IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH

EYES Copyright 1921 by Seumas MacManus

IF THEY CUT THEMSELVES OFF-THEN LET THEM BE CUT OFF

Belfast, and the North eastern corner, are getting extremely uncom-fortable. Before echoes had died of the first shout of victory for the getting of Carsonia cut off from the rest of Ireland, there began to be a searching of hearts among the leyal Belfast traders—and a good deal of speculation as to what the result would be financially. The specula-tion is now at an sud. Many of the politically severing Belfast from reland, have discovered to their dismay that they cut off their nose trade loss has already conce to many When they try to form their separate

towns about a year ago, has assumed proportions far exceeding what its first founders could have draamed, and has systematized itself in an most the merchants and traders that unlooked for extraordinary degree. Without organization and direction it has spread like wildfire to practically every town and village in Ireland outside Carsonia. And with a spontaneity that is amazing, the County Councils, District Councils, Town Councils, Poor Law Guardians, and the people at large, have united to make the boycott stringent. With the splendid trading instincts of their Scottish nature, it is now found that the Belfast traders, sutstripping Dublin, Cork, and Limerick, had woven a complete and intricate trade net work over the South and West which panetrated into the smallest, most remote hamlet. Now, city and hamlet and country alike, are rending the thousand meshes of this fine and carefully laid network and extricating themselves from the clutches of the Anti-Irishmen. Each succeed-ing issue of the Dublin, Cork, and Limerick newspapers, have their columns thickly strewn with accounts their constituencies of the boycott upon Belfast goods.

For instance, one account tells how, at Ballyhaise Junction, County Cavan, a train load of Balfast stuff was held up and thrown into the river. Butler's Bridge reports a train-load of Belfast goods held up, and furniture, flour, bread, meal, taken out and scattered on the line. Kiltimagh, County Mayo, reports a Belfast taken from the railway goods store and set on fire. In Dublin sity a Belfast firm's depot is raided, and the goods carried off—no one knews whither. From Limerick, Belfast cutside of the politicians is to be goods arriving there and valued at been consigued. In Reserve notices are everywhere posted forbidding the people to go to any show that people to go to any shop that stocks Belfast goods. Coets Hill, County point of view of an all-Ireland Parliaof life and property. They are not Caven, posts notices warning the ment it is really to be found among convinced that there was, on the people not to buy Belfast goods or these workers who drive their Cathopeople not to buy Belfast geods or these workers who drive their Catho- side of the British Government, any deal with merchants who sell them. lie fellow-workers into the furnaces real sincerity behind the peace over-In the extreme Southwestern corner at Queen's Island or do them in tures made before Christmas. Most of Ireland, where the Atlantic cable death on the streets with iron boits Rev. Dr. Clune, Archbishop of Perth, mes in-in Valentia-goods arriving from Belfast, consigned to local traders and forcibly taken from the railway by a crowd of men and carried away into the unknown.

The Wicklow Urban Council orders that no trader in the town shall any more import anything from Belfast. One Wicklow trader reports that he has cancelled a £1,000 order that he had given to a Belfast mershant. In Roscommon piles of bran and from Belfast, meal, arriving ripped epen at the railway station and scattered far and wide. In Slige several hundred pounds worth of Belfast goods arriving at the station, are taken out by the people and and if further tightened and rigidly destroyed. At Carragh, Cavan, the railway gates are closed upon a train from Belfast. The train is held up, searshed, and its great load of bread carried off. At Ennis, County Clare, the deers of the railway goods store are forced open, offending Belfast goods removed in carts. A load of artificial manures is taken off the railway at Birr, and surrounding upon the fields. Danegal County Council, in considering its large contracts refuses to open any tenders that are postmarked from the capital of Car sonia. And so on indefinitely Every succeeding newspaper coming from Ireland contains more and nors of the items chronicling disruption and destruction of Belfast trade, throughout three-quarters of

the country. BEGINNING TO DOUBT WISDOM OF

PARTITION of feeling in Belfast reports: Consequently the stranger visiting offending both.—Manchester Guard-Belfaet at the present time might ian.

well be forgiven if he expected to find its merchant princes "swelling WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW visibly" in sweet satisfaction at the gelden prospect in store under the

new regime The truth is that the Orange merchants of Belfast, far from regarding the new Parliament as marking a dawn of an unprecedented wave of prosperity for themselves and their city, are appalled at the possibilities of the rest of Ireland's economic strangle-hold, which even today is choking Balfast's commercial life. The paralysis of trade and industry everywhere in Belfast is causing bewilderment and panie among the business population.

This correspondent found in fact that the great "triumph" of Carsonia loyal traders who so loyally sided in is fast turning into a cause of acute politically severing Belfast from heart burning in the Northern capital. Professional politicians and place-seekers, and the bitter Orangetheir face. Tremendous men of the working class are the and utter ruin is staring some in the He says that under the stress of the only ones who remain to shout for it. daily tightening boycost the strain upon the commercial and industrial leaders is becoming painful. And Parliament the financial Belfast will be staggering.

The Belfast boycott, which began in a small way in a few Connaught in a small way in a few Connaught from the rest of Ireland and Ireland and Ireland and Ireland and Ireland and Ireland Ire

The strain is telling so sorely upon the merchants and fraders that it is beginning to have its reaction even British Government. for the first time since the Partition Act was passed doubts are beginning to be expressed whether it can be allowed to go into operation in the Northeast. The moneyed men and the sympathetic Government see that the antipathy which Belfast has now begotten throughout the rest of Ireland will reach a climax if the Belfast Parliament be finally set up. And the economic war of Ireland against Belfast will thenceforth be relentless.

THE CLUB OF THE POLITICAL BOSSES But the political Bosses who have all along managed to cow the traders may be able to club them into submission till the Parliament is established, and the plums distributed. But, even so, the state of things can not endure for long, and the tension will break even the Bosses, and Carsonia will yet beg for union with Ireland.

ing business men cowing in silence under the shadow of the politician's club. He says: "Probably in no city in Europe are the destines of the people more completely in the hands of the politicians—all sections of the Unienist population, from business men who influenced the pegrem against Catholies last August, the shippard workers who enforced it, are equally ebedient to

found among the 40,000 shippard workers. All the ignorant preju-

and nuts." RMALIZATION

After discussing the fect of eight thousand Catholic workers savagely driven from their jobs nine months ago, forty-nine of them killed, 30,000 dependents left without means of subsistence and the hemes of 500 Catholic families wracked, burnt, or forcibly taken possession of by the Orangemen-and the whole fearful pagrom publicly approved of by the future premier of Carsonia Str James Craig, the correspondent sums up:

The economic boycets is slowly bus surely dragging Orange Belfast down to the verge of financial ruin adhered to by the Irish people, the pogromists will be compelled to call a halt. Already they realize the tersible economic weapon which they have helped to forge against them-selves and if Nationalist Ireland continues to apply the pressure and consistently boycotts all goods soming out of the banned area of the pogromists we may hope for a change of front in Belfast's insolant attitude towards the majority of the Irish

> SEUMAS MACMANUS, Of Donegal.

IN DEEP WATER

Obviously the Government are getting out of their depth. policy of shifts without principles is failing them. It is failing them in ways than one. On the one hand it dees not fit with realities It is no wonder that a Special it is perpetually running its head Correspondent sent by the Dublin against that uncomfortable wall. Independent to investigate the state | On the other hand it consorts with "As no solid body of epinion. It is not the seat of Government for the so. in the full sense Conservative, called homogeneous counties, Belfast neither is it Liberal; it is a cross should, if the Lloyd Georgian Two- between the two, or rather it moves Nations theory is correct, attract to uneasily from the one point of view itself the industry, trade and com-merce of the counties which it governs. to the other. It gives full satisfac-merce of the counties which it governs.

A STRIKING SPEECH

HOW ENGLISHMEN COULD UNDERSTAND IRELAND

The Manchester Guardian When things in Ireland look black-est it is still something to read such a speech as was made in the House of Commons on Saturday by Sir Robert Woods and to feel that it has become possible to hear such a speech from a member for the University of Dublin. The burden of the speech was that Englishmen eught to try to imagine how it all strikes a Sinn Fein Irishman. O course "Pat yourself in his place 01 is, in a sense, a mere platitude. Still, it is a platitude so long and so completely ignored by anti-Irish Irishmen and Englishmen that from a member for the most Conservative constituency in Ireland it comes with the full flavor of originality, almost of epigram. Englishmen have failed in dealing with Ireland because they have not tried to imagine the Irish man as something other than a kind of Englishman gone wrong. That Irish patriotism should have Ireland, That and not England, as the object of its affection seems to them outrageous accordingly, although they would be scandalized if an Irishman expected them to bestow their own levs not on England but on Iseland. And so, even today, a few Unionists are left merely puzzled and angry that Irishmen generally should not love and Sir Hamas Greenwood and his Auxiliary Cadets and Black and Tans as heaven sent deliverers from the foul fiends of murder and anarchy. An Englishman has merely to imagine, for five minutes, himself and his neighbors raided, robbed, and occasionally murdered by lorryfuls drunken ex-seldiers from Irish Catholia regiments, because some other Englishmen unknown have broken the law. If he can make this effort, then he will understand why all Ireland, even Unionist Ire-land, is drifting towards Sinn Fein under the pressure of Sir Hamar Greenwood's involuntary recruiting for that party.

POSSIBILITY OF PEACE

The correspondent fluds the suffer. IRISH BISHOP MAY UNDERTAKE NEW MEDIATION

By J. H. Cox For N. C. W. C. News Service

Dublin, March 18 .- Once mere there are sumblings and whispers of peace negotiations. There is not yet so far as the public can see, any evidence of actual effort in that direction, but nevertheless there is good reason for supposing that behind the scenes movements and manœavers are taking place which not improbably may culminate in the resteration of peace and normal conditions in a short time.

Although prepared to stand by and defend their people, the Ivish Bisheps, as besits their great and sacred office, Australia, was then the intermediary.

BISHOP MAY BE MEDIATOR It is not at all improbable that through the intervention or mediation of another distinguished member of the Hierarchy, peace may established. It is not permissible at this stage to mention any name. Suffice it to say that if the church dignitary in question assents to play the role of mediator, all Irish Catholics will place the most implicit confidence in him. Today, as always, there are among the Irish Hierarchy. Bishops as able and adent in state craft as the ministers of any govern ment. As an illustration, an incident hitherto unrecorded may be mentioned. The Irish Bishops were represented in the Convention of 1917-18 by three of their body. In the debates, whatever the topicfinancial, constitutional, educational agrarian, theological-ene of these (the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dennell) so far outshone the other members that the present Provost of Trinity College, then the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, when asked whom he considered the outstanding figure at the convention answered unbesitatingly "Dr. O'Donnell." The Arch bishop admitted that Dr. O'Donnell was head and shoulders above any other member of the convention.

ORANGE ORGANIZATION PLANS

The word has gone forth from the their members and supporters to "Northern Parliament." They in recrutend to de all in their power to ists. their population in the newly formed aron.

Politically the Catholies comprise two groups: Sinn Feiners and those who still call themselves "National-

in many cases to give Catholics permits to keep and use motor cars. Thirdly, Catholics are precluded from holding any public meetings, and fourthly, a police force consisting exclusively of Orangemen, has been

organized in the northeast corner.
In the local bodies where the Orangemen have a majority not a single Catholic occupies a position in the higher services. Until last year the Protestants ruled the municipal corporation of Derry, although Cathelics were a majority of the population. The corporation em-ployed 43 salaried officials, and among these there was not a solitary Catholic. All indications point to an equally rigorous and unjust dis-crimination against Catholics in the Parliament about to be established for the six counties.

AN EXAMPLE OF REPRESSION According to a speaker at an Orange meeting in Armagh, the Orangemen wanted to make the new Parliament an example to other nations. An example in what respect? By showing how Catholies could be suppressed and repressed. This speaker put the matter thus: "We are up against a big thing now, because Rome is going to do her utmost, and we all know what Rome has already done throughout the world. Rome hopes that she will eventually conquer England and Ireland, but that is what we are up against at the present time." This is the spirit animating the Orangemen on the eve of the elections.9

LEADS WORLD IN DIVORCES

INDIANA "THE PARADISE OF FREE LOVERS"-JAPAN OUTDONE Terre Haute Tribune

Washington, March 28. - Indiana, by its divorce record, is declared by the international reform bureau to have earned the title of "the paradise

Vigo county, including Terre stands at the head of the list of Indiana counties and by the records leads the world in the number of diverce cases in prepartion to

its population. The thing that enecks the referm bureau, as stated in its quarterly re-view issued teday, is that 54 Indiana counties have a higher rate of divorces than Japan, which has been considered as the worst mation for legal sundering of martial ties. hundred other counties in 40 States alse equal Japan's record.

Indians, the review states, has 221 diverces to each 100,000 inhabitants. Eighteen counties are responsible for one half of the divorces issued in the whole State. The rate per each 100,000 inhabitants in these 18 couties follows :

VIGO COUNTY HEADS LIST

Vige, 405; Marion, 399; Vermilion, 92 : Allan, 375 : Green, 353 : Lake. 350; St. Joseph, 323; Fayette, 318; Grant, 317; Knox, 285; Henry, 282; Starke, 275; Vanderburg, 273, Blackford, 264; Elkhart, 258; Tippecanoe,

ware, 239; Monroe, 22 Four Indiana counties-Allen, Fayette, Grant and Vermilion-have a fraction more than one divorce to each three marriages.

The reform bureau, of which the Rev. William F. Crafts is superintendent, is shocked by the sin that runs rampant in the United States but holds out the hope that the new women voters will use their ballot to check it. It declares that most of all there is needed a revival of home life, better home training and school training before marriage.

PEACE READY TO THE GRASP

There is talk again of peace with reland, but what are the conditions of life today in that country? Raid ing parties move about in lorries, the police guns a trigger. There are ambushes in crowded streets, and often in the resulting fire the most helpless are killed, the guilty escape. There is an early curiew, and within these prohibited hours, when the streets are delivered to the Crown patrols, Cork was burned and the Mayor and ex Mayor of Limerick were murdered. The Crown forces continue under loose discipline to attempt the subjugation of Ireland. Deplorable incidents mark their progress, so that the greater part of Ireland is exasperated and enraged. Orange Lodges in Northeast Uleter to People who are politicians without being gunmen are chased from their arganize for the elections to the homes, and for very shelter fall easy recruits to the ranks of the extrem The priests, who might be the prevent Catholics from electing the ministers of peace, have been number of members proportionate to approached without tact and eften without courtesy, with the result that in some minds rebellion becomes crusade. Sir Hamar Green. wood is able to say that last week the casualties among civilians outists," but it is anticipated, is in fact numbered those among the military

ever, been severely handicapped: people. Peace will not come tude he bore to his eld instructors first, through the gersymandering of through coercion or conquest, terror at Manhattan College, from which constituencies to suit the Orangemen, or attrition, but on terms which do he wand in the next place by the refusal not violate the honour of either country. By that approach peace is ready

ARCHBISHOP HAYES REPLIES

MISREPRESENTATIONS REFUTED EMOTIONAL OUTBURST OF BIGOTRY REBUKED

N. Y. Times, April 4

Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes, yesterday at the reception held in his honor at the Hippodrome by the Alumni Society and faculty of Man-hattan College, replied to the recent criticism of the Catholic Church by Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of St. Bartolomew's Protestant Episcopal Church.

The allegations to which the Arch two Protestant countries; that the Catholic Church was a political the public schools "out of existence in favor of the parochial schools; that "the Roman Catholic Church prevents any religious teaching in the schools." Dr. Parks quoted the Archbithop of St. Louis as saying that the vast immigration which is about to come to this country is largely Catholic, "and that these people should be kept in the racial atmosphere in which they have bitherto lived and to speak their own language." Archbishop Hayes in his reply

"The present occasion affords the first seasonable opportunity to profess publicly against a recent unter pulpis utterance on the attitude of our Catholic Bishops and people toward American ideals and American institutions. I am grieved that such statements should come from where they did. The evidently emotional outburst is a strange mixture of British-American sentiment, of rasial and religious prejudice, and of praise and blame for the Catholie Church.

"It is unpardonable ignorance and wilful misrepresentation to say, as reported in the press: 'Who does not knew that it is the Reman Cathelic Church which prevents any religious teaching in the schools?' Even a superficial knowledge of the origin and development of our public school system would show that neither the Cathelic Church nor Cathelic ecclesiastics nor Cathelic educators had anything to do with the movement in New England from 1825 to 1850, due to the fierce, uncompromising attack by Horace Mann on seligion in the schools of Massachusetts. Horace Mann. bitter enemy of the Catholic Church, successfully brought about the secular system of education we have today and divorced religion from education in the public schools. Catholics in New England were too few, too poor, without prestige or

influence to be considered during those days. Why not be truthful in face of this historic fact? "Moreever, it is absolute nonsense to say that the Catholic Church is Sir Edward Carsen's. trying to destroy the public schools. plead, with all our being, for State public schools that will not gnore religion. We are most will ing to work for some arrangement. satisfactory to the conscience of Jew the religious , faith of the public school children may be preserved and strengthened, according to the tenets of their respective churches. It is done in England, Canada and

Germany. Why not here?
"If the public school classroom is the only place that patriotism can be taught the youth of the nation, then it would be interesting to know how many of our prominent and well-to do American citizens send their children to the public schools? Is it fair to encourage select exclusive schools for social prestige and condemn church schools organized from motives of religion and conscience—aspecially when these latter follow a standard course of studies and are just as American in spirit schools?

"A thorough inquiry into the American character of our religious schools would hearten the most ardent lover of American liberty. Our Catholic schools stand today like 'a fertified city, a pillar of iron and a wall of brass' against anarchy, radisalism, and every foe, within and without, of America!'

"I have no applegy to make for-our Cathelic education," he continued, "and I want to say that I speak for the hierarchy of America, and to the cross.'

he was graduated in the class of

The meeting was a reception to to the grasp.—Manchester Guardian.
the Archbishop upon the occasion of his return from Rome and also marked a further drive for funds on behalf of the college. The speakers included former Supreme Court Justice Luke D. Stapleton, former Gov. Alfred E. Smith and W. Bourke Cockran. The chairman was the Right Rev. John P. Chidwick.

CROAKING CARSON AT WORK AGAIN

Barnaby Rudge's raven "Grip," was not more of a bird of ill omen than Sir Edward Carson, but "Grip was only a feathered croaker with out power to work mischief. Sir Edward Carson is much more bishop replied yesterday were that to but a few expressions and unenthe Catholic hierarchy desired to dowed with reason. Sir Edward is divide England and America, the a mob leader by instinct who habitually misuses a very wide vocabulary of which more than 100,000 men fell, and unusual forensic capacity, to the corner stone of the new basilica organization and that the priests of make this world a little more of a of Notre Dame de Lorsite has been the Catholic Church desired to put hell, than the weaknesses and prejudices of humanity would make it it left to their own courses.

On the very night when an immense mass meeting headed by pilgrims attended the ceremonies.

General Pershing was held in New Roston Mass—Between forty of York, to protest against the efforts being made to further ill-feeling between the United States and Great Britain, Sir Edward was uttering croaking prophecies in London, which could only serve to assist the Sinn Fein and the German propagandists in their effort to create a breach between the English speaking peoples. As most persons are aware, negotiations for an understanding, absolutely essential to the pasce of the world and the economic well being of the British Empire are at present in progress. Sir Edward is trying to induce the British people Divina Word have been to set its face against understandings, to prepare for war with the nation which lies nearest it in kinship, and armaments. Could sinister madness go further ?

Carson's birth. No consciousness of just that Irishmen should take up arms against Great Britain? Who was it encouraged in the ex Kaiser of Garmany (kis quendam friend) the belief that a German invasion of the British Isles would be right and tolerable? Who beasted on the public platform, at Belfast in 1913, that a "great Protestant power" (Germany) was standing at his back te regiet the British Gavernment? Who during the War, went like Achilles to his tent because the British Government would not abandon France on the Western front, and make its field of resistance the far-away Balkans? Whosa voice is always raised in protest against any sentiment of peace and good-will that is uttered in his own

The circumscribed nature of his vision is as marked as the sanguinary color of his thought. His latest croakings are based on the theory that the war between Great Britain and United States, to which Protestant and Catholic, whereby mind gives such ready hospitality would be a naval war. He should study the geography, and he will learn that it would be a land war fought on the soil of Canada, and ruinous to us, whichever emerged as victor .- Toronto Saturday Night.

