CANDLEMAS

The Angel-lights of Christmas Which shot across the sky, Away they pass at Candlemas,

Comfort on earth is brief at best, Although it be divine. Like funeral lights for Christmas

old Simeon's tapers shine.

They sparkle and they die.

And then for eight long weeks and more, We wait in twilight grey, Till the high candle sheds a beam On Holy Saturday.

We wait along the panance-tide Of solemn fast and prayer; While song is hushed, and lights

In the sin-laden air.

And while the sword in Mary's soul Is driven home, we hide In our own hearts, and count the wounds Of passion and of pride.

And still, though Candlemas be apent And Alleluias o'er,

Mary is music in our need, And Jesus light in store. JOHN HENRY NEWMAN

WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

TRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

> Copyright 1921 by Seumas MacManus THE GROWING COST OF MISGOVERNMENT

Ireland is paying nearly double as much for being oppressed now as she paid two years ago. The total revenue derived by Britain frem Ireand for the year ended March 31, 1920 (for which a report has just been issued by the British Treasury) amounts to £50,615,000. The revenue collected by Britain in Ireland in 1918 amounted to £26,865,000. This indicates an increase of £23,750,000 in two years. The cost of misgov-erning Issland, including the maintenance of the Army of Occupation and the widespread spy system, amounted in the year ended March 31, 1920, to £29,221,000, leaving the mere trifle of £21,394,000 to be devoted to what the British call "imperial services." And yet Eng-lish politicians told the world a few years ago that the British Government was running Ireland at a lessout of pure goodness of heart and for the good of the Irish people presum

A native Irish Government which could and would abolish the horde of foreign officials who fatten at the public crib in Ireland at the expense of the Irish taxpayers could save millions annually in the administration of the Irish Government, and the money thus saved could be devoted to constructive work-to building up Irish trade and commerce, improving agriculture, drainutilizing the tremendous water power, now running to waste, develother useful enterprises. Ne wonder Ireland, even for economic reasons, dislikes the British connection and wishes to destroy it-when your neighbor has one hand on your throat and another in your pocket it is but natural that you should wish to separate from him

VALIANT ATTACK ON MRS. PEARSE'S KINDERGARTEN BY FORCES OF THE CROWN

The manner in which British official falsehood tries to sover up capital. The people of Cork are the crimes of the armed forces of the Crown in Ireland is demonstrated in the case of the wrecking and burning of the home of Mrs. Pearse, the widowed mother of Padraic Pearse, first President of the Irish Republic. and William Pearse, who were both executed after the Easter Week Rising of 1916. The name of Mrs. place was Cullenswood House. It was situated at Rathfarnham, a suburb of Dublin, and it was there Pearse conducted the famous St. Enda's College, an institution which was established to make the foundations of education in Ireland Gaelic. William Pearse taught in St. Enda's with his brother Padraic, and Thomas McDonough, the post and literary man, who, too, was court martialled and shot after the Easter Week uprising, was also on its teach-

This house, where Mrs. Pearse conducted a kindergarten class, teaching a large number of Irish boys and girls the Irish language, was raided and destroyed by a strong force of British soldiers, who first wrecked the interior and then fired the house. The news of the wanton destruction of the property of this defenceless and bereaved lady was cabled all ever the world and was read with disgust and abhorrence everywhere.

1.

ALADDIN HAD NOTHING ON MRS. PEARSE

Following quickly on the heels of the story of this outrage came a highly imaginative piece of pecu-

the yarn said, that the place con-tained several secret doors, false walls and that persons could walk in concealed passages from the garden. If one touched a spring, the most wonderful things happened. The British publicity agent in Dublin Castle touched one of those springs with his lively imagination and a wardrobe rolled back revealing an open space which could be used for an office. In this alcove, so the veracious British official reported, supper was laid as it for guests. How the wardrobe and the supper and the springs which moved the wardrobs escaped the fire which destroyed the house the imaginative chronicler neglected to explain. Truly the ways of propagandist camouflage are strange and crooked, and it is not susprising when it is remembered how many fiction writers have been engaged in recent

Cullenswood House was a historic place. The fine old building and its garden and the surrounding land formed the setting for another tragic and romantic epoch in Irish history. In the early years of the nineteenth century the place was owned by Robert Emmet, who tried to overthrow British rule in Irsland in 1803, whose memorable speech from the dock has been an inspiration to struggling freemen everywhere and who was hanged in Dublin for his attempt to free his country.

years supplying a gullible public with

what were supposed to be facts.

BUT WE SYMPATHIZED VIOLENTLY WITH EDITH CAVELL

It was at Cullenswood House, too that Anna Davlin, Emmet's faithful servant, was half hanged by the British soldiery and her breast pierced with bayonets in a futile effort to compel her to reveal the whereabouts of her young master. In that place Emmet and other Irish leaders of his time met and planned for Irish freedom. The destruction of the mansion not only deprives the widowed mother of the Pearse brothers of a roof beneath which to take shelter and a place in which to earn a livelihood by teaching but it removes one of Ireland's historic landmarks and intensifies the hatred of British militarism in the hearts of the Irish people.

> SOCIAL WORKER FINDS IRISH CONDITIONS UNPARALELLED

Confirmation of the persistent reports of intense suffering in Ireland as a result of the terrible ordeal through which the Irish people are making their way to liberty has just been brought to this country by a lady who has been engaged in relief work in the devastated areas of France and Balgium and in parts of Central Europe. Miss Mary Cavanagh, who did social work in the countries named while the World War was in progress and after it ended, has reported to the American Committee for Relief in Ireland that nowhere has she seen such hardship and suffering as in Dublin. ing and reclaiming waste land,
The eight of suffering and unhappireplanting the forests of the country,
ness was not new to Miss Cavanagh
ness was not new to Miss Cavanagh when she reached the Irish capital, "but," she reports, "nothing I ever saw in my social work other work compared with the suffering and hardships the people of Dublin had to undergo. little babies blue with cold and scantily clad-the sight made me religion inspires and fosters. Un-Such poverty and suffering I weep. never dreamed of."

BRITISH LIBERTY IN CORE

British militarism has virtually imprisoned the people of Cork city and is trying deliberately to destroy the economic life of the Munster compelled to be in their houses at 5 o'clock in the evening and any citizen who through accident violates this tyrannical rule is taken away to the Bridewell in a motor lorry to explain the reason for his "late hours" to a magistrate later. The shurches are compelled to hold Vespers at 3 o'clock in the afternoon so that the worshippers may home before the police and soldiery take possession of the streets.

BRITISH ENCOURAGEMENT OF IRISH COMMERCE

British Government officials in Ireland are throwing every possible obstacle in the way of direct maratime communication between the United States and Ireland. They are throwing every possible obstacle in the way of the speedy discharge of the cargoes of American ships and are subjecting the vessels and their crews to most annoying sepionage Tans" to undergo a fast of thirty six hours. When the steamship Honolulu, of the American Shipping Board, chartered by the Mosre-McCormack Line, entered the river of the noterious auxiliary police, who

liarly British propaganda. A careful captain and crew of the Honolulu examination of Cullenswood House ignored them and refused to give revealed to the British authorities, them anything to eat. The result them anything to eat. The result was the initiation of the "Black and Tans" into the mysteries of a "black fast." When leaving the river Shannon, the American ship was followed by a British destroyer and when the vessel arrived at Cork she was boarded by a detachment of soldiers and marines sent out to meet her in a naval launch. the enthusiasm with which British officials welcome direct shipping communication between the United States and Ireland!

PROMOTING HEALTHFUL EXERCISE If the English have their way, the Irish will become a great race of pedestrians. A proclamation has en issued by Major General Strickland, the British military commander in the southern part of Ireland, prohibiting the use of motor cars, motor cycles and pedal cycles between 8 p. m. and 9 a. m. in the martial law

IRELAND'S ECONOMIC VALUE TO ENGLAND

Those people who labor under the mistaken idea that Ireland could not get along without England will be surprised to hear that it is much more probable that England would find it hard to get along without Ireland. England depends upon Ireland for a large part of her food supply; she buys her food there because she can get it cheaper from Ireland than she could get it anywhere else. She buys from and sells to Ireland on practically her own terms, because British policy and legislation have been so shaped for centuries that all England's competitors have been eliminated.

In the year 1918, according to Mr. Sydney Brooks, an Englishman, the value of British exports to Ireland was roughly two thirds of the value of British exports to all the British Dominions throughout the Empire. The whole of the British Empire in 1918 spent only £3 in the purchase of British merchandise where Ireland spent £2. Apart from the strategic reason altegether, England is greedily trying to hold on to "a good thing," but one would think that she would be anxious to culti-vate a neighborly friendship with a country from which she draws such great profit instead of sowing the seeds of hatred there, as she has been doing so successfully for many centuries!

SEUMAS MACMANUS,

BISHOP OF LOURDES RECOMMENDS REMEMBRANCE OF IRELAND IN PRAYERS

BEFORE MIRACULOUS GROTTO His Eminence, Cardinal Logue, has received a letter from Most Rev.

ings to the Hierarchy and Catholics of Irsland. "Allow me," the Bishop wrote, "to offer the desires which I form for the safety and welfare of your illus-

rious and unhappy country. Illustrious the has always been sople in centuries past as well as in the The present age, by the splender of her faith and by all those virtues which happy she has been long enough to claim with good right, with as much, if not more, right than Poland

> the title of a martyred people. "But never, perhaps, could this glorious and pitiful title be applied to her so justly as at the present time. The picture you have drawn of her sufferings is such that it appears scarcely credible, and yet one discarns, reading between the trembling lines of your communication, that you force yourself to remain far short of the reality, and are far from wishing to exaggerate the horror of the situation.

"In truth it is only with a heart full of an immense compassion, and with eyes full of tears, that one contemplates the Calvary of Ireland and the cross to which impious and cruel hands have attached her and to which they obstinately wish to keep her nailed

Like Your Eminence, and like your venerable colleagues, I pray the God of Mercy and Justice, the God of all consolation, to sustain in this trightful trial the soul of your sountry and to win for her as soon as possible the glories and joys of the resurrection and of liberty.

" These are the desires and prayers But one American captain and his crew have got some satisfaction—
they compelled a party of "Black and land, I lay before the miraculous grotto and at the feet of the Immaculate Virgin.

"I believe I correspond with your most cherished wishes when I tell you that from this day, the name of in the daily recital of the Rosary at remained on the ship while the cargo | the sanctuaries of Lourdes. May "Blacks and Tane" aboard the vessel forgot something—they neglected to provide any food for them, and the soler of the Afflicted.—The Pilot.

BRITISH LABOR

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1921

CONDEMNS AUSTRIAN METHODS IN IRELAND

London, Feb. 3 .- The attitude of at least one active element in the English Labor party toward the Irish question may be judged from an article by J. L. Hammond in the current Guildsman.

"Our methods of administration in Ireland resemble clossly the methods of Austrian rule in Italy twenty

years ago," he writes.
"We alone in Europe—such is the irony of war-are now holding down a nation that passionately desires its

freedom 'Our House of Commons is more Prussian than the old German reichstag, for it sanctions day-byday military excesses by the side of which Zabern looks insignificant.

"Military courts despite the memory of Edith Cavell can now sentence an Irishman to death for hiding his son.

"The British people know little about Irsland, except that it is a place where policemen and soldiers it found that Christianity within the are murdered. Similarly the people walls of Jerusalem, as in the whole of Austria in the thirties thought of Italy only as a place where policemen, soldiers and magistrates were murdered by the Carbonari. If Austria could have thought of Italy as something else her empire would not

have come to so dreadful an end."

The article concludes in a reference to Mr. Hamar Greenwood as our imitation Psussian.'

BRITISH VON BISSINGS

APPALLING ACTS OF VANDALISM AND FEROCIOUS CRUELTY (The Nation)

When the Germans destroyed a good part of the city of Louvain because they claimed that they were fired upon from certain houses and had to make an example of the city in order to protect their troops from similar attacks, the civilized world righteausly rocked with amazement and abhorrence. Ten days ago in Cork the British military took a leaf out of the German book and did precisely the same thing. They ordered the dwellers of two houses to vacate their buildings and then blew up the houses. The soldiers were careful to explain that they could not prove that shots had been fired out of those particular homes; they simply destroyed these houses because the shooting had been in the neighborhood and they took this action to put a stop to that sort of thing. The Nation unqualifiedly denounced the Germans in Louvain as on its face "an appalling act of vandalism and ferecious cruelty." It now denounces the British in similar unqualified language and declares that the offense in Cork is worse than that in Louvain. It is monstrous brutality occurring in civil Dr. Xavier, Bishop of Tarbes and Lourdes, conveying Christmas greet. war. As such the public opinion of the United States ought to speak out just as loudly as it did in the case of Belgium; all the more so because, despite English statements to the contrary, the bloodshed grows worse and also because Sir Hamar Greenwood's exhortation to the Black and Tane, whom high officers of the British army have denounced as a gang of miscreants, upon whose shoulders is saddled the barning of Cork, shows that the British Government has sunk quite to the level of the Von Bissings and Tirpitzes. No worse act has been laid at the door of British statesmen for a generation than Sir Hamar's open encourage-

WASHINGTON GOVERNOR ASKS FOR STRICTER DIVORCE LAW

(By N. C. W. C. News Service) Seattle, Jan. 27 .- Restriction of and as a means of improving social | waiting, conditions is advocated by Governor first message to the present legisladation will be introduced, but its

uccess is problematical.
"It is a lamentable fact obvious the training schools that the present were manoeuvred by the superior condition of for too many of these ability of the British Commander in a broken family life made too fre-

way in which men and women Shannen en her recent voyage to Ireland will be united with that et way in which men and women Ireland she was boarded by a party Poland in the intention recommended throw off their marriage relations under the teo ready sanction of pub-lic officials. The problems of marriconsigned to Limerick was being dis Our Lady of Lourdes be for you what age, family life and divorse need charged. The officers who sent the she has been for France and the the careful attention of the legislaage, family life and divorce need

"As important steps in the solu-

stringent; that the grounds for the Holy City? Here, indeed, one which divorce may be granted be finds a parallel with Heraclius, restricted and that collasion be an Godfrey of Bouillon, and so many absolute bar to divorce."

PROBLEM OF THE HOLY PLACES

TO BE SPECIAL CONCERN OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

a peculiarly delicate and complicated one. The present situation bears no parallel with the Crusading period. to the Basilica, are following out the Then the Catholic Church was the old system of opening and closing sole representative of Christianity, the doors at the established hours and when the Holy City fell to the Christian armies, the immediate effect was to hand over the Holy Places to the Secof Rems. This was

the one scope of the Crusade.

Today it is different. The deliverpaign, but, when this was achieved, walls of Jerusalem, as in the whole of Palestine, was divided in its allegiance to the See of Rome and in its nationality.

Moreover, although the Palestinian sampaign was a purely British undertaking, yet, being a part of the whole ideal for which the World War was being fought, we find representatives of the Allied Nations entered the presiding government are not want-Holy City side by side with the victorious troops of the British Empire, Austrian religious communities have thereby giving the world to under been granted permission to return stand that the question of the Holy Places was an international, not a

national one.

That the question of the Holy City.

In a recent critical situation, from Article 95 of the Treaty of Peace, which reads as follows:

"The Manda'ory undertakes

the different religious communities. In the composition of this Commission the religious interests con-cerned will be taken into account. The Chairman of the Commission will be appointed by the Council of

the League of Nations."
In virtue of the above Article of the Treaty of Peace, which has been signed by Turkey, but which lacks however, the ratification, not only of the Turkish Parliament, but, so far, also of those of the Allied Nations the question of the Holy Places is to be formally and thoroughly investigated by a special has the approval of the Holy See, inasmuch as, in this Commission, not only will the interests of the Catholic Church be adequately represented, bas also those of the Franciscans, as the official Guardians of the Holy Places. It is evident, therefore, that criticisms of any particular government are, as yet, untimely and expressions of disresults and settlements may be looked for.

From what has been said, therefore, it will be seen how erronsous have been the statements made concerning the restoration of the Cenacle to the Franciscans. This, and all other questions of the Holy Places, will be decided only by the above mentioned Commission. well that this should be distinctly understood if we wish to have a right parapactive of the present day conditions in Palestine. That there is much disappointment cannot be all wondered at, but every other country, outside of Palestine, has, unhappily, its goodly share of worried anxiety and unrewarded expectations. The wisest plan, therefore, is to possess one's soul in patience during divorce as a protection for children this trying period of watchful

Following the masterful strategy Louis F. Hart of Washington, in his of General Allenby across the world's most ancient battle ground, and ture which is now in session at especially across the land held most Olympia. It is likely that a bill to in reverence by every Christian, carry out the Governor's recommentation there were very few traces of war wreckage, and this is particularly true of the places hellowed by the sacred memories of Christ's Passion to those who have inquired into the and Death, out of which the Turkish past life of the boys and girls in armies and their Germanic allies oung people is the direct result of Chief. It is a matter of historical record that this notable and memorquent by easy divorce and its asso-ciated evils," said Governor Hart. | ly by British troops, has let British troops, has left Surely parents owe to society the unsultied and untouched by shot or proper care and training of their shell every shrine and sanctuary, children in a desent family life. leaving the Hely Land in the full Surely children are entitled to a possession of those rich treasures, home with parental love and care which stand for the principles set up bestowed by those responsible for by the Saviour of mankind, and their existence. Society should not which, if adhered to, will make a between France and Reme are over. look with calmness upon the easy better and a happier world. More Other cares absorb us. . . Among over, it is not generally known, that the spare moments of the day and being strongly and hierarchically night, which were allowed warrior general in his arduous conscience of three hundred millions and the help of some correspondents, campaign, were given over to the of men: that is the power of the reading of the biblical narratives, describing the places he was officially represented at the Vatican endeavoring to take or had taken. "is for our interest, for our security, reading of the biblical narratives, Catholic Church. tion of the problem I recommend And what more edifying than the for our dignity."

that our divorce laws be made more entry of this victorious officer into other sterling Christians.

Blame has been attached to General Allenby for returning the keys of the Basilica of Holy Sepulchre to the Turkish porters. We have seen that the question of the Holy Places is not a British one alone; therefore, under the circumstances, all that the General could do was to respect the status quo, awaiting the By Rev. Godfrey P. Hunt O. F. M. decision of the properly appointed
The question of the Holy Places is Commission. While this state of things continues the two Turkish families, in charge of the entrance and as in the past, are still being of the inconveniences, formerly obtained through the indifference, delay or neglect of these ance of the Holy Places was not the primary end of the Palestine cammount guard in turn at the door of the Basilica to supervise and enforce the prompt and punctual performance of this duty. Whether this particular right, granted to these

> whom will the keys be delivered, remains with the special Commission to decide. Instances, however, of the good will and the good intentions of the wanting. The exiled German and been granted permission to return and it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant, when each one will occupy its former place in the Holy

families by Saladin in 1187, will

be finally rescinded, and, if so,

appoint, as soon as possible, a special of our Divine Saviour in the Garden Commission to study and regulate of Gethsemane, the local government all questions and claims relating to the different religious communities. of the case. The Acting Governor, Mr. H. C. Luke, is to be highly commended for the strenuous part taken in an affair, which promised to be pronouncedly ugly. Meeting the argument of the combined force of sixty Greek monks, who were still fresh from their spiteful acts of vandalism, so much in vogus among them in the past under their former protectors, the Turks, the intrepid Governor sustained the rights of the Franciscans ordering the work which the rowdyism of the Greeks had interrupted, to be resumed, and at Commission. This plan of the the same time, promising prompt Council of the League of Nations and drastic action against any who should repeat the scandalous conduct of injuring a shrine so dear to every

Christian. In view of these facts, it is to be hoped that time will be allowed for the development of plans, which are, as yet, only embryonic. The cause of the Holy Places will never be sided by harsh and uncalled for criticism. But if a spirit of patience and fairtience, are futile. A reasonable time will have to be allowed to transpire, after the appointment of the Core. will have to be allowed to transpire, many and difficult, will arrive at a been Bishop since 1879 and was Carafter the appointment of the Commission, before anything like definite faction will be given to all concerned.

