WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

Copyright 1921 by Seumas MacManus THE MARTYRED MAYOR OF CORK

Terence MacSwiney, the martyred Lord Mayor of Cork, though dead still lives. And not in Irish hearts alone does he live. Echoes of his immortality are constantly coming from all corners of the globe—even strange to say from the interior of Asia. The latest echo is from France where the distinguished sculptor, Camile Rayot (who, from being a working mason, by his wonderful genius sprang into fame as one of the most powerful and original of sculptore) has as his latest piece of work, done a bust of the martyred Lord Mayor, and presented it to the Salon des Independants. Ravot in his work has specialized upon the saviours and spiritual uplifters of humanity, and has taken MacSwiney as his latest subject because he looks upon him as the most spiritual and most striking moral guide of modern years. The Revus Moderne of Paris devotes a deal of space to Ravot's latest piece of work, bestowing high praise for its singularly and spiritually moving qualities. Because of its greatness arising circles in Paris are moving to tic circles in Paris are moving to have the bust purchased by the

FRENCH SYMPATHY

And despite French official friendship (or quasi friendship) for Britain it is to be noted that the body of more especially the intellectuals are much moved by the sufferings imposed upon Ireland and are enthusiastic for Ireland's freedom. La France of Bordeaux reports a demonstration for Ireland in that city, presided over by Professor Leon Baylet who was assisted by M. M. Lucien Victor Mennier. Officer of the Legion d'Honneur, Theodore Ruyssen, Professor of Philosophy, P. Fournier of the Faculty of Letters, Raoul Duckett, Professor of History, etc. M. Baylet gave the keynote to the speeches when he said: "Republican Ireland has become Justice's field of battle. She is fighting bravely for her liberty. We raise our voice in protest against the injustices perpetrated against her. We admire her magnificent example and take this opportunity to record that we are with Ireland.'

And at the great banquet recently given in Paris to Archbishop Mannix, Paris deputy, M. Sangnier, voiced French sentiment as follows: Ireland is today the great scandal French of humanity; but the cause for English service. The place was which the noble MacSwiney died is riddled by machine-gan, rifle, and immortal and is gaining ground throughout the universe. Its triumph is only a matter of time. Whatever may be the attitude of the French Government it cannot be depied that the heart of this country beats in the heart of this country beats in unison with that of Ireland. It is repugnant to French ideas to offer liberty to one corner of the globe and deny it to another. The that liberty for almost seven hundred and fifty years. It must not be denied to her any longer. A year ago Ireland had few friends, today she has many, tomorrow she will be acclaimed by the multitude."

Industr. Over the three distributions must have been fired, and the auxiliary forces behaved like demented Red Indians. Of course we thought it was an attack by Sinn Feiners." He then described how, acclaimed by the multitude." that liberty for almost seven hundred acclaimed by the multitude."

THE CONFESSIONS OF AN OFFICIAL

An interesting inside view of British Government in Ireland is given in the Liverpool Catholic Herald-by an English ex-official of that Government who was employed journalistically by the British head. uarters in Dublin and elsewhere. He says that he accepted the appoint-ment and went to Ireland, to carry out his duties under the belief. which he had imbibed from the English papers, that the English Government was trying to repress a murder campaign. He says that when he learnt the true state of offairs and learnt that "murderer" was a British term for an Irishman fighting to drive savage foreigners out of the country, he resigned his position. One of the strangest, most enlightening points in his article is his statement that when he returned from Ireland Mr. Philip Kerr, who was then Lloyd George's Private Secretary, asked him "to take a position as propagandist on the New through which the people may York Times — where my work be educated regarding Ireland's economic position, shown the vast special reports' on happenings in throw light for American readers upon the class of special articles on factures instead. The League has Ireland which "commissioners" on the other side of the water furnish through the medium of the New York
Times and kindred publications. | factures instead. The League has prepared statistics showing in detail the amounts expended by Irishmen upon foreign manufactured articles—ranging (in round numbers) from as From among the many interesting much as three and a quarter million disclosures this gentleman makes, pounds for imported bacon, two we take a sample paragraph: "When a civilian is shot a report is sent to the Castle. Some of these mention that witnesses saw armed uniformed million for men perform the murder. In that million for leather, one million for case the clerks, such as myself, are scap and candles down to a quarter instructed to issue a report to the of a million for the small item of press, in which they are to state that matches. The total amount of some days ago military or police imports is shown to be £29,726,000-(whichever the case may be) approximately \$150,000,000 yearly uniforms were stolen in the district. The keeping at home of this \$150, the cass may and that the deed was the act of 000,000 would not merely save so

Sinn Feiners. They are also instructed to add that a full military inquiry will be held, but which they know never will be. I am aware and make Ireland both happier and the Sacred Heart Church and St.

| Much money to the country but me." | iugal vow must be established, and the number of divorces sought on such grounds is giving grave concern to the youth of Springfield.

| Dr. Kirby had attained to high degrees in Masonry before becoming know never will be. I am aware that men who were believed to have knowledge of the whereabouts and doings of the leaders of the Republican forces were arrested, and if they refused to yield the information they were flogged in Mountjoy. When Dublin Castle was suspicious of a man having performed some act. but evidence was lacking, they set their men to watch him. A revolver would be slipped into his pocket, and straightway he was seized. He was then sentenced to five years' imprisonment, or else shot, "while attempting to escape.'

BRITISH VANDALISM

In the Manchester Guardian s Munster barrister furnishes a report of the damage done by the Crown forces in Ireland on the person and property of civilians from March 1 1916, to Feb. 28, 1921. From this we learn that the total damage in the six counties of Munster amounted to forty-seven and a half million pounds (about two hundred and thirty million dollars at the standard rate of exchange.) The total for all Ireland was one hundred and seven and a half million pounds (upward of five hundred and thirty million dollars.) For Cork city alone the total in life and property destroyed by Crown forces was thirty five Jack in his church, says:
million dollars, and in Cork County, "We are as Christians, bound to outside the city, fifty million dollars. The barrister says that his report is a most conservative one—that in every case he took care to understate rather than overstate. The Manchester Guardian which has consistently stood for justice to Ireland, gives the report prominent place in its columns.

Therefore we stand, and have always stood, for the freedom of small nations. The Union with Ireland was carried by force."

Sir John Simon, ex attorney.

WHERE THE DUM DUM BULLETS COME FROM

reiterated statements of Lloyd George that the Irish Republican fighters were using dum dum bullets, it is interesting to find Lord Parmoor in the British House of Lords drawing from his pocket and exhibiting a sample of the dum dum bullet in use by the Black and Tans. This he did, although he is a partisan of the Government—did it because his brother, an old man travelling in Ireland, narrowly escaped death from the Crown forces of law and order. His brother was staying at the Shan-non Hotel, in Castleconnell, on

a night when a party of sixty Black and Tans descended upon the hotel and shot dead three men who were drinking at the bar-men whom they thought to be Sinn Feiners, but who turned out to be comrades in the pistol fire-for the three victime, before being killed, fought back thinking that it was a body of Sinn Feiners that was attacking them. Lord Parmoor, in his speech, quoted Emerald Isle has been fighting for number. Over one thousand shots behaved like justics. after they had killed their three comrades in mistake for Sinn Feiners they evened up by dragging Denis O'Donovan, the proprietor of the hotel, out into his yard and shot him dead. He picked up the dum-dum bullet in his room after the attack. To this we have only to add that since much of the ammunition used by Sinn Feiners is that captured from the British forces in Ireland, it is quite probable that some of them are unwittingly using the dum-dum bullets which they capture. And Mr. Lloyd George when he tells the world with hands upraised in horror that the Irish are using dum-dum bullets knows well that his military command ships them to Ireland to use upon the Irish in the first

instance. RECONSTRUCTION IN IRELAND

An Irish Products League is now started in Ireland for the purpose of rebuilding the country economically. It aims to found branches in every parish, from end to end of Ireland amount of money that they send out He indignantly refused of the country every year for foreign This disclosure will manufactures, and taught to keep at for American readers that money at home by Irish manuprepared statistics showing in detail ranging (in round numbers) from as woollen goods,

stronger. Every branch of the Irieh to the best of my shility, to deal exclusively with shops that sell Irish goods, and to support Irish industries in every way possible." The Irish Products League will undoubtedly take a firm grip upon the country and do needed good.

SEUMAS MACMANUS, Of Donegal.

ENGLISH VIEWS OF IRISH TERROR

(By N. C. W. C. News Service) ESSEX VICAR COMES OUT FOR IRISH

FREEDOM Dublin May 9.—Englishmen of note, lay and clerical, peers and comners, have been expressing themselves freely in regard to the terrorism in Ireland, Rev. Conrad Noel, a vicar in Essex who hangs the flag George and not the Union

oppose the Union and its flag, and to support the flag of St. George. We are against all Empires which have enlarged their borders by force. Therefore we stand, and have always stood, for the freedom of small

Sir John Simon, ex attorney-general, contends that Mr. Lloyd George's reply to the Anglican Bishops and other Church leaders raises in As throwing some light upon the the most precise form a moral Lloyd issue.

MORAL ISSUE IN REPRISALS

The moral issue is "whether it is goes on to state that the Auxiliary Division of Police (commonly called Black and Tans) were "recruited in London for temporary service in Ireland by public advertisment and by the offer of a high rate of pay, and their actions show that they regard Ireland as a country which is inhabited by an inferior race which it is their business to overawe and their privilege to bully. Mr. Lloyd George encourages, by condonation, every wild and reckless spiris to further outrage. One of the chief differences between civilized administration and barbarous admistration consisted in this, that a civilized Government secures that innocen people shall not suffer at the hands of the authorities for acts committed by others and that even suspected people, instead of being shot like dogs by armed agents of the crown, shall be arrested and brought be-fore properly constituted triburals capable of administering unbiased

Mr. Mosley, son in law of Lord member of Parliament, asked the Premier in the House of Commons whether between June and October last any proposals for the initiation of the policy of reprisals in Ireland were laid before the Cabinet and any form of sanction extended to such a policy. Premier George dodged the query and refused to give a direct

#### SPRINGFIELD CHURCH DESECRATED

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

Springfield, Mass, May 14, 1921. -Desecration committed in Holy Family Church, one of the finest Catholic churches in this city, was described by the police as the vilest piece of vandalism ever known in this city.

The tabernacle was broken open and the Blessed Sacrament scattered about the floor of the sanctuary; the sacred vessels, the altar and sanctuary were mutilated and unspeak-ably defiled. The poor box was also the nation is confronted by the broken open but there was no evidence of anything having been atolen. Evidently the vanda's came thinkers. only to do the devil's work of Judges

sacrilege.
The matter was not made public until Sunday, May 8, it being the opinion of the police that general public knowledge might handleap their efforts to locate the persons re-

Speaking of the matter to the parishioners of the church on last Sunday, the priests of the parish urged them to make reparation for the insults heaped upon Christ and the Church by greater love for God and increased devotion to the Blessed Sacrament using as their text the quotation from St. John: They will put you out of the synagogues; yes, the hour cometh when he doth a service to God. And these

Products League in every parish in Ireland is called upon to get every Irish man and woman to sign this membership pledge—"I, the undersigned, declars that I promise in the belief that the work of three churches might have been committed. churches might have been committed by the same persons. A recent break in the Holyoke office of the Right Rev. Msgr. John Madden, administrator of the diocese since the death of Bishop Beaven, is thought by the pelice of that city to

#### ENGLISH CATHOLIC ACTIVITY

COLLEGE AT OXFORD FOR WORKINGMEN (By N. C. W. C. News Service)

the training of Catholic workingmen, the Catholic Social Guild is making funds and acquire suitable quarters.

The Guild's proposal, which is now adopted by the Bishope, is that the trustees of the Workers' Schoolshould may aid in this programme. be members of the Hierarchy, with a governing council in which repre- lows: have places, and that subject to the control of this council, the institution should be placed in charge of one of the religious orders already estable.

"The account of the 'survey of the Mexican boy and industrial life of Galveston' made under the same fate, following his coffin. Mutilated and exhausted, Leray soon sentative clergy and layman should lished at Oxford.

principally in the form of scholarvarious Catholic organizations. It children. is believed that the College need not "I've b permissible for the agents of a Christian and civilized community to attempt to repress and discourage contained by unidentified provide for second year scholarship individuals by collective vengeance on the whole countryside." He advance such as would lead to the

Oxford diploma in economics.

It is felt that Catholic laymen, return to the localities and occupations and prove efficient and conthe bad effects produced by the schools for workers conducted by Socialist and other radical organizations which have taken this means of influencing the labor movement in the teaching of English.

Socialist and other radical organizations which have taken this means of influencing the labor movement in the teaching of English. of influencing the labor movement in England.

#### TEMPERANCE IN IRELAND

Dublin, May 4.-The Irish Associa-

Temperance reformers are convinced that in the near future the restriction of the drink traffic will be nuch greater than in the past. The young men of today are less addicted to the drinking habit than those of 28th street. any preceding generation. As they

reform. They, too, are enrolled amongst the electors. The total number of Irish women entitled to electorate.

> SPREAD OF DIVORCE IN ENGLAND

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

London, May 2.—Concurrently with the demand for a readier loosenspread of divorce and a degradation that is alarming sober

Judges of the courts have been so overwhelmed, with bills for divorce that the Lord Chanceller has had to devise a system of dispatching this form of litigation to clear the way for the ordinary business.

Not the least distressing symptom of the times is the willingness of the petitioners for divorce to invent grounds for dissolving the marriage They hesitate not to resort to fraud and perjury to insure success. Judges are every day detecting these petitioners in the making of evidence to suit their ends.

Y. M. C. A. "SURVEY PRIEST REPLIES WITH HARD

> FACTS (By N. C. W. C. News Service)

administrator of the diocese since the death of Bishop Beaven, is thought by the pelice of that city to have some connection with the breaks here. Other breaks have also been made in the churches of the city during the past few months.

Galveston, May 9.—Commenting on a "Survey of the Mexican boy and Industrial Lite of Galveston" recent ly completed by Roy E. Diokerson, secretary of the Mexican boys' work also been made in the churches of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., the Rev. John S. Murphy, pastor of St. Patrick's Church has met the suggestion that a constructive programme for the Dr. Leray founded his service for Galveston, May 9.—Commenting on a constructive programme for the future should include "classes in English" and "religious work under auspices.

London, April, 30.—Following the approval given by the Bishops of England to the project of establish-long a Catholic College at Oxford, for menting upon it in a letter to the menting upon it in a letter to the Galveston News, has called striking attention to a work that has been preparations to gether the necessary pursued efficiently but without undue

Father Murphy's letter is as fol-

the religious orders already estab. was given to the public in yester- took to his bed, never to rise again. day's News, has a particular claim on It is suggested that financial my interest because nearly all the than usual, he discussed with his support for the College will come Mexicans in Galveston are members pupils the development of a treat of a parish of which I am rector. In ships provided each year by the other words, they are my spiritual the disease which, in his case, was

"I've been wondering, accordingly, begin its career with more than six why the account omitted all mention Guillon, one of his friends, described students, and that an ordinary of a work conducted in the west and it in the following terms in an advance such as would lead to the whose centers are St. Peter's school and suffered. First abscesses, then and St. Patrick's Church.

after a course of study in the to assure them, that notwithstanding two months he was obliged to remain Workers' College will, as a rule, several untoward influences, we have on his back, motivaless for his back. several untoward influences, we have on his back, motionless, for his body in the school a regular attendance of was so sensitive that the slightest volume necessary. 130 children, while there are on the touch or motion was forture.

but it has at the same time other

tion for the Promotion of Temperanos is able to present a report of good work accomplished during the past year despite the difficulties with promoted to the fifth and higher in the salvation of thousands of lives. Every drop of his blood represented a life saved or mutilates the fifth and higher in the salvation of thousands of lives. Every drop of his blood represented a life saved or mutilatest the fifth and higher in the salvation of thousands of lives. Every drop of his blood represented a life saved or mutilatest the fifth and higher in the salvation of thousands of lives. Every drop of his blood represented a life saved or mutilatest the salvation of thousands of lives. Every drop of his blood represented a life saved or mutilatest the salvation of thousands of lives. Every drop of his blood represented a life saved or mutilatest the salvation of thousands of lives. Every drop of his blood represented a life saved or mutilatest the salvation of thousands of lives. Every drop of his blood represented a life saved or mutilatest the salvation of thousands of lives. Every drop of his blood represented a life saved or mutilatest the salvation of thousands of lives. Every drop of his blood represented a life saved or mutilatest the salvation of thousands of lives.

that by Fathers Chataignon and Reicher of the Cathedral parish and hancs of securing legislation for the Father Schuler of Sacred Heart Parish, there were at that time in Galveston 1,711 persons of Mexican origin, 1,370 of whom lived west of

Today in St. Peter's School, I now possess voting power they are in a position, when the proper time attendance there were seventucing comes, to influence the views of families whose fathers were out of employment. I have no doubt about intentions of the Y. M. C. A., The women as a whole, advocate the good intentions of the Y. M. C. A., eform. They, too, are enrolled but in this instance let me auggest that if they direct their activities to increase the fund of the United the franchise is 729,000, considerably Charities which are aiding me in more than a third of the entire caring for the bodily wants of the very poor Mexicans or if they would enlarge or ameliorate the facilities of Miss Newbill and her companions in their splendid work among the sick, or finally, if they would inform me of places where some very deserving Mexicans who have families might not further be burdened with any solicitude in the matter."

Work similar to that being carried out by Father Murphy in this city is being done by priests in several other large cities of the Galveston

FORMER MASON STUDIES FOR PRIESTHOOD

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

Springfield, Ill., May 14.-Dr. B. L. Kirby, formerly a well-known Mason of this city, who was converted to

several months ago.

For the last several years, Dr. marriage, or to accommodate a he became an active social worker partner who has grown tired of the and established one of the first boys' things they do to you because they fact of unfaithfulness to the con- crodited with having been a very tion of the new cabinet.

On the same night the rectories of the Sacred Heart Church and St.

Joseph's Church were entered and churches. a Catholic.

#### FRENCH SCIENTIST MEETS SAD FATE

WITH CHRISTIAN FORTITUDE

Dr. Leray founded his service for X ray treatment in 1902 when the English" and "religious work under the direction of an American who speaks Spanish" by pointing out that this work is already being well taken care of under Catholic auspices.

A few years ago Dr. Leray became the victim of a directions in the control of the co the victim of a disease of the skin Mr. Dickerson's survey was filled and tissues. It became necessary to Gentiles. broke out, he assumed direction of a large service of radio therapy and cared for thousands of wounded, knowing perfectly well that in order publicity for years in behalf of the to save others he was hastening his Mexican youth and has made pointed own death. own death.

Last year his condition became suddenly worse, and when Dr. Infroit, another Paris physician, died a few months ago of the same disease, it On the days when he suffered less ment destined to save others from past all cure.

His death agony was terrible. Dr.

a general infection, terminating in a "As a point of information, I want death agony of eight weeks. For spicuous workers in all departments of Catholic activity. This adult cducation among workers, it is believed, will also help to neutralize of the little children to be virtuous, but his brain remained lucid, and he was uncomplaining to the

"Every Sunday, under the guidance of their Ursuline teachers, the children attend Divine Service in St. Patrick's Church. Those who are old enough receive holy Communion at least once a month and among himself of all pride, and hending in the face of death body with general supervision over the 126 hospitals, children's homes, nurseries, settlements, and other at least once a month and among himself of all pride, and hending in the face. at least once a month and among them are formed sodalities that incidentally will furnish the nuclous death of a true saint. A modest which it was confronted. Many leading Catholics are members of the "From a census taken last year by Association."

St. Patrick's School.

"From a census taken last year by which he had endured had perhaps brought joy to some home by warding four Public schools, thirty Catholic off sorrow and death."

By N. C. W. C. News Service

Berlin, April 26.-By a vote of 332 out of a total of 338 votes, Adam Stegerwald, of the Center, former

learned the trade of cabinet maker, and to perfect his knowledge of this and the Philippines. The three trade he attended the professional schools at Stuttgart and Munich. Not content with this achievement. he next spent two semesters study. ing general popular economy and find employment, I feel they need national economy at the University of Munich, and in 1903 he attended lectures on political science for two ears at the Commercial High School at Cologne.

