WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

Copyright 1921 by Seumas MacManus THE LIFE BLOOD OF IRELAND

A significant thing and fine augury for the future of the Irish race is that the Irish population, which, for more than eighty years, had been decreasing with a steady rapidity, has now not only ceased to desrease, but begins to show a slight increase. The census taken in 1911 shows that were in Ireland 4,890,000 The recent census, instead of following precedent and showing a decrease of about 300,000 shows instead an increase of 64,000-to a total of 4,474,000-and this notwithstanding the fact that 140,000 people had emigrated during the period. So the increase was nearly two per cent. But for the emigration, it would have been five per cent. Thank God the ebb-tide of population is over, and the incoming wave is with In the last three months for we have returns, there were 23,473 births in Ireland as against 18,988 deaths. Those who have been foresseing the passing of the Trish race have now good reason to take heart of hope.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

Our brilliant countryman, George Bernard Shaw, has been delivering himself of a mental analysis of the people which is interest. ing. He says: The English have brains enough, but they are incorrigible barbarians, and after making discoveries enough to place their country at the head of civilization go on pigging it just as they did ba-

The Germans have no better brains, but they have the will to be civilized, and a genuine respect for intellectual achievement. They use and develop the discoveries which the English make and neglect. It is pretty obvious that Germany will profit more by the War she lost than England by the War she won.

'In the controversy about German goods, for instance, nobody in England has yet dreams of suggesting that the German goods should be kept out by the simple plan of making as good or better articles at home. In short English brains are nullified by English eavchallenge intellectual comparisons in the country.'

GENERAL GOUGH SPEAKS OUT

Many readers will remem ber that General Sir Hubert Gough very dramatically drew attention to himself just as Lord French did at the same time when in 1914 they announced to the readers may new know - many may not knew-that Gough like many land. The complete and utter reversal of his position is one of the Hisargument nsations of the day. is a striking one—all the more strik-ing and astonishing coming from one "the Curragh of the leaders of Mutiny" is his striking condemnation of England's savagery in Irsland. Here is the vital part of his intervisw: "In March 1904 I resigned my commission rather than be engaged in a civil war against Ulster, but only because I was given the choice. Had orders been issued the usual way I should have

"My disapproval of the 1914 Home Ruls Bill, which was an element in and as he was leaving, about 9.30, my decision, was largely based on the fact that Uister in my opinion was being unjustly treated.

"Today the position is reversed. Under the present Act Ulster has not merely a superabundance of protecof the minority.

"Law and order has given place to a bloody and bratal anarchy, in which the armed agents of the Crown violate every law in aicaless and vindictive and involent savagery. these things and who does not ground. the right of the Irish to govern themselves?

"England has departed further from her own standards and further from the standards even of any nation in the world not excepting the Turk and the Zalu, than has ever been known in history before.

"We realize that on every ground Izeland must have full national selfgovernment with no greater and no other limitations than are imposed on Canada, Australia or South Africa.

POLICE KILL MILITARY AND THE PEOPLE ARE FINED! The latest device for getting rid of

is after killing them to report them as being "shot while resisting arrest," or "shot while attempting to escape."
Within the few months before March Irish no less than forty nine young lrishmen were accounted for in this way. And apropos of that The Westmineter Gazette gives an account of a trial before the Recorder of Cork, where a military sergence. of Cork, where a military sergeant quite capable of giving an exact and was awarded £1,200 for being shot in detailed account of what happened. the chest by a policeman. A My brother was a quiet and inoffen-military corporal and sergeant both sive man, and took no part in poliin civilian dress were walking to tics whatsoever or in any kind of barracks when a policeman held political movement or was in any am a military sergeant, and this is or a corporal." "I have heard that before," said the policeman as he drew his revolver and shot him.

Two interesting points arise out of this. First the law compels the unfortunate citizens of Cork to pay \$1.200 compensation to a sergeout of the Statutory Deflexible and the statutory of £1,200 compensation to a sergeant of clarations Act, 1835. the Army of Occupation, because a policeman in the same army fired a shot into him just as he would fire a shot into a common Irish civilian. And in the next place, as The Westminster Gazette points out, had the shot man really been a civilian not only would there have been no compensation but there would not have been even a trial for inquiry. And it a Labor member asked a question about it in the House of commons "Sir Hamar Greenwood," says the Gazette, "would promptly answer that the men had been shot while resisting arrest."

THINKING UP NEW METHODS OF

The ordinary methods of torturing and killing prisoners have got exceedingly monotonous to the English army in Ireland. Consequently, with planty of time on their agery and ignerance. Fighting and football are the strong points of England, and it is really had taste to while inflicting the maximum of suffering upon the unfortunate victim supplies the torturers with a maximum of amusement. One of the latest and mestingenious methods for filling the hearts of prisoners with hereor while they are being shot is to put down over their heads gal-vanized iron pails. The rattling of the bullets upon the pails terrifying the hearts of the victims, sometimes world that they would retuse to lead for minutes before they die, enorman army into Ulater if in protest of ously heightens the enjayment of the Home Rule Bill of 1914 Ulater rose in rebellion under Carson. Some case that has horrified Dublin I set down here an affidavit made by a brother of the victim—and recently another man, has totally changed his attitude upon the Irish question and has now gone the length of demanding full Dominion Hame Rule for all of Ireland. To a newspaper correspondent he gave a very striking and illuminating interview, one that has illuminating interview, one that has merchants, aged twenty seven years aused a great deal of talk in Eng. do solemnly and sincerely declare as

follows:

"My brother James Murphy and I lived together in lodgings at 22 Killerney street, Dublin. My for the dying in a voice laden with emotion. The Sacrament of Extreme Unation had previously been adminan assistant at Whiteside and Co., of South Gt. George's street, Dublin, grocers. I saw him last on Wednesday, the 9th inst., about 6.80 when after his day's work he came home for his evening meal. After he had tea he left me, saying that he was going to pass a faw hours at the pistures or a game of billiards. I have since ascertained from the said James Murphy that he went to the Cinema Theatre in Talbot Street, there was a 'hold up' by the armed forces of the Crown in Talbot street, when a number of young men were held up and searched.

put by the soldiers on a motor lorry, and brought to Dublin Castle, where tion for her own particular and brought to Dublin Castle, where interests, but she has been given he was examined. Nothing of any governing powers for the rest of kind of a compromising character Ireland. The majority, therefore, was found on him. He had no has now been subjected in all the most important matters to the will kind. The examination was finished at about 10 o'clock, when the mili-"The injustice of the 1914 Act tary authorities told him that he towards the Ulster minority has been | was released and might go home. As diverted by the 1920 Act intensified it was then after Carfew hour there with apparently derisive intent and was danger and difficulty for anyimposed instead on the majority, viz., body walking the streets for fear the people of Ireland. In this I can of the military. Accordingly the glimmer of prudent or officer in charge told some soldiers to statesmenship, but merely take my brother and Patrick Kennedy the shert-sighted contriving of to their homes and leave them there, and to leave my brother at 22 Kil. larney Street, or as near to it as they could ge. Instead of bringing my brother to his lodgings the military drave the meter lerry by Drumcen-dra to Clonturk Park. They halted

"They took my brether and Pat-

vanised palls over their heads, put them against the wall and fired former Mayor James H. Preston, a number of shots at them. I be lieve Patrick Kennedy was killed Consul, Signor V. Relandi Ricci; the in his mouth, on the left cheek, on the right cheek, and through the breast. Having done this, the soldiers left them and went away. Shortly afterwards two members of the Dablin Metropolitan Police on their beat in the neighborhood heard groans on the other side of the wall -which came from my brother. They got into the field and they undestrable Sinn Feiners, and at the same time patting an end to all mosning and bleeding from his awkward questions on the subject wounds. They brought my brother and Kennedy to the Mater Miseri-

cordine Hospital. 'When I found him in the hospital dying, be assured me that when them up. The Sergeant said: "I way connected with the Volunteers the Irish Republican Army or

SEUMAS MACMANUS,

Of Donegal.

## JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS

ALL PAY TRIBUTE TO DEAD PRINCE OF CHURCH

In the death of James Cardinal

For thirty-seven years Cardinal Gibbons had been the primate of the among the people a sound patriotic Church in this country. During his sentiment. He had the respect and Church in this country. During his long ministry as priest, Bishop, Archbishop and Prince of the Church, he has not only made for himself a record of incomparable achievement in the field of ecclesiastical endeavor, but by his patriotism, his intellectual force and winning personality had become a leader of public opinion and endeared himself to all Americans

of whatever creed and of no creed.
The Cardinal's death is mourned by the Supreme Pontiff and all the host of shepherds of the fold to whom his name and his fame were made familiar by the sixty years of his his people in splendid patrictic devo-pastorate. Tributes to his memory, tion to the country. There has been mingling affection with admiration, no more exalted and inspiring life in came like a shower from all the recent American history."

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts—"The death of Car-

THE DEATH SCENE

Dr. O'Donovan had left the archiepiccopal residence only a few minutes before the Cardinal's death. The physician thought his patient might susvive another day. Dr. O'Donovan's departure, members of the Cardinal's household assembled at the bedside. The patriarch of the Church in America was then uncon-Ray, Father Argenius Bover of St. Mary's Seminary, the Cardi-

istered. The aged Primate yielded his soul to Ged. So calm, so peace-ful was the Cardinal's passing that the Nun who watched beside him was hardly aware that the and had come. She fixed the time of his death at 11.33 o'clock, but did not formally announce it until four minutes later.

Word of the great Cardinal's death quickly winged its way through the city of Baltimore, to Washington, to every city in the United States and over the seas. Bishop Cerrigan sent telegrams announcing the melancholy news to Pope Benedict and to "He with others was searched and every Archbishep and Bishop in this out by the soldiers on a motor lorry, country. When Mayer Broening of Baltimore was notified of it. ordered the big bell on the City Hail to be telled eighty-six times. Judge Gorter, a jury, lawyers, witnesses and spectators were assembled at trial in the Supreme Court as the

announcement came to them.
"Gentlemen," said Judge Gorter, the City Hall bell is now tolling the information of the death of Cardinal Gibbons. Out of respect to his memory we shall all remain silent

for five minutes." A kush fell upon the assemblage. Heads were reverently bowed. hundred people of every faith stilled their voices and by outward signs more elequent than words paid hemage to the soul that had flown.

In the space of a few minutes after the first report of the Cardinal's death had been carried by word of mouth and by wire through the city and the country, messages of sympathy began to come in a flood to the archiepiscopal residence. By messenger, by telephone, by telegraph from near and far they came. Gov-

almost instantaneously. My brother latin Ambassador, and hundreds of was hit through the galvanised pail, others were quick to give expression

synagogues were among the first to send tribute to the Cardinal, and to mourn his passing.

In the Criminal Court sulogies of the Cardinal were delivered by State's Attorney Robert F. Leach, jr., Judge Henry Duffy, and Attorney Richard B. Tippett, Judge Charles W. Heuisler and Attorneys Isaac Lobe and Vernon Cook.

TRIBUTES OF PROMINENT STATESMEN

President Harding-" In common with all our people, I mourn the death of Cardinal Gibbons. His long and notable service to country and to Church makes us all his debtors. He was ever ready to lend his encouragement to any movement for the betterment of his fellowmen. He was the very finest type of citizen and churchman.

"It was my good fortune to know him personally and I held him in the highest esteem and veneration. His death is a distinct loss to the country, but it brings to fuller apprecia-tion a great and admirable life."

Vice President Coolidge-"I learn with regret of the death of Cardinal Gibbons. He had a deservedly high place in the estimation of his fellow place in the estimation of his following countrymen for his scholarship and patriotism, and his devout pisty."

Secretary of War Weeks—"I greatly

regret to learn of the death of Cardinal Gibbons, the news of which has just been brought to me. I knew him personally and had great admir-ation and effection for him. He was not only a great church leader, but one of the most influential citizens of the United States. His death is an irreparable loss to his church and

In the death of James Cardina.

Gibbons was an eminent and distance of the Catholic Church in the ican, who with the utmost devotion to his country used his exception to his country used his exception. his religious work, but in cultivating confidence of men of all faiths, and thus was not only a distinguished prelate of his church but a leader of opinion. We can not but be keenly

Hon. Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War—"Cardinal Gibbons was a great priest and a great patriot. For more than a generation he has been the most conspicaous represen-tative in America of a great church and in the troubled times of the War he led the thought and the heart of

dinal Gibbons is a great less to the country. I had the pleasure of knowing him and had a very high regard for him, for he was a man who inspired affection in every one. He was a thorough American in all his feelings, and not only a great leader of his own church, but a country in the world, and Baltimore devoted lover of his country and a the best city in the universe. He leader of opinion in all that affected gave to both the Church and State her welfare."

Senator Read, of Missouri-" Car dinal Gibbons was a truly great man. His remarkable career was one that reflected credit not only on the people of his own faith, but on the entire American people, whose best inter ests he had at heart. He will always live in the pages of American history as a great benefactor and a true American.

Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan-American Union-"The death of Cardinal Gibbons leaves an irreparable loss not only to the United States but to all the republics of the American continent. He was a devoted worker in the cause of Pan-Americanism and never failed to utilize an opportunity to emphasize the importance of close co operation between the nations of America. He was a great apostle of international good-will. Cardinal Gibbons officiated both at the laying of the corner stone and at the dedication of the Pan-American Union building and he extended the blessing to the flags of the countries represented in the

Governor Channing H. Cox-" A kindly man, respected by the devout of all creeds, who has had a powerful influence in moulding true American opinion, has laid down his mentle. The country, which is better because he lived and worked in it and for it. mourns the death but rejoices in the record of his services for humanity." Senator Watson, Indiana—" Cardinal Gibbons represented the true

spirit of America. His influence, like his life, was ideal. His death is a sad shock and a great love." Senator Spencer, Missouri—"A great outstanding man in the religi-

betterment of the individual as well." Senator France, Maryland—"I am shocked and grieved to learn of the death of Cardinal Gibbons. All men who met him when he walked on the streets of Baltimore touched their to their condolence and respect.

Prominent pastors of Protestant churches and Rabbis of the Jewish great mind and a great spirit. He goes to a rich reward after a life well

Morgan J. O'Brien :- "It is the passing away not only of the greatest churchman, but one of the greatest Americans of our time. During a long and useful life he has rendered distinguished services in so many fields of activity that it would require more than any summary to enumerate them all. He was a broad, liberel, able and loyal patriot, a true American and a true churchman. His great office and his great ability were spent without stint and without reference to self in the cause of

humanity and country.

"In his own State and in his own and whose death will be more

He was not only a leader among all American movements, but he was the first, or among the first, in all novements for religion, education and charity.'

Judge Alfred J. Tully of General Sessions :- "He was a great American and a great churchman. He believed as Washington declared in his fare-well address, that you cannot have an enduring republic without morality and that you cannot have morality without religious teaching. He at Richmond; and he was held in the was a power for good in our country and represented the highest and best creeds, colors and conditions. Sevideals of American citizenship.'

Dr. Felix Adler, President of the society for Ethical Culture :- "In common with all Americans I desire to pay reverence to the memory of Cardinal Gibbons, the eminent American citizan."

PAPAL DELEGATION PAYS HIGH HONOR TO CARDINAL

The following statement was issued of Cardinal Gibbons:

'Cardinal Gibbons, over since his accession to the See of Baltimore, another personal incident may be of and especially since his elevation to interest as indicative of the prelate's conscious of the great loss caused by the sacred college of cardinals, has list death." and beneficial influence in the affairs men. In the year 1914, while on my of Church and State. His is the one way to Mexico as commissioner name that during his forty-three years has won the favor and confidence of the whole country. those outside of the Catholic Church have had unbounded sympathy with him in his movements and implicit confidence in his practical wisdom.

all have admired his gentleness, affability and kindliness of heart which were displayed on all oceasions; and they have testified profound respect for his dignity and official presminence. He was devated to the interest of the Catholic Church, which he loved intenssly, and he was just as devoted to the interest of his country, which he loved none the less tenderly. The United States was for him the best

wers urbanity, humility, patience, accessibility. He was ever the same gentle, consistent friend and counelor to young and old, rich and poor. The Church has lost a powerful priest and prelate and the country has lost one who really during the last thirty or forty years has been its most distinguished citizen."

EXPRESSIONS OF REGRET FROM CHURCHMEN OF MANY CREEDS

Announcement of the death James Cardinal Gibbons drew forth expressions of regres from clergymen of all denominations.

William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church and Protestant Bishep-elect of New York-"The death of Cardinal Gibbons is a loss to religion and to the country," he said. "He was a great Christian and a great citizen. His name has long been held in bonor among our people, and his death will be universally lamented."

Bishop William Lawrence, of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts : In the death of Cardinal Gibbons the nation has lost a patriot and statesman and the Christian church a a spiritual and humble Throughout his long life the Cardinal served Church and State with high ability, a liberal spirit and true American patrictism."
Bishop Luther B. Wilson, resident

Methodist Bishop of the New York Area :- "I consider Cardinal Glabons as one of the great outstanding wres of his communion in the United ous life of our country has been lost States, and I know of none whose by the death of Cardinal Gibbons." Senator Cummins, Iowa-"I knew lived in Baltimore the greater part Cardinal Gibbons intimately. I feel of my life until recently, and know lived in Baltimore the greater part his death as a personal loss. He has that Cardinal Gibbons was held in been one of the strongest and most great and general esteem, not only for his work in the Church, but his helpful influences in the country, for his work in the Church, but his He not only had the betterment of interest and uplifting influence in the government in mind, but the civic matters. He was an ecclesiastic,

and of course there were differences between us, but my great admiration for him was intensified by his strong stand in support of the Allies during the War. He was fearless and outspoken. What more might I say?"

Rabbi Samuel Schulman of Temple Beth El: "His was a life long in years and rich in distinguished virtues and eminent services, which endeared him to the American heart and made his beloved name a household word. The spiritual life of our country is sadly poorer for the passing away of this great priest. Maythe memory of this righteous man endure as an inalienable blessing in the life of America, making for the through the carrying on and extension union of men, beloved of our common country in its devotion to ideals freedom and law, justice and health. humanity.'

The Rev. John J. Wynne, S. J., editor of the Catholic Encyclopædia:
—"He was the transcendant church man of his age. His eminent official station was lost sight of in the percountry, and we might say through out all the countries of the world it in religion but also in the countries of the world it affairs in such a manner as to command the respect and win the affactor of men and women the world over, without regard to creed or party.

"Perhaps the chief of the many great qualities he possessed was to elicit the confidence of every one with whom he dealt and to hold that confidence as the years passed. Indeed he seems to have been the diocese, which is barely fifty years old and covers the entire territory of Tunisia. In the midst of the confidence as the years passed. Indeed he seems to have been the without passing his zenith."
Dr. Henry Allen Tupper, pastor of

I was a boy at school, he was bishop eral incidents come to mind illustra-tive of his broad, sympathetic character as I think of him. While walking down Eutaw street, Baltimore, years ago, I glanced down a narrow side street and a significant scene met my eyes. In the dim light of the late afternoon I saw Cardinal Gibbons approach a ragged little negro boy; and as the noted prelate laced his hand upon the kinkyat the apostolic delegation, headed haired, dirty urchin, he smiled upon by Mgr. John Bonzano, on the death him, spoke a kind, encouraging word and gave him a tender blessing. What a picture for an artist. Another personal incident may be of spirit of broad generosity and his desire for peace and gaod will among way to Mexico as commissioner under the International Forum, in my mail received at San Antonio, Tex., was a letter from Car-dinal Gibbons, written by his own hand, in which he said : 'I learn that you are on a peace commission to Mexico. My prayers follow you, and I hope that the Prince of Peace may

be glorified by your work."

Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes:—
"Cardinal Gibbons has filled such a unique place, these many years, in the Catholis Church and in our American life that it is difficult to face the atern reality that his noble soul has passed into eternity.