> FRANCE AND THE HOLY SEE

THE BREAKING AND RENEWING OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

Abbe Felix Klein, in the February Catholi

When I was sent to America by the French Gevernment in Ostober, 1918, with the Bishop of Arras, Monseigneur Baudrillart, and Abbe Flynn to bring the compliments of France to Cardinal Gibbons on the occasion of his episcopal jubiles, the question asked of us most frequently was whether, after the War, relations would be resumed between France and the Hely See. We did not hesitate to answer that they would. Byents have proved that our confidence was not unfounded.

Republic broke its relations with the Vatican : the fourteenth of March, 1920, the Government of the Republic proposed to reestablish them.

What occurred between these two Babson said.

"There was the War which shook the world to its foundations; and Victory which brought about a new way of thinking among all people. Combined with the results of social Combined with the results of social has just granted a subsidy of 8,000 and spiritual order, Victory gave us france to help in the work of Rev. peace at home as well as abroad, and renewed our confidence in the future. After the trial we must be ready to solve with equity and dignity prob-lems which formerly divided us.

The long struggle of ideas Other cares absorb us. . . Ameng the meral forces there is one which, this organized, acts on the mind and the To be

CATHOLIC NOTES

Rev. Daniel Carry, the first priest to be ordained in China Mission College, leaves Almonte for China Feb. 1st. We ask our readers to

accompany him with their prayers. A report from the Fiji Islands announces a strong movement of conversions among the Protestant natives, two hundred of whom have recently become Catholic.

Madrid, Jan. 10 .- The Archbishop of Lisbon has just died at Bayons, Galicis. Archbishop of Granada, Megr. Jose Meseguer y Costa, died recently.

The Rev. Dom Wilmart, O. S. B., a monk of Farnborough Abbay, belonging to the Sciesmes Congregation, has found at Troyes in the Archives of the library a manuscript of Tertullian, dating from the period 160-220 A. D

The population of Egypt is twelve millions, of whom only 150,000 are Catholics, of the Latin rite, and of arious Eastern rites. Together with heterodox sectarians, 690,000, this gives a total of but 840,000 Christians, as against 11,160,000 Infidels, Moslems and Jews.

The Sacred College of Cardinals has just suffered the loss of two of its renowned members. Cardinal Camassei died recently in Rome, while Cardinal Netto passed away in Spain on January 17th. Both prelates had taken important parts in national and international affaire.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24th .- Ten thousand Cathelie women of the name of Mary have registered for the Mary Memorial Chapel of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception at the Catholic University, according to announcement of the Rev. Dr. Bernard A. McKenna.

Madrid, January 25.—New houses eracted by the "Welfare Construction," the first society organized in Spain to place cheap and sanitary homes at the disposal of the working people, have just been opened. The Bishop of Madrid blessed the new houses as part of the dedicatory ceremonies, which were attended by the Minister of Labor and a great concourse.

Paris, Jan. 27.—Deputy Raiberty, vice president of the Chamber of Deputies, and former minister of war, is mentioned in diplomatic circles as France's ambassador to the Holy See when diplematic relations are resumed. Resumption or relations has been regarded as certain since Premier Briand, in exposing to the Chamber the program of the new Government, declared he would sustain vigorously before the Senate the bill to re-establish the embassy.

Londen, Jan. 24.—The resignation of Monsignor Ilsley, Archbishop of Birmingham, which has been accepted by the Hely See, leaves three metropolitan Sees vacant, Bir-mingham, Cardiff and Glasgow. Monsignor Ilsley is sighty-three years old and has been directed to act as apostolic administrator pending the appointment of a successor. He has ate friend when Newman was head of the Birmingham craterians.

Premier Lloyd George insinuated in the House of Commons that the raid on Bishop Fogarty's residence by armed men was carried out by Sinn Feiners. The Bishep writes Pramisr must be an innecent man indeed if he believes such a story or expects the world to believe it. The people of Ireland who are on the spot, and who, unfortunately, have only too many examples of such raids to guide them, have no doubt about the matter. It was not Sinn Feiners that raided my house, nor was it merely documents that the raiders wanted."

St. Paul, Jan. 19.—The Ten Com-mandments are the fundamentals of prosperity, Roger Babson, expert in sconomic statistics, told business men of St. Paul at a meeting in the Athletic Club here a few days ago. He was discussing the present condence was not unfounded.

"The thirtieth of July, 1904," said
M. Leygues, "the Government of the fundamentally wrong with business in the United States, and 1921 will be a prosperous year if we realize that the Ten Commandments are the fundamentals of prosperity," Mr. Babson said. "All our troubles we ewe to lack of religion. The future of the business of the country depends on the development of the soul of man."

The Academy of Sciences of Paris Father Gauthier, a Jesuit, now director of the Zi Ka Wei observatory which is located in the vicinity of Skakghwei (China). Father Gauthier has built a station to record signals flashed by other far away stations. The Academy has granted another subsidy of 2,000 francs to Father Parent, professor in the St. Maria College at Aire (in the Artois) Father Parent, by his own means is assembling the most complete col-lection of delichopedides to be found in France. His ambition is to make the best study of these insects up to

Published by permission of Burns, Oates & Washbourne, London, England, THREE DAUGHTERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

BY MRS. INNES-BROWNE

CHAPTER XXIII. Reginald de Woodville had been a guest almost two days at Bracken Park, and never had fortune favored him with an opportunity of catching its pretty little mistress alone. sweet dark grey eyes and blushing face reflected such a painfully con scious look each time he gazad upon them, that in pity he desisted in public their tempting fascination. Yet, on the other side, if he caught but a glimpse of a fresh muslin dress and pale blue ribbons floating before him, and he, as by duty and impulse bound, hurried in pursuit, away vanished as if by magic, and the next time he met them was in presence of the whole family. It was after one of these fruitless searches that he found himself in his own room on the afternoon of the second This will never do," mused, drawing his figure erect and I will know my fate, and straight. that right quickly. Ere another hour has passed, you shall answer me yea or nay, my little timid one. So

here goes. A soft rain was falling-had been falling all the day-thus debarring all out door sport and amusement. Two of the best rooms the hall contained had been selected and reserved for the young Earl's special use, and an important addition to the staff of domestics had been secured in the persons of two stalwart men and three women servants, who were to assist in the extra work during this gentleman's stay. Old Peter was in his element, ordering and mar-shalling his fellow servants about, he reserved for himself the chief duty of personal attendance upon the various wants of the ladies and gentry. Hopping nimbly to and fro, and in a bran new suis, the gift of his beloved mistress, the old man's silk-gris legs and velves breeches made an "elegin's picture," whilst his happy face and ready wit were

welcome wherever he went. For full five minutes Reginald stood in the centre of his room, his strong arms tightly folded across his broad chest, his features set and stern, his mind ravolving a bold and sudden attack upon a timid but not

altogether unsuspecting foreress, Turning at last towards a long cheval glass, which stood near the wall, he surveyed himself for a few seconds with apparent satisfaction, for a smile broke over his features, and, leaving the apartment, he descended the stairs with a firm, determined step. These was no difficulty in discovering which room was occupied by the family at that moment, for the sound of merry voices, mingled with gay laughter, issued distinctly from the dark oak parlor.

The young Earl opened the door and advanced boldly towards the happy group. On the sofa reclined auntie, her dear old face lit up by an expression of motherly joy and pride as she listened to the kind words of praise bestowed upon her his arms around the old lady's waist, tear-stained but happy eyes. for he was receiving her caresses

examinations with honors, and stands before us a full-fladged barrister at- he draw her to him.

"I have indeed," rejoined Louis, gether. God knows," he said pasrising and shaking the young Earl
warmly by the hand, "and it does
not agree with my nature; so I have She smiled sweetly and confidently as a well-merited reward."

to spend it!" cried Reginald. "You tent with the part allotted to me;" shall, if you will, be my guest shortly and she hid her happy face upon his -that is, if you and your eister will shoulder. honer us with your company;" and shot a quick, meaning glance at

should enjoy bester !"

with me to Baron Court ?" Not just yet, I hops?" asked

1.

them, and she averted her head a passed ere they issued arm in arm little. But Reginald moved towards her and stood close beside her. He looked earnessly at her, and asked in loud clear tones if she would and the ghost?" fulfil her promise, and be kind enough to show him the remains of the old tower, and the dilapidated

lady, "and there would be climbing let us see what auntie has to say to us."
to do; we might get our dresses
soiled. Don't you think so?" she
prized. How shall I face people pleaded of the company in general. after all I have said about being a nun?

Ne one appeared to share her fears, for no one responded to her appeal. ing. Say how strangely and utterly

to do the honors to a guest, Marie? Oh no," she answered confusedly. "But, Bertie, you will accompany us, will you not?" and she cast an imploring glance towards her friend.

But Bertie affected not to observe " No. and answered promptly, dear, you must do the honors alone this time. I have engaged with the hero of the day to play a match at battledore and shuttlecock, and decide whether the skill and merit of his hands compare in any way with those of his braine. Come along, Louis, I challenge you to the best out of six games. We will play in the covered court, and I vow to take a little pride out of you this day." So away flew the young couple, leaving Marie to fight her own battles. She cast one hesitaling, despairing look around the room, but the old people appeared not to observe her, and she was com-

pelled to lead the way to the tower Auntie cast a meaning look over the tops of her spectacles as the young people left the apartment, and remarked "that it was wonderful how many ways and means young folks discovered of amusing them g selves, even upon wet days like

the present." Quite marvellous," replied her

old triend. Marie, her heart throbbing with undue timidity and excitement, she dare scarcely think why, led the way down several old passages, the last one lower and narrower than the rest, which terminated in an old but strong oaken door. She turned the stronger arms to force it open. They entered an octagon shaped stronger room, commonly called " the porter's room," but never built for such, as, though its walls were but bare brick and much dilapidated, still its roof was most elegant, and it bore traces of being once a handsome apart-ment. With hurried steps Marie was crossing the rough uneven floor towards a low door on the opposite side, when Reginald stood in front of her, and seizing both her little

hands, arrested her course. Now, my little one, I have you at last!" he cried, in a tone so firm, low, and earnest, that it startled her. to me, for I can endure this suspense me. And, oh, how proud I am of no longer. Tell me, dear one, that at less I may speak to you. Let me and met his handsome face and fine Marie, you shall, you must listen hear from your own sweet lips what your blushing face and downcast eyes cannot hide from me-that you are not indifferent to me; that ; strong, deep love wherewith I have for so long now and so falthfully loved you. Be kind, Marie, and

speak to me."

Though the little hands were burning and trembled greatly in his fun of love, and often laughed it to masterful grasp, yet she did not seek to withdraw them as she once had done. She strove to speak, but the words died on her quivering lips, and he read his answer in the crim-

soned face and moistened eyelids. "You do not spurn me from you now, darling, as once you did. I have waited so patiently. Tell me that you will reward me for it, that you will be mine, that you will help and comfort me as only a true wife can do." He drew her closer to him. boy by good old Mr. Barry. Louis the long dark feinges were chyly knelt on a low stool at auntie's side, and slowly raised, disclosing two

"Regie," she whispared softly, and congratulations, as also those do love you. I have loved you, I of his sister, who stood beside him; believe, ever since that fatal New whilse Beatrice looked on, her eyes Year's Eve. Perhaps I loved you dencing with expressive sympathy then, had I known myself aright, and joy. As Raginald advanced, But I do think it is Heaven's will auntic looked up and exclaimed—

"Congratulate my clever boy, my lord, for my good friend Mr. Barry drawn towards you. I could not tells me that he has passed all his forget you."

In a transport of joy and delight, "My little My guiding star! Mv "With all my heart, Louis, I do indeed congratulate you," said the young man kindly. "This explains your ratifing disposition of lats, then; you have been studying so that of the position of lats, then; you have been studying so the street of the property of the propert angel! to be almost out of man's reach alto-

promised myself a long holiday now, up at him and answered, "12 was as a well-merited reward." not you, dear Regie, who aspired too A well-merited reward.

And right gladly will I aid you high; it was I. But I am well conspend it!' cried Reginald. "You tent with the part allotted to me;"

He blessed her, he praised her, he called her a thousand sweet names and together they swore life-long Book me as your willing guest at love and devotion; but, to their once, Reginald; there is nothing I shame be it said, they totally forgot the errand upon which they pravious Agreed! Then you will return ly started, for, so far as they were to me to Barou Court?"

concerned, O'Hagan's ghost remained snug and undisturbed the rest of answer, spoken in a low tons, but not too low for Maris to catch every word; for that tale color dearers visibly on her chask as she heard of it! At any rate, a good hour had

through the old oaken door again. "O Regie!" inquired his little " what about the tower

"Lat it rest, poor thing," he answered, in a joyful tone. "I went in seasch of no ghost, but determined wing of the mansion popularly supposed to conceal the family ghost.

Henson of no ghost, but determined
to hunt and seek a little wife, and I
have found one, thank Heaven!" sed to conceal the family ghost. have found one, thank Heaven!"
'But it is so wet," said the young clasping her arm closely. "Now

"Tell the simple truth, my dark "If I guarantee to take charge of you and see that you break no limba," you prefer it, own candidly how of itself urged the Earl, in a manly tone of entirely I spoilt it. Say how com-

" you surely will not refuse pletely you lost your heart, and that

Then be a generous conqueror, and boast not of thy capture, sir knight," she replied, with a merry dignity port me; for in very truth I have both said and done much worthy of

my friends' timely ridicule."
"Heart in heart, and hand in hand, "No one will ever dase breaths a word, even in jest, against my little wife; and, to revenge my darling!

She did not answer; her mind felt

Never, even in thought, had she permitted herself to dwell much upon the prospect of being his wife. All moment in which you saw her, did she knew was that since the night you not, Louis?" inquired the old much more luxurious. The gay upon which he had first told her of lady, smiling at his rapture. his love, she had striven hard, as in iuty bound, to tear his image from to do so. Instead of which she had ever-increasing dread lest he should after all ignore and forget her. And now she endeavoured in vain to high position in that very worldly and fashionable sphere she had once so loudly and rashly condemned.

Life, what a strange and inscrutable problem thou art!" she medi-tated. "We rack our brains and tated rend our hearts to discover which among thy many paths is the one destined for us to traverse, when, if we would but wait and pray, it surely will open straight before us. Well since it seems to have been chosen for me by a Higher Power than mine and, once found, she shall be mine if own, I will strive to do my duty therein, for indeed there is great and deep joy in my heart when I feel how unselfishly and truly he leves

eyes bent lovingly upon her. "Yes, dear," she whispered, answer to a rapturous speech of his, "with God's help I will strive to be love me a little in return for all the all that to you, but even yet I can scarcely realize it all. Oh! what will the others say? Now we must go and face suntie the first. I do feel so nervous and excited. Do help me, Ragie, for I have always made such

They were close to the door now, but he managed to calm and encour-age her ere he opened it, and they

Whilst the ghost-hunting was presumedly taking place, another family scene was being anacted in the dark oak parlor. Scarcely had the other young people commenced their game, than a sudden and urgent sick summons arrived at the hall. Would one of the young ladies come

Without at once, please? moment's thought Beatrice laid down her racket, and taking her cloak and strong boots, was soon on the road in attendance. She knew all the poor around now, and had naturally that innats kindliness and gentleness of manner and speech peculiar only to the high-souled and noble-minded and attendant often upon gentle breeding. So she tripped briskly choose? Evaryons hoped it would along beneath the shelter of her small umbrells, humming some verses of a merry song, and enjaying the cooler air, whilst she laughed at the sain-drops as they coursed each other rapidly down her tiny shelter, and fell unbacked on her little ungloved hands. "How Meric will scold me for this," she thought.
"Bue I saw by Regie's eye what
he was up to. Catch me spolling his chauce, poor fallow, by disturbing them." And she hurried on faster than ever, periscally happy in the knowledge that she was aiding him, and carrying joy and relief to some

poor stricken beart. Louis returned to auntie, for he

heave; for she, I know, has had such

a hard and lonely life."
"Poor child," she answered feeling.

O auntie! you are so good and kind, that if you but saw and knew has you would love her dearly." From all I have heard of her, my Louis, no doubt I should. She must be a beautiful character. I always lean towards those most who have

pletely you lost your heart, and that in spite of yourself, and how fairly and honestly I won it. Give me a little credit in the matter, dearest, for I am proud of my conquest."

"Then he a generous conqueror, the condition of stroking with geutle tenderness the sparkled.

Skong boyish face.

"Will you, really? But you do

dignity; "but sather come to mine her, and, slas! so did she; for was It is my only chance, and you will have many others; there will be torment me, thy comfort may sup-"Heart in heart, and hand in hand, we will live it all down. My sweet one, fear not," he said, kissing the little hand that lay so confidingly in little hand that lay so confidence has a little hand that lay so confidence had been little hand that lay so confidence had lay so confide loved the boy, and he knew it.

It only you had seen her, suntie, self for this long delay, I shall insist so thin and transparent; her eyes, apon claiming her soon-soon, my ah, they were a study; her sweet

Indeed I did. She looked so straightforward, and spoke so clearly her heart, but had completely failed about my duty to you and Marie, and besought me with such a look of been formented by a constant and honest, earnest entreaty to remain with you, that then and there I promised her I would do so; and from that hour the thought of her imagine herself what she had has spurred me on to work, and, the strength of her companion's stronger arms to force it open. mistress of Baron Court, holding a well and skilfully I have accomplished that which for her sake and Then at her request I first began. as closely as possible I have followed her career. She was well and gently born, but her life has been one of great misfortune and suffering, met by a strong and brave enderance."

Where is she now? A poor governess in some swell family in London. Taough, as usual, she has not given Marie her full address, I am determined to find her, I can win her.'

Poor child," repeated auntie, " in all things found faithful; all things noble and good! This home would be a haven of rest, a palace to her, after all she has passed through." Yes; and if I mistake not it will

want a little mistress soon, for to my plain view its present one needs but little parsuasion to Isave it for better

Hush! you sauny boy, you must not speak so. But it's parfectly true; I have

known it long ago. What are they doing now, I should like to know? Searching for ghosts in broad day light? Oh, don't you believe it auntie. He never means to look for his eye

"Do hush, dear; I hear them coming. Even as she spoke, the door opened nity to the figure were becoming to all.

and admitted a lost couple; but so conscious were their faces of some unusual happiness and excitement that it needed but a glance from Louis to feel he was de trop springing from his seat, he left the room by an opposite door.

TO BE CONTINUED

TWO MARGUERITES

There was great commotion in Aix, visit the Count of Provence. The king was Louis IX., and he was in search of a wife. Whom would he woman's eye, would have noticed at be the Princess Marguerite, the clothes ?—but he saw Marguerite as count's eldest daughter, beloved by all for her goodness and her sweet-

But there was another Marguezite, her cousin, who was far more bearti-ful, though not nearly so amiable. Man are not apt to see below the crown on her head, things were not surface, and even a saint may be quite as they seemed. ausceptible to looks. The Princess her pawer of pleasing to the utraces ; Marguerite was modest and sottring neves had she been more witty own way, apparently. She had been | tened with courtesy, that true cour proclaimed queen of beauty at the tesy of the hears which distinguished last fournament, and svery wander.

In this, but though he admired the lady's beauty she was not altogether castle celebrated her charme.

nething to say to her, and in the long gallery overlooking the not what the rumor which had longed for one of shore sweet private grahing Rhone. They had been brought him bere on a matrimonial longes for one of shows were the state of the same of "suntie," Louis at least had grown height, but the beauty was dark with fell on a pale, swant face; they to look upon her as a mother, and as a brilliant complexion and hair black exchanged a long look, at a little such he loved her. He found her as a raven's wing, while her causin alone, seated upon the couch, her was pale with a gentle expression, was pale with a gentle expression, her heart best more quickly. If she feet resting upon a footsteel. Like brown hair and soft brown eyes. the privileged favourite that he was, he threw himself down beside her, and rested his bead close to her. her cousin's showiness eclipsed her "Who is that lady?" asked King She instantly laid asids her work, altogether. One was a jawel to set and passed her fingers gently and in a king's crown, the ctuer a simple

"Auntie dear," he began, "I am so glad to have got through all this said the beautiful Marguerite.—Marwork and passed so well. It places got as they called her to distinguish ms in a much better position, and I has from her cousin. "You will be have a better right now to fry decked out in your best robes and and fulfil the dream which for the all your jewels. You will be queen last few years has filled my head and of France and I shall be nowhere." You will be queen The other Marguerite looked rather

stressed.

