hath no bottom. We who have, in our day, then to try to make us conclude once more found out the only Eng-

to us life. At least we will not rush and and neglect our experience. By experience we do not believe that England will "concede" independence We quite agree with the Irish Howth, of King's chambers v. bardened into a conversion which, I more. And that means that we can on hypocrisy; even though, without, the tyrant may batter at our

Never trust again ; never, never, us, distrustful when now she talks, the laughing stock of the whole world today is England. And nevertheless hers will be the laugh when or if-England compasses the ruin she is preparing for Ireland to sound of Englishmen's self-satisfied verdict: "Irsland has got but her verdict :

BISHOP OF DERRY

ANALYZES LLOYD GEORGE'S ALLEGED HOME RULE BILL

In a letter to the Irish Independent Lloyd George's fake Home Rule Bill. His Lordship writes:

I offer no apology for expressing my views on this momentous question, as it is one that intimately concerns every Irishman, and particularly the Catholics of Ulster.
Some people may feel inclined to

think that this is a purely political affair which by right belongs to the laity only, but I am one of those who never could subscribe to the opinion that because a person happens to be a minister of religion he thereby relinquishes his rights as a citizen Besides, in the present case, there is more at stake for us in this corner of Ulster than purely national rights; for the interests of religion and our position as Catholics are inseparably connected with any proposals that may be put forward for the solution of the Irish problem.

To remain as we are, and as we have ever been, part and parcel of the Irish nation, and to share in the fate and fortunes of our fellowcountrymen, whatever they may be is a position for which we are pre-pared; but, to become serfs in an Orange Free State carved out to meet the wishes of an intolerant minority, to this we will never submit.

CAMOUFLAGE WITHOUT REALITY OR

Few. no doubt, attach any imporpoverty and bondage for ever.

when propounding his partition scheme to see that he is conscious think of any proposals that you can acceptable to British opinion at present, or which would have any chance

CONDEMNED BY PUBLIC OPINION

sing staged? How little consonant justice may be judged by the condemnation he predicts for them both demnation he predicts for them both ing facts:

(1) That, according to the census (1) That, according to the Cathering out Balfast, the Cather appear in their full garb. The want of reality behind the whole show becomes still more evident when we and Mr. Maepherson introducing an bined by 397 sculs. Education Bill for an undivided Ireland, while Mr. Lloyd George at for carving the country so as to meat the wishes of the Covenanters, without the least regard for the sentiments of the Catholics of CONSCIOUS OF INJUSTICE

And that Mr. Lloyd George is conscious of the injustice of his pro posals may he seen from the following pronouncement: "Settlement," ing pronouncement: "Settlement," he says, "will not be found in the enactment but in the working of it." would take all the ingenuity of the Prime Minister to develop justice from unjust principles, freedom from tyranny or to reconcile to a against 64,485 Catholics, in Antrim 39,state of slavery a people rightly striving to gain their freedom. No, a real settlement can only be found in an enactment based on justice

War was over, and one to which he of a minority confined to a little has since subscribed when ever England had nothing to lose by following

such a course. LLOYD GEORGE VS. LLOYD GEORGE

How different is the Lloyd George Why have so many of us today Statesman. We do not believe she of today from what he was when ecome convinced even at the ever meant to apply to herself the trying to climb into office. We do not forget the unmeasured terms in which he denounced the Balfourian regime in this country because it was calculated to produce a state of things similar to that caused by the present reign of tyranny and oppreswhich Ireland, with his approval, is subjected.

In 1890 he said-" Recent by-slections prove that the country is sick and tired of Mr. Balfour's baton and bayonet rule in Ireland, and of his desperate attempt to represe the legitimate aspirations of a generous nation. I come before you believer and an admirer of Mr. Gladstone's noble alternative of justice to Ireland."

Why not now do justice to Ireland and prove to the world that he is a man of honor and not a mere bragnever." Were we to trust, we again gart? Why not remove the cause should be the laughing stock. To that is producing crime, which we all abhor and which nothing could justify, instead of denouncing it letting loose the forces that create it.

INCONSISTENCY In the laboured effort to clear the way for Partition, the Prime Minister says that there are two fundamental facts which must be taken into consideration. One, he says, is that 'Irishmen claim the right to control their own concerns without interference from Englishmen, Scotchmen or Welshmen. They have fought for it for hundreds of years. They have never held it so tenaciously as they do today," and the other is that" considerable section of the people of Ireland are just as opposed to Irish rule as the majority of Irishmen are of Dublin, the Most Rev. Dr. McHugh, to British rule." And strange to say Bishop of Derry, trenchantly exposes after stating these "fundamental after stating these "fundamental facts," as he calls them, he brushes aside the first, which on his own acknowledgment, includes the majority of I :is hmen," as if it were of no importance; and then he goes on to make a case for the minority by a false and distorted representation of the situation that cannot fail to create surprise in the mind of anyone things as they knows exist in what is so often erroneously

termed "the N. E. corner of Ire-"AN OUTRAGE ON TRUTH"

"In the north-east of Ireland," he says, "you have a population, a fairly solid population, a homogeneous population, alien in race, alien in sympathy, alien in religion, alien in tradition, elien in outlook, from the rest of the population of Ireland, and it would be an outrage on the principle of self-government to apply. place them under the same rule And as the remainder of the population." To me this statement seems an outrage on truth. But before considering how goundless is this assertion about a "homogeneous population" in the north-east of Ireland, let us first hear what the same Mr. Lloyd George is reported to have said to the delegation of nine from the Irish National Convention that waited on him in London on Feb. 13, 1918 :

'It is quite clear to our minds,' tance to the Lloyd George proposals.

They are generally regarded as cam outlage intended chiefly for Americs, basis of the division of the country.

Catholics almost without exception. and designed to throw dust in the It is idle to propose partition now. eyes of the world by leading it to We must accept the unity of Ireland believe that England is prepared to as a whole. Anything else would have recourse to such special plead-Lloyd George would keep her in man who can give public expression own openly avowed convictions, he to such contradictory statements. One need only read the introduc. The only conclusion one can reasontory remarks of the Prime Minister ably draw from the two pronounce ments just quoted is that his aim is "failure."

HOMOGENEOUS POPULATION

But to return to the "homogeneous new Partition scheme. ticular. How ignorant Mr. Lloyd to the world, whose opinion it is If his proposals are condemned his chief aim to conciliate, such Ireland

I wonder is he awars of the follow- land.

olic population of Ulster exceeds thas of all other denominations com-

(2) That in four of the so called Derry City the Catholic population is in a minority of only 53. The sum total for the four counties mentioned together with Derry City, is - Cath-olies, 232,682; and non Catholics

"PRIVILEGED MINORITIES"

Mr. Lloyd George must then confine his attention to the counties of Antrim and Down and the City of Belfast if he is to find the homogene ity of which he speaks. But even here facts are against the discovery he is so anxious to make, for in Co. 751 Catholics, and in the City of Belfast no less than 93,243 Catholfcs.

Where then is the "homogeneous population alien in race, alien in sympathy, etc." to which Mr. Lloyd the first question to be determined

corner of Ulster whilst he disregards the other 'fundamental fact' which he spoke, viz., the voice of Ireland as a nation.

On last Wednesday night Lloyd George when replying to the amendment to the Address on the We do Nationalisation of Coal Mines, ported to have said: "If Mr. Lunn claimed that a privileged minority should decide this matter (the nationalisation of mines) against s majority the Government would fight him on that to the end. succeeded, there was an end to Con-

stitutional Government.' It would be interesting to hear Mr. Lloyd George's explanation why a privileged minority in the N. E. orner of Ulster should rule the majority of Irishmen while in Eng land such procedure would be "the end of constitutional government."