In the meantime, Stegerwald felt workers. In this connection he born in Wuzelhofen, near visited England, Holland, Belgium, isbon, Bavaria, March 12.

services on behalf of the Christianworkman movement, Stegerwald was later. After several years spent called to a seat in the Upper in teaching, he entered the the Catholic faith some years ago, has entered St. Viator's College, Bourbonais, Ill., to study for the priesthood. Dr. Kirby's wife died German and in the Prussian parlia-Chamber. Since the November Grand Seminary at Montreal, and Revolution, the Center party have sought his cooperation both in the of Grand Rapids, June 29, 1889. In German and in the Prussian parlia. 1903 he was appointed Vicar General ments. For two years he has been Often it happens that a husband, Kirby has been a practicing dentist welfare, which is a most important in Springfield. After his conversion post. He is the author of numerous he was consecrated Auxiliary to the Bishop of Grand Rapide. February writings. He was also very promiwhose over killeth you will think that yoke, will manufacture evidence of a clubs organized in the United States. This was the Ozanam Club, which is wald will have a hand in the formation. wald will have a hand in the forma-

#### CATHOLIC NOTES

A report from the Fiji Islands announces a strong movement of conversions among the Protestant natives, 200 of whom have recently be-

Two recent prominent converts to the Church are Dr. Carlton Joseph Huntley Hayes, of Columbia, and Professor Henry Jones Ford, of

Hon. Mrs. Cope, wife of Lieut. John Cope, the famous Arctic ex-plorer, and daughter of Lord Ros-mead, has been received into the Church by Rev. Henry England at the Church of the Holy Apostles,

According to a report received at Vienna through the Jewish Telegraph Agency at Budapest no less than 10,000 Jews of Hungary adapted the Christian faith during the first six months of 1920. During the same period there were also 526 mixed marriages between Jews

Rome, April 28.—Golden books containing the names of a hundred thousand Italian families who have been consecrated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus were presented at the altar of Gesu Church, Sunday, during ceremonies in honor of St. Margares Mary Alacoque. The Holy Father sent a message of commendation and benediction

Paris, May. 9.—The Court of Appeal has just acquisted Abbe Consiglic, who was accused of being implicated in an automobile theft. The garage-keeper, Fontaine, who denounced him, and who was the principal witness at the trial when the matter came before the correc tional court, has just been arrested at Nice, having decided to flee, because he was implicated in other misdeeds.

New York, May 16 .- The supplementary volume of the Catholic Encyclopedia will be ready for publication in the near future, it was announced here today. The editorial rooms and business offices of the publication are now located at 119 East 57th Street. changes brought about by the War, which have rendered many of the articles in the last edition obsolete,

\$500,000 of the Fund of the Catholic Charities of the Archdicesse of New York was spent during the past year according to a report given out hera future calls. The Catholic Charities organization was founded by the charitable institutions in the Arch-

Parochial schools and six private schools participated in the contest, which called for an original essay of not more than 500 words on Colonel PRUSSIA'S NEW PRIME MINISTER Charles Didier Dreux, Confederate War veteran. Pupils in the eighth grade only were eligible and the essays were required to be written within an hour

Chicago, Ill., May 18.—An impor-tant step in the forward movement Minister of Welfare, has been elected of the foreign mission work in Prime Minister of the Free State of America was taken at Techny, Ill., Pruseia. Stegerwald is a Bavarian last Sunday when three young by birth, and is a practicing Catholic. He is forty-seven years old.

After leaving the Volksschule, he of the Divine Word after preparabe ordained in America. Two of their class mates, who went out from Techny last year were ordained October 10 last, at Yen Chow Chins, and are now working in the South Shantung province.

A cable from Rome announces the appointment of Right Rev. that the time had come to realize his Schrembs, D. D., to succeed the late mature aspirations. He founded the Bishop John P. Farrelly in the See of Central Union of Christian Wood. Cleveland. Bishops Schrembs was Cleveland. Bishops Schrembs was isbon, Bavaria, March France, Portugal, Italy, Austria, At the age of eleven he came Switzerland and other countries.

In 1917, in recognition of his great Pittsburgh, graduating five years was ordained a priest of the diccese and three years later Bishop of Grand Rapids, February 22, 1411. Six months later he was transferred to Toledo to become first Bishop of the new See, and was installed October 1, 1911.

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> RENOWN BY MRS. INNES-BROWN

Author of "Three Daughters of the United

CHAPTER XII.

The sun had ceased to pour its rays in at the little casement. They were centred now upon that side of the cottage from which no window peeped; so the small room looked ere gloomy than it had done some hours previously, when with a heavy heart the Sister of Charity resumed

Alas, her hearl and brain were in a turmoil of fear and alarm concerning the safety of Ma Scar and her energetic community, to say nothing of the number of others for whose welfare she trembled. Twenty four hours more of this terrible disorder must decide the fate of Paris : in the meantime what awful atrocities might not be perpetrated by its enemies, driven frantic as they would by defeat and the fierce passions

of hatred and revenge.

Almost mechanically she scaled herself, and with a half smothered sigh took up ones more the neglected flannel garment, and endeavored to concentrate her attention upon her present duty and forget her anxiety.

Manfred appeared not to apprehend any danger from the riot without. He knew he was far enough removed from the scene of it to have no immediate cause for fear; besides, was not Madame Corbstte well known a rabid Revolutionist? Her cottage then, was a secure refuge. At any rate, having travelled so far his story, he felt compelled to

Shall I go on, Sister Marguerite ?" he asked. " Are you prepared to

Yes, yes," she answered, quickly, once more endeavoring to collect her thoughts. "You were telling me poor Edmund committed some

awful act of folly."
"Yes, he did the very worst thing that he could then have done for himself and his prospects. He became a Catholic !

Before he married Marion ?" "Yes. And as soon as Sir Henry heard of this last misdemeanor he sent for him. There was a stormy interview. I believe the old man would have forgiven him everything would have reinstated him gladly -had the young man but consented to relinquish Marion and this other new-fangled notion. As it was he looked upon his nephew as a renegade and a disgrace to his name And after using every argument he could think of to turn the young man from this wild folly, the old baronet lost patience and bade him choose between his uncle's love, with the Abbey lands as an inheritance, and poverty, with his new-fangled notions and Marion for his wife. Harold and Thomas, who were ensconced as conveniently near as they dared to be, overheard much of this conversa-They heard the sad pleadings of the old man and the firm and respectful, though foolish, replies of Edmund, as he assured his uncle that even should death deprive him of his Marion, yet he would never relinquish the Faith he now loved better than his life. So, nerving himself to the utmost, Sir Henry arose and, walking towards the door with a firm step but bursting heart, opened it and bade his obstinate and man, as humbly he crossed for the time the threshold of his

ancestors.' for, and trusted in its God and was deceived?" Then folding her hands

stole over his heart and seemed to stole over his heart and seemed to penetrate his secret soul. Yes, it was certainly easing his mind, it was doing him good to tell her all this; doing him good, to tell her all this; surely she who was so wise, so full of resource, would be able to tell him how best to shift this weary burden from his mind, the weight of which had oftentimes well nigh overwhelmed him. After a thought

ful pause he continued : A year passed, and in one way another Edmund had contrived to save a little money. Marion's mother was dead, and her ailing father, desirious that his child should bave a protector, gave his consent to an early wedding. By some un-known means the knowledge of this Abbey Towers, little hope of a life of fact came to the ears of Sir Henry, whose health, by the way, was fast breaking up. He lived a very lonely breaking up. He lived a very lonely pay to look forward to. Was there life, and there were, I believe hours nothing that could be done to lower when he blamed himself as having been too hard on Edmund's boy. A craving filled his heart to see, to be reconciled to, and bless him once more before he died. His physicians more before he died. His physicians are reconciled to the died of the d might try to hide the fact from him, nephew again! Something must be but he knew too well that his days done, and that at once, if they were of undue strain or excitement the Henry's. At any rate, there was weak thread of his life might snap little to lose by the stroke, and asunder; and what would become of the boy whom, in spite of all, he loved so well? No, they had both been punished enough; he would forgive him everything and reinstate more. But it must be done by degrees-yes, by degrees.

Pacing the floor of his library with impatient steps he sent for the older lawyer, Thomas. A kindly smile played around the lips of the baronet that morning, his heart felt lighter than it had done for many a day. His mind was made up at last; he would restore his ill guided but beloved nephew to favor; gradually should all be given back to the boy even the unfortunate wife must be endured, for his sake.

"When the door opened and admitted young Thomas, instead of his father, a chill fell upon the spirits of Sir Henry. A stern expression chased the smile from his lips, while an ominous cloud of displeasure gathered on his brow; for, try as he might, he could not trust this clever son as he had ever been wont to trust the father. He turned abruptly upon the young lawyer, and sternly demanded the reason why his father had not answered his summons in

person? Young Thomas, bowing deferentially, explained that his father was confined to his bed with rheumatism, that he had desired him to express his sincere regret to Sir Henry, and, at the same time, to assure him that if he would confide business to his son, it should have his very best attention. There was no help for it; the kindly flame still burned in Sir Henry's heart, he time being at least; so desiring him to be seated, he plunged his hands into his trousers pockets, and, re-suming his walk, launched into a declaration of all his plans regarding the future of Edmund. He would begin by sending the dear boy a wedding present of a thousand pounds; and after the return of the young couple from their wedding he would invite them to the Abbey Towers for a visit of indefinite length; but this latter portion of the programme must be kept a profound secret at present; it should come upon them as a surprise just when Edmund was thinking of settling down to ill paid drudgery again, in order to keep his wife, chuckled Sir Henry, as he rubbed his hands gleefully together.

During the disclosure of these plans the young lawyer had gradu-ally turned pale. During the pause which ensued he ventured, with a sickly smile, to force the inquiry Am I-are we to understand, then, Sir Henry, that you are about to reinstate Mr. Edmund at the Towers, with the ultimate object of making him your sole heir?' Of coursethat's just it!' answered the old man testily, turning his hawk-like glance upon the crest fallen knave; what is more,' he continued firmly, you can tell your father for me to destroy at once that bogus will which he and I concected to frighten Edmund into compliance with my wishes-I mean that one in which pretended to leave everything to his half brother, Harold: tell your father to bring it here; I will destroy it myself and abide by the old one in which dear Edmund inherits everything; and Harold may look out for bimself.' Finding that the young lawyer made no reply, Sir Henry moved a few steps nearer to him, and demanded in no very patient tone it he fully compre hended his meaning, or it it would be necessary for him to write or repeat his instructions.

"'I understand you perfectly, Sir Henry,' stammered Thomas rising; I was but thinking that surely all this will be somewhat rough upon tears rolled down Edmund's cheeks, tor he dearly loved the stern old that you would do something—nay, a good deal-for him.

"'Well, then, those who took upon listener, "if he still lives, Heaven what was never by any right or title completely unable to defend himhis own, may comfort him now for Where is the heart that ever suffered the loss of what he never possessed. cheque for one thousand pounds on tightly together, she said in a low cheque for one thousand pounds on voice: "Poor Edmund, may God my city bank, payable to my nephew, speedily have pity on you and aid who, I am sure, will forward it as a "Amen," he muttered fervently to himself; and as if in answer to the prayer, an unfamiliar glow of charity stole over his heart and seemed to but will wait a little and bide my to his old uncle. Here is the cheque, and don't fail to tell your father about the will. I am in no immedihim; he knows my ways, or ought to by this time.'

"Almost staggering, young Thomas rose to depart. Were they then to lose everything, he reflected, just when all had seemed so nearly within their grasp: How pay his own pressing debts now? Edmund ease and comfort remained for him -nothing but hard work and small were numbered, that at any moment to frustrate this mai scheme of Sir much, much to gain! The old bar onet's life was worth little now; a severe shock might make him change more than his mind. Oh, Sister Marguerite!" cried Manfred, stretch fellow in his favor once ing out his arm imploringly towards her, "believe me when I assure you that Harold knew not all this, nor

the following facts, until they were scoomplished. Thomas urged him poor Edmund's ruin." to go to France on some imaginary business for himself, but in reality that he might be out of the way. When he returned he found himself a prosecutor under Sir Henry's will so, at least, it was represented to

" And he tried to believe it no doubt? But tell me, for I do not understand things rightly, did Edmund return to the Towers?"

"Never. But how can I explain it all to you? Briefly this is what occurred (between the time of Edmund's receiving the cheque—which arrived upon the morning of the marriage—and the day on which he presented it at the bank, to be cashed and paid over to his account, the cheque had been tampered When Edmund handed it in it was for the sum of ten thousand pounds instead of one thousand, which was a decided overdraw ou Sir Henry's account. The cheque was duly forwarded to him to confirm; and when he beheld it, the deceit which he believed to have been practised upon him by his nephew came upon him with such force that his remain ing strength gave way, he lost consciousness, and never really recovered it for the two days that he lingered. But Thomas the younger made hay while he might. For two hours he was clessted with the old baronet on prejudice to this young man, for the the day of his death, to receive, it bid her cease to weep and mourn for was supposed, his last instructions; and when at last he issued from the room, he was armed with a paper which certainly bore the signature of the baronet, and the contents of which meant worse than death to Edmund. It stated that Sir Henry believed his nephew to have committed forgery by tampering with the cheque, and that he desired that Harold should succeed to the title and estates. Furthermore, that the base conduct of Edmund should be taken up by the law, and treated as it deserved to be. How can I ever tell you how it all came about? Everything seemed left in the hands of the lawyers, the elder of whom was brought to believe that the young man was not guilty of the crime, but was the indirect cause also of his poor uncle's death. He did not spare him, you may be sure of that."

"Did they seize him?" inquired the

Sister, almost below her breath. "They did, just as he and his bride of two days were taking their tickets for the Continent, where they purposed spending the remainder of their honeymoon.

"But why did not Edmund notice that the cheque had been altered before it was presented for pay ment?

He was always too careless about money matters; he swore, when questioned, that he had never touched nor looked at it sgain from the time he received it to the moment it was handed in to the bank, and yet to his knowledge it had never left his possession."

"Was there no one to come for ward and plead his cause, and try to prove his innocence?"

"Yes, Mr. McDermot employed a clever counsel, and sadly im-poverished himself in his endeavour to save the name of his daughter's husband, from shame and ignominy. the ban of his uncle's displeasure under which he was supposed to have lived—these, and a hundred other things, all teld against him. other things, all told against him; away. his case was hopeless. Besides his pon health and spirits gave way; and for breaking down altogether, he was patient. She realized the full danger itle completely unable to defend him of the situation. She had been too the manuscript would be in Mr.

And so was unjustly condemned fallen creature before her,

he always was innocent of this charge! Ob, how can you bear to lie there and realize what he must now, even ate hurry; still, it is better to be on this very moment, be enduring, alone, the safe side. However, I can trust isolated from his equals and those nay, it may be, broken long ago, by months and years spent in weary waiting! Why do you not rise and mercy yourself, hasten to save

She paced the small apartment with quick and nervous steps, and gasped as though for freer air. Then, turning suddenly upon him,

she asked quickly: this Harold-this

poor Edmund's ruin."
"Then, having learnt that, why
did not Harold at once stand forth and proclaim his brother's inno-

"Oh, be merciful in your judgments, Sister Marguerite. How could he do so?" demanded Manfred could be do so?" demanded you not in tones of bitterness. Can you not Thomas had so understand that Thomas had so managed the affair that to clear Edmund's name meant to implicate his brother's? Both could not be free. If Harold dared to make the attempt, overwhelming evidence was there to implicate and condemn him-self. What could he do but let things drift? Three years are already over and Harold will atone to his brother by rendering him every possible assistance on his release from——"

" Atone !"-and with ringing scorn the word echoed through the room— "atone! Oh, base the heart to conceive the thought; and baser still the lips to frame it! Atone! How can he atone to his innecent brother the unnumbered wrongs he has wrought against him? How heal the sickening pain of those weary hours, days, and months spent in felon's cell? How can be restore the fair name and build up once more to health and strength the manly form bowed down by meagre fare and oruel work? How dry the bitter tears from the girl bride's heart, or tarnished name? No, 'tis cowardly to breathe the word in that sense. Atonement must be meted even as was the injury-publicity-freely cannot escape his punishment. Either here or hereafter it will overtake him; then may God have

fire of indignation lighting her eyes. Writhing in agony of soul, an cringing in terror, Manfred gasped: In mercy to poor Harold, say that there is hope for him yet. He had not enjoyed his ill gotten goods-

pity upon him !"

indeed he has not! Wealth has not been his, for blackmailers have wellnigh ruined him. And as for happiness or peace of heart—God is my witness, he has never known them." All feeling of pain in his injured himself. limb seemed forgotten in the mental

torture he was then enduring. His lips quivered and his hands shook with misery as he endeavoured to hot afternoon, stout old Sister clutch the nun's hands; as though cades, who cared for the chic the very contact with her would ensure for him the peace and safety he craved. But instinctively she raised them; in her agitation she had caught up her rosary beads and, without intention, had backed

witness to the sincerity of Harold's repentance, ere he finds mercy." Carried away by the vehemence of fatherly chaplain-very feeble, it is her nature, she had miscalculated true, very slow, a little deef, a little his strength, nor taken into account the effect that all this agitation might have upon his frame, weakened by illness. Before her mental vision as he made his slow way in and out. had risen the tear stained, suffering face of Marion MacDermot, as she had poured forth this terrible story thought proudly of the story itself, into the kind nun's sympathetic ear, But it was all of no avail: the case and her heart burnt with indignation for the prosecution was unusually at the thought that here before her clear; every doubtful act in the lay the accomplice, if not the applause that its appearance would bring to him. He was already wellat the thought that here before her of the money and still dearer up and exposed; the bogus will was read, and it, together with Sir Henry's sad and sudden death, and hope had departed from him for ever tite for more of both; besides, by the

> hasty, too stern, towards the poor when he had sought mercy at her hands.

victim, never a conqueror!

"Sister Marguerite! Sister Mar guerite!" rang out the shrill voice of Madame Corbette from the adjoining rescue him? If you would hope for spartment; "hear you not the rescue him? If you would hope for spartment; "hear you not the rescue yourself hasten to save clamour? My old spirib is stirred war. We shall be conquerors yet!

fore!" shameless coward in whose heart without; but one thought, one fear, lies hid this terrible secret? Why does he not come forward and con-front that villain Thomas and vindicate the honour of his brother's "Alas, how can he do it? The old lawyer and his son have both gone to their account. I assure you, indeed, that it was not until just before the death of the latter that Harold learned the full truth of all these facts—that young Thomas himself had done the dishonourable act, her brain in the endeavour to dis-

mercy of God, and endeavour to win him to repentance.
And Heaven was kind to her.

TO BE CONTINUED

LOCAL COLOR

Mr. Copeland read and reread the last three pages of the manuscript of The Way of the World," made one or two corrections, and laid it on the mahogany desk before him. He knew that it was by far the best thing he had done, better, even, than he had hoped ever to do. Mr. Barton, junior partner of the pub-lishing house of Doan and Company, had already read the first five chap-ters and had offered a princely sum the copyright, enthusiastically predicting that it would be a "best seller," not only in the United States, but in England as well.

So. after Mr. Copeland gave the manuscript its last touches, leaned back in his big chair, well content, and thought disjointedly of his swift rise to fame and fortune, and of this newest, boldest bid for o'clock. But somehow business was and of this newest, boldest bid for both.

The fact was that "The Way of the World" was a bitter and very clever attack on the Catholic Church, her priests, and nuns, and institutions; the whole sugar coated by a plot of sustained interest, delicate humor, and a pathos that was both very human and very tender. The scene of two or three of the concluding chapters was laid in a Catholic hospital, under the care of Franciscan nuns. There was an institution of believe me, the hour of the kind in the city, not much more Harold's retribution will arrive; he than half a mile from Mr. Copeland's apartment, and to obtain his local color he had formed a habit of seek. ing out a shady corner of the garden behind the main building, where, She looked down upon him, the book in hand, he had watched and listened throughout the long hours of many a summer afternoon. There had passed in panorama before him the patients who were able to creep up and down the balcony or to pace the garden walk ; four or five stiffjointed old men, such as do the outdoor work about all charity institutions; a score of Sisters, always busy and often laughing; the old chaplain, visiting priests, and even the Bishop

No one had ever questioned his right to be there, or paid much attention to him, except that, one very cedes, who cared for the chickens, had brought him a glass of warm and rather weak lemonade, little dreaming that a caricature of her already figured in a half finished novel, which lay in a locked drawer less than a mile away, or that the further from his reach. He noted little courtesy she meant so kindly the movement and caught the ring of would be made laughable and held distrust in her voice as she answered: up for ridicule. Nor could she have 'Heaven and earth must bear imagined that any one would dare to display for the laughter of a laughter loving and irreverent public their fatherly chaplain-very feeble, it is slovenly in his distress, very absent minded, and much given to talking to himself-or was it to Our Lord ?-

As he sat looking at the pile of typewritten sheets, Mr. Copeland of his cleverness in quietly obtaining the atmosphere he needed, and last'y With a startled cry the little Sister row, mediaval, and cruel in its atti-

Barton's hands that day, so at three o'clock he folded a sheet of wrapping paper about it, put on his hat, "My God, forgive me!" she cried started down the street. Obaying a sa, falling upon her knees, she bowed whimsical impulse he went a little obsque."