'His apostolic, civic and historic

never found wanting when it was a tionate devotion to country and his question of aiding the enward progress of either.

"As a man, his uniform virtues the citizen, whose memory will long exalted destiny mark the Bishop and eleven villages and that a mission the citizen, whose memory will long building was serving as a chapel for be charished at the alters of his own Church, as well as around the firs- central school for the district the resides, without number, of patriotic mainder of the time. While Mensig-Americans of every creed.

The Right Rev. Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle, ractor of St. Patrick's Cathe- men came from a village eight miles dral, New York-"It is not possible away to beg him to receive all the into find words that express adequately our sentiments regarding Cardinal Gibbons. He was an ideal priest and bishop, and consequently a typical citizen and a great man.'

Bishop John Gardner Murray of the Maryland Diocese Protestant written by four thousand authors— Episcopal Church—"The transfer of the greatest number of collaborators James Cardinal Gibbons to a higher sphere of activity removes from the stage of current human events the letters from men formerly of the most prominent figure thereon in American army and navy service our country (and probably in the who have received vocational trainworld) during the last half century. No other man in all that time has participated so fully in the universal affairs of the world as has this good, is attributed by these men as being able Cardinal. Certainly no contemporary has contributed quite so much to the history of American life in all its various departments.

As a man, he was firm and stead. fast in his plea for the sanctity of the home: was warm in his friend-ships, simple in his habits, pure in his conduct, and pieus in his every relationship with others.

"As a citizen, he was a true patriot, a wise statesman whose counsel was ever sought by all political leaders, and a noble type of con structive, progressive American manhood.

"As deacon, priest, Bishop and Cardinal in the Church of his ancestry and choice, by virtue of his ability, sincerity, learning and intelligent, patient, persevering labors, he was a recognized leader in every capacity by the people of all communions.'

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## CATHOLIC NOTES

London, March 24. - Monsignor James O'Hanlon. provost of the Birmingham archdiocese, who died last week was the recognized leader of the Irish in Birmingham.

The Rocketeller Foundation announces the contribution of 43,000, 000 francs (normally \$8,600,000) for new buildings and the medical school of the University of Brussels. This contribution is in conformity with the announced purpose of the Foundation " to serve the future of European civilization of present programs in the fields of education

A "League of Large Families" has been established in Balgium. It was formed at the instance of His Eminence, Cardinal Marcier. The birth rate in Belgium fell from 31.40 in 1880 to 25.95 in 1900 and to 20.20 in 1914. In Brussels the birth rate is 15.35. The League plans to work for the abolition of slums, to obtain grants for widows with children and preferential treatment in public appointments and educational grants for members of large families.

Paris, March, 17 .- Statistics just published by the Archbishopric of Carthage show a flourishing condi-Mohammedan population there are the First Baptist church, Washing-ton, D. C.:—"In Richmond, Va., when now 200,000 Catholics, mostly French Lavigerie; the last Archbishop founded 48 more, and there still remain 150 Catholic groups waiting to be constituted into parishes, being delayed only by the lack of priests.

Red Wing, Minn., is another city which has joined in the movement for the observance of Good Friday. Father Dolphin, the Catholic pastor of that city, had a fetter inserted in two daily papers, appealing to the business men of the city to close their places of business from twelve, noon, to three o'clock in the after-noon on Good Friday. The Ministers' Association at their meeting on the following Monday, endorsed the idea. And the Retail Merchants' Association decided to closs all places of business, during the whole day of Good Friday.

It turns out that James Cornell Biddle of Philadelphia, the so called Trappist priest, who left the monastery in Kentucky two years ago, and the account of whose recent marriage found a prominent place in the press, was not a priest at all. according to the Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph. In an interview with a New York paper he states that at the early age of twenty-three without sufficient study of the questions he entered the Catholic Church. In regard to his vow as a lay monk, he said that he did not regard it as binding, because later he took the Protestant view of the matter.

Archbishop Goodier, having just completed a visitation of the Gajerat career beginning with the civil war and closing with the world's greatest staffed by German and Alsatian conflict, shines forth as one of the most striking in our annals.

Mission, which having been formerly attacked by German and Alsatian priests, was greatly affected by war measures, has found conditions to be th the Church and State "His ardent love of God, his undy-hat was in him, and was ing loyalty to the Church, his affector At Anand, one of the poorest of the Sunday and morning Mass and as a nor Goodier was administering confirmation, a delegation of habitants of their community into the fold.

> New York, March 21.—The archives of the Knights of Columbus at national headquarters, New Haven. have just been enriched by a book on a single book in the history of literature. The book is made up of ing from the K. of C. since quitting the service. Training in a score of different trades, each well their economic salvation after they were honorably discharged from Uncle Sam's service. The four thousand are typical of 150,000 who have been educated by the Knights.

> Homes for 581 orphan children were found in different parts of the United States by Knights of Columbus home finding associations and councils during the past twelve months, according to a report by Supreme Secretary William J. Ginley today. Illinois led all the States of the Union by showing 151 orphans placed in good hemes. activity of the K. of C. has been established for several years, many hundreds having been placed for adoption in homes during that time. The Knights investigate the child's history and the history of the wouldbe parents before they place the child. Many orphans of fallen soldiers were among those placed last year.

#### HONOUR WITHOUT RENOWN

BY MRS. INNES-BROWN

Author of "Three Daughters of the United

CHAPTER III-CONTINUED

Sister Marguerite stumbled across the uneven ground, searching in vain for the logs of wood; all that came to view were some old and frozen cabbage staks, a scanty scrub or two, various pieces of iron, and saveral broken utensils which lay scattered around. At last, towards the centre of the desolats garden, descried a stout block of wood, and lying near it, partly hidden by long weeds and rubbish, the trunk of a small tree, evidently the remainder of that from which old Plarra had out the logs.

And here is the saw," smiled the nun, as she stooped to raise it, all wet and rusty as it was. She shook it playfully for a few seconds, then the hand which held it fell listlessly to her side, and for some she stood like a carved and beautiful statue, the only visible living thing in all that dreary waste. She was are as free as the wild the most silent, hidden nooks in the falling heavily, and it was a dreary dreary waste, and the night outside. crowded alleys in our busicet cities. With that ease, too, he can recall to in an attitude of listening thought.

content which smoulders in the hearss of so many of your children burst forth into fiames, and destroy

Without disorder, upon the ksen you with a destruction more cruel ? ere they end." Then amidst the sick, her suffering ones-and she recalled to her mind how wilto Him-when she remembered all could head, asking forgiveness for the weakness and faults of her girlhood. She thought, too, of dear old Madge, the brave Scotch girl; of the time Heaven from the heart of the nun. when they all three wers thoughtless the peace and happiness which she Marguerite suddenly roused herself and collected her roving thoughts.

'Time is fleeting swiftly and I end of the small trunk and looked at | tect her. it seriously. Then she cast an anxious look at the large rusty saw.

has no fire tomorrow," said the distracted Sister. "How can I manage to cut this wood? It is quite ussless, as it is, being so long." Then a thought struck her; for a tiny picture of the interior of the Holy High. House of Nazareth rose before her vision, wherein the Divine Infant was assisting His great foster father Mother sat near them silently watch

ing, listening, and pondering. Now dear old St. Joseph," said Sister Marguerita, playfully but rever ently, "do please come to the assis-tance of your stupid little apprentice, and teach me a little of your trade. See, this is the way you had the wood in your picture." And raising the fallan trunk she drew it partly across the block until one end of it projected a little over the side; "then one of your knees was on the wood so, and your saw was buried ball-way through the plank; but, however did you manage to get it there, I wonder? I have seen men in the woods at home working the saw up and down; it did seem so very easy; I will try

Poor Sister! She did try, and for some time with little or no success; the saw sprang from its place, jagging the other little hand her work. But she was determined.
One more earnest petition to St.
Joseph for help—for love of the Divine Infant who assisted him—a few more yigorous thrusts of the clumsy saw, then, lo, a soft spot was dregs were still to follow. Sur-

found and the saw was soon buried, even like that in the picture, deeply in the wood.

She was becoming an adept at the process now, and the saw was already half way through a second time when she was compelled to pause. The unwonted exertion had brought a high color to her cheek, and a troublesome fit of coughing interrupted her work. It was some time before she recovered sufficient enough strength to resume it.

For half an hour longer she worked and coughed, coughed and worked, until quite a little heap of logs rewarded her exertions. Then flushed and elated at her success, Sister Marguerite collected together her spoil, and placing it tenderly in her coarse apron, carried it in triumph into the cottage, and deposited it near the little stove to dry. a wonder Madame Corbette abstained from abusing her for tarrying too long over her work. was touched by the delicate expression on the sweet young face; and a pang of remorse may have shot through her as she noticed the snow falling and listened to the backing cough which so frequently shook the merry Sister's frame as she gently helped the old woman to her couch. listening; and as she listened her thoughts wandered. For who can control the heart of man? His ance and bade the Sister burry. winds of heaven, which search alike was late, she said; the snow was

In the stillness of that Christma morn, before so many altars of God, the vision of his mind loved forms of the past, and oblivious of time and countless faithful souls, all united in passing events, can conjure up dear one act, that of offering the Holy faces, here once more sweet low toned voices that for long years have lain hushed and silent in the tomb. Nay, he can almost feel the warm situated in the very midst of that pressure of strong or tiny hands terror stricken and beleaguered city, which once he called his own. Sister knelt this young nun. Her head was Margaret heeded not the pure snow. bowed low, her hands were tightly flakes as they fell upon her white clasped together, and her beautiful cornette and feathered her blue grey eyes were closed. Gone was the habit. There she stood, in the weariness which had almost overcentre of that scene of desolation, powered her during the day. She remembered no more the aching of her limbs, heeded not the throbbing Over away to the south she could of the temples, caused by overwork distinctly hear the heavy report and want of food; even the troubleof the Prussian guns, answered by some cough had for the time being forts. ceased, for the soul of Sister Mar those from the French forts. ceased, for the soul of Sieter Mar-"Alas," she sighed, "poor Paris! how guerite was reaping her reward, it will it all end? Will you resist was absorbed in prayer. Time was will it all end? until all your brave inhabitants fleeting, the time that of all was most starve or perish? Or will the dis precious to her, in which no duty

vision of her mind arose those forms ah me! I fear things will be worse she loved so well. Her poor, her confused sounds of war and devasta. | were of all nations, of all creeds—the tion came the peaceful sound of a dear home friends, the departed, for convent bell tolling the Vesper hour. each and all she must offer special, "And this is Curistmas Eve," thought prayer. How distinctly she could the Sister. Then away once more see the dear old school friend, Marie, flew her thoughts to that Christmas as at this very moment she was Eve, when her dear old friend, Marie kneeling beside her husband, her Blake, had first visited her at Baron pretty face buried in her hands, Court. She pondered in loving praying in the heautiful chapel at memory each word and act of the Baron Court. She could not feel her sweet Irish girl, as she strove so presence bodily, nor was it given to patiently to win back to God her her to catch the exultant tones of own proud, stubborn heart. When that Gloria which she herself had sung on that memorable Christmas fully she had resisted all their efforts | Eve so many years ago ; but so well and striven to stifle the voice of did she know and understand the God calling to her to resign herself heart and mind of Merie that the almost catch the burning this, the warm blood rose to her words of prayer as they fell from her cheek and she humbly bowed her lips: 'O God, bless, protect, and head, asking forgiveness for the reward my darling Sister Margaerite." What wonder then if warm responsive supplications streamed

Close beside her in heart, though when they all three were thoughtless schoolgirls together, of the heavy bodily in the Emerald Isle, kneels that other loved one, Margaret that other loved one, Margaret patiently, and she blessed God for O'Hagan — Madge. The clear eyes patiently, and she blessed God for o'Hagan — madge. The clear eyes few acquaintances whom he met now enjoyed. But the little bell had the loved name of Sister Marguerite and the snow was falling lingers upon her lips until her fearceased, and the snow was failing ingers upon her building in a she between the state of the bear of Lady O'Hagan there doled out his payments for the necessteals a dread lest some unknown of her youth. Is not little Sister How do men saw wood?' she asked herself as, stooping, she raised one disorder! Heaven shield and pro-Marguerite in the midst of terror and

Grouped more closely still around the alter kneel the dear inmates of It is bitterly cold, too, and old St. Benedict's - those guides and Madame Corbette will die if she friends of their bappy girlhood, has no fire tomorrow." said the dis whilst the earnest prayers and peti-"How can I manage tions of their old children seem gathered and collected by the virgin band, and, united with their own, to ascend to the throne of the Most

Her brother Percy, too, now a priest of God, she felt sure he was even at this very moment offering was assisting His great foster father even at the Voly Sacrifice for her especially in his workshop, whilst His Holy the Holy Sacrifice for her especially the Holy Sacrifice for her es of her father? -whom once she had almost dared to love too well; and the poor repentant mother, whose death, though sad, had been so hopeful? The chair of dear "Aunty' Blake, also, was vacant, and, follow ing her faithfully in death as in life, Old Peter" too had gone. those loved ones were still within reach of her prayerful aid, and from the depths of her heart arose the ers, "Requiem neternam dona eis, Domine; et lux perpetus luceat eis!"

How swiftly the time had flown! Silently the Sisters had risen from their knses, and had left the chapel. The lights upon the altar were all extinguished, leaving but the dim light of the sanctuary lamp, when Ma Sour arose, and walking towards the still kneeling figure of Sister Marguerite, touched her gently, bid. ding her rise and go in search of the

clumsy saw, then, lo, a soft spot was dregs were still to follow. Sur- posed as it was, in a great measure,

rounded by a powerful and persistent of Socialists, Democrats, and Free army, harassed by want and hunger, she had courageously held her own, presenting a bold front to her stern and dauntless focs. But the piteous cries for food from the mouths of her helpless ones had wrung the hearts of her generals, and gay Paris, bleed-ing and battered, had bent her proud knee and sued for a cessation of

hostilities. The strong March winds had blown more flercely than usual, or the long-tried constitutions felt their piercing edge more keenly; certain it was that the first gentle breeze of April was doubly welcome, for it wafted dreams of rest and peace to many worn and sickly bearts. Lucky birds that had survived the late season of hope, and twittered joyously in the had been reared, and he longed to gardens of the Tuileries. Why show some of these low rebels what should they mourn indeed? What a cool headed Britisher could do in was it to them if human blood bad | the moment of danger and doubt. been shed profueely, the lives of brave men sacrificed freely? They Sisters of Charity glided hurriedly had no time to weep for foolish by. Now, if there was one form of buman beings, they must work to religious dress that Manfred loathed Maker.

Sweet birds, that breathe the spirit

of song, And surround Heaven's gate in melodious throng, You remind us that we should raise The voice of devotion and song and praise;

There's something about you that points on high, Ye beautiful tenants of earth and

sky." Little recked they, poor birdies, that ere the fresh green leaves had fully developed, shading with Providential care their little nests-ere their tender broods were capable of buildings around, and destroy every green and beautiful thing within their reach. Who in those hours of wild frenzy and excitement would spars one thought for the beautiful songster or care one jot for the fallen | dain. thought for the morrow, they worked and sang so sweetly that the gardens

were alive with their merry twitter. And now, when Paris might once which had smouldered in the hearts burst forth into flames, dealing indiscriminately death and destruction around.

It was surely bitter enough to lia bleeding at the fast of a foreign enemy! But far more bitter was it to stagger and faint through pain caused by the cruel sword thrusts dealt by ungrateful children. Yet, to the honor of France be it recorded that, though wearied and heartbroken by all she had endured, she remained still dignified and determined; with one accord the better part of her arose to revenge and punish these rebellious children. Thus we find her one bright day in the very early April of 1871 ringing

with disorder and confusion. So long as the siege continued and the gates of Paris were strictly closed, Harold Manfred had chated at the enforced imprisonment, had paced the boulevards cursing fate and his ill-luck. But now that he could escape if he would, he still lingered, curious to see the end, and, if possible, earn for his name some

renown or glory.

He had made no friends; he bad are raised in petition and trust, and were of a gambling type. His morose manner bad kept the more sociable Frenchmen at arm's length, and the manner in which he had saries of life had caused him to be evil should befall the dear companion looked upon with suspicion; in no sense did be correspond with the ideal of an English milord. His object, after all, in remaining where he was was mainly to gain time, and for the present to be forgotten. His exchequer had run low—very low indeed. His estate was burdened indeed. His estate was burdened joking, happy. . . And now with heavy charges, and without drawing upon his investments has priest within a hundred miles, could had not the wherewithal to meet them. No, he would allow things to fall. take their course. Fate, the love of adventure, an unconquerable cravity of course . . . it was Frazer's ing for renown, had driven him thisher; he must make such means mosth," "This Easter, sure." as he had go as far as they would. He had left no address, and creditors were not likely to search for him in luck which had discovered to him think them all out. the contents of that chamber in the time . . . yes. I luck which had discovered to him think them all out. . . Some the contents of that chamber in the loage of Baron Court, he would have I'd not die without sending for you. played his cards so wisely and so well that even now he could have

and then scornful glances upon the ill conditioned and discontented looking battalions of National Guarde from Montmartre and Belleville, as they paced the streets goe ticulating and boasting wildly of the aducated cold-blooded manner in which they manner. had despatched their luckless gen-

erals. So far the Communists had rafrained from deeds of outrage upon peaceable citizens, and it is a ground for congratulation to the inhabitants

thinkers-enemies to religion, order, and morality-was growing a grave question. Already rumors were gaining credence that an immense were body of troops was collecting at Ver-sailles; and the Communists knew that to retain possession of Paris they must fight hard, and that the blow for liberty must be struck boldly and at once if they would ensure a permanent effect. Utterly regardless of the taunting jeers and significant grimaces of the mob, Manfred stalked proudly on. He scorned foreigners, as in duty bound, and would neither trouble their language nor conform to their Was not every English manners. Was not every Er man worth three foreigners? That | four.' terror and strife awoke to life and at least was the creed in which he

build their little nests, and whilst so more than mother—he disliked them doing, fill their tiny throats and sing all-it was the white cornette of a very joy the praises of their Sister of Charity. The sight of it bing forebead. never failed to recall to his mind how, on board a steamer crossing the Channel, he had been ignominiously and publicly snubbed on its account by a young and beautiful English girl. The Sisters moved quickly. One was apparently some years the senior of her companion ; this was Sœur Angela, who being the Superiorees was more generally known as "Ma Swar." Over her pleasant face there hung an expression of grave anxiety; and so engrossed was she in serious thought, that it was rarely she raised her head to note what was passing around. Not so the younger Sister, who, seeing that the stranger stepped their tender to be self-protection—great hungry tongues acids to let them pass, and supposed fire, lit by the malice of men, ing it to be a movement of kindness seir protection from the maile of men, of fire, lit by the maile of men, of fire, lit by the maile of men, on it to be a movement of kindness would burst from the palatial and courtesy, raised her bright face, and recognised at a glance the presence of a fellow-countryman. But the glad light died from her eyes, and she drew herself together with dignity, as she met his look of dis-Where on earth had she seen sparrow? Only He to whom they warble and sing. His will alone, then, was their law, and with me to in the whole aspect and bearing of the man? She thought so; but this was no time in which to trouble herself about a passing likeness when so many weightier matters more have raised her head and laid claim to all her strength and breathed in peace, the flerce passions skill. So Sister Marguerite dismissed the subject from her mind, of the most deprayed of her children and sped cheerfully along on her errand of mercy. As for Harold Manfred, no sooner had he caught eight of the Sisters' faces than the expression of his own changed to one of astonishment. He stood and stared as their receding forms until a turn in the street hid them from

Surely he had seen that elder grave face before! And how like were the eyes of the younger Sister to those beautiful proud ones that ce flashed so scornfully upon him as he stood upon the white deck of stay here." English steamer! Wheeling hastily around, he resumed his walk at even a more rapid pace than before, and laughing satirically called himself a fool for endeavoring to trace a connection between the English girl of bitter yet glorious memory and a common Sister of The bare idea was monstrous! Nay, it was desecration to the very memory of that girl, and he dismissed the thought indignantly. TO BE CONTINUED

## SICK CALL!

Father Henry turned from the morning meal. At least the water was good. Warm—but not the ill-heard her call him. "Harry, Harry!" tasting, ill-smelling. .

tasting, ill smelling.