SAUCE FOR THE GANDER

But granting, for the sake of argument, that Belfast and the area immediately adjoining it has a right to have special safeguards and special provisions made for its interests regardless of the united demand of the majority of the nation, have not the Catholics of the north east an seeing that they are relatively more numerous as compared with the Protestants of the north east than the Protestents of the north-east are to the whole of the Catholic population

It must be clear as noonday to the least observant that the sole cause for such discrimination in favor of "the alien in race, alien in sympathy, etc.," is the religion they happen to profess. If the facts that Protestants are alien in religion, alien in sympathy, etc., is regarded as a sufficient argument to show the necessity of making special provision for them, why does it not hold also in favour of the Catholics of the North-east, who, though not aliens, cartainly differ from the aliens in religion, sympathy and outlook.

How often we hear of the intoler able position that would be created for Protestants if they were placed under a Dublin Parliament, but never a word is uttered about the infinitely more intolerable position that would be created for the Catholics of the North-east were they placed under the domineering sway of their Protestant friends.

With us it is not a mere specula. tion what the future might bring. We can see the future foreshadowed in the actions of the past. Experience has taught us that wherever Protestants are in the majority, whether it be in the county council, borough council, urban council, in fact, in any council or committee, and have positions of emolument at their disposal, "No Catholic need

And this is the condition of things that the Government is prepared to perpetuate and render more galling by establishing an Orange Free State and calling it homogeneous.

HARD UP FOR ARGUMENTS

The Premier must have been very hard pressed for arguments to make a case for the partition of Ireland when he had to fall back on the isolated and singular statements of two priests whose ideas on the subject mony with the sentiments of Irish Catholics almost without exception. Of this fact Mr. Lloyd George could was then advocating.

THE REAL MOTIVE OF PARTITION

But, he was not long in showing his hand, and making known to the world, unintentionally, I presume, the real motive cause behind his population of the north east" let us object is not to serve freland or any part of it, but, by dividing her territicular. How ignorant Mr. Lloyd tory, and separating her people, to scionable scheme could not well be George must be of the facts of the weaken her power, the following devised by the brain of one whose case, or if not ignovant of the facts statement makes clear. "You have how grossly and deliberately unjust only to lock," he said, "to what he is in presenting to Parliament and | happened in the late War to realise what would have happened if Ireland had been a separate unit." Divide beforehand by both British and Irish a groundless statement about what opinion, for whose benefit are they has come to be known in popular land cannot be allowed to remain a has come to be known in popular land cannot be allowed to remain a parlance as the "north east corner of "separate unit," because such a condition of things would not serve Eng-

For Mr. Lloyd George's proposals (1) That, according to the census in the concrete Irishmen can have of 1911, leaving out Balfast, the Cath-nothing but contempt. Whether viewed from the national or fluancial standpoint they spell bankruptcy They show a complete disregard for Irish sentiment, for the claims of jushomogeneous counties. viz., Tyrone, tice, and for those principles of free-Armagh, Fermanagh, Derry Co. and dom, liberty, and self determination which the people of the world are determined should govern the destinies of nations.

The proposed concession to our friends in the south of a nominal Parliament without resources and without power can only be regarded as a cop to the weak and the selfish for the purpose of dividing our people. Divide and conquer is the principle that governs the two Bills which English statesmen in their pretended anxiety for our welfare propose to force upon Ireland, but the bribe as manifest in the one case as it is in the other shall fail, unless we prove recreant to all the tradition of the

WHERE IS HOMOGENEOUS "ULSTER ?"

form by Mr. Lloyd George till the to the groundless and unjust claims East." As well might he try to describe a square circle as endeavour to effect the object he proposes to himself. He cannot discover a thing that has no existence. It must be that the word "homogeneous" is a term which in its application belongs of Northcliff leading.
exclusively to the Protestant section I consulted the U.S. Capsus for exclusively to the Protestant section of the community, else, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Armagh and Derry City with their combined Catholic majority of 16,836 souls, would be regarded

as homogeneous.

But, supposing an effort were made to manufacture a "homogeneous pher, to have given 38% of Washing Protestant North East Ulster" it may ton's soldiers, without whose aid reasonably be asked, who is to be the judge? Is it to be a Government dom. The reader will find it all that has already shown its bias by recorded from the Muster rolls of practically declaring that the undefined North-Eastern entity has a Phase of the Revolution. right to impose its will on Ireland no less in the matter of education than grapher, proved the Irish help was the form of government under which the majority of the Irish found 100 ancient Irish names, whose people are to live? Or is the whole owners gave over 12,000 men to affair to be arranged in accordance with the demand of Sir E. Carson, 494 Murphys, 327 Connors and regardless of justice, fair play, or O'Connors, 331 McCarthys, 322 Ryans, under foot, the rights of the Catholic | Irish names besides the 100 majority in three counties and the city of Derry, while ignoring the claims of the large Catholic populaequal right to similar consideration six counties marked out for the carving knife?

AIMLESS DEBATING SOCIETY

Speaking of the nominal body, celled the "Council of Ireland," which he purposes setting up instead of an Irish Parliament and which has little in return. Alas! One could not in its constitution a single elsment to raise it above the level of an gratitude. aimless debating society, Mr. Lloyd George tells us that its object is "to of the U. S. Census, and see if you give Irishmen au opportunity, if can see who were the "better class" give Irishmen au opportunity, if they desire it, to establish union. It is a new edition of the National Convention.

One can well imagine the Prime Minister bestowing a complacent smile on his cabinet friends as he gave expression to this strategic phrase as much as to say: Is not this an ingenious plan for disrupting Ireland and destroying her nationality, and at the same time saving England's face before the world throwing the blame on the Irish themselves? And behold how cleverly I have done it! To my friend Sir E. Carson and his followers, who form about a fourth of the popula-

tion, I have given representation equal to the other three-fourths on this powerless, harmless creation of mine, knowing that under such arrangement the breach between the different sections will thereby be come the wider and the feelings more estranged. And remember, too, that as an extra safeguard I have stipulated in this case as I stipulated in the case of the so called "National Convention" that "nothing can be done except by agreement."

INTENDED TO DISRUPT

A more masterful device to disrupt Ireland and deprive her of her just rights, while trying to make the world believe that England is placing her destinies in her own hands could

not well be conceived. The financial provisions of the Bill make doleful reading, and demand most serious consideration on the part of every man who has the interests of the country at heart. To fully appreciate the jocular references of the Home Rule Act of 1914 which empowers the Irish Parliament to impose new taxes 'if any one that what then seemed impossible has, unfortunately, been realized. Thirty millions have been added to the general taxation of the country since that date. In 1914 the Irish revenue was about eleven and a half permanenty millions, whereas now it amounts to the enormous figure of forty-one and a half millions. And now it is proposed to set up a Local Education Committee, with unlimited powers of taxation for certain purposes, addition to other new taxes specified in the Education Bill.

When taken in conjunction with the Education Bill, a more unconnationally and economically beyond the power of recovery.

That Ireland should agree to such

proposals and become the instrument of her own destruction by contribu ting the means to enforce them would be an unanswerable proof that she deserved nothing but enslavement. CHARLES MCHUGH,

Bishop of Derry. Darry, Feb. 14, 1920.

