KINDNESS IS THE WORD

I asked in musing mood. Order, said the law court; Knowledge, said the school; Truth, said the wise man;

'What is the real good,'

Pleasure, said the fool; Love, said the maiden; Beauty, said the page Freedom, said the dreamer ; Home, said the sage Fame, said the soldier Equity, said the seer.

Spake my heart full sadly; The answer is not here.

Then within my bosom, Softly this I heard; Each heart holds the secret, 'Kindness is the word.'

-JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY

WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH

EYES Convright 1920 by Seumas MacManus

LABOR UNIONS DEPLORE OUTRAGES COMMITTED

It is good to learn that it is only one-third of the Belfast Protestant workingmen who, indulging in party hooliganism, burned, wrecked, looted and killed in the Nationalist quarters of that city, and who then compelled all Catholic workers to leave the shipyards and factories. We learn from Irish papers that the general body of Belfast Protestant workingmen have in the last few years so far advanced in tolerance under the guidance of Labor Unions that they deplore the outrages committed by the bigoted ones against Catholic fellow-workers. deputation from the Balfast Labor Union, consisting of both Catholics and Protestants, has gone to England to confer with the British Labor Party upon the question of compelling reinstatement of the driven out workers. The one-third of the Belfast Protestant workingmen who are still steeped in bigotry, are bitter foes of the regular Labor Unions. And consequently these eople have formed an Ulster Union ist Labor Association, whose principal plank is that Protestant workers only are entitled to employ-

UNENVIABLE POSITION OF BELFAST CAPITALISTS

This Unionist Labor Association was helped into being and is fostered and supported by the capitalist sweaters of Belfast, who got frightened when they found Catholics and Protestants coming together in the regular Labor Unions and with united front demanding a living wage. It may not be generknown that for driving sweating their employees the Belfast capitalists hold an unenviable position. These people who are continually boasting of Belfast's wealth and progress have always Belfast and the surrounding country who, both in the mills and their homes, make a living working for the ready made factories. They are paid by piece work at the following munificent rates :

Children's pinafores, flounced and braided, four pence per dozen. Ladies, overalls, ninepence per

Ladies, blouses, ninepence per

Men's shirts, tenpence per dozen. The same report of the British Home Office tells us that a woman is paid one penny for embroidering three hundred dots on each cushion cover, and that by a very hard day's work she can earn sixpence. These facts from British official documents will appear almost unbelievable to those who have always swallowed the "progress and wealth" stuff that propagandists ladle out about

SOME STARTLING FACTS AND FIGURES

Still another item from the British Government statistics, to emphasize Belfast's pre-eminence and help to hold it on the pedestal on which our propagandist friends have set it as a shining example for the lawless, lazy and unprogressive parts of Ireland. Police reports of crimes, in the cities of England, Ireland and Scotland, show in the first place that there is three and one half times as much crime in the average English and Scottish city as in the average Irish city. But in the very crime is seven and a half times that element possessed by Dublin, the official reports show that our shining example of progress, Belfast, has exactly twice as large a criminal element as Dublin. That is a which that brood of criminals, the turbances continually taking place.

savory morsel for some of our top- Sinn Feiners, has yet been responsavory morsel for wome to the upon. It is especially commended to the in Ireland. It was the birth to the widow of the late Lord Mayor of Collision. is so greedy about startling facts about Ireland—especially those facts about Ireland—especially those facts on March 18) of still born twins, that contrast the progress of Scottish Belfast with the hopelessness of terms of the degraded mentality Celtic Dublin.

"PROGRESS" TUNE ALTERED

wonderful and pre-eminent progress of that part of Ireland which claims to Scottish. As we took our facts of the last paragraphs from the British Government reports, we shall take our facts this time from another authority that may not be questioned namely, the reports of the Ulster Unionist Council. This Council recently prepared a document defending itself for throwing over three of the Ulster counties and limiting its demand for a Parliament, to six counties only. This report, intended for circulation only amongst the loyal, states that if they ask for a separate Parliament for all Ulster, they would be liable to find themselves in the minority, and the Nationalists in the majority in this all Ulster Parliament; and conse quently they consider it good strategy to have the Parliament only for six Northeastern counties in which they are still sure of a majority. The tune which these Unionists play for the entertainment of the rest of the world about the "progress" of the for a very different one. In it they emphasize the fact that each sucincreasing ratio of the Catholic nopulation of Ulster, and the steadily creasing ratio of the non-Catholic. Here is a sample paragraph copied verbatum from the report of the Ulster Unionist Council: "In the three Ulster counties in which it is purposed to exclude, the Protestant population during the last half century, and in particular during the last twenty years, has fallen very rapidly. Fifty years ago they numbered over a hundred and twenty one thousand; to day they are less than sixty thousand. The ratio between the two faiths in each of the three counties has for sixty years gone steadily against Protestants."

AND STILL THEY HOWL

This may be supplemented by a little British Government statistics. These show that since 1851 no less than 1,192,177 emigrants left Uister. The emigration since '51, then, is equivalent to seventy five per cent. of the present population of the province. The number of male emigrants is equivalent to eightyfive per cent. of its present male population. The latest returns, those for the decade preceding the census of 1911, show that the province of Ulster, which is only one fourth of Ireland, furnished one-third of the total emigration of the country. In or Connaught. But a lie that we like is sure of a long life. And in

"THE INHUMANITY OF IT ALL" The sad death of police inspector

Swanzy, who was shot in Lisburn the other day-to which safe Ulster Unionist city he had for safety removed—marks the killing of the last but one of the men whom a Cork Coroner's jury found guilty the murder, some months ago, of Lord Mayor MacCurtain. A number of disguised men had broken into the Lord Mayor's residence in the dead of the night, dragged him out of bed, and, in the presence of his wife, his sister, and his little babe, murdered him. Many witnesses at the inquest proved that these disguised men came from the police barracks to the scene of the crime, and hurried back to the police barracks when the crime was completed. Swanzy had charge of the police who are proved to have comcreated by the foul crime put the Government in a state of alarm, and Lord French told a press correspondent that they had evidence that brother Sinn Feiners had shot Mac-Curtain as a traitor. French was instantly challenged to produce a tittle of evidence in support of his brazen statement. The Irish leaders and Irish newspapers challenged him, and few of the more fearless English papers invited him also. But he immediately lapsed into silence. Yet, as in the case of the lies about progressive Ulster and retrogressive Southern Ireland, many of the Engprogressive" English cities, of which lish newspapers and leading English Birmingham is an example, the men persist in circulating the out rageous lie which French told, and of the very backward and lawless then rau away from him. Now Irish cities, such as Dublin and Cork. And while the very worst who went through the fearful agony English city, Birmingham, has seven of witnessing Swanzy's policemen and a half times the criminal beat and shoot to death her husband, while she pleaded on her knees— this poor lady has given birth to still born twins. And here is the comment of one of the London condition of things we see the mass element as Birmingham, and exactly papers, The National News: "One of people roused by the unprincipled fitteen times as large a criminal of the most poignant tragedies for madness of a few and serious dis-

Cork (who was killed in her presence of these desperadoes who are turning Ireland into a charnel house. Now the hands of the murderers have reached the pre-natal. Even life unborn is not sacred. Not only the victim of the insane hatred And a little more light upon the must go, but innocent posterity with him. Oh! the inhumanity of it all."

SEUMAS MACMANUS, Of Donegal.

MOTU PROPRIO OF HIS HOLINESS POPE

BENEDICT XV.

TO CELEBRATE THE FIFTIETH YEAR SINCE THE PROCLAMATION OF THE PATRIARCH ST. JOSEPH By N. C. W. C. News Service

It was a good and salutary thing for the Christian people that Our Predecessor of immortal memory, Pius 1X., should have solemnly decreed to the most chaste Spouse of the Virgin Mary and Guardian of the Incarnate Word the title of Patron of Unionists, is in this document altered | the Universal Church. And inasmuch as the fittieth anniversary of this happy event occurs next Decceeding census is showing, in a ember, We think it useful and most alarming manner, the steadily opportune that it should be celebrated worthily by the whole Catholic world

If we look back on the last fifty words.

"In considering these things the years we see a marvelous resuscita-tion of pious institutions, which developing among the faithful. If, to raise themselves from poverty and again, we regard the calamities attain a greater condition of which are afflicting the human race prosperity, justice and reason itself today, it becomes more evident how forbid them to disturb order con- of Might! opportune is the moment to intensify widely among the Christian people. violence and to seek betterment by In Our Encyclical indeed, after the revolution and disturbance which, considering specially the relation between peoples and between individuals in the civil field.

INCREASE OF CLASS HATRED

It behooves now to consider another and a much deeper cause of trouble. that which is, inbedded in the very bowels of human society. For, when the scourge of war descended on the nations, they were already deeply infected with Naturalism, that great plague of the century, the effect of which, whereever it takes root, is to lessen the desire for celestial blessings, quench those ten years, twice as many the flame of divine charity and with-emigrants left Uister as left Leinster draw man from the healing and draw man from the healing and sanctifying grace of Christ. In the end the light of the Faith is taken

gaining of earthly goods, man and master has become more bitter, this class hatred has increased more and more with the horrors of the long drawn out War. For that War has, on the one hand, brought intolerable economic trials on the masses of the people, while on the other it has put immense fortunes in the hands of a very few.

CONJUGAL FAITH IMPAIRED BY WAR And further, the sanctity of conjugal faith and respect for paternal authority have in many instances been seriously impaired during the War, because the absence of one spouse has weakened the bond of loss of the legitimate guardian has many, especially, women, in living on their own account and with too

So We note with deep sorrow that public manners are far more depraved and corrupt than they were before. and on that account, too, the socalled "social question" has increased in gravity so far as to threaten irreparable ruin. There minded the advent of some sort of a universal republic to be founded on the absolute equality of men and community of possessions, in which there is to be no distinction of nationality and no further occasion for the recognition of the authority collective body of men. All these things, if by unfortunate chance they should be brought about, would give rise to terrible social convulsions like that which is at this moment desolating no small part of Europe. And for this very purpose of bringing about among other peoples a similar "One of people roused by the unprincipled

APPEAL TO REASON OF WORKERS

More than any one else are We rendered anxious by the turn of events, and We have not failed to take every opportunity that has occurred to call the children of the Church to a consideration of their duty, as We did recently in our letters to the Bishop of Bergamo and to the Bishops of the Venetian district. Now, for that same reason to recall the sense of duty to those of our people, all and everywhere, who gain their bread by labor, and to save them from the contagion of Socialism, the bitterest enemy of Christian principles, most earnestly and in special manner do We place before them St. Joseph, that they may follow him as their special guide and honor him as their heavenly Patron.

was the only begotten Son of the Eternal Father, willed to be called did he adorn that humble condition -virtues indeed which it was meet should shine in the Spouse of Mary Immaculate, the reputed father of Christ Jesus. Therefore let all now respondence, and seeking consolation for in Ireland. the inevitable troubles of human life in the hops of celestial blessings, aspire to those with all their strength resigned to the will of God, living soberly according to the rules of piety and justice. And as regards workingmen especially, it Us to reproduce here what Our Predecessor of blessed memory, Leo XIII., said under similar circum-

poor and all who live by labor should stituted by Divine Providence. that devotion and spread it more indeed it is foolish counsel to use violence and to seek betterment by and the charity of their Mother Church, every day intensifying its care of them." (Encyclical Letter

Quamquam pluries.")

FAMILY THE FULCRUM OF SOCIETY With increase of devotion to St. discipline. Joseph will come corresponding increase of devotion to the Holy the August Head, for the one arises was no vindictive feeling against naturally from the other. From St. them. The officers did not put aside Joseph we go directly to Mary and the necessary guarantees of fairness through Mary to the Font of all from malice or brutality. Not at all. holiness, Jesus Christ, who conse They acted as they acted because crated the domestic virtues in His men who spend their lives giving obedience to Joseph and Mary. It is orders are the last men in the world then by these great examples of to understand how to take evidence. taken care not to tell how the enormous wealth was accumulated. But a sample excerpt from the statistics of the British Home Office supplies enlightenment. There are upplies enlightenment. There are tens of thousands of women in be the prey of the very worst restored. It is thus and thus only, ficial atmosphere developing certain passions.

So it has come about that very many have thought of nothing but passion the family is the fulcrum and the basis of the community, The man who has to make up his many have thought of nothing but giving to domestic life the strength mind quickly in action when delay and of holy purity, faithfulness and con while the struggle between working | cord, that a new strength and, we might almost say, a new blood will new life given to it by the healing bad. For military life is designed to virtues of Jesus Christ. Improvement will follow not only in private secure rapid and well organized

in the patronage of Him to whose watchful care it pleased Almighty God to entrust the guardianship of His Incarnate only begotten Son, and in the Blessed Virgin, most the Catholic world that in these times so full of anxiety for the duty in the other, and because the Church they urge the faithful to seek even more fervently the powerful given occasion for thoughtleseness to aid of St. Joseph. And inasmuch as there are many ways approved by this Apostolic See in which the holy Patriarch may be venerated, especial ly on all the Wednesdays of the year and throughout the month conse crated to him, we desire that at the devotions shall be carried out to the fullest extent possible in all dioceses, stand its point of But in special manner, as he is held has indeed matured in the desires in highest honor as helper of the ment and passion; repression, and expectations of all the seditions. dying, Our Lord Himself and His murder, reprisals, more repression at his death bed, the sacred pastors should do everything possible to and judges will meet as enemies, promote and support with all the representatives, in the eyes of both, prestige of their authority those of father over children, of public for instance those of the "Bons power over citizens, of God over the Morte," the "Transitu St. Joseph" and the " Pro Agonizantibus."

To commemorate the above Pontifical Decree, We ordain and enjoin that within a year from the eighth day of December next there shall be celebrated throughout the Catholic world in honor of St. Joseph,

Plenary Indulgence on the usual conditions Given at Rome at St. Peter's, the twenty fitth day of July, Feast of St. James the Apostle, in the year 1920,

the sixth of Our Pontificate.

UTTER INCOMPETENCE CF COURTS-MARTIAL

ENGLISH OFFICER POINTS OUT INEVITABLE MISCARRIAGE

up the utter incompetence of the tive rising for which other men tribunals set up in Ireland under the Crimes Act which sweeps away every let your readers recall the trial of eavenly Patron.

He in very truth lived a life like Crimes Act which sweeps away every the Thirty eight in 1812, famous in Lord Jesus Christ Himself, while He the liberty of the subject. Neither wish to realize how much depends, Russia under the Czar nor Prussians in any case where spies are con-"the Son of the Carpenter." But drunk with wine and sense of power with how many and glorious virtues did he adorn that humble condition drunk with a system so completely did he adorn that humble condition drunk with a system so completely subversive of every civil right. Nor subversive of every civil right. Nor set army officers on the kind of task were the minions of Czar or Kaiser to which some of our judges would ever such arrant hypocrites as those be unequal. of ever such arrane hypothesis misrule all now responsible for British misrule the danger we are inviting. Last the danger we are inviting. Last April the Government brought one

It was such a tribunal as is here of the men whom they had locked up described that "convicted" Terence to trial; they produced in court one MacSweeney, Lord Mayor of Cork, of the informers of whom the Lord who, with a courage finer and more number at his disposal. The man sustained than was ever shown on was tried for murder, but the spy the field of battle, is now laying broke down so hopelessly in cross down his life in protest. In the eyes examination that the counsel for the of the civilized world Brute Force is prosecution threw him over and the stances; for we think nothing could be more to the purpose than his indomitable spirit of Mac- particulars are given in Mr. Erskine Sweeney's resistance to unparalleled Childer's book "Military Rule in tyranny, lights again the fires of Delivery Articles of Delivery bear witness that devotion to the be animated by a higher sentiment hope in hearts given over to despair holy Patriarch has been gradually of equity; for it justice allows them by the sordid imperialism of the by the sordid imperialism of the has never been prosecuted for per victors in the War which was to sub. jury, and for anything that we know

won by Ireland.-E. C. R.

Sir,-It is the custom in the army conclusion of the terrible War, "On more often than not, have only the to send subalterns to courts martial the Reconciliation of the Christian effect of making far worse the con-Peoples," We showed what was ditions they wished to improve. If the procedure followed at these lacking for the restoration of the they are wise the poor will not put trials. It fell to my lot to attend tranquility of order everywhere; their trust in the empty promises of courts martial five years ago in this demagogues, but rather in the way as "an officer under instruc-example and patronege of St. Joseph tion." What struck me most was that only once did I come across an officer who thought that he was acting as a judga; in all other cases conduct and discussion alike implied that the business of the courts was not justice but the maintenance of

In these cases the men tried were increase of davotion to the Holy the fellow countrymen and the Family of Nazareth, of which he was fellow soldiers of the judges. There quickly in judgment where impa-tience is fatal; the self-confidence circulate in the veins of the whole necessary to an officer closes the human society, which will have a mind to good doubts as well as to understanding of individual acter. It would be much better to take schoolmasters or doctors or trade unionists for this special task than to take soldiers. earnestly exhort all the Bishops of judge would in nine cases out of ten make a bad officer; the good officer would in nine cases out of ten make

What kind of case is now going to be brought before this tribunal? The men to be tried will not be the fellow-soldiers or even the fellowcountrymen of their judges. They belong to a race of which this at least can be said without fear of bidding of the Bishops all thess officer has not made any conspicuously successful effort to underatmosphere is charged with excite-Blessed Mother having been present that is the history behind the proof two races at war with each other. the aid of St. Joseph for the dving, training but an experience that is a positive disqualification for this bed. it difficult to secure a fair trial even if every precaution has been taken to provide the most impartial and competent court that can be found.

The case is worse than this. These trials will have a special

them. This means, put into plain English, that numbers of men have been arrested on the evidence of spies and informers. Now, can anybody point to any trial for which you need a more careful and a better-trained court than a court which has to sift the evidence of spies? Let anybody follow the history of Oliver the Spy and he will learn that it was because there was a good judge in the West Riding and a bad judge in Derbyshire that men were hung in Derbyshire in 1817 as a result of Oliver's machinations, whereas his Yorkshire victims escaped. OF JUSTICE now conclusively proved that this spy, receiving the pay of the Government, was alone responsible for the whole of the abor-

Chancellor tells us that he has any Dublin on April 22; the name of the prisoner was J. J. Madden. The spy Government. What would have happened to Madden if he had been That sacred cause is now being tried by court martial? We have here an opportunity for judging the kind of informer on whose evidence the Government propose to send men to be tried for their lives before untrained courts composed of soldiers standing to the Irish people in the relation in which the German army stood to the people of Belgium. It is possible that among the men and boys sentenced and executed under this system there will be a few men who have been mixed up with murder; possible, but nothing more. On the other hand, it is certain that there will be many whose only crime is that they are mixed up with politics. It is still more certain that this policy will bring down on us a hatred as bitter, as just, and as widespread as the hatred Lecky describes as the consequence of a similar policy pursued in Ireland after 1798. Is it any wonder that the Unionists moderate Home Rulers of Southern Ireland are denouncing this outrage as vehemently as any Sinn Feiner

> ENGLAND AND ARCHBISHOP MANNIX

Archbishop Mannix landing in Ireis fatal is apt to make up his mind land, his native land, has been almost universally condemned as a serious political blunder.

coolly and remarked when he arrived in England after being taken from wittues of Jesus Christ. Improvement will follow not only in private customs but in public life and civil not des goed to produce the open of Jutland." Sooner or later there in the minds of English Catholics dition of Ireland. Charles Grasty, a the celebrated speech made by well known journalist, whose English him in the city Temple of London, sympathies do not prevent him from seeing things in their true light, writes :

in Ireland. Judged by results, her rule has been a failure. Britain can | urging his audience to help, in the not plead the peculiarities and shortcomings of the Irish race as an excuse for her failure. She has been mistress of the situation for centuries and has had the power to enforce her authority and to apply the necessary remedies. The simple fact is direction of the English Franciscan injustice: that the ordinery English officer has not made any conspic- task the kind of study and effort which the Irish situation called for. Generally speaking she has ruled all other colonies and dependencies wisely and well. She has certain formulas that have worked admirably. But these did not suit the case ceedings of the e courts. Prisoners of Ireland. Britain, like Procrustes, had a bed, and it was a good bed. All the rest slept in it very ably. When she found that the Irish pious sodalities formed to implore Thus a set of men who have no legs were too long, Procrustes like, she tried to cut them off to fit the That may be putting office will sit in judgment on matter rather strongly, but it was prisoners whose circumstances make something like that." - Catholic

First keep thyself in peace, and then thou wilt be able to bring others to peace. A peaceful man does more good than one that is Catholic world is honor of St. Joseph,
Patron of the Un versal Church, a
solemn function, the time and
manner of which is left to the discretion of each Bishop, and to all
who may assist, We now grant

These trials will have a special
does more good than one that is
very learned. A passionate man
perverts even good into evil, and
easily believes evil. A good, peaceable man turns all things to good.—
Thomas a'Kempis.