"Yes, he lost all his earthly possessions; his wife, his good name; prayed. Alas, who was she that and received in return a sentence of five years' panal servitude."

as, falling upon her kness, she toward to pass the hospital. It was ten days since he had been prayed. Alas, who was she that the first ordered to sit in judgment upon a fellow-creature? What roughlessons eye noted that the first breath of five years' panal servitude." of humility did she not yet need to autumn had already touched with Marguerite, rising abruptly, "he is perhaps suffering still! Is this the flery impulses to her nature! unjust sentence not yet completed? Would death but find her still a when he went a little farther he saw Would death but find her still a When he went a little farther he saw victim, never a conqueror! "Heaven that Sister Morcedes, ordinarily busy forgive me," she cried again, "and with the chickens or in carrying a sweet Mother of God come to mine tray in some direction, was gathering asters from a bed close to the fence. She chanced to look up as beneath him as a felon—his youthful frame, perhaps, bent and weakened by cruel labour; his brow bowed in shame and branded with the stigma of dishonour; his kind heart crushed together. Seizing Manired's clammy Mr. Copeland approached, and recog-"Aren't you going to stop this afternoon?" she asked anxiously.

"Ne, not this afternoon," Mr. Copeland answered.

Do come in for a few minutes! clamour? My old spirit is stirred have been watching for you for a and warns within me at the sound of week. One of the patients from the consumptive ward was sitting on the I know it well. The Reds are to the balcony the last afternoon you were hers, and he saw you in the garden.
Yes, yes; I hear—God help them He thinks that he knows you. He all," answered the agitated Sister. wants to see you, and I promised Little heeded she now all the noise him that the next time you came I would take you upstairs. Whenever I go into that ward he asks if you did not speak.

"Please wait here until I see if he is awake. He rests very little at night, so if he is asleep I would not rouse him for the world. Perhaps, it necessary, you would wait a little while. He is longing to see you."
"I could not wait, Sister. I have

an important business engagement,' Mr. Copeland said impatiently. It was so evident that he considered the whole affair a bore that Sister Mercedes grasped the fact, and thought it well to explain, in her simple, earnest way : He's been very unfortunate

You'll feel sorry for him when you see him. He and a brother, five

years younger, were left orphans when he was only seventeen years old—a railroad accident, I think it was, that took their father and mother. The father had owned a small grocery store in some town in New York: I don't remember the name but it doesn't matter. boys did the best they could after they lost their parents, this one spending all his time in the store and the little fellow going to school and They lost money month after month, and at last, after struggling along for five or six years, out. Only a thousand dollars was left when everything was settled. This roor man of ours thought that a thousand dollars would amount to nothing for two, but would give his brother a little start-his brother was smart, so he save, so he slipped away one night, and went to New York, taking only five dollars with him. He nearly starved to death before he found work. Since they and that must have been ten or fifteen years ago, he has drifted about, usually obliged to do work too heavy for him. At last, one day in the spring, he came to us, pretty gone with consumption. He didn't have a penny in the world—poor soul! - or a friend, or - snything but the clothes on his back !

"A sad story. There are many such" Mr. Copeland commented stiffly; and when Sister Mercedes hurried away, despairing of arousing his interest, he went to the window and stared into the garden. He did not hear her step in the hall, when she returned, and stood there, as motionless as a statue, until she spoke to him.

Come with me, sir. He's awake. told him so, but he would not heed me," Sister Mercedes said. With her slow smile, she added, in a childlike way, "I told him that you look like a millionaire and act like a bank president! I hate to see him disap-He is in a fever of excite ment about seeing you. He says he watched you for an hour one afternoon last week and is certain that he

Mr. Copeland said nothing, but walked beside her through a long corridor, up one flight of stairs, and to the door of the first ward for tubercular patients. There she stopped, and at once Mr. Copeland said courteously, but decidedly, "I will go in alone, if you please Sister.

Sister Mercedes bad no choice but to go away, and for a few moments Mr. Copeland stood alone in the dcorway and looked about him.

It was a small ward with eight bads in it, set well apart. A crucifix hung at one end, a copy of Cor-reggio's "Holy Night" at the other. In one corner there stood a statue of our Blessed Mother, with her Child in her arms, and several vases of flowers were crowded about her feet Three of the beds were empty; an old man lay in the fourth; two young fellows were propped up against their pillows and were reading newspapers, in the fifth and sixth. far from them lay a man, perhaps forty years of age, thin to the point of emaciation. His big eyes were fastened on Mr. Copeland's face.

As Mr. Copeland looked across the room at this patient his gay, worldly face softened until it quivered with emotion. An instant more and he was beside the bed. His manuscript slipped, forgotten, to the floor, and he seized the man's thin hand in his 'John!" he whispered "Ob, John! John!"

"It's all right, Jimmie! Don't worry about me. It's all right. I'm so glad-so glad-to see you! I knew you the moment I saw you in the garden, but I couldn't make up my mind to send for you, then. was afraid at first that - And have prespered, Jimmie. I'm very I knew you would do well it glad. you had a chance."
"Oh, John!" Mr. Copeland whis

pered again. It was all that he could say I didn't succeed. You see that

It wasn't in me. But I am happy now, and well cared for. The Sisters are kindness itself. Old Sister Mercedes, who brought you here, kills a fat chicken for me once or twice a week, and cooks it herself. She insists no one else knows so well. And Sister Mary Barbara reads aloud to me; she usually reads lives of the saints which I did not like at first, any better than you would, Jimmie They're all kind.

A tear fell on the hand that Mr. Copeland was holding, but still he "You must not grieve for me

Jimmie," his brother went or. am so happy now that I have almost mr. Copeland was annoyed. "I am so happy now that I have almost forgotten the hard years. I'm ready certain that your man mistook me to go—and glad. The chap'ain for someone else; besides, I have a comes to see me every day—a dear, business engagement and must gentle, cld man! He baptized me hurry," he said; but he followed last week, and I am to make my hurry," he said; but he followed last week, and I am to make my Sister Mercedes into a bare little First Communion tomorrow. I hope parlor. "I am in a hurry," he you don't mind very much. We repeated, and did not take the chair always hated Catholics at home; I remember that. The fear that you

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PERFUMES

CHURCH OULFR

would know some day, and be bitter about it, was the only thing that made it hard for me to take the step. Somehow I never could give up the hope of seeing you again—and I knew you would not understand, Jimmie, they are all good and kind here, and the world outside is hard and cold. It must be the God in their tabernacle that makes the

I'm not sorry, if it makes you soothingly.

The sick man smiled and would have thanked him had he not begun to cough. When the paroxysm passed, and he lay back, weak but at rest, Mr. Copeland told of his success which had never before seemed so which had hever better seemed so nearly valueless. Afterward, when his brother fell asleep, he sat beside him, still holding his hand and thinking of many things.

After a time Sister Mercedes—who was human, and therefore curious peered in at the door; and seeing that Mr. Copeland was seated beside the bed, she tiptoed across the floor. So he was right; you do know

him," she whispered.
"Yes, I know him," Mr. Copeland will you please have this burned. I (Spalding: "Miscellanea," chapter cannot publish it. I know now that it is upjust—a libel from first to last." Dark Ages.") answered. Handing her his manu-script, he added quietly: "Sleter,

Sister Mercedes did not understand history sweeps away this distortion. This progress in popular education what he was talking about but she was never so happy as when doing real attitude of the Catholic Church, of the Common Life" founded for was never so happy as when doing something for some one, so she answered brickly: "I'll give it to representations of her enemies, but Tom. He'll put it in the furnace."— from the Popes, who guided her Deventer (1340-1384). Among their Florence Gilmore, in the Rosary policies, the Councils, local and pupils were Wessel, Thomas ecumenical which spoke her mind, Kempis, Pope Adrian VI. as

#### LUTHER AND EDUCATION

John C. Reville, S. J., in America

Every accused man has the right to be judged by the laws of his In spite of the which may center around his name. each person should have untram meled access to a free and unbiased verdict on his life and work. Certain men, however, carry with them such an atmosphere of conflict and battle. that it is difficult to weigh them in the scales of even-handed justice. It is particularly hard to do so in the case of Martin Luther. In the six teenth century, the German reformer, waving a magic wand, summoned forth the tempest. It raged around him in life. He unleashed a hurricane, which he could not control. Something of the strife which he called forth then, clings to him now. But that must not debar him from a fair and impartial judgment at the bar of history.

claim that he made modern Germany. If that he true, we ask in the light of the frightful climax to which Luther-made and Luther taught Prussia drove the world a few years ago, are they proud of his work and of the edifics which he erected? They make another claim. They call him the liberator of the human mind from the tyranny of Rome. They forgot that the power of the Roman Catholic Church and of that Papacy which he so coarsely attacked, of the Catacombs. is greater now than when he fought tyranny far more odious, that of an ignorance and want with no popular schools for the common people." Luther, the founder of the common school, Luther, the pioneer of popular education. Such is the claim made for him. Nothing is farther from the

To do him justice, Luther was interested in the education of the masses. He frequently, and with all his powar of picturesque emphasis, stated the necessity of popular education. To many of his statements, Catholics can heartily subscribe. With that from which grows all good conduct in life, and if they decay, great blindness must follow in religion and in all useful arts." (Preserved Smith, "The Age of the Reformation," p. 665). Luther did contribute to the

early Church, then leading from the students at these universities came Catacombs to West and East, guiding from the poorer ranks of the people.

and chantry schools, through the vales of France, German forests and English hamlete, that path broadened and was easily seen. Over it, the Church sent her masters, not merely to the rich, as in the courts of Charlemagne and Alfred, or to the pupils of Aquiras in Parls, of his brother teachers of the universities of Oxford, Padua and Prague, but to the sons of English and French pearants, John," Mr. Copeland said trial workers on the Rhine. The elementary free school is the product of the Catholic Church. It flourished

long before Luther.

By dint of boasting, wrote Archbishop Spalding, Protestant writers have almost persuaded the world that the world's rise from barbarism. its advance in literature and civiliza tion are due to the so-called Reformation; that before the advent of line. In the period immediately Luther all was darkness and ignorance. According to these authors,

The Church sat down in the midst of this darkness quite at home, and at her ease: she made no effort to dissipate the gloom; she fostered it rather, as the thing above all others German People" that masterpiece most suited to her wicked purpose,

the religious Orders of men and Erasmus. The world had still to women, which in a special manner wait a hundred years more for were dedicated to her highest Luther, after the noble work of De spiritual and educational ideals, from Groote and his brethren had begun. her recognized Saints and scholars, from those civil powers and rulers, who were guided by her spirit. The the primary school is the child of verdict, reached after a study of Protestantism, and its crudle was the these sources, is that in elementary Reformation." The statement is not education, the Church had done borne out by the facts. The opposite magnificent work long before Luther. is true. In its origin the primary We do not, however, mean the school is the child of the Catholic popular education was as widespread Church. Its cradle was the cathedral before the middle of the fifteenth and the monastic school. It was century as now. Transportation protected by Popes, Saiuts and facilities were insufficient, social, civil scholars of the Catholic Church. and economic conditions unfavorable. She is its guardian angel, its The relative dearth and the high protector. Without her sacrifices price of hand-copied volumes and her legislation, it would not have hampered its spread. When the existed. She gave its charter and its Catholic Gutenberg discovered the plan. It is unfair and unjust to Luther was berg, popular education made a giant step forward. With that invention the Reformation had civilization. nothing to do.

Yet in spite of the difficulties in her path, the Catholic Church was the pioneer in the work of educating the masses. In the earlier centuries while never neglecting that task, she was too harassed by her enemies to pay complete attention to the school-The apologists of Martin Luther room and the teacher. A battlefield is not the place for the master's desk and the pupil's bench. The Church was not then the mistress of her own destinies. She was fighting for her life. Yet she taught the pagan world gentleness, chaetity and self- control. She brought forth that heroic breed, which no school has ever rivaled, the Virgins, the Confessors, the Doctors and the Martyrs

But when at last free and allowed them, and that to the so called a breathing spell, she knows that the tyranny of Rome, he substituted a poor are calling for her help. While providing for the training of her future priests, she looks to the tyranny far more odicus, that of an autocrastic and Casaristic State. future priests, she looks to the scattered up and down this country. They write of him: "An imparsial multitude also, for like her Divine As a matter of fact, the Church of They write of him: An imparison investigation of history will always again arrive at the conclusion that the German common school is the product of the Raformation, and that Luther must be called the founder of the Common school." Such is the Luther must be called the founder of the Raformation, and that accommon school." Such is the lementary secular knowledge was at the Common school." Such is the limit of the Raformation of the Raformation, and that accommon school. Such is the lementary secular knowledge was at the Common school is the lementary secular knowledge was at the common school. Such is the lementary secular knowledge was at the common school is the lementary secular knowledge was at the common school is the lementary secular knowledge was at the common school is the learn from the history of Cathedral in Cornwall, and the parish churches, and the parish churches of today are compared with those in considering the wealth, the numbers to today are compared with those in existence when the Catholic Emanon Education," one of the leaflets referring to the schools of Italy, issued by the Reformation Quadricen- urged priests to maintain tenools efforts of post-Reformation Catholitenary Committee of the Lutheran syidently not meant for churchmen Society, New York. In the New York alone. The monastic cohools of Evening Post of April 16, Katherine whose development at this period Scherer Kronk, in an article entitled: there is no doubt, were not solely for "Martin Luther as a Pioneer in the recruiting of the religious Orders. Education," says: "Luther was one They admitted also the sons of the of the first who dared to face princes and of the franklins and farmers and prelates and declare that every of their districts. Never were schools man, woman and child, irrespective more democratic than the Benedic-of class and color, was entitled to an tine schools of Italy, France and education" and that in his day "the England, where future abbots and laboring classes were left in Bishops, and the sons of earls learnt their letters side by side with the children of their vassale. In Ireland, in that splendid flowering of learning when her monastic schools were the glory of Christendom, and the ark of refuge for sacred and profane letters. rich and poor alike were welcomed. (Cf. Healy: "Ireland's Ancient Schools and Scholars," p. 102). A

capitulary of Charlemagne issued in 802 enjoined that every one should send his son to school to study letters. (Migne, Pat. Lat. xvii., 517.) In the memorable decree of vein of tenderness which his passions | Bishop Theodulph of Orleans, priests never critished, he spoke of "the noble souls of the children," and denounced the crime of neglecting their intellectual and moral culture. In his "Letter to the Aldermen and A still more striking decree and of Cities of Germany on the Erection the highest authoritative value, for and Maintenance of Schools" he it emanates from the Third Ecumeni-"Good schools are the tree cal Council of the Lateran (1179). enacts for the whols Church that "every cathedral church have a master who is to teach poor scholars and others, and that no one receive a fee for permission to teach." The wonderful development of the great cause of popular education. But he had countless Catholic forerunners, who had already blazed the trail and who had already blazed the trail and elementary schools existed to lay the beaten out a wide and well trodden foundations of the courses which followed, and schools for the poor ghwey.

Faintly discerned at first in the evidently, for the apporting of the it in the British Isles; there may be evidently for the properties come.

increase in number, in breadth of program and apademic efficiency. Pierre de la Chapelle in 1297, Chanceller Garson in the first quarter of the fifteenth century insist on the eraction of elementary schools in the country. Researches made by education experts like Delisle, Allain, De Beaurepaire for certain provinces of medieval France, give astonishing facts. They prove that throughout

the Middle Ages few villages in these districts were without schoolmasters and schoolmistresses. In 1292, Paris, with a population of 40,000 inhabitants had twelve elementary schools, one for girls. Under Louis XI., according to the official records of the "Chapitre de Notre Dame," in a procession of school children, something our age imagines is invented, there ary education had reached a relativetowns like Xanthen and Weisel there were as many as four or five school masters with good salaries. Accord ing to Janssen in his "History of the which adds to historical genuracy. impartiality and copious evidence of A hurried glance at the facts of some modern countries do not equa

In his "History of Pedagogy," p. 112, Compayre writes: "In its origin, art of printing, thirty years before allow any rival to claim and win the

#### CATHOLIC CHURCHES

MARVELLOUS WORK OF THE LAST HUNDRED YEARS IN ENGLAND

By H. C. Watts

London Correspondence N. C. W. C. When the Church of England was founded, as Cobbett, the historian, says " by Acts of Parliament, and not by Christ and His Apostles," that body found itself in possession of the magnificent cathedrals and churches which were the product of the supremest genius of the Catholic

Since that day, for some extraordi. taken to themselves all the credit for having produced the wonderful array it was at the time when the separacism in Great Britain.

Except for a brief respite in the the days of faith. reign of Queen Mary Tudor from, say, 1539 down to 1829, when the Catholic Emancipation Act was passed, Catholics in Great Britain were treated pretty much like Hot-tentots. Yet it is this despised remnant that has not only come to life again, but has also shown its remarkable genius for reconstruction in the number of Catholic cathedrals, abbey churches, and parish churches that are found all over the

FIRST ATTEMPTS CRUDE

As the Catholic Church gradually emerged from the obscurity into which it was thrust by persecuting and penal laws, and found itself permitted to worship God in the light of day, its first attempts at church building were of a somewhat crude type. Lack of money and a lack of native clergy resulted in the erection of churches which, so far as style goes, were entirely foreign to the genius of Gothic architecture. The demonstrate that Catho icism was something entirely foreign to the religious ideas of the nation.

When Westminster Cathedral was finished the Anglicans greeted it with jeers—and jealousy. They declared that it was nothing more than a glorified railway depot, and declared facetiously that "one looked in vain ture since the building of St. Peter's early Church, then leading from the Catacombs to West and East, guiding the wayfarers to the doors of cathedral, monastic, gild, hospital cathedral, monastic, gild, hospital

bespeaks the genius of its erchitect, Richard Bentley, who, with the exquisite example of Westminster Abbey almost under his nose, refused to commit the fatal error of attempting an imitation of the Gothic style.

A MASSIVE SYMBOL

Westminster Cathedral stands apart by itself. It neither challenges pre-Reformation architecture offers comparison with it. It is a mighty awe compelling structure, from whose roofs one can look down on the spot where the last martyr for the Catholic Faith suffered at that the Catholic Church has come back to stay-not, however, that the Church ever went farther away than

whereas the latter was the expression of its own time, the present-day Gothic cannot be more than an imitation or copying of the past. Four-teen dioceses in England and Wales have their cathedral churches, and three have pro-cathedrals.

There are one or two later examples of churches in the Gotbic style that are stated to equal any. thing that was produced by the great builders of the days of faith. The Church of the Holy Rood at Watford, near London, not far from where Nicholas Breakspeare, the only lishman who became Pope, was born, is a monument of beauty, of a surpassing magnificence that it shares with the glorious shrines at Norwich Arundel and Cambridge.

FINE GOTHIC BUILDING

One of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture is to be found at Downside, where the Benedictines have their abbey church, as near an approach to pre Reformation dor as can be found in the country.

The best examples of modern Gothic architecture date from comparatively recent years, but so full is the country of genuine monuments of Gothic art that the church builders of our own day have little reason to depart from true principles. The Benedictine monks of Buckfast are now building their abbey church on the founda ing, and the finished church will in all probability equal the church that was destroyed at the Reformation. The Carthusians have a great church at Parkminster which, in its way, is worthy of the best traditions. At Erdington, Belmont, and Ampleforth, there are Benedictine abbey churches that maintain the traditions of the monks, who have always been great

church builders. On the other hand there are many great and noble churches that are entirely foreign in conception and Perhaps the most notable of Nerl at Brompton, a great cathedrallike structure in marble and carved the whole the tendency in recent years, at all events has been in the direction of the Gothic style. If the that of, say, one hundred years ago. in the matter of Catholic architecture and in monastic buildings the Catho. nary reason, the Anglicans have and repression. The development of Catholic architecture in England as Holy See. doubt whatever that the Catholics of today are as great builders of churches as were their forefathers of

### THE TYPICAL MOTHER | public as a means to a political end, OF ALL TIME'

VICE - PRESIDENT'S TRIBUTE TO MOTHER OF GOD The Blessed Virgin Mary holds the

tributes of centuries of devotees under the many titles accredited to under the many titles accreticed bering the Loretto Litany. All these sentimental expressions of her place legislation which would respect religious interests. inspired them to give expression of develop. tribute to her Motherhood as warm and as devotional even as her Catholic children.

To the long list of non Catholics who, in the genius of poetry, music and oratory, have given to the world an expression of the appeal of Mary's Motherhood has inspired, we are exceedingly pleased to add the name of Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-Presi-

dent of the United States. At the convention of American War Mothers, held at Washington, in the absence of President Wilson, then touring the West, the notable gather

tiful fribute to the Blessed Virgin

that venerates a type of woman—the Blessed Virgin. It delights me to consider her the Queen of Heaven and the Mother of God Incarnate upon earth. I do not myself happen to be a communicant of that great Church; but I hope I shall be violating none of the proprieties when I say that the feelings of those com municants from the divine stand-point have appealed to me from the

man standpoint.
"I have thought of her as typical Tyburn. Its massiveness is a symbol of the mothers of all the ages, even though they have been compelled to stand and see their sons suffer in the cause of justice and humanity; underground.