'You know that I do not care for dream of him. Next morning there distressed. "Poor child," she answered feeting.

ly, "my heart has always grieved for grandeur and riches," she replied. Was a hawking party in which the ladies took part. Here again Margot whatever I wear, but if you think these things make a difference, I and daving rider, and Marguerite will lend you my robes and jewels was timed, but her timidity appealed while he is here.

make the offer, for King Louis was an exclamation; he laid his hand on the hero of girlish dreams. She had her rein. "She is a lonely orphan also; that heard of his court and the way it "Be not afraid, lady," he said, of itself would appeal to my little was governed; he was reputed a kindly. "He means nothing. It is saint and he was manly and wise. only play."

strong boyish face.

Louis knew he was doubly dear to not care for these things as you say. that dear one she had seen stricken of the Count of Provence. Once you down in all his strong youth and are gone my uncle-will do nothing beauty so many years ago? - yet had for me. He does not like me. He

of the interloper who exercised such an influence over his gentle daugh as I saw her last—her beautiful face, ter and usurped the position which was hers by right. Being a man he tions. Even saints had eyes, how-could not help acknowledging Mar-ever. He did not know the mistake voice trembling in spite of herself, as got's superior attractions, but being she strove in bright and cheerful a father he resented the fact. How

> fortified place on the banks of the Seine, built to repel invasion, bore no comparison with beautiful Aix, basking in the sunshine; a center of lady."
>
> Indy."
>
> The minister said no more. If the music and art. Yet an alliance with

set his heart on the match. The king arrived with all the pomp and parade which attended such an event in the middle ages. He was met by the count at the gates of the town, and the keys of the were presented to him on a cushion. Flowers strewed his passage through the streets and beautiful hangings decorated the windows that he passed beneath; arches were erected and pageante awaited him at different corners; the nobles in all their bravery formed a brilliant eccort. King Louis himself was attired with a rich though sober magnifi cence, and bore himself with all the dignity that belonged to his exalted station. The count siding by his side barahaaded, did honor to his royal

guest. A banquet was held in the great hall, at which only men were pres- to you last night? You locked en?. The two girls, in a kind of nothing, and she was magnificant. oriental seclusion, watched the pro-ceedings from a gallery above. The Saracens had left tokens of their presence in the customs that still prevailed in the South, and though a knight was devoted to the service of his lady he worshipped her from afar. But when the feast was over the count brought the king into the snough. It makes me angry to presence of the ladies. A galaxy of think of her triumphing over you, eauty met his eye. The women of but it is your own fault. either ruins or ghosts; I saw that in Provence are celebrated for their oveliness, and the rich materials knew. brought from the east and fashioned shed a few tears in secret. It was into flowing garments that lent dig. not disappointed

My daughter and my niece," said the count, and both the girls made deep reverences. But the king noticed only one, the one who thrust herself on his attention, decked out in all her borrowed splendor. She nonopolized him at once, bringing into play the whole armory of attrac tions which she had practiced from childhood on every one within reach, the down-dropped eyes which showed the long sweep of her silken eyelashes, the coquettish glance which half frowned, though he saw only once-what did he knew about girls' usual was eclipsed by her cousin. He would have a few words with Margos on the following day, but he could not speak now before the king.

Bat though Margot, exultant, already in imagination was the her codein had it all, has more sparkling. King Louis lis The two girls stood by a window bold, her speech too free. She was errand had led him to expect. distance. Marguerite turned and

Louis, intersupting Margot in the middle of her speach.

The beauty colored and bit her Could anything be more pro voking just when all was going well? That is my consin," she answered, my uncle's daughter.'

"She has a sweet face," said King Louis, thoughtfully, and Margot felt she was losing ground. That night Marguerite lay awake

cutsbons her cousin; elfe was a bold while he is here."

She stifled a sigh as she spoke. It instinct was moved by her fears. cost her more than Marget knew to Her horse curvetted and she uttared

"I am very foolish," said Marguer but I know that if he cho do anything I could not stop him. "He will do nothing," promised the king. "And in any case I am

here to prevent him.' He remained by her side through out the morning and she was con scious of a strange elation. return to the castle he took counsel

with his trusted minister. 'I have made up my mind," he said, "to offer my hand to the count's

The count's daughter, sire, would ba a more suitable match.

I prefer the looks of her cousin. The minister was not surprised As far as looks went there certainly was no comparison, but he though the king superior to such considers. into which the king had fallen. A virtuous woman;" continued

She did not answer; her mind that confused, overpowered, by all that add occurred within the last brief had occurred within the last brief hour or so; she only lowered her hour or so; she only lowered her her as I did, you would have head, and tried to grasp the full head, and tried to grasp the full and workings of the brave spirit and for richer. His court is manner that was not quite worthy of him. It he was taken with much more luxurious. The gay Margot's beauty, why not own it? South was considerably in advance It was not her virtue that attracted of the rugged North, and Paris, a him, that was certain. She was neither better nor worsa than others "Report is not always to be depended upon. I mistrust the

the French King was not to be king was bent on the match it was despised and Count Raymond had not for him to oppose it. The king and his host were closeted together for a considerable time one after noon. The count came away from the interview in a very bad temper He sent for his daughter. She had

never seen him so angry.

"This is the result," he bagan,
"of your hiding yourself in the background and letting your cousin take your place. The king has asked me for her hand."

Marguerite turned very pale. Had it meant nothing, then, this kindness that seemed to read her soul? But her courage rose to the occasion. 'It is not strange, my father, that he should prefer her," she answered.

She is so beautiful. Beautiful! Bah! She is vain. selfish and flighty, a presty wife for the king of France! She has no dignity, no reserve. What happened to you last night? You locked a pro Marguerite colored. Her father The had not noticed her generous act of

folly. He would have been angry indeed, if he had. But the mischles was done, and she must bear the consequences. "I have not told her yet," con tinued the count. "There is time

snough. It makes me angry to He spoke more truly than he knew. Marguerite went away and

ambition; could have loved the king. That night when the assembled the count, with no sign of the mortification which filled his soul, turned to Margot, who was still

attired in her borrowed plumes "My niece," he said, "the king of France has done you the honor to

ask for your hand." A murmur of surprise and disap cointment ran round the circle Margot turned pale at the sudden realization of her hopes. For mine !" she faltered.

Her uncle led her forward, but the king stepped back. There is some mistake," he said. That is not the lady.'

The count looked puzzle This is my niece, sis," he said. "I thought she was your daughter This is the lady I wish to my lord. marry," and, bending low to Marguerite, who, composed on the sur face but with anguish in her heart slood by witnessing the success her rival, he raised ber hand to his lips. The color flamed over her face with joy and surpsise, transforming it with absolute beauty. At that moment she could have borne com parison with anyone. She entered into her kingdom, the sover eignly of the heart, and even Masgot paled before her in the light of the ediance that shone from her eyes How had the error come about? Margot, who with all her faults was not ungenerous, gave the explan-

it is my fault. Marguerite lent ms her robes and her jewels. She knew I wanted to look my best and I have so few of my own."

Her splendid dress and assured manner had led the king astray. looked at Marguarite with tender approval. He had not been mistaken; this was the wife he wanted, a helpmate and a friend, one who would see things as he did and labor with him for the walfars of the people committed to his charge. The count had nothing to say, since everything had turned out as he wished. Indesd he was sorry for Margo", who had taken her disappointment well. She should not lose by it, he resolved. Such a big prize as the king of France was not for her, but there were other chances, and after all it was not every woman who was suited to be the wife of a saint.

So Marguerite turned her back on fair Provence and went up to the northern capital, which was hencetorth to be her home, a small place indeed compared with the Paris of modern times, confined almost entirely within the limits of the island of the city, with Notre Dame rising in the midst of it, its glory and its crown. Here again it was her take to be overdone by the commanding personality of her mother in law

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PERFUMES Order by Phone - we Deliver band loved her and they spent many happy hours together, snatched by stealth from the obligations of their osition and the weighty preoccupa tions of state affairs. She accompanied him to the crusades and took uncomplainingly her share of the hardships and sufferings inseparable from the campaign. Overcoming her natural timidity she showed herself a heroine at the Siege of Damietta, where her courage and her energy hear of her no more

I came across this story in an old able scale, while the feudal lords of French book. I cannot youch for its industry—even if they concede to historic accuracy, but there is more labor a voice in industrial administhan a grain of truth in these old legends where one chronicler relates what another has passed unnoticed. -Edith Stanforth in the Magnificat.

TRANSFORMATION OF INDUSTRY

DISCUSSED BY TWO RECOGNIZED CATHOLIC AUTHORITHES (From the Fortnightly Review)

The September (1920) number of Studies had an interesting article on "The Damocratic Transformation of Industry" from the pen of Dr. John A. Ryan of the Catholic University of America. The writer first briefly explained the nature of the disease in the industrial system, and then suggested certain remedies calculated to ours it. Our present system is fast developing into a kind of industrial fendalism, under which society appears to be permanently divided into two classes—the propertied and the propertyless. "The general situation is that the vast majority of men who begin life as employees must resign themselves to dependence upon wages or salaries for their live-lihood until the and of their working And the complement of this situation is that, so far at least as urban industry is concerned, the functions of ownership and direction are performed by a small minority." The great defect of this state of affaire is that it concentrates the attention of both classes on the diversity of intersets, and obscures and minimizes the community of interests between capital and labor. The results are restriction of output industrial friction, and social discon-

In Dr. Ryan's opinion, there is but one remedy for these evils-namely, "to put labor in such a position that it will participate in the benefits of

ownership.' These benefits are chiefly three. "The first is the direction of industrial operations; the second is the possibility of obtaining indefinitely large gains as a result of hard work and industrial efficiency; the third is the consciousness of independence, security and self respect, and the possession of a degree of social and political power which the property less man, other things being equal, can never hope to obtain."

To secure for labor the first of these benefits Dr. Ryan suggests participation in management; that is, industrial administration. The workers in an establishment should have something to say about the industrial side of management . . . should take part in all those phases of industrial management which concern them directly—wages, hours, shop conditions, discipline,

secured to labor by profit sharing; that is, by giving the workers, in addition to their wages, a part of the surplus profits. Dr. Ryan adds the word "surplus," because he thinks it is not feasible to seek any share for the workers till the owners have first drawn the prevailing rate of interest on their capital. By prevailing rate of interest he seems to mean the normal rate of dividend—"the rate of interest that can generally be ob-

security. The benefits under the third head ing, namely, personal independence, onrity and social power, can only be derived from ownership isself. Sole proprietorship of an individual question for the great majority of industrial workers; but co-operative ownership, which is quite feasible, will secure the same banefits.

Such, in bare outline, are the changes recommended by Dr. Ryan tion of the industrial system. The with the merchant. No matter how present state of affairs cannot last. alternatives : one is Socialism ; the and other is cooperative control ownership by the workers of the hich will merely better the conditions of life and labor of the wage earner . . . will have no perma-neat value. What the worker needs is a change of status."

In a discussion of Dr. Ryan's paper in the Irish Theological Quarterly (No. 60), another writer, presumably Dr. Kelisher, says :

Few will question the desirability and urgency of the changes recom-mended by Dr. Ryan. They are ex cellent reforms as far as they go; and they go, it may be admitted, as far as actual reform is likely to go far as actual reform is likely to go for some years to come. Still, we have in the sound as the several members of the several members o what the worker needs is a change

struck the right note. But will the reforms that he suggests bring about, even in time, that change of status? We do not doubt that 'co-operative control and ownership by the workers of the greater part of industry' would, achieved, change the whole status of the workingman; but we can see little hope of any substantial advance of this Lent." in that direction, until the grip of the present owning class on the world's capital is first Toosened by preliminary reform. It is here that Dr. Ryan's article appears to be weak. where her courage and her states, saved the life of the king and his nobles, prisoners in the hands of the Saracens. It was from her sick-bed that she directed operations and kept reforms that he suggests are not reforms. that she directed operations and kept up the spirit of the defenders. When the great king died and the whole nation was plunged in mourning, she retired again into seclusion and we hear of her no more.

> privileges confer.
> "Again, a voice in the regulation of hours, discipline and such other things as 'directly' concern them is, of course, something gained for the workers. But are they not also deeply interested in the things that con-cern them indirectly? Why, for instance, should the capitalist alone have a voice in the policy of produc While the capitalist tion ? controls the credit and policy of production, a voice in industrial administration can do little for the wage earners beyond making their depend-

ence a little more tolerable. 'Again the sharing of surplus profits does not bring us very far. From Dr. Ryan's definition of 'surplus prefits it seems to follow that in the prayer to it. Pray as much as you average establishment there will be can during Lent. Fasting would be average establishment there will be no surplus to divide, so long as the of no great advantage without standard of efficiency remains at its prayer. If you do not offer up the standard of efficiency remains at its prayer. If you do not offer up the present level. If there is to be a fast with the right intention to God, surplus at all, therefore, it must be it will not be acceptable to Him brought about by the increased and this right intention cannot efforts and diligence of the workers. To secure this extra effort Dr. Ryan One ought to say to himself: 'I holds out to the workers the hope of a share in the increased profits due transact with my God at this time, doubt whether the average wageearner would think it worth his
while to 'speed up' in the circum
stances. If profit-sharing is necessary at all, why should it be confined
to profits above the normal rate of
interest? Dr. Ryan would say that
no other scheme is feasible, so long
as the ragime of private capital
obtains. Perhaps he is right. In
any case, this normal rate is not a
secrosance thing, but merely the outcome of economic forces working on to their increased efficiency. We and I must be about it." come of economic forces working on | they have turned to God wish their the basis of economic faudalism, which is ex hypothesi an inequitable condition for the workers. If it stands in the way of a necessary scheme of profit-sharing, let us try to limit it, so far as estimating surplus profits is concerned, by legal enactment binding every industrial estab-lishment in the country. For the purposes of a profit sharing scheme, the normal rate of dividend could, we believe, be diminished fictions uris to a varishing point, if neces eary, without seriously interfering with the capitalization of industry. 'Until some such drastic stsp is taken we see little hope that profitsharing can accomplish anything beyond slightly easing the situation."

HOW TO KEEP LENT

reader, that Holy Church has set me miserable and poor enough; for He ever manifested that interest in apart each year a certain time called you have robbed me of my God, any way? Well, probably not by any Lent, in which she enjoins on her children to practice fasting and color and several abssinence from certain kinds of never come back. I have done with been so favored. Few of us have been so favored. the Church do this? I will tell you.

Our Savious has said : will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily and follow me." And He, as we read, went out into the desert and facted forty days and forty nights, to shall surely save his soul." give us an example. He kept the first Len?, and the Church has kept Lent ever since in memory of that then gave no.

She prescribes fasting from food in gladiy and cheerfully.

By word and example lead the order to sanction and recommend that we may raise our minds to a greater carnestness in heavenly the divins wisdom which directs safely promise that Easter time will not go wishout your having made a good and satisfactory confession, mather of our souls. desires. In this she shows clearly

mother of our souls. Is it not plain that most people sins. need such a time as Lent to renew themselves in spirit, and to correct what has become amiss? It is so carefully he manages his affaire, he There are only awo conceivable must have his set times for posting up his books and taking account of his stock, or his business will fall into disorder. When he has done greater part of industry. Reforms this and brought everything into good order, he feels great satisfaction, and is prepared to go on with new newed in the spirit of their minds, life and energy. And I may say that assisting each year at the calebra God himself seems to renew the face of nature in the spring of the year. The grass grows green, the buds swell, the leaves open, and the whole country is clothed in a new dress. In like manner Lens is the springtime of the soul, when the cold, frosty winter gives way, and the soul

new life in you and makes you say exhausting labor to do, and in some hundred of them here in America be achieved without more far-reachto yourself, no matter how careless or
other circumstances, you are not
how wicked you have been: "It is
required to fast. In such case, try at
meet building after building on whose

-Blanche of Castile. But her hus. of status, Dr. Ryan has undoubtedly voice. It will not do to let this Lent without injury. without peace with my This is the thought of the Creator.'

Begin, then, on Ash Wednesday, so as not to lose time, and be in the church on that morning to receive the ashes. The priest will mark the sign of the cross with them on your forehead, and repeat the words, "Remember, man, that thou art dust, and unto dust thou shalt return." A most impressive ceremony, and one calculated to remind you forcibly of the one great fact which sooner or later must come to every one of us. Bear in mind this great lesson, and think of death, for this will drive out all that is evil and sauctify your soul; for, as Scrip ture says, "Remember thy last end, tration and a share of the surplus profits—still maintain the rest of their privileges, and the practical and thou shalt never sin" (Eccl. monopoly of capital which these vii. 40.)

Make up your mind to attend all the services which are held in the church during this time; assist at Mass with real devotion; dally if possible and wherever the word of God is preached, be there to hear it.

Go to church, even if it costs you some self-denial, and you will some back happy and centented. are often unhappy and they do not know the reason why. It is ause they place their happiness in selfish indulgence, and they cannot be ratisfied with it. If they would only seek it in God and His service, they would enjoy a satisfaction be-youd the power of words to express.

But going to the church would be of little avail without adding whole hearts, and continued to lead

their death. He that hears the cry of the young birds will not despise the cay of a poor soul for whom our Lord Jesus Christ died on the cross. If you will have a profitable and a delightful Lent pray much. Try it, and see if my words do not come

But what would be the use of going to the church and praying if you should allow yourself to go on in ein or in sinful habits? It is of the very first and greatest importance to shut the door on such things at the very beginning of Lent. Bid good bye, than, to any old habits of sin you may have, and you need not be very polite about it sither. Say to them all: "Get you gons!

Make this firm and good resolution: Stop all sin at the outset of Lent. God has said, and He will "When the be true to His word: wicked man turnsth away from his sin, and doeth that which is right, he

This will sometimes cost a great deal, and require a strong resolution; but think of the reward beyond first Lant, to imitate the example He all price, which will give you courage to make the sacrifice, and to make it

the grand principle of self-denial, so young to avoid selfish indu gence in sating, movies, theaters parties, as Jesus Christ.

and other worldly amusements.

With these dispositions, I can and obtained the pardon of your

The confession and the Communion put the seal upon the good work works which we can study from pure begun by grayer and self denial, and historical sources independently of all Catholics. Would that Holy works Ha was with Him in His Church, and the holy angels and words. What then had this man to assisting each year at the celebra words are law. Upon Him, there take of the amusements of children, tion of Easter, on which day our fore, rests my all. Lord arose from death to immortal

speakable glory and happiness. grows young and fresh once more in her love of God and resolution to keep the commandments.

And when this time of Lant court and the nature of Lant court and the rules He has laid down as your health and the nature of I look around me and—yes, there

ishment and bewilderment, that they are not saying the same things. In Draw near to God in these simple ways during Lent, and he will draw fact, one says "yes" and another "no Catholic heart. And now let us see near to you. Spend even one Lent fact, one says "yes" and another "no" to identically the same proposition. In the best manner possible.

One tells me that He said very embedding the same of the same

in the best manner possible.

In the first place, begin it with a way, and all that come after it. right will, and say: 'I will end by there will be no need of Lent; deavor to get all the good I can out for you will enjoy a perpetual, never ending Easter in heaven.—The Guardian.

THE LOGIC OF THE CONVERT

It has often been asked by Catholies referring to the making of converts: "How is it done, and what are the steps in the mind of him who, from total or partial lack of faith, becomes a man of religion and of God?" In other words "what is the process and the logic of the convert ?"

In answer it might be said that no two conversions are exactly alike. From the philosophical conversion of the brother of G. K. Chesterton, down through what might be called the historical process of Newman, the Blessed Sacrament light of Manning, the denominational pathway of Brownson, to the recent "military" return to the faith of Lavredeau the Frenchman, one encounters and shades of diverse huss-all leading to the same white light. But, in general, it can be said that the logic of the convert follows certain welldefined lines, no matter what may have been the starting point and it is of this logic I wish to write.

First and pre-eminently, the mind must be made to understand and the heart to feel that the "thing is worth while." This is a blunt way of saying that unless the prospective convert is fully cognizant of the imporvelopment can not be counted on -the case is hopeless. This is the most difficult step of all-difficult been confronted by every style and fashion of creed on every street corner, of the town and his general conclusion has been one of indifference to religion in any form.