#### CATHOLIC NOTES

In September or October next Ireland will send out sixteen mission aries, with Bishop Shanaban at their head, to Southern Nigeria. In January last, sixteen missionaries of the Holy Ghost Order on their way to Africa, perished in the disaster that befell the Arfique in the Bay of Biscay. Already Ireland has replaced them. Never in the history of Africa have more than this number set out together for the same mission field. The Bishop is now appealing for funds to enable him to carry on his work.

A miniature replica of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception, one-tenth the size of the Church, will be erected on the site of the big edifice so that the visitors to Washington during the gathering of the hierarchy in the week of September 20.25 may have an idea of how the basilica is to appear when comrleted. The campanile of the Shrine will be reproduced in a structure 351 feet high, and about 10 feet square. In this building there will be a bureau of information for the accommodation of visitors.

Chateau-Thierry, at the request of its mayor, was the first town in the battle region to welcome the Knights of Columbus delegates who went to France to attend the dedica-tion of the Knights of Columbus Lafayette statue at Metz, August 21. Mayor Flament on August 19 presented Supreme Knight James A. Flaherty of Phildelphia with a stone taken from the famous Chateau-Thierry bridge, which the American Marines defended. Mr. Flaherty will make a gift of the stone to the American Legion.

The prime minister of Holland. Ruys de Beergengroick, is a member of the Third Order of St. Francis. Though Holland is strongly Protestant, they do not seem to have heard that it is dangerous to allow Catholics in responsible public positions, says the Catholic Herald. Tom Watson of Georgia and The Menance are evidently neglecting their duty in not giving the Dutch a pointer as to the danger they are in in having a Catholic at the head of the Government.

Paris, August 10.-In a public farewell letter addressed by Mr. Delesalle, who was mayor of Lille during the War, to Monsignor Charost, Bishop of Lille, who has just been appointed by the Sovereign Pontiff to act as coadjutor to Cardinal Dubourg, Archbishop of Rennes, the former mayor expressed his deepest regrets over Monsignor Charost's departure. He declares that Monsignor Charost, "by his energy and his utter devotion during the whole captivity of Lille, was the comfort and the hope of the city.

A dispatch received here from Barcelona, Spain, states that the French Benedictine monks of San Pedro, near Barcelona, will soon return to their native country. The Benedictines were exiled during the religious persecution in France following the breaking off of official relations with the Holy See several years ago. They were given the monastery of San Pedro and have since lived there. Now they are to return to their original monaster; home in France, ample guarantee olitical blunder.

The Archbishop himself takes it the French Government, and the confiscated monastery has already been restored to them.

when he assailed the directors of the British-Amazon Company as being responsible for the appalling atroci-"Let us first apply the good American test of 'results' to British rule on the Putumayo River, in Ecuador. ties perpetrated by their agents He wound up his denunciation by only way open to them, the poor natives who were victims of these outrages by sending money to the Roman Catholic Duke of Norfolk for the establishment of a Catholic mission there under the

A young Catholic Chinese aviator, ately returned to his native land decorated with European emblems and lauded by his countrymen far and wide. Tsu is the young hero's name, and, according to official citations, his record is "three enemy machines brought down and six enemy pilots overcome." Captain Tsu belongs to a family in Shanghai that has had the Catholic faith for more than two hundred and fifty years. His father, Nicholas Tsu, is a well known ship builder and mine owner of Shanghai. uncle and brother both Jesuit priests, an aunt and a sister both nuns belonging to the Helpers of the Holy Souls, and a younger brother, Francis Xavier, whose education is being directed in this country by Father Walsh, the Superior of the America Foreign Missions of Mary-Knoll, who brought the young man and another brother to America when he returned from his Asiatic trip two years ago.

THREE DAUGHTERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

BY MRS. INNES-BROWNE

CHAPTER IV .- CONTINUED

The pillows of three little beds were moist that night; for, no matter how much they tried, our little friends could not rest well. It might have been the storm which raged with such fury against the old walls of St. Benedict's that caused them to ting old. be so restless; or it might have been that their hearts were heavy. Be that as it may, they all three rose with awollon eyelids and aching heads. The train by which they were to travel from Paris to Dover, left at an early hour; so, in consequence, they were called much sconer than the rest of the children. The Louise regarded the young ladies now as her own property, and quickly assisted them to dress, deftly twisting the hair of Beatrice and Madge into a somewhat more tashionable and becoming style. She would have done the same for Marie, but that young lady absolutely refused to have her hair interfered 'No, no!" she answered, "it will do very well as it is. I do not care to appear fashionable." The alteration in Madge's appearance was most striking. When once that refractory hair of hers was placed within bounds-and it was now in a simple Grecian knot-he looked quite pretty, so that Louise was well satisfied with her labor, and eyed Madge with many marks of approval.

It was pouring with rain, the remains of last night's thunderstorm, as our young friends descended the next morning to the refectory, where some steaming cups of hot coffee with bread and biscuits awaited Mother Agatha was there, that thoughtful, gentle soul, about whom so much might have been written, and yet so little has been She was one of tifose good souls whom we never know the full value of until we lose them.

of her children, looked a little heavy; perhaps the storm had kept her also. However, she spoke cheerfully as she tried to encourage the girle to take some breakfast, but found it a difficult task to persuade them to eat. This she had anticipated, so a nice basket of dainty provisions was packed and already in the charge of the maid, the luggage having all left the night before. carriage would be there in half an hour; when Beatrice started suddenly, rose from the table, and rushed out of the room. Away ran the girl in her impetuous manner down the occasionally happened, for example, when any sudden death had occurred rain, she ran swiftly across the wet and who hesitated not to opposite side, which, fortunately for girls. her, stood partly open.

and the girl knew it to be Father culty in finding a carriage to her Egbert's study. Knocking gently, mind. At last an obliging porter, she fancied she heard him bid her who knew well, by the young ladies "How know you that I am from enter; so turning the handle as uniform, from whence they came, St. quietly as possible, she walked secured them one at the farther end gaily. timidly into the room. On a priedicular pr dieu beneath a large crucifix at the time in which to settle themselves child there myself, and dressed in the bedelpthes and told her to go back farther end of the apartment knelt comfortably, when the impatient same uniform that you are wearing to sleep again. the figure of the old priest, his white engine gave a loud whistle, and in a head bowed in prayer, his face rest. few minutes our little friends were ing upon his hands. Beatrice's first really launched out into the world, turb him ; but the temptation to gay many miles from old "St Benedict's. only one farewell to the kind old man was too much for her, and she ven. dear parents and friends—the bidden tured timidly across the room on tiptoe; nor was he aware of her lives opening before them-such presence as she stood beside him, a pretty expression of guilty shyness on her fair face. A heavy sigh from the girl made the old man start, and one hour and a half her young rising suddenly, he confronted the little culprit. He knew full well that no one save the wilful girl before him dare have come as she had done. scold her.

" Bertie, Bertie!" he said, trying to speak sternly, "what are you doing

With a pleading look she answered | were farewell, and-without your bles-

may shield and protect you; and though you are so self-willed and daring, yet do I seem to feel and replied the girl, whilst an amused hope that in the future life of our expression passed over her face as a little Bertie great things will be

accomplished for God !" Oaly through the prayers of others, never through any exertions on my part, shall I be able to do any thing great or praiseworthy, Father of that fact rest assured."

Well, well," answered the old est hastily, "we shall see. But priest hastily, where are the other two?"

Crying their hearts out, I fear. for our time is very short now."

Poor children! Here, take these three crosses, they are very precious, being so solemnly blessed; give one each to Marie and Madge, and keep the other for-yourself. And now, child, adjeu! they will be searching for you everywhere, and I must go and say Mass. One word, Bertietry and fulfil my hopes concerning you, and never do anything to disgrace the friends of your girlhood."

With God's help I will not, Father," said Beatrice earnestly.
But do promise to come and see me some time ?

"Should you be ill or in trouble, I will endeavor to do so; but I am get-Au revoir once more, child, and God bless you!"

Then the old man turned abruntly church, whilst Beatrice, with a somewhat slower step, retraced her way to the refectory.

Arriving there, she found them all

in a state of curiosity about her, wondering what could have detained

Father Egbert sent you these, said Beatrice, handing a cross to each of her companions, and then she told them of her stolen visit. The Convent clocks being forward. there was still a little time to wait ere the carriage arrived, so the maid wrapped cloaks about her young She was telling them in an animated charges, for the rain continued to pour unceasingly.

Many hurried messages were given to Mother Agaths, to be faithfully in London to meet her, when her delivered to favorite nuns and com panions, and then the sound of wheels was heard coming slowly up the avenue. One long last embrace of the dear Mother they all loved so well, and Louise quietly assisted her young ladies into the carriage, gave her orders to the coachman, and closed quickly, and the carriage sad little maidens.

The drive through the grounds was circuitous and hilly, and as they passed the outskirts of the churchthat church before whose altar the purest and best feeling and wishes of their young hearts had been poured forth-each girl bowed her head in mute sorrow and spoke not a word. This morning her eyes, like those Would they ever be able to pray quite as well in any other church ?

It afforded them some little consolation to know that the sound of their carriage wheels would be borne in to the ears of those within, and that many and fervent would be the | walked straight to the little group. prayers offered up for the little travellers, when, just as they passed the nuns; then, drawing her figure through the gates of the Lodge, with to its full height, she turned to the its handsome stone archway and the young men and asked in a distinct Benedictine coat of arms engraved and dignified tone, whilst a scornful thereon, there came, carried by the look flashed from her eyes, "If in the colour, carly brown hair, and laugh-gusty wind, the solemn sound of the name of common courtesy they ing eyes. No formal introduction the last time to unite in prayer and seats?" Instantly the seats were adoration with those within the dear vacant, the late occupants of them the Abbey where were situated the old church. When would they ever withdrawing themselves rather apartments of Father Egbert. It had hear the tones of that sweet bell shamefacedly into the background.

amongs the young ladies' parents or carriage drew up close to the book. Louise, who had followed her young fiends, that one of the children ing-office of the usually busy station, mistress, she said, Please bring would be sent with a message to the hour being so early, things were some wine and refreshment for would be sent with a message to the hour being so early, things were some wine and inform the priest before he said Mass comparatively quiet, excepting at the these poor Sisters!" of the sad event, and several times farther side of the platform, where had Beatrice been that messenger; so stood a train in waiting, its large now she sped along the long clois engine puffing and steaming as it ters, pausing once only, uncertain impatient of delay. Louise made which turn to take. Suddenly she turned the handle of a door which and then speedily conducted her led into a courtyard, separating a charges to the side of this train, former. Beatrice handed little the priest's house from the rest | already half filled with noisy passen Convent. Heedless of the gers, many of whom were English, flags to the small perch door on the remarks of curiosity upon the three

Travelling then was not so comles was to return and not dis. and ere a few hours had passed were

The thought of their homes, their wonders to be contained in the new thoughts as these soon chased away their tears, and, much to the delight of Louise, before they had travelled charges were bright and cheerful the ready wit of Beatrice making droll remarks upon everything worthy of note that they passed.

#### CHAPTER V.

The rain had ceased; the sun was shining brightly; cloaks and wraps were discarded; even the large "Father, forgive me, but I could not Geinsborough hat and drooping leave without bidding you a last feather worn by Beatrice, hung in one of the racks above; whilst the "You have it, child!" he answered, as she knelt, whilst he signed her forehead with the sign of the cross; "and my prayers too that House the triangle of the triangle of the cross; "Your maid will meat you is the control of the cross; "Your maid will meat you is the control of the cross; "Your maid will meat you is the control of the cross; "Your maid will meat you is the control of the cross; "Your maid will meat you is the control of the cross; "Your maid will meat you is the control of the cross of the c

"Mother is unable to travel herself, so is sending an old servant of hers,' picture of Mary Medcalf, as she remembered her, rose before her mind. I shall not see my mother until my arrival in Scotland," continued

Madge, and a sigh escaped her.
"Poor Madge!" said Marie kindly. 'Let us write often to each other.'

Beatrice; "and above all preserve your copies of that all important document, which will bring us all to-

it is binding upon us."
All three laughed, and renewed

dear girls shall share it." Thus the long and weary railway journey came to an end at last, and the girls found themselves on the boat which was to convey them to dear old England. A strong fresh breeze was blowing. The roses were back in their cheeks, their eyes dancing with delight as they laughed and tried to steady themselves on the uneven deck. Utterly regardless of the notice they attracted, the girls stood a little apart from the rest Then the old man turned abruptly of the passengers, their neatly fitting round, and wended his way to the dresses blowing in the fresh breezs, their large hats threatening each moment to be blown away. Their simple costume and different types of joy at seeing her. beauty caused a great deal of admiration totally unobserved by the girls, so wrapped up were they in each other and in all that was before them.

One thing in their behaviour was ble to those who knew At the dear old Abbey, Marie noticeable had always been the centre figure, but now Beatrice bad instinctively taken the lead, whilst Marie and Madge stood on either side of her. manner of the joy she was anticipating so soon seeing her father again, and how certain she was he would be quick eye detected at some little distance frome them the habit worn by the Sisters of Charity. She looked steadily in their direction, and a frown of indignation gathered on her brow.

Two Sisters of Charity stood slone and unprotected ; one was very young stepping in herself, the door was and delicate looking, the other bore the appearance of great fatigue and moved slowly away with its load of ill health. Vainly the young Sister sad little maidens. ion, who every moment seemed as if she would swoon away, the motion of the ship being too much for her, whilst the eyes of the younger Sister sought timidly amongst the bystanders for help. The only seats near were occupied by some ill bred young men, who, much the discomfiture of the poor Sisters, amused themselves by passing rude jokes and remarks upon their habit and calling.

Without a moment's hesitation, Beatrice left her companions and She spoke kindly and respectfully to Elevation bell. Lower bent the could be prevailed upon to allo young heads as they endeavored for sick and delicate ladies to have their Then Beatrice kindly bade the Very little was spoken until the Sisters be seated, and turning to

"Yes, my lady," answered the maid respectfully, and she disappeared on her errand, soon return ing with a tray, upon which were

Pouring out a wine glass of the former, Beatrice handed it with a bright smile to the elder Sister. She thankfully sipped a little, whilst the girl and her maid endeavored to shield her from the public gaze.

"How shall I ever thank you?" a child of St. Benedict's to come

Benedict's ?" said Beatrice now. Call your little companions, and tell me of the dear old place; the very thought of it will ease she knew she could not sleep any

my bodily pain."

Louise called Marie and Madge, Angelar, the younger, looked on and who had rendered her such timely aid, and she made a mental resolve

young men to his companion, "I

"By Jove !" said the other, "what and so genuine. I never saw anything like it before. Who can she

"I'll warrant you she is highly born-a princess in disguise, perhaps," rejoined his companion.
"It may be so, but some one will be proud to call her friend some day,"

was the answer.
"It is not pleasant to feel you deserve her scorn, so let us saunter to the other side, for many eyes are

upon us here."

They strained their rather weary

the Honourable Percival. They recognized us, and waved their

dy; they will join us the install car, and even went with her to those "Yes," Laura responded absently, "Louis, Louis, I am here!" called inysterious devotions which had the "a long time . . . with nothing arie, springing up, and at the same curious power of drawing her from to do but think." Marie, springing up, and at the same instant a tall bright faced boy of her bed so early in the morning.

hat joyfully.

The train stopped, the boy flung the door open, and Marie jumping out, he caught her in his arms, fairly lifting her off her feet in his

'So glad you have arrived safely," cried. "Why, you have not grown he cried. one inch!"

By this time Beatrice was in the arms of her mother; then perceiving never misses, even when it rains or storms. She must be awfully good, don't you think so?" in a choking voice-My father, Percy? My father-

where is he?" quite well, and mother advised him

Poor Bertie! a sharp dart of dis ppointment shot through her heart. She had wrought herself up to such a pitch of excitement at the prospect the disappointment keenly.

Madge stood on the platform

unnoticed by all save Louise, who had, during the short time passed in strange interest in her. No thought already!" of sorrow or regret for herself at not and bright face the joy of her com- se long.'

mind-" How selfish of me to forget whispered, "For my sake, Louis, be good and kind to my friend there; she has lost her only brother." The sick girl would like to see her this request she tripped across to ment. where Madge stood, followed closely was necessary; he walked straight up to Madge and shook her warmly by the hand, for he liked the clear steady look of the blue-grey eyes, and felt sorry that she had no brother to meet or protect her.

At this moment Beatrice joined them followed by her mother and brother Percy. She merrily intro-duced her two companions whilst a mischievous expression played about the corners of her mouth as she watched her brother's courteous manner when he shook hands with

the "demure Convent girls." TO BE CONTINUED

#### FOOTSTEPS BY THE DOOR

She crossed the passage, a little to the right of which was another door, present, and the maid had some diffi and trembling voice; out it is like self. Her sleep seemed to be of such short duration, and the time from out of every day. She was young, that early awakening to daylight so "How know you that I am from long and wearisome. Usually her mother came in about 5 o'clock and brought her a cup of hot milk, Some thirty years ago I was a plumped up her pillow, smoothed the Yes, mother," Laura would say,

closing her eyes obediently, though

more: and lying there quietly she listened to the growing noises of and soon by their cheerful conversa-tion they had the satisfaction of seeing the sick Sister's face light the driver's rancous whistle; the up with joy and interest as they milk carts rattling by, and the heavy recounted to her many incidents motor trucks from the ice-cream of their late school life. Sister factory, two blocks above; the quick footsteps of men hurrying to catch smiled. Well pleased and grateful an early car. Snatches of cheery was she to the noble young girl conversation mingled with the bird songs in the tree outside her window, for even as the birds every passing never to forget in her daily prayers pedestrian seemed to be happythis kindly girl. It was years ere they met again.
"Well," said one of the crest-faller were footsteps that the sick girl had come to know very well-those of hope you feel ashamed of yourself, Miss Marion Dutoit on her way to Mass at St. Edward's Church. She bad come to wait for those footsteps in to see the sick girl. a beauty she is! I would go through as one does for a familiar sound, and it again just to see once more to speculate idly and somewhat wist. you were ill," she said gently, laying the scorn with which she turned upon us. It was all so earnest knew slightly. Would she be sorry by the bed, "and I can never resist she was so sick? Would she come to see her? Would she-this a little fearfully — would she pray for her perhaps? What did she pray for come and see me. Do you like to when she went to church like that see people?"

Some people." said Laura truth. every morning? Laura couldn't "Some people," said Laura truth-imagine. But, of course, only Cath-fully. "I'm glad to see you. I've olics did that. If she herself had been wanting you to come kept on being a Catholic, like she was when she was a little girl, would she maybe be going to church every day like Miss Dutoit? She sighed eager eyes, touched by what she saw The clock of St. Paul's had just chimed the hour of six as the train conveying our little friends steamed into one of our busy London stations; not so busy or confusing then as not so busy or confusing then as the train the first of the fi "Forget not your solemn promise chimed the hour of six as the train impossible picture. Why, she hardly come and stay with me," said conveying our little friends steamed ever went to church, even on Sunnow, but quite enough so to bewilder her girl friends were going, but that to watch the people go by."

gether five years hence. Remember young girls fresh from a quiet home was only incidental. Religion had it is binding upon us." Perhaps it may be accounted sometheir intention of fulfilling that but eager eyes for a glimpse amongst delightful engagement.

