## VOLUME XXXXII.

# The Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1920

CHOOSING A CAREER

difficulty. It is rarely possible now natures. to forecast the chances that may decide a matter upon which a reasonable success or comparative failure depends. A few years ago a preference for a certain profession or trade was usually regarded as an indication that apprenticeship or some other course of training would commit a youth to a lifelong pursuit. Today, with so many broken lives getting into several kinds of hot and interrupted careers to illustrate the mistake of entering over crowded information that Lord Mayor Mac callings, the prospect seems clouded for all but the exceptionally gifted

Of course there have always been notable exceptions to the general called upon him to show what rule, striking instances of later choice involving a complete depart-the delight of the Irish and the ure from the family tradition. How disgust of the English people. many preachers, doctors, authors, artists of various kinds have abandoned legal and commercial activities had had a long interview with the to embrace callings which made little or no appeal to their elders? Did Augustus Meredith, a naval outfitter in Portsmouth, ever imagine in his wildest dreams that his son George would pass through several changes of occupation, to end as a novelist and poet of distinctive character and tanced. In both Ireland and Engunique reputation? Or again, did land naturally this pronouncement the Liverpool Baptist divine discover of the Lord Lieutenant created a fur qualities in his son which would ore so intense that the London papers, bear him into literary and political tenant's word and speaking in the channels whereby the name of public interest, called for immediate

secund season day dreams occupy the days: but as the furore still increased, Anti-Tuberculosis Committee, and is tancy. As in nature, so in the form. he then boldly denied the truth of also a worker in the Ulster Farmers' fancy. As in nature, so in the formative years; the skies so bright and friendly, the tender shoots and burstmaidens to seek what Milton styles "fresh woods and pastures new." The awakening soul expands in a outlook is shadowed by painful memories and gloomy fears. Poetry and hope do not flourish in the turbid medium which succeeds an exhausting conflict. The youthful mind perceives as never before that castlebuilding does not harmonize with for the spirit of restless change affects even the commonest kinds of stimulated expectations which breed extravagant claims, so that much time must elapse before industrial conditions settle into a wholesome routine. However, we are thinking less of the class which relies upon collective bargaining fer the adjustment of hours and wages than of the directing and administering class, who are just now confronted with difficulties of a very complex order. These can no longer anticipate an easy course for their sons and daughters, whose careers are now affected by currents and eddies that may completely alter their activity and destination.

Now it is becoming clear to all whose sight is not obscured by prejudice or excessive self-regard that early advantages of birth and training can no longer assure our young adventurers happy settlements unless they employ the five or ten talents with which they are endowed pretensions are now subjected makes little or no allowance for weakness to cut their wisdom teeth in their early teens; there is no time for trivialities that neither prepare them for their work in the world balanced in the best careers. Many who are deemed successful taper off can disguise their moral failure. A barren and uninteresting age is a poor climax to a strenuous competitive struggle for wealth and importance. untrue. It is significant that both

The years that the locust hath interviews were given in the genial is the 1920 estimate of Irish revenue: sight; for long hair was the fashion as disputed as you are in England, evening hour.

Pounds in the period of Irish revenue: sight; for long hair was the fashion as disputed as you are in England, evening hour. eaten" leave behind them vague evening hour. regrets that somehow the true goal of life has not been attained.

Here no plea is advanced for a premature seriousness. The at-Among the knotty problems which | tempt to antedate experiences that face responsible parents, guardians, are proper to those of riper years and instructors in these disturbed is generally a grave mistake—it may times, the choice of a career for their even infuse a subtle strain of halfyoung charges presents an increasing conscious hypocrisy into ingenuous

IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

Copyright 1920 by Seumas MacManus A LIAR CONFESSES THAT HE LIED

Lord Lieutenant French has been water recently. There was cabled to America, some time ago, the startling Curtain of Cork was shot by the Sinn Fein themselves. It develops that it was Lord French who first gave out the startling informationand when excited public opinion

H. J. Greenwall, a London journal-Lord Lieutenant in which French told him that it was because Mayor Mac-Curtain as Brigadier of the Irish Volunteers refused to sign the death warrant of a traitor to Sinn Fein (who a was afterwards shot ) that death was meted out to himself - after he had been summoned to a secret Sinn Fein court, and formally tried and sennaturally believing the Lord Lieu-Augustine Birrell would be blazoned publication of the information in of the ministers. He has been an possession of the authorities. active worker in the Presbyterian possession of the authorities. active worker in the control of the french finding himself in an Church Insurance Society. He is awkward corner lay low for a few Vice-President of the County Antrim Youth is life's springtime. In that awkward corner lay low for a few the interview.