In the face of this situation the Catholic Church occupies a place find on the pages of any history in most trying to elucidate to the the sixteenth and fifteenth and tenth plained, as his reason for coming to comes back clearly decency's sake to belong to some church, and " might just as well be a It is a pure question of history. Catholic as anything else." Of course, we could not proceed into the workings of the Church until this ground holy lives ever after until the hour of had been cleared away.

Suppose, however, that the inquirer has decided (on account of motives devotions of that society. No matter which we have not space to examine if it asks of me such a trying ordeal here) that absolutely nothing—bust-ness cares, family connections, health attendance at services on Sunday, or anything else-shall stand in the way of a full and complete settle because they come with the author-ment of this paramount question of ity of their Founder and Hs is God. his soul, if he has one. The next step will embody the proof of the

sentiments which we know are the highest of our complex nature-i. c., love and regard for the welfare of our fallen creatures-this God must be interested in us at least to some degree. Here is a vital step. If He you have deceived and cheated me has ever been and is now interested You are well aware, my dear make me happy, and you have made of Smithville in the year 1916, has

If not personally then, has He ever sent a message to me written on the pages of history? I scan these pages. Yes, I flud that, in the ages of the world, there have been many who have claimed to come from God with a message to humanity-from Moses and the prophete down through Buddhe, Confecius, Simon and count-less others too numerous to mantion-even to Mrs. Baker Eddy of the present generation. But pre-eminentand above all others stands out a live to eat." historical personage demanding our immediate attention—the One known

Of course, if we wish we may pro-foundly sound the oredentials of each and every one of these in turn, but neually this is unnecessary. fix our attention on Him, Who by the results He has accomplished chal-

lenges our attention.

Who was He? By His actual this is the reason why the Easter faith, we find that God was with Communion is made an obligation on Him. If He was with Him in His saints, and the Lord Jesus Christ, say of Himself? He said that He could look with satisfaction on the was not only sent from God but was spectacle of all the faithful clothed in Divine Himself—and died to prove white garments of innocence and re- it. If divine, what He says goes. Taere can be no quibbling. His fore, rests my all.

But He lived many years ago, and Lord arose from death to limiterate died. He is not with us today. I cent as children. of sin so the life of grace, we should cannot go to Him personally. (Of soon arise to eternal life, to share course the Bleesed Sacrament is not with Him His boundless and un even mentioned as yet.) Is there thanks afterwards. Of course, you will endeavor to church which can tell me what He the twig and the tree.

in Dr. Ryan's article. In saying that God calls me, and I must obey His and deny yourself when you can is inscribed the title of "Christian."

I go within and find, to my aston phatically that there should be no such thing as diverce, another that He ead there could be. I canno, my intellect will not allow me to accept

both. It must be one or the other. Which ?

Before, therefore, I listen to any of their teachings, before I accept or reject any religious practices purely upon my own likes or dislikes in the matter, I must examine their cradentials. Just because their teachings suit my own individual fancy is no reason that they are His. He might have laid down some things which I do not like, things which might be hard for my human nature to accept. But if they come from Him they must be true and just,

even though difficult.

The next process is the historical investigation, not of the dogmas but the time of birth of these several religious societies. This might seem a stupendous task, but by a process of elimination the result is not far

distant. I begin at the first society which meets my gaze on yonder street corner. It chances to be a church founded, according to the authorized statement of its founder, thirty-one years ago. Thirty one years ago Well, what of the years, and the centuries preceding? I want to get back to Him. If I lived thirty-two years ago I could not have learned about Him in this spciety, because the society itself was not in existence anywhere. I leave it.

By a continued examination of the pages of history I find that practically all of thess denominations have been born since the year 1521. the societies known as Protestant tance — the absolute necessity — of date since this time. The same logic religion in his daily life, future deold-affair. I still lack some sixteen centuries. (Of course if we care to seriously consider the Greek because the adult American, has Church we shall be obliged to retrace farther, but here in America the question is usually not neces gary.

We have now arrived at the nuc leus of our labor. Is there a society within my reach today which I can The other day a man ex and the first century? The answer see me, that he had arrived at the Yes, there is, and this is the one determination that he ought for truly Apostolic society, known on those pages as the Catholic Church.

I am now ready to listen to what he has to tell me in the mouth and on the pens of His Apostles. I am now prepared to receive instruction on the sacraments, practices, and stc., these cannot be wrong or unjust because they come with the author

And this, to my mind, is the skelston of the logic of the convert, filled existence of a personal God and a spiritual soul which must answer an account to this self-same God.

If then God exists and shares the mind which "the world cannot give" -nor take from him. - Rev. E. J. Mannix in The Catholic Canvert.

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To know that great men and noble women are generally reared in happy

To remember that courtesy, patience, consideration, affability self sacrifice, sympathy, are some of the virtues to be practiced in the homs circle.

To let no unpleasant subject ever be broached at table. To be ever ready and glad to give a place at one's board to a friend. To be tamperate in eating as well

as in drinking. For a Christian " to eat to live, not For children to love, honor and

obey their parents. For parents to teach children their rayers as soon as they are able to

talk. To be careful that children never see or hear anything that could tar nish their innocence in the slightest

degree. To take cars that children are not frightened by stories of ghosts and

hobgoblins. To punish them when they need To be kind but firm always with

children. **
To watch over their associations. To answer their questions accurately. To understand their faults as well

as their perfections. To let them dress as children, parbe obedient as children, think as children, learn as children, be inno

To be punctilious about saying grace before meals, and returning To remember the old maxim about

To celebrate both the birthdays and the feasts of the patron saints of

That terrible artillery, the prayers of little children.-Sheehan.

near each other, and recognize each other's human hearts; and poverty, highest and best of all, demands and cries out for feith in God

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M. J. Hagarty, Stephen Cox. Miss Jessie Doy

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 12, 1921

OFFICIAL

London, Ont., Feb. 5, 1921. I, the undersigned, P. J. Gnam priest, desire to publicly declare my unconditional submission to the support some authority of the Cathelic Church. I of their own. regret my disobedience and con-tumacy, and I humbly ask pardon for the scandal I have thereby given.

P. J. GNAM

LENTEN REGULATIONS FOR 1921

REGULATIONS FOR THE DIOCESE OF LONDON

All days in Lent, Sundays excepted, be taken, but does not forbid a small | that deliberate judgment : amount of food in the morning and in the evening, according to the made to our knowledge of the past; | tered Accountant." The full meal may be taken in the lation of truth has gradually given evening and the collation at noon.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, zealous to take advantage of the -are beyond all question official, except the Saturday of Ember Week change. The printing of archives accurate and impartial, we think it For those who are obliged to fast, enquirers; and the total mass of Books, White Papers and other land, of Ulster's superiority in prosprincipal meal on these days.

use of eggs, milk, and products of the historical writer of the present

has been abolished.

Saturday.

Persons under twenty-one years of truth. age or these who have reached their "Ultimate history cannot be obsixtieth year are not bound by the tained in this generation; but, so law of fasting, and all persons in ill far as documentary evidence is at health or engaged in hard labor or command, conventional history can any other legitimate excuse, may be dispensed from both the law of fast and of abstinence.

The precent of abstinence obliges all who have completed their seventh year, even those who have passed the

age of sixty. A person dispensed from fasting is not thereby dispensed from abstinence, and vice versa; in this, as in other cases, a dispensation obtained under false pretences is invalid.

In order, however, to safeguard conscience, the faithful should have the judgment of their pastor or confessor in all cases where they seek dispensation or feel exempted from the law of fast or abstinence.

Whatever may be the obligation in the matter of fast or abstinence, Lent | mile stone on the road from "dis is for everybedy a season of mortifi. carded conventional history," inspired estion and of panance.

From this law no one can escape, and in it no one has the right of dispensation.

Pasters are earnestly requested to preach during the holy season of historic causes and results are ob Lent the necessity of penance and scure, which in fact remains for the the obligation of Christian mortifica. vast majority an appalling mystery tion. They will also provide special in spite of the fact that we have means whereby their people may lived through it, listened to torrents advance in devetion and piety.

week day services will be held in things clear and intelligible. each Church, and the necessary per- There is in our time anet her his mission for Banediction of the Blessed Sacrament on these occasions can ignore. The heroic struggle for is hereby accorded.

to have the sacred practice of family ideals preclaimed from the houseprayer in cemmon, and especially the tops by the priests and prophets who recitation of the Resary, a duty of coused the millions to heroic purpose to 94 of this publication, have been sense of the word. honor and religion during this peni. during the heart-breaking strain of correctly extracted from the books tential time.

MICHAEL FRANCIS FALLON. Bishop of London.

THE MAKING OF HISTORY Bayond question we of this generamay justly claim to have witnessed history-making events. No future men to the peoples of the world. historian can ignore the Great War. war is only in a very superficial tions and causes which led up to it. faith.

who are satisfied that the Kaiser, the the "Ulster difficulty" conceived the leader of the "Huns," caused it all; very sensible idea of investigating some few perhaps still believe that the facts for himself. "I had set it was all due to the Pope. One out," writes Mr. W. A. McKnight, thing is certain the world's millions are already disillusioned as to its social state of Ireland, and as I proprofessed objects and its promised results. The time will come when Legend' disclosed itself. It was the future historian seeing it in per- then I decided to bring the Northern spective will give a truer account Province well under the searchlight and a more rational explanation than of Parliamentary Blue Books and we, who have lived through it all, White Papers." And by bringing possess, or in our lifetime are likely Unionist Ulster under the test of to possess. And, again it is certain, statistics contained in the "official if history pursues the course it has publications issued by the highest pursued for the last three or four authorities - by Command of His centuries, that historians will be Majesty the King, and the orders of found centuries hence who will dis- Parliament," Mr. McKnight punctures

A century or more ago a distinlast three centuries has been a conspiracy against the truth."

distinguished of English students of history confirmed the dictum of possible ground for the charge that FOLLOWING ARE THE LENTEN Count de Maistre; not in passing facts and figures were juggled to reference to some persistent historic support a pre-conceived theory Mr. lie, but in their matured and deliber. McKnight "in view of the somewhat ate judgment embodied in the Pre- complex nature of the statistical and are fast days. The law of fasting face to that monumental work—the other matter contained in this book, ordains that only one full meal a day Cambridge Modern History. This is and in order to ensure accuracy

approved custom of one's locality. the long conspiracy against the reveway, and competing historians all the sources of the statistical inform-Fiesh meat is allowed on Mondays, over the civilized world have been ation—on which rests the whole case and the forencon of Holy Saturday. has kept pace with the admission of well to give here the list of Blue however, it is allowed only at the new matter, which the last half cen- Documents from which it has been tury has accumulated, amounts to compiled. The law of abstinence forbids the many thousands of volumes. In eating of flash meat and of broth -view of changes and of gains such as made of meat, but does not exclude these, it has become impossible for milk, (namely-cheese and butter;) aze to trust without reserve even to and any seasonings of food, even the most respected secondary those made from the fat of animals. authorities. The honest student The prohibition to use fish and finds himself continually deserted, flesh at the same meal during Lent retarded, misled by the classics of historical literature, and has to hew The Lenten Fast and Abstinence his own way through multitudinous cease at twelve o'clock noon on Holy transactions, periodicals and official publications in order to reach the

be discarded, and the point can be IX & X 1911 Census Returns. shown that has been reached on the XI & XII Reports of Commissioners road from one to the other."

With this change of heart, with the sincere desire to search out and make known historic truth the old conspiracy against its revelation is doomed. With the decay of Protest. antism the dominating influence of the Protestant tradition must weaken and finally pass away so far at least as serious historians are concerned; though it may linger indefinitely in the uninformed pepular imagination and biassed traditional belief.

Already Hilaire Belloc's "Europe and the Faith" is an outstanding by prejudice and the Protestant tra dition, to that "ultimate history" which is based on truth.

The Great War is not the only historic event of our own times whose of oratory and read countless pages As in the past, two appropriate whose purpose was to make all

toris event that no future historian freedom in Ireland is the concrete | Certificate: A special effort ought also be made embediment of one of the neblest the Great War.

Again in a matter of contempor-

truth has succeeded in imposing on references as to dates, names, com-History is always in the making. popular belief a monstrous falsehood which is calculated to justify tion who have passed through the the shameless violation of the mighty upheaval of the World War solemn pledges of the Ailied Governments and their accredited spokes:

That Unionist Ulster is superior in But an account of that world shaking things moral and material to the case at least, tremendously important rest of Ireland is the legend that is and absolutely conclusive array of sense history, unless it is shown to be supposed to justify English apostasy official figures and official statements, the inevitable outcome of the condi- from professed English political

These conditions, these causes, are A thoughtful and scholarly Engas yet but vaguely understood, if lishman amid the clash of conflicting understood at all. Some there are epinions and claims with regard to "upon a general examination of the ceeded with my inquiries the 'Ulster tort causes, purpose and results to the bubble of the Ulster Legend.

support some pre-conceived theory The book which embodies this painstaking and impartial research, "Ireland and the Ulster Legend," is guished philosophic and historical the first to treat the subject from a writer declared that "History for the purely statistical point of view. These statistics are taken from Government official reports and are com-And only a few years ago the most | prehensive and accurate.

In order that there should be no decided "to have all the information "Great additions have of late been and calculations verified by a Char-

In order that the reader may be seized of the very important fact that

1911 Census Returns.

for 1910.11 III & IV Emigration Returns. Registrar Ganeral's Letters.

White Paper Returns. Local Taxation (Ireland) Returns.

Registrar - General's Returns.

1911 Census of Population and Clergymen - White Paper Raturns of Magistrates (unpaid) appointed to end of 1913.

of National Education-Letters from the Irish Education Office-Returns of Belfast Schools from the Belfast School Attendance

Office. Report from Belfast School Inspector - Oldham Education Office Report -Letters from Belfast School Attendance Office.

1911 Census Returns Registrar General's Reports.

XV & XVI Police Returns - Letters from Belfast Commissioner of Police. XVII-XXI Blue Books and White Papers already quoted-

White Paper Returns of Arrests for Drunkenness from Jan. 1, 1908, to the last issued Dec. 31, 1912. Schools: Belfast School

Inspectors' Reports. Balfast Workers : Home Office Report

H. W. Bailie's Report. City of Dublin Extension of Boun-Irish Times "-" Dod's Parliamentary Companion."

To the foregoing list is appended the fellowing Chartered Accountant's

I certify that all the figures and quotations given in the Tables and other matter contained in pages 36 and decuments set out above. I have verified all calculations of per-

parisons, etc., to be correctly quoted. (Signed) Howard Button, C. B. E., and intellectual standard, than the belonged to the King of England. ulation in Europe. Yet, while of the firm of Chantry Button & Co, 61 2 Lincoln's Inn Fields. London, W. C. 2nd December, 1920.

To the ordinarily dry, but in this Mrs. Sophie Bryant, D. Sc., Litt. D., daughter of the late Rev. W. A. Willock, D. D., formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Dablin, has written a Foreword, eloquent, incisive, con vincing.

Mountebank pulpiteers and journalistic purveyors of misinformation about Ireland may or may not be interested in knowing that Dr. Bryant was brought up in Ulster, where her father played an important part in the movement for the establishment of the National School System of Education. Among the books she has written are "Caltic Ireland." The Genius of the Gael." and Educational Ends."

Mr. McKnight very justly observes: "I feel that Dr. Bryant's 'Foreword' having regard to her knowledge of Ulster and of Irish history generally, and her scholastic honors in mathematical and moral science, will help readers rightly to appreciate the importance and value of these Statistical Tables."

With a paragraph or two from Dr. Bryant's Foreword we shall conclude for the moment our presentment to our readers of this most important contribution to the discussion of a subject that claims an interest worldwide, that is of an importance as great as, if not greater than any other world problem :

"The idea of the 'Uister Difficulty' has so bewitched the minds of British statesmen that their sense of truth, justice and political consistency seems for the time-a long time now-to be paralysed. The difficulty arises out of the Ulster claim to exceptional treatment, either as a peculiar people of superior virtue, or as having some weird blood-bought claim to ascendancy in Ireland. And that, so far as the ordinary Englishman is concerned, rests on the popular legend, perity and civilization as compared with the rest of Ireland. This Ulster legend has indeed been asserted so loudly and continuously 1911 Census Returns- that unthinking people in England, White Paper Returns of and many who are not unthinking, Income Tax Assessment | take it for granted that it is true.

prosperity and civilization is true. That is the object of the statistical pages. . .

especially for 'Political Ulster,' i. c., to define that policy. But that is not Antrim and Down (including Belfast), enough for a student : a student is Armagh and Londonderry, is that concerned to know the causes of still is, when times get bad: "Emi- that it takes more than three tone of the people in these parts are more things. Whence came this idea of grate." But do not even whisper coal to produce one ton of pig iron, it prosperous, more intelligent, more the removal of millions of people; that part of the Duke of Devonshire's is not perhaps a matter of great surcivilized altogether than those in the and of replacing them mainly by 180,000 acres might be expropria. prise that these prohibitive costs other three Irish provinces. The cattle? theory is that this is so, partly The answer has to do with the lord of the land. because they are of a superior race, history of democracy; for it goes and partly because the majority of back to that bugbear of our early only locked upon as a policy sound ore have also their bearing upon the are supposed to be opposed to the That system had, for its first prin- convenient and effective means of ultimate cause, "it is quite apparment against any Home Rule at all. The King granted land to certain had lived for about 2900 years. The idea that Ulster is the most nobles or lords of his following; on And is this policy still cherished? the breadwinner is the price of food-England, as a reason for deferring wanted it. etill longer the long-deferred Irish censent of the governed. And, as lords. In the estimation of the late Lord Kitchener. we have seen, it is as clear as day times, their most important duty was on "Sweating" in Belfast-Dr. that the Ulster difficulty was to follow him to war whenever he brought to a head, under Sir Edward | called upon them. Carson's leadership, for nothing less daries Bill: Blue Book—"The than to maintain the established landed in Ireland; and before long still rule in Canada and the hard \$37.75—almost three times the prices a whole. The majority in North- of the clans in that country. Their is loyal to the ascendancy in Ireland, ject of fluctuation and uncertainty

progressive part of Ireland in every area called the Pale.

regards provision for health and claimed that from the landing of is a serious one here it is doubly so education, is she of higher moral Henry II., all the land in Ireland in the congested centres of poprest of Ireland? Let the reader There were, in practice, two difficul- price conditions there change slowly, turn to the general tables (I-XXI), ties about making good this fiction : charge they do, and it is but a and he will find for himself whether (1) They asserted it at once; but the it is so or not."

"Ireland and The Ulster Legend -or "The Truth About Ulster." W. A. McKnight, London. King and Son, Ltd., Orchard House, Westminster, S. W.

> IRISH DEMOCRACY AND ENGLISH POLICY BY THE OBSERVER

On January 23rd, 1920, Lord French, Viceroy of Ireland, gave to Jacques Marsillac, special correspondent of the Paris Journal, an interview which was published in that paper the same day. The hero of the war between himself and Lord Kitchener (who was dead before that war began,) said :

The principal cause of the trouble is that for five years emigration has practically ceased. There are 100,000 or 200,000 young men here, of from eighteen to twenty five years of age, who normally would have left the country."

"Then," asked Mr. Marsillac, there is no hope of peace until these emigrations have taken place?

And Lord French answered, "No." The Lord Chancellor spoke in the same sense in the House of Lords on May 20th, 1920.

Now, let me briefly summarize : part by Englishmen and Scotsmen of few. over all the land of Ireland. means; and for the most part by In England, in the slow lapse of and consequently bear beavily, if grazing ranges for cattle. On those centuries, the common people indirectly, upon the working classes. two main lines, English policy in obtained from the lords some con- Under the complicated industrial Ireland has been steady, constant cessions and securities. But in Ire- system of the present age, the weland consistent since the 16th land every single one of these was fare of the people hinges more century. Emigration was added in denied, and is still denied to the directly than ever before upon comthe latter part of the 18th century. tenants, except only in certain mercial activity, and where anything Cromwell, it is true, sent many thou- northern areas where "Ulster occurs to clog the wheels the effects sands into slavery in the West tenant-right" was granted because are immediately felt throughout the Indies; but that was an idea of his the spirit of religious batred was not whole fabric, and bearemost heavily own; a special manifestation of the there a bar to the granting of con- upon the outer circle. So lorg, then, savagery of the man and the bru- cessions and rights similar to those as abnormal prices of raw material tality of his religious batred. Emi- enjoyed by tenants in England. gration, as a policy, came later.