> IMPULSE OF SOUL STRONGER THAN FORCE

Manchester Guardian, March 18 Six young men were hanged in

Dublin en Menday mesning. They had been tried and condemned by court martial. Four were charged with being concerned in an ambush at Drumcondra on January 21. They were found in possession of arms; and in fast as any of our public there were no lives lest on the side of the Crown. The other two men were charged in connection with the murders of officers in Dublin on Sunday, November 21. The unsuc- Croce: "In the name of high cessful appeals for reprieve draw attention to the shaky nature of the civil education, I invoke your interevidence for the Crown. The whole procedure of military courts in Ire- in schools of Novara province where land is under suspicion—there is a Socialist authorities have decided to distrust of their capacity as well as remove the hely image of Christ their honesty of intention. It is the crucified." At Stoppiana, as soon as British interest in Iraland net to the news was received that the crucicheapen life and to be jealous of the fixes had been removed from the honour of the courts. All Dublin schoolrooms, a large popular demonmen not fereign been, but most of demonstrated its sympathy with stration was held, in which even us having been born in America and these yeuths on the merning of the Socialist women took part. Carahaving no foreign allogiance what-soever, only allegiance to cur flag great crowds gathered around the moned from Vercelli and arrived in prison and, with objects of devotion time to see the crucifixes replaced The Archbishop said he could in their kands, recited prayers and ag the people had informed the assure the people of the State that sang hymns. It is this impulse of mayor that they were to be put back Manhattan College, like all Catholic soul which is stronger than the in place immediately. In the meancelleges, would be a pillar of power of ecercien. Executions and time, many wemen and children had strength in the attacks of America's talk of "murder gangs" caunet avail begun to display crucifixes on their sertain, that when the issue has and police. It is a horrible audit, and the cheapening of life is met by and the cheapening of life is met by a rebel fatalism among the Irish flag. He spoke feelingly of the grati-life as the martyr's crewn.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Harvard University has instituted Irish language courses.

Twenty-six countries are now presented diplomatically at the Holy See. This is a gain of twelve ountries since 1914, as shown by fficial communications of Vatican.

The Order of the Crown of Italy has been conferred upon Archbishop Hayes of New York by the Govern ment of Italy in recognition of his services to Italians during the War. Some of the first American colonists in the settlement of Liberia were Catholic regroes from Maryland. They will celebrate the 100th anniversary of their first colony in Africa

in 1921. Detroit .- The little Sisters of the Poor will receive \$2,500 under the will of the late Judge George S. Hosmer, of the Wayne County Cir menacing than a mere raven limited | cuit Court. Judge Hosmer was a non-Catholic and a Mason.

On the hill that overlooks Lens, in Artois. France, in the neighborhood lantern tower 220 feet high in which a perpetual light is to burn in memory of the dead. Same 60,000

Beston, Mass .- Between ferty and fifty thousand men of greater Boston participated in the annual spiritual retreats which for years have been a special observance of Passien week in this city. Retreets were held in more than twenty five churches and by many different religious orders, including the Oblates, Jesuits, Redemptorists and Franciscans.

Daspite the assurances given by the British Government that no German missionaries would be deported from British possessions, two Fathers of the Society of the from the mission fields in New Guines. The afforts made by the Catholic Association of Sydney to ruin itself in the competition for prevent the deportation of the priests proved fruitless.

Pope Benedict received and distrib-It is clear that some malign uted among the poverty-stricken chil-influence presided at Sir Edward dren of Central Europe in the last year 16,747,604 line, says the Osservasilence on dangerous subjects. Who was it first taught the doctrine to the Sinn Fein that it was right and Hungary 1,291,000, and those of Czecho-Slovakia 1,050,000.

New York-" Beware of Germany and her efficiency," was the warning brought to America by Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bathlehem Steel Company, who was among the passengers on the White Star Liner Olympic. Mr. Schwab has made an extensive survey of conditions in Italy and France. Germany will go forward faster than mest think," continued the capitalist. "While Italy and France are fast recevering from the effects of the World War, Germany also is fast becoming herself because of her industry and thrift.'

A pitiful picture of how the Catholics of a little village in Ireland are affected by conditions in that country today is painted by the Rev. Canon C. W. Corbett of Mallow, County Cork, in a communication received by Daniel E. Doran, chairman of the Washington Mallow Relief Committee, which has sent Canon Corbett \$7,500 for the alleviation of distress in that community. sorry I cannot report any improve-ment in the state of things," writes Canon Corbett. "In fact, the system of repression has been intensified. No one is any lenger safe. It is extremely dangerous even to walk on the public roads, especially for priests. Motor lerries filled with soldiers and the so called auxiliary pelice, maddened with drink, are con stantly passing, and a favorite amuse ment of theirs is to take a pot shot at a passer-by or the people working in the fields; there is simply no

Great indignation has been aroused by the decision of the Socialist administration of certain communes in the prevince of Nevara, Italy, to remove the crucifixes from the schoolrooms. secretary of the Popular Party, sent the following telegram to Minister sentiments of Christian faith vention to avoid insult to religion Published by permission of Burns, Oates & Washbourne, London, England. HONOUR WITHOUT

> RENOWN BY MRS. INNES-BROWN

Author of "Three Daughters of the United

CHAPTER IV-CONTINUED

He was now on the Boulevard Barbies, a continuation of which would lead him by way of the Boulevard Ormano to the Porte de Cligncourt. He felt a strange fascing tion in gazing upon the ruin outside the walls, and he would stroll in and out of the deserted houses and weave nances out of the feelings and for tunes of their previous owners. Not far from the very place where he was making his lonely explorations od the little cottage of old Mère Corbette, to which the Sisters were

then directing their steps.
"You are very tired, Ma Sour," remarked Sister Marguerite, looking affectionately at the grave face and noting the languid step of her com-

Yes. I must own to that at least ! Never did I feel the distance so long or so wearisome before. I have made up my mind, now the last two solhave recovered, that unless Madame Corbette leaves her cottage and takes up her quarters at a more convenient distance from the Convent I cannot allow my overworked Sisters to attend upon her.' Marguerita was silent for a few minutes, then remarked :

But so far the cottage has proved of great utility. Several soldiers, who were too badly injured to be moved to any distance, would certainly have died unassisted by harbor of shelter. It is strange how useful the tiny house has been, and how bravely it has withstood the

It has been comparatively sheltered from the fire of the ensmiss' guns by the large buildings at the back. That will be so no longer it our own are levelled against it, as they inevitably will be unless this terrible rising is quickly subdued. And, more, the Sister who traverses these streets soon will have a dangerous task to perform : and considering her arduous duties elsewhere, she ought not to be compelled to

Kindly and motherly Sister Angela! Since the first day upon which you met that bright schoolgirl. Beatrice de Woodville, and she so nobly stood your champion—and that of the sick Sister whose journey across the Channel you were endeavoring to ease—your heart has yearned towards her with a strange love and admiration. Yet oft times you tremble for her, knowing so well to what heights and where was the gallant Englishof self-sacrifice the beart of Sister man? Marguerite is capable of rising.

They had now reached the small up the steep stone steps, Sister Marguerite thrice rapped briskly with the knocker upon the rickety door. The call was immediately answered by Jeanne, who, after great persuasion on the part of Ma Sour, had he bade the men gather gently gold reported to be possessed by the old woman encouraged the niece in order came : her charitable administrations. Ma from the chimney Scar walked straight towards the curling smoke." Madame Corbette, and, addressing beside her. Now, if the old woman turned her hard, plain face, framed in its large white cap, and fixed her Poor Manfred! you have paid beady black eyes upon the nun, she did not forbear to remark in a sar-

Ah, it's better, after all, to be able to walk, even if one should feel some slight fatigue, than to be aged, decrepit, and in constant pain, as I

Ma Scar looked at her, perhaps, a look at little Sister Marguerite! See with what cars she has brought you kindly gift which was yesterday pre sented to us for our own table.'

One is lucky to get a few crumbs table of a religious; it brings a flavor into one's mouth of better days," was the ungrateful reply; for a Red Republican to the backbone was old Mère Corbeste. "However," she in the small back chamber." continued in a grumbling tone of voice, "I cannot eat until my wounds

And I am quite ready to attend to kneeling down quietly and commenc which covered the unsightly sores in give shelter or rest." the infirm old limbs. It was a most revolting form of skin disease from which the old woman suffered—one fiend," spoke one of the men. leave her cottage. And the Sisters well. had given a promise to her husband on his death-bed to continue, if pos sible, their care of his athsistic wife, and endeavor to win her back to God so, and must obey." Ma Sceur could not

had subdued the proud heart of ations?" she shricked; Beatrice de Woodville, and Ma Sœur glorious red that should mark him was able to measure, in a small way,

the great grace that had been needed to change that spoiled and dainty girl into the humble nun before her. Yes, surely there was a soft place in her heart for Sister Marguerite.

But listen! what was that? Ah, their ears were too well practised to the rumbling of cannon, followed as it was instantly by the sound of a shell which exploded not more than two hundred yards from the cottage, shivering to splinters the remnants of a shattered wall.

Signs of deadly strife had appeared outside. One small detachment of the National Guard, led by a brave young officer, refused to yield or join the ever increasing mob of Communists which each moment threatened to overpower and destroy them. So they bravely manned the few guns remaining in their possession, and opened a destructive fire. But the advance of the Communists continued steadily, sheltered as it was by the half fallen and deserted buildings.

This was sport in which Harold Manfred revelled. Born to be a soldier, the clash of arms had ever made his pulses thrill, the flash of sword and whiz of bullet fired him. He would not go out of his way to fight for France, neither would he turn and flee if danger threatened him; but he would aid those around him and defend himself if need were, showing these curs how an Englishman could fight.

Eagerly he watched the strife and when opportunity offered, with out one thought of fear, seized the rifla and ammunition of a wounded soldier and advanced with the mob He would strike a blow for liberty and France! Several shells had fallen, but all had not exploded; so far but little serious harm had been dons. A small force, of which Manhad it not been for that convenient fred was one, had been thrown for ward and was sheltering in a long low building, the floor of which was thickly strewn with damp and well-trodden straw. Evidently the place had been occupied during the stegs by cavalry; for though the roof had given way in several places, and the large windows were long since denuded of every vestige of glass the walls were yet strong and afford good shelfer for the time Between this building and the next intervened some eighty yards of open ground, on which the men be exposed to a deadly fire. An excited discussion was taking place as to the advisability of rush ing it or of taking a more circuitous route, when straight through one of the open windows into their very midst hissed a shell. There was a stifled cry, followed by an instantan cous rush for safety; but quick as thought Harold Manfred seized the deadly thing and dashed with through an open doorway. Alas! he tripped and fell; the bomb exploded,

Few had witnessed the act : mer still crouched and hid behind each wooden perch, and, springing lightly other in dread of what was coming, when they were roused report of the explosion outside. the keen eye of their leader had stirred with admiration and pity, as consented to resume her night mutilated body of the Englishman watches at the cottage. Perhaps the and carry him—where? For a hope of inheriting the stocking of moment he stood and gazed in bewilderment around, then the order came: "To yonder cottage, from the chimney of which issues

Back again through the crowd of her kindly, sank exhausted in a chair howling fanatics they bore their unconscious burden, whilst many an feared any one on earth it was Ma eye gazed upon him, recognising in She could not but feel that the face of the sufferer the proud

> dearly for the renown which you craved so much to earn-or has the day of reckoning overtaken you at

CHAPTER V

A medical man had staunched the blood and joined the small proceslittle sternly as she answered with sion ere they reached the cottege quies dignity: "Possibly so. But door. Short and peremptory was the knock they gave; yet ere they halted Ma Scear had recognised the a more dainty repast than usual. It rhythmic tramp of soldiers' feet, and consists chiefly of her own share of a knew that another case awaited kindly gift which was yesserday pre with pitying eyes upon the still handsome features of the English now and again which fall from the man. His face alone was exposed table of a religious; it brings a flavor

been mercifully covered.
"Sister Marguerite," she cried;

But the shrill voice of Madame Corbette echoed loudly in their ears:
"No, no, I say! Back with the wretch; he shall not enter them new," said Sister Marguerite, Death, death, to each and all the troops, and all who fight against ing to unwrap, with clever and Liberty and Freedom. To no more tender care, some of the bandages of the false hearted knaves will I

"Nay, shame on thee then, old Mère Corbette, for a hard-hearted which should have received special man is no enemy of thine; he has hospital treatment; but Madame fought gallantly, and has struck a Corbette had steadily refused to blow in the cause thou lovest so

> 'His last blow," commented the doctor. "Come, carry him in! We have Citizen Bartlet's orders to do

You lie! You are deceiving me. express a shudder of horrer as she shricked the woman and forgetting in her excitement the pain and helpyet it was surmounted by a faciling of lessness of her limbs, she dragged Sister Marguerite.

It was lessone like the present that

Sister Marguerite.

It was lessone like the present that where the

red dye wherewith he is stained; more than his heart's blood he could sighs! he breather more freely! Each minute now is worth an hour.

Carry him forward quickly."
"I defy you! You shall not do own peril. The house is mine, and it shall not shelter an aristocrat!" English gentleman.

Sour, turning with dignity towards the wretched woman, and speaking sternly and with authority, while she forced her back into her chair, "be silent! Cease once for all this disgraceful language and behaviour, or I shall leave you to your fate, and no Sister shall ever darken your doors again. You shall be left to dis as you deserve, neglected and forgotten, if you dare to refuse shelter to this gentleman. The hospitals are full, and to carry him further would be to kill him. This very day did I come to tell you, that unless, you left this house, and changed your quarters, we should attend your case no longer. Now refuse your roof to this stranger and instantly we discontinue our care of and try as he would he was unable you. Do you understand me? I am not one to go back upon my word.'

Madama Corbette, faint and exhausted by her physical exertions, sank heavily back into her chair. She had measured swords with Ma Sœur before today, and she knew who would come off victorious. So puckering her unpleasant face into an expression of black and sullen disapproval, she continued to mutter bearsely in an incoherent and

unpieasant manner. Sister Marguerite had spread the little bed. Narrow as it was, the sheets were spotlessly white and a fragrant odor of lavender per-vaded the tiny room. With the greatest care they raised the uncon-scious man and laid him gently upon the open hed. Then a sight met the Sister's syes which well nigh overcame her. The face, arms, and body of Manfred seemed little injured, but the whole of one leg appeared to be smashed to a jelly; cloth, flesh, and bone were mingled in an indistinguishable perplexity. As high as the knee the other leg too had suffered considerably; but that, perhaps,

'And it is the poor sullen Englishman!" thought the kind-hearted nun, as she forced herself to overcome her nauses, and bending low examined closely the ghastly features.

live, doctor?" she inquired eagerly.
"Not at all likely to, Sister. Few constitutions could survive such a

" Poor fellow, poor fellow!" she repeated to herself in English; "how sad to die all alone and so far away from home: surely someone will miss and mourn him! His papers, where are they? They must be saved and examined.

So you also are English, Sister. It is lucky for the unfortunate man; for in extreme cases like this, should men speak at all, it is almost certain it shall not be said that France was slow or forgot to repay a generous

Bold, daring, and brave, of course he was; that goes without the saying! Was he not English?" thought Sister Marguerite; and a flash of formed for strength and power. Poo

call to the sick man's aid the kind also be most grateful his identity. One waistcoat pocket live!" contained two golden English coins, and a little change in silver; but that threw no light upon the man's identity. His linen was fine, so likewise was the clath of his suit; but they bore neither mark nor initials Has he had none; doubtless it had fallen off in the fight.

Still under the effect of a strong opiats, Manfred groaned and breathed heavily. Once, as he sighed, his lips moved, as though he were endeavoring to frame a sentence, but Sister Marguerite only caught the word

"There is no time to prolong the search further, Sister; you must go into it more fully afterwards. At present render me all the assistance in your power, for this is a terribie case." So saying, Dr. Arno speedily made his preparations, and with the help of the Sisters cleverly, roughly, severed the mutilated limb and bound up the stump. The other leg was tended as best it could be, for the time being, in accordance with

the medical man's present opinion. It was from scenes such as these disgust; but Sister Marguerite braced

Behold," said the doctor, "the strength and grace to aid him for

When the operation was over, the not give for France. Move on, my doctor could not but admire the men, and heed her not. See, he silence, method, and dexterity with which the Sisters cleared away all trace of it. Being a kindly man, he even aided them in their labors, feeling a great admiration and pity for the bright faced English Sister, it!" now yelled the old fanatic. "If the bright faced English Sister, you bring him in here it is at your whose hacking cough was such a

Soon the small room assumed a The covering had partly fallen, and more cleanly, peaceful appearance, exposed to view the dress of an The balmy air, penetrating through the open casement window, pervaded Madame Corbette," said Ma the spartment, chasing away tha ur, turning with dignity towards former stuffy atmosphere, and fanning with grateful coolness the fevered cheek of the silent sufferer. All was still save for the heavy breathing of Manfred when Sister Marguerite resumed her amongst his clothes. No letter or pocket book was to be found; noth ing that could convey the smallest clue as to the man's identity, or tell from whence he came or whither bound. It seemed as though the man had purposely left them all behind in order to perplex them. The handsome gold English lever watch, which Dr. Arno was even now examining, had once had a crest engraved upon the back of it, but rough usage had almost entirely defaced the tracing,

to decipher it. 'Ah, here is something," cried Sister Marguerite, holding up to view a beautiful mother of pearl cigarette case, mounted with silver-" here in this corner are the letters H. M."

Even they do not advance us very much," said the doctor, smiling. "Try again, Sister."

Now I have found a gold matchbox, Doctor; and here are the two letters again. But stay; there are three letters here : they are E. T. L. woven into a monogram. Upon the other side I find an almost effeced crest. There has been a corones, l think : but I cannot tell what else the metto is still readable. 'Dum spiro spero.' Poor man, that

I think the wisest thing to be done is to collect all these little valuables, and placing them some-where in safety, to wait until the sick man recovers consciousness sufficiently to be able to tell us more of

"You are right, Doctor," said Ma Sœur, as she assisted Sister Mar-guerite in folding whatever clothes were not so much damaged as to be utterly valueless; and having placed them and the aforesaid tre carefully in a drawer, she continued : "Sister Marguerite must watch patiently for the first glimmering of consciousness, and after questioning the poor man cautiously, must note

carefully his answers." Can either of you remain the night with him?" inquired the doctor.

"No, it is against our rules to do But we know of a kind woman and her husband who would, doubt, share the night work tegether. If they are unable to assist us, I may perhaps, secure the aid of a Sister of Bon Secour : many of them understand English well." said Ma Scene And Sister Marguerite shall be here early and late."

I feel particularly interested in men speak at all, it is almost cersain to be in their own tongue. However, let us to work at once and seriously, for I am told that he met his death in the execution of a bold deed; and of gentle birth. These hands," he continued, taking up one of Manfred's listless ones from the coverlet, never worked for their bread, Sister. Observe how soft and deli case they are, yet how beautifully patriotic pride lit up her face, as she | Englishman ! It will a be terrible remembered how unnumbered were awakening for you! Remain near the famous deeds of heroism him, Sister Marguerite, and watch recounted in history of her own dear | carefully for the first sign of returning reason. In fact, do not leave Steoping once again she loosened him until I return, for I shall pass yes more the clothing around the the night here. Besides, I undersufferer's throat, feeling gently about his neck and chest in the hope of discovering some cracifix, scapular, or medal, which would entitle her to friends may be wealthy; they may old Abbé Marlière. But search as Yes, I will certainly make it my busishe would no object of piety or value ness to tend him to the utmost of my could she discover, nor any clue to ability. I only wish the man may TO BE CONTINUED

THE THREE SMILES OF AMERICA

By Rene Bazin

The summer of 1919 was indeed beautiful season in our province. For the first time in four years, the wheat of the harvest had not been won the love of the people, there grown by women, but by the men still susvives more than one old who had returned from the war.

The farms without doubt were short when the thrashing machine was of hands; and I believe that all the bumming, the farmer's wife came to good singers had given their lives Mme de Meure in her working for France, for I heard no more at clathes, and with her hair powdered eventide, when the cattle returned to their shelter, the voice of that the vestibule where the lady was young herdsman, clothed in a ragged knitting weolen stockings to present blue blouse, who sang beneath the stars, sweet snatches of lonely airs; the while he found a ready listener come and help us?" she said smiling, in the person of a girlish little housekeeper, who was at the time besy preparing the evening meal in some distant house. Naither he ner any It was from scenes such as these other mingled a human note with that the gay Beatrice de Woodville the last song of the marls which, would have turned away in sickening from its perch in the low shrub to disgust; but Sister Marguerite braced which it has penetrated, sends a herself to face and aid it to the warning note to the other birds, to the feotman to take some bottles of the pinnocks still at work in the of Thee alone, my God, will I tend growing darkness, to the warbler where the work was nearly finished. "Who species of the pinnocks still at work was nearly finished." "Who species of the pinnocks still at work was nearly finished. "Who species of the storm of take some bottles of the pinnocks still at work in the growing darkness, to the warbler where the work was nearly finished. gublime admiration as she watched herealf into a standing position and of Thee slone, my God, will I tend growing darkness, to the warbler and nurse this poor stranger," she prayed; "and if he must die, let him squalling finches, that it is time to the farm. squalling finches, that is is time to the farm.

abut their eyes, to put their heads When she reached the place go to Thee with the full knowledge abut their eyes, to put their heads and trues in Thy love and mercy.