A slip of yellow paper fell to the floor, and he stooped for it. Its confloor, and he stooped for it. "Come tents he knew by heart. back. Frazer dying. Wants you."

Frazer! Poor, good-natured, careless Frazer, who was always " going to," and never did. Frazer, who had been such a friend to him-who had shared his meals and his luck, always not possibly reach him before night-

No wonder he could not cat! Oh, Christmas is coming." long tale—you see, there's trouble at the back of it—and enmity—and a Paris. Had it not been for the ill- list of things . . . I'd have to

Now let me alone." Ha had to be content then. There been vegetating at that luxurious English home.

So he thought, as he strode mood-liy along the Rue de Paradis, past the prison St. Lazare, casting every now healthy and strong, the previous day, healthy and strong, the previous day, had summoned him! Ugh! What

could not happen in twelve hours. The landsman, Arthur Cyprian, called to him, asking permission to enter. A good-tempered, fairly welleducated negro, with a pleasant

"Oh, yer, come!" said Father Henry. Cyprian, standing before him, noticed his untasted rice. You are not eating, Father ?" he

"No, Arthur. I have bad news. I must go back to Sagan at once.

Wall

his pocket.
"Thermometer," he said. "Let

me see. The priest held it between his lips. Presently Cyprian took it out. better come with me to my house. Rest today or you may be very ill tomorrow-

Sick call !" said Father Henry. shaking the slip of paper. "Um . . yes . . but "What's the temperature?"

"Oh, now . . . the temp ture is not so bad. If you rest the tempera-

Come, Arthur. . Well . . . a hundred and So! I'd best be starting!"

"Please . . . I beg of you! My Josefina will be most happy . ." Arthur, good friend, I know. if I were sick down there, and you were sick up here, I'd come . . . if I fell on the way.

Cyprian, humbly. The priest wet his handkerchief and tied it tightly around his throb-

"You can't do it — you can't," murmured Cyprian. ' I will." said the priest. "I'll send Pedro after you on foot.

nothing happens." God bless you, Arthur. Good by. And the priest started. little Filipino horse picked his way carefully. Fortunately, they were going down the mountain-it would not be so hard, and there was no time to rest-not a minute. The sun rose high; its rays poured upon him. The handkerchief was dry and his head ached so! Oh, if he could stop, if he dared stop.

He would not. A voice hailed him. It was the schoolmaster! A sensation of relief came over him. The school house marked the half of his journey.

I shall come directly," called Go inside, Father and Wilson. "Go inside, Faculty to rest. Walt for me-we'll eat to gether." A feeling of nausea shuddered

through Father Henry's body. Food ? Never, never, but water . . . how he longed for water. oh tumbled off his horse and into Wilson's hut, where he lay, exhausted. Wilson came in ten minutes later.

We'll have a spread," he an noced, gleefully. "A real decent nounced, gleefully. meal, out of cans - and no bugs; . . . You lie there, nary a one. and watch me-" Just water," baid Father Henry,

Why . . . you're ill Father ? pictures. arse . . . what's the matter let's see." And the silver Of course tube went between the priest's lips

once more. What's the temperature now ?" demanded Father Henry.
"One hundred and four and a

half," said Wilson, slowly. " Better 'Sick call !" said Father Henry again, with a note of finality in his voice. I'll rest an hour.

There's a man behind me and I think now-I'd better wait for him. He'll see felt sure, before nightfall. And they me down to Sagan. One hundred in flower fashion would mutely nod and four and a half—and Sagan six replies.

handkerchief and the priest bathed greater things." his face. It was a long journey, a queer journey. Of course he was auxious to reach Sagan and Frazer, yet it came about so quietly, in God's has why poor, old, careless Frazi she said. She was the only one ever used that name—she and Lucy, mother were together now. Oh, that, surely! They had been angels

both of them.

He groaned. Lights danced before

boy, anxiously. "Sick call!" said Father Henry, quite distinctly. And then he so the very next day. It was all laughed. It was a relief to hear his featured in the evening's paper, and own voice. It sounded good. Harry - that was a baby name. mother . . . and and Lucy Only And they're . . . dead."
"No, no," said Pedro, who had

caught only the last word. " You'll be in time!"
"Of course!" said Father Henry,

and again he laughed. They were on the outskirts of Now they were in the Sagan. Two men came hurrying village. oward him. "Frazer?" he ejaculated.

"Still living. Can't last much longer."

Father Henry resled a little. Then he braced himself. He had not come all this way to fail at the crisis. "Let me lean on you," he said to the nearest man. "I'm sick. Get me to Frazer."

They brought him to the hut. "Henry! Oh, thank God! Oh, God has been good to ma! It's my "I said I'd come-" began Father

Henry, steadily, gently. "And friend, . . . let us hasten." friend, . . .

The confession was heard; the anointing was finished. Out from the cherished pyx came the Consecrated Host, to be laid upon the tongue of a man who had not, much in the lives of us all.

attended his duty in twenty five

We went our way in sile beside him, to help him make his cities, in the compass of a few blocks

Cyprian took a slender object from thanksgiving. All withdrew, leaving them. And they waited the men aside and began to chatter

excitedly. When he heard what Pedro had to say, he entered the hut. Frazer was dead. Father Henry was still on his knees. As they lifted him he smiled, his eyes half shut, his lips parted.

Sick call !" he said. But it was many weeks before Father Henry rose from his bed of pain and fever to take the mountain trail once more in search of souls .- Grace Keon, in the Good Work.

#### THE INQUIRING REPORTER

So, Ray Morrissey was a Capuchin Brother. Here was his letter telling me that today was the day of his

But I don't understand it-at all at all," said Rosecrans perplexedly, setting the coal scuttle down at the right of the fire place and then shifting it to the left, so as not to disturb the rectory cat, "him, as was always a chattering, now keeping silence, and was always a using a If you become weak, he will see that pencil, now using a spade. He was a newspaper man, he was; a reporter, right from his kickerbockers."

Rosecrane' memory was long. particularly on the reporting part It went back to the very first of Ray's school days, when as a wee midget he sat in Brother Xavier's classroom, and between and during lessons indited the local happenings. Ray had a knack for news. his deft fingers especially as he was both chief editor and artist, the paper grew wondrously with many illustrations of diverse and sundry personages, including Brother Xavier who always appeared with dignity and Rosscrans, who always appeared without it-in some sort of sexton duty and with an imp of an Indian squaw at his heels. Rosecrans onca made the remark that Pocahontas was in the line of his grandmothers.

'Everybody said Ray was cut out for a newspaper job." He shuffled over to the door and threw it wide open to the frosty morning. A splash of light, the color of spring buttercups, fell at his fest. He could too." He write that fine, squinted at a little fledgling where it fluttered through the porch's balus trade. The rectory cat for a brief moment rubbed itself offection at Rosecrans' heels, and then stole into the sunshine. But weakly. The astonished man looked Rosecrans' vision took in none of that; his eyes were held by other

"Sure his 'Inquiring Reporter, sent up the 'Tribune's' subscription two thousand. It also sent up his

He shook his head again. It was a mystery beyond his reckoning. "I always thought the Lord made him for the newspaper world, and not for a monastery.

He would question and wonder over that with every rosebud and every pea blossom on his glass-roofed shelves, a hundred times I We all thought the same thing,"

He lay quietly. It was 2 o'clock when Pedro reached the but and again the pricet started. That was a "that is, until God manifested the contrary." All this newspaper work journey. They stopped at every was an occasion that God was prestream, where Pedro moistened the There was no doubt about it.

own unostentatious way. The boy had remarkable success

in newspaper work. In fact, it had always been his ambition and month he was at it brought him further advancement. This scheme the little dend sister. Lucy and his of the "Inquiring Reporter," just as Rosecrans said, was the flying leap. The plan had come to him from 8

picture in a wood-cut copy of the Ancient Mariner." Why not rig himself up in odd costume, and stand le groaned. Digute was thick.
eyes. His tongue was thick.
'What, Padre?' asked the Filipino
and ask a question? There is nothing like human cariosity. So he did see, Pedro, no one ever called me that pedestrians began to look for him, and were eager to buy up unique answers. The demand had been created.

And then, the first week in Lent, after my Ash Wednesday sermon, at the instigation, I learned afterwards, of one of my ushers, he swcoped down on the corner with one of my rhetorical questions, "What is time good for?" And in the wager he was also to ask that question of

I was on a sick call that morning carrying the Blessed Sacrament, when, touching his hat, he accested

What is time good for ?" I thought of my dying parishioner. To help souls pass into etarnity. have just so many minutes until Death opens the door."

I laid my hand over my heart. "I am carrying Jesus Christ, who as the Good Shephord, will lead that soul over the threshold. He bowed his head. I had started

May I accompany you, Father, at least a part of the way, in reversuce to my Lord?"
"Yes." I thought a moment.
"All the way." For Patrick Mul.

laney, I was convinced, was a saint, and the passing of a saint means so

We went cur way in silence. The Then Father Henry knelt city, like so many of our modern

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took a turn from luxury to poverty, and then to abject want. Squalor, and all the scoty grime of the factories' foul smoke, the stanch of offal, the hubbub of cobbled alleys,

damp and gloom. We threaded them all, and in the midst of the desolation came upon a convent. Its high brick wall once a colorful red, but like all the painting round about, it was faded from long wear. Some creepers hung over its top, the only spray of green in the dreary street where so many human lives were huddled together. And the wall sagged under the burden of years and the weight riefs. For many broken hearts hearts of anguish stopped at the iron-wrought gate of Our Lady of Good Counsel; young mothers that were abanmothers with frail pittance of humanity in their arms, girls fearful at the mazes of the ing down the tracks straight at you city's inquities. And the rusted hinges would swing back to give them entrance to the sweet-faced nuns within, whose purity gave dim sanctuary light near Mary's memory of half a generation, the motion picture has leaped from the status of a startling and peace to their aching souls.

It was only a step beyond the convent to Lyeki's violin shop, with its dirty yellow paint, blistered with summer heat and washed with winter rains, and a massive caken door to Patrick Mullanev lived.

My first sight of it was many a long year ago. I had hit upon the street in its drab shame and naked wickedness when two Sisters of St. Joseph came from somewhere onto the flagged stone. It was a purifying influence, fels instantly, as one breathes sometimes, amid the March decay, the sweet perfume of spring. When they drew near Lyski's shop, the great oak door opened, and Danny, flushed with excitement and with brow tair from many kneelings at the communion rail, asked them to come in. Elleen was waiting for them on the first landing of the stairs. Danny is a missionary now, somewhere in the Philippines, and Eileen became a Sister in that near. by convent, and after a brief service to Our Lady of Good Counsel on earth, went as handmaid to her court

told Ray to go before me, and he climbed up the steep stairs and opened the door at the top. The room was quite simple; a few pictures on the wall, the table prepared for the priest's coming. old lady sat near the table saying her beads. The old man lay on his bed propped up with pillows; and as I came in he stratched his feebla

hands toward me.
"Cead mille failte, Criosde mo

A hundred thousands welcomes, Christ, my Saviour!"
Ray knelt down and said the Confiteor. Jesus Christ passed from my unworthy hands into the rich heart

of this lover. Then the old man's mind seemed to wander. Was it delirium? I have sometimes doubted since. For he suddenly turned to where Ray was kneeling, his thin fingers clasped on

the counterpane.
"You are Death," he said," Death the inquiring Reporter, sent by God to take the account of my life.' He paused a moment and then went through a catechism of ques-

tion and answer. What of my past sins ?" "They are washed away in many a

What of my possessions ?" ways dedic

to the poor. What of my children ?' In Christ's keeping.'

What of my body? An instrument to my soul's salvation. Your's, Death, but only for a little while, until the humiliation of dust purges its stains away. Then it will be God's. My Holy Communions give me this assurance. Death, where is thy victory?

Death, where is thy sting?' What of my soul ?" "The trophy of my Saviour."
He stopped. The cross examina

tion was done.
"Thanks be to God Who hath given me the victory through cur Lord Jesus Christ."

The head sunk low. At once I began the commends tion for the dying, and borne up by the prayers of all the Saints, I turned

Him whose death has sanctified all death. Through Thy cross and passion, deliver him, O Lord !'

"'Through Thy death and burial, deliver him, O Lord!' "Through Thy glorious resurrec-tion, deliver him, O Lord!

Depart, O Christian soul, out of this sinful world, in the name of God, the Father Almighty, Who created thee; in the name of Jesus Christ, the Son of the living God, Who suffered and died for thee; in suffered and died for thee; in the purpose is to show the triumph the name of the Holy Ghost, Who Argels, Archangels, Thrones, Dominations, Cherubim and Seraphim; in the name of the Patriarchs and Prophets, of the holy Apostles and Prophets, and Prophets are the holy Apostles and Prophets and Prophets are the holy Apostles Evangelists, of the holy Martyrs and Confessors, of the holy Wonks and Hermits, of the holy Virgin, and of all the Saints of God; let peace come to three this day, and let thy abode the fine holy Sign; Through Lessus. in holy Sion; Through Jesus

Christ Our Lord, Amen.' Inquiring Reporter, write of us ?

That same month, or the month afterwards, Ray made a retreat under the Jesuit Fathers and resolved to factories' foul smoke, the stanch of offal, the hubbub of cobbled alleys, the lean-to houses whispering into each other's ears secrets of misery, the long hemmed in passage ways of damp and slow. garden enclosed.—Alexander J. Cody, S. J., in Messenger of Sacred Heart.

> MOTION PICTURES AND CENSORSHIP

When the automobile made its first appearance everybody wondered, not that it failed to go far and well, but that it went at all. When the motion picture first flashed on the of what seemed fixed and immovable move at all. To see a pictured horse galloping at full speed seemed little short of the miracufous, and to see an express train come thunderat fifty miles an hour, threatening you with instant death, sent cold shivers down the spine. Since then, within the easy

novelty to the dignity of a world. wide medium of dramatic art. So rapid has been its development, so universal its appeal, that it has more than outdistanced the stage, both the right, a relic of old decency, that tunity. A picture made in America to the rooms overhead, where in popularity and in financial oppor year to the fascinated gaze of all nations and all races. The photo play established itself permanently in the public estimation, and it has brought its problem with it-the game of problems seems to be an essential modern pastime-namely, the question of censorship, which, at the moment, has become acute.

Why the problem of censorship should attach itself especially to the motion picture and ignore the stage, the newspaper and literature, is a mystery that goes unanswered, mystery that goes unanswered, unless it be that the motion picture, being the newest and latest prodigy in the world of human expression, is not entrenched in tradition nor grounded in custom as are its kindred mirrors of life, or, to surmise again, unless it be that its farflung popularity and its easy access to the multitude render its possible

buses a wider source of moral peril. Whatever the reason, the agitation for a rigid censorship has concentrated on the photo-play, and there can be but little doubt that it is in many respects justified. Producers and exhibitors have used the screen with Rabelaisian license, without the Rabelaisiau genius to condone offence. This has been a long-standing scandal which has become irritatingly acute under the impulse of the wave of lawlessness sweeping over the land, and of the counter resentment of uplift move nents which are often just as reck lessly set in the contrary direction In the conflict and shock of the meeting of two extremes there is always danger to justice. The need of proper censorship is evident. There are vulgarities and indecencies in film presentation that should be ruthlessly cut away, but, there are factors in dramatic presentation which are not so easily dis-posed of, and which require a nice balance of judgment and an enlightened interpretation. A recent police edict in one of our largest cities was "the prohibition of all films showing a criminal in action," hased upon the fact that three young criminals had alleged that their crime (robbery) had been suggested No doubt much harm can be done by a motion picture which presents A picture which heroizes, or connes crime, is a sinister influence. A picture which mitigates or glosses over or makes light of crime has no possible justification. A rigorous censorship of such pictures is much to be desired. But to repudiate and suppress a picture simply because it does depict criminal action, irrespective of the manner and purpose of this presentation is a barbarism ignorant of human nature, and a Puritanism ignorant of morality. If the presentation of crime were to be altogether eliminated from the

ment regulation. The theme of all art is the presentation of beauty, truth and goodness in contrast with and victorious over the ugly, the false and the wicked. sanctified thee; in the name of the would destroy them. Without this conflict in life and its reflection in glorious and blessed Virgin Mary, conflict in life and its reflection in Mother of God; in the name of the art, man would sink to the level of

great drama and literature of the

world, they would be so emasculated

that what would be left would not

radical method, the Bible itself would have to be put under lock and

key and all the great literature of the world would have to be kept as

archives in a museum along with mummies, not to be read except by

specialists under strictest govern-

be worth the while. Under such

The weakest spot in censorship Christ Our Lord, Amen."

has been its lament ble and obvious mistakes He has corrected, the much light, the abounding comfort which the failure in guarding against the hurch. What would Death, the lubricious on the screen, and this is mainly because cansorship boards Cardinal Newman.

usually have no higher nor better standard of purity than the general public from whom their membership is drawn, for the star of purity burns almost as low and dim on the social horizon today as it did during the Priapian lustra of Nero and Caligula. There can be no doubt here of a much needed reform—but how is

that to be brought about? In the zeal for reform prudery is apt to usurp the throne of common sense. A rigid and indiscriminate application of rules and regulations, excellent in themselves, often works gross injustice. The censor, more than often unintelligent and narrow, applies his regulations, as the carpenter does his rule, just so many inches to the foot, and cuts out of the film anything that does not Christian artists, to associate instance there may be a regulation forbidding "scenes of violence." In Boston a motion picture of the Life of Our Lord was prohibited from eing shown on Sundays because it had scenes of violence in it, namely, the Scourging at the Pillar, and the Crucifixion! Censorship of that character is as obnoxious as the bubonic plague and on the level of the intelligence of the clay eaters of

Alabama. The whole cruz of censorship rests apon the intelligence and character of the censor. A blue-law censor, fame great society; a kind of federa-who understands neither human nature nor merals, puts the drama John's Society." Only three condiin the stocks. A wooden headed censor, who measures by the foot and the yard, makes the drama a sorry thing of shreds and patches. A loose minded censor who believes that conventions are prison bars to the human spirit and that art should tolerate no restrictions, debases the drame to the abandon of Venus Epistropheia.

There is but one way to solve the difficulty, and the solution is far from easy, viz., censor boards com-posed of people of such high character and intelligence as to ensure same and balanced decisions. For the sake of uniform rules and regulations and to eliminate rritating confusions and injustices that now obtain through the conflicting decisions of local and State boards, censorship should be national, under Federal supervision. Censors should enjoy no less dignity than judges on the bench. Responsible guardians of public morals in censor ship are as vital to the public welfare as responsible guardians of the law; their emolument should be equivalent and their standing no less in the community. When this need is realized censorship will be esteemed at its proper worth, and the right kind of censors be sought to be duly compensated and

esteemed. The motion picture has become not only the most popular medium of the drama, but a far-reaching publicity agency, a potent educational factor and, what is little realized, aliving pictorial record of great and small events. It visualizes the world to all the rest of the world. Scenes remote, alien and local are enacted before our eyes daily just as they have occurred. Great personages and great events are brought home to us as vividly as the originals themselves, and become historical records for future generations, living documents of inestimable value. The World War in many of its phases was pictured to us even as it was going on; we were taken to the very front and witnessed the tragedy of by a "crook" photo-play. This was the conflict amid the roar of the guns laying the axe to the trunk of the and the deployment of the embattled tree to cut away some dead branches. | hosts. Last April, in Rome, was enacted one of the most magnificent and impressive ceremonies of the criminal action in the wrong way. Church, the raising to her altare of one of her saintly and heroic children, St. Joan of Arc. With the express sanction of the Holy Father, this great religious and historical spectacle was filmed so that the Catholics of the world might see with their own eyes and participate in the august pageant. The Catholic. Art Association is now showing this, the most unique motion picture in the world, in which the Holy Father himself is the central figure to the Catholics of this country. we ever stop to think how wonderful all this is through the magic of the motion picture?