"The argument based on the removal of a million souls from the legend is somewhat strange and small farms and the consolidation of unconvincing in these times of demo- all farms of less than eight acres. cratic political theory, but the first From that day to this, emigration thing to be done is to ascertain has been the cure-all for Ireland's whether the assertion of superior necessities, in the eyes of English statesmen."

Well, it is easy enough to observe inquiry set out in the following the phenomena of this English "The claim made for Ulster and law books and parliamentary records,

These lords suffered the masses of

A hundred years later the Normans

country was not wholly in their pos- reach something like normal. session for 500 years; (2) It was diametrically opposed to the true democratic system of clan ownership under which all the clan owned all the land and the Chief owned no leading daily papers, has resumed English thickheadedness where any idea that is not of English origin, the English agents of the Crown persisted in supposing that when they had forced the captured Chief of a clan to sign a quit claim to the King. under penalty of death, the title to the lands had passed; and that the clansmen, still in possession, were rebels if they did not give it up at once.

But not to dwell too long upon that; a most interesting aspect of Anglo Irish history—let me point out that the essential and fundamental first principle of the feudal system of slowly returning to the normal. land holding was that the king Control by the Government is still owned all; the lords got their rights from him; and the people were suffered, tolerated only, by the lords. And no one can understand the history of either England or Ireland who does not understand something through the pristine process of of the feudal system.

There is the origin of this idea of wholesale clearing off of the common people from the land; and of the absolute right of the few to make ceeds Commissioner Johnson's re-Queen Elizabeth's generals reported such clearances when it suited their port, since peace was declared, prices that they had "given Ireland to Your interests, no matter what might be in many cases have been gradually Majesty, all carcasses and ashes." the amount of ruin and misery to adjusting themselves to the altered Under her successor, James I, the the people. And the exact opposite conditions, and abnormal quotations Ulater "plantations" were begun; of that system was the clan system are said now to be the exception and from then, down to the final under which all men were land- rather than the rule. Upfortunatecrime of the repudiation of the owners and all rights were equal; ly, however, the commodities which Treaty of Limerick, under every and in the Irish tradition of that bear most on the trade and commerce ruler, the policy of clearing the Celts system, must be sought the basic of Glasgow, and the West of Scotland was the same; and was operated in cause of the long and partially suc- generally, are still quoted at figures two parts: (1) Removal of the natives cessful opposition of the Celts to the which, however much they may be by confiscation; (2) Replacement in arbitrary, life or death, power of the justified, are undoubtedly an impossi-

I have quoted from the Report of land, the landlord tradition is, that sion must be the result. the Davon Commission, that Bible the land belongs to a few men and of Landlordism, recommending the that the millions have no rights in

Hence, the policy of emigration \$12.00 per ton : today it is over found its way quite naturally into \$60.00 per ton. The current quetapolitics. Naturally, also, it found its tion for ship plates is about \$120.00 highest praise as a means of ridding per ton, as against \$29.00 in 1914. England of a few millions of trouble. Boiler plate is \$153.00 per ton as some Celts who were so unreasonable against the 1914 price of \$34.00. So the phenomena of this English policy; easy enough, by the light of their forefathers had inhabited many into Clyde activities. In 1914 the centuries before Christ.

Even for England, the main idea ted, or those of some other noble have brought the industries of Glas-

But as regards Ireland ; it was not them-and the others do not count- school years, the Feudal System. in tradition : but as a charmingly Catholic religion. And this assump- ciple, that all the land in England getting rid of some millions of here. ent," writes the Commissioner, "that tion of superiority is put forward as belonged to the King. When the tics; haretics religiously and econ. it is at a level which not only rules justiflying a demand for separate Normans landed in England, they omically; millions who still dreamed us out of all markets, both at home treatment, if and when Ireland has introduced that system there; and of rights-rights, mind you !-- of the and abroad, but opens wide our doors. Home Rule, and utilized also, but all England became, by law, vested in common people of a country to a to the foreign exporter." with more sincere zeal, as an argu. William I. when he took the throne. living out of the land on which they

progressive province in Ireland is condition of their being loyal to him | On January 23rd of last year, the | stuffe, and this is illustrated by the certainly used to great effect in and giving him armed aid when he Viceroy of Irsland told Mr. Marsillac price of wheat. The present quotain the clearest terms that it was.

A mere matter of detail, of course ; or \$19.20 per cwt., as against 30 s., settlement. It revives the old argu- the people to use the land in a but I may as well mention it. Half or 87.20, in 1914. Canadian wheat, ment for oligarchic ascendancy- limited way, and under very strict at least of the young men he referred which in pre-war days ruled at about i. e., that those who are superior rules and penalties, involving their to were at the front. But what of \$8.85, now sells at \$25. The differought to rule, with or without the complete dependence on the land- that? Perhaps they admired the ence in the price of flour is not so

NOTES AND COMMENTS

oligarchic ascendancy in Ireland as overran the lands occupied by a few death they seem destined to die, it of 1914, while in regard to sugar, becomes interesting to glance at notwithstanding the substantial drep Rast Ulster, i. e., 'Political Ulster,' position in the country was the subreport of Canada's Trade Commis- seven times greater than it was It would be to some purpose as an for centuries. Four hundred years siener at Glasgow, for example, in before the War, the wholesale price argument, in the eyes of many, it after their first landing, they had no which he reviews pre-war and being over seventeen cents per she proved also to be the most secure holdings outside a narrow present prices of the staples that lie pound. So that formidable as the at the foundation of Scotland's problem in Canada of grappling suc-But, wherever their power was commercial stability, helps us to cessfully with the high cost of living, "According to the Ulster Legend, established, they introduced the realize the problems which, by it is even greater overseas, and with that is so. How is it according to Feudal System. They set up in Ire- reason thereof, confront the bread our vast national resources we can centages, raties, and other statistical the statistical facts? Is Ulster land the same theory which they had winner in his struggle for existence. leek the future in the face with ancous history the conspiracy against data, and have further found all richer, is she mere civilized as carried into law in England; and If the problem of making ends meet a greater degree of confidence.

question of time when they shall

ONE INSTANCE presaging change is that after an interval of five years the Glasgow Herald, one of the publication of dits "Weekly Current Price List," showing the market quotation of various commodities. together with the price of the week preceding, and the highest and lowest points touched during the year. Following the outbreak of War, it continued publication of this table so long as markets were free, but by the end of 1915 all commodities were subject to Government control, and since December of that year the list has been in abevance. That it should now be resumed is as good an indication as any that the commerce of Great Britain is exercised in several commodities, but it is understood that the time is near when all markets will be free from State supervision, and prices be permitted to find their level supply and demand.

DURING THE past two years proble handicap to industrial revival. continue to prevail, and capital is But, both in England and in Ire. thereby inactive widespread depres-

it which can be considered when they Scottish industry. Early in 1914 the conflict with the landlord interest. price of pig-iron was about 50 s., or price was 15 s. or \$3.60 per ton : pow it is \$16.80; and when it is realized gow and neighborhood to almost a standstill. Heavy freight charges on cost of pig-iron, but whatever the

WHAT EVEN more directly concerns tion on home-grown wheat is 80 s. disproportionate, owing to Government regulations, but even this brings \$19, as against \$10 in 1914. Butter sells at over eighty dollars In view of the high prices which per hundred weight and cheese at

THE CAPITALIST

By Rev. John A. Ryan, D. D.

CONSCIENCE

In the masterly three volume work of J. L. and Barbara Hammond, which deals with the period of the industrial revolution in England, there are two very illuminating chap ters, entitled " The Mind of the Rich The Conscience of the Rich. These chapters attempt to answer the question how the rich of that period could have shown themselves o indifferent to the universal wretchedness of the poor. As all students of industrial history are aware, the great industrial inventions, such as the steam engine, the spinning janny, and the power loom, increased normously the wealth of England. But the entire increase was taken by the owners of the new industries The condition of the workers became worse rather than better. The high lights in that general missry are likevise well known to historical students; children of seven years of age worked from twelve to fifteen hours a day in factories, mines, and in chimneys; women were harnessed like beaste of burden to coal cars in the depths of the mines; in whole industrial districts one individual out of every seven was a pauper, and the general condition, physical, moral, and religious of the working population was pitiable and degraded beyond the power of words to describe.

are found in the volume on The Town Laborer. As regards the mind of the rich, it was inflaenced by the false economic teaching of the day. The wealthy were easily persuaded that competition between laborer and of the "Wage Slavery" period. It capitalist should not be interfered is one of calloueness and naked capitalist should not be interfered with either by law or by trade unions; that in pursuing without restraint his own selfish ends the employer was necessarily promoting the best interests of society; that wages were fixed by the cost of a bare subsistence of the worker, and that wages were paid out of a definitaly limited fund of capital. They looked upon themselves, no matter how relentlessly they forced the workers to accept harsh bargains, as the workers' benefactors. They thought," say the Hammonds, " that if society looked after the capitalist the capitalist would the worker, and that society took care the interest of property, the deserving poor would become rich." As regards the conscience of the rich, that was easily lulied to sleep by the pious reflections that after all the poor would be equal to the rich in heaven, and that poverty is no obstacle to virtue. "The day would come when all classes would pursue the virtues which respectively became them, according to the revelation of the Thus the philanthrophy of the rich, like the political economy of the day, hoped to reconcile the conscience of the upper classes to a servile standard for the poor. For resignation was the message of religion as it was the mes-

A SHOCKING INCIDENT

We of today are properly shocked at this intellectual perversion and moral callousness of the employing classes of England one hundred years ago. We believe that all classes of and more humane viewpoint. In the main, this belief is probably correct. Occasionally, however, we upon an expression of industrial attitude which shocks our complacency and raises the question whether, after all, the progress that we have made in this respect is general. Such a disconcerting expression is found in an editorial in the December 1, 1920, issue of The Wall Street Journal

"When the real readjustment comes the unskilled worker finishes where he belongs—at the bottom of the list. He will be able to live on \$2 a day when he is lucky enough to get that amount regularly. The cost of living will adjust itself.

The Labor Bureau will give up publishing nonsense about \$2,600 a year minimum for a fancied 'family of The unskilled worker will thank goodness that he has no family of five or indeed anybody but himself to support; nor will any employer pay him on the basis of such father hood, as the bankrupt and discredited Interchurch World Movement abproposed in its gratuitous inquiry into the steel strike. This country can run best on a basis of a plentiful domestic service at

\$20 a month, with respectful and competent maids receiving \$25 a month, and glad to get it." Let us remember that this state ment is made by one of the principal

organs of the great financial interests of the United States. Does it indicate much progress beyond the view point of the employing classes of England a century ago? The latter believed that economic laws com-Indeed, it assumes that the unskilled in normal times, "when the real adjustment comes," sannot expect even a subsistence wage, as measured by the needs of the family. The unskilled worker will thank goodness that he has no family of five, or indeed anybody but himself to of Christ. During the excavation

support." The "fatherhood" which tue editorial denounces as an absurd" basis for the livelihood and wages of the head of a family, called for an annual income of \$1,575 in August, 1919. This was the estimate made by competent and impartial authorities, such as Prof. F. Ogburn, of the annual income necessary to provide, not a minimum of comfort, but a minimum of sub sistence for a family of five. In the opinion of the writer of the editorial, it was so excessively high as to be "absurd." His statement was that "this country can be run best on a basis of plentiful domestic service at \$20 a month." must have

been dicted by his wife. It seems clear, therefore, that those capitalists who share the views of The Wall Street Journal have substantially the same intellectual attitude toward the wage-earners as that held by the employing class in Great Britain during the awful time which historians now designate as the period of "English Wage Slavery. Wages are determined by and normally should not exceed the level of physical subsistence.

AN EXAMPLE OF BRUTALITY

Do the capitalists of whom the editor of The Wall Street Journal is the representative, take the same religious attitude as their predeces sors in England at the beginning of the nineteenth sentury. Do they, too, think that all is well with the working classes, inasmuch as poverty Yet the wealthy and dominant is no bar to the practice of virtue classes in society opposed every and insemuch as the poor will be attempt to raise the age limit, or equal to the rich in heaven? We do We do reduce the hours, or otherwise better not know, but we have good reason the conditions of the workers by to balieve that many of them have legislation. How could they have no very definite belief that there been so heartless? The answer is exists a heaven; consequently, they given by the Hammonds in the two do not contemplate even that meas chapters referred to above. They ure of compensation for the working classes who are exploited in this life.

The moral attitude of The Wall Street Journal man is no improvement on that of the English employers To contemplate with approval, as this editorial doer, an industrial condition in which millions of adult men and women would be deprived of the opportunity of leading normal lives as heads of families, indicates a condition of conscience which no words can adequately stig-The masses of unskilled workers are looked upon as mere instruments of production, devoid of normal human needs, feelings, aspir-

it is splendid ammunition for those who believe in a repressible conflict | the military and the police.' between the two great industrial

We Catholics know that Christian principles are adequate to solve the great industrial problems. But we also know that they will not achieve that result unless they are taken seriously and applied in everyday thought and confust. What we do not know or ses is how men like the of Cerk. editor of The Wall Street Journal, and those who think as he does, shall be Christianized. - The Catholic

TO PRESERVE REMAINS OF OLD several are ex-officers or ex-seidiers.' CHURCH FOUND AT GETHSEMANE

Jerusalem, Jan. 27,-Steps have been taken for the appropriate pres-ervation of the remains of the ancient church recently discovered in the Garden of Getheemane.

The discovery was made by the Franciscan Fathers, and the remains which were found were apparently those of a fourth century ecclesiastical building. The first remains to be discovered were those of a thir eenth century church, and it was in digging the foundations for a new structure on the site that the Fathers found traces of a much earlier church, built on a slightly different axis.

The newly formed Department of Antiquities granted permission for the carrying on of excavation work on this earlier building. It was found to be a church of about the fourth century. It appeared to be one of the oldest menuments Christianity in Palestine. The whole of the outside wall can be traced, with two rows of columns which supported the ailes of the building.

Also traceable were three apses, of which the central one was the largest. Some interesting remains of the original messic floor of the old building were found. Though small, they are well preserved, and they were discovered scattered here and there in the area of excavation.

According to the raported intentions of the Francisans, the remains will be preserved so that they will be visible permanently, even if a new church should be built. In that pelled the workers to live on a sub-sistence wage. The Wall Street Journal accepts this theory, at least, with regard to the unskilled workers. case, it is said, it will probably be planned to distinguish the outline of firsman. A fireman was wounded by the ansient structure and to preserve the pavement and bases of

columns. The central ages of the building extends beyond the present limits of | Crown forces. the Garden toward the rocks which have been associated with the Agony molested and threatened by

by the Board of Antiquities on behalf of the Government.

IRELAND

DEATH AND DESTRUCTION CONTINUES

The usual dance of death is still on in Ireland. During the week ending January 14 there were eighty-nine casualties, twenty-two of these being among the Crewn forces. Raids on mails dropped from forty-three, the previous week, to twenty-nine raids for arms from fifteen to three seventy-six arrests were made in connection with outrages and for political offences. Courts martial numbered 26, with 22 convictions. and 107 internment orders were issued. Last week the number of deaths was apparently considerably higher, but exact figures are not at hand. Among the late victims were two inmates of an internment camp, whose deaths were announced but not explained. Meantime the British dregnet is spread over Ireland. On January 16 and 17 10,000 citizens of Dublin were interned in their homes for thirty six hours while an area of three square miles was harried by police and soldiers. Arrests are more numerous than ever. Dispatches of January 18 state that seventeen Sinn Fein members of the British Parliament are now in jail, while six members of the Irish Republican Parliament are in the United States, two are on the Continent, two have died and has resigned. Tipperary, Cashel and Killmanaule have been proclaimed and, in Cork, the curfew rings at 5 o'clock p. m. The British Labor party has issued a supplementary report which once again puts the destruction of Cork squarely on the denounces Sir It also Crown. Hamar Greenwood's new famous picture of the battle of Trale pure fraud and as a pure fraud and calls attention to the fact that British officials have begun to harass men who testified before the Labor Cem-

An account of the report as cabled to the New York World by its corrs spondent reads as follows :

'The report declares: 'The miliwhich The Wall Street Journal is or the British Labor Commission. of an editorial as well is might, for perhaps make scapegoats of a few for the recrudescence of societies to

"This report further makes the of quarrelling and drunkenness there were casualties among the Crown

sional men and householders. Same are English, some Americans and

witnesses' names filed and deposited in a place of comparative safety. These originals will be produced for any competent and responsible commission of inquiry. And the recent inquiry established that hundreds of persons, who, in the prevailing state of lawless terrorism dare not sign any evidence against the military and pulice, would be prepared to come forward and give evidence. The evidence here presented is, as far as it goes, absolutely

conclusive. "Summarized, the sworn statements make the following charges of of Cork. passing lorry of the military. Cash's store was burned by the police and auxiliaries who afterward danced and fired revolver shots outside it. The Munster Arcade was set on fire by the police under command of a attempted to set fire to the premises of Murphy Bros., and very nearly set fire to St. Augustine's priory and

'The City Hall and library, which is quite close to the Union Quay Barracks, was burned by the police, one of whom left his cap behind. An attempt was made to burn Jenning's store by men in sniferm and civilian attire. their fire appliances. Thirty con-stables, including the head constable

being played on the library.

'The police fired at a fireman. The police and auxiliaries fired at two firemen. The auxiliaries fired at a military and police. A dranken effi-cer fired at a fireman. Other firemen also were fired upon by the

'Civilian helpers were fired at, police and auxiliaries. One police-

work architectural fragments which man shouted to a hose worker, 'At clergy. Father Toman, in stern, work architectural fragments which included columns with capitals in the Corinthian style were that fire; let it blaze. Uniformed ful machination, and vindicated with the capitals in the Corinthian style were that fire; let it blaze. Uniformed ful machination, and vindicated with same way to form a beginning of a parish and to build a small leader were seen emerging laden righteous indignation, the memories of a parish and to build a small leader were seen emerging laden righteous indignation, the memories of a parish and to build a small leader problem. found.

According to arrangements, the such that as Cash's had been so by the Board of Antiquities on beby the Board of Antiquities on bebadly locted they were going to set coming, however, to sudsidize these it on fire in order to cover up the wanton attacks they are bound to

'The police and military looted Mangan's and Hilser's and Murphy Bros., besides several public houses. The Crown's auxiliaries and police were seen taking loot to the Empress Place barracks and Union Quay barracks. Soldiers and Black and Tans looted Tyler's boot store.'

On January 18 the Irish Labor party issued a manifesto to British Labor in which after reference to Britain's attempt to held Ireland by reprisals of shootings, fire and other forms of tyranny occur these words:

Only such methods can prevail in attempting to govern without the consent of the governed. No generation has passed without protest since claimed suzerainty. We demand freedom because we desire our political, cultural, social and economic life to develop in harmony with the genius of our people. Freedom means the right to choose, without outside intervention, form of government under which the Irish nationals choose to live.

British workers are urged to take action immediately or else allow the name of British democracy to be linked in the minds of men with Czarism and Prussianism.

'Organized Irish Labor stands in this struggle solidly with the Irish nation in arms against the yoke, an entirely separate political entity. "Economic conditions will inevi

tably involve the closest relations between the two peoples. Great Britain's economic power, we recognize, is potent enough to enforce almost any terms on Ireland short of forfeiture of her honor and liberty. We shall all accept the British Labor Party's policy when it fulfills our demand for self-determination."

So far the British papers are for the most part silent about these fear-ful indictments of the British Government .- America.