The Daily Express in reply assumed full responsibility for the ing buds weave visions which trans-torm realities, leaving youths and Greenwall himself published a statement in the Daily Express stating that not only had Lord French supplied this startling intelligence to him, but he had, moreover, said congenial atmosphere of feeling and imagination. But now this natural Greenwall, considered so highly indiscreet that, putting his English patriotism before his journalistic ambition, he suppressed them! "Frankly," says Greenwall, "I was thunderstruck at the manner in which Lord French spoke. True, he requested me to 'be careful.' I was careful, and Lord French should recognize how careful I was. things as they are. Harsh liabili-pertion of the interview saddling ties surround most employments; the murder on Sinn Fein naturally created a greater sensation in Ireland than in England; and Lord French affects even the commonest kinds of who failed to foresee the storm in work, and the lavish public expenditure which the War necessitated has reflecting on my personal honor and He uttered the words veracity. attributed to him. More than that, he said things which in my view should not have been said for publi cation by the Lord Lieutenant and which I suppressed. So the good Lord Lieutenant has made himself as unpopular in England for not standing to his lie as he made himself in Ireland for uttering it.

Some journalist pointed out that they who know Lord French socially are not surprised either at his making the accusation without being prepared with his proof, or at his denving the allegation without justi-

NOT THE FIRST TIME FRENCH WAS FOUND OUT

It is not the first time that the noble Lord has been publicly convicted of statements that were not consistent with absolute fact. His friends are recalling how in his Boer War book he gave General Smith Dorrien a severe flagellation for one of the various big blunders of the Boer campaign—his conduct of the Battle of La Cateau-upon which it was immediately discovered that diligently and faithfully. The social he had at the time, in his official and economical sifting to which all report, highly praised Smith Dorrien for the same act. In the period be-tween the time of praising and the time of blaming, Smith Dorrien or wilfulness. Boys and girls have had gone out of favor at the French Mr. Asquith, also, recently excourt. posed him that for he, Lord French, was writing letters to Asquith, praising him for his support, at the same time that he was asking Lord Northnor wholesomely exercise their cliffe to raise the cry, "Asquith must powers. Work and play are finely go." A French journalist, quite re-Lord French at the Viceregal Lodge, at which likewise Lord French when they have become rich, and no made some startling statements about Ireland and the Irish people. Immediately the interview was pub lished, and a storm stirred up, Lord French issued a statement that the account of the interview was grossly

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1920

P. O. Services ...

DECENT ENGLISH SENTIMENT

The signs of the times are multiplying among that percentage of justice loving Britishers who are leavening the mass of the British people. The thirty-eighth annual conference of the Independent conference of the Independent Labor Party held at Glasgow, by a vote of 366 against 66, demanded the recognition of an Irish Republic. The New World, a paper established by British ex soldiers and sailors, in a recent issue said: "Ireland has a recent issue said: "Ireland has en struggling for freedom from WEEKLY IRISH REVEIW British misrule for eight centuries. For eight hundred years English Imperialism has attempted to make Ireland English, but without success. Ireland will never reconcile herself to English rule, and it is time the people of Britain realized this. Junkers is not stayed the Irish people will become irreconcilable enemies, not only of English Imperialism, but also of the English people. And no wonder."

> REV. DR. IRWIN REFUSED PASSPORT That the Rev. Dr. Irwin, the Co. Antrim Presbyterian clergyman, who is now travelling with De Valera, is doing good work for Ireland in America, may be inferred from the fact that the Irish Government is conducting a stringent inquiry into the laxity of the officials who permitted Dr. Irwin to quit Ireland. had been refused a passport, and it can not be discovered how he managed to slip away, and to convey himself across the Atlantic. Only, he did it-somehow-by submarine, Divinity, and a Doctor of Philosophy. He is a member of most of the lead-Church. He is also synodical convener of the Sustentation Fund of that Church, the mainstay and support of three-fourths of its ministers. He is a director of the Widows' Fund of the same church, the fund which maintains the widows and orphans Union. He is well known in Ireland as a thinker and writer on vital social problems. As man, minister, scholar, and worker, Dr. Irwin far outweighs a fleet-load of his brother clergymen who were here a few months ago to inform America that the Pope is the actual secret President of Sinn Fein, and that the object of the movement is to drive "heretics" out of the Pope's own

PROTESTANT MAGISTRATE RESIGNS By the way the Pope must also be the secret commander general of the British military in Ireland, and captain of the police, if we may judge from the following complaint of a 'heretic' Mr. George Grady, a Protestant gentleman in Tipperary. written to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, resigning his position as Justice of the Peace: "On March 9th my house was raided by military and police, my wife's jawelry and money taken possession of to the value of 200 pounds, and I was placed under arrest and taken to Cork prison, being iberated after five days, without any charge made against me, or even an apology for my detention. In consequence of my own treatment and similar unjust cases reported to me,

find I cannot any longer conscien

tiously continue to act as an impar-

tial judge between the Crown, and

IRISH MARTYR SPIRIT

The crime, of course,

little island, and drown them in the

Atlantic

which this mark of friendship for was bestowed on him, was that he sympathized with the Irish people. BISHOP FOGARTY PAYS TRIBUTE TO

the people."