It is difficult to believe that this marvelous development of the motion approval together with their promise picture has taken place within a of a most devoted cooperation. Dom decade and a half. The motion picture has now penstrated every nock and cranny of the globe. Its influence is universal and greater influence is universal and greater high professional experience and than even the printed word. Its suthority.

The architect, the painter, the future possibilities no one can proph

of light be as wise in their genera-tion as the children of darkness and utilize it in the service of truth and virtue and wisely guard it from the debasements of the false and unclean? — Conde B. Pallen in

many mercies He has vouchsafed to us in time past, the many sins He has not remembered, the many daugers He has averted, the many mistakes He has corrected the many mistakes He has recorded to many mercies He has vouchsafed to plans in a Catholic Review, the founders summed them up as follows:

FRENCH CATHOLIC ART PROMOTED

(By N. C. W. C. News Service) Paris, March 5.—All the visitors at the last exhibitions of religious art in Paris were struck by the fact that the works presented were not merely new, individual productions, but, in many instances, were ensembles composed by groups of artists. Numerous are the organizations of artists which have thus revealed their existence in the public eye; they are called: the "Ark," the Rosace," the "Saint Luke's Society" the "Craftsmen of the Altar," the "Sacred Art Studios," etc. . . . This tendency, which is observed among mechanically measure with his order to carry on their art in wooden standard. There may be a common, is already, in itself, a new common, is already, in itself, a new regulation prohibiting scenes "showing the destruction of promerty."
Forthwith the ceneor cuts out any
scene showing any destruction of
srves, for this reason to be studied property, no matter what the with great interest. But such study context or the sequence. In another instance there may be a regulation one is made to realize that the multiplicity of groups, far from sither constituting a scattering of efforts, or resulting in personal rivalries, concords perfectly—with the unanimous carpose of Christian craftsmen, amely, to work in a hearty spirit of emulation-divided, as they are, only by their diversity of eathetic prefer ences in giving their faith a lofty ex-

All these artists, architects, sculp tors, painters, goldsmiths, colorists etc., belong withal, to one and the tions are required from the artists to be admitted into the Society; to be genuine professionals—to be Catholics—to be willing to work for the progress and the spreading of Christian Art.

Was it then necessary to create outside of this great association, or, rather in the very temple, this series of smaller chanels whose existence e have just reported?

Most certainly it was. Nothing

will vouch for it better than the relating of the very history of one of these chapels-that which is called the "Ark."

THE STORY OF "THE ARK" Many a time, during the closing years of the War, the "Saint John Society" requested the Catholic Artists' participation in various exhibitions and competitions. The destruction of hundreds of churches, in the North and the East of France provided too strong an opportunity for appealing to all the different sources of inspiration and work in our country. Until the definite rebuilding of the ruined altars, it

most necessary furniture, and of whatever vestmests and ornaments could be found, to assure the resump tion of religious worship. The various exhibitions brought together a respectable number of competitors. Architects were awarded prizes; so were sculptors, painters, cabinet makers. Now, all of them were fellow members of the Saint John Society and all were exhibiting, separately, purely personal works. So it happened that one church plan, which carried the prize, would belong to a certain style, whereas the altar plan rewarded

was necessary, at least, to foresee the

using of provisional chapels, of the

were discordant if placed on an altar for which they were not designed. And, thus, some prize winners were prompted to believe that there might be great advantages for them associating their efforts towards the preparation for given competitions. rehitect. M draw churches Mademotselle Valentine Reyre whose canvasses had been awarded numerous medals, offered to paint for the churches of Mr. Storez his altars, since they both had identical, or, at the very least, kindred esthetic inspiration. Mile. Sabine Desvalleres, whose chasubles and hangings had been awarded first prizes, would match her work with that of the architect and the painter.

jarred in that church; the candle-sticks retained as the best specimens,

THE ARK WINS SUPPORT This idea of the three artists was submitted by them to such high authorities on religious matters as Dom Besse, O. S. B., and the Reverend Father Louis, prior of Dominicans, and to the well known painters Maurice Denis and George Des-vallieres. It carried their full Besse placed at the artists' disposal his knowledge of liturgical art Maurice Denis and Desvallieres their

esy. It is potent for both good and embroiderer enlisted the services of evil. Why should not the children of light be as wise in their generations. cabinet maker. And that is how the

Why did they call it the "Ark?" Because," answered the founders "theArk was thefired craft built to with. stand the Deluge; now, in our days, Deluge means Disorder and we are passionate lovers of Order. Humbly and reverently attempt to trace. His guiding hand in the years which we have recently lived. Let us thankfully commemorate the contained representatives from all living species, and our desire is that ours should contain representatives from all the various of Art."

be living, sincere, modern. They wish to decorate the House of God

without any frivolous originality, but with the full resources of the art of

our present time.
"For a work in which each and every one must give his co-operation, in view of the ensemble, and in the true spiris of Christian humility, the 'Ark' assembles artists or crafts. men from the various branches of Art, who are engaged either in the construction, the fitting up, and the decoration of churches, or the making of liturgical clothes, and the furnishing of the sanctuary. The "Ark" insures the aesthetic

secord in the work of all its collaborators. It obliges them to draw their plans together. For every work of ensemble, a director is slected by the artists, his business is to give the work of all-its unity in tendency. Besides, whenever necessary, the artists shall seek the advice of their technical counsellors, those masters who take an interest in the progress of the group or they shall seek the advice of their liturgical counsellors, those religious authorities who supply the group with the necessary dogmatic and liturgical teaching.

CRAFTSMEN RALLY TO PLAN

It insures the formation of a solid nucleus of Catholic Artists and Catholic Craftsmen. Accordingly, it welcomes as corresponding members all artists willing to contribute their occasional work, such, for instance, as cooperating in the details of execution in grand ensembles. After several partial contributions, once their professional value has been tested, they can be admitted as permanent members.

The "Ark" makes easier for its members all proceedings and efforts likely to increase their professional standing. It affords them, also, the necessary means to improve their relig. assembles for a Communion Mass celebrated at the beginning of each month, all ite members, counsellors, promoters, and occasional contributors. During the Mass, a short sermon, sither of a moral or dostrinal character, is delivered for the benefit of the audience.

33 St. Peter Street

The "Ark," finally, is of assistance to both the Clergy and the faithful.

It gives all necessary advice to the It gives all necessary advice to the parishes that want to have certain works executed. It provides them with drawings and blueprints specially designed for their country, for their church, in a spirit of faith and art, instead of letting them apply to manufacturers and merchants who carry on their trade on the "series" plan. The priest is thus freed from the necessity of applying to business houses for the purchase of either statues or paintings, as he has to do when he is not acquainted with the Christian artists who might have executed those various items with

> Founded two years ago, the "Ark has already executed a number of works in different parts of France. It has built a great Chapel in Normandy and decorated three private Chapels in Paris. It is going to decorate, fit up and furnish a church Vendee and it is having a church built in the outskirts of Paris. even now, rebuilding the Saint-Walfroy Abbey, in the Ardennes, which was destroyed in the War. its members has carved the colossal statue of Saint Menchould, recently erected above the town of the same name, in the Argonne, through the care of a gradeful municipality as an acknowledgment to the Saint for sparing the city the horrors of invasion More numerous have been the applications for Monuments for the Dead

of the War, Calvaries, Tombstones. The work is going on steadily and strenuously in the "Ark" studios where the adepts of a very modern form of art are the most numerous on the job. The same eggerness in the work is also witnessed in the other studios where representatives of a more moderate and more classical form of art are toiling. No ious life. Eversince its foundation, it rivalry divides, these neighboring Their emulation is quite fraternal, since it is prompted by an altogether Christian idea.

Heathen artists do everything out of doors," wrote the Catholic poet, Paul Claudel, "as for us, we do everything indoors, like the bees." -Massiani.

It is not necessary for all men to be great in action. The greatest and sublimest power is often simple patience.—Horace Bushnell.

It is a beautiful thing to be patient if wrongly-accused; to be so strongly girded around with right, that you can meet slander by silence, and calumny with a smile.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1921

#### JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS

The marvellous chorus of appreeletion, arising from every medium through which a great, educated and democratic people can express itself, bears elequent testimony to the stupendeus influence unobtrusively exercised by the gentle American Cardinal who has just been called to his reward. Gentle he always was, with sympathies wide enough to enfold all men as brothers. And in all the varied relations with his fellow countrymen which his long life and exalted position imposed, this outstanding characteristic endeared him to his fellow-countrymen; but this quality alone would never have evoked the tributes, heartfelt and sincere, which a grate. ful country with singular unanimity now pays to his memory and to his life-work. Firmness, indomitable of duty, and an unfailing faith and grasp of important public questions, "tending to dispose Southern Protrust in God, were equally characteristic qualities of the personality of the man who was intuitively recognized by his compatriots as embodying the very ideals of American citizenship, and who was known by all whether or not of the household of the faith, to be Catholic in every

fibre of his being. Transparently sincere both as a patriotic American and as the head of the Catholic hierarchy in the United States, it would be no mean achievement if his life held nothing else than the convincing demonstration that a good Catholic, even a Catholic ecclesiastic of the highest rank, can be the best of Americans. For that is a truth whose recognition was necessary alike for the welfare of America and for the fulfilment of based. the mission confided to the Church

The long lifetime of Cardinal Gibthe great Republic and covers that interim Report. Catholics culminated in the unreason- will be remembered, by a Committee described, which are based on a great unsupported by a shred of evidence. fines, even when large, would not ment against the Church and all to one hundred and fifty) leading worthy and convincing as that denial may be judged from this things Catholic. At all times, in the Americans representative of all providence of God were found fear- classes, creeds and walks of life. less defenders of the Faith; but it The members of the Commission parable to that of the life and per-

sonality of Cardinal Gibbons. The sanity and good sense, the James I. Hauter, resident of the present of the wisdom and prudence as well as American Federation of Labor of Command making mothers who give facts have turned the hardy stomachs tumbling over each other to put eminence in the affairs of mankind first patriot of his age. Special sympathetic vision of Cardinal Pennsylvania; Major Oliver P. New shelter to their Republican sons— of his own supporters and subjected profiteers in jail. Why was no real which it has held from the beginning Gibbons were well exemplified man, former President of the Board and an overwhelming majority of him to the scorn and contempt growl of anger ever heard from the of time. Going back to the early by his attitude on the question of Commissioners of the District of the young men of Ireland are of the independent English Press. of the organization of the workers Columbia; United States Senator Republicans-liable to the death Even the pachydermatous Greento effect a betterment of labor George W. Norris of Nebraska; Rev. penalty. conditions. Thirty years ago Norman Thomas, a New York Presorganized labor was not so byterian clergyman, and United Edith Cavell in Belgium, so the Geddes. much a matter of course as it is States Senstor David I. Walsh of Commission declarss: today. There was a general organ- Massaschusetts. All members of the ization of workingmen, known as the Commission excepting Senator Walsh Knights of Labor, which was are Protestants. regarded with so much distayor and Rome an expression of disapproval are summarized as follows: of the Canadian Association. Cardinal Gibbons, on the other hand, sent Catholics and Protestants live in to the Pope a memorial stating that peace and harmony and their politi-Bishops had examined the rules of matter of religion. the Association, and that only two was imposed; no blind obedience to dividing the people. the chiefs of the order was exacted

legal means. No one, he insisted, Summer. Upon this subject we owe into Ireland, a force of at least could deny the existence of the evil it to our fellow religionists both in 78,000 men, many of them youthful nor the necessity of a remedy. Then America and in Ulster to speak and inexperienced, and some of them the Cardinal very distinctly defended | plainly." the methods employed by the Knights of Labor. To obtain any situation can ignore the religious public object, he averred, the associ- issue," they declare. "It seemed ation and organization of multitudes peculiarly appropriate that the Prointerested in a reform must be the testant members should deal with most effective means to the end-a the subject, in view of the overmeans at once natural and just. whelming predominance of Roman especially in conformity with the sometimes heard in Protestant circles genius of the American Republic, that Republican sentiment has its to halt" and "attempting to escape;" while I do not doubt the existence of and of its essentially popular social chief orgin in ecclesiastical agitastate; and, indeed, almost the only tion." means of commanding public attenmost reasonable demand.

would not be served by ecclesiastical the aggressors, partook of the charopposition of so great a social move- acter of Russian pogroms against the ment. The condemnation of the Jews." Knights of Labor would cause keen "The Ulster pogroms," the state irritation in the United States and ment declares, "were not primarily would excite many Catholics to a due to a spontaneous flareup of rebellious temperament. It must be smoldering bigotry, but were rather recognized, the American Cardinal promoted by those whose economic urged in the plainest of terms, that in and political interests were opposed this age, and especially in America, both to strong labor unionism and obedience cannot be absolutely blind. to Irish Republicanism. Certain The Catholic workingmen in the manufacturers and unionist polithey were seeking nothing but alarm at the solidarity of labor, justice, and by the most legitimate Protestant and Catholic, shown in ways. A condemnation of their the great shippard strike of 1919." movement from Rome would be The statement then quotes a Belregarded as unjust, and would par- fast manufacturer as saying:

Cardinal Gibbons urged very

society forms and fashions. We give this rather lengthy sum- upon them." mary of Cardinal Gibbons famous

course to pursue. year or two later, Pope Leo XIII. strike. issued his immortal encyclical letter The Commission concludes that on the Condition of the Working the Ulster pogroms were "not prim-Classes, which is becoming more and arily due to a spontaneous flare-up more widely known to students of of smoldering bigotry, but were social and industrial questions rather promoted by those whose ecothroughout the world, as a masterly nomic and political interests were summary of those principles upon opposed both to strong labor union-

## CONDITIONS IN IRELAND

The American Commission on Conbons goes back to the childhood of distions in Ireland has issued its first

may be questioned if the polemics which made the investigation were: even of a Brownson influenced L. Hollingsworth Wood of New York, American sentiment with regard to Chairman; Frederick C. Howe, the Catholic Church in a degree com- former Commissioner of Immigration at New York, Vice Chairman; Jane of a settled policy. Addams of Hull House, Chicago; The sanity and good sense, the James H. Maurer, President of the

Religious aspects of the Irish quessuspicion that Cardinal Taschereau tion are dealt with in a supplement- Cavell; for by it the British High demands for judicial investigations Grumbling there is, in plenty; but confidently proclaimed, was on the of Quebec forbade Catholics to join any statement by the Protestant Command would appear to make the its ranks after having obtained from members of the Commission. These heroism of Edith Cavella crime and Strickland Report, and innumerable sees an advantage taken of him; but Christianity was a mass of narrative that Cardinal Gibbons would have

"1-Outside of a part of Ulster, a committee of Archbishops and cal opinions are not primarily a deprived of the protection of British American Commission and demon- "if they can get away with it," knowledge of scientific data." And

at some length into the grievances a duty as American Protestants to carning which seems to prove: eredible testimony.

against which the Association pro- denounce the degradation of religion

"No examination of the Irish to unbridled violence.

They take up the disorders last tion and giving weight to the Summer in Belfast in which fifty-six cane. persons were killed and assert that "these riots between Protestants and strongly that the interests of religion | Catholics, in which Protestants were

United States believed sincerely that ticians, it was alleged, had taken

haps not be accepted. He admitted "I know and all the manufacturers that things might be different in in this city know, that the trouble is Canada, especially in Quebec, which not a religious trouble except as it was almost entirely Catholic. And has been fostered by them to serve he pointed out that the constitution their political and their economic British forces, hostages are carried of the Knights of Labor had been interests. . . . I warned them a by forces exposed to the fire of the closely before paying them. That modified in the States to meet the long time ago that they were rousing Republican army; fines are levied there has been a general riot of objections of Catholics to secret up a monster they could not control upon towns and villages as punish extravagance is common knowledge. and which some day might turn

The statement by the Protestant memorandum as it illustrates his members asserts that the "excesses owners have no connection, and the have been on the ragged edge of clear, practical and statesmanlike of the British forces in Ireland" were his keenly sympathetic realization of testants favorable' toward the American conditions, and his courage Republican Government." They information valuable to the military Between the many who were halfand forcefulness in contending for declare that the testimony indicated what he believed to be the right that a number of the republican of the Imperial British forces are leaders were Protestant, among them He went to Rome and personally Ernest Blythe, Captain Robert Bartan supported and supplemented the and Erskine Childers and add that arguments of his memorandum, and some of the Catholics were antiit is not unreasonable to think that republican. They cite the case of a his vigorous representations had priest who refused to lead in prayers their own special influence when, a for MacSwiney during his hunger

which any sane solution must be ism and to Irish Republicanism."

The Report contains thirty eight illustrations mostly depicting British supporting the Bryce Report.

The Commission concludes that the assassination of elected repre- for attributing to extreme Sinn sentatives of the people, wholesals Feiners the murders of prominent destruction of public and private Republicans, such as Lord Mayor property, organized looting, robbery MacCurtain, of Cork, and the mayor and acts of terrorism are all a part and aldermen of Limerick."

noblest of Englishwomen, Edith to confirm her sentence."

are as follows: "2-Even in Ulster religious as subjects of the British King. who refused to present the British if he had the chance. And he would. out of twelve were in favor of its bigotry is not by any means wholly They are likewise deprived of the condemnation. No cath was exacted spontaneous, but is artificially moral protection granted by interby the Society, Cardinal Gibbons stirred up by those whose economic national law, to which they would ent for all that; though he ran away false principle of "get all you can," surpassing the sternest claims of the pointed out; no obligation of secrecy and political interests are served by be entitled as belligerents. They from the investigation he does not or "all you can get," that the public feudal barons or the pontiffs of the "3-While it obviously lies beyond forces which, acting contrary both to flood the press with facile denials methods by which they are exploited, from its members. There was no our province to pass final judgment to all law and to all standards of without the awkward necessity of in the very moment when, superindication of hostility towards civil upon the various aspects of the Ulster human conduct, have instituted in refuting subtantiated charges or ficially, they seem most indignant. authority or the Church. He went issue, we have not only a right but Ireland a terror' the evidence con- supporting his own assertions with Public opinion is not able to raise these cracles had by their own dying erly interviewed by the press for

1. The Imperial British Governested, and sought redress only by by such pogroms as occurred last ment has created and introduced convicts; and has incited that force

inately killed, innocent men, women cases, is beyond doubt or question. and children; have discriminately nation of prominent Irish Republi-

cities by Imperial British forces the prices demanded. Imperial British officers under systematic incendiarism as part of a plan of terrorism.

4. A campaign for the destruction people has been conducted by the burning of factories, creameries, crops and farm implements and the shooting of farm animals. This campaign is carried on regardless of political views of their owners, and remarking on the complaisance of results in widespread and acute suffering among women and children.

5. Acting under a series of proclamations issued by the competent the pleasing sensation of having military authorities of the Imperial iduals ; private property is destroyed is equally true; that many thousands in reprisals for acts with which the of deserving and excellent people that individuals are in possession of them. contrary to the laws of peace or war among modern civilized nations.

to recognize British authority; and sympathy. British civil officials falfill no func. tion of service to the Irish people.