CORRESPONDENCE

AN IRISHMAN'S PLEA FOR IRELAND

Editor CATHOLIC RECORD When the War was young, I clipped ation of Poland.

this list from a Buffalo paper of many papers alleged to be working was the speaker of the occasion, from many papers alleged to be working in the interest of the London Times:

New York Times, Philadelphia lesson of the strict union of Ledger, Washington Times, Atlanta Constitution, N. Orleans Times-Picatynne, St. Louis Republic, Louisville Chicago, Louvell Chicag Courier Journal, Chicaga Journal, berg, of Latin and Armenian rite Chicago Herald, Degrait Free Press, and the Bishops of Vilna and Boston Post, Providence Journal, Przemysl, also M. Paderewski, the Springfield Republican, Hartford Marshal of the Diet, the President of Courant, Philadelphia N. American, the Council of Ministers, the Syndic New York World, Chicago Tribune, Washington Post, Cincinnatti En-

New York Times and other papers, the Diet lit the votive candle, which all of which criticized the U.S. had been waiting over half a century Senate for having passed a motion in Rome, Cardinal Kakowski gave

land. The Globe claimed that th better class" of Americans were

I wondered how that bold claim was proved by clippings from papers numbering, I think, three, the friend

1910, to see if I could gain any evidence that the "better class" of Americans were, to put it very plainly, unfriendly to Ireland, which little "gem of the ocsan" was proved by our Irish-American historiogra ton's soldiers, without whose aid America might not have won free Washington's Army, in "A Hidden Mr. M. J. O'Brian, the historio-

given by Catholic Irishmen. Washington, including 695 Kellys, trampling and so on. There were many other gave 12,293 Gaels to fight for free dom under Gao. Washington, Admiral Jack Barry and Gan. John tion in the remaining three of the Sullivan, etc. In over 32,000,000 uf white stock in the U.S. A., I could not see why 30,000,000 of generous men from Catholic Ireland. France, Austria, Chili, America, write a mighty sermon on human in

Reader, look through this section Americans unfriendly to Ireland.

The 13th census of the United States, 1910, shows a total of 32,243, 382 people of foreign white stock native-born or foreign born, in the United States:

Germans, Austrians, Dutch Hungarians...... 11 284,923 Irish ...

. 3,231,052 Welsh. French, Italians, Belges, 2 624.269 Portugal, etc Scandinavians Russia, etc 2,629,370 Switzerland .. 301,650 Greece, Asia, S. America. French Canadians 932,238 Mixed Canadians All other Whites. 2 091.734

During 35 years I have been priviledged to defend Ireland and its Cath. olic children in Canadian and American papers. Slander still flows from who should be Ireland's friends. America has championed Ireland, but even in America the 'interests" have produced enmity to the little island that, practically

won freedom for it. England has grown rich and powerful on Irish money, Irish land and Irish soldiers. Is it grateful? Listen to this: I have just reperused the finding of the Childers' Commission in 1896. Such a Unionist as Lord Dunraven commented most bitterly on the fact that this British Commission reported Ireland as having paid annually (even all through the famine and borrors that robbed Ireland in 70 years of 4,000. 000 people) \$13,000,000 more than its just share of taxes into the British Treasury !!! With interest it would enough to pay for building the British Fleet! It would produce, at interest \$100,000,000 annually, sufficient to render any future collection of taxes unnecessary! But, that mystery, Lloyd George, is not only not grate Ireland in the hybrid home rule which he offers the distressed Gael, to contribute another \$90,000,000 annually for the upkeep of Great Britain!

Keep these marvellous Irish truths in mind, and never let yourselves be deceived by the conscienceless propaganda now rampant every-

GARRETT O'CONNOR. Bridgeburg, Ont.

POLAND FREE, LIGHT CANDLE KEPP IN ROME SINCE 1867

The Osservatore Romano pub-lishes an account of the reception in Poland of the votive candle, kept here since 1867, waiting for the day of resurrection of that Catholic country. Their Eminences, Cardinal Kakowski and Cardinal Dalbor, were charged by His Holiness to bear it to Poland; and there was both devotion and enthusiasm at Warsaw on the occasion of this, the religious caremony of the restor-

Monsignor Ratti, the Papal Nuncio. and the Bishops of Vilna and Przemysl, also M. Paderewski, the

of Warsaw.
After the ceremony at the Archwashington rost, Challmant in-quirer, also Buffalo, Los Angeles, Denver, Brooklyn and Seattle papers. formed to the Cathedral where the The Toronto Globe, last week, had a leader whose foundation was the

FIVE MINUTE SERMON

BY REV. M. BOSSAERT

LOW SUNDAY HOW PEACE, THAT HAS BEEN LOST, MAY BE REGAINED

Our Divine Saviour was announced by the prophet Isaias as the Prince of Peace, and at His Birth the angels proclaimed peace to men. Now, when He has accomplished the great ork of our redemption, our risen Lord greets His followers with the words: "Peace be with you." In order to supply men with the means

of regaining peace of heart, after losing it by sin, He breathed on His Apostles and addressed to them the memorable words: "Receive ye the Holy Chost: whose sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven them; and whose sins you shall retain, they are retained." It was on this occasion, as you know, that our divine Saviour instituted the Hely Sacrament of Penance. Let us take

this Sacrament as the subject of our

meditation today.

1. It was by no mere accident that our Lord instituted this Sacra-ment on the evening after His glorious Resurrection. By His Passion and death He had reconciled the whole human race with God, and obtained grace for all men. Now He wished to provide a means where by the grace of forgiveness, that He had won for all, should be conferred upon each individual, a means whereby the full tide of God's grace might be conveyed by innumerable channels to every needy soul. Therefore when, after completing the work of our redemption, He again appeared in the midst of His disciples, His first care was to institute a permanent means of enabling every human being, who truly and earnestly desires it, to participate in the forgiveness of sins. This is the Holy Sacrament of Penance, which He instituted when He gave to His

Apostles and their successors power and authority to remit in His Name the sins of all who are of a contrite By instituting the Sacrament of Penance, that is so necessary and so beneficial to us all, our Divine Saviour gave us fresh proof of His infinite love and mercy, and we must always be grateful to Him for it. In this way He made the Apostles and their successors, and all priests pos-sessing faculties from their bishop, the friends, confessors and counsel lors of His people. A Catholic readily confides in them and opens his heart to them, disclosing all his inclinations, his passions and the motives of his actions. A confessor can point out the dangers in his cendition, and the proximate and remote consequences of his actions; he can admonish him as a father, and warn him against possible disasters : he can spur him on to adopt a

way of life that will make him pleas

ing to God and man, and happy both in this life and the next; he can

show him how to resist sin in the

future, and how eventually to over-

fection; in short, he can be his instructor and the physician of his 3. Many would have made shipwreck of their lives, had they not been warned in time by their confessor: many would have plunged deeper and deeper into sin, had not deeper and deeper into sin, had not his voice induced them to return to the safe path; many would have rendered themselves miserable for significance.

But to return to more important applause. And why? he and for eternity, had the Hely But to return to more important applause. And why? Sacrament, of Penance not existed, had they never confessed their sins, and had they not thus been extricated from the abyss into which they had fallen. How useful and bene-

ficial is this Sacrament!

Let us therefore thank our Lord most heartily for His goodness in instituting this Sacrament, which makes it so easy for us to cleanse ourselves from the guilt of our sins; and let us show our gratitude by frequently availing ourselves of this duguet assembly, which admits foreigners to corresponding membering carefully and conscientiously for its reception. If we do this, it will the War of receiving into its corpor world and for eternity. Amen.

WHERE WOMEN COULD HELP

Under this title the Arkansas Gazette of March 5, ran the following editorial advice to our womankind. The editor surely had his eye out and on for some of the sights presented daily and nightly by some our Arkansas women, at home and abroad. He wrote:

"Cardinal Mercier, the Belgian churchman, who won a high place in history by his conduct during the Great War, has issued his Lenten pastoral letter in which he puts upon the women responsibility for much of

bility of men for many of the evils of same moment when they affirmed today, we must say that in our opinion, their admiration for the great patriot and in prosperity of those who gone back to the noisy street or their Cardinal Mercier is right. The evils for which men are responsible are many, but there can be little doubt that women must accept the measure of responsibility that the Belgian churchman lays at their door.

the extreme styles in dress, there would soon be a change for the better. If women refused to read better. It women refused to read limited to it is and practical means. The results would not become best sellers. "You have participated," he declared sourcefulness of fortune-tellers is world. books would not become best sellers.