Thou hast sent him somewhat strangely to my care; give ms

poignant feeling that much of the looking boy, the farmer's oldest son, old joy of living had left the country. who had served in a regiment of For days at a time it rained but cuirassiers, handed the young girl seldom. The sun traveled in a translucent sky, and the earth's sap, at the end of its strength, still translucent sky, and the earth's sap, showing how deep rooted was the at the end of its strength, still friendship existing between the nourished so many green leaves and farmers and the de Meure family. so many flowers, that one hardly noticed that the season was already

declining.

Now, one day, that fine summer, do it." Now, one day, that fine summer, we were visited by Mme. de Moure and her daughter, neighborly people, approbation came from the thrashers who had formed a semi-circle around who had formed a semi-circle around the mashine, which was growling, driven by Suzanne. I still recall the Suzanne came forward deliberately skilful turn it took to swing the with a light of satisfaction in her

Good morning, how is everything at Clair-Logis ?" So so. How are things at Ville

Splandid."

Behind her advanced her mother, tall and beautiful as the waning summer. Mme. de Moure shock hands and was too well bred not to there was a difference of more than twenty-five years between that melancholy smile and Suzanne's girlish laughter. All during their visit, I noticed the difference in mosd between the girl and the mother. When I mentioned Ville aux Genets, so dear to both of them, I saw Suzanne turn pale, while her mother looked at her repreachfully though tenderly, as if to say: "Ungrateful girl, why do you want to go away from it and leave me all alone? saw the change of expression on your countenance, but I know your hears is leyal and stubborn like mine, and will not change, no matter what is may suffer."

Thereupon, she arose to take leave of us. The pony was pawing the ground impatiently. The ladies were no sooney seased in the carriage, than he started off in a long stride under the tall elm trees, and for a few seconds we had a vision of wheels, of waving veils and of gleams of light on the flanks of the horse.

We remained standing near the clump of rhodedendrons, and instinctively followed the world-wild custom of appraising departed guests.
"What a resolute girl Suzanne is

So light withal, so rebust." Se fresh, and se cheerful. could circle the globe in fifty days and return as fresh as you have just seen her. But, who will her husband

He is already chosen." "Really?"

"I am sure of it. Her mother has even now a look of sadness as if she feels that she is held on shore, while Suzanne sails merrily away."

I did not think I was so near the the tenants of Villa-aux Genets began thrashing the new wheat, and in the farmyard occurred a scene which moved the hearts of all-alike of old men, and of youngeters quick express skeir judgment, and above all, of women who gossip so much while doing their housework.

Going up the wide sandy valley of the river Loise which has seen so much history, and passing the city of Nantas, if you turn some leagues to the north, you will first traverse a weeded country where copses alteroak trees; then, you will enter a brighter and more fertile region where truit trees abound, and where the soil mervelously animates and nourishes every kind of grain milles, hemp, and, frequently real received a death notice. sages or carnation which bloom around the houses from May till October, and voice their Alleluias

It is there that a seventeenth stone, a ene-story chateau with two projecting wings and an arched roof. Away to the sast was a broad meadow. where cattle were grazing, whilst dated at the sight of so many serious spon the western slepe rose a forest and sad countenances. of old oak trees and basches, crisscrossed by avenues where light and to his feelings, and others after him shadow intermingled. Mme. de the neighbors who had come to help Mours had inherited this estate, the people of Ville aux Genete. including six impertant farms, one

under the popular trees. In such places when the owner belongs to an old family and has with the wheat shaff. She entered

We have one mere sheaf to thrash, but it is so very heavy that our men | in that land." cannot list it."

The lady, who had heard at thrash. ing time the same request in the same words since her early girlhead, of their country." chattered a few moments with the fermer's wife. Then she directed country."

his pitch fork, the tone of his

There, Miss, that's the last sheaf I tried to lift it up, but I succeed! you'll know better how to

cushioned basket cart, drawn by a racing idly, waiting to devour the very lively, tawney, flery eyed pony, ears of wheat and to out the straw. skilful turn it took to swing the carriage to our doersteps. The girl's band was as firm as that of a man, sheaf near the string, braced her same supple. And I arms and back, lifting it above her carriage which it hung like a recall, too, the merry peal of laughter head, over which it hung like a with which she greeted us on stoptwo men who were feeding the machine. They seized it quickly and in an instant, the loosened stems were sent sliding between the rolling cylinders which were revolving at a mad speed.

When she turned, the girl saw on the ground, where she had pitched the sheaf a big bouquet of sages, gilly flowers and other delicate smile a little out of courtesy; but blossoms, which had been put there there was a difference of more than in accordance with the old custom. She took it up waved her amidet hearty applause and tripped lightly around, serving the How many ladies of Ville-aux-Genets before her had thus

presided over similar harvest feasts As she came to fill the farmer's glass, however, the youngest son, a tall lad of fifteen whom she had taught catechism and music, in company with other choir boys, aross suddenly-for he had sat down out of fatigue-and stood by his father.

She looked at him. His eyes were full of tears.
"What is the matter with you,

Stephen? Did you hurt yourself? Miss, they say---What do they say?" "I can't bear to think of it. They say that you're going to get

married.' Well, that may be." And to an American?"

She remained silent. You wen't do such a thing, Miss You aren't going to leave us, are you?'

been aroused, same nearer cramned their heads to hear. put her bouquet in the hands of the

"Take it, Stephen dear, and distribute the flowers to the choir boys and tell them I'll forget neither you nor them. When I'm over there, I'll write you and tell you all about

my trip."
"Ne! I don't want you to go. don't want it! And everybody else

feels the same way."
"Keep still," said a rough voice. "and go somewhere cles to cry. Has anybody seen the like of it? Hasn't anybody seen the like of it? Miss Suzanne the right to marry whomever she pleases.

But the eld farmer of Ville-aux Genets could not help sharing the feeling of his son. The lad mean had withdrawn, weeping bitterly, for which he was teased by to or three children back of the crowd. The father was looking at Suzanne with a deeper emotion. Was his land to be put in the hands of a manager, or worse yet, was it to be sold? He began to dread that nate with fields surrounded by tall calamity which the men, without putting any faith in the rumor, had alluded to yesterday and the day before, and again today at noontime, as they were passing around the village gossip. There was a moment received in its bosom-wheat, cats, of silence as though the men had all were sorry for the loss of the girl but they understood the cause of the old man's grief. When they broke as long as the sun shines mildly the silence, you could recognize in all the words they uttered their native poliseness and good breeding. century nebleman, a man of tasts "I judge, Miss, your American and quiet habits, had built, in white gentleman must be very attractive that you follow him so far.

Well, yes, Maitre Lucas. She tried to smile, but felt intimi

After his father, the son gave vent "I knew one during the War. He

of which with its living houses, barns, was a jolly fellow, and very liberal and stables, three hundred yards from the chateau, formed a sert of village had plenty. We all liked him." When I went through Epernay, used to go to the huts to buy

chocolates from the American girls They didn's charge much, and often they would say, 'you are fine, brave fellows.' That was snowgh to make one feel good, wasn's is?"
"They came to help us. It's only

right that we should give them something in return. 'Our very best," whispered a lad who came near.

He was so small that nobody heard his remark but Suzanne. "Say, Mies, are you going to wear the same drasees as you do here? They must have fashions of their own

They have good railroads. They say that you can ride on them for a whole week without reaching the end

'I should like to visit their "So should I; provided I was sur

Who speaks of returning? When

But noticing that Suzanne wa

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CANDIES

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in a minute the men were attacking the large stack of golden wheat which rose against the wall, hiding the

Yes, indeed, the rumor was correct Mr. George W. Whiteley, of San Antenio, was to marry Miss Suzanne de Meuse in the coming spring. How did he ever win his bride? You would not ask such a questien, if you knew him. In the first place, he was an attractive young American whose sunburnt, smoothly shaven face and regular features were an ever changing expression; tense or relaxed, modest or haughty, according to circumstances. The only distinct mark left by the man's character on his face, which his soul worked at and moulded every hour of his life, was the little furrows between his eyebrows, that wrinkled, deepened, or softened according to his humers, but never disappeared. George Whiteley wants strongly what he wants. A ranchman and cotton for the first time to Villa aux Genets, straight and slender in his khaki uniform, he won at once the liking

of the ladies of the house. How had he come there? He was introduced by an officer of the Engineer Corps, who was anxious to greeting from her tilted cart." alleviate the ennui of a supply camp,

some fifty miles away.
"I have a letter of introduction to a French lady. Won't you come along? You'll see an old chateau, a fine park get a sup of excellent tea, and have the pleasure of hearing French well spoken. You know French already, while I am only a novice at it. Come along."

"All right." The heart of George Whiteley had been captivated by that drive, that tea, that well laid out park, that drawing room full of antique furni-ture that bad witnessed for three centuries the constant renewal of a centuries the constant renewal of a household whose soul has remained from each other, and at any time the the same, that girl finally, whose mind appeared to be so keen and free, and who maintained such per-fect propriety in all her words and movements. Others might find the Sundays tedious at the camp; the officer returned alone to Ville aux-Genets, where he seemed to be welcome. On his third visit he felt the beginning of a friendship; and, encouraged to open his heart, he spoke of his two sisters, of about Suzanne's age and good Cathelics like himself, and of his mother so like himself, and of his mother so tender and courageous, though some-what indolent, in whese veins ran

magnificent land.
Soon afterward, about the time when the wheat was ripening for the harvest, the young people plighted their troth beneath the tall trees. You may imagine the warm congratulations that were offered to the engaged couple. They poured in from all sides. Three of George's comrades begged the favor of representing, at the wedding, the Texan family and their American father. land. So they came from their different samps to pay their respects

to the ladies of Ville-aux-Genets. They were Major Frank G. Richard. son of the Field Artillery, fermerly Vice-President of the Danver Packing Co., of Denver, Mr. Williams S. Co., of Denver, Mr. Harry W. McCummins, a washingten lawyer, now captain in the Quarter-master Corps, a cultured the Car, a hundred times I. The part the girl wrote, "Mr. Whitsley?" "In person." son of the Field Artillery, fermerly

When he was introduced to Miss de Moure by his friend. George Whiteley, he gave expression to a

noble sentiment.
"You were, I believe, Sir-George Rather the latter, Miss, I never

avocat,' if you wish.' Are you going back to your

profession? "I am not quite sure. I left my business in August, 1914, and teday, you see, as I had never expected to come brok alive, I feel mere or less

Suzanne acknowledged with an

It will be a privilege to meet yeu again in America.'

The company was then in the drawing-room, where the stray sunbeams tinged the ancestral portraits. and made them appear younger. Suzanne had hardly expressed the wish when the three visitors advanced toward her and McCummins who was not the oldest but was the highest in rank, said :

"Miss we were keeping back a little scheme. But the opportunity seems so good that we are going to ask you a favor." What favor?"

We want your permission to keep a pledge we have made among our-selves. On your wedding day we'll be on the point of sailing back to our own sountry. Well, at whatever time you land in New York, next spring, the three of us have agreed to be there to welcome you, when you touch our shores, with the smile of America."

She pressed their outstretched

my appointment.

As for myself," said Richardson "it'll take me sixty hours by train, but I'd travel a hundred and twenty

to greet Mrs. Geerge Whiteley."
Summer faded into autumn, and winter followed. Suzanne could not have felt happier, had she been prewants. A ranghman and cotton
planter on the plain between San
ly, wishing that they might fly past,
Antenia and the guit—ever since his
or that you would sleep them away, your last spring in France. No more will you see of them, moving the

> O Sazanne! She wishes she could retard the progress of the hours. But time heeds neither her wishes nor yours. The first periwinkles have already appeared along the streams; and already, too, the school children have been spied trespassing

> in the gardens and plucking the rosy tulips and the soft primroses to make

bonquets.

The day longed for and withal dreaded had already been set. It was to be Thursday of Easter week.

For several days, Mme. de Moure and her daughter aveided as much as possible any characters a test of the control of the possible any chance for a tete a tete, maid, the coachman, or the gardener was apt to be asked: "Where is Miss Suzanne?" or "Have you seen mether going out?" They were satisfied to steal a giance at each other, to exchange affectionate words hyiefly, almost familiary as if there." briefly, almost fugitively, as if they had been too busy to stop and have a shat. Thus they were drawn to-gether and yet separated by their mutual grief.

stantly together and kept ne secrets from one another, would be separthe old Spanish blood so prevalent ated; and time would make fainter in that sun-scorched but truly and fainter the picture each carried in her heart—the one of little Suzanne in the happy days; the other of the countenance of her deso-late mother with her gray tresses

covering a still youthful brow. After dinner, on the eve of the wedding, they embraced each owner longer than usual, and by a tacit understanding, they retired, each to that was premised me."

"You shall have it, alright! I know McCammins. If he's alive, he know McCammins. If he's alive, he wedding, they embraced each other when alone in the silence of their rooms, they panned a last few words of farewell to each other, and gave free vent to their tears. The mother wrote, " Dearest, you are going away and will never knew how much hap

the Quarter master Corps, a cultured scion of the Order of the Cincinnati. I became acquainted with him. He had the look of a young citizen of ancient Rome, but he dressed in a distinctively medern fachion, short coat, stiff cellar, and a light summer overceat of a coverge of the Cincinnati. The following sentiments of the Cincinnation overcoat of a glossy yellew, which he nearly always carried folded on his return them to you from the bottom and I was forced to land in Central of my heart, for I felt you deserved Park. My pilet must have already the city of Fall River, where I was them better than I. He told me that gone up again. I caught a taxi. I agreeably astenished and gratified I was frank, I learnt that from you; that nething seuld frighten me, but have I not seen you day after day?
From you I have inherited my taste up his head with a silent seule, he told me—a very busy man and much addicted to society in Washington." for the open, for long and bracing showed a set of fine pearly teeth. walks, my appreciation of landscapes And thus was she made welcome. walks, my appreciation of landscapes and of the beauty of all the seasons. looked fer werk, though it came to Above all, you have taught me how me at times. I was a lawyer, 'un to understand the country folk and how to win their affection. But of all George's praises the highest he could give me was that I had a high sense of duty; that is the stamp of yev.r character on mine. As I leave Ville aux-Genets, my heart goes out to everything I have seen here ; for every tree and blade of grass has left its imprint on my imagination, and for every one of them I have a feelinclination of her head her admirator for every one of them I have a feetion for this heroic sentiment, and ing of regret. But from you I am carrying away semething batter, your very bleed which runs in my veins, and your teachings and example since childhood. And if, as George assures me, Americans are as kindly

> which was adorned for the eccasion with beautiful white flowers. There was a large crowd, both within and without. All the autemobiles from twenty leagues around overded the control of t was a large crowd, soin wholl after the without. All the autemobiles from twensy leagues around, crowded with people, had come to the wedding and had difficulty in finding a parking dangers that threaten family life in clicusty shun marriage as a sort of dangers that threaten family life in clicusty shun marriage as a sort of dangers that threaten family life in clicusty shun marriage as a sort of dangers that threaten family life in clicusty shun marriage as a sort of dangers that threaten family life in clicusty shun marriage as a superior clicusty shun marr

"Granted. That's a charming idea. But, if I am not mistaken, you all live far from New York."

"Pakew! Washington is but a walking distance from New York," said McCummins.

"To come from Obie," said Griffin, "Tll have a new machine of jour make, and it a few days, without even traveling by night, I can keep my appointment."

"Granted. That's a charming idea. But, if I am not mistaken, you all live far from New York."

"Pakew! Washington is but a would keep up her coursage. Many said McCummins.

"To come from Obie," said Griffin, "Tll have a new machine of jour make, and it a few days, without even traveling by night, I can keep my appointment."

Bource of all these perils was the denial of the supernatural end of man by the spirit of Naturalism, and the failure to make use of the mans by the spirit of Naturalism, and the failure to make use of the mans by the spirit of Naturalism, and the failure to make use of the mans by the spirit of Naturalism, and the failure to make use of the mans of grace which Ged has provided for holy living.

The eccond evil is the great change that has come over the world that has come over the world that has comed to heave from many appointment."

There is nothing true or good or man by the spirit of Naturalism, and the failure to make use of the mans of grace which Ged has provided for holy living.

The second evil is the great change that has come over the world the failure to make use of the man by the spirit of Naturalism, and the failure to make use of the man by the spirit of Naturalism, and the failure to make use of the man by the spirit of Naturalism, and the failure to make use of the man by the spirit of Naturalism, and the failure to make use of the man by the spirit of Naturalism, and the failure to make use of the man by the spirit of Naturalism, and the failure to make use of the man by the spirit of Naturalism, and the failure to make use of the man by the spirit of Naturalism, and the failure to make use of the man by the spirit of Naturalism, and the failure to ma

trip through the hot mountainous regions of Reuseillon, where the do moures had relatives, Mr. and Mrs. George Whiteley salled for New York.

What is happening in the political have felt happier, had she seen preparing to wed the prinse royal of Spain. But she had written her datly letter to George, and to his mother in Texas, a bitter thought that she wished she could banish from Ville-aux-Genets. These weeks which you are reckening so anxious had relatives, Mr. and Mss. George Whiteley sailed for New York. The gigantic white steamer stopped at the entrance of her waterway in the swift current of the Hudson River, and was quickly suprounded by a fiset of small tugs. Little by little, these relling, puffing boots, by a fiset of small twgs. Little by little, these rolling, passing hoats, moving around the slanks of the sea monster, man convered her with mar-Antenia and the gulf—ever since his youth, he had led an active life, bossed or supervised his own men, and carried out transaction with hundreds of others. When he came or the spend in your mother's loving care. The spring now beginning will be landing dock, near the plar crowded with both merchandise and spec-

welcome to the young French woman.
"Here's one of them," said Suzanne

suddenly. "Look between those two ladies drassed in blue. He's waving his handkershief. I recognize him; its Major Richardson."

"And dan't you see nearby the man who is clapping? It's the enthusiastic Griffin himself," answered the husband.

ment.

Twenty minutes later, in the hall of the French Line, where the wind

'I've ceme in the new car the out any trouble. It's over there to take you to your hotel. Well, how is Ville-anx-Genets, Madame?"

"As for me," said Frank Richard-son, who was dressed in a gray, close fitting suit. "I just came by train to meet 'la jolie Francaise.' Happily, beth the Missouri Pacific and the Pennsylvania trains ran on saved the horror of

"I do feel happier, too, Sir. But isn't our other friend around? I'm

can't be very far from here."

In fact, as the four travelers were going along in the new Griffin car, and to maintain tranquil peace, they mat a taxi coming down the street at top speed. To the amaze- the world must be exoressed. The street at top speed. To the amaze-ment of the passers by the two machines stepped suddenly, and

and I was forced to land in Cantral

And thus was she made welcome en the wharf at New York, sweet happy, jeyful girls; feur and five Suzanne da Moure, to whom the three smiles of America had been each other and happy in the jey of promised.

WISE AND TIMELY DIRECTION

Three great evils of the day are stressed in pastorals of the Bisheps throughout the world. They are based on the reflection of the Hely Father set forth in his recent encyc-The remedies are also to be found in the Holy Father's recem-

mendations. The first great evil is the ever widening disintegration of family disposed toward me as Mr. Griffin, life. In every country the sanctity, Mr. McCummins and Mr. Richardson the inviolability, the permanence, Mr. McCummins and Mr. Richardson the inviolability, the permanence, are, it is to the mether who brought and the unity of the marriage state me up that their blessings will go.
Tomorrow I shall the to restrain my throughout the world are condoming and defending an unbely use of denor to give him this letter. He will give it to you Friday, after your night's rest, for I do hope that you will rest. Mether dear, as you must feel very tired after the busile of the feel very tired after the bustle of the

a heavy heart, meurning over Suzanne's departure.

The three Americans were there and, before taking their leave, repeated their pledge to be at Pier 42 of the French line, when the young couple entered New Yerk Harbor. A few weeks later, after a wedding assicle traces the cause of the polit-

world is evident in the moral world. The non Christian tradition is being accepted as the rule of faith. The written word and living voice, the authorized interpreter of God's message was reverently and obediently accepted and safeguarded by the Church. With the advent of private Church. interpretation all authority vanished and the word of God was lowered to the level of any human document to be pared down and whittled away to suit the convenience of the individ-Soon it will be to a lonely mother, bereft of husband and child, the farmer's wife will send her morning greeting from her tilted core."

George and Suzanne, standing on unit reader. Hence we have such sad spectacles of those who call themselves ministers of the Gospel, greeting from her tilted core."

His Holiness took occasion of the anniversary of the death of Jerome to issue an encyclical letter impressing upon Catholics the important place which the divinely inspired written word of God should have in their lives, and the necessity of bringing to the reading of Holy Scripture the spirit of obedience to Authority that St. Jerome and the

early Fathers ever maintained.

The last danger is the spirit of bitterness and hostility that al-though latent still remains between nations and between classes of society. True peace is menaced by suspicion and fear of future conflict. There can be no tranquillity while men are girding themselves for other conflicts. Hence the Holy Father in his Encyclical on Christian Reconciliation deployed the continuance of the spirit of enmisy so contrary to the spirit of charity presched by Christ, and urged all Catholics Griffin Moter Company is about to lay and cleric to root out the seeds launch on the market. It's a real of bitterness from their hearts and gem. We made over 600 miles with to cultivate the spirit of fraternal

charity by word and deed. We have passed through the most terrible War that the world has ever seen. This War was caused in great measure by the perpetuation of such lasking dangers as the Holy Father points out as existent today beneath the surface of society, if we are to be schedule time. "It's worth our it civilization is to have its opportrouble Madame, for you never tunity to restore peace to mankind looked fresher, when you lived on it must be by the abslition of such the banks of the Loire."