7. In spite of the British "terror ' its courts and of its civil officials."

"There are the strongest grounds

This is quite of a piece with the

This procedure would seem to be the Report of County Court Judge when it proceeds from a deep convictory to be the final failure of all they which says that after the Papal directed not only against Irish Bodkin, K. C., the representations of tion of injustice; and there is not, attempted to do, all they tried to Legate, Cardinal Gibbons was the womanhood, but also against the the Ulster Protestant, George W. in the people of Canada, any teach, all they had hoped to estab-Russell, together with his urgent such deep conviction of injustice. lish. Revelation, it had been -which are refused-, the suppressed it is the grumbling of the man who defensive in their presence. Historic other testimonies of preminent is not indignant on moral grounds; futilities. The saints and sages, The conclusions of the Commission | Englishmen quite beyond all sus- only vexed that the other man holds | martyrs and doctors, the guides of picion of sympathy with Sinn Fein, cards that will beat his hand. "We find that the Irish people are all go to support the findings of the law, to which they would be entitled strate that the British ambassador case before the Commission chose That is to say, there is such a widethe safer course. He is not indiffer. spread acceptance of the evil and a security of intellectual tenurs are at the mercy of Imperial British consider it beneath his dignity now give tacit consent to the very

FREEDOM TO EXPLOIT THE PUBLIC

BY THE OBSERVER

A couple of weeks ago I made some observations on the methods pursued in the exploitation of the public by way of price-fixing. That prices are 2. The Imperial British forces in fixed in Montreal and Toronto for the Ireland have tortured, and indiscrim- retail trade for all Canada, in many

What is the attitude of the public assassinated persons suspect of on this question? At first sight, one being Republicans; have tortured would be disposed to say that there Such a method he declared to be Catholics in Ireland and the charge and shot prisoners while in custody, is intense public indignation at the adopting the subterfages of "refusal exorbitant prices charged. But, and have attributed to alleged "Sinn such indignation, I doubt that it is Fein extremists" the British assassi- very deep. If you ask the ordinary citizen what he thinks about it, he will say it is a shame; but the extent 3. House breaking and wanton of his feeling about it depends on the destruction of whole villages and difficulty he experiences in paying

It he has the price, his feeling is have been countenanced, and ordered not very deep. Most men regard by officials of the British Govern- money as a thing to be spent, and ment; and elaborate provision by spant quickly; and not as a thing to gasoline sprays and bombs has been be taken care of and saved. Conse made in a number of instances for quently, those who can pay their way, do not feel deeply concerned about prices; and it is precisely on this complaisance that the profiteers of the means of existence of the Irish count. They know that the patience of the public is long enduring; and that a public evil must become very nearly unendurable before any effective public protest will be made.

Indeed, one may go further in the public. It is certain that, during the past few years of artificial prosperity, a large number of the people of Canada have thoroughly enjoyed money to spend, and of not being obliged to consider prices very ment for alleged offences of indiv- It is not so generally known; but it civilian population is subjected to a want all the time while the riot of constant inquisition upon the theory money spending was going on around

forces of Great Britain. These acts indifferent about prices, because they its purpose, of religion and its sanccould pay their way; the many who too's a positive pleasure in paying high prices, thereby flattering a sort Man, in their estimation, was a being 6. This "terror" has failed to of vanity; and the money-grabbing destined to continually investigate. re-establish Imperial British civil exploiters, this class-a large classgovernment in Ireland. Throughout of low-paid men and women workers, the greater part of Ireland British have had no chance to make their courts have ceased to function; local, discontent heard. It is they who country and city governments refuse have the strongest claim to public

the mejority of the Irish reople stop them in their career of plunder. and the language of poetry. They sanction by ballot the Irish Republic: In fact, they would hardly have been give their allegiance to it; pay taxes turned from their mercenary purpose | the young. They created schools of | mankind even in our times, and not to it; and respect the decisions of by any public outcry, however thought. They had a following. withstanding numberless difficulgeneral or passionate, unless actual They influenced the studies of many ties. The Commission desired to hear punishment impended; and not once thousands. The terminology of their comparison with the famous Bryce all evidence that the British could in all these years of enormous com-Report on German atrocities in offer in rebuttal. The British Em. mercial piracy has any profiteer been the literature of our age. To doubt example and preaching of Christian Belgium. The Irish picture far bassy refused to submit any, though in serious danger of any punishment them was feeble; to decry them was virtues in private as well as in social it now issues a sweeping denial that would touch his fears. Money bigotry; to agree with them was the of One Handred (afterwards increased mass of evidence quite as trust. The character and value of the have stopped the profiteers; and they were not even fined, or seriously menaced with fines.

Here is matter for reflection by

meaning that he would do the same

nation as will sweep away conspira- "that gathers all things mortal with apgry moments, considered as "smart learning and intellectual capacity business."

WAY.

through Co-operation.

#### NOTES AND COMMENTS

Mr. Gilbert Chesterton's lecture on Living, All-wise Intelligence before "The Ignorance of the Educated," is which all must bow in lowly adorthat no scientist of this generation ation. To the Christian that Intelliwho values his reputation holds to gence is God. the theory of natural selection which was one of the essential features in WE WISH we had space to reproduce the doctrine of Evolution as formu. here this interesting essay. We can lated and expounded by Darwin little but cite the closing paragraph. "Most more than a generation ago. This of these self-styled prophets have doctrine of the evolution of species passed away and with them much of has in the interval undergone multi. their intellectual influence on mantudinous changes and modifications kind. Other forces have followed at the hands of other investigators, them, more assertive if possible, and as time goes on will undoubtedly more destructive in intention in undergo further changes. It is now their warfare on revelation. They, recognized that Mendel in the seclu- too, shall go down in their turn. tion of his monastic garden did more Bus, across the censuries there to unravel the secrets of biological comes to us a message of more development than any investigator of authoritative moment, and with a his time.

JUST TWENTY Years ago the late Mr. Martin J. Griffin, then librarian of Parliament, wrote: "During the last half century the

of thinking people were guided by a comparatively small number of men views. They were either 'scientists' well understood sense-or men who never die.' had so far yielded to the influence of the scientist that their views of literature and its object, of life and tion were deprived of all notion of certainty, of finality, of authority. without discovering anything; to lowing sentiments: think perpetually without arriving at any definite conclusion; to wander always in a valley of shadows in pursuit of an unspproachable mystery. These men expressed themselves in Taking all these facts into con the language of practical science, the appealed to the receptive minds of note of smancipated intellect.

THE ESSAY from which these words are taken is entitled "Dying Speeches and Confessions of the Nineteenth students of human nature and of Century," and its purpose was to present-day public society. Every show the fiseting character of so dinal Gibbons' death has made a one knows of this evil. Everyone much that passes for a generation as profound impression here likened knows that he or she has suffered scientific finality. It is indeed a only to the general feeling produced by it. Everyons knows that our most telling indictment of those mulsystem of government is such that tifarious schools of speculation 25% of the victima of the profiseers, which would make of science a distinction of creed have printed An instance of this policy is the effrontery of Sir Hamar Greenwood acting in even imperfect union, species of idolatry, and oust religion, recent official order of the British whose brazen denials of notorious could at any time, send our rulers natural or revealed, from the prethroat of the public; the kind of years of the century Mr. Griffia anger which politicians dread, be- passes in review the greatest wood abandoned the unterable posi- cause they know it is serious and names in science and criticism This was precisely the offence of tion taken up now by Sir Auckland will record itself in the ballot boxes? from Mill to Huxley, and assembles to Why? Because no great public gether their dying tessaments, indicat-The report of the Labor delegation, movement ever takes place except ing, as he says, what may be asserted mankind during a thousand years "I don't blame them," he says, were persons with "inadequate so, for half a century, these new lights of a scientific dispensation loss. Cardinal Bosme was greatly lorded it over their adherents with middle ages.

> But, as Mr. Griffin went on to up such a movement of moral indig. confessions, failed to endure. Time, reminiscences.

cies to fix prices; because there is | cold immortal hands," had heaped too commonly, a disposition to con- much of it with the dust. Herbers done what is, except at occasional Spencer, for example, whose industry, was scarcely surpassed in his gener-No reform can be looked for ation, and whose life had been given through a public opinion thus vitia- to the effort to interpret the mystery ted; and so I do not believe we shall of being with the weapons of science ever see profiteering effectively, or came to this at the last: "But one even seriously, dealt with by law. truth must grow ever clearer-the But it is possible, and not only possi- truth that there is an Inscrutable ble but practicable, to take it in the Existence everywhere manifested to flank, and smash its power in that which he (the man of science) can neither find nor conceive either Co operative enterprise is the hope | beginning or end. Amid the mysterof the future; and all roads out les which become more mysterious of the present social difficulties lead the more they are thought about, there will remain the one absolute certainty that he is ever in the presence of an Infinite and Eternal Energy, from which all things ONE OF the striking passages in proceed,"-that is that there is a

promise and a menace which give us a stronger assurance of truth and a higher sensa of our destiny and duty; for our assurance-'I am the Lord thy God:' for our guidance-'This is my beloved Son, in whom intellectual leanings of great masses I am well pleased, hear ye Him, and for our consolation and reward -'I am the resurrection and the of strong character and striking life; he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live : and -using that word in its popular and whoseever believeth in Me shall

#### SORROW IN FOREIGN CAPITALS

(By N. C. W. C. Special Cable)

Rome, March 25 .- On hearing the sad news of Cardinal Gibbons' death the Holy Father expressed the fol-

"The death of our dearest Brother, the Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore, is a great grief not only for his diocese and his country, but also for the whole Church, Cardinal Gibbons was the living testimony of the magnificent development and the powerful organization sideration, it is plain enough that language of philosophic discussion, Catholic Church has attained in his the profiteers have had very little to the language of literary criticism, country, and for this reason he more than anybody else, could show to the people the marvelous stuits that the Church can produce for the good of

> "Cardinal Gibbons, excellent priest, learned master, vigilant pastor, was also an exemplary citizen, and by the His memory country. must be cherished with prefound veneration not only by every Catholic United States of America."-Cardinal

London, Mar. 28 .- News of Carin all quarters at the death of Leo

All leading daily papers without Cardinal not only as an outstanding American churchman but as the stress is laid on his unexampled influence upon the life of the American nation and how under his eadership the Catholic Church in the United States has become one of the most powerful factors in the Amaricanization of immigrants.

Cardinal Gibbons' visit to the Encharistic Congress in London in 1908 is recalled by the Morning Post outstanding personage present.

The Times and other London journals say that "The Faith of Our Fathers" was the most effective and least controversial of such books and been a figure in literature even if he

had not been a great churchman. Cardinal Bourne, who received the news immediately after celebrating Pontifical Mass in the Cathedral, expressed the sympathy of the Cath. olies of England with the Catholies ol the United States at their grievous moved at the death of the American

Cardinal. - Watts. Dublin, Mar. 28 .- Profound sympathy with America is being expressed here over the death of Cardinal Gibbons, both clerics and laymen paying him high tribute. who remembered Old men Gibbons' family in the days of the show, the great body of the work of Cardinal's childhood have been eagcoincides with the moment when Americans with generous contributions are demonstrating their great Christian sorrow for the sufferings of Ireland. It is recalled that this work received great stimulus from Cardinal Gibbons.

Our thoughts are with America, declared one Irish prelate "in this quietly, to be an American Cardinal," supreme affliction.'

Paris, March 28.-French news papers generally comment with sympathetic emotion on the death of Cardinal Gibbons.

The Journal des Debats refers to him as "one of the most representa-tive and the most popular among the great figures of that American hier. archy which has been able to give fruitful impulse to Catholic activity in the United States." "France today," it further declares, "unites piously in the grief which strikes both the American Church and our great sister republic by the loss of a

great Bishop and noble citizen." Le Croix refers to him as "an emeritus theologian, erudite apologist, great prelate and great prelate and great citizen." La Libre Parole declares he was "one of the most prominent figures in contemporary America." Le Gaulois and Le Matin agree he was "a prelate of large ideas, a sagacious theologian and a great patriot." La Liberte declares that he enjoyed immense prestige,"-Masslani.

#### JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

The Rev. Dr. John W. Laird, pastor of Mount Vernon Place Mathodist Episcopal Church—" I think the city has lost a truly great citizen, a man of the highest honor, a man who has been a great credit to his Church. It will secure as good a man to take his

place as Cardinal Gibbons has been.' The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Wharton, pastor of Brantly Baptist Church-Without regard to denomination or creed, there will be great mourning and a great loss in the departure of Cardinal Gibbons. He has given an example of loyalty to Church, loyalty to Jesus Christ and loyalty to the Bible which will be a legacy to mankind forever. His death is a loss

the people generally.' establishment worthy of his rank, to citizenry and human service." have horses and carriages and household servants in attendance charac teristic of a European Cardinal. His refusal to relinquish his simplicity and to superimpose upon our American habits the old customs of the ants of the city, adopted the following Panal Court displayed remarkable self-control and keen insight as to

the possibilities of his new position. my arrival here, how he came one afternoon to my house to welcome me to Baltimore. I do not believe that such an act of consideration to extend to our fellow-Christians of from one in his position could have taken place in any other city in the sympathy on the occasion of their And yet how wise, as well as thoughtful, it was, for it at once brought me in touch with his attitade to all of us who were working in the Kingdom of God, in spite of the fact that we were in different

death of Cardinal Gibbons, the Church in America has lost the greatest man in its history and our country its foremost citizen. He was the only survivor of the Vatican Council which met under Pius IX. and also of the bishops' third plenary council in Baltimore, and was the oldest member of the Sacred College of Cardinals. Saveral generations of Catholics in the United States looked up to him as their leader.

Cardinal Gibbons' salient traits of character seem to have been his keen interest in men and the prog ress of the world, and his rare judg. sympathy for everything human. had the honor, as a student in the American College, to serve as an acolyta when Cardinal Gibbons took agion of his titular church Santa Maria in Trastevere, in 1887, the year after he was created a car-

Jules Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States. - "We mourn with you a prelate admirable for his sanctity, a citizen admirable for his patriotism, a model American in whom during the great crisis France found a friend.

Prince de Bearnet de Challis, Counselor of the French Embassy in his message, said :—"I beg you to accept the expression of my deepest sympathy, and I mourn with all Catholies of America the death of his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons.

T. P. O'Connor, well known Irish writer and editor . Somehow other, though his faith was not that of the majority and the population of America, he had such a sure instinct as to the opinions and emotions of his country that his utterances might be confidently regarded as just what American opinion was. Cardinal Gibbons was intensely American in Illinois, who bases his figures on the to elevate him to the Cardinalate. his ardent patriotism, in his outlook on life and its problems.

Under his gentle sway much of the old prejudice against his faith disappeared, and Protestants spoke of him as one of the best and greatest Americans of his time. It required something like genius, and Catholics. especially genius of diplomatic ment in 408 other non-Catholic insti-

accomplish this.
" I once ventured to remark of Papal elections that they had not gone off the beaten path of tradition and elected an American, who would have the modern spirit of his great new country.

'I much prefer,' said the Cardinal and he really meant it, for he was a great and proud American as much as a faithful and devoted church.

man. Rabbi William Rosenau of Eutaw Place Temple, Baltimore. - " It is true James Cardinal Gibbons was a Catholic in religion, but he was also Catholic in his sympathias. On this account he belonged not only to his Church, but to the larger church of mankind, recognizing God as their common Father. Nothing human was regarded foreign by His Emi-As the Lord exercises kindness, justice, and righteousness on earth, and so did he delight in these.

"Of his kindness, justice and righteousness, all of us, irrespective of specific denominational allegiance, have had avidence. Wheregoever he could help, he did not deny assistance. Wherespever he could defend his rights, he did not withhold his activity. And wheresoever he could stimulate cane thinking, he did not shirk his responsibility. I should like to tell some of his exceptional acts of kindness, justice and righteousness. To mention them would be confrary to his native and uniform modesty, even now that he is dead.

"Did I say dead? He has not died. He lives. As he abides as present, like the righteous of all peoples, within the shadow of God, so he dwells, and shall forever dwell

within the memory of men.
"It is but natural that he should be held up as an example worthy of emulation to all Christians, because he translated his creed into action. is my personal hops that his Church But not only to Christians should be be an example, but also to men of every faith.

With these thoughts called forth by the recent demise of him whose mortal remains still rest within his home, while his soul is with God, let all the citizens of the land, knowing how to prize real human worth, piously declare 'God has given, God has taken; blessed be the name of God!"

The Baltimore Hebrew Congreganot only to his own Church, but to tion, through Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron and President Moses Rothschild sent The Rev. Dr. Hugh Birckhead of an official message stating that " Emmanuel Episcopal Church—"One voice the prayer that in God's cannot forget that on his return providence a leader shall be given to from Rome after receiving the red the Catholics of America who shall hat he was at once surrounded by his friends, who urged him to set up an of Catholic dignity, American

> FEDERATION OF CHURCHES' RESOLUTIONS

The Baltimore Federation of

The Baltimore Federation of possibilities of his new position. Churches desires to express the dinal's fiftleth anniversary as a I shall never forget, shortly after appreciation of the Protestant priest and twenty fifth anniversary churches within its membership for the life and works of our fellowcitizen James Cardinal Gibbons, and the Roman Catholie Church our great bereavement in the death of this pre eminent leader and church-

man. 'His name has long been a house hold word in his beloved Baltimore and the fame thereof has reached to world proportions. By the dedication of his life to great Christian ideals, as well as by his devotion to the establishment of righteous noss, he merits the praise and esteem of all men without distinction of creed or sect. All who aim to build the Kingdom of God on earth are mutually helpers one of another.

His has been a great constructive career and he had joy in seeing his own church prosper under his gifted leadership. His affability kindness of spirit, always characteristic of his bearing towards others made him a most agreeable compan ion and gave him popularity beyond church lines. His broadmindedness was such as to promote good feelings between his own and the Protestant Few bave been the occachurches. sion of difference through his administration of church affairs, and often co-operation in great enter. prises for the common good has brought true Christian amity.

His death, therefore, is a matter of concern to all who follow the leadership of Jesus Christ. The Protestant churches of the Federa-tion, therefore, record their sorrow in this hour of our mutual bereave ment, and pray God's grace upon our Roman Catholic fellow-Christians.

40,000 CATHOLIC STUDENTS FOUND IN SECULAR COLLEGES

By N. C. W. C. News Service

Washington, D. C., March 28 .- Approximately forly thousand Catholic students are enrolled in 554 non-Catholic institutions of higher learning in the United States, according to figures prepared by the Rev. J. A. O'Brien. Ph. D., chaplain to the Catholic students at the University of replies received from six hundred Ha demonstrated then for the first letters sent out to various institutions requesting information on this subject.

Father O'Brien's data shows that in 151 institutions in his list with 180,130 students, there are 17,376 The estimated enroll-

institutions.

"The study," declares Father o'Brien, "reveals that we now have a very large number of Catholics in attendance at State univegeities and o'Catholics in attendance and commended him for what had been done. situation rather than of totally ignoring it."

## A LEADER IN AMERICAN LIFE

A SKETCH OF THE CARDINAL'S LONG CAREER AS CHURCHMAN AND CITIZEN

For a full third of a century James Cardinal Gibbons had been ranked without question as one of the immortals whom America has given to the world. Millions of his fellow countrymen revered him as the pattern of the Christian patriot and sage. Europe accepted him as a faithful interpreter of America who boldly spoke the spirit of her institutions before President Wilson undertook be task, and who left no antagonism in the doing of it. A master helmsnan of the Catholic Church during the social and political evolution of the last fifty years, he was rated as one of a small group, including Leo III., Rampolla, Newman and Manning, who were most potent in guiding her external policies in the direction of liberaliem

The friend and counselor of Popes and Presidents, neither Rome nor clared the Knights of Labor a for-Washington questioned his single-bidden organization in Canada and minded sincepity or the penetrating quality of his vision of public needs and rights. In all things he sought (Hibbors throw all his daring and to obsesve as a rule of life: "Rander resourcefulness into the fight, Not unto Cæsar the things that are are God's."