If women refused to go to see sex plays or nasty plays of any kind, the failure of such plays to make money for their producers would take them off the stage."

THE NEW SPIRIT IN FRANCE

"Los Vou Rom!—Away from Rome!" with that war-cry which for some considerable time roused up German Protestants, and troubled certain Catholic consciences on the other side of the Rhine. Many of us know, too, that that same cry caused the most serious thought even in Austria itself. And here, rtoday, France is pulsing with an aspiration that may be summed up in these two words: "Towards Rome!"

It is quite plain, from the testimony of the most prudent statesmen and the more clear sighted interpreters indeed, perhaps it has no underlying of public opinion, that today France and conjectures, which are more or less officially inspired, which foreshadowed an approaching reports. ment between the Republic and the Holy See. These rumors are per-haps premature. But whether they originate with these journalists who originate with these journalists who hasten to anticipate the events of temorrow; or whether they are spread abroad by political wire pullers who wish to make abortive a the French military forces in Syria. pullers who wish to make abortive a reconciliation which is disturbing them, for all that they constitute an unmistakable sign of the direction of national thought.

Another indication of the same kind can be gleaned from the conversations among parliamentarians. For instance there is a story going the rounds these days of a conversa tion overheard in the lobbies of the Chamber between two ex Ministers, both of whom are avowedly in favor of the resumption of relations with

the Vatican. "Ars you still favorable," said the one ex-Minister to the other, "to the embassy to the Holy See." "Oh," was the reply, "more than ever!" "Ah, it is evident that you aspire to become President of the Council!" That any prospective candidate for Cabinet office should have the interest to demand the re-opening of relations with the Pope is, in itself, a very remarkable sign of the new

It is true that this opinion is not shared by all the former political leaders of pre-war days. Many of them who forget their animosities during the War, now that that searching time has passed have returned to their former rancors and prejudices. Look at M. Combes, for instance. That former persecutor of the Church has fallen into merited oblivion but has tried to occupy again the public mind by calling for the resuscitation of the old blocs of political parties. But this ridiculous attempt has been followed by misadventure that is more than fortuitous; it is symbelic! Here is the incident: Some forty years ago M. Cembes was elected mayor of the town of Pons in come it; he can suggest means of improvement and of attaining per-Charente-Inférieure, but at the councilor, for they cast their ballots against him. Again, he used to represent his canton in the Dapart-mental Assembly as Councilor General, but he lost that seat last November and his old constituents

> atters. Pending the re-opening of diplomatic relations with Rome, the Government has missed no opportunity of recognizing the prestige and authority of the Princes of the Church. The recent presence of two Cardinals in Paris has a significance that should not be overlooked.

The first of these, Cardinal Mercier, Auchbishop of Malines, came to attend the session of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. That be of the greatest benefit to us, and | ate body the Primate of Belgium, and bring us a rich blessing, so that we it wished to make the reception of shall enjoy true peace both in this shall enjoy true peace both in this world and for eternity. Amen. portence of the affair was due not so much to the solemnity of the pro cedure, as to the character of the discourses. On the day following the reception a member of the Institute declared that he had never Institute declared that he had never taken part under the dome of the Palais Mazarin, "at a cession so remarkably Christian." Now it was not solely the address of Cardinal Mercier which inspired this appreciation, for one expects the language of the Gospel from the Archbishop of Malines. Nor was it the allusion to Malines. Nor was it the allusion to the presentation oration, which the Academy had entrusted to Pére Spiritism extravagance of today and Institute knew that it would hear an the extravagance of today and for the audacious dress or undress, the luxury and the suggestive dances.

"With no idea of shifting the blame or of minimizing the responsition of the capture of the capt they saluted also the great Bishop.
They called to mind the courageous

to the Cardinal, "in the designs of

God on the earth."

If I add that the Primate of Belgium, after having been applauded in the Institute, was the object of the enthusiastic veneration of the population of Paris, and was received by the Head of the State with the most cordial and respectful courtesy I shall have indicated sufficiently, I believe, the importance and the haracter of his visit

The other Cardinal, who was in Paris at the same time, is Cardinal Dubois, Archbishop of Rouen. He left very shortly after for Toulon, where he embarked for Palestine. He has gone to carry the greetings of the French Catholics to the numerous missionary enterprises which our Religious Congregations are conducting in Asia Minor, enterprises which have remarkably increased the prestige of France in the Near East.

I do not pretend to know the underlying motives of that journey; motives. I know nothing whatever about any part the Government may that are common knowledge. The Archbishop of Rouen has crossed the Mediterfanean in a French battle-ship, placed at his disposal by the and will be received with all the honors that befit a great dignitary of the Church considered as a high personage of the State.

Now, will any one say that these tributes are rendered to Cardinal Dubois simply because he has gone on a long voyage? On the day that Cardinal Dubois embarked at Toulon the President of the Republic, at a solemn reurion at the Sorbonne naid a tribute to the work of national relief in which he called to mind the devoted labors of Cardinal Amette in the cause of the union sacrée M. Poincare said among other things that the reconciliation between the Prince of the Church and the representatives of the State, brought about by the War, was no less indispensable for the maintenance of peace than

for the winning of victory.
On the following day, this patriotic speech was echoed at an important banquet, in a way that five years ago would have seemed wildly and fantastically impossible. The members of the national bloc in Paris, elected last November, met to celebrate their triumph. Seated on either side of M. Adolphe Carnot, President of the Democratic Alliance, were that notoriously extremist Radical, M. Bonnet, and M. Xavier de la Rochefoucauld, delegate of the Action Liberals Popularie. This latter association, which is uncompromisingly Catholic, was at one time the object of hostile and scorn-ful derision, but it had the place of honor, and, as one of the orators at the banquet said, the time has come when it must take its place with the

majority. Has that association, by any chance. bought its prominence at the price recent elections the voters would of compromise? There would be no not have him even for municipal need to ask that question if one could have heard the speech of M. de la Ecchefoucauld, when he boldly and unequivocally ended his dis-course with the invocation: "God protect France and the Rapublic!" The same guests, five years ago,

> Colonel Fabry, a Republican of the Left, and one of those elected last November, who gave the explanation when he called to mind the fraternal spirit that pervaded the army. "Liberty of conscience," Colonel Fabry said, is something we learn to love batter on the field of battle. We saw the strength it gave to men, strength that carried them to the consummation of the supreme sacrifice; strength that they were enabled to draw upon from the treasury of their unshaken faith!" Yes, indeed, there is a new spirit!—Francois Veuillot in America.

SIGNS OF SOCIAL, DECAY

Modern life shows many signs of a reversion to barbarism. Much that today is the vogue among so-called bension. The fault lies not with today is the vogue among so-called bension. The fault lies not with cultured classes is but a renewal of them therefore, when a shocking

Co-incident with the revival of pew convenient to a confessional, Spiritism has come the growth of and without even one moment upon Sertillanges, for in choosing a clairvoyancy. It is perhaps safe to bended knees, sat back and surveyed Dominican for its mouthpiece the say that never has fortune telling the few waiting penitents. In loud had the vogue it has today. Cards, whispers, the two larger girls decided crystal gazing, sand reading and the which of the patient fathers should make a livelihood by fortune-telling no less noisy homes. Now the point has been one of the deplorable is this: if those little ones were

Entirely Well After Six Weeks'
Treatment With "FRUIT-A-TIVES"



MR. AMEDEE GARCEAU

32 Hickory St., Ottawa, Ont. "I was for many years a victim of 1913, I was laid up for four months with Rheumatism in the joints of the knees, hips and shoulders and was prevented from following my work, that of Electrician.