Catchwords will not save us Civilization, Americanization, the bretherhoed of man are impotent unless Christianity first is served. These three great evils of the day are directly eppesed to the Christianity that Christ Our Lord came on earth to establish. Te avert disaster Hely Father has pointed the way .-The Pilot.

RACE SUICIDE

deeply impressed on a recent visit to agreeably astonished and gratified at the marvelous number of sturdy youngsters who thronged the streets on Sunday afternoon. There were children on every street, in every park, in every playground-rosycheeked, broad-shouldered lads, and living. Upon inquiry I discovered a plausible reason for this marvelous pepulation. I was teld that the population of Fall River is 85% Catholic. When I picture some other cities, in stern and seber severity, where grim women sit in cushioned limousines alongside their blase husbands, or where young couples lell in smart touring cars with Japanese pasdles or Boston terriors as substitutes for their own progeny, I wonder if they could appreciate the happiness of the hemes of Fall River, where the hard working father and the tireless mother with simple tastes and mutual affection and consern for public opinion are being urged for their faces like flint against a certain the guidance of nations. Ceaseless type of intellectual woman who and determined efforts are being weuld unsex our girls by making The next day the marriage was celebrated in the village church, which was adorned for the eccasion with beautiful white flewers. There was a large crowd, both within and gizls, while not explicitly adopting the wrong notion, have yet been so place in two narrow streets of this the world, pointing out that the real undignified necessity of less superior

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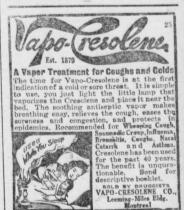
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CATHOLIC LABOR UNIONS AND THE MINISTER OF LABOR

Minister of Labor's strictures on the social order, insiduously inculcated National Catholic Labor Unions in amongst the working classes organthe province of Quebec. We had ized and unorganized. Discontent Catholic Workmen's Union or with then seen only the brief story carried and a rebellious spirit are fomented. by local papers of the Catholic A spirit of antagonism to the Union delegates' interview with the employing class is deliberately Minister. Since then a flood of light fostered. Workmen are taught to has been shed on the question. place solely their own selfish inter-Not only did the whole French est first, last and all the Canadian press, regardless of political time. Wages must be increased, affiliations, take exception to the but output limited on the unsound Minister's stand, but the Montreal assumption that thus a greater num-Gazette, a warm supporter of the bar of men will be employed. So the present Administration, protested competent and industrious are comvigorously against the "very extra- pelled to slow down and keep pace ordinary attitude" of the Hon. Mr. with the lazy and the incompetent. Robertson. "The Minister of Labor President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot, has," says the Gazette, "on a of Harvard University, is drawing to number of occasions, acted as it he the close of a long life of observation were the Minister of Organized and study of social conditions. He Labor; he now comes forward as the has no temptation to be other than Minister of Organized Labor Inter- honest. There is no reason to think nationally Affiliated. When pro that he was not profoundly convinced vision was first made for the estab. of the truth of what he said before lishment of the Department of Labor | the Economic Club of Boston the in connection with the Administra- other day when he gave it as his tion at Ottawa, such a situation as deliberate conviction that the present this was never contemplated; the spirit of Labor Unions which insists idea and purpose was to create a on policies of limited output and the Department which would keep in closed shop will "prove absolutely touch with all classes of labor and fatal not only to individual but to would deal equally with all. national character." Certainly it was never supposed that These being the conditions that a Minister of Labor, in deal obtain to a greater or less extent ing with a Labor body, would almost everywhere, one might expect concern himself with the religious the Canadian Minister of Labor, convictions of its members." The instead of being stampeded into an Gazette plainly charges the Minister unreasoning anti-clericalism, would with unfair and unjust discrimina- welcome the wholesome influence of tion in favor of International Labor chaplains in the National Catholic Unions. Whereupon Mr. Rabertson Labor Unions. That these chaplains replied in a three column leiter, the are ardent and intelligent champions burden of which was to show the of the rights of the workingmen is

supereregation. He, however, quotes this resolution passed at the convention of the assume legal responsibility; some-Cathelic Labor Unions held at thing to which the International Three Rivers, September, 1919. Labor Unions are strenuously "(Resolution 19)—Whereas certain opposed. rumors have circulated that the National Cathelie Unions do not protect Protestant workmen in labor matters, this convention allows the adoption of a resolution protesting against such a statement and energetically states that it has protected and is still protecting Protestant workmen in all labor matters by issuing to them an adjunct membership card which guarantees them all the protection they need."

r's nomen and cognomen are not

misleading he may appreciate the

comment that this is a work of

Though the English translation is rather awkward this is a very important and apposite resolution. It clears up the whole difficulty which the Minister's allegations, both spoken and written, tended to create. That any Protestant or other non-Catholie workmen can have an associate membership card in any Catholic Labor Union is an eminently fair and just prevision, and effectively disposes of the false impression which the Minister of Labor has deliberately sought to create by all that he has said and written on this

1

We may pass over Mr. Robertson's comments, which are often ill-natured, always partisan, never by any chance exhibiting the jadicial temperament or the empartial attitude which we concerned. might reasonably expect from one in grounds other than these of industry as to Ireland to hear both sides; the Registration Axea should be used in his position.

Following is the quotation from the Minister's letter: "The foregoing in that respect, consists more of the Minister's letter: "The foregoing in that respect, assesses mere of clearly shows that the purpose is complaints than of conclusions and by any means so indifferent and con-

Church control of an organization of is not satisfying. On the other hand, temptuous as The Glebe would have 7,911 acres, and of Dublin Registraresolution can pass or be adopted without the chaplain's censent, who will in turn-if he is in doubtsubmit same to the bishop, whose decision is final, regardless of the wishes of the membership."

If Mr. Robertson's antipathy to the National Cathelic Unions were not as blind and unreasoning as his partisanship of internationalism is ardent and unquestioning, he would ere now have informed himself whether or not his a priori conclusions were founded in fact. Abbe Fortin, the Chaplain General of the Catholics Unions, challenges the Minister of Labor to cite a single case going to prove that the decisions taken by Catholic Unions were not freely taken by the Catholic workers themselves. And he asserts that so far as his knowledge goes, not a tented and productive population in single decision so taken has up to the present time been vetoed by chaplain or bishop.

Not alone in Russia, but in France. in Italy, in Garmany, in England, in the United States, and, on the testimony of the Minister of Labor himself, even in Canada, there are Two weeks ago we referred to the doctrines, subversive of the whole

International Trade Unions. He decade. That they are also the feardevotes over half the space to the less and fruitful exponents of the diatribe against the American Com- unreasonably restricted area of a in Ireland. task of proving that the Catholie duties of conscience and the obliga-Unions are-Cathelie. If the Minis- tions of justice is equally evident.

The French-Canadian workmen science. They are therefore quite willing to be incorporated and thus

In the Catholic Unions men are taught by the chaplains that there is a strict obligation on the part of the workman to give a fair and honest day's work in exchange for the wages received. There may be selfish and dishonest workmen in the Catholic Unions who will loaf on the job and thus defraud his employer. But the Catholic chaplain is bound to teach the workman that he thus violates justice and is in conscience bound to restitution before that sin can be forgiven him. That, as the Minister of Labor might easily ascertain if he were an impartial head of his Department, is the sort of control, and the only sort, that is exercised by those chaplains who have scared him into the panic stricken, undignified, and indefensible course of action he has assumed toward the dreaded "clerical control of industry."

The Montreal Gazatte, informed and less prejudiced than the Minister, thus deals with the question editorially :

discriminated against non-Cathelic workmen, and in this he takes issue with the statements of the unions Discrimination and efficiency is bad; but the evidence which the Minister cites against the National Catholic Unions, passports for this purpose.

has been the envy and admiration of Minister of Labor. . .

And further on :

"The desirability of clerical control in labor matters may, as a principle, be debatable; but, as between clerical control in Quabec. and the control of foreign officeholders or of their Canadian repre sentatives, the shoice is not diff to make. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and the industrial record of Quebac, despite this autocratic control of industry the Church, or besause of it, pares very favorably with that of other provinces. So good a judge of conditions as Sir Fredezick Williams-Taylor. no later than Tussday, described Quebec as the home of the most peaceful, conthe Dominion.'

And Mr. A. A. Wright, after thirty years' experience as an employer of labor from Part Arthur to Quebec, writes to the Gazette :

"I have no brief for the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church nor for the labor organization among mem bers of that Church, but I am compelled to state that from personal experience that if compelled to take my choice between dealing with the the leaders of the International Unions, I would unquestionably preferdealing with the Catholic Worker's Union and their leaders for the fol-

The leaders and advisers of the Catholic Workman's Union teach the workers to live up to the teachings allegations we shall take its one, the Christian religion, and to give an honest day's work for a fair day's pay. They impress on the workers that the only source of employment is from the men who are able to use the savings of the people intelligent. ly, in producing commodities required by mankind, and that they can only pay the men the highest wages possible to them after paying for raw material, overhead expenses and a reasonable profit, and the difference between that and the commodities produced, is all that can

possibly be available for wages. 'On the other hand, the International Unions teach their members that the capitalist is the enemy of the workingman, who has been exloiting his services for the accu lation of wealth and not giving the worker a fair share of what he pro

Labor, or his anti-clerical aiders, that abettors and defenders, Mr. Tom Moore and Mr. P. M. Draper, will not consider it an unwarranted intrusion of "clericalism" into economic questions, if we respectfully submit Catholic Unions, the Scripture text : By their fruits ye shall know

"A PARTISAN FINDING" Under the heading "A Partisan and their findings.

This Report can not be disposed of are taught that fidelity to contracts so easily; there is not one of its freely entered into is a duty of con. general conclusions that has not over and over again, and in terms standing in public life : by the Eng. lish press, such as the Daily News, Guardian, the New Statesman, Common Sense, and many others; by the Report of the English Labor Commission; by the Report of Judge Bodkin ;--to mention only some of the unimpeachable English investigators of conditions in Ireland who have come to one or other or all of the conclusions arrived at by the

American Commission. It is true that but one side of the controversy was presented before the Commission: but did The Globe denounce as biased, impertinent and farcical the Bryce Report of German atrocities in Belgium? The comparison, as we have already said, is inevitably suggested. The one is no more partisan than the other; both may have equally far-reaching influence on the world's opinion. The the County Borough of Dublin and German side was not presented Urban Districts of Rathmines and before the Byrce Commission. The British side was not presented before the American Commission. But the British side would have been welcomed ; it was sought ; the Commission would have afforded every the vital statistics of the town popu-"The Minister charges these unions facility to British witnesses to come with having, in certain instances, and testify in Washington. The British Embassy refused to present the British case. The Commission Urban centres like Belfast County would have gene to England as well British Embassy refused to visa their

industrial werkers. Note that no resolution can pass or be adopted where these unions are strongest, press despatch that contained the press despatch that contained the summary of the Commission's findother parts of Canada where the summary of the Commission's find-actions and objects of organized ings carried also the British labor enjoy the approval of the Embassy's statement which opens W. A. McKnight, Esq. thus:

"The Report of the American Com mission on conditions in Ireland is entitled to exactly the amount of weight which should be given to any judgment based entirely upon the evidence of ex parts statements put forward for the most part by persons admittedly holding extreme views. It is biased and wholly misleading, both in its general conclusions and in the statements it contains in matters of detail.

Just about what the Germans said of the Bryce Report.

Then follow eweeping denials and assertions unsupported by a shred of evidence. The haste and the heat of the Embassy in making these gratuitous denials and assertions nowmany of them patently absurd-is strangely out of keeping with the attitude The Globe implies when it says that "no decent Briton would insult his country by testifying" before the Commission. Yet the dscens British Ambassador does not consider it baneath his Ambassadorial dignity to deny where he could not disprove, to assert where he failed to substantiate. Too proud to fight, yet not dignified enough nor sufficiently sure of his position to refrain from truculent abuse.

Not to waste time and space following The Globe through its series of unsupported and unwarranted solitary attempt to substantiate its reckless and calumnious aspersions on the American Commission.

The Globe says : "An example of the injustice of the inquiry was the taking of evidence on the state of the Dublin slums and the implication that the British Government was exclusively respons-Evan Miss Jans Addams, who has investigated social problems in Europe, was too ignorant of Irish affairs, or too prejudiced, to point that Dublin enjoys local autonomy and that its citizens are whelly to blame for its shocking housing conditions."

Of course, even here, The Globe does nothing whatever to show the "injustice of the inquiry" or to controvert the finding of the Commission We hope that the Minister of in the premises other than to assert

> "Dablin enjoys local autonomy and that its citizens are wholly to blame for its shocking housing conditions."

The Glabs knows-or ought to know before glowing with virtuous that they apply, in the case of the indignation at the ignorance of others-that Dublin like every other place in Ireland must have recourse to the British Parliament for legisla. tion when legislation is necessary.

mission on Conditions in Ireland, great city, one condition essential and indispensable is the enlargement of its boundaries, the extension of its

Now here are some facts vouched for by "imported Sinn quite as emphatic and unequivocal, Feiners or tail-twisting Irlsh Ameri- asy judgment based entirely upon been proclaimed by Englishmen out. cans" but taken from unimpeachable ex parts statements put forward by official and British sources.

The population of Dublin accordthe London Nation, the Manchester | ing to the census of 1901 was 290,638; the population of the Metropolitan Police District of Dublin was 416.104. The population of Belfast by the

same census was 386,947. The cities, as such, are practically equal in population; but note the contrast in the areas under the "local autonomy" of Belfast and

Dublin respectively. Belfast-14,937 acres.

Dublin-7.911 acres. The following letter from Sir William Thompson, the Registrar-General of Ireland, will further illustrate the point :

General Register Office. Charlemont House, Dublin,

1st. October, 1919. Sir,-In reply to your letter of the 23rd ultimo, I beg to say that the Dublin Registration Area consists of Rathgar, Pembroke, Blackrock and Kingstown.

It is not an administrative unit, but an area adopted by the Registrar-General for Ireland, with the object of presenting a more accurate view of lation of Dublin than if the facts for the County Berough alone were employed. In order to afford comparison with

Beraugh, therefore, figures for the preference to those for the Dublin County Borough. It will be noted that the area of

Your obedient servant, WILLIAM J. THOMPSON, 14-16 Inverness Terrace. London, W. 2. The Belfast authorities had no seld for a few marks to a Polish sol-

ities, on the contrary, after incurring it was transmitted to the French very great expenditure in promoting | Minister to Poland, who restored it to a Bill to extend the limits of the France, and to its owner, the parish County Borough [that is what we church of Doual. should call extending the city limits were refused permission by Parlia-

Rathgar and Pembroke. ents was the chief ground landlord show that she retains her foremost of Pembroka, the Earl of Pembroke place in the important work of and Montgomery. The Earl and his Foreign Missions. During the year agent gave evidence; the latter 1920, 159 missionaries-6 bishops stated the valuation of the Earl's and 158 priests-passed to their Pembroke Estate was £77,000 out of a reward. Of the bishops four were total valuation of £106,000 for the French: Mgr. Bertreux, O. M. I., Township; Trinity College also V. A. of the Solomon Islands; Mgr. opposed the Extension Bill. The Joulain, O. M. I., Bishop of Jaffa, singular part of the opposition was Caylon; Mgr. Glrod, of the Congreits composition. The majority of gation of the Holy Spirit, V. A. of the Committee were Unionists; Loango; and Mgr. Masquet, S. J., The Irish Times, which used its V. A. of Tohely, who was the doyen influence against the Bill, is the in age and missionary life. The principal Unioniet organ outside other two bishops were Dutch and Ulater. Trinity College returns two | Syrian. Unionists to Parliament; it was a case of Unionists versus Nationalists. The supporters of the Union of sixty per cent., were French, who countries divided by the Irish Sea came from various dicesses, and wers opponents to the Union of a served on the missions in all parts City and its suburbs connected by of the world. Of these, it is intercanal bridges.

shamelessly favored Ascendancy

indafensible discrimination between may well be proud. Unionist Belfast and Nationalist Dublin; nor deny its bearing on the latter city.

There are scores of other ways in which the British Government can indiscriminate circulation, bility for conditions in Dublin; and recent Encyclical on occasion of the suffice to show that pharisaism or St. Jerome, is unceasing in her vigi-Now will The Globe, even in the of triumphant finality with which, cal Letter has for its immediate moed and humor that have become in its deluge of scurrility, it brings purpose the promotion of the study eminently fair, just and reasonable evidenced by the marvellous growth Finding" The Glebe of April 2nd, habitual to it in recent years, deny forward its solitary "example of the and right use of the Scriptures and principles and policies that govern of the movement in less than a evidently without waiting to read that to improve "shocking housing injustice of the inquiry" of the in that respect is a timely and welltheir Report, indulges in a lurid conditions" in the congested and American Commission on Conditions considered rebuke to those, its

just seen the despatch containing Church is inimical to its circulation. Hamar Greenwood's raply to T. P. O'Conner. It contains this sentence :

"The report is entitled to no more weight than should be given persons admittedly holding extreme

Compare with the British Ambasgador's statement quoted from above. Is it not a curious and significant coincidence that Hamar Greenwood characterizing the Commission's Report ?

Well, they evidently decided on defense.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE PERSONAL estate of the late Archbishop McGuire of Glasgow was to the traditional poverty of Catholic prelates whose greatest glory in the main is not to have accumulated the

goods of this world. possibly in the Pravince of Ousbac.

of war leot to its proper owner is that of a beautiful ostensorium belonging to the parish church of Doual This ostensorium was originally the gift of the Emperor Napoleon III. It was stolen by a German soldier during the occupation, and by him difficulty in obtaining Parliamentary dier who sent it to his parish priest, sanction to extend the boundaries of who in turn confided it to Cardinal the Borough. The Dublin author. Dalbor, Primate of Poland, by whom

NOTWITHSTANDING THE awful strain ment to include the wealthy resi. of war, and the immense drain dential districts of Rathmines and thereby entailed upon the manhood and the material resources of France, It appears that one of the oppon- the annual statistics just published

OF THE 153 priests, 89, or nearly esting to observe, the doyen in age For registration purposes, for and apostolate was our own police purposes the area is just about | Canadian missionary, Rev. A. Gasto, double that which comes under the O. M. I., from the diocese of Laval, Dablin Corporation for administra- who has labored since 1865 among tive purposes. The administrative the Indians of the North West. The area of Dublin should coincide with remaining 64 comprised 19 Belgians the police and registration areas, (which country ranks second only to and would so coincide were it not France in point of missionary zeal), the consistent policy of the British 12 Italians, 8 Dutch, 7 Spaniards, Government to sacrifice the interests 7 Irish, 4 Germans, 3 Americans, of the people to the influence of the 2 Canadians, and one each from Austria, England, Caylon, Syria and Turkey. The French proportion of The Globe will hardly contend almost two thirds, is, it may be that the "local autonomy" of Dublin added, maintained in the ranks of relieves the British Government of living missionaries. It is a record all responsibility for this unfair and of which the Catholics of France

WHILE PROTESTANTS everywhere "shocking housing conditions" of the are whittling the written Word of God to pieces and at the same time spending money lavishly upon its the be shown to bear a heavy responsi. Catholic Church, as witness the in all Ireland; but the foregoing will fifteenth centenary of the death of ignorance can alone explain the air lance for its defence. This Encycliboasted advocates, who would have By way of a post script. We have the world believe that the Catholic

THE ENCYCLICAL has been the occasion of Pastoral Letters by Bishops in all parts of the world. One such, by the Archbishop of Calcutta, is especially noteworthy for its concise yet illuminating delineation if the business earns it. Besides, of the Bible's place in spreading the religion of Christ. "St. Jeroma," he says, " to whem the Church owes the Vulgata edition of the Holy Seriptures, has not only explained and in London and Auckland Geddes in vindicated the Bible, and laid the Washington should use ipsissima foundation of the true rules of its verba, the very self-same words, in interpretation, but also by precept and example taught Christians to find in the assiduous reading of and may fail; but it it does it will not pious meditation on the written Word most prudent if not the only line of God, the most substantial food for their souls."