CALLED ALL MEN "BRETHREN" His career was coextensive with the marked decline in religious preudice in this country from "Know Nothing" days to the present time, and many acclaimed him as the foremost factor in that change. A Cath. olic of Catholics in his own religious career, he was never known to sneak uncharitably of any church group, but called all men "brethren." of his closest friends and advisers were Protestants or Jaws. He spoke without compunction at civic meet-tings in Protestant houses of worship, and on one occasion even preached in a Masonic ball, thanking the Masons cordially for the use of their building, there being no other to be

happened to be. His habit of mind on this subject may be illustrated by the following true story

In 1911 the calebration of the Cardinal's fiftleth anniversary as a and authority without despotism. evoked two remarkable demonstra tions, a civic celebration at his ecclesiastical seat in Baltimore in June 20,000 persons was held in the Fifth Rocsevelt, Chief Justice White of been tacitly accepted, so far as Amerthe United States Supreme Court, ica is concerned. Speaker Clark of the House of Representatives. Elihu Root, the Senators and Congressmen from Maryland, the

The day of the civic celebration As the time of the ecclesisstical observance approached a resolution was introduced in the City Council-to decree a municipal holiday on thas occasion also. Soon afterward. who assembled in Baltimore periodi-cally for discussions, objection to this step was made and several speeches on the subject were delivered, with out, however, referring disrespect-fully to the Cardinal—such a thing was practically unknown in Protest. ant gatherings. It was held to have been sufficient to have the holiday on the day of the civic observance nd that a purely Catholic celebra-

tion should not be similarly marked. noned to his residence one of his

"What do you think of this view?" he asked when the friend entered slyism, in which he said : his modest little study. The friend expressed the opinion

that it was at least in bad taste. As Apostolic Delegate for the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore in 1884 and presiding officer of that body, whose decrees placed the Catholic Church in this country on the basis that it occupies today, he showed such marked ability in a lasting con structive work that Leo XIII. decided time and often afterward his talents clashes of opinion.

"I think it is right," said the Cardinal firmly. dinal firmly.

Through this friend he sent he joined Cardinals Vaughan of England and Logue of Ireland, the repre-

Many ecclesiastics have dwelt on sefect that America's mourning accomplish this.

Two years later the Second Plenary withdraw it, at the same time hand peoples in the College of Cardinals, Council of Baltimore met and Father "I once ventured to remark of adopting the same proportion as ing to him a prepared statement him that I regretted at the recent holding good, the number of Catholic agreeing with the stand of the Prostudents enrolled in these would be testant ministers. Then he called 22,700, or a total of 40,076 for 554 the principal ministerial objector to

Normal schools, especially the In fact, the Cardinal's gifts of char-former. It shows, to my mind at acter and personality were as strikleast, the necessity of recognizing ing as his gifts of intellect, and this fact and of endeavoring to formulate means to take care of the was all things to all men in the best sense of the word. He habitually romped with alter boys in his study afterward giving them little presents to show his affection for them. At a social gathering he was the one brilliant figure to whom all eyes turned, possessing unexcelled drawingroom graces and having at his command a fund of good stories that delighted old and young. On public occasions he was looked up to as a eader by men of all creeds or no creed. In the great arena of the Catholic Church he stood for fifty years as the American champion of the liberal element, the defender of progress in the Church and free in-

> SOME OF HIS ACCOMPLISHMENTS Some of the principal accomplish-

stitutions in the State.

ments of his long life may be summed up thus :

He fought and won against heavy odds in 1886-87 the battle within the Catholic Church for a liberal attitude toward organized labor, which was then in great disfavor throughout the world. In this struggle he caused the Congregation of the Holy Office (the former "Inquisition") to reverse itself for the first time in The congregation had dehistory. bidden organization in Canada and was about to pronounce against it in the United States, when Cardinal only did he prevent a ban on the Carar's and unto God the things that | Knights in this country, but the prohibition was lifted in Canada, and the famous encyclical on labor by XIII. followed, establishing among Catholics throughout the world the rights of the workers, for which the Cardinal had so valiantly contended

Cardinal Gibbon's "Knights of Labor Letter" addressed to Cardinal Simeoni, then the prefect of the propaganda in Rome, in which he presented his plea with powerful logic and great foresight, has been considered ever since as one of the charters in the labor movement.

In his speech at his installation as Cardinal in 1887 in his titular church in Rome, that of Santa Maria in arrayed the Catholic influence, Trastevere, he startled his venerable colleagues by the than revolutionary had in the little town where he avowal that the American system of the best for both, and made a general defense of the American system of government, declaring that country has liberty without license Some of the Cardinals whose views as a Prince of the Catholic Church were rooted in an older school of thought almost gasped at his asser-tion that "I belong to a country where the civil government holds and a church celebration in the fol. over us the aegis of its protection lowing October. On June 6 a public without interfering with us in the meeting in his honor attended by legitimate exercise of our sublime mission as ministers of the Gospel of Regiment armory in that city at Christ," The new Cardinal's boldwhich tributes to him as a great ness was explained by some on the American and a great churchman ground that it was 'characteristically were voiced by President Tatt, Vice American." But he never wavered President Sherman, ex President in his stand and his view has since

> WON FIGHT AGAINST FOREIGN NATIONALISM

tinguished group of speakers could scarcely be assembled in this country of figured in the acitation of the scarcely purpose. his statesmanlike skill and his unwas made a municipal holiday by the ceasing labors into a struggle against Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. foreign nationalism in the Catholic Church in America and won again. He carried his fight direct to Rome, striving for years against obstacles that proceeded from European in fluences, and at length received comat a meeting of Protestant ministers | plete pontifical endorsement of his stand. This verdict stopped in 1891 the rapidly increasing tendency in the Catholic Church in the United States to preserve the permanent grouping of immigrants based on oreign nationalities and has made the Church ever since an influence of immeasurable power in the gradual Americanization of foreigners. President Harrison warmly congratulated him for his victory, but for on should not be similarly marked. which the "nyphen" menace during a border State, was in progress when The Cardinal read of this action in the World War might have been in he served his first and only pastorate, a newspaper and immediately sum | finitely more formidable than it was.

At the height of the controversy dral at Milwaukee, a centre of Canen-

God and our country-this be our watchword! Next to love of God should be love of our country. us glory in the title of American To one country we owe citizen. allegiance, and that country is America.

> EARLY SUPPORTER OF PEACE MOVEMENT

Cardinal Gibbons was one of the strongest inspirations of the peace movement throughout the world in the days when it was regarded as as a leader and harmonizer of men almost wholly Utopian, and he conin difficult undertakings marked by tinued his labors in that cause to the end. On Easter Sunday, 1896, soon he soon attracted the attention of after the Venezuela controversy had

peoples in the College of Cardinals, in an appeal in behalf of a permaout the world.

He hoped and strove for mediation to prevent the Spanish-American War, and believed that there could be settlement on the basis of Cuban independence, but the blowing up of Mains had aroused feeling in this country that could not be calmed. In the course c? the recent political campaign he warmly indorsed the principle of the League of

Nations. He brought about a settlement of the Friar Lands question in the Philippines when an impasse on the subject had been reached by the Government at Washington. Later he was an active agent in the American. ization of the Catholic Church not only in the Philippines but also in Cuba and Porto Rico.

When a deadlock had been reached

in the College of Cardinals over the election of a successor to Leo XIII., in 1903, Cardinal Gibbons exercised a decisive influence in negotiations which caused the choice of Cardinal Sarto, who was elevated to the pon-tifical throne as Pine X. He was the first American to take part in the election of a Pope.

ARRAYED CHURCH AGAINST SOCIALISM

He firmly arrayed the Church in this country against Socialism, and the spread of that creed among disaffected elements which could be reached by the Church was stifled. His heaviest blow in this cause was timed when it would be most effective. The centenary in 1906 the Baltimore Cathedral, in the primatial see, whence so many Catholic ir fluences had radiated, was made the occasion for a large gathering of American prelates, and Cardinal Gibbons gave it the aspect of a mass demonstration against Socialism with all the weight of the Church behind it.

Preaching in the Cathedral a short time before the celebration began, he declared his own position with force From that time on his life was and sustained it with clarity. On the centennial day Archbishop Glennon of St. Louis, in a sermon in the Cathedral powerfully arraigned colalism and declared the Church's ability to withstand its tide. The inflaences thus set in motion have been a powerful help to the anti-

radical movement in this country.

was under consideration in 1892, he wrote a vigorous letter which lottery, and the fight was soon won. The Rev. Lyman Abbott, preaching separation of Church and State was in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, said

of this accomplishment. "Thank God for Cardinal Gibbons! of that Pope's golden jubiles, the Long may he wear his red cloak and Cardinal suggested that it be a handhis red cap; and, if there should be somely bound copy of the Constitu-an election now, and you and I could tion of the United States, and the vote, I would vote to make him Pops.
His word, flung out with courage and proposal. Roosevelt obtained value with strong significance, has done able advice from the Cardinal about more than any other word in this the settlement of problems growning country, by press, by politician or by preacher, to make the leaders of During the World War, the Carpreacher, to make the leaders of that Louisiana abomination call a halt.'

HIS EARLY STRUGGLES

Cardinal Gibbons had no small share of vicis itudes and struggles in and help the constituted authorities early life before he entered the priest. hood. He was born in Baltimore July 28, 1884, his parents being Irish dinal was three years old the health of his father, Thomas Gibbons, failed and he took the family back to Ireland, settling at Westport, where James was sent to school in due time. The father died when James was thirteen, and the energetic mother, whose piety left a deep and lasting impress on her six children, returned with them to America, landing in New Orleans after a shipwreck in which they had a narrow escape from death.

James obtained employment as clerk in a grocery store in that city but attendance at a Redemptorist mission when he was twenty years old turned his thoughts to the priesthood, and he went to St. Caarles Baltimore, and on June 30, 1861, was that he had just enough body ordained a priest at the Baltimore Cathedral

The Civil War, with its accompaniment of fierce passion in Maryland, at St. Bridget's Church in Canton, then a suburb of Baltimore, now a close friends, who happened to be a be voiced his views in a strong part of the city. In those stirring part of the city. In those stirring the court which are the court when the court when the court was the court when the court was constituted by the court was the co age. On one occasion he was attacked by a vagrant soldier, priest knocked down his assailant thoroughly subdued him. With no duties. other weapon than an umbrella be worsted an intruder who tried to take possession of his mcdest parochial residence. During the war he took no part on either side, ministering to Federal and Confeder-

ate slike when duty called him. But no pent up Utica could confine the talents and scope of the young priest. Despite the modesty which was one of his characteristics, Archbishop Spalding of Baltimore, and when he had been at St. 

Council of Baltimore met and Father Gibbons, as its Assistant Chancellor nent tribunal of arbitration. This made so deep an impression upon had a decided moral effect through its distinguished members that, although but thirty-two years old and only five years removed from the seminary, he was unanimously nominated as Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina and was elevated to the titular bishopric of Adramys tum.

HIS LABORS IN NORTH CAROLINA

purely apostolic and it was a chapter | Sister St. in his life on which he loved after. Catherine, the Golden Jubiles of the ward to dwell. There were then but 800 Catholics in the State and his Bishop Gauthier will preside at the real task was to win a hearing from a Protestant community. He traveled over the State, preaching in City and outside points are among court houses and public halls, con those who have signified their inter firming on one occasion in a tion of being present, Right Reverend garret, and obtaining the favor of Bishep Ryan of Pembroke, Reverend some of them subscribed money for newly appointed Provincial of the new churches that he established. American Province of the Oblates These experiences, coming at an and Reverend Father Wade Smith impressionable period of his life, im- O.M.I., of Washington, D.C. planted or increased in him the broad tolerance which remained one of his chief traits throughout his life. Sister Mary Agnes, the Superior, He was the "boy bishop" of the Reverend Sisters, Alumnae, and Vatican Council of 1870 which present pupils will hold a Reception declared the doctrine of infallible in Honor of the Jubilarians as all

teaching office of the Pope, being but of the Sisters were connected with thirty six years old when he was this Institution in its beginning and called to sit in that memorable body, for many years. It is worthy of every member of which was his note that all the Sisters are still senior. Projected thus into the active in directing different Houses Olympian atmosphere of the Church, of the Order of Grey Nuns. he felt that his youth imposed upon him a discreet silence, but he gained a world outlook that served him signally when the greatest undertakings presence. of his life opened before him.

Soon after his return from Rome, Bishop Gibbons was sent to the See of that the late beloved Reverend Richmond, Va., and in turn became Mother Theresa, directed for over coadjutor with the right of succession to Archbishop Bayley of Baltimore, who had met him at the Vatican Council and been impressed by his Elizabeth of the Cross are familiar strong and winning personality. In names to all former pupils of 1877 he succeeded to the Archie- Rideau Street Convent, Ottawa. From that time on his life was interwoven almost ceaseless) y with a

succession of important labors and acomplishments in behalf of Church and his country, the principal ones of which have already been narrated. Perhaps it was partly Washington was because diocess that he was the friend of so many Presidents, particularly Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt Louisisma lottery when its intrenched power had defied all other assaults. Of these he was closest to Cleveland and Rossoveit, who intensely admired him and consulted him on important problems of the consulted him on important problems. When a renewal of its State charter in which they bove testimony, he spoke only as a citizen and a patrict. Cleveland consulted him on the famous tariff message of 1888, and potent in Louisians, against the on that occasion the Cardinal indicated almost prophetically the course of future events growing out When Cleveland proposed to send a present to Leo XIII. in henor

dinal co operated with whole-hearted energy in the various campaigns to help the Government's financial and humanitarian projects. His unceasing task was to

HIS WRITINGS

Into the prodigious labors of his life he crowded the authorship of several books that have a world-wide "The Faith of Our Fathers." a defense of the Catholic religion on a basis of the broadest charity, has had a circulation of fully 1 500,000 its limpid English style copies, appealing to the purely literary taste, in addition to its ecclesiastical value. His other books are "Our Christian Heritage," "The Amencounts,"
(Christ," "Discourses and Sermons," "The Ambassador of

and "A Retrospect of Fifty Years." Throughous his life the Cardinal was frail of frame. It was predicted when he was a seminary student that he would not live to do the work for which he was preparing and while he was serving in his first College, Ellicott City, Md., to begin and only pastorate it was declared by bis classical studies for his future some of his parishioners at one time vocation. After several years there that he could not live two months be entered St. Mary's Seminary, A French observer much later said A French observer much later said contain the soul. But the Cardinal was sparing in his dist, was devoted to outdoor exercise, always took a short nap after his 1 o'clock dinner and, above all, never allowed the condition of his health to cause him worry.

On one of his most recent visits to New York, when he was past eightyfive, he insisted on walking from Pennsylvania Station to the Archiepiscopal residence, though a motor car was waiting to convey him. seized a place of timber and aimed a car was waiting to convey him murderous blow at him. The young Almost every afternoon be took a stroll, going from two to four miles before the club could fall and and returning invigorated for new

The Cardinal's life in the quains and charming residence in Baltimore which was his home so long was simplicity itself. It was said that he was the only Bishop in the world Previously acknowledged ... \$226 00 who kept no private livery. He denied himself all luxurles and would accept no personal gifts of considerable value. The income from his books was large, and wealthy friends were more than ready to provide any amount of money he wished, but all that he received was devoted to good works for others. What was hie, he

## DIAMOND JUBILEE

very interesting and unusual celebration is being held at the Mother House of the Gray Nuns of the Cross, Ottawa, on April 4th, when Reverend Sister McMillan and Reverend Sister Howley will cele-brate the Diamond Jubilee of their Profession and Reverend Sister Mary Augustine, Sister M. Celestine, Sister M. Gabriel, Sister Anne In North Carolina his labors were the Cross, Stater St. Basil, Sister St. Vitaline and Sister same solemn event. ceremony of the renewal of their vows. A number of clergy from the Protestants to such an extent that Father Lawrence Tighe, O.M.I., the

On Tuesday, April 5th, at the Rideau Street Convent Reverend

His Excellency the Papal Delegate and His Grace Archbishop Gauthier will honor the occasion with their Sister McMillian Sister Howley were the first two pupils to enter the Boarding School

half a Century. Sister M. Celestine, Sister M. Augustine, Sister M. Gabriel, and Sister names to all former pupils of the

GROWTH OF CATHOLIC CHURCH IN UNITED STATES

The latest Catholic statistics just published in the new Official Catholic Directory for 1921, issued by Kenedy & Sone, New York, show that there are now 28,122,859 members of the Church under the American Flag. Of this number 17,855,646 are in the United States proper. The total gain has been 300,000, including an increase of 150 093 for the United States themselves. There has furthermore been an increase of 600 priests, making the total 21,648. No fewer than 182 new parishes were established and 399 new churches were erected, an average of more than one a day. Four Colleges for boys and ten academies for girls were moreover added to our educational institutions. It is worth noting, also, that there are now 6,048 free parish schools in the United States, with an average attendance of ,771,418. The number of adult converts was 39,000, in so far as returns were made upon this question Our growth, if not startling, is at least steady.—America.

> FATHER FRASER'S CHINA MISSION FUND

There are four hundred million pagans in China. It they were to pass in raview at the rate of a thousand a minute, it would take nine months for them all to go by. Thirty-three thousand of them die daily unbaptized! Missionaries are urgently needed to go to their

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

A Burss of \$5,000 will suppost a student in perpetuity. Help to complete the Burses. Gratefully yours in Jesus and Mary

J. M FRASER. QUEEN OF APOSTLES BURSE Praviously acknowledged \$1,973 80 Reader, Port Dover .... 10 00

ST. ANTHONY'S BURSE Previously acknowledged ... \$1,150 20 IMMACULATE CONONPTION BURSE

Previously acknowledged ... \$2 346 28 COMPORTER OF THE APPLICATED BURST Previously acknowledged ..... \$865 50 ST. JOSEPH, PATRON OF CHIMA BURSE Previously acknowledged ... \$1,806 94

BLESSED SACRAMENT BURSE Previously asknowledged ..... 302 05 ST. FRANCIE VAVIME BURSE

Pseviously acknowledged ..... 8278 80 BOLY NAME OF JESUS BURES

HOLY SOULS BURSE Praviously acknowledged ..... \$990 25

LITTLE FLOWER BURSE Praviously acknowledged.. \$536 84

Thankegiving, Toronto ..... SACRED REART LEAGUE BURSE

## FIVE MINUTE SERMON

BY REV. WILLIAM DEMOUY, D. D.

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER

THE VALUE OF SUFFERING

St. Peter, in these few words taken from his first Epistle, raminds us of one of the greatest truths among men. It is the fact that we must suffer. Never yet was there, nor will there be in the future, any one to escape suffering completely. true that it is repugnant to human nature, but this does not destroy the

since it inflicts wounds on our

nature. St. Peter gives us another reason are to go in search of suffering ; but that when it comes, we are to bear it as did the Son of God. But he says more, Christ suffered not because He guilty of sin and who, as a consedeserve suffering. Christ died for all, but we can say that had their condition more accurately and He not died for us, it would be necessary for Him yet to undergo death form of expression could do. for our sins, because we have not and other kinds of penance. To suffer patiently and willingly is one

Most people complain at the least approach of suffering, and do every-thing in their power to avoid it. This may be right from the natural standpoint, but it is far from being so when considered supernaturally. When sufferings come, whether, through our own fault or not, we should bear them with as much patience as possible, after willingly accepting them from God, or gener. ously submitting to them as a pun-

Sufferings are to our spirit what wholesome exercise is to our body. By regular and moderate exercise we strengthen our body, and become more nimble and hardened in Suffering exercises our spirit in virtue, penance, and constancy. It strengthens our will to resist sin and temptation, and makes of us worthy soldiers of the Lord. The spirit that knows no adversity and experiences no pain will grow as soft and weak as the body that lives in luxury. As a person, by brave attempts and continual exertion, accomplish many remarkable feats with his body; so, by the pangs of suffering may he accomplish great things spiritually, especially the greatest of all-salvation of his soul, which means sanctity in

But we need not speak of suffering in this sense. We require it not only as a strengthening tonic for our souls, but also as a reparation for our faults. Too many are the joys that we have or attempt always to have; and little do we think of God wh many of them. We are wont to tell say that he is a Protestant? And if Society of Free Catholics "would be loose curselves from them; yet do we not realize that we need them, that they are due to ne? The say that he is a Protestant? And if Society of Free Catholics "would be Catholics indeed. They have a with indignation. I know, dear "Mass" which is very satisfactory that they are due to ne? The that they are due to us? Time has often blurred the vivid conception of the sins we have committed, and we frequently do not recall them in their real enormity. We almost forget them, though they have been catalogued against us perhaps day after day. It should not be so; they ever should be before us, rising in our minds against us, so that penance be done for them. Why do we not how much we deserve it, and how voluntarily we should accept it?