The difference between Catholic architecture of the present day and that before the Reformation is that who have watched them sad eyed and broken hearted, as they marched to martial strains along the bigh- iv th' neighborhood, give thim a way of duty to the Calvery of short oration. 'Me brave la ads,' supreme sacrifice in the cause in which they believed.

"She, the typical mother of all time, has glorified and beautified and made sacred motherhood in all the ages, and all times. But particularly has she made sacred that motherhood, which for a cause, in which the son believes, has been ready and willing that the son should give up his life, his fortune and his sacred honor to the accomplishment of his noble ideal."-Intermountain Catholic.

#### THE CHURCH AND POLITICS

LEO XIII'S WISE POLICY BEARING FRUIT TODAY

Parle, April 1921,-When Pope Senedict XV. ascended the throne of Saint Peter at the outbreak of the War, his first ant was to choose as his Secretary of State, Cardinal Ferrata, former Nuncio at Paris. The Cardinal was already a victim of the disease from which he died only a few weeks later

The memoirs of this eminent and deeply lamented Secretary of State have just been published, and while they contain no revelations pertain ing to the origins of the War and the action of the Holy See during those tragic months, they bear witness to the tireless and persevering efforts made by Leo XIII. and his eminent collaborators, Cardinal Ferrata and Rampolla to relieve the tension existing in France Church and State, and bring about a relaxation of hostility which would have proved beneficial not only to Catholic interests but to the country as well. This policy encountered so these is the Oratory of St. Philip much bad will and so much misunder standing, that it did not achieve the happy results which were expected. stone in the Italian style. But on However, the seed which had been sown, did not die, but is even now bearing fruit. The cessation of religious struggles in France has present position is compared with been realized, and we now have a policy of collaboration between the religious, civil, and military authorlics of this country have more than made up for the handicap of some three hundred years of persecution to the renewal of the traditional to the renewal to the renew ities, animated by a sincere desire relation between France and the

The policy of conciliation instigated by Leo XIII. was animated by deep and faithful affaction for Catho-

regime, it must prevent religion from becoming a thing of any political party, and when politicians, even those who are deeply religious at heart, establish such close connec-tions between their political opinion and their faith that their religion runs the risk of appearing to the it is meet that the Holy See should decline all complicity, raising the Christianity committed to its care above all human contingencies."

It was on these grounds that Leo XIII. asked all Catholics sincerely to recognize and accept the established Government, to place themselves

from the spiritual Motherhood of This policy is making itself felt Mary, which gives to us, all the other today. There are, naturally some inspiring titles by which we address systematic adversaries of the established regime, even after its glorious they have a meaning all their own consecration by its victory and each title carries a beauty and a sweetness of devotion more or less inspiring according to the fervor of the individual soul. But Mary as the Mother of Our Divine Lord Himself has grasped the human instinct and social progress which it needs in and social progress which it needs in of many outside the Fold, and has order to build up its ruins and

> WHEN LABOR AND CAPITAL WALKED ARM IN ARM

No one can say that capital and labor are at present walking arm in arm. But once upon a time they did and here is Mr. Dooley's picture of that golden age:
"It was different whin I was a

young man, Hinnissy. In thin days, Capital and Labor was frindly, or Labor was. Capital was like a father to Labor; givin' it its booard an' ing of American women, who had lodging's. Nayther intherfered with given their sons for the freedom of th' other. Capital wint on capital

what he was proud to be called. wore a square pa-aper

'Capital an' Labor walked ar'rm ar round an' felt th' ar'rm iv Labor wanst in awhile, an' ivery year Mrs. Capital called on Mrs. Labor an' congratulated her on her score.

boss cud afford to pay th' gas bill. In return f'r his fidelity he got a

saye he, we've had a good year. (Cheers). I have made a milyon dollars. (Sinsation) I attribute this to me superyor skill, aided by two men's wur rk will remain, an' gays.

pa aper caps in th' air an' give three retired to live on th' wish bones an' lated.

pitcher, in th' funny papers. He leather apron, an' he had his ar'rm around Capital—a rosy, binivolint ol' guy with a plug hat an' eyeglasses. They was goin' to th' polls together to vote f'r simple ol' Capital

in ar'rm instead iv havin' both hands free as at prisint. Capital was contint to be Capital, an' Labor was used to bein' Labor. Capital come

"Th' pride iv ivry artisan was to wurruk as long at his task as th'

turkey ivry year.

"At Christmas time, Capital gathered his happy family ar-round him, an' in th' phisince iv th' ladies ye'er arnest efforts at th' bench an forge. (Sob.). Ye have done so well that we won't need so many iv ye as we did. (Long an' continyous cheerin'). Those iv us who can do possible do four. Our other faithful earvints,' he says, 'can come back in the spring,' he says, 'if alive,' he

'An' th' bold artisans tossed their cheers f'r Capital. They wur rked till ol' age crept on thim an' thin kind wur ruds they had accumy-



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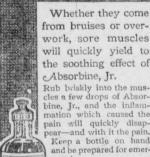
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M. J. Hagarty, Stephen

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1921

THE ACTUAL QUESTION IN ISSUE NOW

Though the discussion of the alleged "scriptural ground" for divorce may have served a good purpose, it is unfortunate that to some extent at least it has obscured the real issue, the immediately practical issue, that confronts us at the present moment. The good accomplished lies in the fact that many non Cath. olics, having seriously studied the text of St. Matthew on which was based the supposed scriptural reason for divorce, have come to the definite conclusion that in the Christian dispensation divorce, in the modern acceptation of the term, is absolutely prohibited. This is clear from extracts quoted in preceding articles. It is all the more gratifying that this conclusion should be reached despite official denominational pronouncements to the contrary.

Though it was natural, indeed inevitable, that this question should arise during the course of the discussion, it is not the question really in issue at this time.

The issue is raised by the proposed divorce legislation. The question formed. which in consequence confronts us is not primarily one of theology or scripture, but one of plain politics, or if you will, of Christian citizen-

The question, the practical and proposed legislation or against it?

All other questions are ill-timed, academic, if not irrelevant. This is tion merely alters the mode of the question of the hour, this is practical and to the point.

Let our differences be what they may on grounds purely religious or divorce law may entrap the unthink. scriptural, the practical, political ing. But we must wilfully, obstinquestion confronts each one of us; we cannot evade it even if we would. If the Christian conscience of to be misled by such specious and Ontario be aroused, as it is claimed then intelligent Christian citizenship must speak clearly, emphatically, unequivocally. Public-opinion when adultery, will avowedly make divorce unmistakably expressed is quite as effective in procuring or preventing legislation as a plebiscite. In a selfgoverning country it is at once our right and our duty to bring the force of public opinion to bear on legislation proposed without a mandate from the people.

And this is the inch before the saw just now.

Society is not a collection of individual, is the unit of society. Chrisfamily. The indissolubility of marriage is the bed rock on which Christian civilization rests.

It is important to realize this basic truth. During the discussion which followed the publication of the Report of the Divorce Commission the Christian conscience to object an English writer put it this way :

"Man is born a member of society -the family: he grows up in that society; in his turn he founds a like society; and his children repeat his life's story. In the family the character is formed : in the family greater." the truth is realized that no man liveth to himself, and the essential lessons of duty and responsibility are learned; the family is the school of authority and respect: the family hopes of the future-its office to link the generations each to each. which may be rightly viewed as the so fraught with dire consequences. expanded family. But the first condition of family life is its stability; and the great instrument | best intentioned people is a standing

of those laws being the indissoluble union of parents. Yes, for the vast multitude religion is the only curb of the egotism which ever threatens that union. 'Nothing,' said one who was not only a great master of romantic fiction but a great master of scelal science, 'nothing proves more conclusively the necessity of indissoluble marriage than the instability of passion.' These words of Balzac express a profound truth."

The foregoing was written by a Catholic; but in the same article in the Nineteenth Century and After he quotes the following extract from The Sociological Value of Christian. ity." The author, Mr. Chatterton-Hill, is not a Catholic, nor, indeed, a Christian of any denomination. "The family is a miniature society:

the disintegration of this miniature society cannot but produce the disintegration of the larger society-even as social disintegration in its turn points to a disintsgration of the family. If the individual be not strongly integrated in the family, neither will he be integrated in society as a whole; if he be not conscious of his duties and responsibilities in the family, he will not be conscious of his duties and responsibilities towards society. No society can hope to be strong if the family is weak-even as no individual can hope to be strong if he be afflicted with a weak heart. For the family is by far the most efficacious of all the social subdivisons, such as the class, the profession, the syndicate, the corporation, etc., the function of which is to adapt the individual to social life by integrating him in a group to which he is attached by ties of special affection and interest - society as a whole being too large, too far removed from the individual to be abletoinfluencehimsufficiently. The family differs from other social subdivisions. . . For the members of the family are linked together by ties sui generis: ties at once of a physiological and phychological nature, which do not exist between members of any other group, of any other organization. Hence the supreme importance of maintaining intact the family structure, without which the

To this non Catholic and non-Christian student, biassed not at all by creed or dogma, quite as much as to the Catholic who quotes him, divorce, on purely sociological grounds, is a disintegrating influence vital question is: Are we for this which sapithe very foundations of society.

family functions cannot be per-

But, it may be objected, we have divorce now. The proposed legislaprocedure in securing divorce.

This presentation of the case for the proposed divorce courts and ately close eyes and ears to the clamant lessons of experience dishonest argument. The proposed law even if in the beginning the legal reason for divorce be limited to easier and cheaper; it will also familiarize everybody with facts of

divorce court cases. These are two tremendous evils concerning which we make no apology for requoting the Protestant Bishop Moreland in his solemn appeal to his fellow countrymen

Easy divorce is the subtle poison viduals, it is a group of families. In which is corrupting the ideals of other words, the family, not the indi- family life in the United States. Disguising its deadly character tian society rests on the Christian under the form of sympathy for mismated individuals, the divores poison gradually destroys the Christian conception of marriage as a permanent relation."

It is sheer evasion of the momentous question that challenges merely to "extending the grounds for divorce." The Church of England Social Service Council meets the question squarely by declaring itself opposed to any movement for

The movement behind the proposed making greater the facilities for divorce; but those who would weds the gains of the past to the step make no pretence that the first step will be the last.

Principiis obsta is the only gafe or

Again the Bishop of Sacramento:

faithful married life."

a bishop in Ontario when it is pro. possessed his soul in patience, he posed that we should take this first | was master of the man within." sophistries and show in all its naked acter of the dead priest. ugliness the inevitable term of the

the world forly one years ago : like virulent contagious disease, or departed pastor. like a flood of water bursting who had been in favor of these loyally and patriotically devoted. divorces repented of what they had done, and feared that, if they did not carefully seek a remedy by repealing the law, the State itself might come to ruin."

Divorce Commission says : "The proposals (of the majority) if the nation to a downward incline on the prevailing sentiment the followthat in a matter where great forces of comment in the Waskly Bulletin of barriers can be permanently main- industry. tained in a position arbitrarily chosen with no better reason to support them than the supposed condiof their erection."

And later the Minority points this obvious moral :

time which lead us to think that the account of the bad water supply, beer State in England, or indeed any is a very popular drink, and last year where else, is called rather to in the eastern third of the island it strengthen than to relax the strictness of its marriage laws."

There are in Ontario ten thousand happy Christian homes cheerfully assuming and discharging the allimportant duties of the Christian family to the one shirker or the subject-though we thank God variable attitude taken by Protestants in all walks of life when the subject comes up in private conversation.

In the circumstances if the advocates of divorce courts and divorce law have their way it will be because of the criminal apathy and moral cowardice of leaders who shirk the duty of leading.

making the facilities for divorce THE LATE MONSIGNOR CASEY legislation openly avows the object of Casey of Lindsay died suddenly there miracles are not a thing of the past,

ways irreparable.

hasty or impulsive unions. Experi- gentleness, the kindly and underence shows that if divorce courts standing human sympathy characwere abulished, as in South Carolina, teristic of Monsignor Casey or divorce made difficult as in were so attractive precisely Canada, New York, District of Colum- because they were rooted in those past" was a practically universally bia and elsewhere, the majority of virile qualities that go to make what those seeking divorces would not find all the world calls—a man. "He was "To doubt it was feeble; to decry it it impossible to live together content. simple-minded and Christ-like; he edly, and that many of them would was a lover of the young and the the sign of smancipated intellect." find the full happiness and reward of weak; he was blameless and holy, modest and manly, patient and true. If Bishop Moreland with his Ameri. He was always a man and a priest of the ages been the invariable concan experience were here and now God. He was no man's man. He comitant of Catholic faith and

strip the issue of its camouflage of broad, clear lines sketched the char-

With a dignity of language, course we are asked to enter upon ? sloquence and forceful persuas-Bishop Moreland speaking from iveness besitting the great subactual experience curiously corrober- ject, the preacher told of the ates in every important detail the origin and functions of the warnings of Leo XIII. in his encycli- priestly office. Seldom have we cal on Christian Marriage given to listened to a sermon more impressive. And then we began to realize ation what is devoutly espoused in Further still, it the matter be that seldom had a preacher been another, or as the Scriptures have duly pondered, we shall clearly see more favored by the occasion. For it, "tossed about by every wind of these evils to be the more especially there was not one of his hearers, dootrine." dangerous, because, divorce once whether amongst the bishops and being tolerated, there will be no clergy in the sanctuary, or amongst restraint powerful enough to keep those of all creeds who thronged the Hickson, to this country a year ago it within the bounds marked out Church, to whom Monsignor Casey will be recalled in this connection, or presurmised. Great indeed is the in the long years of his ministry and our readers are witnesses force of example and even greater had not shown forth by his life that at the time we referred with still the might of passion. With those very priestly attributes and respect and sympathy to the pathetic such incitements it must needs tol. qualities which the preacher so incidents connected therewith which low that the eagerness for divorce, daily spreading by devious ways, therefore, but the simple, truthful daily papers. Since then Mr. the Blacksod Bay, a bay sheltered by were they using the land for then will seize upon the minds of many narrative of the daily life of their Hickson in his peregrinations a huge island from the waves of the grazing purposes? A. Yes, for graz-

The sound judgment, the wide truths that doubtlessly are all clear of pressing moment, the culture and in themselves; but they will become common sense of Monsignor Casey clearer yet if we call to mind the will make the absence of his counsel teachings of experience. So soon as a distinct loss to the Church to the road to divorce began to be made which he rendered such modest smooth by law, at once quarrels, yet such faithful and fruitful service jealousies, and judicial separations for well nigh half a century; a loss, largely increased; and such shame- also, to Canada, his native country, lessness of life followed, that men to whose best interests he was ever May he rest in peace.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

WHILE ONTARIO and other Prov. Similarly and almost in Leo's very inces are committing themselves to words the Minority Report of the drastic measures of Prohibition the Dominion Government shows a dis. position to foster the manufacture carried by legislation would lead of beer "for export." Contrast with which it would be vain to expect to ing excerpt from the British Board stop half way. It is idle to imagine of Trade Journal, reprinted without human passions must always be the Department of Trade and Com pressing with all their might against merce, a periodical whose sole pur whatever barriers are set up, those pose is the fostering of Canadian

"ADVICES RECEIVED from H. M. Legation at Havana report that there tion of public opinion at the moment is at present a good demand for British beer in Cuba, as the local breweries ary mable to cope with the great demand. It is stated that "There are reasons at the present during the summer months, on was at times difficult to obtain sup plies. The locally made beer, which sells in Havana for 20 cents the halfbottle, was sold in the interior of the

country for 60 cents the half-bottle. "It is reported that Canada and Germany are now beginning to enter Episcopsl Bishop of Sacramento. slacker or honest case of marital the Cuban market. The German unhappiness. There is a genuine base exported since the termination and deep rooted antipathy to of the War is, however, stated to be the proposal for making divorce very poor in quality. Cauadian beer easier amongst the non Catholics of is not well known, and sales will the Province. This is evident not so consequently be slow for some time. much from public pronouncement on British beer, on the other hand, is well known and very popular in for those - as from the almost in Cuba, and on that account it is an easy matter to place on the market any new brand, as those now being sold are so well accredited that a favorable impression has already been created."

If it is wrong to dripk beer in Canada why be so assiduous in promoting its consumption elsewhere?

THERE IS apparently a regular epidemic of "faith-healing" in Canada just now. About a year ago When, on Saturday last, the wires a "healer" of repute among Anglicans flashed the news that Moneignor came to Canada to demonstrate that were few of the older generation and now an evangelist of wider spasms of religious excitement. We The qualities that made Mgr. Casey forbear dwelling upon the peculiar loved and esteemed-the manly quali- psychological aspects of the affair, calls to the sacerdotal state; but the phenomena thus exhibited. This is this fall. "Easy divorce even among the invaluable experience of seventy-two done, we need hardly say, in no hyperinvaluable experience of seventy-two done, we need hardly say, in no hyper-years, with almost half a century in critical spirit, or out of any dispost. The heart of the commercial district, right was Lord Lucan's estate and done it. If you want to ask about the priesthood, comes only in the tion to be unsympathetic toward with space available for two hundred on the left was Lord Sligo's estate, the parts of Ireland that need such

and discord, an encouragement to endowed by nature and grace. The themselves benefited by the preacher's ministrations.

It is not so many years ago since the assertion: " the age of miracles is accepted axiom among Protestants. was bigotry; to agree with it was And conversely, those wonders of healing which have all along through practice were held up to ridicule as but the veriest delusion born of downward step, what would be his Thus, Monsignor Hartigan, the grovelling superstition on the one attitude? Would he not fearlessly preacher of the funeral sermon, in hand, and maintained by priestly cupidity on the other. Now, it seems, all this is put aside and torgotten, and among the children of those who so emphatically repudi- its name, deals only with money, and ated all idea of such supernatural not with all the money relations, as intervention are now found its most ardent exponente. Such is the ebb and flow of Protestant belief and sentiment-rejecting in one gener- the Act of Union down to 1914.

THE VISIT of the Anglican healer, around the world has fallen on rather evil days. In the East Indies through every barrier. These are reading, the serious sludy of problems in particular he seems to have met paper describes as "exposure." This 'exposure," however, has to do with the matter of his alleged cures, and our contemporary, the Catholic way Bay, there is not a single sail to explanation to some extent. Herald of India, appears to have been mainly instrumental in bringing this to public attention.

> WE CANNOT do better than quote a sentence or two from the Herald. In effect it is declared that Hickson is simply a mesmerist; that he discovered his gift as a child and being of a pious turn of mind resolved to "consecrate" this gift to the service of his Church. The Herald finds no fault with him for this, nor does it doubt the man's sincerity or piety. But what our contemporary does object to, and Catholics the world over will join hands with him, is that he claims to operate like Christ, and that, in consequence he makes out Christ also a mere mesmerist.

to pursue the subject further, beyond adding that when the Catholic mere assertion, is produced from ern of the trath of its charge. Here others with curative effect. This service; then it becomes sacramental. When consecrated to God spiritual means it becomes one with the healing power of Christ. If the not consecrated, and no spiritual power be brought into it, it will work only on the physical plane as down there in the autumn of 1917. animal magnetism, and the work have it to be."

Therefore, comments the Herald, if Mr. Hickson is but a mesmerist, part of County Mayo. acting through animal magnetism, and simply consecrated his power to his Church; and that, moreover, he holds that Christ operated like wise, and was a mesmerist; he thersfore implicitly denies the miraculous power of Our Lord, which is the veriest blasphemy.

\$200,000 CLUB FOR CATHOLIC WOMEN

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

were few of the older generation and now an evangelist of wider New Orleans, May 16.—The Cathowho did not realize that the Church denominational sympathies has lie Women's Club of New Orleans, induce us to take this sinister first in Ontario sustained a loss in many Toronto in one of its periodical which, it is claimed, has the most cosmopolitan air of any organization of its kind in the United States, and which was one of the few women's willing to sell. There (pointing to large estates in County Mayo. What clubs to maintain a midday meal for the right) is a tract of good land per cent of the land is held in this Ink the generations each to each.

It is the microcosm of the State prudent motto to adopt in a matter ties and priestly vistues—live on in but cannot, nevertheless, help moral fifteen cents through the entire War ties and priestly vistues—live on in but cannot, nevertheless, help moral fifteen cents through the entire War ties and priestly vistues—live on in but cannot, nevertheless, help moral for complete the complete of the state of the complete on the state of the complete on the cannot fitteen cents through the entire war ties and priestly vistues—live on in but cannot, nevertheless, help moral fitteen cents through the entire war ties and priestly vistues—live on in but cannot, nevertheless, help moral fitteen cents through the entire war ties and priestly vistues—live on in but cannot, nevertheless, help moral fitteen cents through the entire war ties and priestly vistues—live on in but cannot, nevertheless, help moral fitteen cents through the entire war ties and priestly vistues—live on in but cannot, nevertheless, help moral fitteen cents through the entire war ties and priestly vistues—live on the cannot, nevertheless, help moral fitteen cents through the entire war ties and priestly vistues—live on the cannot, nevertheless, help moral fitteen cents through the entire war ties and priestly vistues—live on the cannot have been declared to the cannot hav

employed girls, has been secured. Preparations are now being rushed not distribute it. He did not know so that it may be occupied in the why. I found out afterwards why it that it may be occupied in the

The daily luncheon service-at the same war-time price-will be it, for it is a terrible worry. continued and improved. In addition, there will be introduced special because of lack of accommodations.