THE GLOW OF FAITH IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Catholics, the real brand, are

organizing with splendid impetus in

Czechoslovakia. If law breakers, scandalizers of society, attract undue ations, and rights. Let us hope that this unspeakable declaration does not represent the views or attitude of more than an less of the les insignificant fraction of the class of possession of the Cork Corporation Christians in the land, should not be overlooked, while we stare at the If Orthodoxy can make a gallant assumed to be the mouth piece. And yet, I have not seen any protest from hope this time to conceal all proof of religious fervor deserves attention will not Czech Catholics, men and any respectable source against this and terrorize the pacple into abso- and might serve as a beacon to others. editorial. The Socialist daily, The lute silence. It is therefore probable A fillip has been given perhaps to New York Call, made it the subject that they will own up to just a little, Cathoric youth by the evil in view to auxiliaries and completely exonerate promote religious interest is quite import in Czechoslovakia. It would phenomenal. Students of the higher and middle schools are concentrating sensational charge that as the result | and extending their unions. General Communions are more frequent and better attended. The seceders and forces implicated in the burning and disturbers stand aghast at revelation looting, and states that there is evi of deep, ardent belief, and the deterdence to show that 300 gallons of mined stand for religious liberty. petrol were taken out of the Victoria Angry crowds hinder the distribution barracks on the night of the burning of agnostic and anti-Papal leaflets at Catholic meetings, and the pioneers Statements and depositions of the of "free-thought" who hoped to lead witnesses forming the basis of the the people in new paths are in many report are said to be 'chiefly of places reduced to combating "the responsible commercial or profest growing dangers of clericalism." 'We have gained nothing," they cry, "in chasing the Germans, as long as Czech professors bear the canopy "It is necessary to conceal the over the head of a Prague Archbishop itnesses' names and identity, but in an idelatrous procession." In the report adds: "In every case the Schonau 10,000 men participated in signed and witnessed original is the Catholic day parade and several meetings were held at the same time. A similar success was achieved in Plan, where Mgr. Kordac, as eloquent as he is energetic, after a moving sermon in church, gave three separate addresses to groups of the crowd outside. His Grace was acclaimed with enthusiasm wherever he passed. His stirring pastoral had laid bars sometime praviously the evils of the day: unlawful seizurs of churches by the new sects; obstruction to Bishops in their duty of confirming the Faith ful: unscrupulous propaganda by the Y. M. C. A.; anarchy that discredits actual incendiariem during the eack | the new republic; estrangement of 'The auxiliaries set fire to the God-fearing Slovaks; corruption a tram car, which was cheered by a of youth by the cinema and shame less books; terrorism by a fanatic antic religious minority over the truly religious, peace loving, cultured Czech people.

To the great relief of the lawmilitary effiser. The Black and Tans has of late withdrawn its support burned Roche's stores. The pslice from some turbulent factors it had the instruction that this chapel so innovators of a "National Caurch" cheque for \$88.00. have proved themselves to be. The The military refused to use revulsion of feeling is strengthened Extension and the generous donors stables, including the heat censhable in their efforts to discredit the clergy people. They will never realize the amount of good their generosity will the water from the hose which was mark. A sampaign of calumny will precure to these beginners in order to which they still affect to parish. belong, filled impartial minds with It mi belong, filled impartial minds with disgust and dismay. These defamers were at one with atheists and ment, there are eixteen more families blasphemers in attacking the Catholic of McDonalds from Glengarry and

continue. The fiercest among the various sects into which the original schism is breaking up are financed by the Y. M. C. A. of America, ever intent on abatting rebels against Rome. But American Protestants of all shades of belief are overrunning the country. A Methodist who held meetings in a tent was at first successful in drawing crowds; for a tent, to the unsophisticated Czeche meant a circus. There was a fight free seats until the real meaning of the parformance became known, when the audience withdrew finding it too tame.

After the magnificent Catholic days of the Czechs the Germans of Czechoslovakia organizad similar demonstrations of faith. Thousands assembled at Arnau and Marlasche testify their allegiance to the Church. Bishop Gross, Senator Ledebour, Professor Mayr Harting and the Deputy Dr. Feierfeil made notable speeches calling on all true men to work for the unity and solidarity of the Catholic body. Plans were drawn up for combination in sodalities, press activity, and all Catholic enter-

If it be repugnant to the Czechs to follow too closely in all things the ways of their Garman rivals, hitherto denounced as "masters and usurpers," they might well take example from that mighty Mother Russia, ever the source of their national inspiration, and learn how to safeguard their rights. The Bolsheviki have been forced to abandon the attempt uproot religion from the soil of Russia. They no longer make war on priests or binder raligious observances. Prominent Bolsheviki now go to church for their marriage ceremonies and some have asked for Extreme Unction at the hour of death. In the Russian army, at the instance of the soldiers, Divine Service has been reinstated. A professor, Dr. Berdajev, says: "The resolution brought free dom to at least one institution, our State Church. It arises fresh, undismayed, straining to a batter future. One notes with satisfaction that the Russian women whose persistent militancy routed rabid Bolsheviki from the church doors have emulators among their Slav sisters one instance the women successfully "reformers" to seize the churches and expel the loyal parish priests. will not Czsch Catholics, men and women, crowd to the polls in defense of the true Faith? The separation of Church and State, which proved a flasco in France, would be of graver ean disruption and ruin to the new-born republic and slovakia surely deserves a better fate than that .- E. Christich in America.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

WHERE THE MONIES GO

The Catholic Church Extension Society closes its fiscal year on Feb. 8th. We are in the last month of 1920-21 and can already realize the amount of work completed in the past twelve months. The report will soon be tabulated and the Governors and friends of Extension see the results of our continued

labor for the home Missions. In the meantime we believe that our readers will enjoy the following letters from three of our Western Prelater. The first was occasioned by the appeal of Father Koolen for a chapel for his little flock at Dapp. The mail brought us an answer in the form of a mamorial chapel and it was immediately forwarded to Archbishop O'Leary. The acknowledgment reads:

Edmonton, Alta., Jan. 18, 1921. Very Rev. Thos. O'Dannell, President of the Catholic Church Extension Society, Toronto.

Very Rev. and Dear Father I received your letter dated Jan. 13th enclosing cheque for \$501 for a chapel fund, according to the To the great relief of the law-request made through me by Father abiding community the Government Koolen. I am forwarding this cheque to Rev. Father Koolen with at first not only countenanced but generously donated by McDonald encouraged. The ring leaders of the Bros. is to be named in honor of St. schism, Zahradnik and Farsky, have Finian and that the first low Mass is been dismissed from the high posts to be said therein for the donors they occupied. No government can intention. I am also arranging to long tolerate subversive elements, toes procure a statue of St. Anthony and of accepted social codes and traditional a picture of our Blessed Lady for moral standards such as the Czech this chapel, for which you sent a

How can I thank the Church by the acts of the "reformers" who, for their kind charity to these poor against all priests, not sparing, alas! this great Western land living away the worthiest among the dead, was supposed to minimize their own shortcomings. "Net we alone," said that they owe a great debt of gratitude to their Eastern Ontario shertcomings. "Net we alone," said gratitude to their Eastern Ontario the apsetates, "but many others friends and compatriots and it will infringed the canons." And the fact be a source of splendid encouragethat fallen priests maligned the ment to them to build up their priestheod, seeking to discredit the little settlement into a flourishing

church. This is the great problem out here to group our scattered Catholics so as to assure them the service of priests when they are to

With grateful thanks to yourself and to the generous donors whom tion. bless, I am yours sincerely in Christ, HENRY J. O'LEARY

The letter clearly indicates that the circle grows larger as we proceed. Western Dioceses are lacking in the very essentials for divine worship and the proofs of this are being learned by us in every mail. Hither to we have not been sufficiently impressed with the need of chapels. But we shall return again to the

We turn to read the gratitude of another. This time the letter is an acknowledgment of our work to provide a priesthood for the missionary field.

Winnipeg, Jan. 18, 1921. Very Rev. Thos. O'Donnell, President of the Catholic Church Extension

Society, Toronto. Very Rev. and Dear Father I want to thank you most sincerely for the three cheques contained in your letter of the 13th instant : one special meaning through the assem for \$250.00; a second for \$150.00; and a third for \$50.00. To show my appreciation, I need say no more than this, that, without your assistance, I could never provide for all my needs in this matter of ecclesias-

tical education. Wishing you every blessing, I remain, very sincerely yours in Xto., ALFRED A. SINNOTT.

Archbishop of Winnipeg. Another receives a substantial sum in view of the financial burden which unassisted he is unable to carry. Extension is giving assistance that is timely.

Victoria, Jan. 19, 1921. Very Rev. Thos. O'Donnell, President of the Catholic Church Extension

Society, Toronto. Very Rev. and Dear Father: I beg to acknowledge with sincerest thanks the receipt of your society's generous donation of \$2,500 to the Diocess of Victoria. May God bless and prosper and extend the great work that you are doing and grant you and all who are associated with you and all benefactors the "reward exceeding great." I have given his cheque to Father Beaten, appens to be here, and will forward theirs to the Sisters of St. Joseph. With all good wishes, I remain, ever yours in Christ.

ALEX MACDONALD,

Bishop of Victoria. Little comment is needed. When the Church in. the clder sestions of Canada began, it was just such conditions as these were faced. Today we can at least appeal to our own. In other days appeals had to be made to foreign countries and it was then that Belgium and France heard the voice of the pleading Bishops. Suraly we who are at home and reaping the evident advantage of immediate contact cannot remain indifferent. Our plete the Burses. best help can be given through Extension. Let us not neglect the constant appeal.

Donations may be addressed to: REV. T. O'DONNELL, President. Catholic Church Extension Society 67 Bond St., Tovento.

Contributions through this office should be addressed : EXTENSION, CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE,

M. A. M., Bashurst..... A. B., Lucknow. 1 00 Mrs. J. K. MacNell, Glace Bay..... MASS INTENTIONS Mrs. C. D. McKinnon, Souris East Mrs. Thes.

Souris Wast S. M., Bathurst ... Mrs. S. M., Bathurst Friend, Elora..... Reader, Sault Ste. Marie

SEMINARY IN SPAIN STARTED

3 00

8 00

INAUGURATION DESCRIBED BY FATHER CARALT IN A LETTER TO FATHER FRASER

On Nov. 22nd His Grace the Arch. bishop of Burgos invited Bishop Ibanez and mysels to his office, together with a Jesuit Father, Director of The Century of the Missions, which with our Spanish edition of China, has done much to further the preject of a Spanish Saminary for

After settling a number of questions, His Grace, as though inspired by the Holy Ghost, declared: "That is sufficient consideration. The foundation of a Spanish Seminary The for foreign missions, as His Heliness the Pope requested of ras, is new am accomplished fact, and we will begin our work in China. It is not I, it is Ged, Who sent you have." Then with great joy depicted on his conntemance he added: "It only remains to give thanks to God," and we chanted the "Te Daws," "Magain tiens of her dear Son. If our cat" and other prayers in thanksgiv-

Next morning His Grase told us he

fourteen families of Carsons from worthy of Spain," he said. "We inaugurate the a High Mass in our Cathedral on St. Francis Xavier's Day.

He then left for Madrid, and after three days sent us word that the King of Spain took the Seminary under his patronage and that a Minister of State would represent the King at the festival of Inaugura-

On the eve of St. Francis' Day the station at Burgos was crowded with a great throng of people to welcome the exalted dignitaries; the Arch-bishop, the Papal Delegate, the King's Minister of Grace and Justice, Bishop of Tongking and Bishop

Ibanez of China.

A battalion of infantry with its band was on hand and played a Spanish march when the train approached—slowly, like an autogoing through a dense crowd and dividing the people on either side of the track.

The royal march was played as the Bishops, Minister, General, and Officers stepped from the cars, and procasded to the autos that were waiting in readiness to convey them to the Archbishop's palace.

I need not describe the solemnity of the Mass celebrated next day in the Cathedral. The ceremonies of the Church and the liturgical chants seemed to me to have a new and bly of such personages for the trans-cendental act of inaugurating a Spanish Seminary for the Missions of China!

Four priests have already volun teered to join me in the work, and a Bishop of China has offered us half his Vicariate. The new seminary will doubtless be independent, but until further arrangements, I wish to remain a member of China Mission College of Almonte, sent here by you with the express purpose of founding a Seminary for the Missions of

We look on the above described inauguration with pardonable pride as a great triumph for Chica Mission College of Almonte.

FATHER FRASER'S CHINA MISSION FUND

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

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

students pray for them daily. A Burse of \$5,000 will support a student in perpetuity. Help to com-

Gratefully yours in Jesus and Mary J. M FRASER.

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Mary lived always in the presence at God, united constantly to Him by I, is is thought, affection, occupation. Our Then life should be of like character. Mary" signifies" Bitter Sea." Redeemer so honors us as to allow us to partake of His sufferings, let us accept them gratefully and try to could not sleep all night thinking on imitate closely the patience, generosthe great work we had in hand.

"We must do it in a manner Mother.—Father Medaille, S. J.

FIVE MINUTE SERMON

BY REV. WILLIAM DEMOUY, D. D.

FIRST SUNDAY IN LENT

THE LAW OF FASTING "At that time Jesus was led by the spirit into the desert, to be tempted by the devil and when He had fasted forty days and forty sights, afterwards He was hungry." (Matt. iv. I.)

Abstemiousness is one of the means of man's salvation. This would not have been so had he in the beginning remained faithful to God though even then it was to some extent necessary, for the command God gave our first parents contained a negative as well as a positive element. Since man sinned however, and now suffers the consequences of his sin, he must abstain from certain-things, as one of the principal ways of attaining his end.

The commandments clearly express

In the midst of our plenty, we sign of the cross, I confirm thee with many of the things he must not do : many of the things he must not do: must not forget the way of the cross, the chrism of salvation, in the name he must not steal; he must not kill for in it alone is salvation. While of the Father, and of the Son, and of and so forth—a series of prohibitions that are familiar to every Christian.

Conscience itself dictates to man that he must not indulge in every thing for which his nature tempor thing for which his nature tempor.

We must not ever and the follower of the crucified Saviour. To make it more impressive the along indulge in the luxuries of a day leads to the follower of the crucified Saviour.

To make it more impressive the Bishop gently strikes the cheek of a configuration of the crucified Saviour. that he must not induce tempor-thing for which his nature tempor-arily or habitually yearns. When he disobeys the commandments and the strongly his inclinations may urgs him on. To obey is not always land is not here, though it may seem pleasant to us, for often it requires to be; and we have a long journey sacrifices that nature rebels against yet to make through a lesert. The making. Experience teaches us that to make through a lesert. The making. Experience teaches us that to make through a lesert. The making. Experience teaches us that to the more file of practicing self-denial; one is now pleasant, humanly speaking, to do a thand—the mortification of our certain thing than to abstain from doing it. In like manner, it often is easier to do something that God commands than to abstain from couly embrace it. commands than to abstain from something Hs commands us not to The things we are commanded to do often give nature satisfaction, and we would do them even were we not under the command. But since doing certain other things forbidden by God pleases us more in our lower nature, we find it difficult to abstain from them. While all this is true, naturally speaking, God's grace aids us ; and, on the other hand, it makes us feel the sweetness of obedience to God in the denial of our illicit

natural inclinations.

This is said of things that we should not do because the committing of them would be sinful. The Gospel suggests to us today the abstaining from things, not because them. He must grow, become of they would be sinful in themselves, but because to do so would help us in our fight against our unlawful desires, and bring great blessings upon us. One of these mortifications, practised extensively among Christians, is fasting or abstaining from certain amounts of food-generally from the quantity that ordinarily would satisfy the hunger of a normal person. It is no sin for a person to sat until his hunger is appeased. It is a duty for him to eat at least enough to enable him physically to perform his daily tasks; but it is meritorious for him to abstain from a part of it without injusy to His hunger may not be satisfied and he may not have been given the things that best suited his taste. But as long as it does not affect his health, or deprive him of the strength he needs for his labors, it is good for his spiri . The Church no doubt also had in mind, when forming her laws of fast and abstinence, the fact that if a person learns to deny himself lawful things that he easily could have or that he is accustomed to have, the more readily will he forego the satisfaction he would get from certain unlawful things. To fast and abstain helps to strengthen the will; it curbs the raments we raceive the Holy Ghost: desires of nature, and is a form of ne well as an antidote to difficult, makes it become more meritorious. Nevertheless, it is also meritorious to those who find its practice easy, because it is done in obedience to the command of the Church ; and, even though it be not felt, it is a restraint on liberty, for a

The laws of fasting were more stringent in days gone by, because life then was not as strenuous as it is today, and because the faithful were more inclined toward such practices. Today these laws bind as ordered by the bishop of the diocese, and the obligations upon Christians to observe them is serious. No one should presume to dispense himself from these laws. There are reasons why some should be dispensed, but they must apply to their pastors or confessors for this dispensation. And he who really can not fast the case with Baptism, its necessity should teel that it is only this reason is one of precept. Hence, those who that prevents him from doing it; and are able to receive it, and who neg-he should make up for it in some leet to do so, are guilty of sic, both there is scarcely any help that who has not instituted this Sacra enables man to do God's will more ment in vain, and because they wil-willing y more generously, and to fully deprive themselves of the willing y more joyfully from things graces abstain more joyfully from things graces abstain would forbidden, as fasting. There is a wisdom far above that of earth, in this law of the Church. Having or wild beasts, should refuse the ported across the sea to a certain or wild beasts, should refuse the Christ, the apoetles, and the saints, the Church, with a complete knowledge of the needs and of the welfare of man's soul, imposes upon us the obligation of fasting. True it is that sorrows, disappointments, trials, and sorrows, disappointments, trials, and sorrows, disappointments, trials, and sorrows are next of our lot in this sorrows. even want, are part of our lot in this armor of God, that you may be able vale of tears, yet these are not volunt to resist in the evil day." (I. Eph. have gone by, and in a new country vale of tears, yet these are not volun-tary efferings to God. We can gain vi. 13) merit by resigning ourselves willingly to them, but ordinarily we would not suffer them if we could avoid it. that one should be baptized, be in And how few are really fully resigned the state of grace, and be instructed under their weight! Although the in the principle truths of religion, voluntary offerings of the soul, heart, especially on this Sacrament. bring greater blessings to the Christian, let us thank God that the Christian, let us shall do the world we can show our love of H m ty can show our love of H m ty looked upon as a source of strength, turning even unavoidable sufferings into mesit.

Confirmation has always been the soul of the true areas and above all, the true lover. Faith courage and endurance—looked upon ful to the end—although the world death, and his impressive words

1.

but a few yards from our doors. but a few yards from our coors. We gitts it the Ricy Christ are committed to street, city to city, country to country, without the least physical exertion on cur part. In our houses, even when the night has set in, we live almost as by the light of day.

No work from our coors. We gitts it the Ricy Christ are committed in case of the material used is Holy Christman or city of the city of the comment of the committed in the rich committed in the We need not move from our home to converse with our relatives and friends—machinery, electricity, does it all. What is there we yet desire? the grace given in Confirmation, to Almost every comfort and facility that man could desire even in an age so enlightened in things material, he has within his reach. The forces of administered. Taking Hely Chrism, mature gradually are being more and the Bishop extends his hard over the more brought to light, and made to person to be Confirmed, prays that

selves, and compel some craving to him to be prepared to sufferensin unsatisfied. The promised be, for the name of Jasus.

CONFIRMATION

After considering the Sacrament of Baptism, which is the first, and the Sacrament of Confirmation.

NATURE OF CONFIRMATION

Baptism is our spiritual birth. Confirmation is our spiritual ma-turity. It is called Confirmation, because it means to strengthen, to make firm, in goodness. A child, when born, acquires its rights, dignities, standing in the community, yet it cannot immediately make use of age, receive the necessary education and training to make him capable. In Baptism we become children of God, members of God's household. In Confirmation having put asids the things of a child, we are now to defend the faith in us. Baptism makes us Christians. Confirmation makes us perfect Christians. From our Catechism we remember that it is defined as the Sacrament wherein we receive the Holy Ghost, making us strong and perfect Christians and soldiers of Jesus Christ.

EFFECTS OF CONFIRMATION

The Sacrament of Confirmation impresses upon the soul a special character, which, like that of Baptism, can never be effeced, and can, therefore, be received only once. This character is a sign that we are enlisted in the army of Christ; and just as the character of Baptism makes us Christians, so the character of Confirmation makes us soldiers of Christ, and as such we are bound to defend the faith under all circum-stances, even at the cost of our lives.

To accomplish this object, the Holy Ghost is given to us with the abun raments we receive the Holy Ghost; but He does not produce the same

One evening a laborer came up the

chance, my friend of the evening

hill after the toil of the day was done. Because it is usually a little tions in a wonderful way, according The setting sun reflected the gladness paneling to salute her as he went. simplicity, brightness and innocence. making us as St. Peter says, like newly born children : and in Confirmation He gives us the grace of strength, which confirms ever more and more within us, faith, hope and charity-the virtues infused in Baptism-and which enables us to con fess Jesus Christ by word and deed, and advance in plety, in spite of all the temptations roused up against us by the world, flesh, devil. "In this Sacrament," says St. Thomas, is given the plentitude of the Holy Spirit for the strengthering of grace.'