"I mean to have such fun in the world," continued Beatrice, "and you exclaimed—

"I mean to have such fun in the world," continued Beatrice, "and you exclaimed—

"I world," continued Beatrice, "and you exclaimed beatrice, "and you exclaimed beatrice," and you exclaimed beatrice, "and you exclaimed beatric "There! I saw the Countess and way to early Mass should be the ones laid her hand softly over that of the most to impress Laura Breen, the sick girl. light tap, tap, for which she listened it is neces

> about nineteen years of age sprang on to the step of their carriage, and holding on by the door, raised his sleep late, but she chooses to get late, but she chooses to get late. up and go to church . It's queer, isn't it mother ?" she

said one morning. What's queer, dear ?" "About Miss Dutoit - you know, things."

Laura nodded. " At 6 o'clock, She

'I suppose so," still vaguely, though it is not to be supposed that Mrs. Breen's long drugged conscience "At home, darling. He was not did not suffer a stray twinge here. "I didn't know you were awake at

> milk ?" the reason I like to watch for Miss about it-and I've been wondering

breakfast time—"
"But, Laura dear, I can get you your breakfast earlier if you want

"Oh. no!" impatiently. "I don't her company, learned to admire the girl's unselfish nature, and felt a day so long, and it's long enough

"My poor child!" tenderly. "I baving kind friends to meet her know the time bangs heavy, but you filled the heart of our bonnie Scotch will soon be better and able to lassie as she watched with kind eyes sit up, and then the day won't seem

"I wonder!' Laura thought; but lonely girl, and pressed closely to her she said nothing, only closed her side, so that she should not feel unprotected.

It was not long ere Marie turned, and noticing that Madge was alone, the thought fisched through her mind—"How selfish of me to forget "I'm sure she would." answered that I was young and headless and

I'm sure she would," answered the dear girl in my own joy, and her the mother, rather doubtfully, how-

Oh, I don't know," freefully, would come without being asked, why, she could not have explained. and Mrs. Breen was glad enough to let the matter rest thus. Though eager to please her daughter, she did not view with any great delight the prospect of having Miss Dutoit visit the sick girl - or, for that matter, any other Catholic. That part of their lives was over long ago - she had no desire to open old

sores or to bring back the memory of troubled, unhappy days. Very well, dear," she said softly. Will you have your egg nog now ? Laura frowned as her mother left the room. Yes, egg nog and milk, fruits and custards for the failing

body, but nothing at all for this restleseness that was consuming her, this other misery of doubt and quest tioning about what the future might Was she going to get well? what then? Her spiritual If not; what then? Laura always woke very early in experiences so far had been negligithe morning, unrefreshed, disheart. ble. Until four weeks ago life had gay, carefree, happy, the future hers for the asking. Now, mysteriously sie was laid low, suffering from a painful malady that, while it loosened her hold on the solid realities which she had called life, strangely enough set floating other tentacles of whose possession she had never dreamed shaking tentacles seeking-seeking for something tangible on which to set their grip against the grisly time when this frail little barque might float out into a dreadful, unknown It was all very bitter, very 668. hard, very puzzling to the poor suffering girl; and out of the grayness of her days and nights there was only one thing upon which her weary mind seized as yielding some slight measure of stability — the soft tap, tap of Miss Dutoit's footsteps on her way to and from Mass. Mis Dutoit, at least, had hold of some thing real. It only she-Laura-had Then something in case—in case. She shuddered away from the empty days and nights, the dark, abysmal

gulf that she teared to see. Then one day the wished for thing came to pass: Miss Dutoit dropped

I just heard the other day that give her everything she wants?" fully about Miss Datoit, whom she a bunch of mignonette on the stand her this. God stands ready to give to knew slightly. Would she be sorry by the bed, "and I can never resist your daughter something that you for her-Laura Breen-if she knew going to see sick people in the neighborhood, for I was once sick for a long time and I know how

"You have? I would have come sooner if I had known that." And

"That makes it pleasant for you Not a bad pastime, is it?" Depends upon how you're feelwith a wry smile.

times-I-it makes my heart acheto see so many-and I-I know, dear," and Miss Dutoit

hands. Keep your seat, please, my lady; they will join us the instant the train stops."

Lady: they will join us the instant the train stops."

Lady: they will join us the instant the street until its echo died on her car, and even went with her to these.

God is very good to us when He

suddenly very keen. "Do you think so?" she asked. "I never thought about it that way. You see it makes me awfally blue to-to think-about

going to Mass every morning."

"Oh, but we mustn't let outselled o and all the happy days you will "I do think of all that," said

Laura, as Miss Dutoit paused,

then, too, I can't help thinking if I don't get well, what? And that's what I wanted to talk to you about, she added unexpectedly. " How do you mean, dear ?" The sick girl regarded her steadily.

6 o'clock," she added. "Don't you "About church, you know, and all go to sleep after I give you your that. I was a Catholic when I was ik?"

a little girl—ob, just a little bit
'No, mother," with a sigh. "That's of a girl and I don's remember much of so soon meeting the one being she Datoit—I know it's getting on toward hearing you go by every morning what it is that makes you go, and it what it is that makes you go, and if and it . . .

"And if it gives me strength? Is that what you are wondering? Miss Dutoit asked.

Laura moved restlessly. "I guess
Laura moved restlessly. If it gives you, you know, something that I haven't got. You-look so happy But then of course you're well,' sighing wearily. 'But that's when I found the

strength I needed — when I was sick like you," the older woman told her with a quiet smile. "Shall I tell

that. I was young and heedless and other, rather doubtfully, how-"I don't know her very well, did, perhaps—" "On, yes!"
"-With no thought of God, or

religion, or the future, or anything but just having a good time, and then I was taken sick. I was sick a long time, and that gave me a chance by the tall, handsome boy, for he bother, mother." Secretly to thick of many things. For all my looked nothing less, with his high she had a wish that Miss Dutoit good times and happy days had to think of many things. For all my not given me anything to hold to when the dark days came-

"That's it!" tensely interrupted Laura. "Nothing to hold to! And I get airaid — so airaid!" Tears welled into her eyes and rolled down her pale, pathetic cheeks.

"Husb, dear child!" Marion Dutoit leaned over the bed, her beart swelling. "I think God is lead ng you as He led me, and over the sam

"Do you think so?' wistfully Then I have to be a real Catholic don't I?

You don't have to be-"Ob, but I want to be! I think that's what I've been wanting every morning when I heard you pass.'

Marion Dutcit drew a quick, amazed breath. This was the most as onishing thing she had ever encountered, and it left her awed, thrilled, humbled. Here, indeed, was the hand of God! Her own experience, wonderful as it had been, had never impressed her as this evident interposition of a loving Father-had never touched her to such a keen realization of the watch ful providence of God.

But—are you sure?" she felt pelled to murmur doubtfully. impelled to You know, it's a serious step; and your people-will they-

Laura gave a weary gesture Why should they care? help me—that way. And if some one else can. . . Besides, mother's always trying to think of something to cheer me up, and if this is what I want. .

Miss Dutoit was very thoughtful as she left the Breen house and walked slowly homeward. Interrogating Mrs Breen on the way out, at Laura's request, had not been a pleasant task. The sick girl's mother had been plainly upset by what Miss Dutoit told her, and she frowned gloomily Miss as she heard her out.

"I wish you hadn't talked religion to her." she said, coldly. "I didn't. It was she who talked religion to me," Miss Dutoit retorted. Why do you deny her the comfort

of religion?" she went on bluntly.
"I don't deny her anything,"
evaded the mother. "Don't I work and slave from morning till night to You won't have to slave to give

have never been able to give her. The mother suddenly began to cry "I know!" she said, "I know! I can't give her what I lost myself

long ago-long ago !" But if you had it once—the faith, 'Ob, its no use! I'm not going to

bring all that back on myself!" she broke in passionately. "It's over and done with, and a hard enough Miss Dutoit smiled at this girl's time I had in my early days. But got along without religion!" tossi her head. "I had peace anyhow!" tossing Miss Dutoit looked at her sorrowfully, feeling oddly baffied.

could one do with a person like this? Well, you sought peace in your own yay," she ventured at last. "You "You

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should not deny your sick child the same privilege."
"I'll deny her nothing!" Breen's voice rose and the tears came But it's her father-you

don't know-And it all came out—the same in the Rosary Magazine. familiar story of a mixed marriage, strong overpowering bigotry on the part of the man and the inevitable weak yielding on the woman's part. "I had to have peace!" she cried in concluding. "I couldn't live and be appared to the control of the con quarreling all the time—and he would never give in—he isn't that

'I see. But you say the children were all baptized?"
"Ob, yes, I managed that. I'm not

pagan," bitterly. "Laura used to to church with some Catholic children who lived next door, and she still remembers it." Yes, she told me," Miss Dutoit

Mrs. Breen sighed. "Oh, it will be a fight with her father," she stated " But if she wants it-" I think she does, Mrs. Breen. Do you think it would do any good if I

talked to your husband?" "I don't know," heavily. "Ob, Miss Dutoit, I thought Laura's sickness was trouble enough, but now if I have to have all that wrangling over again, what will I do?"

Let us hope for the best, Mrs. Breen," said the visitor encourag-Sometimes, you know, trouble is a blessing in disguise."

Miss Dutoit left, promising to talk the matter over with the pastor of St. Edward's, who later came to see the eick girl. But not until considerable of a storm had passed over the Breen household, for Mr. Breen had proved, as his wife had predicted, stubborn and intractable. He turned a deaf ear to Laura's pleading, laughed at her, teased her, gave himself wholeheartedly to the task of proving to her that she didn't really know what she wanted—certainly what she wanted was not to become a Catholic. Where did she get that idea, anyhow? And the sick girl, listening, and watching her mother's drooping, troubled face, sank into a strange, disheartened silence. She had no arguments to offer. She could not think of any, since plainly her father was against her being a Catholic; but she locked her wish in her heart and waited for Miss Dutoit to come again. This was an unlooked for complicaout Miss Dutoit, she felt conwinced, would be able to see a way

But day followed day and Miss Dutoit did not come. At first Laura could not understand it, then it dawned upon her that perhaps the young woman had been forbidden to come. She put the question frankly to her mother.

Did father say I couldn't see Miss Dutoit any more ?" she asked.
"Well, he told her," the mother stammered, "to stay away for awhile." Till I was dead, I suppose !" in

great bitterness.
"Ob, Laura dear, don't say that! And don's — she implored — don's blame me—I couldn't help it!"

Poor mother !" Laura murmured with a new understanding. "Poor mother!" . . . . "But I'm not like that," she said a moment later. And the poor mother, shedding bitter tears, wondered what she meant.

house what was her amazement to half fainting, she lay back in the east of it and so cutting them off rocking chair, waiting breathlessly from their radilead. rocking chair, waiting breathlessly from their railhead. for the sound of Miss Dutoit's foot-For a while she harbored the saw her coming the relief was so for 50,000 people till the French great that she almost fainted again. relief organization could take them Thus she was scarcely able to speak over. Armies have often had to when Miss Dutoit spoke to her. "live on the country," but here the

'My dear child, what are you doing here ?" she cried. Laura raised her hand. "No one knows. . . I'm waiting for you," she breathed. "Wouldn't they let

you come to see me ?" was coming soon anyhow."

"I want you to—I want you to bring the priest—Oh!" she lay back gasping. "I'm afraid I'm fainting— you'll have to call some one—and I

didn't want them to know-' It was a frightened household that gathered about the girl's bedside later, fearing that every moment would be her last; and the father, ashamed of his own meanness which had driven the girl to the almost fatal exertion, had no word of condemnation for the swift action of Miss Dutoit in calling a priest from St. Edward's.

faintly, after the priest had gone. I that in another formight the felt better as soon as he began to scheduled time table of the unre-

A quiver went over Mr. Breen's given up as impracticable. ace. "It that's the case," he said This was the general

The eick girl looked up at him, her face irradiated with such joy and official sources in Geogral Sir Fred gratitude that the father's heart con-

tracted with a sharp pain. Thank you, father dear," she said, reaching out a wasted hand.

of asserting. And Laure, hearing him, would only smile, for never out of life and memory went the soft tap, tap of Miss Dutoit's footsteps on her way to early Mass.—Helen Moriarity

#### A FOCH LEGEND .

Now and then, when other topics fail, there crops up in the press the old myth that in 1918 the War had to be torn from an unwilling Focb, as a bone that is still meaty has to be torn from a dog that is still scale just ready to come off and that it was gall and wormwood to him to be called off on the eve of the grand-est smash in the whole story of man. As soon as the topic begins to hum somebody goes to see Fooh; and Fooh, not being afraid of the sound of his own voice, explains quite correctly and clearly once more, like that war is only a means to some end, that if you can make sure of that end without getting any more of your own men killed on the way it have made? First, the French to it, war is no longer needed, that in the War our military end and aim in the War our military end and aim in the War our military end and aim was to make the Germans unable to go on with the War, and that the ued across Lorraine, with the consequent devastation of a province sequent devastation of a province which was about to become French

It clings to life because, even now, it is not generally known how things stood with us and with the French when the Armistice came. It was not quite the same for us and for them. Our armies were elate, but the most work during the great hundred days, taking 188,700 prisoners and 2,840 guns to the 139,000 prisoners and 1,880 guns of the French, the 44,000 prisoners and 1,421 guns of the Americans and the 14,500 prisoners and 474 guns of the Belgians. Many of our reinforcements were B men, not very young, who fought well but hated long walks. Our troops were just beginning, too, to be rather hungry. Our Q side deserves triple crowns of glory and whole groves of palms for the way it brought up the rations. But it was near the end of its tether. The transport horses looked more tired than the men-happily our horseloving G. H. Q. had always stuck obstinately to its average twenty-twopound daily ration of fodder when the French invoked the principle of the unity of command to make us bring it down to their sixteen pound level. With this good cheer in their bellies, in the day of trial, our woolly coated heavy horses still toiled cheerfully after the advancing infantry, but they were not quite

what they had been. The motor-lorries were feeling the pace and the bad going still more than the horses. On the morning of the Armistice our Fourth Army had more than 50% of its lorries out of action. The remainder were working double and treble shifts, with correspondingly increased prospects of joining their brethren in hospital. What Laura meant was to have At least one of our railheads was, for her way; and the next morning when some time, actually going back in-Miss Dutoit approached the Breen stead of forward, through the successive explosions of delayed action see Laura sitting, fully dressed and mines under the rails. On the Armswathed in a heavy shawl, on the istice Day I believe no raithead was front porch. Her bedroom was on within thirty-five miles of our front; the ground floor, and after she had some were fifty miles from it, and had her milk at five o'clock she had the intervening roads were bad, dressed herself by slow and painful at the best, and were cratdegrees and dragged herself, step by ered by enemy mines at many crossstep, through the hall and out on the roads, a delayed section mine some-Is was all she could do, and times going up when lorries were

power we had to feed not only our little hillside cabin in Italy in 1815, own troops but huge and uncertain the Venerable Don Bosco established all know why Our Blessed Lord with the 'disembodied spirite' is the Ouija Board. This innocent looking dreadful fear that she would not own troops but huge and uncertain come, this morning of all times. She t be sick—away—who could ians. On entering Lille our F.fth And then when she heard and Army had to find rations instantly

country had to live on the army. In six weeks of our quickest advance we issued over 5,000,000 rations to some 800,000 civilians who would other wise have starved. When the Armistice came, our Q side had just about \*\*I—" Miss Dutoit faltered—"I reached the extreme limit of practicable miracle. Troops had been marching out eastwards in the morning, after the Germans, with a day's rations in each man's haver-sack and no certainty of anything afterwards. On November 11 transport service was so tired that once the Armistice was signed, it almost collapsed, as people in novels do after long and severe strair. With all enemy resistance over, with German sappers in our lines every day to show us where the unblows mines were, with only sixteen British divisions advancing, out of fifty-nine, and after a complete rest of You see, father," Laura said six days, our transport was so tired sisted march to the Rhine had to be

This was the general state of we'll have to ask him to things, as far as one could see, from the Datch frontier to the Meuse, and the impression is confirmed from erick Maurice's admirable history of The Last Four Months." A weary victor was pursuing a beaten and weary enemy, the latter just enabled That was the beginning of the end to keep away by a retreating army's for the whole Breen family, married power of leaving a glacis of broken and single, for Laura, recovering, roads and railways behind it. Be-proved a most earnest apostle. tween Switzerland and the Meuse

bunch," her oldest brother was fond There had not been the same Allied advance, transport power was unex hausted, fresh American troops abounded, the nipping off of the St. Mihjel ealient had opened a door into Lorraine. The obvious next move for Foch-at any rate it looks easy to see it now, and Foch saw it then -was to let us get our breath in the north and meanwhile make a big attack in the south. It is quite true that the Armistice came just before this could be done. Foch was to have attacked on November 14 with 20 French and 6 American divisions, on a front stretching from Pont-a. Moussons to Luneville. The north ern part of this attack was to go hungry. The usual yarn is that right across the Briey ironfield, of course important to Germany. The legend of a frustrate Sedan no doubt arose from half knowledge of this The plan would almost certainly have succeeded. The Germans would have had heavy losses, but the French and Americans would have had losses too. And the best that could have resulted would have been just what the Armistice gave a man brought up in a good lycée, us without any losses at all—the that the end-is more than the means, total surrender by Germany of power to continue the strugg!e. Suppose that the Armietice had not

would have gained this striking vicby land and sea. Then the myth restres, sleeps for a time with its friend the sea-serpent, and presently was smashed. The inevitable slack ening of cur own pace in the north would have given the Germans time to pull themselves together again, and, to make our next step forward. we should have had to fight another big battle like that of November 1 or they were tired, for they had done October 17, if not like that of September 27. It would, if anything in war is certain have been decisively wen-again, at the price; plenty of casualties for us, and for Belgium probably the devastation of the in-dustrial area of Charleroi, and perhaps the partial destruction of Answerp or Brussels, or both.

The day after the Armistice was signed a Lancashire infantry colonel, a man of great and justly rewarded gallantry, was talking at one of our outposts to an English civilian visitor of the kind that is martial to a degree unknown among soldiers. The civilian invited the V. share the civilian's sorrow that the Armistice had come before we could get one more victory, the greatest of all, "just as a lesson to the "just as a lesson to the Ger-as." The Colonel looked at him mans. as if he had been a peculiarly unsightly exhibit in a museum. "I wouldn't," he said "have one of my men get a scratch for it." Probably Foch thought the same.—C. E. M. in the Manchester Guardian.

#### VEN. DON BOSCO

The Salesian celebration in Turin in honor of the centenary of Don Bosco commemorated the work of a modern apostle whose name deserves to be enshrined in an honored place in the history of Catholic education. The celebration, which was post-poned on account of the War, was presided over by the Cardinal Arch-bishop of Seville, Don Albera, Don Bosco's successor, and was attended by representatives of the Church and State and thousands of people. A monument was unveiled depicting Don Bosco surrounded by a group of daily and a welcome guest. Except

With this shrinking transport time is scarcely equilled in the history of the Church. Born in a tions, and today nearly every country in Europe, North America and South America has schools, hospitals, and asylums under the direction of the Salesian Fathers.

rags and dirt and uncouthness of these friendless boys the discerning

taining a nuisance on account of the character of the boys he befriended. He was even accused of being insane. Yet in spite of petty annoyances and

Yes, she converted the whole things were certainly different. Bosco. Modern vocational experts dered. Better that might be surprised to learn that Don been born.—America.



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He made a specialty of studying the aptitudes of his pupils and brought to this study a supernatural ineight which was one of the chief causes of his success.