Three thousand Catholic women of club, which is now endeavoring to extend its membership to thirty thousand in order to carry out its new program.

AMERICAN COMMISSION

ON CONDITIONS IN IRELAND THE WITNESS. MR. GINNELL, M. P. want to say that it will be observed from all this that the Financial Relations Commission, in agreement with it might have done, but exclusively with taxation. And in taxas alone England has robbed Ireland of £400. in excessive taxation from

There are various other ways in which Ireland suffers atrociously : the loss of manbood driven to other petent authority at £13,000,000 a and various other losses of matter for me. It is a matter of life and death for those who are dearer to me than life itself.

We lose enormously by the loss of once a rival of England on the seas. | money. that it is able to hold the whole Q. Whose cattle? A. The owners British navy on its bosom. There is of the cattle in all probability did not even a fishing boat on it. Go not live in the same county.

Of Chairman Howe. The land with some opposition, and what one down to Galway, which was a great trading center with Spain and other board bought the land for grazing There is not a boat on it. be seen except England's men of conflecated.

owners. there at all. One of our first works distribute them among working for the Government people. The Congested Districts money to build bouses. Board was established by Act of Parliament in 1897, for dealing with to say that in all my travels through what was called the congested dislimited at first to the western part of the Province of Connaught. Subset | beautiful in appearance and sweet IT WOULD be beyond our purpose quent Acts increased the scope of the and kind in manner, and they never gested areas comprise all of Con-Herald was accused of indulging in Munster and Ulster, the whole west. They, of course, have never been Hickson's own writings an admission created for a temporary purpose, mountain holdings at all. be completed within ten years-to and Scotland. it is: "Those whom God has solve the land question in the west- more difficult as the relations called to be channels of his Healing ern counties where there was con between the two countries become power are conscious of a force within them, which may be transmitted to them, which may be transmitted to districts. Its purpose was to slice up consideration. They are housed in a the land and put people upon it. terrible way-in a way often exposed gift must be given back to God, That board has been in existence, in Parliament as a violation of all Who gave it, and consecrated to His not for ten years, but for twenty-sanitary laws. But they bear their three years, and in the very most treatment and make a little money congested county where its services and go back. the power becomes in nature like to to act. If this will be relevant and they were denied an existence before that exercised by Our Lord, and when agreeable to the Commission, I will their eyes, to another country where thus used in conjunction with other just explain this. The County Mayo there was opportunity. was like a running sore on the face of Ireland. All the people were I visited a district where I found a crowded on gravelly, natural gift, which God has bestowed barren land, while large tracts of that part of the county, 5,000 acres, as the instrument of the spiritual, be good land were without a resident owned and grazed by one man named on them.

I was invited down there because I will fall far short of what God would have spent almost my whole life on the question of the land. I stopped special purpose of solving that at Westport town and drove out to a problem. mountainous district to the southern inhabitants. I got onto a bog road bedding only. I drove on for miles, are usually rented. and came to the unfortunate village Q. Who is the ult concerned. It was a village of fifty two families up on a mountainside rushes. The people came down to is a thing of the past. meet me. The landlord also came down with them-a quite unusual What was up in the cabins I do not mission that there was no vacant know. The landlord, John O'Dowd, spot in Ireland that was not occupied going to attack him. I said no, I and then cleared off by each succeedwas not going to attack any man. I ing famine.
wanted only justice. He said, "I am Q. You h purchased by the Congosted Districts district in these large estates? A. I Board fifteen years ago for distribution afraid, sir, that you have missed taking over a new \$200,000 home tion, but it is held by the board and the point. let out to grazers and to pasture Congected Districts Board has existed breathing household laws, the first ences, an invitation to selfishness evening of life to men as richly those sufferers who have thought rooms that will furnish homes for bought up by this board. The board relief other than this particular dis-

want to sell my land and get rid of wise I must turn the people out and burn their houses.' ison, there will be introduced special state in the location of the location of the location of the introduced special state in the location of the location o tainside to the shorthand writer, a New Orleans are members of the memorial to the district board, a very respectful memorial but very strong in the facts. The landlore was the first to sign that memorial. It was signed by all the fifty-two tenants, one by one. Was not that a strong memorial? It called on the board for distribution of the land bought up and held by the board for fifteen years, and still held by the board. I went back to Dublin the next day and met two officials of the named Henry Doran. He took up the attitude of a bully, of abuse and insult. He used the language of the old landlord class of the worst type. The other member of the board was very pleasant man to speak with. But he said, 'We cannot do what you want. The Government will not allow us. It will not give us cash for the purpose, although it is bound by Act of Parliament to do it. lands; the revenue from her land, he politely told me that nothing which has been estimated by com- would be done. Mr. Doran today is Sir Henry Doran, and Mr. Meeks is still Mr. Meeks. That is the way a that kind. This is not an academic kindly attitude toward the people is rewarded. The population on the

mountainside is still without land. COMMISSIONER was the motive for non-action? A. our trade. We have been wiped off Mr. Meeks told me the Government the seas by England. Ireland was refused to advance the necessary

COMMISSIONER MAURER. What

countries, even in Queen Elizabeth's purposes and turned it over to some friends of theirs for grazing. Even in that sheltered place of Gal- the explanation? A. That is the

MAURER. Then Q. COMMISSIONER war. That is an enormous loss to the land was lying idle? A. Yes, so We of the Republican Govern- far as tillage was concerned. Instead ment have made efforts to get boats of benefiting the poor people in the to put the fishermen at work. And congested districts, it was turned we are thwarted, and our boats are over to the friends of the board for grazing purposes. The excuse was Q. COMMISSIONER MAURER. Is it that they could not slice the land up the idea of your cooperation to in small holdings because they had develop along similar lines by which | no more money. you develop the creameries? A. Our that in my memorial I offered on idea is rather to bring as much land behalf of the poor tenants to take as possible under tillage by resident the land at its full value and not There are in many of the require houses to be built upon it, if counties of Ireland large tracts of that was the difficulty, and to work land which are untenanted and the land from their present cabins unresidential—no owners reside until they were able to make some money and build houses for will be to break up those tracts and selves. I made it wholly unnecessary for the Government to advance

It is only just to these poor people Ireland I never met a more sweet Its area of operation was mannered people than those people board, so that at present the con- asked me to put a thing in that memorial but what was strictly in naught and western portions of accord with justice and equity. seaboard. This board was able to make a living from their which was assumed and described to been migratory laborers to England What could they do were the most necessary, it has failed but go out of that country, where

In that same visit to County Mayo hilly, and farm comprising the very best land in Carson. Not a solitary day's work Q. COMMISSIONER WALSH. Unfertile given on that land to anybody. land? A. Unfartile land. I went thousand acres in the possession of one man, after the Congested Districts Board has been more than twenty years in existence for

Q. CHAIRMAN HOWE. Are most of drove the owners of the large estates Engthrough plenty of good land without lishmen? A. Ob, no, not necessarily, Q They are Irishmen as well as covered with heather, which not Englishmen? A. Yes, Irishmen as even cattle will eat-it is used for well as Englishmen. These ranches

Q. Who is the ultimate owner? A Some corporation. Q. Is it a case of alien landlordwhere nothing grew but heather and ism? A. Oh, no. Alien landlordism

O. How many acres are held in these big estates? Does it run into thing, for he was a poor man, too. the thousands of acres? Or does it There was not a thing growing that reach the hundred thousands? A. a beast could eat. There was a few Oh, no, the island is not big enough sheep, a few asses, and a few goats. for that. I should inform the Comcame up to me and asked me if I was in days gone by. It was occupied.

> Q. You have spoken about these The point was that the

trict, I am equally ready to answer. land that within the memory of men used to be great wheat land is now lying absolutely untilled. CHAIRMAN HOWE, Grazing land

now? A. All grazing.
Q. A great part of the county is grazed? A. A great part of the ounty is grazed, and always the best land-land that you could cut like cheese; land without a stone in itbeautiful land.

Q. Is a third of the land of Ireland held out of cullivation that way? A. It would be hard to say. I do not suppose that much. But so much of it is the best land.

Q. COMMISSIONER WALSH. I suppose you are offering this evidence to show the misgovernment of Ireland, and that the administration of this law has been in the hands of people who have not administered it. A. Yes, sir, indeed. Along the line of misgovernment, your remark reminds me of a very curious thing. maintain that apart from money and apart even from property the people are a country's greatest wealth.

Commissioner Walsh. They ought

to be more the concern of govern-

ment than the property.

THE WITNESS. Yes. It is a policy. that has been pursued, and therefore must be the doctrine held by English rulers of Ireland, bacause over and over again the policy has been a continuity, to destroy the Irish race. Lord French stated two years ago in public that "What is amiss with Ireland today is that there 200,000 young men too many in it."
What would be thought in a properly self governed country of the head of the government giving expression to such a sentiment? There are 200,000 young men too many in Ireland Whereas England in the year 1913 was taking out of Ireland £11,000,000 in annual taxation, she is taking out of Ireland now £43,000,000. Most of that money is spent for imperial purposes in different parts of the world. It is not being spent for Ireland. And all men. Catholics. Protestants. Unionists, Republicans, and whatever they may be, know that they and their families and their posterity will be better off when all that money is spent within the shores of

Q. CHAIRMAN HOWE. Now, Mr. Ginnell, have you something that you want to dictate to the stenographer? A. I am very sorry that I have not been able to develop all phases of this question. With regard to rel'g generously, we aid our fellow generously, we aid our fellow c tizens in all sincerity, we do our today an extract from the New York World to the effect that a Jew has been ill treated in Dublin. Now, I want to emphatically deny, not with any special knowledge, but with a knowledge of what England is doing, that any Irishman has persecuted any person whatever on account of creed or race. To this day, no one can point out to me any where anyone has eingle instance been ill treated in Ireland on account of religion or race in Ga'ic Ireland, Catholic Ireland. There have been things developed in Belfast which I do not want to touch upon, but the aggression there is not on In the time of Queen Mary, she drove Protestants out of England when she wanted to drive England over to Catholicism, and they came over to Ireland for a safe The Quakers were driven out of England, and they came over to Ireland and established a school at Ballitore in County Kildare which became famous for having given a portion of his education to Edmund Burke.

#### GOOD OUT OF EVIL

CHURCH STARTED THROUGH BIGOTRY TO BE DEDICATED By N. C. W. C. News Service

Dallas, May 16.—Few parishes in the United States have a more interesting history than that for which the Right Rev. Joseph P. Lynch, Bishop of Dallas, will dedicate a little church near the town of G'ade water, in this diocese, next Sunday.

Catholicity came to Gladewater through the attacks made on the Church by a circuit riding preacher who awoke in the heart of a young non Catholic school teacher a desire to know something more about tha institution which she heard so violently denounced.

That was almost twenty five years Today the teacher is Mrs. John Follwell, and, due to the zeal and courage with which she practiced the religion which she embraced after a thorough personal study, there is gathered around her a community of nearly fifty souls that has been able to build its own church.

Following the attacks of the itinerant preacher, Mrs. Follwell, then the school mistress of a community that did not boast a single Catholic, wrote to a Catholic publishing house and secured copies of "The Faith of Our Fathers," and other works explanatory of the faith. She was deep'y impressed. She studied the chism and read up on church history, One Saturday evening she presented herself at the nearest parochial resi dence and asked if she might be re ceived into the Church and make her First Communion the following day Examination proved that she had grasped a knowledge of the faith and the sacraments sufficient to permit of her wish being granted and she went back to Gladswater satisfied in

In twenty five years only one Catholic came into the district. That was John O'Byrne, who married Mrs. Follwell's sister and now heads a arises from inoculation with false chaplains advance devoted Catholic family. The school ethics, materialistic philosophy, and with holy water.

teacher, meanwhile, had married and the "selfish imperialism that influment which had grown until the parish is now able to maintain the church that was dedicated by Bishop Lynch last Sunday. The church is a gift of a Catholic of the Northeast, through the Catholic Church Exten sion Society, and will be named in honor of St. Bridget.

CATHOLIC LOYALTY

ADMIRAL BENSON'S STIRRING ADDRESS TO BROTHER KNIGHTS (By N. C. W. C. News Service)

Patriotism and loyalty to the nation as manifestations of fundamental Catholic ideals and teachings formed the theme of the address delivered by Admir al William S. Benson, Chairman of the United Benson, Chairman of the United States Shipping BosrJ, before the Archbishop Williams Assembly of the Fourth Degree Knights Columbus, Springfield, Mass. speaker declared that he believed it necessary to deliver this 'old, old message of Catholic loyalty," because in his journeys he had detected "strange views and false theories regarding these funda-mental civic virtues."

"I have found many men and women," he said, "who look upon patriotism merely as the impulse to engage in a display of firawork, to rec'te verses of doubtful poetic work, to call for a brass band and for a parade, or for a banquet furnished at the expense of indul-

gent tax payers."
In such manifestations of loyalty, the fundamental element of duty is often missing, the speaker pointed ont. "The source and final explan-ation of that civic virtue we call patriotism is, for the Catholic, his religion," he declared. "The State," he said, "is an integral persion of the plan of the Architect of the Universe, who gives us the design and for aishes us with the materials but leaves to us the actual struction of the Temples of Civilization.'

Discussing the effect of the acceptance of this belief, the speaker "No Catholic needs to be dragooned into observance of the laws. Cathol'clsm, as such, never produced a 'stacker' or a 'conscientious objector.' We keep the laws best to further the common west, because of our veneration for the Supreme Wisdom which endowed human beings with existence and planned for them the spheres in which that existence could win its

fairest triumphe." The Admiral r.called the records of Catholics whose patriotic achievements and sacrificas grace the pages of the history of the nation from the earliest colonial days down to the trying hours of the recent struggle. He mentioned the services render to the patrlot cause during the Revolution by the Carcolis of land, by Commodore John Barry, Captain John Rossiter, Thomas Fitzsimmons, a signer of the Constitution of the United States, and many distinguished Catholic officers

in the Revolutionary armies. Coming down to more recent events and praising the record of the members of the Church both in the United States and abroad, he called attention to the fact that when after four years of welfare the Allies brated by Bishop Butt, in the presagreed upon the necessity of the ence of the Cardinal Archbishop of centralization of military control and concentrated in the hands of one men more power than had ever before been given to one individual, it was to the Catholic General Foch that they turned. Referring to aspects of the War other than the purely military phases, he said: "In the solution of our domestic war problems involving the necessity of a quick mobilization of men and supplies, the names of Schwab, Ryan,

and Hurley can never be forgotten.
"Rightly and wisely," he said, "do men and governments in hours of national need, sweep away the artiflcial barriers erected by narrow bigotry. Then as always will the Catholic be found in the front rank. It must be sc. He cannot be a true Catholic and disloyal any more than one can be a Catholic and Agnostic." He quoted the words of the late Archbishop Ireland, who had, himself, gained distinction in the Civil War in which he served as solamnly do, that the principles of the Church are in thorough harmony with the interests of the Republic, I know in the depths of my soul that I

speak the truth.' But it will not suffice, my brother Knights, merely to reiterate these principles, however convincing in themselves," the distinguished Naval Officer continued. "The Catholic layman must live them. And at no time in history since the Reformation and the Renaissance, it seems to me, is there greater need for militant application of the steadying power of Catholic thought to the moral political, social, and economic pro-

olems of the hour." Social distress in various parts of the world at present, the speaker said, should be interpreted as

enced the development of political science during the past fifty years." Knights of Columbus in dedicating their resources to reconstruction work in a manner which he described

As a commentary on the trend of philosophic thought before the War, philosophic thought before the War, he pointed out that no Catholic college has been forced to cancel any sounded the Last Post.

was lowered into the grave a salute tor of the Vatican Observatory, offered to co operate in the great undertaking. Pope Leo's proffer of honorary degrees granted "during the last twenty years of subservience to materialistic philosophy and con-ferred on spokesmen of Kantian philosophy from overseas." "Once again it has been proved that the Church is the stay of the State the following quotation is made—a against anarchy and the rampant quotation that shows how greatly against anarchy and the rampant quotation that shows how greatly individualism which, beginning in the feeling towards Catholics has the sixteenth century, destroyed the changed for the better. The Times unity of Christendom and finally said: engulfed the world in the tragedy of "F

universal war," he said. Eachindividual, he told the Knights, has an obligation to exert his utmost influence to bring about the restoration of true peace to the world. Concerning the influence of the Church in this direction, he said: The official voice of Peter still speaks to the victorious nations who with but few exceptions have stained their escutcheons with mutual recrimination, passion, and jealousy, mutual and the stigma of land grabbing. solemnly repeats the warning that peace is born of good will and is not the fruit of increased territories, of exploited mandatories, nor in oil alone, nor coal, nor in increased armaments.'

The mission of the individual in fu'filling his duty to society, Admiral outlined in the following words: "To curb the money madnes that threatens the very foundation of civil society, our Catholic faith and practices require that our conduct be a daily reminder that the Book of is not a ledger. To the ubiquitous reformers of all things human and divine, your steadiness and clear-sighted view of the whole problem must be, as it were, a balance wheel in the modern whirl of panaceas; to the dilletante and the dabbler in social science you will gentle do well to express the reminder that he will best begin his study of human society with the smallest unit in it—himself; against the envious Socialist on the corner preaching universal theft in the name of universal liberty, your fundamental sense of justice and common sonse will be in impregnable faithfully, we serve our country bulwark; to the frenzied foreign agitator, drunk with the first draught of the free air of democracy, you will do well to point out that theory of government is best studied from below and that man can best measure his fitness to rule by his ability to obey. These are sources of national greatness and greatest giory and accomplish its the best pledges of the perpetuity of constitutional government.

#### SIR JOHN COWANS CONVERSION

NOT SUDDEN IMPULSE (By N. C. W. C. News Service)

London, May 7 .- Royal representatives, Ambassadors and naval and military attachees of foreign Powers, high personages of the State and many thousands of both Catholics and non-Catholics thronged West minster Cathedral to take part in the solemn Requiem that was celebrated for the late Sir John Cowans, formerly Quartermaster General of the British Forces. The Mass was cele-Westminster, Mgr. Keatinge, Catholie Bishop of the British Army, and Bishop Courturier, formerly Apos-tolic Visitor to Egypt. A detachment of troops, with reversed arms acted as a guard of honor around the coffin, which was draped with the Union Jack.

Sir John Cowans died at Mentons, and when the news of his death first reached official quarters in this country, it was decided to give him a public funeral at either Westminster Abbey or St. Paul's Cathe-At that time it was not known that he was a Catholic.

SENT FOR CHAPLAIN

It was only a week before his death that Sir John Cowars was received into the Catholic Church. Hearing that a retired Catholic army chaplain was living in the neighborhood, Sir John sent for him, and after three or four days preparation he made his confession and Profes chaplain for the Fifth Minnesota Volunteers, in which the prelate declared: "When I assert, as I now reception S r John received Extreme become a Catholic, and shortly before his death made a statement in the

On the shoulders of this great soldier fell the burden of supplying all the needs of the British armed forces throughout the course of the War. In every part of the world where the armed forces of the Crawn were operating the supplying of their needs was the work of the Crawn needs was the work of the work o needs was the work of the Quartermaster General's department.

Striking scenes were witnessed in the streets of London as the funeral cortege made its way from Westminister Cathedral to the Catholic cemetery at Kensal Green. As the great west doors of the cathedral physical pain is interpreted with regard to the condition of the body; were opened at the end of the hotographic map of the sky was conceived and proposed in 1890 by nonceived in 1890 by nonceiv which in the former case, he said arises from inoculation with false

enced the development of political science during the past fifty years." carriage through the streets of He praised the wisdom shown by the London, and at the cemetery Mgr. idea was accepted with enthusiasm Keatinge, the Army B shop, accom-panied by his deacons, advanced to was at once formed to divide the work in a manner which he described precede the gun carriage to the as "eminently worthy of the professed grave. The music of the last rites was rendered by the choir of Westminster Cathedral, and as the coffin

> CHANGED FEELING TOWARDS CATHOLICS

A wonderfully sympathetic account of the funeral of this great soldier appeared in the Times, from which

"For many people there this service must have been no more than a variant of the custom of paying a last bodily tribute to a friend. To Catholics in the Cathedral, the whole assembly from the Cardinal in the sanctuary to the trumpeters over the narthex, was collected, not for a fare well, but for a welcome, to celebrate the reception of John Cowans into the Catholic Church. The reflection was inevitable that this man, by the exercise of whose will millions of men had eaten and drunk, had put on clothing and had lain down to sleep in all parts of the earth, should, by the last tremendous exercise of a fearless mind, have caused these thousands of men and women to collect here, rather than in another of the national fancs.