No greater blessing than suffering could come to most of use stained or suffering and who did not find it. could come to most of us stained as we are with the scars of Satan's attacks. The death of Christ will not be in vain, if such be our atti-

But suffering does more for us. It wins for us a right to heaven. We must not think, as some are inclined to do, that God has deserted us, or does not care for us, when He does not free us of our sufferings. His eyes are open to every pain we undergo, to every disappointment we encounter, to every disappointment we encounter, to every contradiction we hear. Do we ever think that He allows us to suffer, because in no other way would many of us have even a chance of salvation? How many we know today, who have been prosperous in the world's eyes and have escaped a great amount of the physical ills that come to most of us, but who have forgotten God! Unless He sends suffering upon them, they no doubt will continue till death in such enjoyment as they find separated from their Maker. We poorer mortals can boast of nothing in worldly richness and greatness; but we are justified in feeling, if we have done our best in the subject, but what is this but Protestantism? This pick is the teaching of extracts such as the cheaching of extracts such as the one I have quoted above. We had doatholic authority for our beliefs and practices, but we did not realize and thousands have done it for just that reason. Some of us had more of less "uthority" where we were, in accept, but the Church's poke on the Subject of lawful jurisdiction, or attention of an unchahging authority, and thousands have done it for just that reason. Some of us had more of less "authority" where we were, that reason. Some of us had more of less "authority or hes question as to how much their or less the church's poke on the subject of lawful jurisdiction.

The list of the teaching of extracts such as the Church's and thousands have done it for just that reason. Some of us had not realize and thousing of less the clareping of less the object by the thousands have done it for greatness; but we are justified in feeling, if we have done our best in the midst of our want, that we are

Though the road of suffering be bitter to the body, let us make it when it is attracted to its tenets, sweet to the soul. Thorny though teels that they represent the truth, the path of this life may be, still we can make it studded with spiritual roses for the world above. Our journey lies through a land of want, but the land of plenty is at its end, if we are patiently enduring it. Let us never forget Him who died amidst suffering that we might reign, so that we in suffering may rise where in truth we will reign

## CATHOLIC MINUS THE POPE

into this world. Yet suffering has its reward—it is bound to have it—if borne cheerfully, as it is difficult, since it it flicts wounds on the suffering has it is difficult, since it it flicts wounds on the suffering has the authority of the Catholic Church, and before I had fairly adjusted myself to the very more had before the suffering has the suffering has been sufficient to the very more had been sufficient. circumstances in which I found myself, a priest said to me Anglicans were the most Protestant for our suffering : namely, because of Protestants, and that High Church Christ suffered, we are to follow His | Anglicans were the most Protestant example. He does not mean that we of all. I rather resented this state ment and laid it to the fact that he, a born" Catholic of Irish extraction. could not appreciate the position which one like myself had occupied. committed sin or was guilty of any However the remark stuck in my misdemeanor, but because of the memory and after the lapse of years sins of man, His very creatures, who had life from Him. So much more should we suffer, who have been Church from within, I have been able to see wherein it was not only justified, but that it actually describes

I know that if these words are read ceased to continue sin upon the by any "Catholic" Anglicans or by earth. He will not die again. Yet any Catholics who have come into need atonement. How, casual and superficial contact with then, is it to be done? By suffering, Anglicans or Anglicanism of the "Catholic" type, they will likely produce the reaction they did in me when I first heard them. How can a of the best ways of placating our when I first heard them. How can a Maker for our sins. And how much set of men who hold practically every better it is to suffer in this life, than | Catholic doctrine in its entirety, who to be forced to undergo suffering frequently lead lives of heroic Catholic practice, whose whole soul is fired with love of the things which distinguish the Catholic, be called Protestant? Do they not hate and despise modern Protestantism and its perversion of the Faith? Do they not consider the Reformation as the great crime of Christian history and utterly repudiate it and all its works? Are they not striving in their own communion to expunge, as a foreign substance, every trace of that Calvinism which fastened itself upon their ishment for our disregard of the own fair Ecclesia Anglicana in that laws of God and of nature. transitory period when Henry's lust and Elizabeth's pride had given room to continental "Reformers" to usurp the places of their own leaders in parish and university? Protestant forsooth! Go into the churches today, and see the altar complete with tabernacle and sanctuary lamp, as the center of all their worship People are reverently doing obeisance before the "reserved Sacrament and the "Mass" is carried on with a dignity and reverence too often, alas lacking in our own churches. Vest-

ments and accessories of every

are there in the very best of taste

and in the most correct shapes and

Stations of the Cross adorn the walls, confessionals invite the penitent to enter, and holy water fonts stand at the doors. Question one of these "priests" walking about in cassock and biretta, maybe saying his Office, or even telling his beads.
Ask him what he believes and
teaches. Is it Protestant doctrine? Transubstantiation, the Sacrifice of the Mass, the seven Sacraments, an in the use of Catholic practices or in absolutely correct Christology, a firm profession of belief in we are in the midst of them. Nay, of the Catholic Church, all these one we sin by obtaining and reveling in many of them. We are wont to tell say that he is a Protestant? And if 'Catholic priest" if anyone wanted to know, and was very particular to have it known too. But what differentiated me and those who held to similar tenets, from those in the Protestant Episcopal Church who frankly avowed themselves Protes.

Sacraments? I know the "Catholics" will deny that these things are so, tude. We thus shall have little Calvarys of our own, where we can cleanse our souls of the filth sin spreads over them.

Will cent these things are so, will cent these things are so, but place the Book of Common Prayer in the hands of one not prejudiced in favor of one or the other view and see what his verdict is as But suffering does more for us. It to the teaching of extracts such as sanction of an unchanging authority,

on the roll of honor in the school of the Lord.

Though the road of suffering be which the Catholic Church holds, and the interior witness of his con-science corroborates the exterior real Catholic. But he is not a Catholic until he has made an unconditional submission to what the Charles and the conditional submission to what the Charles are conditional submission to the conditional s tional submission to what the Church says. "I believe because Thy Church hath spoken in Thy name, must be the convert's act of faith and until he is ready to make that he is not and cannot be a Catholic. This helps to account for the posi-tion of many Anglicans who, holding everything that the Catholic Church teaches, even to the doctrine of Papal infallibility in some instances, still remain cutside the fold. And it is

this eclecticism in doctrine that keeps them where they are, and that makes them essentially Protestant. One who has not been in the Protestant Episcopal Church can hardly

'As Catholics we belonged to a club called the Church. The club is some 2,000 years old. In this club alone we can get our meals; in this sickness was in the family the club alone we can meet our friends; in this ciub alone we can sleep or argue or organize or pray. This club holds endless debates about everything—seas, stars, boots, biology, sacraments, suffrage, self-determination, alps, and bishops. Among other things, our club has always discussed the question of authority. The question is all the more interesting because in different ages different answers have been given. But these discussions are meant to mother but could say prayers for the amuse the club. No one ever dreamt departing soul.

"This is a strong instance of the big thing against the small : that the Catholic Church, in Heaven and earth, east and west, is the huge house in which we live, while modern Roman Catholicism is a compartively small but interesting member of the club, which has quite recently asked to be domesticated in it and now claims to be the whole club."

This is flirting with heresy. Such writing has for its object to blind the devotees of this school to the fact that no diversity of opinion has been permitted in the Church on the matter of authority. Whenever that authority has been questioned, those who did so were menaced with the anathema of the Church. If they persisted they were expelled from the Church and adjudged heretics or schismatics.

It is true that Anglicanism is a sort of debating society, but that merely goes to show that it possesses no authority to settle any matters which may come before it. Some of its members are adepts in debate, they could vanquish in argument some of us simple minded people who believe in the Church's infallible teachings, but that proves nothing so far as facts are concerned. An individual fact cannot be changed, but a series of facts can be put into juxtaposition so as to prove anything one pleases, and the inferences which are drawn from the juggling of facts may be thoroughly unsound

Being a Catholic does not consist holding Catholic doctrines, else that curious body of Congregationalists and other Non-Conformists in England who call themselves held to just such a position. I was a liturgy, more so than the present Anglican service in many respects. They teach many things quite at variance with ordinary Protestant Protestant Episcopa.
frankly avowed themselves Protestants, and who more consistently with our published formularies believed that "Transubstantiation is outside, and no amount of camous is outside, and no amount of camous flage or throwing of dust into the eyes of the crowd can disguise or blind one to that fact. Just so long the position taken in the extract juggle their catechism in order to by anyone, just so long is that man a sacraments? I know the "Catholics" catio in sacris with him is just as much a sin for a Catholic as it would be were it with the most bigoted of ultra-Protestants.

A chief reason for seeking the Catholic Church is to obtain the

sincerely one may occupy the false position in which they are, but it does seem as though this were done deliberately, and for the purpose of keeping souls from finding out the truth. But "Wos to them that scan

## THE OLD IRISH MOTHER

I wonder it she is still in the old land, the blessed Irish mother, who put a cap around her comely face between the twenties and thirties, and covered her brown waves from

sight To her simple soul marriage meant consecration; the man who chose her need not concern himself about the little tendernesses; her affection was as fixed as the stars. He might be unreasonable, exacting, but her faith realize how insidiously this is taught in the divine right of husbands was in the midst of the "Catholic" teach-unshaken. She would have the chilings of advanced Anglicanism. The dren reverential to their father, even following extract, written by one of if she should have to romance a little their number, serves to show what to effect it, and with what loving sophistry she explained away his weaknesses.

She never understood constitutions, political or physical; but when pathetic care made the poor broth strengthening and the bitter medi-cine sweet. No sleep, no rest, no peace for her, while the shadow of death lay across the threshold; and how hard it was to die under her searching eyes!

But if a summons had really come she would hold a crucifix to the dying lips, and the beloved son or daughter would carry the sound of her voice with them to heaven, for what Irish

departing soul.

Not even the story of her country' Catholic Club if once they meant that we were rude to the members or stingy to the waiters to let it be known, she recommended

them to the Virgin Mary. If her belief in her husband was strong who could measure the confi. dence she reposed in the brave boys who overtop her at sixteen; anything evil in them, her glory and delight? Impossible. They are always white boys in their mother's eyes, however dark and desperate in the sight of

Her unquestioning trust and earnest teaching kept them pure and honest in their early days and later when they discovered that their mother was only a simple, illogical, unlettered woman, their loyalty and devotion deepened, to find what wonders she had worked with her faw talents.

What a tragedy Shakespeare could have woven around her, haunted all her life by a phantom ship at anchor in some harbor waiting till the children of her love were old enough to take passage and leave her forever. How sorrowful must have been her joy on seeing them rise to the stature of men and women. I wonder if she is still in the old

land, stealing out of her lonely home at nightfall, and looking with her tender eyes always westward, and when no one is by, falling on her knees and lifting up her hands in such intensity of supplication that they touch the hem of His garment, and His blessing falls on her flesh and blood in the far off land.

If flowers emblematic of their lives could spring from the earth beneath, it would be easy to find the grave of the Irish mother.

Roses would be clustered on the emerald moss about her head, violets at the feet and amongst the sweetest of the clover blossoms there would be lilies-lilies.-Truth.

## CONTINUING LENTEN PRACTICES

Easter joy very often spells the end of Lenten effort. As far as this concerns the mortification of the penttential season, it is quite within the intention of the Church that so it should be.

Many persons, however, beginduring the Lenten time loving the salutary practices of religion which might easily now become a permenent feature of their daily life and redound to their encouragement and perseverance. Those who have faithfully during Lent made the Stations of the Cross in a few moments happily snatched from time less nobly spent, would find their Lord most gracious should they maintain their practice. The num bers who have heard daily Mass all through the holy season will find the reward in hope and love and bravery far greater than any inconvenience these beautiful spring mornings it they continue their meeting

with God. To hold something steadfastly when Lent has passed away is to have garnered choicest fruits in the holy time of penance that will make more glad the Easter time and help to sanctify the summer days before us.-Catholic Standard and Times.

## THE VERDICT

Behold the Man!"-the cringing Roman tries To shift upon the rabble's hands the

The center of the world's appraising eyes. He stands the King!—On Pilate falls the shame !

-MABEL J. BOURQUIN

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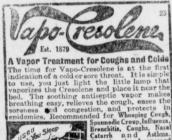
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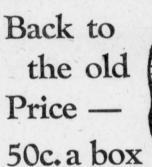
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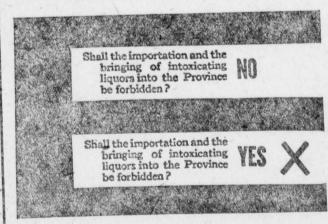






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## CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

AIN'T IT FINE TODAY Sure this world is full of trouble-

I sin't said it ain't, Lord, I've had enough, and double Reason for complaint; Rain and Storm have come to fre

Skies were often gray; Thorns and brambles have beset me On the road—but, say, Ain't it fine today ?

What's the use of always weepin', Making trouble last? What's the use of always keepin' Thinkin' of the past ? Each must have his tribulation Water with his wine; Life, it ain't no celebration, Trouble-I've had mine-But, today is fine!

It's today that I am livin', Not a month ago, Havin'; losin'; takin'; givin'; As time wills it so. Yesterday a cloud of sorrow Fell across the way; It may rain again tomorrow, It may rain-but say, Ain's it fine today?

#### -JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY ATTENTION TO DETAIL, .

A historic and instructive story is related of the great sculptor, Michael Angelo. A client whose statue the artist was making showed great the work. He saw it grow gradually into form, and finally when he thought it had progressed far enough to be completed, he told the sculptor that he was ready to take it. But the artist was not through with it. He told his client that the statue was not finished yet, that he wanted to bring out a tendon here or a vein there, or the like.

"Oh, these are more trifles," said the client. "Yes," said the artist, but trifles make pertection, and perfection is no trifle." This gentence has gone down into history.

And well it might, for it sums up a whole philosophy of good work-manship in any field. It is a fitting parallel to that other saying about a similar province of human activity, which declares that genius is largely an infinite capacity for taking paine. Immediately some wag may conjure up in his mind the picture of some pallid young man with an artistic temperament which seems largely concerned with the task of furnish. ing him with a copious supply of nervousness, indigestion, billousness and general irritability. But that is not the kind of pains to which the adage refers. It refers to the pains which one should take with his work whatever it may be, if he would make

it a masterpiece.
Some of our 'masterpieces' of the present day look rather as if they had been turned out with the light. ning spred so peculiar to our Nora question of doetrine or creed, century. There have been umbrellas It isn't a question of fame or re of late which appear to have been made for the express purpose of abolishing the practice of using But he who makes somebody happy umbrellas. Who has not been each day, exasperated by striving to obtain a light from matches which were not only "safety," but perfectly fireproof? And as to art, who has not seen examples which might be des-cribed as "triff s which were no

Robert Fulton's steamboat would the first locomotive with one of the moneter train-pullers of today might excite a laugh, but both were the works of geniuses who took pains with little things. And what a number of highly important little things one can see in the complex system of a modern locomotive. linotype printing machine is "almost human," so complicated is its makeup and so many its accomplishments -including, of course, that of providing the unsuspecting reader with a misprint which can easily beat the most subtle epigram for the provoca-tion of mirth. What a wealth of attention to detail was involved in the production of such a machine!

The newspaper, which is taken so much for granted as a commonplace of our modern life—what a mass of complicated detail is involved in its production. What nerve racking care has to be expended in the attempt to keep it as free from typographical errors as time will allow! Compare the "horseless carriage" of the first days of motor vehicles with its luxurious modern offspring. Both are the fruit of careful concentration on detail.

If all this is true of the invention and production of material things so also is it true in spiritual matters. The Saint did not become such suddenly. He had his grace and help from God, of course, but without painstaking attention to the details of the spiritual life, the careful rooting out of small faults and the gradual polishing off of rough surfaces, he would scarcely achieve the heights of spiritual heroism.

Did a Chrysostom become the great crater and the great Saint that he was without carefully developing heights which he reached? Did St. Augustine and St. Thomas Aquinas build up their great systems of thought by suddenly going out into a garden one fine day, and plucking them out of the air? Aside from his gifts and using what some impatient minds might consider

whatever inherent genius and what groups of persons. Thus have arisen subject to the provision that man must earn his living by the sweat of his brow—and this applies not only All of these rules, if analyzed, are to the manual labover, but to the based on the consideration of the intellectual laborer as well. They individual for others. What is this had to apply themselves systematical but Catholic teaching? What are ly to the manifold details of the subjects in which they achieved others before ourselves and to congreatness and did great work. With sider the pleasure and comfort of out that process, mere genius would others in the exercise of courteous

not get them very far. A man may admit that he can write a whole system of philosophy out of his own head in two weeks, without reference to anything that has gone before, but it will be a content of the wishes of the content of the wishes of the content one. When your hostess makeshift. A brilliant young ama passes you a plate at the meal to teur may sit down and write a play which she has invited you, it means "just as good as Shakespeare's" in that this is the portion she intended for you, not for another: it means short.

forms. These have been elaborated in various minutiae, but the prin-

Consideration for others, too

ment to the cooking. But it the guest should be on sufficiently in-

timate terms at a friend's house to

ask for a second helping it is correct

to use the word "more" in making this request, not to show an ungrate-

forgetfulness of having had

That affair of not moving the

chair signifies that in another per-

son's house you should not take liberties with the farniture. If your

host places a chair for you, sit exactly where he placed it, even if

Neither will the guest for a longer

time move or change the furniture

in the room assigned to him; it is

not polite to do this even where you

room and board, without courteously

asking permission of your land-

in addressing a letter is not respect.

sign your initials at the close of a

letter. Your full name is called for by courtesy, and in very formal

correspondence or in writing formal

invitations it is correct also to write your middle name in full. This is to show respect and cour-

tesy to the one to whom you write.
Other conventions based on con-

sideration and respect for others are those which demand that in

leaving the room at the close of a

call you shall not turn your back

or your hostess; that you shall not rise to leave after she has been the

last one to speak, but after you have said something; that you may

THE EFFICACY OF

PRAYER

(By the Rev. C. Mennis, D. D.)

shall be used in greeting.

To abbreviate a title of distinction

Neither is it respectful to

In short, "make haste slowly" is helping you first, and you must fairly wise motto even yet. "Leap cooperate with her wishes. a fairly wise motto even yet. "Leap before you look" is not the best of advice for a horsemen on the edge of a steep cliff. A great master-piece is seldom produced by a great ganus except after days, weeks, months, perhaps years of indefatigable labor. The idea for one may flash upon him in much less than able labor. The idea for one meat," or "I have a little that time, but it will take him a long that time, but it will take him a long to well rounded invitation to a

time to develop it.

Attention to detail is the secret of greatness. It may be that small things annoy us and we seek the greater. But that very neglect of trifles is what destroys perfection.