His views on education may be summed up in one sentence which he incorporated in his rule "Frequent confession, frequent Commun-ion, daily Mass; these are the pillars which should sustain the whole sdiffes of education." He did not hedge his little charges about with too many restrictions, but rather adopted St. Philip Neri's rule, "Do as you wish, I do not care as long as

you do not sin." The schools established under his guidance had phenomenal success. They began with the earliest instruc tions and led the child onward if he was capable and if he chose it, to the seminary. Technical schools in which mechanical arts were taught featured the work of the society, and today the Salesian schools in all parts of the world are turning out annually thousands of finished

It is difficult to realize that but a century has passed since the birth and but a little more than a quarter of a century since the death of the Venerable Don Bosco. As a social worker, as an educator, as the founder of a flourishing religious Order, he is worthy of more careful study by Catholics. The celebration of his centenary will have the effect of acquainting Catholics with another of the great names with which the Church has enriched the thought and achievement of the nineteenth century. - The Pilot.

#### THE PARISH SCHOOL BELL

Now the weary janitor bethicks him to refurbish his oil can, if that be the manner in which these vessels are made apt for use. For the bell hangs s lent these many weeks in the school tower, and a lubricant is needed to make i's impending swing easier. Scon its notes will fill the sir, : eplacing the summer liberty of the children by a bondage which they cannot reasonably be expected to

But their parents must appreciate it, "value it," for them. This bell hangs in a tower, but from the tower mounts the Cross of Christ, its upright pointing the path to Heaven.
It sprinkles with holy sounds the air, even as a consecrated church bell, which alone serves a holier function. And, of course, no Catholic who has heard the fearful malediction of the gentle Saviour of the world on those who scandalize His little ones, will dare send his child to a school in boys, symbolic of the work he accomplished for the youth of his native city.

The history of this remarkable daily and a welcome guest. Except in circumstances deemed sufficient by competent scelesiastical authority, no one who is a Catbolic, in reality as well as by title, can in conscience.

daily and a welcome guest. Except in circumstances deemed sufficient by competent scelesiastical authority, no one who is a Catbolic, in reality as well as by title, can in conscience.

But besides these so called investibut a Catholic school.

It is well to pray and it is neces-sary to pray, for without some prayer his congregation in 1842. At the instituted the Sacraments. But there time of his death in 1883 there were is something amise with the religion contrivance finally holds its subjects time of his death in 1883 there were time of the Salesian Society in the world, containing 130,000 children, from which went forth every alter rails and all the while conditions for the sales and showly but surely senus them downward to mental, morely, and physical disaster. The records of the hospitals for the insane all the world are a striking testi year 18,000 graduates. Up to 1888 demns his chiid, for whose soul he more than six thousand priests had must answer on the last great day, to over the world are a striking testi mony to the disastrous effects of regarded as a superstition, or where the saving Name of her Son may not be proneunced in loving adoration. That man's religion is not dead, necessarily, but it is not healthy; it Don Bosco began his work by gathering about him twenty ragged street urchins of Turin. Under the upon the most charitable conclusions upon the most charitable conclusions of his sublime science, will admit that a Cathelic of this kind may poseye of the kindly Don Bosco could detect the spark of real worth which a little kindness and encouragement ignorance. Yet, however consoling the spark of the consoling the co would fan into a flame. Not with this thought to the pieus soul, it is blows, but with gentleness did he by no means consoling to reflect that set about to win these street arabs to virtue.

most of our little children are in just such godless schools. Where are He was complained of by the they to receive that r ligious trainunco' guid" of the city for main- ing, lacking which and a miracle of grace, they can never become fervent practising Catholics of the type not ashamed to confess Christ before men? Out of stones God can raise obstacles which at times seemed to spell the ruin of his enterprise he tempting God to look for miracles, to persevered in the face of all diffi-culties until his schools were firmly accomplish. It is not probable that established, and those who scoffed at bis undertaking lived to praise the their children to schools in which, singleness of his purpose and the for fear of the law of men. God cannot be adored in spirit and in the purpose and the for fear of the law of men. God cannot be adored in spirit and in the purpose and the formation of the same of the not be adored in spirit and in truth,

#### HONORING BLESSED SACRAMENT

Make visits to the Blessed saying devoutly: "O Sacrament most holy, O Sacrament divine, all praise and all thanksgiving be every moment Thine.

Receive Holy Communion daily, or very frequently. When praying, turn to the nearest

Catholic church. Make frequent aspirations to Our Lord in the tabernacle. "Amen! Come, Lord Jesus!"

Offer flowers or ornaments for the Go to Banadiction as often as you

Read Eucharistic literature. Keep a Eucharistic picture in your room along with your picture of the Sacred Heart.

Distribute Eucharistic booklets, Help and encourage First Com

Memorize and sing hymns in onor of the Blessed Sacrament. Attend the Forty Hours Devotion. Make the holy hour.

At the Elevation during Mass, look toward the altar saying: "My Lord and my God !" When looking at the Sacred Host

say: "My Lord and my God !"

When genuficating before the Blessed Secrament, say: "Praised and blessed forever be Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament." Give alms in honor of Jesus in the

Blessed Sacrament. Make an act of mortification in

honor of Our Eucharistic Lord. Do an act of kindness in honor of Jesus' Sacramental presence. Say a Pater and Ave in His

Thank Our Eucharistic Jesus for deigning to dwell among us. Keep the thought of Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament ever before you and beg Him to help you in all

Incite others to know and to love Jesus in His Eucharistic life.—The Sentinel of the Blessed Sacrament.

#### "OUIJA PATIENTS"

The head of Boston's Psycopathic Hospital in announcing an increase in the number of cases received at that institution declares that "a tendency to become overwrought by the vagaries of the Ouija Board are belping to send men and especially women to the insane hospitals." Twenty four or more "ouija patients" have entered the institution since January 1. Half of them were released as cured and half were sent to insane hospitals as incurable.

It would be interesting to discover the motive that impelled these un happy victims to adopt the "ouija craze." Some no doubt have been led to consult this spiristic instrument from the so-called "scientific" movement that flooded the world with psychic liferature during the War. Dabbling in the occult became quite the vogue during those days.

Literary men and noted scientists popularized psychic phenomena and tried to raise necromancy to the dignity of science. They have left behind them a following of weak minded imitators who wrest with diabolism to their own destruction These misguided investigators have which Jesus Christ is not made a had warnings sufficient to induce them to give up a pursuit that has

gators in the occult there are numer ous individuals in search of new sensations who have taken up spirmony to the disastrous effects of triffing with the ouija board. - The Pilot.

#### WHY DIDN'T THEY STRIKE

This is the reason the Orangemen on the "Baltio" did not strike in consequences of their own hatred of Archbishop Mannix. The New York Sun-Herald says: It became known that the cooks

and stewards on board had held a meeting, and as all are British, had decided to strike if the Archbishop came aboard. The firemen, on the other hand, had also held a meeting and had decided to strike if the Archbishop did not come aboard There were a number of Irishmen, among the firemen, who prevailed on their companions to take this stand. The cooks and stewards stood firm in their decision, however, until the militant West Street longshoremen heard about it. The longshoremen also held an impromptu meeting. They then sent a delegate to the cooks and stewards of the Baltic who said that the longshoremen' deplored the stand taken by the As an educator Don Bosco eschewed severity. He ever tried to gain leverather than inepre fear. He held that the true teacher should be the that the true teacher should be the content of the self of the content of the self of the stand taken by the cooks and stewards, and would be waiting for them outside the cutraordinary means.

And the result? Children lost to walked out. After a hasty conference of the stand taken by the cooks and stewards, and would be waiting for them outside the cooks. that the true teacher should be the father, adviser and friend. Parents who seek advice on the proper education of children will find many helpful suggestions in the life of Don Bosco. Modern vocational experts might be surprised to learn that Don been horn.—America. tended to sail right along. That ended that."

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CONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 11, 1920

#### HUNGER-STRIKES

The unfortunate case of the Lord Mayor of Cork, Terence McSweeney, who, at the time of writing, is gradually sinking as a result of his refusal to take food whilst confined in Brixquestion of the morality of hungerstrikes. The question is being raised on all sides, whether the abstension from food, which will result in death or danger of death by starvation. may ever be justified on moral grounds.

It may be stated from the outset that the question from a theological point of view farnishes matter for serious controversy. There are those who view hunger strikes as danger to life. On the other hand, there are theologians who justify them as an indirect taking of one's sufficient compensating causes.

Let us first review the mental attiwith hundreds of strikers, writes of them as follows:

"Though I could never see any reason to doubt that the hungerstrike was suicide. I am bound to say that I had but a very limited success in inducing the strikers to adopt my views. Their resolution was, as a rule, invincible, being proof against argument and persuasion alike. Their strength of purpose was, in great part, derived from their conviction that they had in support of their action sufficient theological authority. The existence of real authority of these theologians, or even the tenor of their teaching, it was not possible to ascertain, as I am satisfied that opinions were often quoted at second hand and not infrequently

"Although all the strikers and their emplete moral innocency of starving themselves to death—some even prison food when no other food is wonderful religious fact in the world, years ago, to the proud twentieth out being a noble by race has lofty showed indignation that there should offered and when its acceptance is staring us in the face." be any doubt on the point, and would imply the sacrifice of a big It is obvious that reunion bears a list. But let us not be too greatly does noble acts, is noteworthy. treated such doubt as an evidence of principle?" not at all agreed concerning the means without weighty precedent for the active promoters of the move- the other. Man has long ago made signification, was synonymous with when he speaks of notorious facts as amongst them the greatest variety of hunger-strike, in order to secure his laries and organization, and com- ders of past ages. opinion that it was not suicide but feast is kept on December 16th, and allegiance. adopted another attitude. The the faith. In his case the circum- "When we witness the transparent as to what "uplift" means. has always been considered a Bishops of Italy, had been imprisoned their austerities, and the singular that was through their bodies. patriot's glory."

by the unjustifiable omission of him and bring him food, deeming it has, at all times, drawn to Himself sibly they did not use these terms. place. on suicide, pointing out that it is ently fearing that this might be such a scale, and is associated with talk of "the soul" and of "self. Newman's well-known definition of hence cannot be sustained as a with them. Unless his priests be that the conviction grows upon us and unashamedly interms of sensual inflicts pain." No one had a higher means of furthering a political pro- allowed to approach him and bring that Mary is about to recover her expression; and the numbers of idea of the qualities of refinement

act but by an omission. It is all a guilty of his death. question of intention. The differ-

of importance.

evil, a man might well ask what act would be condemned; but at any rate, the good which is to outbalance such a head of evil must also be excelled in every point. The hunger-

Writing in the same journal, the champion of the hunger-strikers. The arguments of his cleverly expressed presentation of the case may be briefly summarized as follows:

"Hunger - strike is abstension

from food which will result in death

or danger of death by starvation. That is one, an evil aspect of the act or omission. Can the act have another, a good aspect ? Let us see. Prisoners who have been unjustly condemned are entitled to protest against their own condemnationthey are entitled to maintain that ton Prison, brings to the fore the they are innocent of crime and that they should not be treated as criminals. Ratusal to take prison food might then be a refusal to acknowl. edge the right of the prison authorities to confine them to such food : it might involve a direct protest against an unjust condemnation, and, where the alleged crime is of a political nature, a vindication of some big national claim. Whereas, on the other hand, acceptance of food and general obedience to prison discipline essentially immoral and criminal might easily be construed into a when they are attended by serious tacit admission of guilt. Per se such prisoners are not bound to remain in prison or obey the prison rules; if they are bound the obligation arises life, for which they profess to adduce not from any intrinsic wrong in their escape or disobedience, but from the fact that greater evils might ensue. tude of the strikers themselves. A Is it, then, intrinsically wrong to prison chaplain whose duties have disobey the prison rule obliging one brought him into communication to eat prison food if obedience may be construed into an admission of guilt and of the authorities' right to treat one as a criminal? Now if a big national issue is at stake, which would be very materially benefited by a strong protest against injustice, and which, on the other hand, would be seriously compromised by even an apparent admission of guilt, it would seem that in these circumstances. disobedience might be not only a right, but even an obligation. It may be that incidentally the same act may result in the death of the striker: the principle is conserved not by the death but by the refusal to acknowledge the prison claims. If a Christian in the early days of the of animals killed by strangulation or if, at the present day, one is entitled to refuse food offered to idels, even Christ's ardent prayer for the unity his soul is uplifted. should not one be entitled to refuse

taking food. In a learned article he wrong to receive food from the hands chosen souls even among the Well, how do cur twentieth cenreviews the teaching of the Church of his heretical jailers, and appar- heathen; but this movement is on tury heathens talk? Some of them always a mortal sin in itself and interpreted as holding communion such a marked Romeward tendency, expression," and of "uplift," frankly a gentleman as "one who never The Canon points out that one will neither eat nor drink whilst in In 1906, the Society of the Atone passions as an expression of their Newman, who in himself was their

justified on a balance of good and only on the sixth day, when the Saint's strength was failing, that they allowed him to come in again with food, and thus St. Eusebius came off victorious.

strike is immoral on every test that hunger-strikes will no longer be London, Ontario. can be applied to a human act, and necessary is a consummation derecent times is not at all such as England persists in spiriting away would allow us to associate it with Ireland's sons and allowing them to Rsv. P. Cleary comes forward as the Irishmen will avail themselves of be restored in Christ." the efficient political weapon of hunger-striking, in their effort to shame the Government into granting Ireland her freedom.

THE QUESTION OF REUNION The appeal which the Lambeth the absurdity of a multitude of warring sects and now manifest a desire to renounce the principles of division and disintegration set in motion by

the so called Reformation. The spiritual longing for the reings in matters of faith and moralsone fold under one Shepherd. No lower ideal than this can permanently solve the question; and no support.

We Catholics, at least, are prenothing more substantial than an about the soul, but thinking about Holiness, had posed for the moving two months ago. Since then Tuam, pictures. The statement is harmless, Limerick, Trales, Cork, Thurles, and irreligion.

may be a great difference physically, incurring this responsibility? In a tendom, dating it by happy inspiration one pleases, is put forward now with to which allusion has been made. but in morals it counts for nothing letter still preserved in the Archives tion, from January 18th, the Feast of out any disguise in a considerable "The true gentleman," he goes on, of Vercelli, the Saint tells what St. Peter's Chair, to Japuary 25th, portion of the literature of the day; By way of conclusion the writer happened. The jailers showed their the Feast of the Conversion of St. and many people who are supposed cause a jar or a jolt in the minds says: "The evil consequences which homicidal mind, for it was only after Paul. Within two years the mem- to possess education, are so close to of those with whom he is cast. . result from hunger-strike, I find to some days, when divers people were bers of the Society were received the wigwam that they say it is not He has his eyes on all his company be the maximum from every point of crying out against them, that they corporately into the Church, the first only a man's, or a woman's, right to he is tender towards the bashful. view. If an act of the kind could be allowed one friend to enter. It was fruits of their own intercession. live according to the impulses of the gentle towards the distant, and Since then they have continued to flesh, but even a duty to do so. propagate their special devotion, which has been blessed and indulg-That the day may soon dawn when many dioceses, including that of advocate the license of the savage; in conversation and never weari-

neither itself nor its parentage in voutly to be wished. Still, whilst day will at length dawn when there justify wicked living, but they are be receiving when conferring. He the time-honored cause of a nation." languish in prison on the merest Luther, Henry VIII., and the others us that, after all, they are only seek by a mere retort: he has no ears suspicion, there is no doubt but that shall be healed and "all things shall ing to express themselves, and that for slander or gossip, is scrupulous

UPLIFT

Conference issued to all Christian something or of nothing. It they can be, he is on his way to getting people to reunite in one great body have no particular meaning, or half sober; yet that getting drunk is not shows that the English speaking a dozen meanings, so much the a means to sobriety. world is passing through a new better; in the one case nobody is at The world would be the better if can interpret to suit himself.

"Reconstruction" had a great run. "Self-expression" and "uplift" were a good second and third. But the same difficulty attended all three: namely, the lack of any definite or union of Christendom is indeed a authoritative explanation or undernoble idea, which indeed strikes a standing of what was meant by them. sympathetic cord in the heart of all Explained or unexplained, however, should say, his inventiveness) is doubt "notorious facts:" Catholics. But there is only one these expressions have been made to plan of reunion in which Catholics serve the turn of "the world, the lacks the element of novelty it is can participate and that involves flesh, and the devil," as most human easy, with his deft hands, to touch acceptance of all the Church's teach thoughts and ideas are sure to be it up until it takes on the coloring riddles by human light alone.

I wonder what idea the human mind could conceive that human to the prejudice of Catholic interests scheme of reunion which deliberately weakness and vanity would not turn —more often as a simple appeal to stops short of this can receive our to an application merely worldly or the sensational. material.

Many people who talk of "uplift' cluded by our principles, as well as cannot, seemingly, rise above the the daily papers all over the by the express prohibition of the idea of the merely human. They do, continent a few days ago had the Holy See, from participation in a indeed, talk of "souls"; but the very latter characteristic. It was said round table conference," even terms they use show that they are with every show of assurance that Fein is able to issue a list of outrages though it be a world conference on talking about one thing and thinking "for the first time in history," a classic daily publishes. The sacking faith and order, which is based on about another. They are talking Pope, in the person of his present of Lismore and Fermoy happened

the urgency of showing some sort of When we forget God, or have only enough, but it is not accurate. united front against the forces of a vague knowledge of His Divine Some fifteen years ago Pope Pius X. scheme of Creation, we find ourselves allowed pictures of himself to be 'Human devices," says a well right back in the wigwam so far as taken as he walked in the Vatican has given a painful account of the known Catholic writer, "for achiev- our religious ideas are concerned. Gardens, and, what is more, these systematic wrecking of the Irish ing an immediate but merely The savage who knows nothing of pictures were publicly exhibited in specious unity by the substitution of God or His laws, always confuses the many cities of the United States working program' for an infal- soul with the body; and, while he and Canada. We remember the has long recognized that nothing lible creed, of reciprocal services for feels vaguely that there is something interest they created at the time, a divinely ordained worship, and of a in him which is superior to the body, it being the first opportunity the committee and chairman, for the and which will not die, he draws no general run of Catholics had of successor of St. Peter, are an uncon- clear distinction between the soul scious, but not less mischievous sur- and the body; and, as a consequence what is the nearest approach to a difference between the burning of a render of the whole position; a weak of that confusion, he imagines that the flesh. Church was entitled to refuse meat acknowledgment of a calamity that the gratification of the low impulses has not yet, and can never happen, of the body are expressions of his namely, the supposed frustration of spirit; and that by bodily indulgence Academy in officially adopting the if the reprisals go on its valiant

him food, he plainly declares that he dowry, and St. Peter his patrimony." those who thus frankly take their or "manners" than John Henry may commit suicide not only by an prison, and that his jailers will be ment, a religious community of soul is increasing, and increasing perfect exemplification, yet, in his Anglicans of Graymoor, New York, rapidly. The sensual appeal for judgment, as he was always careful What was the effect of this threat? organized the Church Unity Octave greater liberty "to live one's own to make plain, they are secondary

are far on the way back to the ing; he guards against unseasonable shall be but one flock and one shep- full of kindly apologies and excuses never speaks of himself except when herd, when the breach made by for those who live wickedly; and tell compelled, never defends himself it is only by such expression that in imputing motives to those who human beings can learn, and rise, interfere with him and interprets and uplift themselves.

man is going downhill on a toboggan, Sermon on the Mount? It is a great stroke in agitation and he may have the intention of going controversy, to get a few fine-sound- up; but he is not, at the time, doing ing words and phrases, and to run any climbing. They fail to realize them in everywhere, apropos of that when a man is as drunk as he

phase of religious sentiment. Pro- the trouble of saying what they we could get through with the cultitestants are at last beginning to see mean, and in the other case everyone vated heathers who want us to take up wigwam religion.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE VAGARIES of the "special inexhaustible. If an atom of news when mankind tries to read its most pleasing to that portion of shops. Street firing went on for caters. Sometimes this gift is used