I tried many remedies and was under the care of a physician; but nothing did me any good. Then I began to take 'Fruit-a-tives' and in a week I was easier, and in six weeks I

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proverbial. It is unscientific to attribute all their messages to the in-

strumentality of the devil. The complex activities of the subconscious mind can be drawn upon to provide information. Psychological conditions of the inquirer may reveal to the acute perception of the clairvoyant things hidden from the observer. Moreover it is not outside the range of credibility to believe that members of the trade have established an efficient system of espionage over prospective clients. It has happened in trans-Atlantic circles that fortune tellers have provided themselves with information gleaned by shrewd detective work.

As for future revelations that eventuate they may often be explained by coincidence. It may be that the suggestion of the future prophecy makes an unconscious impression upon the mind and shapes future events. No one will deny that weak minded people are affected by the predictions of the future. A strong mind may sneer at the proba-bility of such folly, yet even the strongest minds in moments of quiet introspection may be affected by a fortune teller's word and unconsciously act so as to bring about the effect forefold. Again the devil by his power of suggestion may easily bring it about that the person may co-operate to produce the effect that has been told by

press commands of God and the Church. Catholics who have any part in these deliberation sin against light. They are also guilty of encouraging the work of the devil and his agents by supporting agencies of superstition. When religion decays, superstition thrives. The present resurgence of paganism is a direct consequence of the banishment of raligion from the hearts of a large portion of the human race. To keep the heritage of their faith unsullied Catholics should scrupulously avoid this Spiritistic contagion abroad in the world.—The Pilot.

DECORUM

A little child's mind is as receptive as a thirsty blossom, with petals spread to receive heaven sent dew. Children love the mysterious in any form, and are ready to be impressed appeal to the judgments of Ged results of after the war hysteria.

Such practices are expressly for confession and there was no doubt taught the need and desirability of responsibility that the Belgian urchman lays at their door.

"If women should refuse to adopt e extreme styles in dress, there added by all their door by a change for the build soon be a change for the build should be another Academician, M. After him another Academician, M. Impart de la Tour, alluded to the bridge of the builden by the first commandment, builden by the first commandment, about that, judging from the business. No unbiased investigator can deny that some times extraordinary revelations are made about the past, absolution, why were they not at the same times are made that come true. These may be explained by natural many the results of the problems are made that come true.

In women refused to read the past, and there was no doubt bidden by the first commandment, about that, judging from the business. No unbiased investigator can deny that some times extraordinary revelations are made about the past, absolution, why were they not at the same time given a loving realization of the Divine Presence of Him who past, and there was no doubt that problems about that, judging from the business. No unbiased investigator can deny that some times extraordinary revelations are made about the past, absolution, why were they not at the same time given a loving realization of the Divine Presence of Him who past, and there was no doubt the past, and the manner in which they achieved about that some times extraordinary revelations are made about the past, absolution, why were they not at the past, and there was no doubt the past, and the presence of the past, and the presence o



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The Catholic Record LONDON, CANADA

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CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

WHAT ARE WE DOING? What are we doing for Christ ? Answer, each one, and say, Idle are we from dawn till duck; Nothing adorns our way, Pass we with careless step-Flower or weed we little reck-Others may have the toil

What are we doing for Christ? Think of it ere too late ! Why should we leave for other hands Work that for ours must wait ;

All the dim Future rests Just on the fleeting Now-What we have shirked, or cast

What we have done, and how!

What can I do ?" you say ; What can you do? Give aid To those who work for God afar, Alone, and unafraid! Place yourself in the front; The Missioner befriend— Salvation for some heathen soul May thus on you depend ! -AMADEUS, O. S. F.

CONAN DOYLE AND THE CABBY

There always exists the presump shrewd and our caution above may be offset by the anecdote told in a recent work by Mr. Ellsworth, so long connected with the publication business in his "Golden Age of Authors," where he tells us a Sherlock Holmes story related by Conan Doyle himself, who went to Boston to lecture. On his arrival, he told the cabman to drive him to Young's Hotel, whereupon the cahman said. Pardon me, but you will find Major Pond waiting for you at the Parker House." 'And when Mr. Doyle paid

'Now, see here,' said the creator of Sherlock Holmes, I am not usually beaten at my own game. How did you know who I am?

"'Well, sir,' was the reply, 'of course, all members of Cabmen's Literary Guild knew you were com-ing on this train, and I noticed, sir, it you will excuse me, that your hair had the cut of a Quakerish. Philadelphia barber; your hat shows on the brim in front where you tightly grasped it at a Chicago literary lunch; your right overshoe has on it what is plainly a big block of Buffalo mud; and on the top of your bag there are the crumbs of a doughnut, which must have been bought at the Springfield station. And then, sir, to make assurance doubly sure, I happened to see, stanciled in plain lettering on the end of the bag, the Conan Doyle!" - Catholic

Does any one really like hard work? Many of us are ready enough to tax our minds or our muscles to the utmost for a certain object, but Dust in eyes, and dust in mouth, it is the object not the labor that we love. If we could obtain the end we Who can winter in the Southcovet without exertion, which of us Then, behold a group of small boys would toil and sweat as matter of Playing marbles in a ring! choice? Horace Greeley, who was And, behold a twirling jump rope one of the hardest workers of his That the little lassies swing! day and generation, used to say the nine tenths of those who profess to love work are hypocrites. Had it Nevermore in gloom to grope, stherwise, the cultivation of For the boys are playing marbles, the cultivation of the same immorphisms are immorphisms. day and generation, used to say that Signs of Spring? Come forth my the soil would not have been imposed | And the girls are jumping rope! upon man as a penalty for his dis-obedience. Adam was doubless quite taken aback when told that he must earn his bread in the sweat of his brow. He would have much preferred to sit in the garden and do nothing; and most of his descendants take after him in this particnlar. Nevertheless we toil with an energy and perseverence that do honor to our-shall we say greed ? But mark cur cunning. All the time we are inventing labor saving devices, manufacturing dumb slaves to do our bidding, while we look on and admire their energy.

A deal of misdirected effort in this blundering world is due to the fact that people are compelled to engage in work they dislike, when just around the corner, so to speak, is the work they might love. Ambitious parents decree that the lad who would make a painter, whose eye for color and form is true, or whose soul responds to the vibrating chords of melody, shall enter an effice and learn a business for which he has no aptitude. Similarly, a boy who would succeed in farming or in the machine shop, is compelled to undertake a long course of training for that which owing to his lack of fitness, is almost abortive in its results. Half the failures in this world may be traced to this source, and is the prime reason that so many detest the work in which they are engaged.-Catholic Columbian.

ABOLISH WORRY

It is said that worry is a great shortener of life. We have all seen sufficient evidences among our friends ment is true. One great writer has said that worry is rust on the blade. Now, if this disease is so fatal, it is time that we found a cure for it. Some persons in their thoughtless. ness or in their lack of knowledge can only say, "Forget it," when they find a person worrying. This may be effective in many cases, but the individuals afflicted with the worry disease would rather be shown a with something else and n way out of the gloomy dells into which their indulgence in worry has cast them. Worry in most cases is habit of talking about your troubles to overcome. The best thing one can do when one's housework, office work or store work gets on one's of it. It's a diversion for them.

nerves, so to speak, is to rest the body. The vigor of the body must be increased before one can acquire sufficient will-power to abolish worry.