No true words were ever snoken great should be on sufficiently in-No truer words were ever spoken interest in watching the progress of than those by the great sculptor the work. He saw it grow gradually when he gave to mankind his secret "Trifles make perfec tion and perfection is no trifle."-

## OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

IT'S SERVICE THAT MEASURES SUCCESS

It isn't the cut of the clothes that

you wear, Nor the stuff out of which they are

made, Though chosen with taste and fastiddious care,
And it isn't the price that you paid; It isn't the size of your pile in the

bank, Nor the number of acres you own, It isn't a question of prestige or rank, Nor of sinew, and muscle and bone;

It isn't the servants that come at your call, It isn't the things you possess,

Whether many, or little - or nothing It's service that measures success.

It isn't a question of name, or of length Of an ancestral pedigree, Nor a question of mental vigor and

strength, Nor a question of social degree It isn's a question of city or town, It isn't a question of fame or re-

Nor a question of valorous deed ;

each day, And he who gives heed to distress, Will find satisfaction the richest of

For it's service that measures suc--The Cave Scout, in Boy's Life

## A REAL BOY

I met a boy this summer a real in the background of your thought Robert Fulton's steamboat would present a somewhat humorous appearance if placed alongside one of our modern ocean greyhounds, especially if the idea was to run it in competition with them. Yet it was a first masterplace of its kind. And it was not made in three-quarters of a hour. It was the fruit of careful was a boy and nothing prudish or an hour. It was the fruit of careful was a boy and nothing prudish or attention to detail. A comparison of the first locomotive with one of the "Thanks" and "pardon me" sounded with ease and natural on his lips. A mother's care is there, I thought Yes, a good Catholic mother who had trained him well. Furthermore he knew his religion well and his knowledge of Bible History and the lives of some of the saints were astonishing. -The Monitor.

## A GIRL'S MANNERS

A knowledge of the small and the fine conventions of behavior stamps a he girl like a catarmark on gold, says an able writer in a recent issue of The Queen's Work. It classifies her, and it is often a business advantage. I knew a girl who was refused a teaching position in a high-grade school because she passed her plate to another at the luncheon to which the head preceptress had the canny habit of inviting candidates for the position. I knew another who was interviewed as ssible secretary to a distinguished professional man, and who fatled to make good because when he assigned her a chair by his desk for their first talk she pulled the chair forward instead of sisting in it where it was placed. The graduate of a well known college for teachers once wrote to a certain professor of English in a famous university, offering bimself—this was a boy, not a girl—as thems reader and general assistant, and he addressed the envelops "Prof." instead of writing out the word Professor in full. The envelops was returned to the dean of the college with the inquiry: "Is this how you train your candidates?" Both the envelope and the inquiry were posted on the college bulletin board, where I saw them. In these instances the combination of good breeding and

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into my brother's vard." Two incidents in this story are dis-

me give you a piece of the white meat," or "I have a little slice of strange to them. A crowd of witnesses bear testimony to these facts. It is all so through the ranks, saying go simple, so sublime. When St. Pater to the officers and exhorting the was sinking in the waters of Lake "Lord, save Genesareth, he cried : me!" And immediately Jesus, stretching forth His hand, took hold of him and said: "O thou of little faith, why didst thou doubt?" This miracle has less of wonderment in every sense of the word leaders of it. Our Lord was visible there, and men!

one expects Him to do what He did. We may turn to the other texts: commentaries without end have been written on them; but they leave one, even it enlightened, unmoved. God is the great, competent commentator of His own words. At sundry times and in divers ways He speaks to us the sun is in your eyes. It is his business to look out for that. effectual, more piercing than a twoedged sword, and reaching to the division of the soul and the spirit.

His word is a work. The moving of a mountain is an Orientalism for the setting aside of an apparently immovable obstacle. But faith makes possible the inpossible. Nothing is hard to God. It is the hitching of man's feebleness to God's omnipotence that, whils moving obstacles, moves us even to the division of the soul and the spirit. Command the mountains to cast themselves into the sea and they will rise up and obey—when you are God's yokefellow. With infinite con-descension He modernizes and localizes a text that has been a stone t stumbling for many critics. When I am weak, then I am strong. When I see and confess my impotence then all things are possible to

Here lay a poor man on the lonely prairie, with his back broken and his heart breaking. He was leaving a young widow and two little orphans offer your hand on leaving, but not on arriving — then it is the privilege in isolated poverty. All his earthly hopes and plans were as dead as the withered grass on which he lay,—a of your hostess; that you never offer your hand to older persons or plain, simple soul, unlettered, and more distinguished persons; wait for them. And never do you offer unknown outside his own narrow your hand to a priest, for his hands are consecrated, and he is always the pen on His torch to shed a new light on a dark passage of Scripture that has puzzled the brains of learned one to say whether or not they theologians. "Oh, the depths of the riches, of the wisdom, of the knowl-It in fulfilling these and all other formal rules of behavior you keep edge of God! How incomprehensible are His judgments, and how un-

## THE IRISH AT THE FRONT

FRENCH WRITER PAYS GLOWING TRIBUTE TO VALOR OF IRISH TROOPS

the Field, ' by Ferdinand Laurent

Two days ago I received a hurried sick call. A man had fallen from his wagon out on the prairie, twenty miles away. He was dying. I set (Extracts from "With our British Allies in the Field," notes and recollections of a French liason officer, Ferdinand Laurent, printed in Paris.) out with all possible speed, and after The Irish troops were the first to conceive the happy and truly heroic a quick drive and a long search found the poor fellow. He was lying where idea of carrying out a veritable foot-ball match while rushing to the had fallen, conscious but stamped with the ghastly seal of death. His spine was broken; he attack of the German trenches.

could not live more than a tew hours. The history of the Irish region The history of the Irish regiments in this War is one of the most inspiring that could be told. Mons, Alane, The doctor was there. He had examined and perceived the nature Neuve Chapelle, Festubert, Givenohy, of the injury; his work was finished. Friends and neighbors were around

the Irish march to battle.

battle of Neuve-Chappelle, 800 men, the complete strength of the 2nd

Hooge, Loos, La Somme — the Irish name is associated with all the great events of the War! The Irish fight the victim, ready to do all that was possible to alleviate the man's sufferlike heroes, and it it is an uncontest. able fact that their immortal courage But the doctor and the crowd were lighted up with a beautiful hope, and has said with touching pathos:

'Father, I was waiting for you!'

They go into battle with their is drawn in great part from their "Father, I was waiting for you!" I standards. The regiment of Munster confession, administered the Viaticum, and anointed him. When I had finished, I got his story from him.

finished, I got his story from his dying lips:

"When I was thrown from the wagon I couldn't budge. The mulez pulled away, and stopped to feed at the nearest haystack. I knew that it were lett alone I should be dead in a little while — dead without the last Sacraments. I could not call; set Sacraments. I could not call; set Sacraments. I could not call; last Sacraments. I could not call; and if my voice had been strong,

my brother's, the nearest house, and the rewant a soul in sight on the pain and prairie. Paralyzad with pain and fear, I turned to God and prayed:

'Dear Lord, I don't want to die here

Then foreseeing the fate before them

mules left the baystack and pulled a little ruined chapel and inside its away, never stopping till they got stone niche a crucifix. Colonel R—into my brother's yard." ranged themselves on three sides of a tincity supernatural. The beats, tired and hungry, left the haystack where they were enjoying their feed; and, instead of returning to their captain adjutant and the mounted chaplain took up their station in the own stable, five miles distant, they went another way, nearer, but strange to them. Father G- dismounted and passed

> to the officers and exhorting the men to uphold at all costs the honor of the regiment in the coming fight. An old saying assures us Irishman is born either a soldier or a priest. Their chaplains are admirable soldier priests. They

Many also are those whose names are inscribed on the glorious list of "Died on the field of honor." The first Catholic priest killed in the late War was Jesuit Father Grogan, chaplain of the Irish Guards, who met his death on the 11th of Oct., 1915, during the fighting which took place around Hill 70, after the battle of Loos. Mortally wounded by a shell, before being picked up, he had the courage to drag himself along for some minutes in order to absolution to his dying men in the

midst of whom he fell. Heroes example which has since been repeated on every field. At dawn the battle took place and in the evening, of the 800 Irish who had marched to the fray there

## remained but 200 men and 3 officers. A RARE ATTRIBUTE

THE REVERENCE OF OLD SERMS TO BE PASSING AWAY

It is rather sad to observe that, with other good things of a by-gone age, reverence, that noble attribute of the soul, is also passing. The modern attitude of mind has very little reverence for anything. would be amusing, if it were not so hugely unbecoming, to see how whiffets of boys and girls dispense themselves nowadays from the rev erences and reticences which their elders carefully observed even in their maturest years Every one can talk about everything. Everyone can pass judgment on everything. The respectful attitude anachronism. To be up to date one must be more or less flippantly familiar with even the gravest sub jects and offhand with even the most serious themes.

This frame of mind is the more un becoming in youngsters but they have no monopoly of it. It is as fashionable among older folk. It chatters at teas and twitters from parlors, wastes good ink in bulky magazines and even truts in bind-

ings of best-selling books.

There is a precocious smartness to much of the writing of the day that is most humorously shallow. It is quite surprising that the popular writers of the time, making flings at this or that time bonoxed and respectable subject, do not sometimes catch a glimpse of their own shallow-ness and stop to blush and stammer. But if they stammer at all it is with eagerness to attack some new subject more inappropriately than they handled the last. As to blush. ing, it is a lost art. An honest blush is a sign of shame and rever-

Give us back the gift of reverence In a world where there is nothing to revere there is nothing worth living for, still less dying for. Heroic men were so because they were true to a great ideal and reverenced it. When men or times lose reverence they also lose their great ideals.—The

## SILENCE

They who can be silent when they are tempted to say something cutting or reproving possess a strong sword of defense against things to which others yield in a way that means their defeat. It is a great thing to have such perfect control of the tongue that one will not allow it to lead one into talking when it should keep still. A very serens old man once told me that he felt he had kept a great deal of anger out of the world simply by not "answering back." He explained this by adding : On the 8th of May, 1915, eve of the

You see if you never answer back an angry person his wrath will die out lots quicker than if you answer back in his own kind. Keeping still yourself is one of the best ways in

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The Catholic Record, London, Ont.



#### CATHOLIC WOMEN'S LEAGUE

Halifax, N. S., March 16, 1921. Editor The CATHOLIC RECORD :

Dear Sir: - In the CATHOLIC RECORD of March 5th, 1921, a noteworthy article on the Catholic Women's League was published. Several cities of the Dominion were mentioned as prominent in organizing branches and training women to serve in the ranks of this organiza-tion. The writer was not aware, perhaps, that a branch of the Catho lic Women's League had been estab lished in Halifax in November, 1919. Hence, for the sake of those who have labored so zealously in promoting this movement of such importance, devoting time and energy towards its fulfilment, the following

few words may not be amiss.

Although only a little over a year old the Catholic Women's League of Halifax numbers about eight hun dred members with promise of steady enlargement. It has purchased and furnished a very fine residential property now called Rosary Hall where young Catholic working girls without homes in the City are accommodated at moderate rates. Its Relief Committee co-operates with Social Service and Child Welfare organizations, while another com mistee will be found working in the interests of immigration. The Catholic Boys' Club is assisted in many ways, as, also, our Charitable

institutions.
In fact, the Catholic Women's League of Halifax aims toward the same lofty ideals which characterize the League in other cities of the Dominion, namely: the safeguarding and promotion of Catholic interests and the fulfilment of the duties of citizenship by social service for common welfare in national life.

Yours respectfully, A "Halifax" Member of the C. W. L.

## OBITUARY

MRS. CHALUE

At Penetanguishene, March 19th, 1921, Anne Barry Chalue, beloved wife of Antoine Chalue passed away, in the eighty-first year of her age.

Few people were better known and none more highly esteemed and respected in Penetauguishene, than the deceased lady, who for upwards of forty years has had her home

Born in Cork, Ireland, she came to this country with her parents when she was but five years old. Sixtytwo years ago she married Mr. Antoine Chalue at Sunnidale, in the county of Simcoe. When priests and churches were few their home was the "station" for the Catholics of that district.

That the death of Mrs. Chalue herself, should be the first break in the family of thirteen is very remarkable. Mrs. Chalue was a remarkable woman with a sterling character, indomitable courage, unbounded energy, uncom-primising integrity and deep seated faith, productive of an abiding confidence in God, which confidence often found outward expression in

God is good. She died at dawn on the feast of St. Joseph, and under his fatherly care and with the prayerful voices of her sorrow-stricken family resound-ing in her ears, she was borne into the spirit world, that region of "refreshment, light, and peace.

On Tuesday Solemn Requiem
Mass was chanted by Rev. Father Murray, assisted by Rev. Dr. Barcelo, of Midland, as descen, and Rev. Father Brusnelle, P. P., as sub-

The large church was filled to overflowing with sympathizing friends whose attendance was but the outward manifestation of the deep respect which they felt for deceased, and an expression of con-dolence with the bereft family.

The immediate family of the deceased who are left to mourn her loss consists of her husband, Mr. Antoine Chalue, and the following living in Toronto: Mrs. Frank Hurley, Mrs. James Strathearn, Mrs. Stephen Gartland, Miss E. M. Chalue, Sister Liguori of St. Joseph's Community, Anthony and R. B. Chalue; living in Penetanguishene are, Mrs. C. E. Wright, and Misses Josephine, Margaret and Mabel at home.

The deceased also left three eisters surviving her, Mrs. Rooney of Midland, Mrs. Janes and Mrs. Whitbeck of Detroit.

WHY WE KEEP THE HOLY HOUR BEFORE THE FIRST FRIDAY

One day in 1673 our Lord appeared to Saint Margaret Mary and told her that he wished her to understand tha terrible filth of sin and to participate in the sorrow that erushed Him down to earth in the Garden of Olives. There the sins of the world were poured over His sacred soul in one endless stream of shams and guilt. "And to join Me," said our Lord, "in the abject prayer I then offered My Father, you shall wake from eleven o'clock until midnight every Thursday night; you shall prostrate your-self with Me for one hour to appease the anger of God by begging mercy for sinners, and to sweeten in some sort the bitterness I felt when My Apostles abandoned Me, not being

able to watch one hour with Ma." In answer to our Lord's cry for sympathy we keep the Holy Hour on the evening before the First Fridays. Articles of Devotion Large Assortm To you individually Jesus appeals : "Cannot you watch one hour with Me?" Attend then this devotion and make up for the ingratitude of men, 123 Church St. Toronto, Can.

share in the sadness of the Sacred Heart in agony, implore mercy for sinners, atone for your own sins, and entreat for temporal and spiritual blessings.-Rev. G. Heinz, O. S. B.

FOLEY.-On March 23rd, at St. Charles Home, Ottawa, Miss Ellen Foley, aged sixty-four years. R. I. P. BAILEY.—At Dorval, Que., on March 17, 1921, Mrs. Charles M. Bailey, agad seventy four years.

May her soul rest in peace. COYNE.—On March 21, Patrick Bernard Coyne, met his death in a railroad accident, near Lyle, Wash. Interment took place on March 25th to Mt. Calvary Cemetery, Portland, Oregon. May his soul rest in peace.

McNamara-At the bome of her parents, 114 Dominion St., Whitney Pier, N. S., on March 18, 1921, Pauline, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John McNamara, aged seventeen years. May her soul rest in peace.

#### IN MEMORIAM

In loving remembrance of Francis Miles Gibbons, who died in Sandwich College, April 4, 1920, of pneumonia. May his soul rest in peace.

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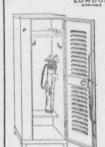


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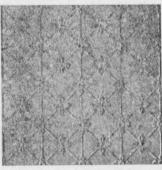
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# The CITIZEN'S LIBERTY LEAGUE

Stands for

# TEMPERANCE

# GOVERNMENT CONTROL

The Citizen's Liberty League is an organization comprising men of highest standing in the professional and business life of the Province,-men who are not interested either directly or indirectly in the manufacture or sale of liquor, and whose demonstrated integrity and sincerity afford sufficient guarantee as to unselfishness of motive. The members of the League are devoting their whole effort towards obtaining what they conscientiously feel will prove the soundest solution of Ontario's liquor problem-viz., Government control.

By placing the responsibility entirely in the hands of the Government, the people of Ontario may rest assured that the sale of alcoholic beverages will be safeguarded and regulated in every direction consistent with life in a democratic country.

The League's views on temperance and its attainment are embodied in the Memorial here reproduced, which every serious-minded man and woman is asked to study with deliberation before making any decision.

Signatures are being obtained throughout the Province for the following Memorial, which is to be presented to the Ontario Government. Copies can be obtained from the Secretary, 104 Mail and Empire Bldg., Toronto.

## A Memorial

To the Honorable the Premier of the Province of Ontario

We, the undersigned residents of the Province of Ontario, believers in temperance and moderation in all things, hereby desire to express our very grave concern at the prospect of any legislative enactment being placed upon the Statute Book of this Province which will not be binding upon the conscience of a great mass of the people and must be enforced by excessive penalties with armed inspectors and an army of spies and informers.

a great mass of the people and must be enforced by excessive penalties with armed inspectors and an army of spies and informers.

Many serious-minded and well-informed citizens, including ministers of the gospel and men holding the highest positions in the community, while fully appreciating the material benefits which might be gained from the total prohibition of the sale of liquor, agree with the view that there is a proper limit to interference by the State with individual conduct. They believe that a temperance country can be more surely obtained by evolution, than by legislation and that total prohibition is inconsistent with true temperance and opposed to Christian morality, which is based not upon the manufacture of new crimes for punishment but on the stronger force of love.

Democracy sprang from a desire for individual liberty. Stabilized democracy depends upon the security of individual liberties properly used. There can be no security for the observance of a law dictating what men should eat or driak unless it has the support of a substantial majority not merely of these voting on a Referendum, but of all the people in the Province whose support is necessary. Especially is this true when the prohibitory forces are highly organized at the polls. If one law is not enforced, all law is brought into contempt and democracy itself may be imperilled.

It is a fundamental of democratic government that things innocent in themselves should be regulated against abuse, not prohibited. It is well recognized in law that a municipality cannot extend a mere power to regulate into a power to prohibit. If past generations allowed the open bat to become a menace, that is no reason why we should shirk the difficult duty of making wise regulations to govern the liquor traffic, and blindly throw to the winds an elementary principle which has hitherte been considered a necessary safeguard to democratic civilization.

We believe that the cause of Christian temperance and of stabilized democracy can best be served,—

sidered a necessary safeguard to democratic civilization.

We believe that the cause of Christian temperance and of stabilized democracy can best be served,—

(1) By Government control of the sale of spirituous liquors, and, if necessary, a wisely devised licensing of individuals to purchase spirituous liquors.

(2) By the treatment of those who have not the strength to take care of themselves under such conditions, as patients, not as criminals.

(3) By permission to purchase beer and wines under a system to be devised by the Government, thus minimizing the evil of illicit stills and the illegal sale of spirituous liquors and drugs. We are not advocating a return to the "open bar."

(4) By the formation of a voluntary organization similar to the Blue Ribbon Army in Great Britain, whereby all available energies and funds may be devoted to the promotion of true temperance by education and example.

We ask that you provide a neans for an expression of opinion on the question of Government control. We further ask that the Ontario Temperance Act be amended as above, so that the conscientious scruples, rights and liberties of the people of this Province may be fully protected against an organized minority, and accused persons shall not be deprived, as they are now, of the sacred right of every British subject to be considered innocent until he is found to be guilty.

Total prohibition is as unnecessary in Ontario as it is unethical and impracticable and you are urged to stand by the League in their fight for

GOVERNMENT CONTROL

Vote "NO" in the coming Referendum and sign the Memorial.