A DESPATCH which appeared in

THE ACTION of the French English term "gentleman," and attempt to rally "moderate" opinion supporters were convinced of the Catholicism, the biggest and most from the wigwam of three hundred cation, as meaning "a man who withcentury professor, author or journal- sentiments, elegant manners, and had to wait till today, for the first meaning for Catholics totally dif- surprised when we find the very While, as the Globe points out, the mental perversion—still they were The hunger strikers are by no ferent from that which it bears for same errors in the one place as in word "gentleman," in its original proper defense to adopt or even con. their stand, for we find no less a ment. For them it means a closer all the blunders he can make con- rank or "family," it has now taken inferences, leave much to de desired. cerning the nature of the strike personage than a Saint, who is a and looser federation of independent cerning religion; and the blunderers on a wider and higher significance. itself. In fact there prevailed Father of the Church, engaged in a sects, each retaining its own formu- of today are only repeating the blun- It might go further, and say that views. The unsophisticated were point. The Saint in question is St. bined only for limited objects. For Moreover, there is no aristocracy ordinarily understood, are not neceseven "manners" or deportment, as quite ready to admit that the hunger Eusebius of Vercelli, one of the most us, reunion means only one thing— of ignorance. Nothing so quickly sarily the mark of a true gentleman. strike was suicide, but they added conspicuous champions of Catholic the recantation of the heresies of the and decisively reduces all men to a For a man may have both polish and that suicide, in the circumstances, orthodoxy, during the storm and Reformation and the return of all common level as ignorance. There is dignity, and even a certain degree was quite lawful. Others were of stress of the Arian persecution. His our separated brethren to Papal no occasion for astonishment when of urbanity and yet be at heart very we find a twentieth-century professor far removed from the Christian murder rather-murder by the Gov. he is honored as a martyr though he Speaking of the reunion move- or author thinking the thoughts of a sense of the term. On the other ernment. The more enlightened did not actually shed his blood for ment, an English writer says: red Indian of the seventeenth century hand, a man may be rough in his exterior, uncouth in his speech, and strike, they declared, was like the stances of the heroic fast recorded in sincerity of so many of our separated The savages realized vaguely the awkward in his bearing and yet be attitude of a soldier on the field of his graphic letter to the Bishops of brethren; the deep spirituality of existence of something within them in character and conduct every inch battle; certain deeds may cost him Italy, with the enclosed protest their lives; their intense devotion to which was more and higher than a gentleman. We have known such his life, yet it may be the part of a addressed to the Arian Patrophilus the Blessed Sacrament and to the human; yet, in their ignorance of men, and when everything is said brave man to run such risks for his and the other jailers show how very Mother of God: their fidelity to what the soul really was, they tried and done, than in him the term country's sake, and conduct of this near he went to the gates of death. meditation and vocal prayer; their to give it expression by the only may be said to find no higher kind instead of needing an apology St. Eusebius, as he tells the frequent use of the confessional, means of expression they knew; and exemplification. Bearing and de portment, and even the less indiby Patrophilus and his followers, who purity of their lives; we cannot Thus, lust and drunkenness be vidual element of "family," are Canon Waters, writing in the Irish had separated him from his own fail to discern the finger of God at came, to the heathens and pagans, indeed possessions not to be lightly Ecclesiastical Record, considers the priests and deacons. He insisted work. No doubt God pours out His an expression of the spirit; "self. estimated, but in the final reckoning action of hunger-strikers as suicide that these be allowed to approach uncovenanted mercies; no doubt He expression;" "uplift;" though pos- character and conduct have the first

THIS REFERENCE recalls Cardinal ence of positive act and omission Did the Arian jailers shrink from of prayer for the reunion of Christife;" meaning to sin as freely as to alities of the inward man

"carefully avoids whatever may

merciful towards the absurd; he Besides these there are many who can recollect to whom he is speakenced by the late and present Holy wigwam, but who are, as yet, merely allusions or topics which may Father. This octave is observed in en route. They do not preach or irritate; he is seldom prominent but they cast a kindly glance in that some. He makes light of favors It is ardently to be hoped that the direction. They do not exactly while he does them, and seems to

everything for the best." What is They fail to realize that when a this but a drawing out of the

> PRUSSIANS AT WORST OUT - PRUSSIANED

GENERAL MACREADY PRETENDS

TO DOUBT NOTORIOUS FACTS The special correspondent of the Manchester Guardian gives the following account of the military out- twenty-three millions. Actually it rages in Ireland, which General Macready is constrained to admit reflect "the utmost discredit on the army" story from Belfast. And I should and "if committed on active service expect to have the approval of the

would render the offenders liable to correspondent" are proverbial. With the death sentence." Yet with nausregard to Catholic affairs especially eating hypocrisy characteristic of the his resourcefulness, (or perhaps we whole Irish regime he pretends to Dublin, Aug. 17th.-Last night the

North Tipperary town was "shot up."

Soldiers and police broke loose, as it

is put, and with bombs and petrol set the public to which he ordinarily several hours. Shops were looted. Several creameries in the Templemore district were burned during the night. This is a typical case of what is perhaps the most hopeless side of the whole terrible Irish situation. We have a new Act for the restoration of order, but the guardians of order are demoralized. The outbreaks go back a long way, but they have become much more frequent in the last two months. Indeed Sinn almost as grave as that which Dublin half a dozen isolated villages have been treated to similar exhibitions of terrorism. Mr. Geo. Russell ("Æ."), in the current "Irish Homestead," creameries, on the vicious principle for every barracks a creamery.' feeds Sinn Fein more than this breakdown of all decency in the attempt to maintain order. judgments have got a little twisted seeing their spiritual father in in Ireland, but there is, after all, police barracks and the looting and burning of a street of shops. The Irish Dominion League has reflection on the standards of the Irish Administration that we have official expression of At last the "severest disciplinary measures" are promised, but the terms of Sir Nevil Macready's order GENERAL MACREADY'S ORDER

The text of the order, which was

issued as a general routine order from G. H. Q. today, is as follows :-Statements appear from time to time in the press and in correspondence to the effect that, especially when search of houses and persons has been carried out. articles are found to be missing, the inference being that they have been taken by the troops. I know that such statements are to a great extent put abroad particularly for purposes of propa ganda against the Government, but recognize that instances may occur with young troops not yet fully imbued with the spirit of discipline that is so essential not only for the credit and good name of the army in general and their own regiment in particular, but also to enable the army to succeed in the diff cult task which it is called upon to perform in Ireland. It has further been inferred that

soldiers indulge in acts of retaliation on the civil population as a whole for acts committed against them, as distinct from defending themselves when threatened or attacked. Such action would reflect the utmost discredit on the army, and would indicate a lapse from discipline which, if committed on active service, renders the offenders liable to a death sentence.

To uphold the discipline of the army and prevent discredit falling on the good name of the regiment must be a determination of all ranks. Therefore I look to all officers to ensure that there will not be the least grounds for allegations of looting or retaliation, and though confident that these orders will be rigidly adhered to, I must point out that any derelictions would be met by the severest disciplinary measurement

The above remarks of the Com-mander in Chief will be read to all units on parade and kept posted on the unit and order board .- The Manchester Guardian.

#### AN UNSAVORY LITTLE PAMPHLET

ENGLISH EX-OFFICER REFUTES MISREPRESENTATION

By Major Erskine Childers, D. S. O. Belfast realizes from the report of their Chamber of Commerce, that Ireland pays annually an extortion ate tribute to England. Faced with a Bill which defines and demands this tribute in terms of hard cash they flatly refuse to pay even a They admit in so many words that England makes an enormous profit out of Ireland, the fact being that, if Ireland were to cut the connection tomorrow, England - or, rather Great Britain-would incur a net loss of income in taxes alone, accord ing to the latest figures, certified by her own Treasury officials, of nearly will soon be over thirty millions

We are a paying proposition. Chamber of Commerce in nailing to the counter a lie (no gentle word is possible) now emanating from their city and circulating extensively in America upon this very point. For it is a base thing to America that Ireland is the paid pensioner of England. It would be base if it were true, for bankrupts and workhouse paupars do not glory in their degradation; doubly base when it is untrue.

I have before me a demure little pamphlet, strongly resembling a tract, signed by six Belfast clergy-men and Mr. William Coote, M. P., and entitled "Facts from Ireland for Consideration of American Citizens." The authors describe delegates of the Protestant Churches of Ireland, representing a million and a quarter people," and in that alleged capacity have toured America disseminating these "facts."

Incidentally who "accredited" the Rev. Louis Crooks, Rector of Knockbreda Episcopal Church, Belfast, to speak, as he claims to speak, behalf of the Episcopal Church of Ireland, with its 600,000 members? My information is that he, like the other delegates, was nominated in the first instance by the Ulster Unionist Council, a bitterly partisan political committee, and, after the event, received a letter of approval from his diocesan bishop. To represent to Americans that he was specifically empowered by the Church of Ireland to speak on its behalf was a false pretence. A majority of its laymen and clergy are, no doubt. Unionists, but, if I know them rightly. they would utterly disclaim responsibility for this unsavoury little pamphlet, and, like many Presbyter ians and Methodists, would repudiate with disgust the meanest passage in it (with the exception, perhaps, of an hypocritical eulogy of John Redmond, which makes one fairly shudder where a story is told, without names, of course, or any clue to identifica-tion, for the purpose of explaining the lack of initiative and progress in Southern and Western Ireland." The suggestion is that Protestant tradesmen are, on account of their religion, boycotted and persecuted throughout the South and West, that people will eat only "Catholic loaves," and so on. What a world we live in! A Sinn Feiner gets two years with hard labour for singing a song in praise of Ireland and her national heroes, Protestants many of them. No penalty at all for defamation of Ireland and the mass of her population by Unionist

divines! But the "fact" to which the pamphleteers give the place of honour is the abject financial dependence of Ireland upon England. indebtedness so great that ' cut adrift from Great Britain would be to her (Ireland) a day of disaster and financial ruip." You would have thought they would be ashamed of being a burden on their noble benefactress. Not at all. They are proud of it. On the first page I find it stated, definitely and with unction, that "Ireland indirectly receives back much more than she contributed for imperial purposes. Now, false statements like this are sometimes made in sheer ignorance and I know, from experience, that they are often believed in America by people who have no means of testing them. But this statement was not made in ignorance. The anthors had before them the Treasury Financial Return for the year 1918-19, and quote correctly from it the respective revenues and expenditures, and the respective tions to Imperial expenditure" England, Scotland and Ireland in that year. Ireland's contribution is given as fifteen millions odd. It was probably a good deal more, but we will accept it as correct. This official fact had to be converted by the authors into a "fact for the consideration of American citizens.' They first proceed to explain that

quaint phrase for any money spent. lowever badly, by England in Ireland) three important sums, (among many others") not included sums are named (approximately):

(1) For bread subsidy, 4 13 (2) For out-of-work donation, one million.

(3) For war pensions, separation allowances, and gratuities to ex-soldiers, sailors and their dependents living in Ireland, 12 millions.

There can be no excuse for the errors perpetrated under headings (1) and (2). Immediately beneath the table of "Contributions," from which the authors quote, the Treasury state, plainly and prominently, that the Irish shares both of the Bread Subsidy and the Out-of-Work Donation are debited against Ireland under the heading "Vote of Credit." In this case falsification was safe because Americans had no means of to English trade and financial laws checking it; but the third item (war pensions, etc.) was surely an almost over daring stroke. Expenditures like this are, of course, not included in any part of the Treasury returns, to which they have not the remotest relevance. Americans might not precisely realize this, but some of them may have suspected something fallacious, as well as a little barbarous (coming from Christian clergymen) in this conception of war as a profitable speculation for the humble men engaged in it and for their widowed or orphaned dependents. If you reckon on one side of the account, in a national stocktaking of this kind, the separation allowances paid to the wives of Irish soldiers in the trenches, the pensions paid for the death, wounds, or disablements of these soldiers and the gratuities to survivors of the War. are you not bound to set against these navments the loss of wages and the loss of national wealth due to the temporary or permanent with-drawal of breadwinners from productive industry? Might you not even make a small sentimental allowance, not merely for the sorrows or bereavement, but for the services actually rendered in fighting in England's war "for the liberty of small nations," or, as the Belfast clergymen tactfully phrase it in a later passage, "the higher liberty of the world?' They make no such allowances. In their view compensations for war losses were a windfall for Ireland, a shower of gold—actually cancelling threefiths of her contribution in taxes, to its cost.

figures to represent Ireland as a debtor to England to the extent of two millions a year under the three ads referred to. There are "many other ways," they say, "in which Ireland receives back much more than she contributed for Imperial Here observe astratagem familiar to the expert propagandist. for the moment they pass from this topic to others such as depopulation" (from which I extract this gem. "The population of Ireland for some years has been steadily rising"), returning to it later under the heading: "What the British Government has done for Ireland." What the British Here, no doubt, are some of the Land Purchase many other ways:" loans, Labourers' Cottages loans, "distribution" of a quarter of a million a year by the Congested Districts Board, and some light rail-

I pass over a gross perversion of fact like the statement that "three-quarters of the whole country is now so purchased and belongs to the peasant occupiers," and note the main inference suggested throughout by the phraseology used-namely that all these boons are bounties from the generous "British Government" to a pampered Ireland. uninstructed reader would not guess that Irish taxpayers pay at enormous rates their full proportionate share expenditure in Ireland and England alike; nor that the loans are from the English point of view, sound and safe investments in which not a penny of capital or interest is or will be lost; nor that the utter-most farthing of expanditure incurred in Ireland on Government not only in the Treasury returns now issued, but in the financial scheme of the Bill now passing single unarmed soldier has through the English Parliament, nor that the sum "distributed" by the Congested Districts Board (for coercion under the heading "Police

Take Land Purchase. At this moment the whole of the so-called "Irish Development Grant" (£160,-000 a year) is absorbed in payments war which does not permit the for flotation losses on the issue of Land Stock. The whole running behind hedges.

\*\*The whole running behind hedges.\*\*

\*\*The whole running behind hedges.\*\* expenses of Purchase (due mainly to a landlords' bonus and the huge flotation losses), now a million and a quarter a year, and waxing like some the purchase system, are made exclusively Irish liabilities under the exclusively Irish liabilities under the policeman has been killed. On the policeman has been killed. the power to place some rational limit upon these liabilities, through

would have to bear them, and (2) the purchase aunuities, whose value, reduced by more than a third when these liabilities are set off against this calculation, and amounting in them, might easily be altogether the aggregate to seventeen millions extinguished by new terms of purodd; her contribution of fifteen chase framed by England, and as millions thus being converted, on extravagant in the landlords favour these three heads alone, into a as those of the Wyndham Act, are subsidy of two millions. The three proferred, with a magnificent gesture, as a "free gift" to Ireland! An independent Ireland would, of course, shoulder all existing obligations for Land Purchase and would receive the annuities, in a transaction which consists in reality buying back land stolen in the past from the Irish people. Not content with refusing them this act of self reliance England must needs insult them and debase herself by the hypocritical offer of illusory "gifte."

I have dealt at length only with one of the "facts" in this contemptible little pamphlet, whose seed, suppose, is ripening into a crop of prejudice and error in America. And I have not dealt fully with this "fact." The enormous economic losses accruing indirectly to Ireland through her enforced subservience have been well illustrated under "Robbery under Arms," "AE's" articles. I am content to expos misstatements of fact which Belfast itself should be ashamed to have promulgated in its name.

#### CRIME IN IRELAND

AN ENGLISHMAN'S ARGUMENT

AND AN IRISHMAN'S REPLY Following publication on the Irish situation in the Daily News, contributed by Mr. Robert Lynd as a result of a tour of investigation in this country, an Englishman, Mr. A. A. Milne, has intervened with an article criticising the said contribution Mr. Milne's observations have already been published. Mr. Lynd's reply thereto is subjoined.

BY ROBERT LYND

Let me buttonhole Mr. Milne once more. I should like to introduce myself. I was brought up in Presby-terian Belfast, and learned to like and admire the Ulster people. Being unable to make a living at home I came to England, where I learned to like and admire the English people. I fell among Irishmen in London and at home, and I learned to like and admire the Irish people. I discovered that the most remarkable characteristic of all three peoples was that they were not monsters but human beings. I regard this as a discovery of the

highest importance. Many people Nor are they content by faking the Irish, either the Northern Irish or the Southern Irish, are human. But few will admit that all of them alike are human. They fling a Newgate Calendar at the head of either of Ireland or of England, either of Ulster or of Ireland south of the Boyne. It is obvious that if you concentrate on crimes and do not take the life of a people as a whole you can send any people to the gallows. If you ignore Shakespeare and Sir Philip Sydney and concentrate on the assassinations planned and acqui-esced in by Queen Elizabeth and her counsellors you can paint a monstrously false picture of Elizabethan England, which is nevertheless speciously founded on fact. I went to Ireland two months ago to debewilder anyone who sets out, as he apparently does, with the notion that Ireland is a country in which ordinary peaceful policemen and soldiers are shot in cold blood from behind hedges.

THE CASE OF GENERAL LUCAS

I should have thought that the treatment of General Lucas by his captors and the chivalrous manner in which the Volunteers have invariably behaved to the scores soldiers and policemen who have fallen into their hands would have made it clear that cold-blooded assassination is not the policy of any body of Irishmen today, I believe it is a fact that more soldiers have been killed in Ireland by the accidental firing of sentries in the account is charged against Ireland past two years than ever in the numerous fights with armed Irish. men. I feel certain that not a and was in close touch with the in full view of the army of reconshot from behind a hedge. I been cured. assuredly did not meet an Irishman belonging to any party who would Graham, a Glasgow Catholic, whose example) is but a fifteenth part of justify such a murder after the the sum annually spent on our own event, much less plan it. On the other hand, I met a considerable Irish revenues under the same scheme. The bountful theory is scheme. The bountful theory is armed men. I do not ask Mr. Milne armed men. I do and Magistrates" and charged on number who believe that England ago. He finds himself completely good enough "for the consideration of American citizens." The Treasury to accept their point of view; I whose foot was badly twisted as the poets of a nobler age.

"We do not think I say that those Irishmen who specially made boot. Her limb has Englishman has the slighest concept advocate or defend these things do become normal, and she has had to so according to a theory of guerilla discard the special boot. The third that, according to Sir Edward Car-

As for assassination and my that he had to hobble along on personal views on it, I loathe it crutches. Mr. Sweenie went on the from the bottom of my heart. I pilgrimage to Lourdes, with his Westminster to the Irish Republic, believe that Mazzini was right, who crutches. He has now returned to He does not understand that, while opposed even the execution of spice Scotland, and his crutch and traitors. My heart sinks and left behind at Lourdes.

incendiary sets fire to a house and you do not convict the walls of murder. It is the authorities who limb. have made a blazing house of Ireland. The guilt of all that follows is theirs.