While more sleep is necessary, it is their minds into more wholesome also advisable not to wait until night channels. As for the rest, they will to rest the body and mind. Stop all avoid you. They have troubles of work for a few minutes and relax. their own. Besides they feel quite Let your thoughts wander, or if you must think, let your thoughts be pleasant ones. Forget the subject that has been annoying you. Lack of fresh air causes a feeling of fatigue, and fatigue in turn breeds they feel quite rightly that they can not help you any by listening and it depresses them. Therefore, they sidestep your company. While this practice is quite justified in the case of the fatigue, and fatigue in turn breeds worry. You can, therefore, see the to be making a pastime of self-pity, necessity ter filling the lungs with it needs a lot of balance to keep it sufficient fresh air during the day. Very few persons living in cities spend more than one hour in the fresh air every day. Since such is the case, effort must be made to him fresh air every day. When yet he wought to listen and try to him fresh air indexes. When yet he wought to listen and try to him fresh air indexes. When yet he wought to listen and try to him fresh air indexes. bring fresh air indoors. When you feel fretful or worried stand by an open window and indulge in deep breathing. You will be surprised to find how this will brace you for some time to come. A vigorous walk in the country will almost invariably drive away the bluer. Try it.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

SIGNS OF SPRING

Signs of Spring? Well, in the coun-There are things to hear and see, Many sweet and stirring portents Of the happy time to be. But the crocus can't come growing Through the shining asphalt sheets, And the bluebird dare not venture To invade the city streets. Could we hear his timid note

With the thousand, thousand whistler. Each a roaring brezen throat? his fare, the cabman asked for a pass
to the lecture.

No, the chatter from the tree-tops
And the piping from the marsh— These are lost to those who labor In the city hoarse and hareh.

> But there are some signs unfailing That the city people know
>
> Mark the cure and swift departure Of the time of frost and snow. Though we may not see the grackle That dark pioneer of Spring; Though we may not glimpse

bluebird, May not hear the robin sing; Though we're far from peeping crocus.

Far from softly swelling buds; Though we hear not the rejoicing Of the liberated floods, Yet it fills our souls with promise And it stirs our hearts with hope, When the boys are playing marbles And the girls are jumping rope.

Yes, some morning when we're Of the winter's dreary reign, And we're wond'ring will the

summer Ever, ever come again; Faring forth in bitter weather. When we're enwying the people

AN ADMIRABLE ATTRIBUTE

When you come to think of it. what chapters might be written about listening, the art of listening, the value of listening, the ethics of

Most of us have had a variety of experiences in which listening or failure to listen made all the difference in the world. Few of us listen enough. We talk too much and the studies and the researches of the copinion, it is indispensable. The easier to rattle away, telling every the one man chosen by God from the single thing you know about your countless ranks of mankind to be self and everybody else. To listen the foster father of the Son of God, requires some self-control and few St. Joseph claimed neither wealth women have as much of that as they nor privilege, neither luxury nor need. Indeed self control is the most station on account of the position important acquisition within a which he occupied. Day after day woman's reach, and all that is reand talking only when necessary. Few of us regret the times when we listened to what others had to say, and most of us have a choice collection of regrets composed of the times when we rushed ahead with speech. Really it seldom does any good to tell our troubles. Who was it said, "fellowship in pain divides not smart, nor lessens aught the hurt." In may give temporary relief to tell some one all about the mix-up you have got into, and to dilate upon the shortcomings of the others who are altogether to blame, of course, but it has after consequences. Your mood changes, you feel differently about the whole matter. You wish you hadn't rushed out with your conhadn't rushed out with your confidences. It you had just listened for another day or two you would not have telt any desire to put your woes into ussless speech. "Burn your own smoke" is a mighty wise your own smoke" is a mighty wise the comes the opening wedge of Socialism which would deery all manual labor as unbecoming a man.

caused by exhaustion or overwork. and the failures of your family grow Unless it is checked in time it on you. It you do you will find your

If you are very lucky you may know one of those magnetic and sympathetic souls who lieten to other help. Common sense, tact patience will sometimes enable you to give new courage and a saner out-

look to the discouraged. Sometimes this listening to others woes is an opportunity for helpfulness which ought to be cultivated. It requires a lot of common sense to decide in individual cases. In any case if you have the knack of drawing out confidences you need to be very careful not to abuse it.

Some people hear so much more than others. And that does not apply only to the inner experiences and confidences which others tell them. They seem to hear all sorts of interesting scraps of conversation in public places. They pick up a lot of interesting incidents and facts. A girl we happen to know has developed this habit of listening for the interesting or odd on her trip to and from work on the trolley. The family have come to look for her daily story told at the dinner table. She rarely fails to bring some odd remark or curious opinion or little human interest story which she has heard. It's a habit worth cultivating, not merely for the entertainment it gives but for the attention it develops. Of course you would not listen to an obviously confidential conversation which the participants did not wish you to hear. That's not conorable, certainly, and people who want to make themselves decent don't do it. But conversation in a public conveyance, where one can not help hearing and no sensible person talks about anything he does not wish his neighbor to hear is quite another matter.

And talking about listening, have you met the woman who seems to be listening and isn't? You go on makng yourself agreeable, telling her the most interesting things you can bring up. She seems all attention and then when you stop talking you discover that she was merely awaiting her chance to talk. She hardly heard what you were saying at all. At any rate her share of the conver-sation has no relation to what you said. Don't be like that. Learn to listen attentively and sympathetically. Draw others out and listen so they will know you are attentive. That is the one way to make yourself liked—and listening sympathetically and attentively you will learn much that will be of use to you .- The

JOSEPH, THE JUST

as the guiding principles of success in each line. Every phase of the Christian life has also its patron saint, men or women who have dis tinguished themselves in the higher spheres.

is, perhaps, no higher, no nobler example of the importance of labor out the world to correct false or misthan is to be found in the life of St. leading statements regarding our Joseph. He raised plain, every day work to the level of nobility. He taught the world that the toil of listen scarcely at all. It is so much intellectual leaders of men. Himself quired to have all you need of it, is a in the sweat of his brow eked cut little persistent effort. Why not the subsistence necessary to satisfy begin to acquire that valuable posses. | the few wants of the little Family sion today, by listening a great deal over which he presided. Labor disturbances, if such there were, had no interest for him. Dissatisfaction in his work was unknown to this man who, by reason of his rare privilege, might have demanded at least all the comforts of the well-to-do. Joseph ignored the clamorings of the world for praise and recognition, and set himself to the humble task of providing a poor home for Jesus and

Times indeed have changed. The working class have come to recognize their importance as a body, and they have demanded a greater share Here there is a vital fallacy, and this important field.

form as noble a task before God as and their activity has been prolific of

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able volumes on the profound secrets of science. Baronius, perhaps the most learned historian of all time, was performing a task no less meritorious before God when he was humbly assisting the cook in his small community than when he was small community than when he was here here accomplished. standard of historical research for the scholars of the world.

St. Joseph was called the Just for many reasons. Not the least of these was because of his fidelity to the work which he had to do, abstracting from the fact that it was labor usually confined to the humblest workman .- Catholic Bulletin.

GLASS-BLOWER STARTS NEW SECT IN BELGIUM

C. P. A. Service London, February 20.—An unpre-cedented incident is just recorded from Belgium. A certain sect has recently arisen there, known as the followers of "Pero Antoine." Pero Antoine was a glass blower by trade, who went to Russia and came back with the notion that there is nothing pays so well as a new religion. He set himself to work to create a folpeople who had no religion at all, the ocialists in Belgium. He is now dead, and his work is being carried on by his widow, who styles herself 'Mere Antoine."

The surprising feature of the thing is that the Socialist following of the sect has actually had the audacity to approach the Belgian Government and demand recognition for it as a religion of the State, to be subsidized by the Government. This in a Cath olic country! Persons outside Belgium are surprised, and imagine that the sect is making headway amongst the Catholic population. This is not the case, as the only adherents to the sect are those who had no religion and who are hostile to the Catholic Church.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS (From the Pastoral of the American Hierarchy

When we received the draft of the Bishops' Pastoral the first thing we looked for was mention of the Cath-

olic Press, but we found it not. But now with the full text of the Pastoral in our hands we find that the Bishops Every trade and profession has its did indeed touch on that subject although the makers of the Draft did although the makers of the Draft did not consider it of sufficient impor-tance for mention. Here is what the Bishops say:

The functions of the Catholic Press are of special value to the Church in Among mere human beings there of our people by acquainting them belief and practice, and, as occasion offers, to present our doctrine in popular form-these are among the vital issues affecting the nation's welfare usually turn upon moral principles. Sooner or later, discus sion brings forward the question of right and wrong. The treatment of such subjects from the Catholic point of view is helpful to all our people It enables them to look at current events and problems in the light of the experience which the Church has gathered through centuries, and it points the surest way to a solution that will advance our common interests.