#### JUGO-SLAVS THANK POPE

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

Balgrade, May 2.-In connection with the recent visit to Rome of the three Jugo Slav prelates Mgr. Bauer, Archbishop of Zigreb, Mgr. Jaglich, Bishop of Liubliana, and Mgr. Akshamovich, Bishop of Djakovo, Samouprava " the official organ of the Belgrade Government says

We await the return from Rome of Archbishop Bauer with the other Catholic Bishops of our Kingdom, who after an audience with His Holiness, and after finishing other business, are evidently pleased with the result of their mission. We hear that His Holiness has granted the use of the Slav tongue for acts of worship, and this is very important considering the long struggle batween | called isotomeograph. the Curia and our patriotic clergy on this subject.

Pope Benedict gives ever fresh proofs of his good-will towards us, and we therefore conclude that he will further understand how to settle the religious problems in our land. As soon as our boundaries are finally marked, it is our duty to begin parleys for an extended Concordat will regulate all relations between our Kingdom and the Holy See. that the preliminaries will go

Sacramental Rites will be sympathe. confidence that he will continue in this path and perhaps permit the such we greet him with respect at

There is no doubt that the Holy Father's ready concession to the demands of his loyal Catholic Jugoslave for the use of the modern vernacular in the administration of the Sacraments has aroused gratitude and appreciation. The enemies of the Church on the other hand see frustrated.

The Pope's energetic support of Mgr. Sedej, the Slovane Bishop of Gorizia whom the Italian Govern-ment would fain see removed, is a further proof of his solicitude for his Slav peoples.

#### STAR MAP

MADE BY SCIENTISTS OF THE VATICAN

By Mgr. Enrico Pucci

supervision of Father John Hagen, clared. S.J., director of the Vatican Observatory, who was formerly connected Unction, and prepared for death. with Georgatown University, Wash-United States during the period ington, D. C., there is being issued a covered by the investigation and in of stars—one set for a catalogue of

> The photographs for the catalogue of the sky are nearly ready. They will sent a letter through Cardinal in other States.
>
> Gasparri to Father Hagen congrat In Nevada, which heads the list in ulating him and his associates in the Observatory on the beautiful and invaluable work they are doing.

ORIGINATOR OF IDEA

The idea of constructing a large

was at once formed to divide the difficult work among the most famous of the world's astronomers.

the

Pope Leo XIII., advised by celebrated Father Denza, then directhe services of the Vatican astronomers and equipment was promptly and gratefully accepted by the committee. Eighteen observatories, distributed throughout the world, were then selected to participate in the work. They were the Vatican and Catania observatories in Italy; Oxford and Greenwich in England Paris, Bordsaux and Toulouse in France; San Fernando in Spain; Potsdam in Germany; Helsingfors in Findland; Algiers and Cape of Good Hope in Africa; Pertb, Sydney and Melbourne in Australia; Cordoba in Argentina; Santiago in Chile; and

Cambaja in Mexico The portion of the sky assigned to the Vatican Observatory extends from 54 degrees to 64 degrees of the boreal it will be seen how long and delicate ditions would be far worse. is the process of obtaining acceptable need we hide from our eyes the

Professor Emanuelli. All these observatories adopted an unique type of telescope, called international type, and they immediately his arms folded waiting for business, began their labors. The work has he hustles out and gets in touch been pursued with great industry up with customers. So must the Caurch to the present time. Not even the War interrupted it, so that while those at least friendly and reach them armies fought with such fury on so as to help solve their real Catholic earth, the patient, painstaking problems. A discouraging problem scientists in the various observa- some will answer, yes, worse than tories fixed their eyes and their minds on the deep and silent tranquillity of sidereal space. But not withstanding this constant effort for thirty years the vast enterprise is far from completion, for its magnitude is immense.

Father Hagen's greatest work, Atlas Stellarum Variabilium, was Ontario published while he was at George. town University. Its publication gave him instant and lasting fame in the scientific world. He has also made novel and interesting experiments with regard to the rotation of the earth, using for the purpose an apparatus of his own invention and He is now engaged in important studies of the

Father Hagen has been director of the Vatican Observatory since 1906. There are really two Vatican observatories standing a short distance apart on the walls of Leo IV., which parleys for an extended Contests with the Holy See. The new Concordat which will be in accordance cordat which will be in accordance with the spirit of our Constitution profound student of physical and profound student of physical and the author tinuance of this work is very contest.

smoothly.

"The latest decision of Pope Benedict to allow Jugo-slave the use of their modern tongue in certain California, but notwithstanding the children.

"The latest decision of Pope Benedict to allow Jugo-slave the use of the teaching, their modern tongue in certain California, but notwithstanding the children.

"Two good Sisters of St. Joseph have been in charge of the teaching, California, but notwithstanding the children. limitation of means at its disposal tically welcomed by us. It gives us the Papal institution has received great distinction and displays an activity which brilliantly confirms Mass in old Slay. Thus he would be the first Pope to be our benefactor throughout our long history. As of the Roman Pontificate.

#### AMAZING STATISTICS ON DIVORCE

By N. C. W. C. News Service Sacramento, April 25. - " Easy

divorce is the subtle poison which is corrupting the ideals of family life in their stealthy work of propaganda the United States," is the opinion of the Right Rev. William Hall Moreland, D.D., Episcopal Bishop of the Diccese of Sacramento, expressed in "America's Darkest Cloud," a dis-cussion of the prevalence, growth and probable eff.cts of the divorce evil ia America during the last twenty years. During that period, Bishop Moreland says, statistics reveal that 3,767,000 persons have been separated by divorce in the United States "Disguising its deadly character under the form of sympathy for mismated individuals, the divorce poison gradually destroys the Christian Rome Correspondent N. C. W. C. conception of marriage as a per Rome, April 28. — Under the manent relation," the Bishop de

It is estimated that 1,883,000 homes have been wrecked by divorce in the wonderful series of 2,800 photographs these separations the rights and of stars—one set for a catalogue of happiness of 1,188,000 children were presence of witnesses that he desired beavenly bodies and one for a involved. The effects of the divorce to die in the Catholic Faith.

of parents upon the lives of their of parents upon the lives of their children are shown, it is claimed, by of the sky are nearly ready. They will of the children in the public institu

> number of divorces granted per 100,000 of population a ratio of one divorce to every 1.54 marriages is revealed. South Carolina is the only State in the Union which does not

> permit divorce.
>
> Bishop Moreland asserts that the

Squadrons of troops of all arms of astronomy and especially for per. he points out that laws making it observation and forecasting. Some difficult to obtain legal separation years ago he attracted considerable with the privilege of remarriage have had some degree of success in checking the prevalence of the evil.

#### THE CATHOLIC CHURCH | accepted. EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

SCHOOLS FOR OUR NEW CANADIANS Every mail brings to us an appeal

such an institution as Extension. It becomes a general clearing house for the discussion of questions of vital moment in one diocese or another. It may sometimes cross our minds that a particular problem is one which can be of great interest only to such and such a corner or diocese and that we are not really concerned. Let anyone who so thinks visit for a few days certain sections of towns or cities where the result of a laisser faire policy on the part of the whole Church obtains and he will soon be convinced how ruinous are the conhemisphere. In making the photo-graphs for the map, the pose must be well to say that prospects are poor threefold, and each of the three and conditions discouraging but with-phases requires 40 minutes. From this out our efforts rest assured that conneed we hide from our eyes the fact prints. For thirly years the work that is we are neglectful we shall has been devotedly performed by reap in corners where we believe all Father Lais, vice-director of the is well troubles that we could other-Observatory, assisted recently by wise well avoid. We must at least take care of all the Catholics howdo. She must keep in touch with that, impossible, gether impossible if there general co-operation. No one parish or diocese can solve the problem of necessary schools for our new comers who are Catholics, that is why we appeal to all. Here is a typical case and it is right at our door here in

Port Arthur, Ont., May 6, 1921. Very Rev. Thos. O'Donnell, President of Catholic Church Extension Society, Toronto.

Very Rev. and Dear Father : I am requested by the Committee

in charge of St. Vincent Charity School here to ask for financial assistance in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) from your

This School, which has been carried on by voluntary contributions since it was organized about six years ago, is now greatly in need cross the Vatican Gardens, with a of funds. It is situated in a section bridge 100 meters long connecting of the city inhabited by foreigners, them. The honorary president of and looks after their children until the Vatican Observatory is Cardinal they are old enough to go to the astronomical science, and the author | tinuance of this work is very essen of many works greatly appreciated in tial, as the settlement workers are Benedict XV. himself is a guarantee lialy. Bu) the actual direction is very busy in the district endeavorthat the preliminaries will go wholly entrusted to Father Hagen. ing to apostatize the people through

> and as often as possible Holy Mass urgently needed to go to their has been offered up in the building on Sundays. During the six years

> the teachers have given their of priests for China. It has alreads services the Committee have only been able to remunerate them to the come when this sum must be aug-mented. For this purpose and to we grust vou will favorably consider our request as stated above.
> I might mention, in March, 1920,

your Society gave the School a grant of \$500 00 which was very helpful at the time and greatly appreciated, as considerable expense was incurred in making essential alterations and repairs to the building costing over

Very respectfully yours, H. RUSSELL HALTO Hon. Secretary.

THE BISHOP'S APPROVAL Very Rev. Father: I know all the circumstances of this school and I cordially endorse the application for aid.

Your, etc., D. J. SCOLLARD, Bishop of Sault Ste. Marie. Donations may be addressed to : REV. T. O'DONNELL, President. Catholic Church Extension Society 67 Bond St., Toronto. Contributions through this office should be addressed:

EXTENSION, CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, London, Ont. DONATIONS Previously acknowledged \$4,580 90 MASS INTENTIONS

" PADRE OF THE RAINS ' GOLDEN JUBILEE OF VENERABLE SCIENTIST

(By N. C. W. C. News Service San Francisco, May 16. — Father Jerome S. Ricard, "Padre of the Raine" as he is known here, will elebrate the golden jubiles of his ordination to the priesthood, at Santa Clara University, May 30. He was ordained in Monaco, June 1, 1871.

attention when he advanced his theory that the "spots on the sun" cause storms on the earth; a theory that was severely attacked at the time, but has since been widely

They said my ballefs were to radical," said Father Ricard smilingly
"I had departed from old theories That, you know is nearly always met with jeers. However, I have lived to see my radical views accepted

"Scientists, generally speaking," he continued," are the biggest folks in the world, that is, when off their that points cut how highly impor-tant in the interests of the Church is given line. For myself, I know that my entire work lies in sun spots. Ask me of other fields in astronomy and I say I do not know. A mind retains just so much.

The venerable priest has two interests outside his devotion to the Church-his garden, and the stars. Mission Santa Clara and was originally planted by the Spanish who founded the mission in 1777

#### IRI3H WHITE CROSS

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

Dublin, April 80.-Founded only a few weeks ago under the presidency of Cardinal Logue, the Irish White Cross has already made remarkable progress. Subscriptions, so far received amount to \$340,000. Roughly five-sixths of the money has come from America through the American Committee for the Relief of Distress in Ireland and the Bishops of various

dioceses in the States. Mr. C. J. France, chairman of the delegation from the American Committee in Ireland, has taken a step which it is expected will help the fund in this country. He has addressed a circular to Protestants in Ireland inviting their interest and co operation. He makes it plain to them that there is nothing sectarian impossible, alto or political in the appeal.

#### PRACTICAL POLES

FROFITEERS ARE PUNISHED

(By N. C. W. C. News Serv

Warsaw, April 25 .- Simultaneously with the Polish Government's recent defeat of radical attempts to Bolshevize industry, it took prompt and heroic measures to curb profiteering and the juggling of exchange

rates by the banks.

An appeal to the wholesale dealers in foods was first made for their reduction of prices, but without effect. A crasade was begun and eighteen prominent wholesalers and retailers were arrested. At the same time, three of the leading bankers of Warraw were jailed on being detected manipulating the exchange rates for the purpose of profiteer

#### FATHER FRASER'S CHINA MISSION FUND

There are sous hundred millies pagans in China. If they were to pass in review at the rate of a thou sand a minute, it would take nine months for them all to go by Thirty-three thousand of them die daily unbaptized! Missionaries ass

rescue. China Mission Collage, Almonte Ontario, Canada, is for the aducation twenty-two students, and many moss are applying for admittance. Un fortunately funds are lacking to accept them all. China is crying out for missionaries. They are ready to go. Will you send them The salvation of millions of souls depends on your answer to urgent appeal. His Holiness the Pope blesses benefactors, and the

students pray for them daily. A Burse of \$5,000 will support & student in perpetuity. Help to com plete the Burses.

Gratefully yours in Jesus and Mass J. M FRASER QUEEN OF APORTLES BURSE

Previously acknowledged 12 017 80 ST. ANTHONY'S BURSE Previously acknowledged ... \$1,164 70 B. F. Benson, Midland......

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION BURSH Praviously acknowledged ... \$2,417 28 COMFORTUR OF THE AFFLICTED BURSE Previously acknowledged ..... \$865 50 Client of St. Anthony, E. P... Afflicted Mother, E. P..... 1 00 Intention of giver, E. P...... 2 00 ST. JOSEPH, PATEON OF CHINA, BURSE Previously acknowledged ... \$1.943 44

BLESSED SACRAMENT BURSE Previously acknowledged ..... \$318 05

ST. FRANCIS KAVIER BURSE Previously acknowledged ..... \$279 80 HOLY NAME OF JESUS BURSE Previously acknowledged ... \$226 00

HOLY SOULS BURSE Praviously acknowledged ... \$1,011 75 Friend, Lorway Crossing,

C. B..... LITTLE FLOWER BURES Previously acknowledged.. \$562 84

In thanksgiving...... SACRED BEART LEAGUE BURSE Previously acknowledged... \$1,460 27 Friend, Capa Breton.... Mrs. P. Payette, Vinton.

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

30 30

Kentville, N. S......

#### FIVE MINUTE SERMON

BY REV. WILLIAM DEMOUY, D. D. SECOND SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST

HEEDING THE INVITATION "A certain man made a great supper, and invited many. And he sent his servant, at the hour of supper, to say to them that were invited that they should come, for now al-things are ready." (Luke xiv. 16, 17.)

The Lord is reasonable in His demands—yes, reasonable to the extent of generosity. He never asks of us anything except for which He intends to pay us a hundredfold. We can not, in fact, offer Him an act or a gift that could be fully gratuitous It may appear to be so on our part, but on His part it is not. Even a little cup of water given in His name will have a reward. His goodness will not permit Him to be a receiver only—He must recompense us for business can never be much, or that every gift and deed given and done for it is hard for a Catholic to do busi-Him or in His name

From this fact we should learn the beauty of God's orders and the sweet-ness of His invitations. We should to consider well guided religion in notice how in His parables, as the one in today's Gospel, He invites us, fault finders and others inclined not to labor and toil, but to come to a pleasant task or duty. The sternness of His voice is never known, save when we remain deaf to His to the calling voice of God, who call and neglect our duty as children is inviting them to where the of a generous Father. He wishes us banquet is set and where their joy to realize well that our subjection to Him is not as that of slaves to their master. We are more than slaves, even in our I ttleness compared with His greatness. We are His children and His friends. His superiority in His relations with us is fatherly only, until we absolutely refuse to acknowledge Him. Reason will tell us that when we refuse to heed His kind woice and gracious invitations, He can not any longer treatus as good,

obedient children. It is practically incomprehensible why people in such great numbers are deat to God's pleading summors He lays out a feast for them, and asks them to come and be His guests, but they seek elsewhere for their pleasures and delights. Of course, such people follow the desires of their bodies, and allow this lower part of them to rule the higher. But the mystery is that this The body is their rebellious part; it achee, it pains, it causes Poland's revival, in fact, is a suffering, it is ever in danger of question of life or death for Western losing its life. Really, it makes a slave of each one of us, to some extent, when considered alone. Why do we, then, give it everything it desires? Such indulgence gives us

its power to do so.

We are like unto God in our soul, Catholic culture in the East. never follow the body. The body beyond the body will not hold sway. evolution by the necessity of per-When God beckons to us, as He forming its traditional duty of does incessantly, it is to our soul, intending that our body shall accompany it joyfully. If the body rebels, He expects us to conquer is, the critical days of last summer.

into the highways and byways to would have made Poland the "red search for us, and to extend His path" to the West and carried kind invitations. In this Gospel, from the parable we see how He sent His servants to call all those who were invited, to come and have achieved its sway. By the partake of the feast. By means of resistance of Polish armies the His Church, His kingdom on earth, advance of the "red" menace was He intends to have His voice reach all men, to tell them of His calling for them and of the feast which is prepared for those who answer. The Church is really His servant and messenger of today. He is not calling men directly by the sound of His voice, but His invitation is re-echoed through the authorities and has been raised in the East, and all ministers in His Church. She has a questions affecting boundaries in the grand commission, yet one of the West will soon be decided. Constimost responsible that could be given to tutional and agrarian reforms are any organization. She is safe her safe. self, for she has His assistance; but the sad words of refusal to accept certainly worthy of esteem. They this invitation are ringing ever in serve to show that Polish statesmen her ears. As she goes out to call and diplomats are able to do their her ears. As she goes out to call and cipiomats are sole to to the great repast, she meets work, and that the State itself is fit with insults and rebuffs, or finds them showing little or no interest in her invitation. And she is sorrowful, present chaotic conditions of a State and cipiomats are sole to to their and cipiomats are sole to to their and cipiomats are sole to to their call of the red fing of Socialism. Their her invitation. And she is sorrowful, present chaotic conditions of a State and cipiomats are sole to to their and cipiomats are sole to to their and cipiomats are sole to to their and call of the red fing of Socialism. Their sole to the sol her invitation. And she is sorrowful, not so much because they refuse to listen to her, but because the Polish nation's attitude toward erty, and seeks through cooperation consequences to themselves will be Polish nati the saddest. As a kind, loving Catholicism. mother, she must weep as she sees In the brilliant days of their her children, or those who should be political independence the Poles her children, refusing to accept her | were the protectors of the West and maternal protection.

being given to us unceasingly. Can mission not merely by their geographwe find any fault with them? Why cal position, but by their relations are we so slow to answer them? to Catholicism and their intimate Can the world offer us anything that | connection with Catholic civilizawill compare, even in the least way, tion. In this respect there has been with God's eternal reward and the perpetual banquet of His delights?

We know we are not energetic in Whatever the Pole's political affiliations of this cells. responding to His calls. How many times have we turned a deaf ear Catholic, and will sever ties with to them, when advantages and any individual or organization that opportunities without number were seeks to set him against the Church, at our disposal? Is this to last all

There is, then, no likelihood of a through life? If so, what may we expect after it shall be over?

God, and they search for an excuse | which contemplated a special consti-

Church and her pastors in a material this respect. In the end it is not way, or they way, or they will see faults ment should exist to protect Catholic savings banks, of which the central temporal needs of the Church. Again, it will be fatigue, or loss of time that could profit them in a material way, that everlasting toiling for the things that they must ing for the things that they must rich agrarian, the middle classes, the small farmer and the worker—that individual members of the League, notice deficiencies in her system and When the struggle was at its in her methods. This objection is height in the assembly as to whether in her methods. This objection is common among men who are associated with large business enterassociated with large business enterassocia Church. There is another class who think that, if they show their Catholicity very markedly, their pre-judiced neighbors will turn more against them, or endeavor to boycott ment. Democracy in the political them in business. The remark is life of Poland has not in the least often heard that, as Catholice, their business can never be much, or that

ness. We need not say that all this is to consider well guided religion in to lament, should ramember that, if they are since rely religious, they are will be full. If they answer the call of God's enemies—and they are all those who hate their neighbor because of his religion or for any other reason—they will quickly be deprived of real happiness even on earth. To give to the Lord is but to lend to Him; to give to man separated from God is to squander.

#### POLAND'S STRUGGLE

STEMMED TIDE OF BOLSHEVISM -WHICH WOULD HAVE

SWAMPED EUROPE By Dr. Frederick Funder Vienna Correspondence, N. C. W. C. News Service

Vienna, April 25.—Catholicity has won a new support and western civilization an additional champion through the reconstitution of Poland. The Irish Volunteers. Europe. And Poland is going to continue in existence.