OBLIGATION TO RECEIVE THE

SACRAMENT Although this Sacrament is not absolutely necessary to salvation as way. After the sacraments because they dischey Jesus Christ, her eyes the example of arms offered for his defense? Now

dispositions required to

We live in an age of comforts, as a further token of love from a eye can geze upon wonders at father who does not want affection The eye can gaze upon wonders at lather who does no deciful world. It is expense; the ear can be trained at easily. We are brought to the This idea is strongly illustrated, by uties of other lands by stepping the outward sign, through which the a few yards from our doors. We gifts of the Holy Ghost are commun-

Confirmation, then, is a true sacra ment, wherein the gifts of the Holy Ghost are received, making us perfect grace bestowed is that of strength, as the ceremonies portray. "The flesh is anoint d," eays Tertulian, that the soul of man may be consecrated, the flesh is marked that the soul may be fortified."-The Tablet.

THE CREST OF THE HILL

Here and there in every large city, one may come across a quaint little shop of antiques, dear to the hearts of those who love to linger over the pages of the past. Perhaps there is no one of us who can not recall some vivid impressions, as ha rambled through the dim congested aisles freighted with relics sacred to those whose stories have

On the creet of a hill, peeping cut from among the basement doorways, and sequestered from the highway, is one such shop that I know. the tide of life streams past, with faw to turn eyes toward it, or bestow more than a passing thought to its

collection of memorials, gathered, it unaccustomed hands, a poor and may be, from the four quarters of crude little image of the Immaculate. the earth. Tapestries redolant with The grass was quite worn away by memories of old and stately mansions, the imprint of his knees. Learned iron candle-sticks, antique chine, once the cherished possessions of people whose affluence may have been rudely changed to direst poverty securely site, resting forever in the at a stroke.

In the midst of all-strange to see -is an almost life size statue of the Paul Gunbac, S. J., that only on Immaculate Mother of all men. It Mary's Feasts would be allow himtaken from a disused chaps or work. taken from a disused chapel or work. | country. shop and brought here. Her mantle and one should take a little walk." pink and embroidered over with still stands in the window of the through a fine mist of dust.

of nature as it effected the images Baptism He gives the grace of purity, from the window of the little antique gone on. I shall probably never sec shop, and lit up the pure radiant face him again. But the lesson which all "Our tainted nature's solitary

Suddenly he turned his eyes in the direction of the statue, extending the image of our Blessed Mother, as pitying arms toward him as it beseech. ing recognition from one who was her child. He went up to the window with cutstretched arms and smile of with cutstretched arms and smile of her child. He went up to the window and removed his cap, while over his face crept a look such as only saints and little children wear, and he said life's hill .- The Pilot. aloud: "Isn't she pretty?"-with all the ferver of his soul, the while his whole being was transfigured.

It was, perhaps, the first time that anyone had ever came up the hill and paused to salute the Virgin Mother, although there must have been many of her clients who passed and repassed day by day. And we may well believe that she returned

the salute. What transpired in his soul as he stood cap in hand, on the crest of the hill? While from the stately and magnificent buildings across the way the proud philosopher and the

trials have not been wanting,—but his heart is still leal to her. He carries still in his pocket the worn brown beads which are as a charm to

ward off every ill. his exterior. The humble laborer went his way, and none of those who Ceremonies of confirmation met him could realize that his was and country.

Confirmation has always been the soul of the true artist and poet, or country and country.

Completely Relieved by this Grand Fruit Medicine, "FRUIT-A-TIVES"



MR. ALFRED DUBOISSEAU

482 St. Catherine St. E., Montreal. "For three years, I was a terrible sufferer from Indigestion, constant Head-aches and Constipation. I took various medicines for the trouble but nothing seemed to do me any good.

Then, a friend advised me to try Fruit-a-tives'. Now I am free of Indigestion and Headaches, the Constipation is cured, and I have gained considerable weight; and my general health is fine.

'Fruit-a-tives' is a grand medicine and I cannot say enough in its favor." ALFRED DUBOISSEAU.

'Fruit-a-tives' are made from fruit juices and valuable tonics-and are pleasant to take, their action being gentle and mild, yet always most effective.

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

hardly recognizes him as one of her

There was a comething peculiarly beautiful in his love for the Virgin Mother. I could not but recall the memory of another client of here,a holy priest. In a nook, in the wooded fields across from the Seminary where he taught, he had eracted eeen it or discovered just where it was, nor would be ever permit any one to accompany him on his daily visits there. But, at stated times, he was seen to cross the road and disappear in the thick abrubbery.

His wish was respected, and it was only after his departure for a mission in a foreign land, that they found the place. A rustic altar, erected In the window there is a motley with patient care by loving and cruds little image of the Immaculate and holy, and advancing in age, yet he was singularly childlike in his

sunlight of her smile. We are told of the caintly Father

was originally pale blue, lined with The image of Our Blessed Mother stars. But time and lack of care little anxique shop overlooking the have rendered it dingy and almost cress of the hill. As yet no one has colorless. Even the waxen face claimed it, for I saw it, but yesterday smiles out on the hurrying throng in its accustomed place. Quite eagerly I looked to see whether by

But he was not there. He had unconsciously he taught remains,

we may not in reality come upon we go up the city street at eventide encouragement, - as we climb, some times a trifls wearily-the crest of

> CARDINAL GIBBONS AND ARCHBISHOP RYAN

A tender friendship existed between Cardinal Gibbons and the revered Archbishop Ryan, says Standard and Times. Many were the flashes of wit that passed between them, but back of it was that mutual esteem which means so much in this gray world of ours.

When His Grace of Philadelphia

lsy on his death bed, the Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore hastened to this city in the hope of seeing him before he passed to his eternal reported across the sea to a certain green Isle, where in the springtime morning, and when the Cardinal was have sunk into a comatose state. placed- his hand lightly on that Your Grace does not know

> The closed eyes opened ever so slightly, and that voice which had thrilled so many thousands, whis-

"After forty years I know every tone of Your Eminence's voice, and Truly we can never judge man by now, as ever, I am convinced that for every good thing for our Church

Great in life, the Archbishop of

but tended to confirm the declara tion of Archbiehop Ireland that Cardinal Gibbons has been a great power for good in this land of the

No true man shuns a fair fight. Real manhood wants to possess that which is rightfully his—that field which he may have and hold, and still look his fellowmen square in the eye without fear or favor .-- Harold McCormick.

The streams reach their end

through the mere force of gravita-tion. Not so can you reach your End. God has made you a person. That is to say, He has endowed you with intelligence and free will. These attributes constitute the dignity of your nature; through th you are in the likeness of the Living God. Through them, not through gravitation, must you reach your End .- Archbishop Keane.



Use a Wash Skin Diseases

Skin sufferers should use great care in the choice of a remedy. They should know the facts to guard against those preparations that are without merit -- some, indeed, positively injurious. There is only one logical remedy for skin disease—only one way to reach the poisonous disease germs in the skin. That is by means of a

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CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

RELIANCE

Not to the swift, he race; Not to the strong, the fight; Not to the righteous, perfect grace; Not to the wise, the light.

But often faltering feet Come surest to the goal ; And they who walk in the darkness

meet The sunrise of the soul.

A thousand times by night The Syrian hosts have died ; A thousand times the vanquished

right Hath risen, glorified.

The truth the wise men sought Was spoken by a child; The alabaster box was brought In trembling hands defiled.

Not from my torch, the gleam, But from the stars above; Not from my heart, life's crystal

But from the cepths of love.

A LENTEN SUGGESTION

To most people, especially the young, the seven weeks of Lent seem interminable. The seasons of merrymaking, theatre-going, and general amusements, which comes in with such a rush after Christmas, is now brought to a standstill for all who are worthy of the name Catholic. Even what is called "society" is forced, by common decency, to con-form, at least exteriorily, to the peni-

tential customs.

Now every one, the young and the old, should bear in mind that something is required of them during the season—all, in imitation of our Lord, must make some sacrifice. So few there are who think them selves obliged to fast or abstain, that the great majority are obliged to invent some means of mortification which, while it will not injure their health, or prevent them from fulfilling their duties, will, at least, make them feel the spirit of this holy

I don't see any harm in going to a theatre during Lent ; it isn't a mortal sin," says some young simpletor. No, it is not a mortal sin; but it shows that you have very little love of God in your heart—for you are likely one of those who maintain that you cannot fast. Would you also persuade yourself that you are capable of no practices of mortifica-

tion, even so slight a denial as this? Lent is the time of self-denial, penance and prayer, and, therefore, parties, balls and public amusements are out of place. Your evenings should be spent at home with your family. Interest yourself in good reading or in works of charity. Try to be home every evening in time to join in with the family in the recitation of the Rosary. these things will prepare your soul for a happy Easter. No one is worthy to rise with Christ at Easter who has not denied himself during it better.

Strive to conquer resentment, over sensitiveness, coldness, unkind, sus-picious, harsh words. No one be-comes holy in a day, and, on the other hand, no one usually separates from God by a sudden rupture. Dan-gerous reading, a prayer neglected, a fit of day dreaming that we have indulged in, a light, frivolous friendship that we have kept up; these are the little things that form the starting point of a ruincus course. Let us make serious resolutions for the future, and let us put them into want to buy any barries today?' said practice during this holy season a bay to a lady one afternoon. The of Lent.-St. Paul Bulletin.

ONE DAY AT A TIME

The future is divided into days, basket full of ripe and dewy rasp-Each day the sun sets. The lamps berries, which were peopleg out from are lighted as it grows dark; and at amid the bright green leaves that lay ten o clock the day is finished. It is lightly over them. The lady told so absolutely finished that the uncon- him she would purchase, and, taking sciousness of sleep comes to seal our the basket up, she stepped into the senses and suspend out thought and house. He did not tollow her, but action for six or eight hours before remained behind, whistling to her the beginning of a new day.

We virtually die with the last in the porch. He seemed fully occu-

hours of Monday and remain buried in slumber until Nature wakens and the berries appeared lorgotten. etirs us in the carly hours of Tuesday. No other periods of time, nos if I measure your berries right?"
the years, nor the centuries are said the lady. "How do you know the years, nor the conturies ere said the lady. 'How do you know separated by such a wall of division but what/I might cheat you, and take as that which separates day from more than the quantity I have agreed

Safficient unto the day! We are to live our lives as life is given us,—by days. Yesterday is done with and tomorrow is not yet here. We are | What do you mean?" presently responsible only for today. I should only loss my berries, but Let not remorse for the past burden you would be stealing. Don't you you - forget the things that are think you would get the worst of Now let the weary prospect | it?" of the years to come discourage you -you have troubles enough at hand great, but every man is bound to be without borrowing those put on honest. next week's calendar. The present is bearable; you can always manage | honest things."—Selected.

today; and that is all that is expected of you. One day a poor old woman drove into town in a riskety spring wagon. A good, useful, satisfactory life is a matter of one day at a time. If the task before you is big, do one day's work on it today. It there are school house. It was about as badbesetting temptations, resolve to avoid them for the day. You ought to live a better life; but just live a better day today.—The Echo.

Steps to sell a few eggs which she had lirst."
in a basket. Just as she was out of No

CARDINAL GIBBONS TO BOYS

An editor recently met Cardinal Gibbons, reports Our Young Folks, and wishing his boys to profit by his interview, he asked him :

"What qualities, your Eminence, do you consider most desirable in a boy? What qualities show him to have a real promise for the future ?

"Faitbfulness, plodding, perseverance, persistence in doing whatever is set for him to do. These things will is there enough of you left to gain him success where genius would | scare?

Two or three boys squealed in the cars of the borse and gave him small fail—is nothing more than infinite hard work. That is the best genius —hard, steady, careful work. It

wish every boy could know, and believe that the way to success is by

plodding efforts. One plodding, hard working, faithful boy is worth

to the world much more than the

boy with flashes of genius. The boy who will plod, plod, plod, who will concentrate his efforts, is on the

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

ROSARY TIME IN IRELAND

At the fall of the night in Ireland

hoary with winter's rime,

bushed in his sheltered neet,

Rosary Time.

of God in her face,

sighing itself to rest,

to the feet of God,

TWO HONEST BOYS

instructive, whether it be given by a

child or by one of maturer years. A skilful teacher, who takes great in-

understood him so-and he went to the head, above seventsen boys and

girls all older than himself. I then

turned 'round and wrote the word on

it better. But no sconer had I written it than the little boy at the

head cried out, "Ob, I didn't say it so; I said a instead of i;" and he went

back to the foot, of his own accord,

quicker than he had gone to the head. Here was an honest boy. I

should always have thought that he

In his hand he held up a

pled with the pretty bird pets, and

upon?" The boy looked up and smiled. "I am not atraid," said he,

"for you would get the worst of it, madam." "Get the worst of it? What do you mean?" "Why, madam

'No man is bound to be rich or

"Honest minds are pleased with

EVERYDAY SCHOOLBOYS

She tied her horse to a post near the

looking an old horse as you ever raw.

The woman hobbled away with feeble

air in a moment was full of their

Ho! ho! ho! Who ever saw such

'He looks as if he hadn't pep to

rushed out of the school house.

Hallon! See that horse!"

'As thin as a rail."
'You can count all his ribs."

shouts and laughter:

a looking old thing?"

hold his head up

An example of honesty is always

Rosary Time.

Rosary Time.

Rosary Time.

stand that, I with every boy could under that success does not mean that, when the folks he helder, so fame or wealth, or that the world come they'll think he's run away.' should set to talking about you. I "He run away!"

"He run away!"
"Say, boys," put in one boy who loved all animals, "there's no fun in tormenting such a poor fellow. He does look half starved—yes, more than half, I should say. And we all know it isn't good to feel that way since the day we got lost in the woods nutting."

Others jumped before him to

Have you ever noticed how easily boys—and men, too, for that matter—are led either into kindness or cruelty? One word in either direction, and all follow, like a flock of sheep. Wouldn't it be good for boys to remember this, and to reflect upon how far they may be called on to answer for the influence they may

when spring in the land is exert over others?
The boys stopped their teasing and At the fall of the night in Ireland began to look at the horse with difwhen passionate June is there, When woods are ruddy in autumn or

ferent eyes, while one of them brushed the flies off him. 'Let's tie him under that tree," At the fall of the night in Ireland 'tis proposed a second; "the sun's too hot

Look here, boys, I wish we could With book and beads in her fingers give him something to eat while he's the mother goes to her place, standing. The holy candle beside her, the peace 'Can't we?' And out of their chosen corners the voices of children chime,

A real bang up good dinner, such as he hasn't had for a century, by the At the fall of the night in Ireland at looks of him.

'Let's do it. I've got a nickel."

"I've got two cents."
"I'll give another nickel if you'll come over to father's feed store." Ontside the song of the robin is The wind with rainy sweetness is More cents came in. The man at the feed store contributed a nearly

The world with her oldtime longing worn-out beg, and in a few moments advance of crime throughout the swings low to a minor rhyme the poor old horse was enjoying a country seems to be meeting with At the fall of the night in Ireland at | good meal of oats. By the time he had finished it, the Oh, many a dream of beauty shines up from the lowest sod,
And many a golden duty binds men

But the screet passion of living is stilled to a chord sublime At the fall of the night in Ireland at kird act makes us long to taste more. seated disorder. 'I'll lift your basket in," said one, -Teresa Brayton raspectfully.

A few small contributions from terest in the moral growth of her pupils, writes as follows: "In a lunch baskets wers hastily wrapped

country school a large class were standing to spell. In the lesson 'Now I'll untie." there was a very hard word. I put the word to the scholar at the head, The old woman was helped in as if she has been a queen. And every a returning in public and private boy's heart glowed as the quavering conduct to Jesus Christ and to a and he missed it; I passed it to the next, and the next, till it same to the voice and dim eyes bore a burden of Christian rule of life."
warm thanks as she drove away. The essence of a C less scholar, the smallest in the class, and he spalled it right—at least I

Those were everyday school boys. There are millions and millions like them, only they do not quite realize world, but to oppose constantly any what a spirit of loving kindness dwells in their hearts. Let it out Lord gave to His followers a law the blackboard, so that they might all see how it was spelled, and learn

SAFETY FIRST

Safety first is the motto we see em-blazoned on every side. It is inepalled the word right if he had not told me; but he was too honest to take any credit that did not belong safety. Dangerous accidents have been due in the majority of cases to In connection with this worthy conduct, there is herewith given another interesting lesson: "De you little fellow was not well clothed, and his fest were bars and travel-

tric car while it is in motion, the bawildered pedestrian who disregards others. the signals of the traffic policeman and steps in the way of a moving automobile, and the thoughtlese school boy who at this season of the year goes skating on thin ice, alt are the subjects of the warning which might bear the offensive

postscript "This means you."

Modern civilization is not yet fool proof. This is why citizens of both sexes must be warned. Inventors of safety appliances have always to reakon with the nersonal equation.

Batter be safe than sorry say these modern advisers of thoughtless hamans. And their advice is eminenfly cane. But why not go a step further and apply the maxim to the spiritual life. There are ctill many existing dangers that threaten not bodily harm but spiritual

Morelists and theologians know these as occasions of sin. Into them the careless Christian wanders with the insouciance of the philosopher on the car track. They need not be surprised at the inevitable fatality. They have taken a chance and have lost. The odds were against them

from the beginning.

The young person of these days at dances, the movies, and in reading is faith. And faith is the source by continually meeting questions that there the question, "is this right?" amended and right judgments even to Here is the place for the practical application of the maxim "safety

No one is allowed to act on a doubtsight the bell rang for the meon bour, foll conscience. To do so is to be and a crowd of julty, moisy boys responsible for the evil that may rushed out of the school house. The only safe rule for Christians before the fact is ast conscientiously.

Today loose thinking abounds, and loose thinking brings laose systems of merality. The old fashioned saying that it must be all right because of merality. The old fashioned saying that it must be all right because I saw it in the papers have been a return to Christian living as a duplicated in our day by another, it remedy for the evils of his age,

to distruct the former, we should be ful prayer, which is so applicable to time .- S. in The Guardian.

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that she gives her children safe rules of conduct. It they will court danger and imperil their soul's salvation it is because they have become careless and thoughtless of her ad-

The Church has succeeded in all give. children should follow her guidance. save many souls from eternal ruin, as the same maxim applied to bodily safety saves countless thousands from physical disaster.—The Pilot.

REASON FOR PRESENT CRIME WAVE

The attempt on the part of our public authorities to check the but little success. Extreme measures repressive and punitive have old woman came back, her basket been adopted, but they serve only to filled with groceries, for which she drive criminals from one locality had exchanged her eggs. The chord to another. One city is no sooner of sympathy and kindness once freed from such criminal operations freed from such criminal operations touched in the careless, yet well-than they break out in another, meaning hearts continued to vibrate. showing that what appears on the We all know how one taste of a surface is but a symptom of a deep

There are two ways of dealing with crime. Pops Leo XIII, summed "See, here's a lot of oats left.
We'll put 'em in the wagon."
"She looks pretty near as starved as the horse," came in a suggestive growing flame of popular passions strive indeed for what is right and just, but they will labor with little or no result so long as they obstin in a piece of paper and laid on top of ately reject the power of the Gospel and refuse the assistance of the Church. These evils can be cared only by a change of principles, and by

The essence of a Christian life, as the holy Pontiff described it, is not to take part in the corruption of the world, but to oppose constantly any to lift this whole world into an atmosphere higher, sweeter, and atmosphere watchman.

Wastern Watchman. the Apostles, strength to the martyrs, and tranquillity to the men and

women in the ages of faith. Bring back into vogue this Christian rule of life, and the minds of men will regain their strength and blazoned on every side. It is in-tended to warn people of the danger of taking chances on their bodily after. Dangerous socidents have in acts of crime. But place the highest good of man in the enjoycarelsseness. Hence public service ment of the comforts and pleasures corporations, railways, and electric of life, as the false maxim of this roads who have to pay large sums for world teaches, and the natural resume the teaching function which damages take this means of saving instinct and impulse of our nature to it fulfilled so magnificently in careless people from themselves.