THEREFORE, HE proceeds, while the Pope's Encyclical is addressed chiefly in the end; and it is wise to not run to the clergy, "we exhort all the probated at £1,661, again testifying parish priests to expose, in their instructions to their flocks, the true nature of the divine inspiration which makes of our Holy Scriptures the Word of God in very deed and claims for them absolute veracity; to into it as share capital. That is THE CLAIM made on behalf of a explain to them how the Word of a small risk. I am not bound to London family, as in the person of a God is to be read and meditated to it in any way; I can walk into any father and three sons having pro- produce a practical influence on their other shop and buy when it suits duced "the only quartette of lives. Such instructions are all the ministers in the same family on this more opportune in our time, in that continent," might easily be dupli- we see not only the pssudo-science cated in the Cathello priesthood, which goes under the name of higher England, why not give its readers The Vanghan family of England, criticism, trying to destroy the Word a few chapters of that, instead of however, has made a record that can of God, but also many well inten- talking about death knells and the scarcely be excelled or even equalled | tioned, though self-appointed teach- like unpleasant things. In about on either side of the Atlantic, unless, ers, with no title to either scientific 75 years, the English co-operatives er spisitual competency, presuming have distributed about one billion Six brothers of this family entered to elecidate, nay to correct the dollars in dividends to their customthe hely priestheed, three of them sacred text and, in fact, levelling it ere. They have their factories, becoming bisheps, and one a Cardinal, down to a purely human preduction steamships, newspapers, a bank, and one sister became a Poer Clare to be placed at the bar of private

A REMARKABLE case of restoration OPPOSITION TO CO-OPERATIVE HNTHRPRISH

BY THE OBSERVER

The Canadian Grocer says: "Cooperative societies are organized by a group of non-business people, who, continually raving at the price charged by retail merchants, band themselves into a society and subscribe a certain sum by selling shares to form the capital with which to operate a retail stors. Just how successful-or unsuccessful-these co-operative institutions usually turn out to be is interestingly set forth in the report of the Straford Co-operative Society found else where in this issue."

I know nothing about the Straford Co-operative Society but I do know that if the occasional failure of a co operative business or enterprize were an argument against the principle or the practice of co-operation no man should ever open a shop at all; for private business ventures fail every day and in the past such failurss have been numbered by thousands.

Those who know the history of co-operative business in Europe and particularly in England, Ireland and Scotland, will smile at the Canadian Grocer's idea of how "co-sperative societies are organized." And, though Canada is far behind Europe in this matter, there are enough successful co-operative enterprises in Canada to put the question beyond dispute.

There is, at one end of the line, the grain harvests of the West, and at the other end of the line I will put the cc-operative shop in which I deal. It is not so small either, my number is 2561. I joined it after nearly twenty years of housekeeping during which I delivered up a large part of my income to regular shopkeepers in the form of profits. They were not bad fellows, and I do not begrudge them the money; but now I get my shars of the profits in the form of dividend cheques. The shop doss not sell goods at cut prices. The goods are sold at regular prices; and the only difference between this co-operative shop and the regular shops, is, that in the latter case, the shopkeeper keeps all the profits while in the former case, we, the customers, receive the profits by way of dividend, every three months, calculated in proportion to the amount of our purchases.

The whole question is one of management; and bad or inefficient management will ruin any business : the business of John Wannamaker as well as the cross roads grocery.

When I joined, I paid in \$50 as share capital. This is not essential. Payment of one dollar will make one a member. The concern is incorporated; and the liability is limited by shares, as in all limited liability companies. My reason for paving in \$50 was, that I could then take up goods on credit up to \$50; my share capital being the company's security; and forfeited if I do not pay for what I buy. When my credit reaches \$50 I must pay, whole or part. If I pay in \$20, my credit goes on till the \$20 is again balanced. I may say that the amount of \$50 was my own choice. Any amount will do ; and the same remarks apply. the amount of my purchases is made up every three months; and the earnings of the business are applied to paying me a dividend on that amount. Since I joined, that dividend has been about 12%.

This co-operative company has been going on for some years. It be because of any flaw in the principle on which it does business. It does not cut prices : in fact, in some cases, we pay a little higher, as we can afford to do ; we are gainers prices too low. I may add that the books are audited by men whose competency and integrity are beyond

question. The shop may fail. If it does, I can only lose the small amount I nut me to do se.

If the Canadian Grocer knows the history of the Co-operative System in wheat lands in Saskatchewan, tea plantations in India, and oil conces-

sions in Africa (for seap making). They make about everything mankind can want; and in competition with all Europe; and successful competition.

I fancy I have gone over most of this before in the RECORD. It is worth going over a number of times.

Co-operation is full of promise for the solution of the problems and curs of the evils which arise out of the combined greed of the commercial interests.

Of course, those interests are disposed to criticize co-operation.

FROM GOAST TO COAST

SECULAR NEWSPAPERS ANALYSE MARVELLOUS INFLUENCE OF THE GREAT CARDINAL

(By N. C. W. C. News Service) In its editorial eulogy of Cardinal Gibbons, The New York Herald remarked: "In the sense that Francis of Assisi is everybody's saint, James Gibbons was everybody's Cardinal."

From pine to palmetto and ocean to ocean newspapers recognized this fact. With simultaneous impulse editors in all parts of the country sought to render articulate appreciation by Americans of the character and the services of a truly great American.

It is impossible, in the space available, to reproduce, even in part, one-fiftieth of these editorial tributes. It is possible, however, to select from the collections extracts which show how many and various were the characteristics of the Cardinal which made appeal to his fellow-citizens of

TOWERED ABOVE THE REST OF US

In the course of a column editorial in which the spiritual and civic presminence of the Cardinal was sketched with singular insight and sympathy The Boston Transcript

The Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore was, then, most certainly and officially a great American Catholic. but he was also something far more eminent than this; a stooping, delicately fragile old man, he towered above his associates and the rest of us, esteemed and beloved the country over as a great American, and as such he was looked up to, as a model of spiritual and civic devotion, by many thousands who acknowledged other allegiance to him than that of

A great Catholic in the strictest technical sense of the word, there was to him no intellectual difficulty in his position, because of the intensity of his faith. Catholic philosophy he accepted and championed as one who had tranquil, abiding assurance of the grounds of his faith. For his faith was to him as an arnament of jawels to be worn openly on his breast like his pactoral cross—never a pocketful of stones to be hurled at his adversaries. And was a great Catholic in the modern literary sense of the word; because of his charity. Together with a firm belief in his own Church was an equally earnest recognition that all are blood brothers in the family of the children of God. To all Christians, to any form of Chrisn sincerity, the Cardinal strove his long life through to loud a friendly sympathetic ear.

"A STEADY AND UNDEVIATING FAITH

What the example of the Cardinal meant in an age of materialism. disaffection and unrest, was strikingly shown in the estimate of The Baltimore American.

One of the most fundamental of those intangible realities which made up the mind and soul that we know as Cardinal Gibbons" it declared was a steady and undeviating faith. In an age of aguosticism, of universal and a universal restlessness, such a faith is not a common or an easy matter. A materialist might be unable to sympathize with it, but even the greatest materialist could feel nothing but a deep admiration of the fact that it could still be held by any man. The faith of Cardinal Gibbons was too real and too desy within his natura to admit of questioning. With him it was something lic Church, a splendid personality and a useful human being. usefulness and significance of his

'it made of him a strong point in the moral and intellectual tides of modern civilization. It led him to an absolute rejection of many of tha theories and sudden new concepts which have characterized our age It served the necessary purpose of stabilization in an era of instability It tended to force a more careful consideration, it demanded strong proofs before a too credulous acceptance, and it reiterated at the same time an insistance upon the nonmaterial, the unprovable side of an exalted, noble, splendid type of experience which we are too ready to forget in our delight over our new playthings of science and logic."

"POWER TO REACH MINDS AND

Recognition of the Cardinal's leadership in all matters to which he gave his attention was made by

the New York Werld as fellows: "Cardinal Gibbens was a great spiritual leader and a great American. In him were joined the meral authority of high office in the Church and an anfailing sense of the duties

to few men of his lifetime.
"It was his nature to take sides with what he held to be right, as the part of a true American. With the death of Cardinal Gibbons there passes a man honored and loved for his good works and loyal services as a public-spirited citizen."

Somewhat similar expression was made by The Philadelphia Public Ledger in these words :

In the passing of Cardinal Gibbons America loses not merely a Roman Catholic prelate, raised to the loftiest distinction short of the papacy that his Church can offer, but an American patriot whose name was known and whose personality was beloved by millions of a different faith.

" HIS MAIN DUTY-TO LIVE HUMBLY AND SAVE SOULS"

The Washington Post's editorial writer discerned clearly the main-epring of the Cardinal's usefulness when he wrote:

Cardinal Gibbons never strayed from his main duty, which was to live humbly and save souls, as his Redeemer would have him do. He was enabled to do good on a scale rarely approached by other men, however devoted, and his reward will be correspondingly great."

DEMOCRACY AND CHRISTIANITY ARE INSEPARABLE "

This along similar lines from The Washington Times : A democrat in heart and mind he

was; even as the Saviour to whose teachings he dedicated his life. The Cardinal hald and practiced that democracy and Christianity inseparable." are

ARDENT BELIEVER IN EDUCATION

The Washington Star called attention to a side of the Cardinal's character which deserves notice—his unfailing interest in all real movements for wider education. It said :

Personal contact with Cardinal enjoyed that privilege. He graced every occasion. He understood the motives of men clearly and compassionately sympathized with their aspirations. An ardent believer in the value of education, he aided movement for the fuller enlightenment of the people.

HIS LITERARY STYLE

Of his literary style The St. Louis Globa Damocras had this to say: "The Cardinal had command of a smooth, vigorous, beautiful prose. ism of the best typs. Late information as to the number of copies printed of his 'Faith of

times." FAITHFUL CHRISTIAN MAKES THE

BEST CITIZEN Said The New York Evening World in its tribute to "a great and

good American." An intellect as broad as it was deep, the prissily instinct of human kinduess and helpfulness at its highest, executive grasp, tact and extraordinary personal persuasive-ness and charm combined to make in him the ideal prelate.

With the dignity of a Prince of the Roman Catholic Church went the simplicity of the ever-ready friend and fallow citizen.

Cardinal Gibbons once said: 'One merit only can I truly claim, and that is an ardent love for my native country and her political institutions. Ever since I entered the sacred ministry my aim has been to make those over whom I only more upright Christians but also more loyal citizens. For the most faithful Christian makes the best citizen."

The greater part of his long life he spent in radiating that influence from the cldest Catholic centre in the United States. He millions of Americans to clear, honest and patriotic opinions on public questions.

WORLD NEED HIS TYPE-AND NEVER MORE THAN NOW

A Jawish newspaper, The Modern View, of St. Louis expressed the thought of many non Catholics as

We feel that in the death of the

many acts of extreme broad minded "The Massianic day would be much nearer than it seems to be at forcement came in the Italian immi-present, if within the folds of all the gration, and before he died he saw creeds, the leaders would be of the type of the great prelate to whose

showed no more homage than to the

strest sweeper in his poor hovel in the slum. "The world well may mourn the passing of the late James Gibbons, for in him was lost not only a high of man such as the world has needed in all generations and never more

than now. HIS TONIC OPTIMISM

Nearby two columns of the editorial page of The Baltimore Sun were used to record the virtues of one leved by every citizen of Baltimore One of these was dwelt upon in these words:

'It was as natural for him to be kindly, sympathatis, friendly, sincers

and hearts of his countrymen given to few men of his lifetime.

"It was his nature to take sides"

sun never set, in whose spiritual trust committed to us if we failed to he was more than a minister of heavens there was no night of darking on which our Government rests."

trust committed to us if we failed to he was more than a minister of heavens there was no night of darking on which our Government rests."

heavens there was no night of darking on which our Government rests."

Alfred A. Sinnott, buoyant spirit fresh hope and courage, how many pessimistic hearts have been brightened by his unfailing cheerfulness, no one can say For many thousands his personal influence exercised a psychological healing effect. Faw came away from him without a consciousness that a subtle transfusion of virtue had come into them."

THE TIRELESS WORKER

Of the unflagging zeal and tireless energy which marked every hour of the Cardinal's life as priost a prelate the New York Times said:

"His power of labor was enormous from boyhood to his strong, extreme old age. Whether as a pionser priest in North Carolina or administering his diocese or in consultation or council at Rome or engaged in a myriad of beneficial public he never spared himself. His energy was constant. His long, fruitful service to the Catholic Church can be adequately judged only by high dignitaries, his associates. Its remarkable growth in the United States has been due in no small part to that spirit of Americanism, that perception of the advantage of the Church separated from the State, that patriotism and zeal for the public good which he represented so consistently and conspicuously. Last survivor of the Vatican Council, be was a landmark and remem brancer, and in that 'monumental pomp of age ' history walked. Kings and many countries thanked him at his jubilee."

AS PATRIOT HIS INFLUENCE WAS FELT BY ALL

Many newspapers bore testimony to the services rendered by Cardinal Gibbons to his country in time of war and on other occasions of stress. The following from The Washington Herald is typical :

"His Eminence James Gibbons was a Cardinal of the Church of Rome, spiritually, intellectually, in Rome, spirisually, intellectually, in consecration and in a scholarship, he was all that this title and rank implies. Because he was the immediate representative of the Pope in America, and because of a saintly

"But to other Americans his memory will be held with little less good for his country always had his staunch support. He was not merely Our Fathers' is not supplied, but it a churchman; he was an American must be one of the most widely citizen with a full sense of his joint circulated religious works of modern | responsibilities.

counsel was sought and was never refused. He was always ready to do his part for his country. It was his coun kept that exact balance, that seren-ity, that poise which made his influence an almost personal relation out of the church as well as in it.

"During the Great War, he was a tower of strength to this Govern His influence was felt not alone in every State, but in every community. He placed his country in all matters, as this, was ruled only by justice and righteousness, and Protestants, no less than Roman Catholics will mourn his loss."

BORN IN MARYLAND THE CRADLE OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

The life of Cardinal Gibbons as phia Record, who said : a priest synchronized with the great "He was known for so many influx of immigration in this countries" as 'the' Cardinal, that even moulding of millions of new citizens. that honor the definite article con

It was fitting that the man so many years primate of the Church in Gibbons was not the first American America should have been born in the one State that grew from a Cath. with the beginnings of a sturdy prince of the church since June, 1886, Catholic organization. Charles Carroll died in Baltimore two years collectors. Charles Carroll died in Baltimore two years conductively below the church since June, 1886, prince of before Gibbons' birth there, it was John Carroll, a near relative of the signer, who in 1790 was made first Bishop of the first American See. It was fitting also that the Cardinal should be of the blood which gave American Catholicism its greatest strength. While he was in Ireland for his education the great Irish immigration began, with the individual in the hierarchy. Through result that the million Catholics him the Catholic University of of 1840 were three millions by the Civil War. After he rose to be Car dinal another great Catholic reinchurches of Polish Catholics, Bohsmian Catholics, and Croatian Cathohigh office the Grim Reaper Death lics scattered over America.

'Two qualities marked in the Cardinal were of psculiar value to his Church: his unadulterated Americanism and his interest in intellectual and political affairs. From the days of Knew-Nothingiam there Cardinal of the Catholic Church, but has been a tendency to regard the Church as a little alien. An ecclesiastical organization obedient to the decrees of a foreign head and composed largely of foreign-born elements has special difficulties and responsibilities. The Archbishop who delivered the centennial address upen the founding of Carroll's See declared that the Church must be emphatically and thoroughly American. It can be more than passively American—it can be a militant force in imbuing alies communicants with patrictism. Cardinal Gibbens unaffected, wholeseme and well-labered to make the Church a true balanced as it was fer him to believe factor in Americanism. Early this

"In Cardinal Gibbons' death the country losses a great churchman and a distinguished citizen."

UNASSAILABLE COMMON SENSE talking were to be expected from Cardinal Gibbons. The editor of the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch told why

Though he was first and always it touched public affairs was grounded in straight thinking, moderation and unassailable common sense. With facts and faucies of the day he held no converse. If he was ever impatient, he never expressed himself. in impatient terms; but from time to time he gave utterance to thoughts that set him higher and higher in the public esteem as one who went to the bottom of things, of motives and of probable When he spoke on matters results. of general interest and importance. as he often did, his speech informed with comprehension and insight that it carried a weight even beyond that to which it was entitled

by reason of his high office. And always what he said was designed to forward, and did forward, the cause of clean, temperate living, devoid of fanaticism, and of courageous Americanism untempered by foreign fancies and untouched by whimsies fostered by opportunists Naturally then, and inevitably, his influence was of a character and of a strength that could ill be spared in normal times, and which will be sadly missed by all creeds and classes in these most troubloug times.

"The very embodiment of piety and the personification of high-think. ing, Cardinal Gibbons so lived and taught as to leave a memory that must be an inspiration to religious service and an exhortation to nation algrighteousness."

HIS MEMORIAL -"THE MARCHING ARMY OF HIS OWN DEEDS"

Under the heading "An Army With Banners," The Boston Globs told cf those who will keep green the Cardinal's memory. It eaid :

'His monument will not be of marble. His memorial will be nature, he had the devoted allegiance of all Roman Catholics in America. marching army of his own deeds; the unceasing messages of hope with which he lighted the burden for his affection, and in the highest regard brothers; his fruitful efforts for his because of his unyielding American church and its gospel; his championism of the best type. What was ship of the laborer and of all those ship of the laborer and of all those who walk obscurely through the gray roads of life; his scholarship and his writings, and his patriotism.

"From the days when, as a young poneibilities.

On many critical occasions, his casel was sought and was never with each of his flock, that he might know all by name, to those later try first, and he knew no other. He | the high position he was to hold until years when, in 1886, he was raised to his death, he won hosts of friends by his democracy. He did not change ; his friendship with the great did not temper his attitude of friendly fellowship with the corner grocer in Baltimore.

The simple goodness of his example won the hearts of all who mes him. 'If I had a wish,' said first. Nothing ever changed him a famous writer who was of another from that attitude. His judgment faith, if I had a wish and it could be a famous writer who was of another granted, I would wish that Cardinal Gibbons would pray for me.'

"THE " CARDINAL

What the Church in America owes to the Cardinal was emphasized by the editorial writer of The Philadel.

try and he had a great part in the other Americans were elevated to As The New York Evening Post tinued to be applied to the Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore. but natural, for though James to receive the red hat—Cardinal McCloskey, of New York, antedated olic colony. His long life is a link him by eleven years - he had been a

McCloskey. "It would be impossible here to enumerate all the achievements of Cardinal Gibbons. The growth of the Catholic Church in this country since the Third Plenary Council at Ba ti-more, at which Archbishop Gibbons presided has been due more to his labors than to those of any other America was established at Brookland, Washington, D. C., in 1887, and under his ardent care encouragement this institution, of which he has been ex officio Chanceller from the beginning, has grown steadily in power and in-

'Cardinal Gibbons was the author of a number of religious books, notably "The Faith of our Fathers, and he was, besides, a forceful and eloquent preacher. His insight into civic problems was, also, invariably keen and quick. He was a man of warm sympathies and broad views, and it is for this reason, above all else, that the entire country will sorrow at the news of his death on the eve of the jayous Easter season."

"HE HAD ALMOST BECOME AN INSTITUTION

The Philadelphia Inquirer regarded Cardinal Gibbons as more than a minister of religion, and much mere than a model citizen. This is what it thought of him :

" Dean of the Sacred College in rank of service and cldest in years, Cardinal Gibbons has passed away of citizenship.

"In the venerable prelate there resided the power to reach the minds what he believed with an auguses year he sent from his size bed an afterasingularly useful life. Aspriest, prelate and Prince of his Church an invincible optimist for whom the that we would be recreant to the

in life, extent of service and generally good citizenship the dead Cardinal was prominent in American life and his influence was marked by no party lines in religion. He Straight thinking and straight had almost become an institution It was given to the Cardinal to have a singularly sane outlook on life in matters of social importance as well as the faith and morals within the confines of his special a churchman, his churchmanship as jurisdiction. There was no more zealous churchman, but all humanity seemed to be within his purview Disdaining politics in the

NOT A RELIGIOUS ISSUE

sense of the word, he was always

vigilant for advancing measures which would help society and opposed to those experiments which

had been tried time without number

and always predestined to failure.

Following is an extract from a recent address by Donal O'Callaghan, the foundations of prosperity Lord Mayor of Cork. Though it has often been stated that Arthur families. But as we all know their Griffiths is a Protestant his name is in the Catholic Who's Who as a Cath-difficulties. Their lot is the lot of olic, of course.-E. C. R.

"England would have us believewould have you believe that this is a religious war—a religious question despite the fact that all back through the years the most prominent of the leaders of republicanism in Ireland -the most prominent in almost all armed efforts to oust the invader in Irsland-the foremost men, and the foremost leaders were not Catholics -they were Protestants and Presby. terians and so today the most consistent workers for years in every branch of the republican movement in Ireland—the best and most consistent have been non Catholics. I know many of them. I have worked with them for years on the different

executives. 'One case that occurs to me is the Executive Gallo league, where there are some five or six non-Catholics on the executives. Two of the most active members, one a lady and the other a gantisman, are both grad-uates of Trinity college. Not only are the members prominent non-Catholics but in the republican cabinet, which is not a very large one, there are at least four non-Catholica. and these four were not put there simply because they were non Cath. they were not put there for window-dressing purposes; they were put there simply because their ability merited the position, entirely irrespective of all considerations of

religion. "An illustration of how little religion enters in matters in Ireland is this: Some time after my arrival in this country I was asked by somebody-I think it was a press manwhether Arthur Griffith, who is the vice president of the republic, were or were not a Protestant. Now, I know Arthur Griffith well-have known him for years; have been in his organization since it started, and when I was asked that, it so happened that, for the life of me, I could not definitely say whether he was a non Catholic or a Catholic. It had never ccoursed to me before to even ask or wonder, and it simply happened I bad not ascertained. No, plays no part. It does not enter into the consideration in Ireland. It is one of the many specious lies of British propaganda.