GOVERNMENT CRIMES

forgets that murders have been committed on both sides; and it was by supporters of the authorities and not by supporters of the Irish that the first blood was shed and that the most atrocious of the murders such as that of the crippled boy at Bantry, were committed by pro-Castle, not by the pro Irish side. Even these murders, however, should not in my opinion, be put down to the charge of the maddened men who committed them, but to conditions: The six counties of the charge of the Government that northern Ulster must be treated turued Ireland into a hell in which such helfish deeds were inevitable. have again and again stated my view that the average Irish police-man is an heroic and a decent human obstinately persists in a policy of crushing and smashing the liberties tolly. The Freeman's Journal, of a people and has opened the Dublin, suggests as a reply to the floodgates of cruelty on the part Premier "a financial and commer-of the "Black Hand" minority as cial boycott of that part of Ulster

mutual killing. It is the way of stitution similar to that of the Lord Chatham, who, when the dominions overseas." The Times, British statesmen of his day were Unionist, is sure that Irishmen denouncing the Americans as rebeis and criminals, brought forward his the Irish policy, and there are only motion, "That the troops be with two possible policies if the country is drawn from Boston." The three to be saved from anarchy—one of noblest causes of modern times—the reconquest, the other conciliation cause of Washington, the cause of and two months hence both attempts Mazzini and the cause of Lincoln- must be more difficult and costly occurred in Ireland. John Brown, whose heroic and immortal soul inspired the armies of Livector (1988). beyond the grave was himself implicated in an assassination, the story of which still makes the blood foolish. Part of the bulletin consists run cold. He was supported in his of the following deductions : crime by the public opinion of his day. This does not lessen our faith out Ireland only 19, or 9.2 per cent. the last two thousand years we hear authority of the Irish Republic.

other instead of concentrating men and women, who, whatever their vices or shortcomings may be, party secured only 386 of the 3,427 love Ireland with the passion of seats, or 11.8 per cent. side with laughter on their lips because they believe that she at immortal in her beauty,

SOME LOURDES CURES

SCOTS' PILGRIMAGE RECORDS FOUR REMARKABLE CASES ( By N. C. W. C. News Service)

At least four authentic cures have taken place among the Scots Catholies who made the national pilgrimage to Lourdes, declares Canon George Ritchie, of the St. Andrew's Cathedral in Glasgow. Canon Ritchie accompanied the pilgrimage, four persons who are said to have

The first of these, a Mr. Martin name has already been mentioned in this connection, was badly crushed between railway cars some six years Scotland, and his crutches have been

The most striking of these curesthough all are remarkable—is that of other hand, I hold that the girl mentioned above. Some "Last year the Republic was beguilt of the crimes of an eighteen months ago she slipped on oppressed and tortured people the street and injured her ankle. Last year the Republicans were the lies primarily at the doors not of For five months the ankle was interned; today the interned are the

Ireland "received back" (their is refused to the country which the people but of their oppressors strapped, and three operations were officials of Dublin Castle and the

of the worst of all crimes. If an of Our Lady at the end of the bath." she said, "and I kissed it. I kissed eration in their attitude to Ireland the walls fall and kill somebody it a second time, and as I did so a and call for a victory over Ireland severe pain shot through the injured behind the knee and I felt my leg straighten out. I kissed the statue a third time, and instantly all pain vanished. Then I walked out from the waters unaided, and forgot that Apart from this, Mr. Milne I had ever suffered from any infirmity.'

> LLOYD GEORGE AND SETTLEMENT

The artful Lloyd George has come into the open once again to discuss the Irish problem. He is willing to enter into negotiations with the represent-atives of Ireland under these three separately. There must be no seces-sion directly or indirectly of any part of Ireland from the United Kingdom. No agreement that will man is an heroic and a decent human lay Great Britain open to danger being. The Government, however, in time of war will be considered. surely as did the Government of which is causing all the trouble." Lord North when it included in the The Independent says the Premier's Estimates the price of five gross of conditions "make any discussion tomahawks for use against the with him wholly futile," and adds American rebels. that Lloyd George "knows the mini-There is, I believe, one way, and mam settlement which has the to put a stop to this smallest chance of success is a con-"expected an important statement on

That of 206 councils through.

in the cause for which Lincoln and are in favor of the connection with John Brown died. It is, I agree, England. (2) That 172 councils, or a "bewildering" story. But Mr. 83 5 per cent, definitely recognize Milne's bewilderment and mine will I think grow less as we reflect on the very mixed quality of human inces of Leinster, Menster and Connature, and on the fact that in naught definitely recognizes the task of national reconstruction. of the birth of only one perfect That in the province of Ulster only fan.

19 out of 55 councils, or a little over statesmen seem to forget that the That is why, in my article on one third of the councils, are against Irish question is in a very real sense Ire and, I have tried to see things the Irish Republic. (5) That Sinn Irish in their true relations to each Fein as a party secured 71.1 per cent. of the total seats. (6) That Sinn attention on the wickedness of the under dog. I met no murderers, or 81.2 per cent of the total seats. (7) I might have described them to Mr. That of the 362 Labor candidates
Milne. On the other hand I met elected 325, or 90 per cent., stood granted that the liberation of Ireland many valiant, strong, self-sacrificing as Republican-Labor candidates. (8)

While Lloyd George is playing aspirations, the suffering, the tragedy and the comedy (if discoverable) of the Irish today. If my articles have bewildered Mr. Milne I think it is because the facts of Irish life must be as a fact of the state of Irish life must be as a fact of the summons are politics many British papers are warning him that his conduct may writing him that his conduct may prove fatal to the Empire. The bundred years—as a fresh summons at the Irish, but we cannot up to with the conduct may prove fatal to the Empire. The bundred years—as a fresh summons at the Irish, but we cannot up to within the papers are warning him that his conduct may prove fatal to the Empire. The bundred years—as a fresh summons at the Irish, but we cannot up to within the papers are warning him that his conduct may prove fatal to the Empire. The bundred years—as a fresh summons at the Irish, but we cannot up to within the papers are warning him that his conduct may prove fatal to the Empire. The bundred years—as a fresh summons at the Irish, but we cannot up to within the papers are warning him that his conduct may prove fatal to the Empire. The bundred years—as a fresh summons at the Irish, but we cannot up to within the papers are warning him that his conduct may prove fatal to the Empire. The bundred years—as a fresh summons at the Irish, but we cannot up to within the papers are warning him that his conduct may prove fatal to the Empire. The bundred years—as a fresh summons at the Irish papers are warning him that his conduct may with unbowed head for seven bundred years—as a fresh summons at the Irish papers are warning him that his conduct may w through the fear of death and chains ruin to Britain. After exposing and without awakening terrible and have come out at the other present conditions, the Nation says : 'In other words, Ireland is this in Ire year not only a nation, but a State. still Her constitutional machine may and that by their sufferings her be still only in the making, but it is It will be a greater peril to our already sufficiently complete to insure almost perfect order in every part of the South and West which has not been reduced to chaos by the

military and the police. "In the circumstances, it is a emarkable achievement. The foundations of the Irish State have been laid by hunted men-by men overlooked by rifle, tank and machine gun. Ireland has been converted into one vast British garrison town, but in the very heart of it, all the time, the spirit of a new life has been at work, giving birth to institutions, binding the people together, raising the orange-white-and green banner

quest. "Had these things been accom pliehed in any other part of the world than Ireland, with what en. thusiasm we should have saluted the youngest of the vations! Mr. Lloyd George would have raced to the Welsh hills in search of a simile to befit the occasion. Even the poets might have opened their lips and rejoiced, as did the English

tion of the strength of the movement county council outside Ulster should have transferred its allegiance from last year the Irish Republic was a theory living on sufferance, this year it is a living and successful fact -at least for the time being.

was warned by scores of examples from history that you cannot drive a great national movement underground without forcing it in the boot. She was incurable, the last resort into secret societies, and nothing more last resort into secret societies, and nothing more condition that she last resort into secret societies, and sepecially made versed, and the Irish Republic pinned to the earth by a more resolute boot. She was incurable, the Dublin Castle. They demand the approved by the dancing masters. It is believed that it will appeal to the name of order, as they used to do, the name of British selfoned every pretense of moral consid Something seemed to crack of the British Empire. The whole the knee and I felt my leg affair is to them as unmoral as a dog fight, they are determined that Eng land must be top dog.

'Occasionally, no doubt, they assume a certain moral indignation and denounce the Sinn Feiners as 'cowardly murderers.' But their morality is hardly even skin deep; when the murders are committed on the part of the soldiers and police, they are made light of as though the killing of a mere Irish civilian were a venial offense, like losing one's temper or forgetting to post a letter. They run a onesided 'atrocities' propaganda, which conceals from the world the fact that crimes are committed on both sides of the struggle.

Proceeding the Nation describes the narrow, anti-Catholic spirit of Unionism, and then hits off Lloyd George in this fashion:

"Not that Mr. Lloyd George, so far as can be gathered from his address the railwaymen, has any clear policy, even a wicked one, in regard to Ireland. He is merely Mr. Micawber trusting to time and to luck. It he indicated any policy, it was no more than a fear for the security of Great Britain's strategic military interest. He demands, it is true, self-determination for Ulster, but, as he denies it to the rest of Ireland, it is obvious that he has no belief in self-determination on moral grounds. He denies that Ireland is a nation, compares it scornfully to Cornwall, and serves up a dish of Tory decayed meat mildly with Liberal phrases. He will not recognize the Irish Republic. He has no Irish policy but to

creep into Abraham Lincoln's and sing himself to sleep there to the tune of "The Boyne Water." unfortunately, served in Ireland by men who know as little of the coun try as if they were in gaol. There are leading officials in Dublin Castle of Irish Freedom issued a bulletin of who live permanently behind barbed fand, not as a reality, but as a night mare. Never coming into personal contact with the Republicans, they regard them as monsters. Not one of them, we imagine, has ever 83 5 per cent., definitely recognize attended a Sinn Fein court, or seen They prefer chaos itself to an order not produced by themselves. statesmen seem to forget that the an English question : that the ruin of liberty in Ireland means the ruin of liberty in England; and that, in Donations may be addressed to: the chaos that must ensue, the British Empire itself may perish

spells the end of the Empire. We That the Unionists or pro English say advisedly that the bloody coercion of Ireland-and no other sort of coercion will avail today—spells the end of the Empire. We may crush to Ireland two months ago to describe the life, the activities, the activities, the activities, the activities, the activities, the conditions the suffering the tragedy each fresh blow at her dead beloved politics many British papers are the Irish, but we cannot do so withechoes in India. English repression in Ireland will bring in its train a more disastrous punishmen than did Spanish repression in Cuba. national existence than a wilderness of Irish Republics.

Shakespeare's and Nelson's Eng. land can survive any danger, save the death of freedom not only at our doors, but at our hands. is the Liberal faith. It is for Liberal statesmen to save our country and our commonwealth by proclaiming it fearlessly and unfalteringly today.

Despite all this England continues to ravage Ireland. Murder and pillage are on the card each day. The Lord Mayor of Cork, sentenced to two years in a British prison for attending a Sinn Fein court, will, according to the Home Office, be allowed to die if he chooses to continue his hunger strike. Coroner's juries sitting in many parts of the country have condemned British for wanton murder, and troops Robert Lynd, author of "Ireland, a Nation," has sent a long list of recent British atrocities to English papers.-America.

"WESLEYAN" IS A NEW DANCE

DANCING MASTERS HOPE CHURCH WILL APPROVE LATEST

The only dance approved by the Dancing is the "Wesleyan," which was adopted yesterday at the closing session of the convention at the Astor Hotel. The new dance, it was announced, is one which the dancing masters hope may gain the approval of the Methodist Church. It is above reproach, they say, and for that

#### THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTIONS

We referred a few weeks ago to the missionary activities of our Metho-dist friends when at a meeting in Toronto some fifty five thousand dollars were given to aid the West. And the remarkable feature of the distribution program was the amount of money given to the churches in the City of Winnipeg. Perhaps our readers would be greatly interested to learn the source of missionary

In a short summary the story of Methodist missionary work is told. The sums were collected in 1919.20. and the report from the various conferences is as follows :

Toronto-\$222,122.31, an increase of \$577.89. London-\$134,322.18, an increase of 85 574.32. Hamiston-\$152,662.23, an increase

of \$5 597.89. Bay of Quinte-\$82,078.45, an increase of \$2.649.68. Montreal-\$99,001.05, an increase

Nova Scotia-\$21,894.38, a decrease of 8501.09. N. B. & P. E. I.-\$23,020.98, a de-

of \$5.810.11.

ficit of \$44.67. Newfoundland-\$35,192.65, an increase of \$1,979.62. Manitoba-\$60,512.90, a deficit of

Saskatchewan-\$62,286,22. a deficit of \$6,543.13. Alberta-\$29,485.76, a deficit of

British Columbia-\$28.096.80, an increase of \$4,182.32. The total collected was \$950 675 ..

91, the conferences total increase representing \$26,871.83 and deficit the whole Catholic world, and there \$10,101.85 or an actual net increase is no need for the faithful to go over all of \$16,269.98. Without a Methodist conferences in the past there was much work to be done

results without being spurred on to better work for the missions. The like so many others, are largely the campaign which brings such results as the Methodist Church can show is constant and frequent. We must do our part. Many of these funds are placed in our Western territories in districts where the foreign population is well established for the express purpose of weakening or destroying their faith.

To protect Catholic interests is our allotted duty and we cannot analyze the situation without understanding that our share in the work of Extension is very real and very neces sary.

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

EXTENSION, CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, London, Ont DONATIONS

Previously acknowledged \$3,656 08 MASS INTENTIONS S. Mc., Parkhill.....

#### WESTMINSTER ABBEY

FAMOUS ABBEY'S RUIN RECALLS ITS CATHOLIC HISTORY By N. C. W. C. News Service

Westminster Abbey, within which the body of Saint Edward the Confessor, the Last of the Saxons, rests in its ancient shrine in London, is showing serious signs of decay, and the Dean of Westminster has issued an appeal for a large sum of money to arrest the decay.

Christianity has existed 1900 years, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster said, at the 500 centenary celebrations of the Bridgettine nuns, a few weeks ago. Protestant-ism has existed in England something less than 400 years, and during 1500 of the 1900 years the only Christianity known in England was the Christianity brought by Rome.

Westminster Abbey was built probably some 954 years ago, though the present buildings date from 1245. As years ago, it has had quite a respectable Catholic career, yet it is interesting to find that a side appeal has been made for the restoration funds on the ground of the Abbey's appeal to Protestantism.

This appeal appears in the current issue of the British Weekly, a literary organ of the non episcopal churches Writing under the name of "Claudius Clear," the editor of this extreme Protestant journal says: true Protestant who forgets our debt National Association of Masters of to the Ancient Mother Church, whose faith and hope gave Westminster Abbey to the nation.

This Protestant writer begins well for he recalls how King Henry III., a Catholic king, signed Magna Charta within the precincts of the Abbey. But he goes on to ramind his reader how, on Sunday, May 20, 1688, Dr. reason was named for the founder of Sprat, the Protestant Bishop of Rochthe religion that has disapproved ester, who was also the Dean of Westminster, read at the command | Mrs. S. Mc., Parkhill.......

The "Wesleyan" resembles the of King James II. (the last Catholic King of Ireland,) the Declaration of slower and is more graceful than Indulgence. The congregation, which the old time minuet. It was adopted looked on the Declaration as a violation of the laws of the realm, got up and left the Abbey, and the Protestant Dissenters sided with the members of the Established Church in resenting the King's action.

As the Declaration of Indulgence was mainly intended to relieve English Catholics from some of the penal disabilities under which they suffered, the incident recalled by the writer is a peculiar way of show ng "our debt to the Ancient Mother Church."

There are, indeed, other memories that should make Westminster dear to Protestantism. "Presbyterian Scotland owes her Confession of Faith, her Larger and Shorter Catechisms, to the Assembly of Divines which met in King Henry VII's chapel in 1643; and in the Jerusalen Chamber the revisers of King James' version of the Bible carried on their learned labors."

But the Protestant memories are meagre, to say the least. For Catholics the Abbey is a witness to the age-long tradition of their Faith; the body of Saint Edward as it lies in its shrine, still attracts them year after year on the feast day of the Confessor. And it was in Westminster Abbey that Cardinal Reginald Pole, Papal Legate and last Catholic Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of the Abbot and monks of Westminster, of Queen Mary Tudor and the Lords and Commons of Parliament, absolved England from the sin of schism and reconciled the nation to the Roman Church.

#### A CALL TO PRAYER

We are sure that the whole Catholic world will follow the example of Rome in uniting in supplication for the Catholic nation now in such dire distress. The Holy Father has made it clear that the object of these prayers should be two fold - the eafety of a Catholic people from oppression and the averting of a fresh and extended outbreak of the horrors of war. This surely is quite enough cause-and compelling cause -for united prayer on the part of beyond what is enough for the Pope. doubt constant campaign among our | Incidentally, it is noteworthy that in the days of those moustrous crimes, has borne fruit in a season when the partitions of Poland, when all the world was acquiescent and apathetic, Catholics can scarcely read these the Holy See alone raised its voice esults without being spurred on in protest. The present troubles, result of the world's indifference to the warnings of the Supreme Pontiff -The Universe.

> FATHER FRASER'S CHINA MISSION FUND

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

China Mission College, Almonte Ontario, Canada, is for the education of priests for China. It has already fourteen students, and many more are applying for admittance. Unfortunately funds are lacking to accept them all. China is crying for missionaries. They ready to go. Will you send them? The salvation of millions of souls depends on your answer to urgent appeal. His Holiness Pope blesses benefactors, and the students pray for them daily. A Burse of \$5,000 will support &

student in perpetuity. Help to complete the Burses. Gratefully yours in Jesus and Mary J. M FRASER.

SACRED HEART BURSE Previously acknowledged ... \$4 853 00 Miss M. Damask, Bar River

Mary L. McNeil, Whitney Pier .. QUEEN OF APOSTLES BURNE Previously acknowledged \$1.586 72

ST. ANTHONY'S BURSE Previously acknowledged..... 9978 55 J. M. G., John A. McGregor, Appleton 5 00 Friend of St. Anthony.....

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION BURSH Previously acknowledged... \$1,884 95 F. J. G.....

COMFORTER OF THE AFFLICTED BURSE Previously acknowledged..... \$322 50 ST. JOSEPH, PATRON OF CHINA, BURGE Previously acknowledged ... \$1,561 37 BLESSED SACRAMENT BURSE

Previously acknowledged ..... \$251 25 ST. FRANCIS XAVIER BURSE

Previously acknowledged ..... \$248 80 HOLY NAME OF JESUS BURSE

Previously acknowledged... \$217 00 HOLY SOULS BURSE

Previously acknowledged ..... \$638 55 LITTLE FLOWER BURSE Previously acknowledged ..... \$407 82

T. E. W., C. B..... SACRED HEART LEAGUE BURSE Previously acknowledged ... \$745 35

St. Mary's Cathedral, Halifax .. 54 00 Promoter, Indian River, P. E. I... 5 80

Mrs. Simon Casey, Plato, Sask .. 50 00

lections of Irish antiquities. The

work lavished upon them was partly the outcome of the love felt for the

Irish teachers. The book which the missionary bore about with him was

considered so sacred that no covering in which it could be encased, no

matter how expensive, was thought

tinct covers-one of wood, one of copper, one of silver, plated with

Truly those devoted men who wrought with much pains and many

prayers in the days long past wrought for all time; and the precious testi-monials of their skill and love and

industry which they left to us are

enduring evidence of a devotion which we of this burrying age would

The doctrine that enters only into the ear is like the repast one takes

We are never so much disposed to

quarrel with others as when we are

dissatisfied with ourselves .- Hozlitt.

too precious for it.

do well to emulate.

in a dream .- Chinese.

#### FIVE MINUTE SERMON

BY REV. M. BOSSAERT

SIXTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST

THE BEST POSITION

In human life, as at a banquet, there is a great variety of places and positions; one man occupies a seat of honor, another is at the bottom of the table, and between the top and the bottom are all sorts of places, more or less honorable and Which of them ought we to choose for ourselves? Which will be the best for us?—Let us take this subject today and consider it

1. When we come into contact with people, we often perceive that very many of them are discontented with their position in life. A man living in the country envise the inhabitants of towns: a laborer wishes that he were a manufacturer; a servant would like to be a master, a poor man would fain be rich, a bachelor would prefer to be married, and many people living in the world wish that they were in a convent. Innumerable desires of every imaginable sort are constantly expressed and people seem to fancy that they would be perfectly happy if only they could change places with others.

It does not, however, follow that the position which we should choose for ourselves is really the best for us we are too short-sighted and too easily deceived to be capable of forming a correct opinion. We are ant to judge by the outside of things, whereas the truth is usually con-

make us happy for time and for six. In the House of Lords were 54 sternity. Many have learned this peers, among them four or five temlesson by sad experience; they give themselves no rest until by dint have attained what they believe soon as they reach their goal, the veil falls from their eyes, and they realize that they have made a bad choice. Consequently they bacome more discontented than at last that the position in which God placed them was after all the best for them, and not that which they desired to occupy.