Seek for happiness, will cause man to centuries long gone." A function, by hands on all he can in the the way, which the old Church has hope of living happily on the spoils of never neglected, as is evidenced by

When the eternal law which commands what is right and forbids what unbridled passions is loosed, law is scorned, and authority is shattered The result will be just what it is today in many places, a perpetuel struggle born of insatiable greed for some to keep what they possess and for others to obtain what they want. This is the false principle of life that underlies the crime wave.

We hear too much sickly santimen. talism about the crimical. He is regarded either as mentally diseased or as morally west. But we are taught by the Christian rele of life, that as a result of original sin we are all weak. That man's power of itself is not equal to its various duties and responsibilities is true. But it is also true that man can compensate for this weakness by asking God for strength of soul to be sustained in virtue.

The frailty of nature would be much less perilous, and the morel character less weak and languid if the Divine precept of prayer were ot so much disregarded. ceps of prayer is nourished by divine amended and right judgments oven to the consummation of the peace and scennity. the peace and security of govern-ments. "If the multitude thirsts Pope Lee, "if the indignation of the lower orders is with difficulty con strained; if the greed of the wealthier classes is inestiable, and if to these be added their evils, it

must be all right because it is in which are the evils of our own age also, Pope Leo ands one of his en We have learned by sad experience cyclicals with the following beauti-

wise enough also to beware of the our present conditions that it should be frequently on the lips of Catholics; "Thou seest, O Lord, how the winds have burst forth on every side ; how the sea rages, and the waves are lashed to fury. Give back to man-kind that tranquility of order, that true peace which the world cannot By thy grace and impulse let ages in her Divine mission because men be restored to proper order, she has taught saving doctrine. Her with piety toward God, with justice and love towards themselves, and Safety first in spiritual matters will with reason controlling all their good, peaceable man turns all things save many souls from eternal ruin, passions. Let Thy Kingdom come; to good.—Thomas a Kempis. let the duty of submitting to Thee and serving Thee be learnt by those who far from Thee seek truth and salvation with a purpose that is all in vain. In Thy laws justice and a father's gentleness are found; and Thou grantest to us of always spontaneous; but bears cul-Thy own good will the power to keep tivation. One who can carry a Thy commands. The life of man on earth is a warfare, but Thou lookest down upon the struggle, and helpest man to conquer; Thou raisest him that felts, and crownest him that con-quers."—The Pilot.

THE TEACHING CHURCH

In The Hibbert Journal of October, 1920, A. C. McGiffert, D. D., President of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, makes a plea for a teaching church. His plea is based on the findings of two committees, one British and one American, concern ing "the extraordinary and lament-able ignorance of the soldiers (of the late War) about Christianity." The american report says, for instance: "The testimony that we have received goes to show that it a vote that we have were taken among chaplains and other religious workers as to the most serious failure of the Church as evidenced in the army, a large mejority would egree that it was the Church's failure as a teacher. We have not succeeded in teaching Christianity to our own members, let alone distributing a clear knowledge of it through the community at large (p. 131)."

The writer remarks significantly "It should be said that the evidence adduced in the reports concerns only those of Protestant affiliations and antecedents. Had the study included Roman Catholics as well, we may guess that the results might have been very different." The Catholic Church, then, in the

judgment of this Protestant writer, is evidently a teaching church. He in pleading for a teaching church, he looks back to the pattern of the old Church, when immediate duty of the Church is to her careful training of the young in schools where the teaching religion has the place of honor. This is the example which Dr. McGiffert holds out to his teaching church when he says: "It is all-important that the young receive adequate religious instruction."

Still our writer would not have his teaching church to be infallible He wishes the Protestant principle of private judgment to be safe-guarded. With a touch of sarcasm he says: "The Raman Catholic Churon, with its infallible truth and its infallible interpreter, may not need to learn; but Churches are in no such easy case. and why, pray, should it not be an easy task to get hold of the Gespel? Is it not a gfact God to menkind? Should we not expect that God has made His gift of easy access? Surely the Catholic Church, with ite case and its commandation of God's munificence, has antecedent probab lity in its favor.

As a matter of fact, Christ sent His ambassadors to all the world with the commission to teach every creature all things whatsoever He had commanded them, and that they might be able to do so, He ments. "If the multitude thirsts lead them into all truth and to and raves for excessive liberty," said remain with them forever. As a consequence He could tell tham He who heareth you, beareth Me. There we have the infallible truth and the infallible interpreter. A church that does not dare claim infallibility ipso facto farfaits the claim of being Christ's Church. His Church, speeking with authority, not like the scribes and pharisess, has been The Teaching Church, sole and exclusive, from the dawn of Christianity to the present day, and will carry on its mission, without fear of a rival, until the end of

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PEACE BEGETS PEACE

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 very learned. A passionate man perverts even good into evil, and easily believes svil. A

Let us be determined to be happy make the most of the blessings that come to us; look on the bright eide of everything. Cheerfulness is not smiling face through a world where there are so many troubled hearts, may unconsciously be a public benefactor ; for " the marry heart doesh good like a medicine," and not alone to its possessor.—M. P. Wells. Live joyfully and be generous !-

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WAS NEWMAN IN THE RIGHT?

In the current issue of the American Catholic Quarterly Review, J. R. Adams questions the correctness of the view expressed by Cardinal Newman in his "idea of a University" that a strictly "English Catholic literature" is impossible. In that incomparable volume, composed of lectures delivered by him in the Dublin University, the great Car-

dinal says: 'One undertaking, however, there is, which not merely does not, and need not, but unhappily cannot, come into the reasonable contemplation of any set of persons, whether members of a university or not, who are desirous of Catholicizing the English language; .

and that is simply the creation of an English Catholic literature, for its classics have been given to England, and have been recognized as such long since," and "English literature will ever have been Protestant."

Against this view, Mr. Adams con Catholic literature is possible, but also that it is actually in existence. And he tells us what he means by an English Catholie literature in the following words:

"It is a literature written in English, inspired by Catholic spirit, and composed chiefly by Catholic authors. Its marks are a univer sality far greater than that possible to the non-Catholic, for the vast ethical, spiritual world lies open to it, a beauty that is chaste and true, and a rich, inexbaustible heritage. Some work of non-Catholics that is 'inspired by Catholic themes' and 'permeated by a Catholic spirit' may be included also, as well as the immense Catholic legacy in all English literature, with the same caution, however, that leads us to exclude the works of Catholics when these writings are distinctly opposed to the Catholic spirit."

In order to prove his contention that such a literature exists. Mr. Adams closely inspects the founts of English literature and follows the through the succeeding centuries. olic literary achievement may g Every student of English literature ually grow so bright as to dim knows, of course, that the first the mooas eries and the monks were Saxon tougue was gradually moulding into shape and when it began to Union and Times. speak in cultivated tones it scon gave us the literary work of Caedmon, Aldhelm, Cynewnif, Venerable Beds and Alfred the Great. After the Norman invasion, when Norman became the language of the courts and schools, "gradually the Saxon absorbed new words, new ideas, and new culture from the invaders that resulted in an outburst of literature in every way seperior to that of the preceding period. gaining ground in England and Those are significant admissions Much of this work, too, is in Latin, especially the contemporary history, essertion that in "the Latin coun-Romanist so fervid as Dr. Herten. of literature in every way superior

however, any more than did the Catholic Church, when England was list of recent French converts, laboring is to be found in the pres. Many people surmised that Dr. "Catholic literature did not die, dragged into Pretestantism. It suffered a staggering blow, for soon Catholics were compalled to cheese between faith and education. Those who chose the former were forced into an ignorance of letters, being into an ignorance of letters, being so oppressed by the panal laws that to it. To cite Mgr. Benson again, by law the personal habits of private overly prevented their chasining an "when a Professor of Grack in one citizens is a source of perpetual poverty prevented their obtaining an education abread; those who chose education abread; those who close the latter 'were too busy in getting up the arguments in favor of the new religious texts they had adopted to think of cultivating poetry or philosophy or history, or the dignified elequence that becomes a classic.' Moreover, England had

But through it all the Cathelie intelligence.

1.

"The names are thers-Chaucer, Shakespeare, Dryden, Pope, Newman, by denied by sectarian, apostate, and Thompson, De Vers, Patmore, with infidel in every country, none the scores of lesser lights. If these are less are they true, none the less is not Catholic writers, if their works the Pepe the appointed shepherd of are not Catholic in spirit and inspiration, if these names do not form the great bones of the skeleton of Head of the Church with which English literature—but they are and Christ pledged Himself to be even they do—what further testimony do until the consummation of the world. we need? Unquestionably there is an English Catholic literature, a rich legacy of it behind us; a brilliant future before. No doubt falling away from her; she may, in many who know conditions in this Cardinal Newman had his reasons his opinion, be dying in Italy or for thinking no more English classics Spain, and dead in France, though possible, but just why any one living in England and America, should believe that God will never What then? She is always being create another literary genius is born, always dying, always being rather a hard mystery to accept. We baried, and her tomb perpetually is should not dream of putting such a being scaled, now by Julian, then by limit on scientists or inventors; then Arius, by Luther or Henry VIII., by why on writers? If Cardinal New-Voltaire or the Modernists; and she man could break his own dictum is always rising again triumphant; with his classic volumes, why may not another do likewise?"

for her it is Bathlehem, Calvary, and Easter Day over and over sgain.

lectures in the Dublin University, and yet he did not hesitate to declare that "English literature will ever have been Protestant." He, as clearly as Mr. Adams, discerned the greater world of truth and spiritual beauty which lies open to the Catholic. He knew, as Canon Sheehan the highest inspiration of the fine question of what may be as of what the Crucified. has been. The long centuries of persecution in England during which the few remaining Catholics were not permitted to arink of the "Plerian spring," extinguished the light of Catholic literature in the land, as they well nigh extinguished the brighter flame of the Faith. The classics of our language, with a few glorieus exceptions, are the fruits of Protestant genius. What the future Horten, delivered at the annual course of their widening waters are hopeful signs, indeed, that Cath-through the succeeding centuries. may bring no one can tell. There glosy that we cannot now claim. flowering of literature in Eagland But a genius, like the fool, is not was in the Latin tongue, for that was the language of the schools and of the edecated. Literature in those distant days same forth frem will over have been Protestant," but we fear, on the other hand, that Mr. its authors. But even then the Adams is too optimistic. His wish

CATHOLICISM GAINING GROUND

(By "M. C. L.") in Catholic Herald

statement that "Romanism is fast but Norman remanticism and the tries . . . Romanism is sest be English tongue finally triumphed in English tongue finally triumphed in Geoffrey of Monmouth's Arthurian legends, and reached its climax in Geoffrey Chaucer, the 'father of English literature.' Hence the founder and foundations of English literature are Catholic; in fact until Cranmer and Tyndale became satellites of Henry VIII. all English literature was Catholic, with the exception of an occasional heretical work like those of Wyelif, whose priests. As to the parrot-ory of the councils of the country and deals with has written that such to that of Pasteur is surely a sufficient including such named as Coprés, ence on our statute books of laws Brunetiers, Bourges, Huysmans, which, because they interfere with a customs widely practiced and widely indicate that today France shows "the convention of Catholic Convention of Catholic Convention of Catholic Convention of Catholic University, a Professor of Science in assonishment to Europeans, another, both middle-aged men, and "With us, however, every

"But through it all the Catholic literature of the English language preserved a lineal line. It is true that in name and to all appearance the Elizabethan era was Protestant, but it was so only in appearance and unlearned for Foch the but it was so only in appearance, not in spirit as yet. Consequently, the Mercier the Cardinal, casual laborer, duct are made legal requirements of with her sister, until two months the obscure and illiterate; for "Peter, tone of poetry remained intact, and the Shakespearean drama is permanently Catholic in its grandest and purest passages, no matter what you may believe of Shakespeare's religious affiliation. Many of the Catholic markyrs, More, Fisher, Campion, Southwell, for example, are treated with contempt. There Campion, Southwell, for example, sowed the seed of faith in poetry and sowed the seed of faith in poetry and fors what? The claims of the sent community public fors what? The claims of the best represent only a portion of it."

Founder of Christianity were treated with the sent community public form what? The claims of the best represent only a portion of it."

Mr. Fordick then asserts that was prose as well as in their blood.

"Gradually this began to bear fruit, and when the pendulum of laughed to scorn; He was called a Protectantism had swang to it."

Protectantism had swang to it.

Founder of Christianity were treated best represent only a portion of it."

Mr. Foedick then asserts that "with James, of Detroit, Mich.; Lawrence, an intelerance for authority and an Bridgeport, Conn.; Nicholas, Minnea-Professional when she pendulum of Professional States and Constitution and Swung to its extreme in Puritan fanaticism, a the less was He verily the Son first, but gradually acquiring momentum until today Catholics momentum until today Catholics hald many prominant places in the second state and construction and the second state and state and more pronounced perhaps that in any other nation," Americans at the Montreal. The feneral took place on wednesday musing from the residence for assucerty and an opphasis upon individual rights, more pronounced perhaps that in any other nation," Americans at the Montreal. The feneral took place on wednesday musing from the residence for assucerty and an opphasis upon individual rights, more pronounced perhaps that in any other nation," Americans at the Montreal. The feneral took place on wednesday musing from the residence for assucerty and an opphasis upon individual rights, more pronounced perhaps that in any other nation," Americans at the Montreal. The feneral took place on weare this element and except the contraction of the control of the con mementum until today Casmolos aim, in that magnificent act of faith and the bold many prominent places in the which was at ones rewarded with ing by law the lives and merals of ton street and was attended by a number of relatives and friends to

And though the claims of the Papacy

Practically all the facts and all the arguments which Mr. Adams adduces in His Church; He is still being to support his contention were known to Cardinal Newman when he was delivering his famous series of scourged and cracided; and ever in His Church He repeats the miracle of resurrection. 'The Life recorded in the Gospels is reproduced with fidality in the life of the Church." (Benson's "Christ in the Church.") In the sixtsenth century she was declared to be " a religion impossible for the sducated," and "open Bible," later expressed it, that "we have the pools of Solomon." He knew that the Catholic religion has ever been of libraries, and plunder of monasteries, extinguished her. Yet she is arts. But he knew, too, that we still the Light of the world. She must look certain hideous facts in came to an end through the triumph

her tomb in Italy. Yet she is rising victorious in the new world. And even our Methodist critic comes near to admitting that she is rising again in England also. Others admit that there, in the land of "Great Eliza- and begging graces for them. beth," Pretestantism cannot hold its meeting of the Protestant Evangelical Mission, as recorded in its Monthly Record for July-August, and quoted in Catholic Book Notes for December 1920, "The Roman Church-I have seen it in every part of this country and especially in Scotland—has got a grip of this country by its spiritual influence. . . . If you go to the Continent, there is no single part where you can say that the Protestant Church is so alive and so triumphant is father to his thought .- Catholic that it offers any prospect of ulti-

mately defeating the Roman Church. . . . Friends of my ewn have found in the Roman Caurch something that meets their spiritual wants, something that they have missed not only in the Church of England, but in the Protestant Free Churches. We are face to face with a decline of Protes-A Methodist writer, after admitting tant Churches. . . In England we are arrested, our numbers are declining, that there may be some truth in the our Sunday schools are declining, and our attendance at church deslining.

work like those of Wyelif, whose authors displayed far more stubbornness and conceit than literary ersed for the educated, Mgr. Benson forceable laws." On this subject he mony as Savs:

"A final disadvantage under which convince even the Protestants." "the conquering march of Catholi, ally unenforceable. The willingness cism," as brain after brain surrenders with which we undertake to regulate

"With us, however, every year adds

other influences by which moral ends | high esteem in which the late Mrs. are achieved. It cannot be made to McGinn was held. The pallbearers assume the whole burden of social were: Messrs. A. McQuillan, Sr., H. control. Permanent advance in Metcalfe, J. A. Grundy, R. Piggott, T. human society will not be brought about by night-sticks and patrol wagons, but by the cultivation, in neighborliness and sympathy, of a public opinion which will reflect its soundness in the law it enacts and

country must be in hearty accord. We have too many laws and tec little law. The attempt to substitute State regulation for the moral law must end in failure. It is in the home, the school, and particularly in raligious training of youth that the solution of our social problems must be found. Making crimes by law where there is no crime will result only in contempt for all law and all authority. It is to this that "blue laws" tend.—True Voice.

DEATH OF A RELIGIOUS

that one of the much beloved Religious of the Sacred Heart has been taken to her reward. Gentle, kindly Sister O'Connor is no mose. writer truly grieves as will all former pupils who knew and loved the departed.

Is is at such times that we look back, all of us, and our hearts are full of yearning that we might have given comfort in place of trials, con-solation rather than grief, but the dear, unassuming Sister who all ker life did naught but gladden our the face and form our judgment of infidelity in France. Yet she is accordingly. It is not so much a still sanding forth apostles to preach hearts will have every right to claim our love and gratitude and may we Methodist preachers are preparing hope that all former pupils of the er tomb in Italy. Yet she is rising Convent of the Sacred Heart will offer a prayer, a sincere petition to the Heart of Jesus that our leved one may ere this be close to Him, per haps still remembering her children M. A. B.

NOTED GERMAN LUTHERAN PASTOR BECOMES CATHOLIC

(By N. C. W. C. News Service) Berlin, Jan. 10.—Dr. Albani, former pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran

Church in the town of Bad Lausig, Saxony, who recently became a Cath. olic after two months' retirement in the Banedictina Monastery of St. Ottilie, near Munich, is now employed in a Catholic art dealer's establish-ment. His former Evangelical superiors have decided to grant a pension even in the face of h s "submission to Rome."

Those who have been watching Dr. Albani's efforts during the last two years to promote Christian unity in Germany, and his activities as a member of the High Church Association of Berlin, were not surprised at his entrance into the true fold, notwithstanding the sacrifices and diffi-culties that his conversion involved.

After working for several years in behalf of union among the Protest ant sects, Dr. Albani seemed to realize that all efforts in that direction would be of doubtful result so long as they remained separated from the life giving stream of the wonderful Catholic liturgy, and above all from the Hely Eucharist. Dr. Albani joined the High Church Association in 1919, and last March wrote for the Sachischen Kirchen

blates an article on the "Concep tion of the Church," in which appeared the statement that "the words of the Apostle Pater (Matt. 16) convince me that the existence of the Apostolic succession must be worked out in a satisfactory manner, so as to 100 ACRES

OBITUARY

MRS, MARY MCGINN

classic.' Moreover, England had already begon her expansion in the new world, and soon commercialism absorbed men, and the dollar is a poor bedfellow for literature.

"But through it all the Catholic intelligence." Requestion of the converts indicated belong to a country hitherto held up as infinitely superior to the Latin countries in progress, learning, and converts in progress, learning, and converts in their nature do not admit of together they resided in Alpena, objective treatment and external description." oercion."

"It is to this temptation and to this years of her life were spent in what? The claims of the sent community public opinion, or at the city, her five brothers having preour citizens."

"The attempt to coerce men to the Church of Our Lady. The serv-Reglish literary world. Like their the promise: "Thou are Peter, and our citizens."

Holy Mother the Church they are enjoying a second spring, and who Church, and the gates of hell shall render unto Casar the things that thall say it is not a harbinger of a stop from a special against it. And I will are God's must always end in failure. Rev. Father Doyle, and at the grave fuller, wider, greater harvest than give to thee the keys of the kingdom. The law cannot take the place of the by Rev. Father Quirk. The spiritual of Heaven." (St. Matthew xvi. 15 19). home, the school, the Church and efferings were many, showing the Ann Arbor Mich

R. Walsh and J. A. Stuart. R. I. P.

IN MEMORIAM

O'KEEFE.—In loving memory of George OKeefe, who died February 3, 1920. May his soul rest in peace.

DIED

DUNN .- At Mt. St. Louis, Ont., on Wednesday, January 5th, Mrg. Mary Teresa Dunn, wife of the late W. J Dunn. May her soul rest in peace. McKinnon. - At Malrose, St. Georges, P. E. I., on Jan. 18th, 1921, Mes. Angus McKinnon, aged eighty eight years. R. I. P.

Who is it that, when years are gone by, we remember with the purest gratitude and pleasure? Not the learned or clever. But those who have had the force of character to prefer the future to the present, the good of others to their own pleasure. - Dean Stanley.

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