FAVORS DIVORCE PUBLICITY

DR. J. ROACH STRATON WOULD OUST MEN IN SUITS FROM JOBS

N. Y. Times Publication by newspapers divorce proceedings was commended yesterday by the Rev. John Roach Straton in a sarmon at Calvary Baptist Church as tending to decrease the divorce evil.

" Sickening as the details are, an glad the newspapers are publishing them," he said. "Let those who are guilty of these infamies be brought to the bar of an enlight. ened and righteous public opinion."
Mr. Straton said that census reports from 2.874 out of 2,980 counties in the United States showed there were 1,040,778 marriages in 1916, a rate of 105 per 10,000 population. Returns from 2,885 counties, he said, showed a total number of divorces in 1919 of 112,036, or 112 per 100,000 of population.

'This report of the Census Bureau showed that one marriage out of showed that one marking in every nine now terminates in Straton. "In said Dr. Straton. some parts of America there is one separation for every three marriages.

The divorces of today, do no stop with one divorce, but go on and on. They follow that impulse; they get the habit. We have had in America in recent times records of divorces and remarriages on the part of people of national reputation which made the variegated matrimonial career of Henry VIII. pale into insignificance.

Mr. Straton said that New York, in comparisen with other great cities of America and the world, had had a rather commendable second in percentages of diverce, but it had no "In recent days," he said, "the

the community."
Mr. Straton declared present condi tions showed the necessity for a higher standard, and asked why men of prominence who figured in divorce scandals should not be ousted from their business positions of responsibility, excluded from their clubs and be disastrous to civilized society, as it struck at the family, the foundation of orderly and decent society.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

THE LABORERS AND THEIR PROBLEMS

The Western fields of Canada are missionary. They are as difficult to cultivate and render fruitful for Christ as are the virgin prairies whither thousands are going happiness for themselves and their future success depends upon their the pioneer. They are forced to make many sacrifices, they often lack in the days when they found their homes many of the things which we believe are the ordinary necessities of the day. This hard life the missionary must share. He cannot escape it and indeed such is the pressure of essential needs upon the early settlers that they are scarcely able to provide in any measure for the needs of religion. If you doubt this the following letters from the official heads of the Church in the West will certainly convince you that we little realize the difficulties of the missionaries and their Bishops.

CHAPELS WANTED

Vancouver, B. C., March 12, 1921. Very Rev. Thos. O'Donnell, President of Catholic Church Extension Society, Toronto.

Very Rev. and Dear Father :

The few families of Victoria Road Mission have secured loss for a chapsl. They have subscribed liberally towards the building, but their efforts fall far short. principally laborers, and times are nos good. The hall we have rented is too small, and we are forced to and wait a while before finishing it. His Grace Most Rev. Archbishop rescue. Casey has given his consent to our building and without your assistance we will not be able to succeed. We have about thirty children in the twenty-two students, and many more Sunday school, who if we don't get a church of our own, will be deprived of instruction, and many will fall accept them all. China is caying away from the Church in conse-quence. His Grace, Ambhishop McNeil, will know the circumstances. With great hope of your assistance. in, Rev. and Dear Father, faithfully yours.

REV. T. FITZPATRICK. APPROVAL

Father Fitzpatrick is doing good work in the little Mission referred to and merits our commendation.

T. CASEY. Archbishop of Vancouver. A BIG ORDER

Vancouver, B. C., March 10, 1921. Edward A. Scully.... Very Rev. Thos. O'Donnell, President Thos. Connolly, Cedarof Catholic Church Extension Society, Toronto. Very Rev. and Dear Father :

Some few weeks ago Father Maurice Cronin of Armstrong, B. C., sent me an application to be for warded to you for the erection of three little churches in three differ ent missions of his extensive, but sparse and poor parish. I was rather sbashed at the sight of the big demand, and hesitated to send it to you, as I had never before asked so much. But what else can I do? He has spoken to me again about it,

so here goes in the Name of God. Three missions in one parish, without churches, and poor suffering accordingly! I make Father Cronin's request to you my own, then, and beg your benevolent consideration for it, even as it mans \$500 multiplied by 3. It pains me to ask so much, and yet one could never expect beforehand to have received so much as we have go already. Hence our confidence, about which you have never yet com-

With repeated thanks for past favors, I am yours truly in Dao., T. CASEY,

A REQUEST Winnipeg, March 10, 1921. Very Rev. Thos. O'Donnell, President of Catholic Church Extension

Archbishop of Vancouver.

Society, Toronto. Very Rev. and Dear Father May I make formal application to

Extension for a grant this year of \$1,000, to help me finance the be glunings in some new missions. This coming Spring I intend to send priests to a couple of places, where they are much needed, indeed, but where they will be unable to live for a year or two, unless they are subsidized. I cenceive this to be the real work of Extension, after the providing of priests, in which you columns of the newspapers have have already done so much and I Previously acknowledged ... \$1.837 52 been simply laden with charges and csuntersharges between husbands have cenfidence that you will try to C. M. Davis, Estevan, Sask.

ALFRED A. SINNOTT, Archbishop of Winnipeg.

The two Archdicceses of Winnipeg and Vancouver are picturing the needs most pressing. In the Manitoba territory priests are at hand but they need support until a founda-tion can be laid. British Columbia ostracized socially. He said the must have chapels. Such conditions present looseness, if continued, would will surely appeal to our Charity and love for the welfare of our neighbor. In a short period, no doubt, will be harvested the fruits of our labors. It is only a question of time, a short time in many instances, until these little groups will become self supporting and the nucleus of well organized parishes. What greater benefit could we confer upon our neighbor than support a work so beneficial to his temporal and eternal welfare. The Catholic Church Extension Society is the medium through which our donations should be given.

> 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, CATHOLIO RECORD OFFICE London, Ont.

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MADONNA SAN SISTO

Strong Mother face divine, from out

your eyes-Look steadfast forth the martyr and the nun ; For such a Babe, who would not sacrifice ? Who would not be a saint, with such

-MABEL J. BOURQUIN

FATHER FRASER'S CHINA MISSION FUND

There are four hundred millies pagans in China. Is they were to pass in review at the rate of a them sand a minute, it would take nine secure a place for Holy Mass. If we months for them all to go by could get about five hundred dollars. Thirty-three thousand of them dis we could put up the rough building daily anbaptized! Missionaries are urgently needed to go to their

China Mission College, Almonte Ontario, Canada, is for the education of priests for China. It has alwandy are applying for admittance. Unfortunately funds are lacking to ous for missionaries. They sas ready to go. Will you send them The salvation of millions of souls depends on your answer to this urgent appeal. His Hollness the ope blesses benefactors, and the students pray for them daily. A Bursa of \$5,000 will support a

student in perpetuity. Help to some plets the Burses. Gratefully yours in Jesus and Mars

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and wives. On some days the papers | help me to the limit of your ability. A Friend, Nfid......

FIVE MINUTE SERMON

BY REV. WILLIAM DEMOUY, D. D.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER

THE KNOWLEDGE OF OUR RELIGION

"Thou art My beloved Son; in Thee I am well pleased." (Luke iii. 22.) It at first sight appears strange that God the Father should have expressed His delight in the person of Christ. He was Gad's Son—there-fore, God—and hence, necessarily must be perfect in all His qualities. Whatever perfection was found in the Almighty Father—and it was infinite —existed in no less a degree in Jesus Christ Himself, who was of the sub-stance of the Father, begotten from all eternity. A moment's reasoning is enough to convince any one of

In a sense, this statement from God the Father was needed. Not, however, because there could be any real, wellfounded doubt concerning the infinite perfections of Christ, but because the people needed this instruction, in order that they might have the proper idea of Christ and of the truth of His Mission. They were truth of His Mission. They were yet infants in Christianity. sublime truths regarding it and its Author had to be taught them, so that they could grow into strong adults in the knowledge of their faith. Christ appeared to be a kuman being like themselves, and they might have considered Him only a simple man. So God His Heavenly Father, made it clear to them that He was His Son. This action of God the Father was also a consolation to Our Saviour in His humanity. He was deing His Father's work well, bath as God and as man. As God He enjeyed the beautific vision and no happiness on earth could come to Him that would be new. But as man He could suffer ; He could, as it were, yearn for a word of cheer and appreciation from His Father, to accomplish whose ends He had descended to earth. It was, therefore, a demenstration of God's goodness, both in sight of the people and before His divine Son, when He said those sweet encouraging words to Christ.

But it was also done for another reason, with another purpose in view. It was to serve as practically a command to us to learn well who Christ is, and to become familiar reparations by Germany." other words, we must take an in-tellectual pleasure and delight in staggering debt, surely. But why with the doctrines of our faith. In the great truths that Ges has should we wonder? In every war revealed to us, through His divine from the time of Militades to the made known to us in order to be have thus, alse, been garnered; high forgotten, nor was there lacking hopes of a better world dimmed; on the part of Ged an intention burdens of terrific economic waste that we take a lively interest in placed upon the shoulders of the them. We must realize their imperpoor. The World War has not tance, for they are the noblest of all caused the death of eld misconceptruths, and our minds may profitably dwell a lifetime upon them. It sion sut of which men might rise to is true that they may not help us in a higher accommic plane? Perhaps. our material welfare, but we never should forget that there is a higher, spiritual welfare to be kept always in view. We must endeaver to learn everything we can relating to it, in order to attend to it in the best way possible. We were made principally for this latter life, and

It is not pleasant to note the numof people of all classes, even Cathelics, who are ignorant of so many of the great truths of God and religion. And it becomes more unpleasant to observe how the majority faith in man's natural goodness surof them make no real attempt to rendered democracy and justice to step from their ignerance inte light; the terch in Iseland. nay, it is quite evident that they have no such desize. The heart doss praised, cajeled, the hope of the not occupy itself with the things of which it knews little or nothing. allowed a voice in its destiny. Not Attachment comes really from so! The knowledge upon which we base our attachment may sometimes be false; but even then the attachment remains until this fact becomes knewn to us. With regard to religious truths, they can not be false since God is there author, and the love we form for them never can discover any reasen for its discontinuance. Through these skilful news gatherer, one thoroughtruths, in a certain sense we pass to ly awake to the alarms of the hour, the love of Ged, whose infinite was on hand when the crisis came. qualities of amiability never can be anything but true. This mutual affection is so streng that it never us as friends, or destroy their goodness. Where there is no interest manifested, er even only a passing one, no real leve is found. So it is true of our connection with God. And what are we, bereft of

We can not exactly blame all those the truth through the negligence of their parents. But this can not secieties at be said of those who are ignerant ments. of their religion in the present generation. Literature treating all the phases of our hely faith, and written in language that all can understand, is within easy reach as a neminal price. There are numerous Catholie publications, overflowing with in struction for old and young, which can be brought into the home at regular intervals at little expense. There are the termons of the pasters, and of missionaries who come at regular periods, to instruct and arouse the people. All these help wonderfully in this direction. In the rectories, instruction will be given cheerfully and willingly to

God's love ?

young, there are the parochial chools, the maintenance of which scessitates sacrifices being made by teachers and people. Yet how many send their children to other schools where they are never taught, even indirectly, anything that would tend to lead their thoughts toward God and religion. Ignorance teday regarding the tenets of religion is in most cases due to careless ness and sin. It is no wonder that so many will stand by deaf, damb, and more about the state."

The cooperative idea, of course, is he who refuses to confess Him before ignerance are no doubt as guilty as those who fail to do so through

negligence. Let Catholics arm themselves for the fight against ignerance, errors, and prejudice, by filling their minds with the truths of their religion, and as far as possible, with solid reasons for the faith that is in them. Their interest, too, in the God who made them and who they expect will Russia, reward them, should urge them on associat to the work necessary to acquire this later still in Iraland where the co-knowledge. To be good Christians, operative societies of the farmers knowledge. To be good Christians, in the true sense of the word, they must be acquainted with their religion. Otherwise they become like ion. quacks in the worldly professions, though even lower, for the latter make a pretense at true knowledge and often deceive people into be lieving in them. The quack Christian, however can do nothing, for sincerity and love of his greatest of blessings should be his only arms; but these he is absolutely unable to have if God's grace reigns not in his heart and a true knowledge of religion dwells not in his mind.

AN ITEM FROM THE BISHOPS' PROGRAM

A recent message from Paris says "The session of the committee of ex-perts of the Allied Supreme Council ended at 2:30 o'clock this morning, after reaching a complete agreement on the system of annual payments of

In forty-two years the amount will These revelations were not time of Fach the fruits of victory

Of sourse everybody is tired of the War; tired talking about it; tired thinking about it. | Yet viewed at what angle scever, it has been the occasion for testing all things under high pressure; for experimenting with everything from the ecliptic eircle to the Ten Commandments. we have the eternal command to If we Catholics have kept our heads, value it mere highlythan the material.

In other words we must care more for our souls than fer our bodies.

In other words we must care more for our souls than fer our bodies. cause we looked for no magic the other hand we expected and saw the immutable principles of trigonometry win on the battlefields of France and Flanders, while a naive

world. was secure, was at last

The War over, the ethos of the warmade-rich turned to battle with the principles of trade unionism as a menace to semmercialism and industrialism. The usual methods ef propaganda were taken up; the banques, the lecture platform and the magazine article contributing the was on hand when the crisis came. The Catholis Church speke out and the Bishops' Program synchronized with the prepaganda of the enemies will lessen, unless we render false of laber. Raymond Swing, writing the qualities that cause God to love in the New York Nation at the time, covered the case well when he said that "a quartet of Catholic clergy. men gave to the country stronger labor doctrine, more intelligibly presented and more persuasive than the resenstruction committee of the American Federation of Labor.

What that labor destrine embodies who are ignorant of the Faith, since many never were given opportunities of learning it. They may have days when men seem to have lost but seldem visited by a priest. Some have been prevented from learning the truth through the negligence of their parents. Research and seldem which we can take courage.

In bringing the importance of this cooperative movement to the attention of labor, the Bishops say :

production will not be realized so leng as the majority of the workers remain more wage earners. The majority must somehow heaves majority must somehow become of the dictionary, let us hepe, for-owners, or at least in part, of the instruments of production. They can be enabled to reach this stage gradually through coeperative productive societies and co-partnership ductive societies and co-partnership ductive societies. In the farmer, the destine people. All these help derfully in this direction. In rectories, instruction will be in cheerfully and willingly to one who needs it. For the

share in the management. However | who functions in an economic vacuum slow the attainment of these ends, they will have to be reached befere that will be escure from the danger

The cooperative idea, of course, is not new, but the view point of the and mute, when they should be raising a voice of defense! And Bishops is new! They are concerned tion. bow can it be otherwise, for, not with cooperation not so much as an thou can it be otherwise, for, not new, but the view point of the off it is new! end in itself but rather as a sure and how can it so otherwise, it is with which to fight their enemies, they must yield.
Shame on them! Christ has said that men. We find this amelioration and men. We find this amelioration and betterment of participants in the government. It is being fought by movement as we trace cooperative strikes, by appeals to class interest, societies back to mediaval days; for and the occasional resort to violence. men Ha would not confess before movement as we trace cooperative His Father in heaven. Those who fail to confess Him through culpable example, the Welsh co-aration, composed of the ploughman, the driver, the owner of the iren, of woodwork and of each of the eight oxen; in upper Italy from the tenth to the fitteenth century, the consortati agricoli, where the parish church was the meeting place for electing officers and settling rules; in the fifteenth century in England; in China from time immemerial; in Russia, "the land of workmen's associations;" later in France and numbered, with their families, nearly

00,000 mambers. Organized labor in the United of a past decade, and because of the rock that the Bishops' Pregram built.—T. J. Flaherty, in America. principles of Marx are slowly infecting the movement. Serious or hard thought is lacking, patience is not the rule, quick change is the dream of the loosely organized mass. There ars 3,000 true co operative societies in the United States inviting organ. ized labor to grasp the idea that such societies could change, to a great extent, without shock, the present economic status of laber. Not one union man in a thousand has knowledge of the rich possibilities in such societies; not one in five hundred knows that such societies exist in America in any form.

Thus Europe, even Asie, is destined to take up the work of the American In Italy, in September of last year the Popular party reselved, on the occasion of the threatened spread of Sovietism to Italy that, The only solution suggested by our party is that workmen guadually become shareholders in industries together with the present owners. Otherwise, it is impossible to hope for a restoration of and discipline." It is realized there that great things do not happen over night, and realizing that the General

Confederation of Labor in Italy

reports that it has examined the problem of pro duction in Italy and has come to the conclusion that in order to obtain the increased output which is absolutely necessaryif an equilibrium is to be re established between consump-tion (enormously raised by reasen of increased demand and new tions of living) and production (enormously decreased by reason of various factors arising out of the There is no rope can strangle song War), in order to reduce imposts and thus hasten the restoration of a No prison bars can dim the stars normal exchange, in order, further, Nor quicklime eat the living soul to prevent ignorance of industrial conditions from afferding an opportunity to the employers, on the one hand, of making unchecked statements, and to the workers, on the other, of advancing impossible claims for imprevement of conditions, it is essential that there should be a medification in the relations obtaining between employers and employed. uch modification should tend to permit the latter, through the agency of their trads unions, to be in a posi tion to know the real state of their industry, to be acquainted with its technical and financial workings, and to be able, through the work of their factory committees (being off-shoots of the trade unions), to co-operate in applying factory regulations, to control the appointment and dismissal of the employes, and thus to inspire the normal life of the factory with the necessary discipline. In order to attain these aims, the General Federation of Labor holds it essential to preceed immediately to the constitution of a committee of delegates with an equal number of representatives frem both sides, which committee shall werk out the details for applying the principle of the control of factories.'

In England, while ne one can deny that the condition of the wage-earner is deplerable, yet the Labor party of England, strongly erganized, has great power for good and the rise of the Gild of Builders is one of the hopeful signs of these dismal days. In writing of this Gild in the Nation.

modity like bricks or timber, to be purchased as raquired and discarded when dene with. When the financial arrangements are complete, pay "The full pessibilities of increased will be continuous, in sickness or

the lesson of Russia is beginning to The Bishops have based teach. we can have a thoroughly efficient their reasoning on human nature system of production or an order as it is, viswed in the light of the experience of Catholic theologians ything that would of revolution. It is to be noted that they see, as was pointed out in The thoughts this particular modification would New York Evening Post, that sconnot mean the abolition of private omic wars in this country are less and less relying upon force per se A power more subtle and covert than that is being used.

"It is being fought through many of the ordinary channels of civiliza-

"It is being fought in the courts. through the power to withhold jobs, through the ownership of men's Its weapons are injunctions, special kinds of contracts of employment impassioned oratory, and the refusal to work.

Lacordaire, the great Dominican preacher, was a contemporary of the most famous thinkers of the nineteenth century, the writings of Marx Mill, Spencer, Hegel, Ricardo, being familiar to him. He had the ability, the leisure, the liking to investigat the theories of these men. Yet in his "Lettres a des Jeunnes Gens" he indirectly sums up his opinion of it all to a young man who had asked his advice: "With the Bible and the Summa' of St. Thomas one can attain anything," he said. And old-States motivates in the direct action fashioned as it is, it is upon such a

EASTER WEEK

Romantic Ireland's dead and gone It's with O'Leary in his grave,"— Then, Yeats, what gave that Easter A bue so radiantly brave ?

There was a rain of blood that day, Red rain in gay blue April weather It blessed the earth till it gave birth To valor thick as blooms of heather

Romantic Ireland never dies! O'Leary lies in fertile ground, And songs and spears throughout the years

Rise up where patriots' graves are found. Immortal patriots newly dead

And ye that bled in bygone years, What banners rise before your eyes? What is the tune that greets your ears ? The young Republic's banners smile,

For many a mile where troops convane. O'Connell Street is loudly sweet With strains of Wearing of the Green.

The soil of Ireland throbs and glows With life that knows the hour is

To strike again like Irishmen For that which Irishmen hold dear. Lord Edward leaves his resting place And Sarfield's face is glad and fierce See Emmet leap from troubled sleep To grasp the hand of Padrais

Pearse ! And not for long death takes his tell, Nor quicklime eat the living soul.

Romantic Ireland is not old; For years untold her death will shine,

Her heart is fed on heavenly bread, The blood of martyrs is her wine, SERGEANT JOYCE KILMER, A. E. F.

ROBERT BRUCE'S

REPORTED FOUND IN MELROSE ABBEY (By N. C. W. C. News Service)

Edinburgh, March 18 .- An old Catholic story of high romance has flashed its splandor across these dreary days of wax indemnities and reparations. The Heart of the Bruce has been discovered in fair Melrose or, rather, a heart has been found which is believed to be that ef Robert the Bruce, King of Scotland.