2. We believe in Divine Providence, which arranges and directs cudies." everything, and Holy Scripture teaches us that nothing happens writer, "I notice that one of the without God's command, and that knights of the shire for the county all a man's steps are guided by of Dablin was Patrick Sarsfield, a the Lord. Our Divine Saviour told name which, for the gallant us that the bairs of our head are all memories it recalls from the Jacobite numbered, and that not a sparrow war, shines on the page with golden radiance. Therefore, though many will. Since, therefore, His providences of the members of the Cataolic Parorders and directs everything, both liament of 1689 were, in a sense, great and small, since it even guides nominated rather than elected-as our steps and numbers the hairs on your beeds, and since nothing happens without sanction from liment of this epoch—they were above, we may be perfectly sure that, in determining our position in life, and political aspirations of the God exercises His fatherly care and vast mass of the people in that places each one where He would momentous hour of exalted national have him be. For this reason He consciousness. gives a man particular talents and capabilities for some definite calling, and also an inclination to and pleasure in its pursuit. In His good roll of the House of Lords he would ness and wisdom He directs the have had equal cause for indignacourse of each one's life, so as to tion at the absence of English surbring him to the position destined for him. Of course it is as Heapy, Ebenezer, Guffy and Brag possible to resist God's will and hill, which I find in records of the thrust himself into some position historic and representative Irish and for which he was never intended, Norman families and titles such but as a general rule we must admit as Donagh MacCarthy. Earl of Clanthat by His wonderful guidance of carry; Richard Nugent, Earl of men's destiny, God brings each to the Westmeath; Richard Butler, Visprecise place where He wishes count Mountagarret; Arthur Machim to be. He places one on a gennis, Viscount Iveagh; Daniel throne, another in a workshop; one O'Brien, Viscount Clare; Justin Mchas to use a pen and another a Carthy, Viscount Mount Cashel; plough; one is master, another is Edward Birmingham, Baron of Athservant, etc., just as it pleases Him just as most conduces to the salva tion of each individual.

It follows clearly from these considerations that the position which each of us occupies is the best for that person, because it is the posi-tion assigned him by God: What God ordains must certainly be the best, since He, being all goodness and love, desires nothing but what is good for us. Hence the place where we are is undoubtedly the best place, Nugent—a Roman Catholic, says and we should fail to discover a better, though we might seek the whole world over. Yet this does not by any means imply that we must always remain in our present position. for God may have other views with regard to us, and, if so, He will reveal them in some way or other; He has power so to order events that we shall sooner or later be in another position, which will then be the best

own. Be contented with your lot, for it has been assigned to you by God, your loving Father, in His boundless wisdom, with the intention of thus leading you on to eternal salvetion. Only be careful to discharge fathfully and conscientiously the duties of your position, doing all for love of cod, and then when the times comes for our Lord to requite each according to his works, you, too, will receive your reward in everlasting glory.

Amen.

Some altercation. Motion made for adjourning till Thursday because Wednesday was a holiday. The fathers had been despoiled because of their fathers had been despoiled because of the father to restore those loyal Catholic gentlemen that had suffered

#### IRISH PARLIAMENT OF 1641. The Bille for which the Parlia-17TH CENTURY

An interesting account of the Irish Parliament of 1689 is given in the current Dublin Review by Michael MacDonegh. The article shows that only for about two months in the 17th century did Ireof any outside control.

Williamites. The country was able to present a picture of the already in a state of civil war. The two Houses at work. English and Scottish settlers and most of the Irish Protestants had declared for the Prince of Orange. The dispossessed Catholic Irish and Anglo Irish rallied to the standard of James, not because they loved James, but because his cause was Ireland's cause.

SUMMONS PARLIAMENT

In the Catholic Parliament summoned by James II. in 1689 the House of Commons was composed of It is often a great mistake to suppose that this or that position 224 members, all Catholics except poral peers who were Protestants, and four prelate peers of the Estabof herd work and violent efforts they lished Church—the Bishops of Meath, Ossory, Cork and Limerick. None of to be a very desirable position, and as the Catholic Bishops were called to the House of Lords.

Macaulay, with amusing scorn, points out that the names of the Commons sufficiently indicated the were before, and learn that the position in God placed them was after all religious and political temper of the quotes him as saying: "this Parlia-ment was filled with Dermots and Geobegans, O'Neills and O'Donovans, MacMahons, Macnamaras, Magilli-

> "More than all that," says the was the case not only in every Irish Parliament but in every English Par-

#### FAMILIES AND TITLES

"If Macaulay had examined the thwart His designs; a man may even period. Instead of these, there were enry; Robert Barnewell, Baron of in His unfathomable wisdom, and Trimleston; Connor Maguire, Baron of Inniskillin; Christopher Plunket, Baron of Dunsany and Brian Fitzpatrick, Baron of Upper Ossory. Macaulay is also vexed because the highest offices in the State, in the Army and in the Courts of Justice with scarcely an exception, by "Papists." The Lord Lieuwere, with scarce filled by "Papists." tenant, and the head of the Army, was Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnel, a cadet of that Catholic family, the Talbots of Malahide. Thomas Macaulay - was Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Keating, a highly respectable Protestant, was still Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, but—a very big 'but' in the opinion of the historian—two 'Roman Catholic Judges sat with him. Richard Nagle, 'educated in a Jesuit College,' was Attorney General. And appro-priately completing the band of law makers and law adminstrators who had the effrontery to be Catho-You see now which is the best lies in a Catholic land, and their place for you; therefore do not final condemnation, the Lord Changrumble at your position and calling, cellor was one 'who had apostatized and do not envy others whose position the Protestant religion,' Alextion in human society appears to you ander Fi ton, Baron Gosworth in the higher and more desirable than your county of Limerick.

#### VERY REPRESENTATIVE

"In truth, the Parliament was very representative and possessed real national authority. Its objects were to make the government of Ireland Irish; to re-establish the supremacy

ment has seen chiefly condemned by Macaulay were one for the repeal of the Acts of Settlement upon which the title of the Protestants to the confiscated lands rested, and another known as the Bill of Attainder, containing the names of 3 000 Pro

Catholic country, a Parliament as down at the Battle of the Boyne, freely chosen and representative of twelve months after the Parliament the nation as it could be under the had ceased legislating. Five years restrictive laws of election then in later, in 1695, the succeeding Irish vogue, and a Parliament independent | Parliament of the Protestant and British colony, passed on Act-(7 Dublin held high festival during that brief period in the Spring of statues of 1689. It was also ordered that the rolls whereon the said Acts it was particularly gay. For a great or pretended Acts, and every one of personage was coming. James II., them are recorded or engrossed and the last Catholic King of England, as 'all the Journals of the said pre-he was to be, having fled to France tended Parliament, and other books from his rebellious Protestant subjects, had come to Ireland to try to recover his crown with the sid of the Council Chamber in Duhlin Catholic Irish. He landed at Kinsals | Castle, and there publicly and openly in Cork, March 12, about a month cancelled and utterly destroyed. after the election by the English But tappily there has survived some Convention Parliament at Westmin-ster of his son in-law and daughter, with the proceedings of the Parlia-William and Mary to the throne of ment of 1689, which are preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Ireland was fated to be the battle-ground of the Jacobites against the

PARLIAMENT'S ASSEMBLY

"The Parliament assembled on May 7th. and was opened by King James. It met in a suppressed Friary of Dominicans, which stood by the Liffey, on the site now occupied by the Four Courts, and was then used as the King's Inns. James, wearing purple robes and a crown, both of which were made for him in Dublin, took his seat on a throne in the House of Lords. The Commons were sent for and, as they had yet no Speaker, they came in headed by their Clerk, John Kerney. The King made a speech to both Houses. In passages of lofty seriousness and purpose, he said: "I have always been for liberty of conscience and against invading any man's property, wing still in my mind that saying in Holy Writ: 'Do as you would be ione to, for that is the Law and the Prophets.' It was this liberty of conscience I gave which my enemies, both abroad and at home, dreaded, especially when they saw that I was esolved to have it established by law in all my Dominions, and made them set themselves up against me, though for different reasons, seeing that if I had once settled it, my people (in the opinion of the one) (in the opinion of the other) too

master I design (God willing) to good and wholesome laws as may be for the general good of the nation, the improvement of trade, and the relieving of such as have been injured by the late Acts of Settlement, as far forth as may be consistent with Reason, Justice and the Public Good of my people." The Commons were then bidden by the Lord Chancellor to go to their House, and choose a Speaker. Within half an hour they returned, and presented General, as Speaker, and their choice was approved by the King. Houses afterward adjourned until 10

James had been accustomed to attend debates in the Lords at Westminster, the writer points out. He appears to bave done this leg in Dublin. Under date of May 14 it is recorded that one of the Bills brought up from the Commons provided that an Act of Parliament in England shall not bind Ireland. This bill was one of the most important of the Parliament, It measures of the Parliament. It repealed Poynings' Law, which bound the Irish Pacliament in subordination to that of England. It laid down the principle of Ireland's separate nationality, for which William Molyneux and Dean Swift contended at the opening of the 18th century, and which Henry Grattan was successful in establishing when be carried legislative independence in 1872, the principle that the King, Lords and Commons of Ireland were alone com petent to make laws binding on the

"WERE NOT SLAVES"

"Though Catholics," they were not slaves said Grattan, referring to the Parliament of 1689. "They wrung from James a constitution before they accompanied him to the field."

"In saying that," the writer states "Grattan was untain to James. There is no evidence that the King was opposed to the Bill.

"The Lords also spent several days on the Bill for repealing the Acts of Settlement," the writer points out. 'It was uncompromisingly opposed by the Bishop of Meath, Dr. Anthony Dopping, a very able and ferrless supporter of the Protestant inter-ests in the Parliament. On May 28th, the House of Lords resolved itself into Grand Committee on the Ball. The Journal says: The Bill of Repeal read by parsgraphs; some objections made which occasioned some altercation. Motion made for

with him and been kept unjustly out of their estates. The motion rejected."

On June 4th, the Bill was read the third time in the House of Lords, when the King was again present.
"The Bishops," says the Journal, "desire leave to enter their protest testants in rebellion against King and four of the temporal Lords, which were all the Protestants in the House." This record is followed land have a free and native Parliament, a Catholic Parliament in a to naught. The cause of James went by the "Mem. 'That the King said that they must not enter their Protestation, but only their Dissent; for Protestation came on in rebel lious times, and that they should not give the reasons for their Protestation." On June 5th, these spiritual and temporal peers, dissent from the Bill. The state-ment was drawn up on parchment, and signed by the Bishops of Meath Ossory, Cork and Limerick; and Lords Garnard, Longford, Ross and

WORKED NOBLY AND WELL

"Another important Bill which engaged the attention of the Parliament was one establishing free dom of conscience, and removing all civil disabilities under which subject labored on account of his religious belief . . . Under date Jans 21st, it is recorded that the Bill for Liberty of Conscience was returned from the Lords to the Commons very much altered, greatly to the indignation of the Commons. 'Moved to throw it cut, it being a different Bill from what first passed the House, and therefore ought to be laid aside, but not being seconded it was passed.'

"Another Bill readjusted the existing tithe system by providing that tithes should be paid by Protestants to the Protestant parsons; and by Catholics to the Catholic priests. That was a very fair settlement, but unhappily, it did not prevail, and for many years afterwards the imposition of tithes for the support of the Established Church harassed the Catholics, and troubled the peace of Ireland.

statute which most excites the wrath of Macaulay-is not included in the measures which received the royal assent. The Parliament was not prorogued until July 20th. On the whole the Lords and Commons discharged their duties nobly and well, and with a tolerance which has yet to be realized in the enactments of succeeding times."-The Pilot.

THE TRUE IDEAL

Many today are obsessed with the false notion that wealth is happiness. ould have been too happy; and I They toil and moil, day by day, to accumulate riches that they can water. hand down to their posterity. Yet

not be purchased by dollars. The words of the Founder of Christianity Pilot.

# KIDNEY TROUBLE

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about riches and His frequent admonitions for us to lay up treasures in Heaven rather than on earth. have placed in the hearts of all true Christians the ideal of happi-

The world will ever be divided into two classes, the rich and the poor. world the one is dressed in fine linens and feasts sumptuously, the from the master's table; but in the next world Lazarus from Abraham's Europe. bosom will look down upon Dives pleading piteously for the drop of

The secret of happiness depends He added: "And wheresoever I am only too often they are depriving upon our ideals. The truly wise master I design (God willing) to themselves of the finer things of life man has learned it. It was told of establish it by law, and have no other and placing upon their children a Our Lord to a certain rich young test or distinction but that of loy landicap to happiness in this life man in the Gospel who inquired the alty." He also said: "I shall most and in the life to come.

Contentment and happiness can all thou hast and give it the poor. "Go. sell

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THE BOOK OF KELLS

the Crown and its great literary treasures were scattered to the four winds. Among them was the wonderful volume known as the Book of Kells, which, as a specimen of illumination and writing, has no superior in all Europe. It is a copy of the Gospels, and dates from the end of the seventh or the beginning of the eighth century. In the year Kells, and was found after a long search covered with earth and despoised of its cover. At present the book finds a howeler the book finds a howeler the search covered with the search cover. At present the book finds a howeler the search cover the book finds a home in the library of Trivity College, Dublin, where it is safe, however uncongenial its sur-roundings may be. It has been time, but the wondrous beauty of form and color remains.

It is said that the Book of Kells is

written with such precision that one may examine it for hours with the strongest magnifying glass without finding a faulty line or an irregular interlacement. In a space scarcely three-quarters of an inch long and less than half an inch wide there have been counted one hundred and fifty eight distinct designs.

Especially beautiful are the illum-

There is another illuminated MS. at Trinity College, the work upon which is supposed to have been done by St. Columba himself. This is the Book of Durrow, and in it there is this entry in Latin: "I pray thy this entry in Latin: "I prey thy blessedness, O holy presbyter, Patrick, that whoseever shall take this book into his hands may remember the writer, Columbs, who has himself written this Gosnal in the space of twelve days by the grace of our Lord."

St. Columba is said to have transcribed with his own hand no fewer than three hundred manuscripts of the Gospels and Psalms. The tran-Dives and Lazards will one day scription of the Holy Scriptures exchange places, however. In this indeed was his chief occupation. His life was written by St. Adamnan, who is also the author of a treatise other seeks for the crumbs that fall on the Holy Land, valuable as being one of the earliest produced in

These books were enclosed in metal covers, or shrines, which were bedecked with jewels and elaborate carving. On one silver shrine may still be read the inscription: "The prayer and blessing of St. Columbille e upon Flaun, son of Malachi, King of Ireland, who caused this cover to ba made!"

In the year 1539 the Irish Monastery of Kells became the property of The famous Domnach Airgid, or silver shrine, is one of the most accient and interesting of these relics. It is composed of three disinjured by binders and the ravages of

inated initials, which include representations of the Blessed Virgin and the Evangelists, together with ministures of Our Lord in various scenes of His life. Each one is a marvel of art. Indeed, so wondrous is the workmanship, that for a long time it was believed that the Book of Kells could have been written only by angels.

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The opening chapters of this volume give the story of the Grey Nuns at Montreal by Madame d'Youville, and the extension of their work later to Manitoba. The remainder of the book is an inspiring account of the achievements of the Grey Nuns in spreading their work of healing the souls and the bodies of these hitherto neglected Indian tribes.

neglected Indian tribes.

'The Story of the Grey Nuns in the Far North' is full of incidents of extraordinary human interest and

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LONDON, CANADA

KEEP TO THE RIGHT Keep to the right, as the law directs, For such is the rule of the road; Keep to the right, whoever expects

Securely to carry life's load. 'Keep to the right, with God and His Word, Nor wander, though folly allure;

Keep to the right, nor ever be From what's holy and faithful, and

"Keep to the right, within and with-

stranger and kindred and Keep to the right, and you need have

no doubt That all will be well in the end.

"Keep to the right, in whatever you Nor claim but your own on the

Keep to the right, and hold on to the

GOLDEN AGE IN A MAN'S LIFE William Dean Howells, "The Dean of American Letters," who passed away a few months ago at the age of

eighty-three, aid his best work and the most of it as he neared his sixtieth year, and was wont to say that the golden age, in the lives of those who lived that long, was between the years of fifty and sixty. Writing some years ago, in Harper's Magazine, on this point he said:

After sixty one must not take too many chances with one's self, but I should say that the golden age of man is between fifty and sixty, when one may sately take them. One has peace then from the different passions; it one has been tolerably industrious, one is tolerably prosperous; one has fairly learned one's trade or mastered one's art; aga seems as far off as youth; one is not so much afraid of death as earlier; one likes joking as much as ever. and loves beauty and truth as much; family cares are well out of the if one has married timely, one no longer nightly walks the floor even with the youngest child; the marriage ring is then a circle balf rounded in eternity. It is a blessed time; it is indeed the golden age, and no age after it is more than

The best age after it may be that between eighty and ninety, but one can not make so sure of ninety as of seventy in the procession of years, and that is where the gold turns to silver. But silver is one of the precious metals, too, and it need not have any alloy of the baser ones. I do not say how it will be in the years between ninety and a hundred. I am not yet confronted with that question. Still, all is not gold between eighty and ninety, as it is

between fifty and sixty. "In that time, it one has made one's self wanted in the world, one is still wanted; but between eighty and ninety, if one is still wanted, is one wanted as much as ever? It is a painful question, but one must not shirk it, and in trying for the answer one must not do less than one's utmost, at a time when one's utmost will cost more effort than before. Tois is a disadvantage of living so long; but we can not change the conditioning if we wish to live.'

A dozen or more years ago a dis-tinguished English physician. Dr. William Osler, who has since died, created a great furore by saying that the only creative work worth while done by anyone has been done by improvements to Omniscience and one of the control of the co forty, and that at sixty a man might give assistance to Omnipotence. as well be chloroformed, so far as There were some who fumed and as well be chloroformed, so far as expecting any further creative usefulness from him. For making this fulness from him. For making this statement he was tremendously abused and ridiculed by the press the world over, but largely because the world over the world ove understood. The press had it that he said every man should be chloroformed at sixty and did not concern itself with the other part of his statement. Nevertheless, a study of the lives of the great men of history would seem to prove conclusively that Dr. Osler was in the main correct in his dictum. We have in mind now only unquestioned great men, men of the first magnitude. To pass in review a few such we might cite Alexander, Caesar and Napoleon among constructive war-riors; Pitt, Hamilton and Jefferson and Bismarck among statesmen Shakespeare, Byron, Burns, Shelley, Poe and a host of others among poets; Raphael, Mozart, Beethoven and Chopin among artists and musicians; Balzac, Dumas, Dickens and Kipling among novelists and story-tellers. All these had done their grastest constructive work by forty or before. In fact, thirty-seven has been called "the age of genius" because so many famous men— Raphael, Mozart, Byron, Burns and many others-passed away at that comparatively early age.
However, there is consolation in

work of Howell.-Catholic

#### FUMING AND FRETTING

"Did you ever see such ;" " Well if that doesn't just;" "Wouldn't that;"
"Will you look at;" "Of all the most;" "Whatever in the world;" these are pet phrases reserved for the man who tumes and frets. These are his stock in trade; indexed in the dictionary of fuming and fretting, forming the contents of the Handy Famer and Fretter, sold everywhere.

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN which bear to the ears of suffering Each of the boys took the best poshumanity the sad wail of fuming. In schools the teacher sometimes sets as an exercise an unfinished sentence for the pupils to complete. The school of fuming and fretting has few vacations and filling out the above is its daily exercise.