The unselfish zeal displayed by Catholic journalists entitles them to a more active support than hitherto has been given. By its very nature the scope of their work is specialized; and, within the limits. tions thus imposed, they are doing what no other agency could accomplish or attempt, in behalf of our

homes, societies and schools. In order to obtain the larger results and the wider appreciation which their efforts desexve and which we most earnestly desire, steps must be taken to co-ordinate the various lines of publicity and secure for each a higher degree of usefulness. Each will then offer to those, who are properly trained, a better opportunity for service in

At all times helpful to the cause of your own smoke 'is a mighty wise rule. If you can't do that, see it you can't keep it in the chimney for a day or two. It may get mixed up with something else and not make such an unpleasant smudge.

Whatever you do, don't let the habit of talking about your troubles and the failures of your family grow on you. If you do you will find your self very lonely after awhile. Those who are meanly curious may listen and draw you out merely for the function of it. It's a diversion for them.

that of the most learned man writing good results. By the simple process small community than when he was As so much had been accomplished composing those tomes that are the by individual writers in this and other countries, it was wisely thought that even greater benefit would accrue from their co-operation. The realization of this idea in the Catholic Encyclopedia has given us a monumen-tal work, and opened to all inquirers a storehouse of information regarding the Church, its history, constitu-tion and doctrine. It has further more shown the value and power for good of united effort in behalf of a high common purpose; and we, there-fore, trust that, while serving as a means of instruction to our clergy and people, it will give inspiration to other endeavors with similar aim and effect, in every field of Catholic action .- Catholic Columbian.



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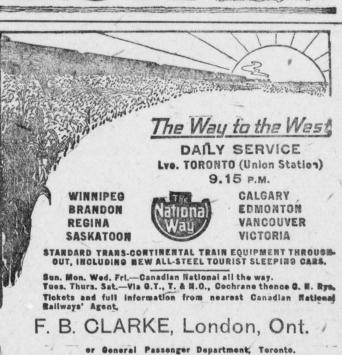
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OBITUARY

MOTHER ST. FERGUS

Blessed are they that dwell in Thy house O Lord " Blessed are the dead that die in The Lord"

life and death of Mother St. Fergus. from her entrance into religion of the moment, when in an effusion of love and joy, she breathed out her lreland, some seventy six years ago, Ellen Clancy, in her early youth left Ellen Clancy, in her early youth left the control of her childhood, and beof Christ," happy in the performance of every duty, in spirit joyous, even to exuberance, her very presence prompting the thought. "It is sweet to serve the Lord." Truly, in her were verified the words of Our Lord Himself. "My yoke is sweet and my burden light."

For eighteen years she followed the rule of the Sisters of St. Joseph which a holy priest has pronounced the life of a Saint," uniting with prayer and contemplation the labors of her chosen profession. As a musician she possessed remarkable talent and exquisite taste, ranking among the best in the province, as a teacher in vocal and instrumental music. Especially zealous for the perfection and beauty of Church music, Sieter St. Fergus took delight in directing the choir, and teaching the children to sing the praises of God. Thus was her religious life passed in reads the mind of man."

Life is but the preparation for death. Little wonder then, that for Sister St. Fergus death held no terrors. To her it was but the last act in the drama of life, to be carried out, like all the others, with cheerful resignation to the will of God. It was but the threshold between time and eternity, the only entrance to the presence of the "Spouse of Virgins," to whom her heart was consecrated, the crowning joy of a life spent in the service of Him Who has said, "and every one who has left father or mother for My name's sake shall receive an hundred fold, and shall possess life everlasting.

Mother St. Fergus had for the past two years lived in St. Joseph's Convent, Almonte, acting in the twofold capacity of superior and of teacher in music. Becoming serious ly ill early in January, she was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, Peterborough, where, after long weeks of suffering, borne with an almost incredible patience and serenity, she calmly and joyously expired, the evening of March 20th. The follow-ing morning her remains were taken Mount St. Joseph, the mother house of the Community.

The funeral ceremonies began in the Chapel of Mount St. Joseph, at 9 a. m. Tuesday, March 23rd. The solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by Rev. M. McGuire, cousin of the deceased, Rev. P. McGuire acting as deacon, and Rev. P. Galvin, also a relative, as sub-deacon. In the sanctuary were His Lordship Bishop O'Brien, Right Rev. Mgr. Casey, Very Rev. Dean McColl, Rev. F. O'Sullivan, Rev. J. Phelan, Rev. E. Kelly, Rev. J. Hurley, Rev. J. Power, Rev. J.

O'Brien, Rev. P. Costello. Rev. Father McAuley and Rev. A. Coté assisted the convent choir. The solemn Gregorian chant so perfeetly rendered, was a fitting tribute to Sister St. Fergus, who in life was remarkable for charity towards the dead, and whose beautiful voice had so often joined in the soulful strains of the Requiem.

After the offering of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, His Lordship, Bishop O'Brien, sang the "Libera me"

Calgary, Alta.

The Very Reverend T. O'Donnell Pres. C. C. Extension Society. Bishop O'Brien, sang the "Libera me Domine." He then preached a very touching and appropriate sermon in which he described the peace and appiness of the religious life. His Lordship referred to the many virtues of Sister St. Fergus, emphasizing particularly the calm and even cheerful resignation, and above all, the joyousness with which she

At the close of the sermon, while the choic sang "The Nun at Death," the casket containing the mortal remains of Sister St. Fergus was borne from the altar railing, slowly down the centre aisle, followed by the Sisters bearing lighted tapers, then by the sorrowing relatives, of the deceased. Among these were: Mr. and Mrs. J. Dwyer and family of Lindsay, Mrs. P. Curtin and family of Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. O'Brien, and Miss Gertrude O'Brien of Toronto, Mrs. M. Lehane of Peterborough, Mrs. P. J. Hayes of Toronto, Miss Nellie Kennedy of Toronto, Mr. J. C. Sullivan and Miss May Sullivan of Peterborough. The pall bearers were J. L. O'Brien and W. Lehane of Toronto, D. Curtin and F. Curtin of Lindsay, V. Dwyer

and J. Burns of Lindsay.

At 10:30 the funeral cortege, attended by a large number of the Sisters, proceeded slowly to the cemetery. At the grave Rev. Michael McGuire officiated, being assisted by several of the Reverend clergy.

Sister St. Fergus belonged to a family that has given many of its members to religion. Among these are the late Archbishop McEvay of Toronto, (cousin of deceased), the Rav. M. McGuire of Douro, Sister St. Dominic of St. Joseph's Convent, Lindsay, (sister of deceased), the late Sisters Philomene, Thecla and Antoinette of St. Joseph's Convent, Toronto, and Mother St. Gertrude, Congregation de Notre Dame, Mon-

of Sister St. Fergus, Mrs. E. Corkery expression of our deepest gratitude.

of Lindsay, whom illness prevented from being with her beloved daughter during her last moments.

laid to rest beside several members of her family in the Catholic Ceme-Never were these words more tery of Pickering one of the finest types of Irish faith that district, so rich in vocations, has eyer known. Born beneath the shadow of the the chosen one the scenes of her childhood, and be came the wife of Timothy Walsh, of Pickering. Piety, worldly success and an excellent family blessed the newly wed couple. A daughter died some years ago, a member of the Order of Our Lady of Charity in Toronto, a son, Robert, with whom she lived for years and in whose presbytery in Adjala she died, has labored very successfully for years in more than one parish in the Archidicese of Toronto. diocese of Toronto. Another son is a successful lawyer in New York, whilst her husband, one daughter and a son, who was the farmer member of the family and whose death brought about the removal of the family from Pickering, have been laid to rest.