There is not in the whole State a person who is not firmly convinced that Poland is advancing to a great but weary days and sleepless nights and glorious future notwithstanding afterwards, and brings us to an conditions which are at present early grave. It can not lift us up admittedly untoward. There is every toward higher things, for it is above promise that the new Republic will devote itself to the grand cultural The soul should listen to God and mission imposed upon her by tradidraw the body after it in His service. tion. She will be the outpost of

why not live in unison with Him by Without assuming the task of it? It is this noble part of us that being the gendarme of Europe, lifts us up and carries us to Him Poland nevertheless will form the who is the source of its life, its link between West and East and beauty, and its strength. To God remain such so long as western Oh, you that torture captive we can go in no other way except by civilization is unwilling to renounce That hapless prisoners slay, our soul. In the hereafter the body its existence altogether. There is That shoot, or drow will follow the soul, but the soul can no exaggeration in the statement In a devil's holiday, that the new State, at the very may drag it, in a certain sense, in its | moment of its political resurgence, train on earth; but in the world was checked in the process of its

Thanks to Poland, Europe was and He does not ask us to do this This is an achievement of such unaided. He provides us with most political and cultural importance powerful assistance—His grace. In that it deserves to rank with the fact, every summons from God is to deliverance of Vienna—perhaps all come and be armed with His grace. Europe—from the Turkish hordes in God sends many messengers out 1683. The Bolshevist invasion radicalism into Central Russian Europe. After the conquest of Russia, Bolshevism was supposed to

> stopped. "Cracow was not built in a day." says the Polish proverb. The Polish State, too, requires more than a day for its upbuilding. The assaults of a dangerous foe are checked; peace is accomplished with all the guarantees

All these achievements are

the angels of light for the East. The invitations of the Lord are They were predestined for this

separation of Church and State in Poland for a long time to come, and There are many who are afraid neither the strife in Parliament nor that they are giving too much to the provisions of the Constitution,

for their conduct. Sometimes their tutional status for the Catholic ing, draining and tilling moor and means are too limited to help the Church, should mislead observers in heathland, et will say that the whether one or another legal enact-

privilege of single votes in the Senate. This proved that the Epis-copate is fully convinced that the voters will in no way miss the Bishops from that branch of Parlia shaken the firm foundation of Catholicism.

Lutoslawski, a Deputy, in au article which he wrote for the Warsaw Gazata a short time ago, opposed the suggestion of P. Skimborowicz that all national parties unite in one great Catholic body. The programs of the individual national parties, being founded in Catholicism, this fusion would be neither appropriate nor necessary. Deputy Lutoslawski declared.

#### A BALLAD OF THE VOLUNTEERS

A ballad much sung in Ireland is printed in the Manchester Guardian, which Desmond McCarthy says gives expression to the kind of emotion of all Englishmen." "As an indict-ment of England," he adds, "it is Its lilt suggests "The unmeasured." Its lilt Wearin' o' the Green"

Oh, may the fields that hide the hare Hide well our hunted men, As scattered rocks conceal the fox, And smallest trees the wren, As by the cart-wheels crushing track The skylark knows no fears— In vain, God grant, may England

Oh, may the winter be a spring About them where they hide, Ob, may by night the stars be bright Their silent feet to guide, May streams with fish and boughs with fruit

Be teeming through the years And every field a harvest yield To the Irish Volunteers.

For bloody hearted are their foes And honor's path they spurn, They take their pay, a pound a day, To torture, killaand burn : To rob the helpless and the poor, Rejoicing in their tears, And mercy none is ever shown

Oh, you that torture captive men That shoot, or drown, or sack a town Can do but shame your country's name.

While ours more bright appears-From coundrel hands of "Black-and-

God save the Volunteers.

It was such men as these that set America's flag on high, It was such men that freed again Victorious Italy :

And Belgium fought the German foe In such a cause as theirs— Then well we boast the fearless hos?, The Irish Volunteers.

Who died to make men free, In every land they make their stand For Ireland's liberty. That cause has stood through pain and blood

For seven hundred years— So till Freedom's day we'll sing and

God bless the Volunteers !

#### CATHOLIC PEASANTS OF BELGIUM

ST. ISIDORE PATRON OF THEIR LEAGUE

By Rev. Dr. J. Van der Heyden

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

Louvain, April 20 .- Catholic peasants of Belgium, organized by a humble country priest in 1890, form a mighty bulwark against the syndialong the lines of that basic principle to promote the social, intellectual and religious uplift of its members

and their vocational education. "One for all and all for one" is the League's motto, and the peasant saint, St. Isidore, is its patron.

To attain their various sime, the agricultural guilds of Belgium, like those of Spain, Holland and else-where, help to create within their bosom autonomous associations specialized to assist the husbandman in all the details of his calling. Thus have arisen the League's loan and credit banks, its cooperative creameries, its companies insuring farmers' crops, homes, cattle, etc., at rates far below the rates of the old standard companies, its cooperative purchase associations, and others for selling the products of the farm and of the truck garden directly to the

consumers, its associations for clear-

These and kindred filiations of the League are financed from within their own circle by the loan and individual members of the League, upon far easier terms than the ordinary banks. Since the close of the War they have substantially aided in bringing again under cultivation the fields laid waste by shell and mortar, by trench and dugout. Anticipating the official assistance from the State, they loan small sums at 2 per cent. to the

advances up on the official indemnities guaranteed for the havor of war.
To promote the vocational educa tion of the farmer and his intellectual progress, the League causes lecture courses to be given, creates libraries and publishes a weekly Da Boer (The Peasant), sent gratuitously to all its members, and another, De Boer (The Peasant Woman), which is particularly concerned about that share of the farm's work that falls primarily within the province of the women folke.

home coming Flemish peasants, to enable them to secure at once the

indispensable implements for resuming their occupation and larger sums

at 5 per cent. in the nature of

While the League leaves nothing undone to increase the rural popula tion's material welfare, to improve their social standing and develop their occupational knowledge, its first great purpose remains the promotion of their spiritual well-being; for the organization is pre eminently that "runs through the whole of Nationalist Ireland," and he thinks a religious one. To encourage the it "worth the careful consideration country people to keep up the practise of their faith, and thorough ly to impregnate their lives with that faith, was the main end which its founders had in view. That explains the prominent place occupied by the local pastor in each Branch guild of the League: he is not only its spiritual provost, but also a de jure member of the Board of Directors. Hence also the religious exercises that take place monthly in the church before the business meeting, and the solemn promise exacted from every prospective member to live up to the teachings of the Faith and to defend it when occasion demands.
In a land like Belgium, where the

Catholic religion is theoretically the religion of the immense majority of the population, there are those who look with jaundiced eyes at the pricet's social work. They taunt the peasants for taking counsel from the clergy, and taking their cue from the anti · clerical press, they call them sneeringly "barbarians," and "ploughs believing in God."

As for the disciples of Marx, they hold our northing better to the farmer than the expropriation of his land.

The Belgian League of Peasants eschews politics; but it defends the interests, all the interests of its members, and the principles upon which it is founded, against enemies new and old. It is decidedly set, as one of its leaders said, "to keep watch over the Christian alters Socialism would profane, over the Christian homes, it would sully, over

the liberty it would destroy."
With four of their leading men in the coalition ministry and seventy members out of a total of 189 in parliament the Socialists may be truly said to wield a powerful influence in Belgian politics. They earned it in the main through an unremitting syndical propagands, which at the last general elections, eighteen months ago, yielded them 650,000 votes, or one third of all the

The great majority of these voters, enrolled under the banner of the red syndicates, have alas! although aptized in the Catholic Church, to all practical purposes foresworn allegiance to the Mother of their spiritual lives. The blame for this defection en masse liss with those leaders of the people who refused to listen to the far seeing men who thirty years ago interpreted aright Leo XIII's Encyclical Letter on the Condition of the Workingmen. Had the elite then resolutely set about realizing the Holy Father's teachings the hundreds of thousands now converted to Socialism could just as easily have been banded together for the defense of their interests along (Christian and orderly principles as the hundreds of thousands now con-Christian and orderly principles as the Belgian farmers were at the same epoch; and the country would not of property, law and order.

DEPENDS ON WHOSE OX IS GORED

"Tell me, do you think it right for Frenchmen to arm themselves in defense of France?" I suppose so.

And for Italians to arm them selves in defense of Italy ?" Yes.

"And Englishmen to arm them selves in defense of England?' Of course. "And for Irishmen to defend them

seives in defense of Ireland?" 'Ab, that's different." "I don't take any interest in poli tics, but I object to disloyalty.'

" Disloyalty to whom ?' "To the king, of course." "Then you disapprove of the Ulster Volunteers?"

Ab, no. They're loyal.' "They're resisting an act of Par-

liament."
"An act that puts them under a rule they hate.'

"Then is it always right to resist being put under a rule you hate?
"Well—I suppose so." "Then wasn't Robert Emmet

right ?" "Oh, no. He was a rebel."

Bernard felt like taking Teddy by
the feet and battering his head to
pulp against the wall. But all he

"Look here, Conroy, you're a fool, You'd better start exercising your brain by learning the tango,"—From "The Wasted Island," by Eimsr O'Duffy, Dodd, Mead & Company.

> "THEY CALL THE TUNE "

PRELATE EXPLAINS GENESIS OF ENGLISH PROTESTANTISM

By H. C. Watts Special Correspondence N. C. W. C. London, April 20 .- It was near to

the tomb of the Venerable Bede in the Galilee of the historic cathedral of Durham that the N. C. correspondent met a well known prelate of the north country. a beautiful early spring day, such as one finds only in these northern climates. From below the massive heights of the cathedral the wooded banks stretched down to the river. flanked on one side by the great Castle that, formerly the home of the powerful Bishops of Durham, is now the home of a modern University.

In olden days the Bishops Durham were not only great prelates but great Lords also. They were Princes of the County Palatine; they had the right to mint their own money, and were masters of farms, castles and great domains. Even to within a few years ago the revenues of the See of Durham were so great as to be of a yearly sum of half a million dollars. The State has equalized all that, and much of the Bishop's former revenue goes to

augment poor benefices.

The cathedral with its vast Norman pillars was built by one Ralph Flambard, who appears to have been nore of a soldier than a Within, the vast expanse of the nave and choir seems bare and empty, and behind the high altar rises the gracefal Neville screen exquisite as a frozen spider's web, so finely wrought

is its tracery.
With all this bareness before his eyes, the N. C. W. C. correspondent Protestant. The truth is that asked of the north country prelate, What, do you think is the basis of English Protestantism?

Come up into the tower," he replied, "and I will tell you."
We passed up the winding stone stairs, and at last found curselves in the bell tower of the cathedral.

"Forget all about the mirers' strike," said the north-country prelate, "and let your mind rove

over the history of this place. "Beneath us lies Saint Bede the Venerable, where he has lain for From this tower syes have looked out on some of the most momentous acts in the history of our country. From this tower prayers went up as the battle waged around the emblem of our salvation, when the fight was carried on around the crucifly at the Battle of the Standard.

In this cathedral during the reign of Elizabeth, offer the Reformation had set its devastating hand on the country and Protestantism had been brought back again after the death of Mary; in this cathedral, I say, on November 14, 1569, the nobles, the North entered and tore up the English | tune.' Bible and the Prayer Book, and then knelt in the fervor of devotion whilst Holy Mass was celebrated; the last time it was ever celebrated in one of he old cathedrals of England.

And now you want to know, said, "what is the basis of English

Protestantism. "Well, English Protestantism found its basis not on religious scruples, as most people seem to think, but on trade. English Pro testantism was not really founded by Henry VIII. who was a Catholic at heart, though a remarkably bad one. It was not founded even by Elizabeth."

GROWTH OF THE MIDDLE CLASS

"The beginnings of English Pro Henry VII. the old wars had come to an end, and the great beginnings of English trade first showed themnow have to face this mighty enemy selves. There was a certain sense of security that had never existed before and there arose a generation that

# SUFFERED DAY AND NIGHT

#### The Tortures of Dyspepsia Relieved By "Fruit-a-tives"

LITTLE BRAS D'OR, C. B. "I was a terrible sufferer from Dyspepsia and Constipation for years. I had pain after eating, belching gas, constant headaches and did not sleep well at night. Finally, a friend told me to try" Fruit-a-tives". In a week, the Constipation was corrected and soon I was free of pain, headaches and that miserable feeling that accompanies Dyspepsia. I continued to take this splendid fruit medicine and now I am well, strong and vigorous". ROBERT NEWTON

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

was neither of the old powerful nobility nor of the oppressed peasantry. This new middle class arose in the towns, and it applied itself to trade.

By the time that the politicalreligious experiments of Henry VIII.
bad done their work, and had
separated the nation from communion with Rome, this trading class had managed to get hold of a great deal of money. The people of this class were the supporters of the contentious factions that Protestantism had split up into. the piper, and they called for the tune. There you have all the history of English Protestantism.

"The sense of independence that goes with a well lined purse is what the contending sects of English Fro testantism were founded on, and if you want a proof of that, look around and see who it is that supports the conventicles of the Nonconformists today. It is mostly the trading class.

"There is a saying-pretty well worn out now—that prosperity and Protestantism go together. That is true in a sense, but not in the sense that to be prosperous one must be section of the English people go prosperous first and became Protest. ant later on. And you will find that their Protestantism was an outcome of the power of the purse, for as they paid for their religion, so to speak they felt, as honest merchants and tradesmen that they had a right to decide upon the exact flavor of what they paid for."

A SAMPLE OF THE TUNE

The north-country prelate ended. and we came down from the tower of the cathedral. In one of the principal chapels of the cathedral city of Durham the elders and deacons of the congregation were attending the try-out sermon of a non episcopal clergyman, who was to preach before them so that they might decide upon the quality of his preaching before extending to him an invitation to become their minister. Prosperous grocers, chessemongers and tradesmen of the town were they made off to catch his train said : "It's just as I told you; they pay the piper gentry and the yosmanry of the and they are taking a sample of the

> You will always be glad in the evening, if you have spent the day

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that was full of water, and it got red and itchy. She cried for hours. This trouble lasted a year.
"Then I started with a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I bought more, and I used four cakes of soap and three boxes of Ointment which healed her." (Signed) Mrs. Dora Langly, 1932 trude St., Verdun, Que., August

11, 1918.
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parts of the world; over 1000 in one year. Write at once to TRENCH'S REMEDIES LIMITED 2407 St. James' Chambers 70 Additional Property of the P



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#### CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

WHY NOT CHEER UP Why don't you smile a little bit? know you're feeling blue, But when you look at me like that u make me gloomy, too.

I know, of course, it's very hard But you are not the only one With troubles in your pack.

There's not a soul that you may meet But has some secret care, Suppose they all behaved like you! Life would be hard to bear-

If every face were dark with frowns, not an eye were bright, If every mouth just drooped and

From morning until night. So turn the corners up a bit; If Fate's unkind, deny her The chance of scoring over you; She yields if you defy her.

NEVER SAY DIE

The school of purely worldly success is alluring. It paints a rosy future in which, if one follows its maxims, he can never fail to quaff incessantly the nectar of worldly

But life is not the rosy dream which this school pictures. Life does not flow on like a song, or even lika a romantic ballad. Life's drama is full of pathetic and tragic climaxes. Its course is uneven. Its coast is full of humps and depressions.

The school of worldly success fails when success is interrupted or is not achieved in the way on which the student has set his heart. He fails. And what then! Despair? Even reason says that despair is wrong. Cynicism? The cynical smile may look smart and "initiated," but it does not seem to bring its wearer much interior joy. Is it not usually worn to attract the attention of others, to show them how well its wearer has learned by experience that the goals after which they are manfully striving are all folly? Cynicism is destructive, not con structive. Man is placed on earth to construct, not to demolish. Cynicism, self-pity and despair are no solace

Yet failure can come in the best planned lives. An able man can carefully plan for the greatest career possible in worldly affairs, but success in it may depend on many things which are not under his control. If he sets his heart on this success alone, and failure comes, where is his reward? Even if success c:owns his efforts, what does it bring him but even more worry and trouble and soliciperhaps a thousand times

In order to achieve perfect success, the losing of one's soul to find it, the man's goal must be one which is master who must be as the servant, beyond the reach of failure. Eye has not seen nor ear heard of such a some of the apparent contradictions success, one may object. True if you which in the Christian economy mean the physical eye and the bafile the pride of human reason. physical ear. But the craving is It is not, therefore, surprising, there, and refuses to be stifled. Can although it is little in accord with the it be there unless its goal indeed can ordinary laws of worldly practice, be reached? And what goal can this that God should have dealt so wonbe, except eternal salvation? Ab, derfully with the youthful Carmelite there is the goal which the worldly nun of whom we are now hearing so school has not included in its much.

And no wonder that A little girl enters a convent a' the

training for life! Supreme is the girl is Marie Francoise Therese value of the vision which salvation Martin. The convent doors close ever holds aloft above whatever after her, and never again does of training for the winning of this great prize. Systematic daily prayer, meditation, devotion, the regular where do you find these in the school

its own purposes. With the super- calls "The Smile of Our Lady." Not her virtues, and draw lessons for our natural vision, a man has more incentive to rise and strive still more Her life, one would say, was only a valiately after he has failed and life hidden with God, and her death, Without it, after a while, he only a home-going to her spouse in is tempted to surrender to failure, to heaven. strive no more, to fall into a rut which entirely fails to satisfy him, and to try to solace himself with the cynical smile of disillusionment. With the supernatural vision, there may be disillusionment with regard regard to the most important aim of

and devotion which keep one attuned hearts, to the vision which is ever beyond, Sure but which never vanishes unless we turn away our eyes! They are rare character builders. They train the will. They develop powers of concentration by forcing us to concen-trate on high things at certain tion of self have caused her to regular intervals. They train us in be spoken of and lauded wherever habits of regularity. They teach us Christ is loved. It is precisely be and St. Vincent de Paul, St. Frances on all railroads of the Kingdom to look up, not down, even though cause she fied from all worldly thunder roll and lightning flash in praise that the world is singing her terrific storms of life. They are the supreme protection against despair and even unhappiness under failure and misery. They inform us that adversity has its meaning and its use in the battle of life, and can bear Even a purchase in the battle of life, and can bear in the life in th our eyes to the things above.

With one's eyes ever on eternal Beyond, there can be no failure. It would be well if the school of worldly success could be converted to this fact. The School of Salvation never fails, because salva-tion is ever Beyond—beyond the petty things of time and place, which will one day vanish. Worldly failure can not touch the vision of salvation. It can convert one to it.—The Pilot.

#### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

THE QUEEN OF SEASONS All is divine which the Highest has

Through the days that He wrought till the day when He stayed; Above and below, within and around, From the centre of space to its utter-

In beauty surpassing the universe smiled On the morn of its birth, like an

innocent child, Or like the rich bloom of some delicate flower; And the Father rejoiced in the work of His power.

words brighter still, and a brighter than those, And a brighter again He had made had He chose ;

And you never could name that conceivable best, To exhaust the resources the Maker

possessad. I know of one work of His Infinite Hand, Which special and singular ever must stand;

So pertect, so pure, and of gifts such a store, That even Omnipotence ne'er shall do more.

The freshness of May, and the sweet-

moon, Munificient August, September serene, Are together no match for my glorious Queen.

O Mary, all months and all days are thine own. In thee lasts their joyousness, when

they are gone; And we give to thee May, not because it is best. But because it comes first, and is

pledge of the rest. -CARDINAL NEWMAN THE LITTLE FLOWER OF

JESUS By John H. Fisher, S. J. We are not unaccustomed to paradoxes in God's dealing with men. The utter simplicity of His absolute truth is caught by us only in broken multiplied? Man's craving is for lights. We are not therefore, sur-perfect joy, unadulterated costacy, prised when we cannot understand; untroubled rapose in a complete we are content to believe where we paradise. Nothing on earth can cannot see. Life through death, oring him this. Can there be nothing | glory through humiliation, the blocd of martyrs and the seed of Christians,

ren its honor pupils fail.

What an awful omission from the Carmel of Lisieux, France, and the fallures may come in the battle of she look at the world. She sinks life. But it will with difficulty be into obscurity of her cloistered life kept in sight without regular habits almost as completely as it she had gone down into the grave; the vail falls over her face and never again does a stranger look upon her feaparticipation in the supernatural tures during life. The events of riches of the Church, which offers her few brief years, events which the daily wages which are to be she has recorded as her days of saved in the bank wherein no moth grace, are only twelve in number. or rust can corrupt them or thieves although her biographer has added break through and steal-these are another to the list, her entrance into the things which keep men in training for the supreme reward. And ordinary than her baptism, her First Communion and her Profession. of purely worldly success?

In omitting this highest aim of life, the worldly school defeats even life, the worldly school defeats even passing notice; this is what she try to interpret for use more clearly quite ten years pass and she dies.

on countless lips; her features, which she so carefully shielded from to temporal, earthly things, but there the gaze of men, are familiar to can be no disillusionment with numberless eyes; her virtues, that she never acknowledged even to God, are told in many tongues; and her Had English kings driven the Eldest life, though she herself counted it as Daughter of the Caurch into aposin the systematic habits of prayer nothing, is in benediction in untold

Surely God's ways are strange.