The story of Bruce's Heart is one of the mest stirring of mediaeval remances. Rebert Bruce lay dying at Cardross, and his last mements were saddened by the thought that he had failed to fulfil his vow of making a pilgrimage to the Hely Sepulchre. So, as he lay dying, King Robert called to his side the Lerd James Dauglas, and commanded that after his death his body should be laid in the Abbay of Dunfermline but that his heart should be extracted and embalmed, and borne against the Saracens until finally it should find a resting place in the Church of the Hely Sepulchre in

Jerusalam. Alphonso, the Christian King of Leon and Castile, was then in arms against Osmyn, the Sarasen King of Granada. And on the plains of Andalusia the Lord James Douglas. with his knights and his swenty six squires, found the fight geing hard against them. At last they were overcome by the Moors, and Douglas, tearing from his bosom the gelder casket containing the Bruce's Heart, flung it into the ranks of the encoming Meers, crying "Onward, as thou wert went, thou brave heart,

Douglas will follow thee." Then the Douglas charged into the midst of the Meers, and was sut down, perishing in battle.

According to tradition, the Heart of the Bruce was recovered by Sir William Keith, who sarried it back to Scotland, where it was buried under the high altar of the Cister-

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cian Abbey of Melrose. 9 This is the story of the Heart of the Bruce.

Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

Ameng the ruins of Melrose there is a stone let into the remains of the high alter, which tells how Bruce's Heart was buried in this spet. Recently some excavations have been carried out in the rains, and there has been found a leaden casket, in which was enclosed a human heart. It is this which is said to be the Scots King's heart, though antiquarians are by no means agreed that such is the case. The discovery was made in a spot removed from the site of the high altar, and the leaden casket is thought to be opposed to the old tradition that the heart was enclosed in a burial casket of silver, and on these two counts the hard-headed and the sceptical throw cold water on this romantic

CARDINAL DUBOIS' PASTORAL ON RELIGIOUS IGNORANCE

The opportune Lenten Pastoral of Cardinal Dubeis, Archbishop of Paris, bears on one of the questions which are to be studied most carefully at the ceming Diocesan Congress of Paris. Ignorance in religious matters is probably the greatest and most patent evil of our times. Ask the man-in-the-street, or even many of the church-going people, about the most elementary lessons of the Cate-chism, just listen to their conversation, and you will be perfectly convinced that they are as ignorant of the main truths taught by the Church as the average negro in Central

This, says the Cardinal, must be ascribed to several causes: Gedless schools — the social conditions of existence which leave so little opportunity and leisure fer real rest and thought. We are not suppesed now-adays to devote any time to thought, at least to calm thought, to soulhygiene and soul-training. Another reason of religious ignorance lies in the ruling principles of medern legis n, this having organized a sup posed normal life without God, and being helped in its destructive work



for Votles, Linens,

Batistes, Cottons Do not think of

LUX as a cleanser for only georgettes, chiffons, tricolettes, crepe-de-chines. The bubbly LUX lather means double life to anything you can wash -anything that pure water will not harm. Chiffon or linen, it's all the same - use LUX.

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by the press, the conditions of art and of the stage, the uneducative character of public and private rejoicings .- The Monitor.

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Winnipeg

Your Vote Will Decide

Shall the importation and the bringing of intexicating liquors into the Province be forbidden? Shall the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into the Province be forbidden?

You Voted against the SALE— -Vote Now against the IMPORTATION

THE people on April 18 decide by the ballot reproduced above whether liquor for beverage purposes shall be allowed to come in, or whether the door shall be shut.

Earnestly we ask you to vote - vote to clinch your former vote.

By your last vote against the Sale of liquor you made Ontario safe from within.

Now vote against Importation, to make Ontario safe from without.

Prohibition should apply to all alike.

Take nothing for granted. Every temperance vote is needed. Every temperance vote must be

See that your wife and every member of your household with a right to vote gets to the polls.

Let us roll up a decisive majority and settle this

Get Out The Vote

Mark your ballet with an "X" and an "X" only after the word YES

Ontario Referendum Committee

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are recommended by Doctors and Druggists to relieve Constipation, Biliousness and Sick Headache. They will act as a gentle laxative and tone up the system in general. This statement the Manufacturers feel confident is correct, but the reader may doubt it, and in order to convince you, if you will cut out the coupon below and mail it with ten cents (stamps or money) to cover cost of mailing and advertising, we will send you free of charge one of our regular size boxes, containing treatment for two months.

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Post Office Address.

Province.

This Coupon good only to April 30th, 1921.

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

THE COMMON TOUCH

needs

I would not care to climb so high thas I

never hear the children at

much to smile. At trivial errors of the heart and

the while, And cease to help and know and understand.

top.
Where I must dwell in glory all Marden.

And never friend come in or poor

man stop. God grant that I may live upon this

earth face the tasks which every

morning brings, And never lose the glory and the

worth
Of humble service and the simple things.

-EDGAR A. GUEST THE GREAT WITHIN

I have seen a man of ordinary strength, hypnotized and suspended by head and ankles on the edges of two chairs, support half a dezen or more heavy men on his body. Sometimes a horse is thus supported on a see saw board placed across the

subject's body. These are mostly mental feats. A man of average strength under ordin. ary conditions, could no more sustain twelve-hundred pound horse or half a dezen heavy men while thus suspended than he could fly without a machine. He could not be made to believe that he could do such a thing; yet while under the powerful suggestion of a hypnotist that he

Now, where did the power which enabled the subject to do this marvelous thing come from? Cer-tainly not from the hypnotist, for he merely called it out of the subject. and it did not come from space outside of him. It was latent in the

man himself. Such experiments give us glimpees of enormous powers in the Great Within of us about which we know very little and which, if we could use them, would enable us to do marvalous things.

Without being able to define it, we instinctively feel that there is a great force within us; a power back of the fleeb, beyond the human, that is guidflesh, beyond the human, that is guiding us; a subconscious soul power frankly that there was no way of which presides over our destinies and subjugating the Saint, for he feared which lends us super-human aid only one evil in the world.

when we make a great call upon it. 'Not it we offer him lavish rewhen we make a great call upon it. when in danger or in an emergency, wards ?" asked the Empress. a desperate strais.

instant's time when the house takes | dust." fire or some great catastrophe occurs, or when a child, dearer to the mother | terrible threats," said she. delicate invalids, who were not sup which knows no fear." posed to be able to sft up, have, in a fire or some other great danger of some other great danger of some other great danger or emergency, done that which under ordinary circumstances would have returned the courtier, "for he details designs. To the grave of the many generations of pious been difficult even for the strongest

Where did this power come from. almost within the twinkling of an deepest dungeon," said she. It came from the Great Within, and these instances reveal, as the falling apple did to Newton, a spirit; from his prison he will still falling apple did to Newton, a wonderful law. They make it certain that we all possess marvelous powers which we practically never

The new philosophy is trying to show people how to discover and utilize this wonderful power in the Great Within of themselves which they have hitherto been unable to pressing this man?" asked the bafuse, except in a very limited way.

We none of us know what fremendous things we could do if an emergency great enough, imperative enough, were to make a sudden call

If we only realized whate tremendous forces are locked up in us, we should not be so surprised when a tramp or hobo becomes transformed into a hero almost instantly, in some great railroad wrack, or fire, or other

Most people have sufficient latent force or ability to accomplish wonders, but often only a fraction of this power is ever amoused; it lies dormant unless fixed into action by

where; that from the Great Within, from mysterious depths of our natures, comes marvelous powers when the call is loud enough and strong enough.

The time will come when we w

be able to use at will all the latent potencies slumbering in the Great Write it on a piece of paper;" and write it on a piece of paper;" and unconsciously in a great crisis or desperate situation, but which at "Did he set the hay on fire?"

other times it seems impossible for

us to reach. One great trouble is that we do not have sufficient faith in the I would not be too wise—so very immense reserve power in our sub-wise consciousness, and do not take proper That I must sneer at simple songs means to arose these latent forces to and creeds,
And let the glare of wisdom blind my
action, although we sometimes see
examples of the possibilities of great eyes dynamic forces being aroused in To humble people and their humble people who never dreamed that they possessed them

Most people do not half realize how sacred a thing a legitimate ambition is. What is this eternal urge within Could never hear the children as their play,
Could only see the people passing by,
Yet never hear the cheering words

They say. I would not know too much — too perpetually prodding us to do our best and bids us refuse to accept our second best.

When we come into the realization At trivial errors of the heart and hand.

Nor be too proud to play the friend the while,

And cause to help and know and like yearnings, we shall no longer all its yearnings, we shall no longer hunger or thirst, for all the good things of the universe will be ours. I would not care to sit upon a throne, No life can be poor when enfolded Or build my house upon a mountain in the Infinite Arms, and living in the very midst of abundance.-O. S.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

AIM HIGH!

If you can't be a pine on the top of

the hill, Be a scrub in the valley—but be The best little scrub at the side of the rill :

Be a bush it you can't be a tree. If you can't be a bush, be a bit of the

grass, Some highway to happier make; If you can's be a muskie, then just be

But the liveliest bass in the lake ! forms stumbling blocks into stepping We can't all be captains, we've got stones, burdens into wings. Hepe makes us face towards the east

to be crew. There's something for all of us here; There's big work to de and there's

lesser to do. And the task we must do is the the hills with fire when the valleys near.

If you can't be a highway, then just be a trail, If you can't be the sun, be a star; It isn't by size that you win or you

But the best of whatever you are.

THE ONLY EVIL HE FEARED

The wicked Empress Eudoxia, who ruled the Reman Empire in the fourth century, led a very unChristian life, for which St. John Chrysos. tom never ceased to reproach her, as once St. John the Baptist re-proached the immeralities of Herod. The Empress tried by every means in her power either to have her revenge on St. Chryscs?om, or to win him to her service.

She consulted one of her confidents as to the best means of carry. ing out her designs upon the holy

giant out of an invalid in an and honors no more than so much

Then let us frighten him with

than life, is in imminent danger. "That would only be worse," she grave spells defeat for man. In its "But whatever be the historical There are many instances where very was told. "He has an iron heart presence, he is utterly helpless. value of the legend which tradition

"Then I shall cast him into the You may," answered her confl-

cry out aloud to you: "Your conduct is not lawful!" "I shall kill him then !" she cried

The Bishop would ask nothing

wrathfully.

pressing this man?" asked the baf-fled Empress. "Can nothing be fled Empress. "Can nothing be found which will be hard and bitter to him ?

"Yes," was the slow reply, "there is one thing and one thing only that he fears, and that is an offense against God. If you can induce him to commit sin, you will be amply revenged. But it were vain to hope for such a thing!"—The Liguorian.

STICKING TO THE POINT

A lawyer wanted an apprentice. number of boys raplied, so he looked their reign on earth and that evil them over. He found it pretty hard held irres/stible sway. The power of to make a choice.

farmer was very much annoyed by a bugs rat that made a very comfor table living by feeding upon by gency, or some life crisis which drives them to desperation and forces them to make a supreme effort.

We are all surprised sometimes in our lives—through some great crisis or when in a desperate situation—to find that a tremendous reserve power comes to our assistance. our lives—through some great crisis chat the farmer bad devised. One of the corner of a haystack, carrying a comes to our assistance from some comes to our assistance from some that the farmer band, he spied the trouble of the corner of the corner of the spied the trouble of the corner of the co

The time will come when we will looking at the boys he said, "If a ever so dark upon the night believe to use at will all the latent apy of you want to sek a question, the control of the

"Was the stack burned to the Mark Well! Did the farmer have his hay insured ?'

Was the fire engine near at

The boy that asked the last ques

AS JOHNNY SAW IT

The patient teacher was trying to

Where - are - you - going," read Johnny laboriously, with no accent

Try that again," said the teach

er. "Read as if you were talking.

Johnny studied the interrogation

mark a moment and the idea seemed

triumphantly. "Where are you going

PERENNIAL HOPE

whispers into his ears the happy message of the coming dawn. In the

spring that is even now stirring under the frozen crust of the earth.

In the cheerless days when the face of the sun is hidden by black clouds

and gray mists, it gives him assur-ance of the glorious triumph of

light over darkness. At the very brink of the grave, its voice is heard

speaking in clear and anequivocal accents of the victory of life over

death. As long as hope dwells in the heart of man, no burden seems un-

bearable, no road seems too long, no path too steep, no night too dark.

Hops has a magic touch which trans-

where the golden rose of dawn bursts

into glory. Hope spills around the horizon splashes of crimson and tips

are still buried in gloom. Hope makes us catch the fragrance of

on the chilly air. It urges us

and puts music into our heart beats.

pledge of happiness that cannot be conquered. It is the promise of

The world of today needs the lesson of Easter. It needs more than ever

the promise of the final triumph of justice. For, it would seem that

wrong and isjustice had established

held irresistible sway. The power of evil will crumble before the breath

onward.

and the air.

show the small boy how to read

tion was chosen because he struck to the point.—Catholic Boy's Club Bul-

Was the rat killed ?"

with expression.

little button book ?"

whataver.

hand ?

Your safeguard is the name

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steps. Nations have their Gethes. They pass through agony and death. They may be trodden down and ground into the dust. They have their Golgotha and their Good Friday. But they will also on earth. In the darkest hours, it resurrection. That is the law of this world. Easter never comes without message of the coming dawn. In the Good Friday. But Easter comes in bleak days of long winter mouths, it speaks to his heart of the sunny to life, freedom, happiness, joy and triumph, for man and for nations, is over Golgotha.—Catholic Standard and Times.

THE HOLY HOUSE

The recent fire which wrought serious damage to the Holy House of Loreto, recalls to a writer in the London Tablet, several former con-flagrations which have partially destroyed famous shrines. When in July 1828 the famous Roman Basilica of St. Paul daing from the latter wonderful series of mosaics of the Popes, was burned, the loss from an of Austria when the first air raids archæological point of view was irreparable. But the chief centre of devotional attraction, the then the sanctuary of Loreto. The reputed tomb of the Apostle below effection of all Catholics for the ground with its marble slab and inscription suffered no injury.

morn when the echo of that last stroke of midnight is still lingering The fire of October 1808 which destroyed the greater part of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, spared the rock of It quickens our footstens Calvary and many of the devotional Easter is the feast of hope and the stations. Likewise the fire at Chamconquered. It is the promise of light that cannot be dimmed, and of which the Holy Shroud was then life that mocks the grave. At the preserved, but the Shroud itself, sepulchre from which Christ has risen we gather flowers that will from the flames, and though the not fade and blossoms that never corners were charred, the figure of

lose their fragrance. They are an antidote for the days when our hearts grow weary and heavy within us and when our feet drag on the rect, the Holy House itsels with its rugged and thorny paths of life. One balmy breeze watted from the empty sepulchre of the risen Christ enclosing the little edifice, has has the power to strengthen us for apparently not suffered saverely, the battles that confront us and for the black wooden statue of the the journey that yet lies before us. Blessed Virgin which has shared There is a wonderful charm in with the Holy House the foremost Easter. The very thought of it place in the devotion of the pilgrims thrills the soul with a sublime who flock thither every year, is courage that nought can subdue. mentioned as having been destroyed. The very name rings out like a This status according to pious tradi-buglo call that rallies all our energies tion was transported with the Holy desperate strait.

'That would be pure loss of time," to one heroic, magnificent effort. House by angels from Palestine, and It is this soul power which makes was the answer. "He esteems riches Men need the message of Easter; for has been the instrument of countless they need hope, as they need light stupendous miracles which Almighty God has worked for those who sought

The undying power of Easter lies the intercession of His Blessed in its appropriate symbolism. The Mother before her miraculous image. hich knows no fear."

Here, his ambitions cease and all has connected with Loreto," says the his plans are wrecked. The grave has Tablet, "no Catholic can have any clares that the earth is an exile, and his true country is heaven."

everything succumbs and surrenders. pilgrims, who have journeyed to the But that Easter on which Christ Santa Casa and there have found But that Easter on which Christ Santa Casa and there have found broke the seal which death had set upon the grave that changed all times relief from bodily pains. One this. The grave is no longer the of the most remarkable appreciations end. It is a beginning. Banners of of Loreto which can anywhere be hope wave over every grave and the met with is that of the normally flowers of promise grow on its edge. rather cynical old philosopher, Michel Life can be eclipsed, but it cannot be de Montaigne. He visited the shrine annihilated. The victory may be in 1582, and his journal shows that delayed, but it cannot be turned into defeat. The good may be temness of the cures wrought there. porily obstructed, but it cannot be Montaigne is fain to confess that "no other place that I have ever conquered. Justice may be impeded but finally is will triumph. Virtue may be enslaved, but it will break all bonds. The evil may have a brief day of success, but the evening wars put in a certain public receptwill come and sweep away the last remnants of its short sway. In the out interference or inquiry to come

sufferings were thickening may buy and leave behind you for mark a moment and the idea seemed around Him, Easter was approaching the sake of the Church, none of the dawn upon him; then he read out and coming near with silent foot artificers thereof will accept any payment for his labor, for the crafts men reckon, that by charging only for the silver or the wood, they themselves share the benefit of the act; anything like almsgiving or treating they steadily refuse." And Hope is a man's best friend here have their Easter and their glorious he adds that the "church officials who are most attentive to those who wish to confess or to receive Communion and in every other respect, will accept nothing for their services. All this is high commendation coming from auch a source.

"It is the memory of such examples of disinterestedness and devotion, maintained for several centuries, which would more particularly lead us to deplore the present disaster. Whatever our view of the historical questions involved, it would be regrettable if the destruction of the Santa Casa had for its conse-quence that Our Lady was no longer honored in her shrine at Loreto."

The disaster to the Holy House of Loreto has come as a terrible shock part of the fourth century with its | will be recalled that the Holy Father sent urgent massages to the Emperor were made on the undefended East Holy House of Loreto will prompt them to do what they can to repair the loss suffered by one of the most famous shrines of Christendom .- The Pilot.

AFTER SHAVING

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The most healing, most soothing, most effective skin lotion you can use after shaving is one you can make up at home by adding one ounce of "ABSORBINE JR." to a quart of water or witch hazel.

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in water makes an excellent mouth wash; it thoroughly cleans the mouth, wash; it thoroughly cleans the mouth, destroys germs, and prevents decay; fine for the teeth and gums.
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moral world needs have a short and fiftul life, but the good plants possess an unquenchable vitality. This is the symbolism of Easter. To WINNIPEG, BRANDON, REGINA, SASKATOON, CALGARY, EDMONTON, PRINCE RUPERT, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA THE "NATIONAL" LEAVES TORONTO 11.00 P.M. DAILY via 9.T., T. & N.O. and C.N.Rys. via Parry Sound and Sudbury Leave Teronto 8.45 p.m. Bally except Sunday STANDARD TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAIN EQUIPMENT Tickets and full Information from nearest Canadian Batiensi or Grand Trunk Raliway Agent. and His agony. He has had His Golgotha and His Good Friday. But Canadian National Grand Trunk on the wings of time came His Easter and His Resurrection. As

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	485—Suede Padded—round corners—gold edges 4 00	
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"	560-Suede-padded-round corners-gold edges 3 2	d
"	561-Suede-padded-round corners 3 2	J
	601-Morocco-limp-round corners-gold edges 8	b
	586-French calf-padded-round corners-gold edges 1 1	ù
	648-French calf-limp-round corners-gold edges 8	ð
"	654—Imitation Morocco—limp—round corners—gold edges 6	3

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		GOSPELS.	
No.	2022-	-114-Embossed Leatherette-Square corners-white edges.\$	88
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	41	326—Embossed—cloth—round corners—gold edges	40
	**	485—Suede—round corners—gold edges—gold roll 5	00
	44	512-Morocco-padded-round corners-gold edges 1	
	44	525-Persian calf-padded-round corners-gold edges 8	
	**		78
	4.6	561—Suede—padded—round corners—gold edges 3	78
	**	586-French calf-padded-round corners-gold edges 1	
	44	601-Morocco-limp-round corners-gold edges	95
	"	648—French calf—limp—round corners—gold edges	85
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" 654—Imitation Morocco—limp—round corners—gold edges . . . 1 00

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 1 00

 " 648—French calf—limp—round corners—gold edges
 1 38

 " 654—Imitation Morocco—limp—gold edges
 88

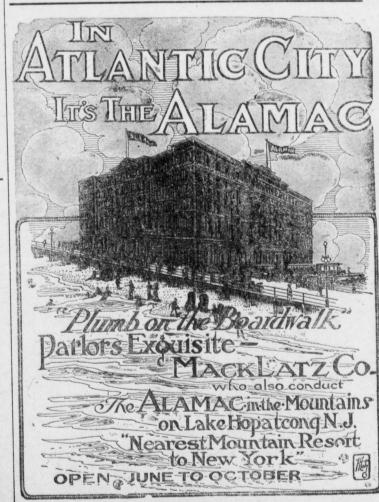
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EXTENSION ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Governors of the Catholic Church Exten-sion Society of Canada was held on Wednesday, April 6, in the offices of the Society, 67 Bond St., Toronto.