Fume is tragic without any particular grounds for fury and gloom. Fret is as light and frothy as comedy, but, alas, never smiles. Fume is masculine: fret is feminine, but at them with contempt, "Father has surely made a mistake! What queer to choose such plants when crusty bachelor and a peppery shrew. They once began a courtship, but Mr. Fume blistered Miss Fret's cheek and Miss Fret came very near snapping off Mr. Fume's So the prospective union was averted and no gifts were returned. None had been given. They were the original preventers of useless

Rub two pieces of sand-paper night, when it is sloppy underfoot and sleety overhead, and a raw wind From the morn to the close of the you hear a long drawn whine of the gale at your window and the frame rattles angrily. That is the time fuming and fretting find their way into man's soul. The fume is the howling whine, and the angry ratile is the fret. If Darwin is right, the cur represents the highest evolution of fuming and fretting. These qualities are atrophied in saints and in the dead, but in curs they proved fittest to survive and give full aid in the struggle against pugnacious environment. Behold these two functions highly idealized and perfectly developed in the ugly snarl and the vicious snap.

Tell your neighbor who is fretting and fuming and mistaking his tea pot for a typhoon generator some of the wisdom of the ages. Tell him that "Rome was not built in a day." 'Say, "More haste less speed;"
'One thing at a time;" "Make haste slowly." Alas, he has his answer ready, and he turns your wisdom back upon you and overwhelms you with excited and flery exclamations about making hay and saving stitches and not putting off till tomorrow. Striking hot iron especially appeals to him. He likes a hammer and is delighted to get iron into such a state that he can heat it into any shape he chooses.

Herod fumed and fretted, and then dispatched an army to slaughter helpless babies. The Pharisees fretted and fumed until they, too, got murder into their hearts. Peter fumed and fretted himself, first into a fret of fervor, then into an unwatchful sleep, then into a dangerous occasion, then into curses and denials. Peter, however, stopped short of the treachery and murder found in other fuming and fretting, and with one look of his Lord the fumes went up in repentance and the fret fled before humility.

When a man finds that every time he opens his eyelids, something he sees propels a speck of dust into his sensitive eye, or when he feels the grit of sand in every particle of food, or detects a fly in every cintment whose fragrance assails his nose, when, in a word, everyone else and everything else is about him and pressure is high and hot boxes threaten all wheels, no doubt there is need of a doctor, but Him Who came to earth to do the most tremendous work ever attempted, the sanctification of man tempted, the sanctification of man trains, and who had been running in all cases there is more need of kind, and then waited for thirty over the Grand Trunk line past years quietly and calmly before He Lapeer for some time. I bought a fretted and murmured against the

#### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

A FELLOW I KNOW I know a fellow at our school And all he's good for is to fool; He cares no more for class and books

Than fishes do for empty hooks; His only business is to play And kill the time in any way. I know a man lives on our street, The saddest man fives on our street,
The saddest man of all I meet;
He goes his lonely-looking way,
And has no heart for work or play;
For when he was a boy at school,

His only business was to fool. -FATHER EARLS, S. J.

DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES In La Manche, France, there once lived a gentleman whose groat aim was to bring up his children in the fear and love of God. He had three sons, Ferdinand, Joachim and Peter. This gentleman gave each of his sons a little garden for himself, to sow what he pleased in it. Ferdinand, who loved bright colors, sowed his plot with peonies; Joachim chose sunflowers, and Pater had a preference for lities. The father reserved a piece of ground for himself, but did not tell the boys what he had planted. Whenever they inquired, which they did several times, he answered: "Time will tell; wait till you see

what will come up."
Spring, for which the boys had been looking anxiously, came at last. The little buds began to open, and These are the words to which are sung the discords of fretting, and lilies appeared in all their glory.

a bit of paper into mine.

"Say, Father,' he went on e sung the discords of fretting, and lilies appeared in all their glory.

sible care of his garden, and no weeds were permitted to raise their

heads. But, my young readers may ask, how was it with the father's garden? Nothing was to be seen in it but green curly leaves, amongst which appeared whitish flowers, which, to tell the truth, looked rather shabby beside their elegant neighbors.

taste to choose such plants when there were lots of beautiful flowers to be had!"

But spring passed away, and the heat of summer began. The flowers withered and fell off one after the other, until at last there remained nothing to the three brothers but a pile of dry leaves and stalks, which they burned.

The father's turn came. One morning he went out to his garden together. The heat is fume and the with the boys and two day laborers rasp is fret. Some dismal, wintry who were provided with spades. They began to dig, and behold; a crop of fine large potatoes came to light. There was such an abundance that the boys had all they could

do to put them into sacks as fast as the workmen dug them up. There was a sufficiency for the whole year. The boys were delighted with their work; but there was some remorse mixed with their pleasure.

"Father," said the boys, "we were very foolish; we thought we knew better than you; and when we compared the potato blossoms with the flowers in our garden, we said to each other: Father has made a mistake.' Forgive us for our want of respect.

Oh! my children," said the appearances, you make sad mistakes. Nearly the same thing may be found Whereas there are many whose merits are covered by a veil of modesty, and whom you might be tempted to despise it you judged only by appearances.—Catholic Bul-

#### THE NEWSBOY'S DOLLAR

A remarkable and historic 'human interest" story of a first humble mite given to a great Catholic undertaking under striking circumstances is related by Rt. Rev. Francis C. Kelley, in telling the story of the Catholic Courch Extension Society of the United States, It is an episode of the first days of the society.

"It was on my way home that the touching little incident of the 'Newsboy's Dollar' took pface. Over the story of it, as told in many an appeal, there has been thrown some goodnatured doubt, all the Thomases agreeing that it was 'too good to be true;' but true it was nevertheless. This is what happened:

"I did not go back to Lanser direct as I could have done over the Grand Trunk from Chicago, but to Detroit on the Michigan Central, intending to do some parish business there, and take a Bay City Division train on the same road to Lapser. I missed the connection and, in a hurry to reach Lapeer, took a train to Port Huron, which had a connection going West.

about you, Father,' he said. had a meeting in Chicago, and you were elected a high muck a muck in some new society there. I was glad to read that. You know, Father, I like to see the folks on our line get on well.'

'I laughed, knowing that it was a report of the Church Extension meeting that he had read about. "'Didn't you notice the ending of that article?" I asked.

"'Not particularly; what was it?'
"'It said that I had to raise a million dollars.'

Some job. "'Sure it is. Suppose you hold over those congratulations till I get

the million?'
"It was the boy's turn to laugh, which he did heartily as he went off to sell the rest of his papers. Now, the gentlemen who met in Chicago to found the Church Extension Society had forgotten one very important thing. They had given me no money with which to work. True, they began to think of that as soon as they reached home, and the checques soon commenced to arrive, Father Van Antwerp's coming to me almost as soon as I got to Lapeer. But, quick as Father Van Antwerp had acted, he was too late to be the first donor. The newsboy got ahead of

"I was sitting in the car a few minutes later, reading my paper, when I heard him coming down the aisle. He was crying: 'News, Jour-nal; News, Journal,' and stopping to sell a paper here and there. not look up; but the boy stopped beside me.

"'Say, Father,' he said as he leaned over, with his free hand on the back of my seat. 'Everything counts on that million, don't it?'

"I was a bit confused, not knowing at what he was driving, but I answered: 'Of course.' "The boy's hand dropped from the back of my seat. I felt him pressing

'Say, Father,' he went on earn-

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often got to work Sundays. I don't 'Newsboy's Dollar' still holds first do my share in the church. Here's place in my affections. There is a mits on that militon.'

calling: 'News, Journal; News, Journal. "I opened my hand. It was a Canadian dollar bill that was in it.

Many a time Archbishop Quigley joked me about that 'newsboy story.' He said once, at a Board Meeting in better days, that I had told it so often to get money out of others her early youth since she was three that I had come 'to actually believe years old she had been afficted with

it' myself. But the story is true.
"I felt mightily encouraged by the gift of that dollar. It was not very much toward the million, but it few parsgraphs about Church Extension, yet he wanted to help. I had not even thought of his giving any thing; and certainly had not arrived father, "you are forgiven; but let at the begging stage. The dollar looked like ten thousand to me—one looked like ten thousand ten tho be hasty in pronouncing judgment. dollar for purchasing power, but if you judge rashly, and according to nine thousand nine hungred and ninety-nine dollars worth of hope.

"I resolved to keep it always. amongst men and women as amongst the Treasurer got my check, but not to the rectory a few days ago asking the actual bill. That I still have, instructed in Catholicism preparabrightest and the most attractive are not always the best to associate with. bill that the Canadian Government Fold.—Wichita (Kans.) Advance. will never be called upon to redeem

"Then he was gone. A little now that is increasing year by year."

dazed, I heard him back of me —Boston Pilot.

THE POWER OF PRAYER

"All things whatscever you shall ask in prayer, believing, you shall receive." During the last week a Protestant young lady came to the rectory and related this story. From a malady that was pronounced by eminent physcians to be incurable During the twenty years that she suffered this affiction she had reseemed eloquent and brilliant with ceived treatment from seventeen promise. The boy had read only a different specialists and bad expended arge sums of money in medicine, but all in vair. Her case was at length pronounced incurable.

she might be cured, promising to mbrace the Catholic Faith if her request was granted. It was granted. She obtained a complete cure, and in fulfilment of her promise she came tory to her entering the One True

The great thing you have to look Many times since I have had to is to co God's will in your present people say: 'Here's my bit, Father.' s ate of life. Don't trouble yourself Only a few days ago I heard a man in Detroit say: 'I subscribe ten thouse ork is to be obedient, patient, band dollars.' Later on I secured a subscription of one bundred thou-kees as much as you can in God's sand dollars. But the unnamed Presence.

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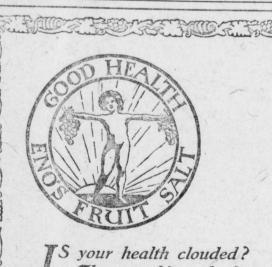




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#### METZ ACCORDS K. C. HEARTY WELCOME

UNVEILING OF LAFAYETTE STATUE IN PRESENCE OF THOUSANDS

Close to one hundred thousand citizens of Metz and all parts of the province of Lorraine, it is estimated lined the streets leading to the rail way station and the station square itself as the special train carrying the Knights of Columbus delegation

arrived there on August 20.
School girls from all Catholic schools in Metz, attired in the gay colors of the national costume and wearing quaint headdress, were at a song of welcome, while Prefect in Palestine seem to bring, on the Manceron greeted Supreme Knight in Palestine seem to bring, on the one hand, the good results long one hand long one han the station with flowers. James A. Flaherty, of Pailadelphis, as he stepped from the train.

General Berthelot later accompanied the knights in a visit to Fort Mount St. Quentin, overlooking the city, where Bishop Pelt, of the Metz Diocese, pointing to Metz, said: "The Americans had more to do with delivering our beautiful Metz than any other country save France."

FOCH GREETS EACH PILGRIM

party to his cathedral, where chimes were pealed in welcome as the Amer-ican visitors entered.

Marshal Foch and Hugh C. Wallace,

American Ambassador, attended this view is anything but perfect, and evening a gala performance at the from the religious situation of opera house, with only French and Europe and the world is still far American music on the programme from the ideal unity forshadowed and promised by the Divine Master. for this occasion.

Marshal Foch on his arrival in Mithout going into particulars, it Metz shook hands with each member may be said that Palestine today is Marshal Foch on his arrival in of the Knights of Columbus delega- looked on as a land of conquest tion at the station. He shouted to the crowd which had assembled,

Vive l'Amerique!" LAFAYETTE STATUE UNVEILED

The statue of Lafavette presented to France by the Knights of Columbus of the United States was unveiled

herty.

Most of the population of Metz cheered when he drew aside the silk the defense of the rights of the faith The Shepherding Bells of Rome. sheet veiling the status, which stands in the Holy Land, lieutenant of the on an eminence dominating the Supreme Pontiff as Grand Master of on an eminence dominating the valley of the Moselle.

Marshal Foch, standing at the foot of the statue, after the unveiling. Jerusalem, Msgr. Barlassina. He voiced his friendship for America has seen this need at once, with the and received from the knights a keenness of vision and judgment and jeweled baton and insignia of his the apostolic spirit that mark his office as a Marshal of France. He sat on the platform among the other notables, smiling when the compliments of the Preservation of the Faith in 509 Ridges St. ments were translated but he was obviously deeply moved when the and to develop this work, fruit of his obviously deeply moved when the baton ceremony took place.

FOCH PRAYS WITH KNIGHTS

Marshal rose early and headed a procession of knights into the old cathe-

come to pray side by side with you for the American heroes in the War." The Marshal took Communion with the knights, during the Solemn Requiem Mass celebrated by Bishop

The ceremony at the statue brought out the population of Metz action in the Holy Land. and thousands from the surrounding country. The city was decorated with American flags, and it was a composed of the superiors of all the was in an out-of-the-way place. The general holiday. The statue was veiled in silk, with an immense weiled in silk, with an immense
American flag, brought by the visit
ing knights, which had been slightly
damaged in transit and correctly
split up into four chief commissions, he was willing to pay \$400. for an damaged in transit and carefully the heads of which, together with repaired by Mme. Millerand, draped the Franciscan parish priest of near the base. Around the platform
were grouped 3,000 children. Five
from the directing council under the piano manufactured by the Sherthousand troops formed a guard of honor and thousands of civilians crowded the park sloping down toward the Moselle.

"LAFAYETTE, WE ARE HERE"

Supreme Knight Flaherty, in presenting the statue, after the veil had been drawn aside, reminded those assembled of Pershing's famous words: "Lafayette, we are here," and added, "Lafayette, we are still here." The statue was dedicated by Martin

H. Carmody, and was accepted by the Mayor of Metz and representa-

tives of the various departments. Immediately after the ceremony Marshal Foch came to the foot of the monument, to which three little girls brought the case containing the baton, which Mr. Flaherty presented at the same time describing Marshal Foch as "the ideal Christian soldier" and "the greatest son of France and the warmest friend of America."

The Marshal embraced Supreme Knight Flaherty and in rendering his thanks said, "I welcome you, Knights of Columbus, as the representatives of America. I know your merits because of what you have done in the War. The same sentiments that led Lafayette to go to America to fight have prompted you to come to Metz to reassure France that America is ever ready to do her part.

SEES SAFETY IN UNION

"You have come hear to tear down the statue of the red prince, just as your soldiers came to tear down the

"You have given me this magning cent baton as a tribute of your affection for France and for me. You have mentioned St. Clement's College. I was a student there, and ing parlor," which has been fitted up in the basement and is called the constant of the 'You have given me this magnificracy. But it was my glorious priv. Gray Room. Its dark walls have been repainted a very bright gray, and it Metz when we won the hard earned has been furnished in Colonial style victory.

The union of France and America will assure forever that the natural boundaries between France and her late enemy will be maintained. "way can bring her beau" and sit in front of the gas logs. The "spooning parlor" is intended for young

long fought for liberty, and they will continue to protect liberty through-out the world. Knights of Columbus, you have done France and America a service."—Philadelphia Standard and

THE HOLY PLACES

PROVISIONS ARE BEING MADE FOR THEIR COMPLETE SAFEGUARDING

By N. C. W. C. News Service Rome, Aug. 1.-On future work

for the preservation of the faith in Palestine the Osservatore Romano publishes the following:

awaited, of civil and liberal govern-ment given by mandate of the interallied conference to the nation which may be regarded as the most of modern civilizations in the world. But on the other hand, the new

conditions do not exclude damage and danger to the Catholic faith in that blessed land which was the field of the divine life of the Bishop Pelt then conducted the Redeemer, scene of His Passion, cradle of the Church. danger inseparable, indeed, from the very concept of modern civilization, which from the religious point of

which all rival elements are trying to use and to civilize each in its own way. Here comes in the urgent need for the Catholics, not only the Holy Land, but of the whole world, to prepare means and arms to fight for the preservation, defense and propaganda of the Catholic recently by Supreme Knight Fla. faith in the ever dangerous field of rivalry and of liberty.

Natural chief of a special army for the Knightly Order of the Holy Sepulchre, is the Latin Patriarch of happy inspiration, it was natural that he should call the knights of It was decidedly a Foch day. The world in groups of varying numbers and who, as indeed was to be expected, have responded nobly to dral, saying to the knights: "I have come to pray side by side with you the chapters of the order are constituted, or are at this moment constituting themselves, as so many committees of earnest action favor of the work, under their chief, the Patriarch of Jerusalem, who is on the spot, in the field of executive

There already exists and is in action there an executive committee | desired to purchase a piano. the heads of which, together with instrument.

work proposes to devote itself are: (1) Restoration and improvement of the Catholic schools to meet the rivalry of non-Catholics and its unhappy consequences.

Diffusion of Catholic books, periodicals and propaganda sheets. (3) Establishment of centers for conferences and meetings of all sorts.

The work of the preservation of the faith must not, of course, be confused with other works already existing, whose object is the preserva-tion of the sanctuaries of the Holy Land. It will collaborate fraternally with these, but its object is the preservation of the faith among individuals of right, and among those in the front rank, the repre-sentatives of all the communities who have the custody of sanctuaries take their places.

SPOONING PARLOR AT UNION CHURCH

NINETY-NINE STEPS FROM BROAD-WAY" IS SLOGAN ADOPTED BY NEW PASTOR, DR. BENSON

Miss Grace Ferry, until recently of St. Paul, Minn., has taken charge of the work for women and girls which is to be carried on in connection with the enlarged program at the Union Methodist Church, Fortymenace of autocracy which the statue represented, and you have come to put in its place the protag onist of freedom, Lafayette.

Childh Reted, Follow eighth Street, just west of Broadway. Miss Ferry will work under the direction of the Rev. Dr. John G. Benson, the new pastor. She and her staff of young women helpers will live in the parish house.

and gas logs installed. Any young woman walking up and down Broad-way can bring her "beau" and sit in

Alsace-Lorraine will be forever women who have no homes in which french. America and France have to entertain their friends. It will be open until 11 o'clock, and Miss Ferry will always be there. Another name given the room is "the Grotto." Whether holding hands will be permisted has not yet been determined by the church authorities. The parlor opens in the Fall.—N. Y. Times.

POPE ASKS KNIGHTS TO AID

URGES THEM TO COMBAT PROPAGANDA AGAINST CATHOLIC FAITH

Rome, Aug. 28.—Pope Benedict replying today to an address by the visiting American Knights of Columbus, attacked the spreading of propaganda in Rome by an organization which he did not name. He said it aimed to deprive the youth of their birthright of Catholic faith. The Pontiff urged the Knights to establish a counter propaganda.

The Knights of Columbus, who reached this city yesterday afternoon, were met by Mgr. Cerretti, the Papal

Under Secretary of State. Tomorrow morning's Mass, which will be celebrated by the Pope, probably will occur in the Pauline

THE BELLS OF ROME

From the banks of Tiber pealing,--What is their voice revealing. The bells of the Church of Rome?

O'er the Holy City lifting Their changeless summons high,— And ceaselessly 'neath them drifting, The smoke-wreathes passing by;

Since far St. Peter's day; As pass the generations ; As pass all things away

Save,-calling afar, anigh us, To the eternal tryst : Polycarp, John, and Christ!

Back to the one fold leading All the dear, strayed sheep home ; -Hark to their warning pleading !-

DIED

RALPH.—At Metcalfe, Ont., on August 7, 1920, Patrick Ralph, aged eventy-eight years. May his soul

SAUVE .- On August 25, 1920, at 509 Rideau Street, Ottawa, Mrs. A. L. Sauve, beloved wife of A. L. Sauve, formerly of Portage Du Fort, Que. May her soul rest in peace.

PURCELL.-On Monday, August 9th, at his home in Montreal, Henry A. Purcell. May his soul rest in peace.

McKeegan.—In Chatham, Ont. Aug. 17, 1920, Nellie A., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Canning. May her soul rest in peace.

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religious committees of men at district dealer, if there was a dealer,

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noney's worth in return. He did. The Sherlock Manning Piano he received was even better than he had anticipated.

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WANTED QUALIFIED CATHOLIC TEACHER for S. S. No. 16, Emily. Duties to begin 1st September. Statesalary and experience. Auply to Daniel O'Neill, Sec. Treas. Bobcaygeon, R. R. No. 2. Phone number Omemee, Line 44, R. 24, 2179-12

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