But what is stranger still is that the very means she took to be forgotten have been used by Providence to make her known. Her silence and make her known and obscurity and depreciations would have been impossible.

Without St. Jean of Arc we might Surely God's ways are strange. praises that the world is singing her regis, Blessed Louise de Marillac praises; her very shrinking from the notice of her fellows have brought England and Egainst apparent upon her the attention of

Such a life merits consideration. Even a passing thought discovers in

which we are familiar. Inevitably the question arises in the mind as to whether a new saint has appeared in these latter days, a saint with a gentle rebuke for our worldly wisdom and a godlike message for our godless age. That the life of Soeur Therese of Lisieux was a holy life even the most cursory scanning of the chapters of her biography will

It is, as a rule, immediately after the death of His saints that God meni-fests their holiness. His seal of approval on their lives takes the form of miracles and wonderful answers to prayer for material and spiritual help; and the occasions which He takes are generally the invocation of His servants' assistance and the application of their relics

Certainly if one reads the accounts of the very many marvelous cures, material favors and spiritual graces granted to those who have called upon her for help one cannot resist the conviction that the finger of God is pointed to her exalted sanctity. During the year 1912 a book of 128 pages was published containing duly certified accounts of 121 graces and cures obtained through her intercession; and yet the record is restricted to favors granted during the year 1911 Of course France, her native land, has been most favored; but her beneficiaries are found - as may be seen from their own signed docu ments-in places as widely separated as Australia, Ireland, Belgium, Scotland, Spair, Italy, Canada, Germany, Oceania, Africa, Hungary, Switzer-land, England, Martinique, Holland and America.

What makes all this the more re markable is that it seems to happening by the deliberate desire of The Little Flower herself. Shortly before her beautiful life came to a close she spoke the follow ness of June, and the sweeting words: "After my death I will
and the fire of July in its passionate let fall a shower of roses," and again, 'I feel that my mission is soon to begin. I will spend my heaven in doing good upon earth." God, it would appear, has granted her desire. "The Shower of Roses" has indeed begun, the sweet tokens of her kindliness are descending on every land; and they bring with touch of heaven and a spark of divine love.

> THE FEAST OF ST. JOAN OF ARC

The Feast of St. Joan of Arc which fell on Sunday May 8, was celebrated for the first time since her canonization a year ago. By a happy coincidence St. Joan's Feast day falls on the auniversary of her deliverance of Orleans. In France the day will be celebrated as a national holiday. Church and State will unite in honoring the memory will unite in honoring the memory and in lauding the virtues of the denied, but the centralise also very largely inspired by religious passions, and the attempt religious passions, and the attempt raised her to the altars of the Church Universal, and in liturgy, in office, and in Mass on that day, Catholics the world over will chant her praises and implore her intercession.

Time has wrought a wonderful change in the attitude of the world towards the Maid of Orleans. paraged and misunderstood by academic judges in her own and other countries. Joan of Arc was for centuries the subject of flerce contromeditation on the right hand that must cleanse those lying records with fire and must quicken them with regenerate life." What mere scholars have missed, the Church the "angel of meditation" has apprehended. She has looked within the inner sacred sanctuary where saints are fashioned and has with unerring voice declared that the Maid in shining armor is clothed with the panoply of sainthood.

Since her solemn canonization, the further edification. The lesson of St. Joan's life is clear. She stands forth as the Saviour of France, the This was all. And yet a decade has scarcely passed before she is known to all the world; her name, which she hesself tried to form. the marketplace of Rouen, schism and heresy in the person of Henry VIII. of England would have been seated a century later upon the throne of Clovis, Charlemagne, and St. Louis. tasy, as they drove England into heresy, one of the strongest bulwarks of Roman Catholicism against the effluvium of the so called Reforma-

Without St. Joan of Arc we might and St. Vincent de Paul, St. Frances de Chantal and St. John Francis tion, "This soil is the soil of France;

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during the World War ; it is reanim ating the spirit of faith in the French people sinceethe War.

The dereliction of her martyrdom the maidenly quiverings against insult, the desolution of misunderstanding, were not endured in vain France and the world have seen the And from her glorious failure Joan has emerged in triumph to lead Christian hearted France back to the old inheritance of the Faith. To this we in another part of the world cannot be indifferent. Since she is the saint of patriotism for the universal church we should supplicate St. Joan to draw to her white standard now furled in Heaven the brave, the pure, and the true of all lands, that Christ may again be enthroned in the hearts of all people.-The Pilot.

> JUGO-SLAV STATE -ANTI-CATHOLIC

ASTOUNDING ASSERTION OF PARIS EDITOR (By N. C. W. C. News Service)

Paris, April 25 .- " Serbian centralism is threatening the cohesion of the Jugo-Slav State, and this centralism is based on Orthodox and anti-Catholic radicalism." Such is the assertion made by Joseph Denais in his paper, Libre Parole, of Paris, in a series of articles on the threatened dissolution of Jugo Slavia. The salient assertions made by M. Danais in his articles are here given :

The new State, by its very constitution, is exposed to great dangers, because it is formed by three differ ent peoples. A policy of decentralization would therefore seem to promise the most satisfactory results. Frequent reports, followed by a close investigation of conditions, have, however, led to the unfortunate conviction that the new State, under a narrow sectarian Government, is betraying the hope which had been placed in it. That the contralism of the Belgrade Government is the fruit

background. While the total number of Catholics in Jugo-Slavia is practically the same as the number of Orthodox, the latter are the master; of the Government and treat Catholicism as an open enemy. They are seconded in this policy by the Freemasons, who are giving them their whole hearted support. The Minister, Pribitch-evitch, in his paper, Jutro, published intensity anti-Catholic propaganda.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS PROMOTE SCHISM Croatian Popular Party (Catholic), printed the following in its issue of February 16, without fear of contradiction :

"Our public already knows that the Belgrade Government has supplied large sums to the bishop of the Orthodox church of Dositej, to assist him in undertaking propa-ganda in favor of the schism. They are now closing the Catholic schools of the provinces of Backa and Banat and replacing the Catholic teachers by Orthodox teachers.

The Government has also offi cially and publicly racognized the Masonic lodges, which it considers as Government institutions. Minister Pribitchevitc's has already distributed several million crowns to Masonic organizations and institu tions, and the Government is now secretly distributing large sums to

support Orthodox proselytizing."
Lest the above information seem improbable, the official text of the circular letter sent to railroad chiefs in regard to the reduced rates for Zagreb Office :

Subject: Reduced railroad rates serbs, Croats and Slovenss of Jugo-Slavia, at Balgrade.

Masters.

greater fruit than earthly pleasure. it something akin to the Gospel hody of Joan of Arc a flaming spirit tickets with a reduction of 50% is paradox, something that points to has issued. It nerved the arm and accordance with the indications con higher agencies than those with fired the courage of France's soldiers

The subject of this circular is to be communicated to all controllers and conveyors.

The Assistant Director,

DR. KUSULIA, M. P. Zagreb, January 4, 1921. CATHOLICS PERSECUTED

The 200,000 Catholic Croats of the Banat Province, who had counted on the formal promises of religious liberty mad; by the regent Alexander at Corfu, are being treated with the utmost hostility and are denied the right of educating their children in accordance with their own ideas.
All the Catholic teachers have been forcibly replaced by Orthodox teachers. At Danovica, three Catholic priests were arrested on July 26, and at the time the articles in the Libre Perole were written, they had not yet been given a hearing. In the Banat province the gendarmes insisted on at pulating what vestments should be worn by Catholic priests celebrating Mass.

A significant illustration of the spirit of the Government and Parliament in dealing with the Catholic Church was shown on February 22, when the House Committee met to consider the framing of a constitution. When they reached article 13 which deals wih the relations of Chuich and State, the Democrate, the Government, and the Masonic party brought forward the following proposals:
1. Catholic bishops should com-

municate with the Holy See only through the medium of the Minister of Cults in Balgeade.

2. It should be prohibited, as stipulated by the Kanzelparagraph of Bismarck, for any Catholic priest to grant any support, even moral, to any political or social action.

3. Property belonging to the Catholic Church should be administered by the State, while property of Orthodox and Mohammedan churches would be administered by their own boards.

A heated debate ensued, during the course of which a Croatian priest, Dr. Simrak, vigorously refuted the arguments of his adversaries, and officmed that: "It liberty and autonomy are not granted the Catholic Church as well as the Orthodox and Mussulman churches, the consolidation of the Jugo-Slav State is a chimera.

When the matter came to a vote, the first and third articles were defeated by a coalition of the Catholic. Serbian radicals, and Massulmans. but article two obtained a majority

CATHOLIC PROTEST

In the meantime, every effort is being made by government authorin Sjubljana, urges the Catholice to livies to combat Catholicism through versy. "Two ange's stand by the enter the Orthodox Chuich, assert the medium of the schools. Vigorous side of history as heraldic support ing that it is a necessary condition opposition to these measures is being side of history as heraldic supporting that it is a necessary condition ers," wrote Joan's first non Catholic apologist, Da Quincey, "the angel of research on the left hand that must read millions of dusty parchments reduction on all the railroads of the blotted with lies; and the angel of reduction on all the railroads of the reduction on the reduction on the reduction of the which states that all school children are to receive their physical training in certain gymnastic societies which The Narodna Politika, organ of the are known to be organized on strictly political and atheistic grounds, and which therefore constitute a real menace to the faith and welfare of the country.

#### FATHER AND SON

We have always believed that a boy's most intimate companion and best friend should be his father While amusing, it is a source of keen delight to hear the small boy bragging to his companions that his father "can lick" all the policemen, firemen, etc., in the wide world. It gives us an inkling of the position won by the father in the boy's affections and confidence. Too often does the father neglect the opportunities which affect his son's future. One editor analyzes a boy's distrust for his father in the following words:

Some fathers constantly nag, find fault, and never think of praising their sons or expressing any appreci ation of their work, even when they do it well. Yet there is nothing so Masons was subjoined. It follows: encouraging to a boy, especially if he finds it hard to do what is right, as real appreciation of his effort. This granted to the Grand Lodge of the is a tonic to youth. Boys thrive on praise. This is why most of them think more of their mothers than Circular 49, addressed to all Station their fathers—because their mothers are more considerate, more apprecia-The Minister of Railroads, by deci- tive, more affectionate, and do not sion M. G. No. 40129 of the 20th hesitate to praise them when they instant, grants a reduction of 50% on all railroads of the Kingdom to the members of the Grand Lodge traveling on the business of the who is constantly finding fault with and St. Margaret Mary. Against Association. Each member of the raised her banner with the inscription. This soll is the conduct, his associates, and tellan authorization, issued especially ing him that he will never amount for each journey by the Grand Lodge to anything. Now, what chance has tion, "This soil is the soil of France, it must remain hers forever."

From the charred and blackened blody of Joan of Arc a flaming spirit tickets with a reduction of 50% in body of Joan of Arc a flaming spirit tickets with a reduction of 50% in accordance with the indications constituted and your son as one of the most practicus.

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things in your life, and should never boy. I never knew a boy to go very take chances of forfeiting it. It far wrong who regards his father and coats something to keep it, but it is mother as his best friends and keeps

worlh everything to you and to the no secrets from them."—The Echo



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#### WEEKLY CALENDAR

Sunday, May 22.—St. Yvo, confessor, was descended from a noble family living near Treguier in Brittany. He was born in 1258 and at the age of fourteen went to Paris to study. Later he studied at Orleans. Early in life he took a private vow of perpetual chastity. He was ordained to the priesthood at the express order of his Bishop, as he, through humility, desired to the express order of his Bishop, as he, through humility, desired to remain in the lesser orders. As ecclesiastical judge for the diccese of Rennes he was the friend of the poor. He died May 19, 1303.

Monday. May 23.—St. Julian.

Monday, May 28.-St. Julian, virgin, martyr, was a native of

Faith. For his own conversion and for his years (1902 to 1908) was for his efforts in withdrawing vice-president of that board, others particularly his brother St. After quitting the post of Com-

year 1013 and educated at Rome. He later became a monk at Cluny, in France. Elected Pope in the year 1073 he devoted all his energies to fighting the evils which threatened the Church at that time, especially the current of the considerable share of his time to the Germany resulted in the latter seekjustice and hated inquity, therefore I die in exile."

Thursday, May 26.—St. Philip Neri, bears the title of "The Apostle of Ha was one of the most illustrious of the saints of the sixteenth to the hearts of the people.

Friday, May 27.—St. Mary Magda-len of Pazzi, was born in Florence in 1566, the daughter of an illustrious thouse of that city. She entered the Carmelite monastery of Santa Marie degli Amgeli in Florence in 1884. She are the committees of the Committees on Publicity. 1584. She was twice chosen mis tress of novices. God raised her to high states of prayer and gave he rare gifts, enabling her to read the thoughts of her novices and filling her with wisdom to direct

them aright. Saturday, May 28.—St. Germanus. bishop, was abbott of St. Symphorian's. Happening to be in Paris roads. when that see became vacant, he Dr. 1 Bishop to be distributed among the indigent. The Saint died May 28,

#### SERVICE SCHOOLS' DIRECTOR

LABOR COMMISSIONER UNDER THREE ADMINISTRATIONS-EXPERT IN SOCIAL WORK

(By N. C. W. C. News Service) Washington, D. C.—May 16.— Charles P. Neill, Ph. D., LL. D., who served as United States Com-missioner of Labor under three Presidents, has been appointed director of the National Service School for Women and the National Service School for Men conducted by the National Catholic Welfare Council in this city.

The National Service School for

Women, popularly known as Clifton, has been operating for two and a half years as an emergency school for limited training of women preparing for social welfare work, but has already achieved a high reputation throughout the country. The school is now to be put on a standard basis, and the full course will be inaugur ated next October, when, under Dr. Neill's personal direction, it promises

Service School for Men, which is now in process of organization, will begin its career next October. With Dr. Neill as its head it also is expected to take rank as one of the principal institutions of its kind in America. DR. NEILL'S PREVIOUS SERVICE

Dr. Neill has had fine scholastic training, much professional experience and long practical participa. of the H tion in the political and industrial purpose. life of the country. He served with distinction in several important

capacities during the World War. As United States Commissioner of Labor under three Presidents, Dr. Neill made the office an invaluable agency in the prevention and adjustment of disputes and strikes. His Bridget in 1346, the religious of which were dispersed under Commissioner of the commissioner As United States Commissioner of ment of disputes and strikes. His services were so useful to both parties to the nation's industries that upon the retirement of President

Roosevelt, by whom he was first lic faith in Sweden in the Middle appointed, he was retained by Ages but since the Vasa persecutions President Taft during his administra-

TAUGHT AT CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY Virgin, martyr, was a native of Carthage and after the capture of that city by Genseric, was sold as a slave to a pagan merchant of Syria. Her virtue and fidelity won her master's respect and he took her with him on a voyage to Gaul. When Like refused to take part in gone of the Roosevelt appointed him as in the private chapels of foreign Julia refused to take part in some idola(rous pagan festivities on the island of Corsica, she was killed by order of the governor of the island. order of the governor of the island.

Tuesday, May 24—St. Donatian,
martyr, was a young nobleman of
Nantes who was converted to the
Charities of the District of Columbia,

others particularly his brother St.
Rogatian, from the worship of the gods, he was put to death about the year 287.
Wednesday, May 25.—St. Gregory VII. was born in Tuscany about the year 1018 and educated at Rome. He later became a monk at Cluny. in

the Church at that time, especially the custom of receiving investitute from lay hands. The Cenci in Rome rebelled against him but he was saved by the people. His long struggle with Henry IV., Emperor of Garmany resulted in the latter sack. operatives. He has served continuing the Pope's absolution at Canossa. ously from 1905 up to the present as Ing the Pope's absolution at Canossa.

The Emperor, however, relapsed, set up an anti-pope and besieged Gregory in the castle of St. Angelo.

The Saint died in extle, May 25, 1085. His last words were: "I have loved justice and hated inquity, therefore member of the Immigration Commisments."

Provident sion, created during President Roosevelt's administration.

During the War, Dr. Neill was a member of the commission on unemployment, created by Mayor Micthell, of New York, and was also a member century. He was born in Florence of New York, and was also a member of the War Department Commission on the Church, he put them from him and devoted his life to bringing joy the best of the war Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, to which he was chosen by Secretary of the Navy Depiels also selected Dr. Neill to War Baker. Secretary of the Navy Daniels also selected Dr. Neill to membership in a similar commission for the Navy Department. In addi-

RAILWAY ARBITRATOR

After the Government took over the operation of the railroads, Dr. Neill was appointed to one of the boards created by the United States Railroad Administration to hear and decide disputes over working conditions affecting the employees of the

Dr. Neill is at present a member of was exalted to the episcopate. He was noted for his charity and always Child Labor Committee; a member of fed many beggars at his own table.

Through his sermons, King Childe

Scouts of America; a member of the bert became entirely converted, founded many religious institutions, and sent large sums of money to the American Statistical Association, and a fellow of that association, and a member of the executive committee of the International Committee on Social Insurance.

TEA TAX

The new budget having imposed a Sales Tax of 1½% on tea, the onus is placed upon the Salada Tea Company of charging this on their invoices to the grocers, and after collection to pay it to the Inland Revenue Department. This is the only tax the consumer of Salada need pay to the grocer.

There is a further tax of  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  on importations of tea which the Salada Tea Company are paying themselves, and this is not being passed along to the grocers or the consumers.

#### THE SMOKING FLAX IN peace. SCANDINAVIA

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

The Hague.—Mgr Diepen, Bishop of Boi-le-Duc, who was appointed by Pope Benedict last summer to visit Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Fin-land, has founded the St. Emerich Neill's personal direction, it produces to become the leading social service school for women in the United Church. Several thousand members, some of whom have made generous

lic movement in Scandinavis, already have been enrolled. The return of the Faith to Sweden and other parts of Scandinavia is the constant prayer of the Brigittine communities throughout the world. The Brigittine foundation in Rome was established by Mother Eliza-beth Hasselquist with the approval of the Holy See, for this special

Mother Elizabeth secured permission for the foundation of the ancient order in Rome about ten years ago, with the hope that before

lics must apply for marriage certificates. As late as 1858, six women were expelled from the country for returning to the Catholic faith.

Stockholm, the capital of Sweden has about 1,800 Catholics and two churches; St. Eugenia's, built in 1837; and St. Eric's, built in 1892. lic churches of Stockholm now have Catholic schools attached and there is a higher school for girls under the care of the French Sieters of St.

#### MOTHER MARY AIKENHEAD

(By N. C. W. C. News Service) The recent decree of Pope Benedict authorizing the introduction of the cause of the beatification of Mother Mary Aikenhead, foundress of the Irish Sisters of Charity, has served to call attention once more to the work of this illustrious convert to the Catholic Faith. Mother Mary was born in Cork, January 19, 1787, the daughter of Dr. David Aikenhead, a member of the Established Church, and Mary Stacpole, a Catholic. Her father was converted to Catholicity on his death-bed and sometime later she renounced the Anglican faith in which she had been brought up, and was received into the true Church, June 6, 1802.

Accustomed as she was to an active life of charity, and feeling called to the religious life, she looked in vain for an order devoted to outside charitable work. She was chosen by Arcabishop Murray, Coad jutor of Dublin, to carry cut his plan of founding a congregation of the Sisters of Charity in Ireland, and in preparation for it, made a novitiate of three years in the Convent of the Institute of the Blessed Virgin at Micklegate Bar, York, the rule of which corresponded most nearly to the ideas of the Archbishop. There she assumed the name which she kept until death, Sister Mary Augustine, although she was always known to the world as

Mary Aikenhead.

The first members of the new order took their vows September 1. 1851, and Sister Mary Augustine was appointed Superior · General. The following sixteen years were filled with the arduous work of organiz-ing the community and extending its sphere of labor to every phase of charitable endeavor. Special empha eis was placed upon hospital and

rescue work. Overexertion and disease so shattered the Superior's health that in 1831 she became an invalid. Notwithstanding the handicap thus imposed, she did not cease her activities and during the plague of 1832 she directed her Sisters in their heroic work. New institutions were founded and Sisters sent to take charge of them in France and

When Sister Mary Augustine died in 1858 at the age of seventy two, she left her Order in a flourishing condition, in charge of ten institubranches devoted to charitable work.

DIED

Schiebel.—At Hesson, Ont., Perth County, on Tuesday, May 10, Mrs. August Shiebel, aged sixty-nine years. May her soul rest in peace. McGurry.-At Harwood, Ontario, on April 20th, 1921, Thee. McGurty, son of John McGurty, in his twenty-fifth year. May his soul rest in

IN MEMORIAM

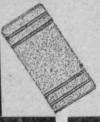
JORDAN.—In loving memory of Francis Jordan, who died at Lom-bardy, May 12th, 1919. May the Lord have mercy on his soul. WIFE AND FAMILY.

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