The financial year closed Feb. 28th. Since that date the books of the Society were in the hands of the chartered accountants. The Report presented, of which the following is summary, showed that the income of the Extension Society from March 1st. 1920, to Feb. 28th, 1921, was \$159,248.75. The expanditure, the amount expended for missionary work, was \$141,046.48. The balance was invested in Victory Bonds for education of ecclesiastical students for the Western missions and a portion of it remained on deposit in

A large part of the amount received Dioceses as such. This shows that ally in the propagation of the faith the bishops, priest and people mani—Oatholic Register. tested most kindly and generously during the year their eagerness to give aid to the poor missions and that they approved of the Extension Society as a sale and sound medium for the exercise of their Catholic

The Catholic Register, owned and directed by the Extension Society, was our most fruitful source of revenue. This journal is growing with a healthy growth and meste with the approval of the majority. Its relationship with contemporaries is most pleasing and happy. The CATHOLIC RECORD, Kingston Fresman, Sacred Heart Messenger, The Northwest Review, and, in fact, all our journals, French and English, have given us during the year many tokens of friendship and kindly interest. The Catholic Register is eager to continue and foster the entente cordiale.

One great work of the Extension Society-and a costly one, well worth the price-went into full peration during the year. College of St. Joseph for Ruthenian boys is now a going concern. Christian Brothers are in charge of about young men. In September next this number will easily be 100. Provincial of the Brothers is doing his best to get a Ruthenian Christian Brother from Europa to assist in the work. The College cost about \$180,000.00, and this is looked after by the Extension Society. We have gene to this expense because we know that the Ruthenians shall be lost to the Church unless we provide Catholic leaders for the 300,000 newcomers in Canada. The Methodists and Presbyterians will spand this year, principally in Western Canada, \$1,000,000.00 in order to proselytize the fereign peoples and separate them from the Church. This vast sum is spent for education, hospitals, home schools, girls' homes, boys' homes, newspapers and pam phlets. This Protestant activity makes our efforts look very small. It should, too, make every hishop, priest and lay member of the Catho-lic Church in Canada exert every influence possible to stay the awin

millons of Canadians in the future. The following is a detailed state-

and co-operation on the Catholic

side we are bound to less millions

in the years to come. The thousands

of foreigners here teday shall be the

Without enthusiasm, unity

ment of our meems.	
INCOME	
Contributions	\$53,084.20 15,750.91 16,598.10 71,071.13 120.00 251.49 1,216.45 722.85 434.12
	0170 040 75

The following list shows the

dioceses receiving assistances, etc., from the Extension Society and the ounts received by them from March, 1920, to February, 1921.

EXPENDITURE

Edmonton	\$13,280 50
Vancouver	9,860.50
Regina	7 681.50
Winnipeg	17,056.69
St. Boniface	3,127 00
Calgary	10,527.00
Sault Ste. Marie	8,700.00
Victoria	6,774 00
St. Georges, Nfld	500.00
Haileybury	. 900.00
Ruthenian - Greek (Biskop)
Budka)	
Keswatin	
Guli of St. Lawrence	
Athabasca	
Mackenzie	
Yukon	
Mont. Laurier	
Hearst	
Prince Albert	. 4.881.5
Vestments and Linens	
Women's Auxiliary	
20 per cent. to dioceses con	
tributing, for poor	
parishes	
Toronto	
Father Fraser (China Mis	
sion)	
Foreign Missions	
Ecclesiasticaleducation (to	E
Tatanaian atudanta)	9 000 5

8,000.50 Extension students).... The Wemen's Auxiliary of the many. has done nebly for the Western missions during the year. These generous Catholic women may proudly boast that if there is a project of the control of the co generous Catholic women may be at all times, and the constant of the specific of the Mass and administration of American life posits.

Sacrifice of the Mass and administration of the Mas

fault. They have refused no one however sharply we define the orbit whose application received the of each. ndorsation of the Bishop of the

diocese.

Thus the Extension Scolety is waxing strong with God's help. The marked increase in the sums donated for the past years shows this clearly:

17.484.26 preached the Word of God for over the marked increase in the sums donated peculiarly felicitous in their use, he preached the Word of God for over the market against the same and the market increase in the same and the 33,182,60 March, 1918..... 100,370,23 March. 1920.....

March, 1921..... 159.248.75 There is reason to expect that the good seed sown will continue to bear fruit an hundred fold. The Extension Society is doing what it set out to do and it is consequently meeting with generous help and encouragement on every side. That the years to come, we pray, may be years of glorious prosperity for the Church in Canada and that the A large part of the amount received Extension Society may be always and expended came from Canadian found a strong support and honest

LIFE AND WORK OF LATE CARDINAL

APPRECIATION BY RIGHT REV. THOMAS J. SHAHAN, RECTOR CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA

(Written for the N. C. W. C. News Service)

The great Cardinal has gone from us, and in his person has disappeared a foremost personage from American Born on the morrow of death of Charles Carroll, he was destined to continue and enrich on the historic soil of Maryland the traditions of patriotism and religion which the great Signer had catab-lished. In a similar way, but on a far greater scale Cardinal Gibbons was called to interpret to the American people the genuine spirit and meaning of Catholicism, to strip it of all accretions foreign to its essence, and to make known in his writings, acts, speech, and person, its perfect compatibility with the great worldstate that from the Atlantic to the Pacific exhibits and guarantees the

eternal cause of human liberty. One high ambition haunted ever the soul of James Gibbons, to be a perfect Catholic priest and a perfect and servise, good will force must often be met by force. American citizen. While intent on this ambition the circumstances and the servise of the world, costly success. But it should be the canditions of American life shaped themselves so providentially as to bring ever more steadily to the front a man for whom the modest advantages and opportunities of his youth seemed to forecast a quiet career, for which indeed he was fitted by taste and desire, but the comfort of which he was destined never to enjoy.

This child of humble Irish parents rose by merit and wisdom to the highest rank and office along the lines of Catholic ecclesiastical democracy, and to the highest esteem of the modern world along the lines of American democracy. His name became one of the household words the world over, and while his religious influence grew beyond calculation his official, whole hearted, and continuous testimony to American democracy, became one of its chief guarantees in the old world, where nany abandoned slowly their suspicions of the youthful power which only yesterday had seized the shining gates of El Derado and announced its purpose of holding them stoutly against the spread of tyranny.

Handling with rare skill and econ-omy his natural gifts he rose rapidly to the office of an apostle of concord and harmony among Americans of principal interest and to indicate the field of international policy. It is every section and of every religious main line of American Catholic not enough to have won one war; persuasion. This sole survivor of activity in the future, he would the Vatican Council and of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore was a higher education of our Cathelic war it is, though one-sided, let him natural interpreter of the Catholic youth, male and female. It had examine faith to his countrymen. As such he exhibited to the American people the greater part of his ecclesiastical during sixty years the real teachings life he labored earnestly and made of Catholicism, with a diction of great sacrifices in its behalf, conof Catholicism, with a diction of peculiar sympathy and fruth, in such spirit, with so much tact and consideration, such a sympa-thetic grasp of non Catholic mentality, such a strategic eye for the line of least resistance and willing acceptance, on the part of the average American that it is doubtful if any exponent of Catholicism had ever wider audience of mankind, was heard with more respect, or brought University of America, and the into the ancient fold more men and source by implication of all that it women of that yet numerous class which thirsts for that rest and peace in religious unity which the Gospel of Christ announces, and for which

it provides the open way. Cardinal Gibbons will always rank high among American Catholic churchmen as a loyal and consistent spokesman of American democracy. His patriotism was nurtured in the earlier and best traditions of our public life, kept pace with the mighty growth of his country, rose to ever higher levels with the vast expansion of its influence, but remained identical with the patriotism of the founders of the republic. He had a genuine faith in the plain American people, and was always serenely confident that good sense and justice

tion of the Sacraments, it is not their tween religious and civil interests,

of each.
Cardinal Gibbons brought to every delicate task of this nature full loy-Thus the Extension Society is alty to Catholic faith, sincers patriot-

> sixty years with assiduity and gravity, intent mostly on the moral betterment of his hearers, and eschewing all ornament in favor of a kindly persuasive statement of facts, duties, and reasons. His own daily life, regular and exact, an ever-recurring round of duties of religion, education, charity, and hospitality, was eloquent evidence of his faith in the truths he taught. When moral issues arose men turned instinctively Cardinal Gibbons, and were not disappointed when he set forth in direct and luminous serms, teaching of the Gospel and the atti dude of the Catholic Church. His utterances came to have something oracular about them, and multitudes of men looked to him for a solution, clear and authoritative, of their moral and mental difficulties. It is apossible to estimate the extent of his religious influence as author of "Faith of Our Fathers." Its immense diffusion in many tongues opened up a new line of conversion to the Catholic Church, and we have lived to behold the phenomenon of a

converts to the true faith : nor has this wonderful movement abated its As Bishop of the parent Catholic See of the United States he was naturally concerned with the works of his immediate office. Churches, schools, institutions, religious enterprises, multiplied under his pastoral care, and he left unprovided no great spiritual or religious need of his people. Few men in the United States have had a wider circle of acquaintance; his range of anecdote seems of the republic and the great public men of yesterday. With men of all creeds and no creed he bore himself in the most friendly and cordial

brief but kindly statement of our immemorial Catholic belief accepted

the world over with eagerness, and

responsible for many thousands of

interest in social questions by his highest circles. Similarly a great popular movement within the Catholio Church like the Knights of Columbus, caught at once his attention and sesured his sympathy and protection. Their model and exemplar to the end, his spirit remains ever active in their works. Insensthe front rank of its public men, and der and power of the Baltimore he loved so wall and honored so widely.

happy results. always appealed to him, and during Guardian. vinced that both religion and the nation would profit by a highly sultivated clergy and laity, able to appreciate the best things of our modern American life and eager to exploit them in every good sense.

His memory will haunt forever the annals of St. Mary's Seminary, his own venerable house of studies. He is the true founder of the Catholic stands for in the higher education of our Catholic clergy and laity. It is owing to him that Trinity Cellege, our chief Catholic graduate school for young women passed into reality. Directly and indirectly the cause of Catholic higher education is most deeply indebted to his foresight and

his liberal temper. This great prince of the Church was ever most filially devoted to the Holy See. He took part in the election of two popes, and was a trusted counselor of the three great successors of Peter whose reigns cover the last fifty years. Always frank and honest in his counsel, he was equally prompt in obedience, and was ever at the disposal of the Holy See for any service which his office or character would emerge from the ballot box no or other advantages might enable matter how heated the conflict. him to render for the welfare of Forced by his office and rank into close relations with the foremost ton the Apostolic Delegation, and men in American public life, he so remained ever in cordial and helpful bore himself always that he won the relation with it. Three popes honrespect of all and the admiration of ored him with their esteem and their confidence. In turn, he did more to uproot ancient prejudice against the papacy and caused it to be regarded as a great helpful agency set in the heart of the world and of time for the multiline and the terms of the world and of time for the multiline and the terms of the world and of time for the multiline and the terms of the world and of time for the multiline and the terms of the world in the terms of the terms of the central American characterized by Vice President lies and Hayti and Santa D could be the terms of the central American characterized by Vice President lies and Hayti and Santa D could be the terms of the central American characterized by Vice President lies and Hayti and Santa D could be the terms of the central American characterized by Vice President lies and Hayti and Santa D could be the terms of the world be the terms of the terms of the world be the terms of the world be the terms of t

SOLUTION N. Y. Times

Gilbert K. Chesterton, speaking on Ireland and the Confederate Parallel" at the Apollo Theatre said that one of the stumbling blacks to the solution of the Irish problem was the fear by the English that Ireland might be used as a base of attack by an alien enamy.

England's suspicion of Ireland, he said, was to be found in the former's intense nationalism. When that was understood and it was realized that self-protection was what England desired, the position of England would be better understood and appreciated by the world.

Speaking of the strong feeling of nationalism pervading the English people, the lecturer said that Eng. lishmen did not wish to be ruled by

Irishmen. "I do not want England to be bossed by any Irishman from Galway with a brogue whose name is Sir Edward Carson," he declared. "The trouble has been that both peoples are intensely Nationalist, only one knew it and the other didn't. It is in the recognition of that fact that a reconciliation between England and

Irsland is possible."

Mr. Chesterton pointed out that it that of the North and South in the Civil War and that Lincoln was jus-tified in coercing the South. To his mind there was no kind of parallel between that case and the national ities of Europe. Lincoln's argument be said, implied that there was not a Southern nation or a Nerthern nation, but in the English Irlsh situation there is an English nation as well as an Irish nation.

FORCE AS A REMEDY

The refuge of incompetence is force. It is tempting because it easy. It can be quickly and reminiscence embraced the applied, and it therefore evades the immediate successors of the founders painful process of thought. We are getting plenty of it just now, and are likely to get more. Ireland has long been a favourite field: it is now the turn of Germany. There are occamanner, gladly recognizing on all sions when force is indeed a remady, sides merit and service, good-will Force must often be met by force. women from all parts of the world, costly success. But it should be the famous and unknown, rich and poor, last remedy, not the first, and to be old and young, of every station in always running to it is the mark of life. There was in him no little of the bully or the imbecile. It is the the Terentian temper, everything almost sure index of the failure of human appealed to him. It is statesmanship. That is what we are scarcely chance that he should have now seeing in both the most imporinaugurated the modern American tant political fields. Of Ireland it is hardly necessary to speak. courageous defense of the Knights of | months past it has been known that Labor while yet an adverse temper a sattlement has been possible on and inflaence were strong in the terms consistent alike with the interests of the United Kingdem as a whole and with the repeated declarations of Mr. Lloyd George. There is every reason to believe that it could at this mement be accomplished if, in addition to the powers conferred by the Government Heme enshrined in their annals and will be Rule Act, complete fiscal autonomy were granted to the Southern Parlis ibly he advanced in his native sity to | ment, which would of course involve a similar concession to the Northern. became synosymous with the splen- Yet, for whatever reason, the Government persists in refusing this perfeetly ta's concession, and prefers to incur all the immense discredit and No one understood better or loved more ardently the people of the the very real and increasing inter-South, of both colors, whose welfare national danger which parsistence in he was always ready to promete and its present entirely hapeless policy whose interests he often served with involves. The same atrange intatuation is now making itself felt in the Were he asked to emphasize his larger but not more vitally impersant the fasts. - Manchester

Washington, April 3 .- The Knights of Columbus were congratulated by Vice President Coolidge on their educational and hospital work and thanked by Secretary Hoover for their support in his European relief work in addresses at a meeting of the Board of Directors here today. When Supreme Knight James A. Flaherty explained that the board was obliged to held many of its sessions on Sunday, Vice President

Coolidge said :
"Business done en Sunday is sanctified by the Sabbath, so long as it is business in the interest of

Knights of Columbus," Secretary Hoover said, "are known to be united Hoover said, "are known to be united against anarchy and disorder, but group out out of all the principal countries in you could not possibly have taken a better step toward preventing Five of the envoys to the Vation. better step toward preventing anarchy than you did by giving your the gratitude of the 8,500,000 children we have been able to save Columbus and the other organizations united with you in the European Relief Council.

to save the next generation of Europe from the disorders and dangers that afflict the present gen-

eration, and which affect us."

CHESTERTON OFFERS AN IRISH RELIGIOUS REVIVAL IN RUSSIA

> Vienna, March 12.-In a pamphlet written by the Austrian author, Wilhelm Nemeny, who risked his life by entering Russia pretending to be a Bolshevist, in order to obtain at first hand the interesting facts he now presents, is to be found additional testimony of the religious awakening of that country.

Nemany's diary, now published under the title, "Petrograd in 1920," gives a sensational revelation of Bolshevist Russia. He devotes a special chapter to the invigoration of religious life in the land of the Sovieis.

enter the Isaak church, writes. "The big building is most striking; almost depressing. It is Friday, 10 o'clock in the morning. Although it is a work-day, the church is crowded with people devoutly praying. Not only this church but every place of worship in Petrograd whose doors are open to believers, is thronged. At first the Bolehevist newspapers published snearing articles, then criticisms and inally furious distribes against the increasing religiosity.

"At last these journals became silent. The longer the Bolshevist was being argued in opposition to dictatorship continued, the more hunger and suffering and freezing England and Ireland was parallel to grew; the more the prisons and hostage camps were crawded, the more the people—even those in the cities—turned to Ged. There is no divine service, no Mass but is througed. Do these people hope for divine help? Are they no longer able to rely an themselves? least get the impression that these conditions are not to be of long duration. The suffering people will

"New I get a closer look at the crowd. People pray fervently, as it were, wrapped in their devotions. None of them is glancing about; all have their eyes fixed on their books. Then there begins the singing of those mystic meledies characteristic of the chant of the Russian Church. How melancholy are these hymns like the cry of desolation of a whole generation tortured and trodden

Nameny says it must be admitted that along with the increasing raligiousness there goes a strange thirst for pleasure. his observation with this sentence : What this toxmental country's fulnra will be no one knows. As for Belshevist regime will not survive

CONSPIRACY TO FIX PRICES

Editor CATHOLIC RECORD :

another year."

Sir :- In the issue of the RECORD, March 26th inst., appears a letter "The Observer" re "Conspiracy to fix prices." New having been connected with business for the last forty years I may say that not one word, not one line in Observer's letter but what is the Gespel truth. Never in the history of this Country has there been such a determination to seb the people as now. The get rich quick madness appears to be the goal that ecoupies the vast majority of men's minds. How have revolutions been brought about? By the strong oppressing the weak; in other words, by the rich lerding over the peor. Yes and the Government of the country sits tight. Ask them to enforce the law against those pirates that are sucking the life's blood out of the people and they will tell you that they cannot. Oh no, but during the the seener some men get together to remedy matters the better it will

be for all concerned. ANOTHER OBSERVER Caps Breton, N.S.

THIRTY-ONE NATIONS

NOW REPRESENTED AT THE VATICAN (By N. C. W. C. News Service Rome, March 17.—With thirty one

countries now represented by em-bassies or legations at the Vatican, the diplomatic influence of the Holy See is the greatest in the history of humanity."

the Church. When France renews

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those of Paru, Chile, Prussia, Brazil splendid support to the European and Spain—have ambassadorial rank.

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America is taking the surest means arisen sines the War — Peland,
Czscho Sievakia and Jugo-Slavia—
Czscho Sievakia and Jugo-Slavia tercourse with Turkey, Japan and Ohina. All of the States which have

tatives with the Hely Sec.

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most of the Central American republies and Hayti and Santa Domingo ada is represented by Great Britain, whose temperary representative has been made parmanent. The United

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WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

OBITUARY JOHN O'DONNELL

There passed away in Arthur Village on April 1st, at the age of eight, one years, after a lingering ness of two years and five months caused by a paralytic stroke, John O'Donnell, formerly of Arthur Town-ship, County of Wellington, one of the very few octogeneriens numbered among the early settlers of that district.

Deceased was a son of the well known ploneers, John O'Dennell and Margaret Crean, who with their family, the eldest of whom was but twelve years of age-the deceased then an infant-immigrated being from the County of Kerry, Ireland, in the year 1841, and through miles of heavily timbered forest land in the County of Wellington, with only myself, I returned believing that the a zig zag Indian trail as a guide, made their way to, and settled on a bush farm in the central part of Arthur Township, now known as Kanilworth. The labor required for the clearing up and cultivating this farm was such that deceased was known to take upon himself and successfully perform, a man's work even in his earliest teens. Having centributed much towards the improvement of this, the homestead of the family, he took up a bush farm en the 8th Cencession of Arthur Township. Here he took a wife, who preved to be a most dutiful and excessful helpmate, and one to whem his subsequent success was in

no small degree due. Since retiring from farming a few years age, he with his wife lived with a daughter in Arthur Village. Te the unremisting care there bestowed upon him, may be due the prolongation of his life, while suffering from

a very severe form of paralysis. The funeral, largely attended by old acquaintances of various creeds, some of whom came long distances for the purpose, took place on the Menday following his decease, from War the Government could find a St. John's Church, Arthur Village, law that warranted them to go into where a Requism Mass was celea poor man's suppeard, and see how brated by Rev. Father Ferguson, to much he was sating. The high-way man that holds ap another and takes the services there being conducted by his purse from bim is a gentleman Ray. Father Doyle. The pall-bearers compared to the commercial robber were his three sons, two nephews Guardian.

Of today. The weret feature of it all is that the press of the country is that on the matter in question; it is afraid of its ewn bread and K. C. O'Donnell, recently, and for butier; and there you are. The twenty one years in the Ontario prespect is a sad one indeed, and the sooner some men get together to members of St. Joseph's Community, Hamilton and Dundas, and one daughter with whom he lived during his illness, also three sons, and several grandchildren. Requiescat in pase.

DIED

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KENSLY .- At her house in Dunraven Que., on Palm Sunday, March 20ab Mrs. Joseph Kensly (nee Agnes Armour). May her soul rest in

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