The celebrant of her funeral High Mass was Rev. L. Minehan, of St. Vincent de Paul, Toronto, who was her pastor in St. Peter's for many years. Father Kelly, Richmond Hill, Peterborough, North Bay and Almonte,—a short life indeed, but a
holy life full of merit in the eyes

deacon, whilst Father O'Connor, of

'Who sees the heart and mind of man.'

but the preparation for the

son and mother. The funeral arrangements were made by Father Castex, who, with Father Wilson, of Toronto Gore, rendered very welcome aid to her our good lay teachers, we must lock son, Father Robert Walsh, who was to the teaching Religious for the

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY

THE NEED OF A CATHOLIC SPIRIT

That the Church is really Catholic is a truth realized by comparatively few of its members. They know that the Church is Catholic; they believe the Church is Catholic, but, they do The vitality of our people's faith not realize that it is Catholic.

How many Catholics, after all, daily perform some action based on the Catholicity of the Church? How many realize for example when they hear Mass that they are exemplifing the doctrine of the Communion of Saints? Yet, we know that the Church is world-wide in its government. The Poppe as head of the The Pope as head of the whole Church brings this home to us. But that our Catholicity involves wide co-opsration and activity look. ing beyond the parochial or diocesan limits—this is what Catholics do not grasp, or if they do, they do not hold on to it long enough to produce effects. This lack of practical under-standing is a source of great weak-

ness to the cause of Christ. It has been well said that, "individualism and localism are obstacles in the way of any great movement." The Extension Society is an effec

bishops of Canada,

Bishop's House,

Very Reverend and Dear Father,-It is time, and long past time, for me to send you a line or two, in expres sion of my high appreciation of the great work you are accomplishing for Christ's kingdom, and also of my gratitude for the aid you so generous

for the Faithful scattered over the vast prairies. And you send us also of our really greatest work. recruiting of our clergy. In that you helped me out of the difficulties and perform an apostolic deed which will bring you greater marit than all else God knows how hard it has been for

many and excellent laborers H3 has sant into this new portion of His vineyard. After Him, and after the devoted workers for this sacred cause in Calgary itself, my thanks for this was sometimes near to the breaking

and satisfaction. Their unfailing good factors. will and devoted labors, amid many difficulties and often hardships uncomplainingly borne, are a precious comfort to me and an ever increasing benefit to the gradually growing prairie population. In them hundred years an and in our truly generous and devoted in God we trust. people, I repose the fullest confidence; and I feel that God, the giver of all, will continue to make of them instruments for the raising up of this new diocese from its present humble beginning, to be an ornament in His earthly crown and a fruitful agency for the peopling of His

heavenly kingdom. To those outside our diocese, whose apostolis charity has aided in the work so far accomplished, I wish to The keenest sympathy is extended extend in my own name, and that of to the venerable and devoted mother my clergy and faithful people, the

MRS. TIMOTHY WALSH

On Monday, March 1st, there was

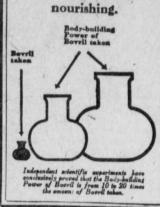
quite ill at the time. R. I. P.

OF CANADA

tive means of bringing the practical import of the meaning of Catholicity home to our minds. With this object in view, today, we ask you to read the following letters from missionary

diocese of Calgary.
You send us Mass offerings in abundance, which are a great help to our missionary priests laboring a yearly offering towards the support

The great "key food"that makes other foods more nourishing.



Among those deserving of special ention in this connection, I may here recall the coming to Calgary last autumn of a select band of the Sisters of St. Joseph, an acquisition of incalculable value to the diocese, due to the apostolic generosity of our good brother of Peterboro.

These Sisters, along with the pioneer community here, the Faithful Companions of Jesus, with whom they labor in bonds of heartiest cooperation and warmest sisterly affection, constitute in large measure our educational hope for the future. For many reasons, and this without s thought of disparagement towards maintenance of our Catholic schools. Might I suggest to you that, following close—of, so close—upon the importance of your work for the recruiting of the clergy, should come the work of aiding in the recruiting of think that, side by side with your column soliciting funds for the education of priests, you should have lists of offerings towards the support of novitiates; yes, and weekly appeals

tions in our Catholic homes.

The vitality of our people's faith has already been demonstrated, and your efforts are daily adding to the development of its fruit. Let us unitedly and persistently bend every effort towards making our Catholic life, in compensation for too much sterility in the past, increasingly prolific, not only in the providing of financial supportingenerous measure, and the giving of devoted service to God's work, but, above all, in providing, from the choicest treasures our possess—their sons and daughters-workers wholly con-secrated to His service in devoted labors which the Catholic religion alone can inspire, and without which its saving mission cannot be accom-

Congratulating you upon the increasing success of the beneficert society which you direct, and of the well-conducted, instructive and sprightly newspaper which presents its appeal to the nation wide public. I beg to remain, with sentiments of deepest gratitude

Your friend and co-worker in Christ, J. T. MCNALLY.

Bishop of Calgary, Winnipeg, Man., March 9th, 1920. Ruthenian Greek-Catholic, Bishop's Chancery

511 Dominion Street. Very Reverend, Thomas O'Donnell.

President, Extension Society Toronto.

Dear Father O'Donnell,-Enclosed are two receipts for the sum of \$2,500 sent by chaque to me, and y extend to the new and struggling of \$507.24 paid to the St. Augustine's Seminary for the tuition of the Ruthenian theologians sent there by the Church Extension Society. Accept my warmest thanks for this

In the darkest hours of my difficult position in Canada it is always the Church Extension Society which helped me out of the difficulties and that you accomplish in your exalted me to stand and to keep things going.

I know that without the assistance I am most grateful to God for the of the Catholics, the Rt. Rev. Bishops are due to you and your associate point, but Divine Providence always governors in the Extension Society. We have here a young clergy in watchful co-operation. May Our whom I have every reason to take pride Lord reward all my generous bene

The Catholicity of my faithful people is attacked by organized enemies. The organized Catholics enemies. can do their duty and stand for their rights and their cause. The first hundred years are the hardest, but

Thanking you for giving me new strength, I remain. Sincerely yours, NICETAS BUDKA,

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

should be addressed: EXTENSION, CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, London, Ont

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Glace Bay.....

Almonte, Ontario.

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

Gratefully yours in Jesus and Mary J. M. FRASER. I propose the following burses to

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A Friend in Newfoundland

FURLONG.—At Killeloe, Ontario, on February 11, 1920, Mrs. James M. Furlong, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fitzgerald, aged twentyseven years. May her soul rest in

McDougall .- On Friday, March 19th, on the homestead, 16-9 Lan-caster, Dalhousie Mills, Glengarry Co., Ont., Helen McDonell, widow of the late Donald McDougall, aged eighty four years and eleven months. May her soul rest in peace.

Anticipate the wants of others without waiting till you are asked. True charity teaches us how they may stand in need.

He who possesses the whole world without possessing God, has nothing; he who possesses God alone, without possessing any worldly goods, has all.—St. Alphonsus Liguori.

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TEACHER WANTED FOR SEPARATE School Sudbury, holding second-class certificate. Minimum Salary \$850. Maximum \$1,050. Duties to commence immediately after the Easter holidays. Address Secretary Treasurer, Separate School, Box 1063. Sudbury, Ont. ogs.

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Thos, O'Reilly, Madoc, Ont.

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