Bishop Fogarty of Killaloe visited the political prisoners and hunger strikers in Mountjoy Prison, when the country was tremblingly awaiting news of the first death among them. He afterwards made an impressive statement to the journalists. All of those whom we saw," he said, "were extremely weak, some being hardly able to speak. Another day of this struggle and the worst might happen at any moment to any of them. It was a heartrending sight. It affected me profoundly to see those noble-minded men, of stainless character, many of them without trial or charge, in prison at all, and then to look upon them stretched and exhausted, calmly awaiting death, should that be necessary, for the sake of principle, for they are absolutely inflexible in their resolution to die rather than submit to what they regard as a horrible outrage on common humanity and justice. No martyrs could excel them and as martyrs they will be venerated in Ireland should they die in this struggle.'

ENGLISH PROFIT ON IRISH MISRULE

Last year England lifted in Ireland the enormous revenue of £87,000,000.

908,000 Stamps. Excess Profits... 10,239,000 Land Value Duties.....

2,197,000 49,004,000

4,000

Last year £15,000,000 of the £37, 00,000 was net profit for the Imperial purse. The British profit this year will be considerably higher.

The distinguished London journalist, Clement Shorter, who was in that attracted wide attention, both in said it was England's duty to clear ple of Britain realized this. If out of Ireland—although he should mailed fist of our pin-headed like to see Britain proclaim a Monroe Doctrine for the Island.

SEUMAS MACMANUS. Of Donegal.

## A SINN FEIN ADDRESS AT OXFORD UNION

Manus had this reference to the following lecture delivered by Grattan Esmonde before the Oxford Union on the 20th of January last:

"Young Grattan Esmonde, a son of Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, who was for years Redmondite member of Parliament for Wexford, and who is a descendant of Henry Grattan, the aeroplane, or wireless. Dr. Irwin is great orator of the Independent Irish a Master of Arts, a Bachelor of Parliament of the eighteenth cengreat orator of the Independent Irish tury, delivered a Sinn Fein lecture before the Oxford Union. Young ing committees of the General Esmonde, who is as ardent a Sinn Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Feiner as his father was a Parliamentarian, had for his audience s very large gathering of intellectual people, who were much impressed by the fine and well reasoned discourse which he delivered to them. It is good to note that some of his boldeet statements were, by these intellectual English, received with rounds of applause-evidencing that there some little sanity developing in the original Junkerland, England.'

As a matter of fact the students of the great English intellectual centre. have long made it a practice of hearing all sides of any great question Sir Edward Carson was heard at the Oxford Union as well as John Redmond. It is safe to say that Grattan Esmonde presenting the Sinn Fein view of the Irish question would make a far deeper impression on Oxford students than the Leader of the Ulster obstructionists. Of this we are assured, there are amongst problem differs little from that of Sinn Fein.

The lecturer lost a brother in the British Naval Service during the War

GRATTAN ESMONDE'S ADDRESS honest man gets up and says what he believes to be the truth he is pretty sure to find himself in jail.

THE ANGLO-IRISH WAR

Secondly, who knows whether within a few minutes I may not have outstayed my welcome; for the most of the people here are loyal British subjects-perhaps mildly pacifist as far as the Anglo-Irish war is concerned-whereas I claim the simple position of an alien enemy. You leny us the rights and privileges of fundamental question in the relations

of the two countries today.

What we look upon as lawful acts of war, you consider to be foul and dastardly outrages. If you recognized us as alien enemies, then event ually you would come to the conclusion that there is such a thing as an Irish nation, a thing which no Englishman has yet done.

THE RIGHT TO USE FORCE-TO WHO

DOES IT BELONG ? I use the word nation in the sense we understand it in Ireland—a sovereign people with power of life and with as much right - with more right to use force against you who are keeping us down than you But you do not recognize us as aliens. and one of the most important and valuable characteristics of the British people is their dislike for clearcut, final conclusions, or "definite statements.

ALL ARGUMENTS BOTH WAYS

My third difficulty is that the English insist on having all arguments both ways; you are the only people who both have your cake and eat it. There are innumerable examples of this in Auglo Irish relations.

For hundreds of years there was

was not revoked, but in the eighteenth century another was issued which enacted that any Irishman caught wearing his hair cropped short was to be killed at sight—for such was the fashion of the Sinn Feiners of the day.

The new Lord Mayor of Dublin said not long ago that he was in great distress; if he walked along the streets in a slovenly manner he was pretty sure to be arrested for being drunk and disorderly, but if he walked with upright bearing he was equally sure to be arrested for being reasonably suspected of having America some time ago, gave to the Dublin Freeman's Journal a review was arrested and although he has that attracted wide attention, both in been in jail for two months he has England and Ireland. He frankly not yet been informed which of the two crimes he has committed.

Again there is the well known fact that Ireland is guilty and deserves no sympathy because she is so prosper-ous. The people of the south and west are rolling in money. the next breath we shall be told that the reason why Belfast must not be subjected to the rest of Ireland is because it would be scandalous to subject the rich, prosperous people of Belfast to the poor, thriftless, penni less people of the south. So that my wonderful fellow countrymen have the miraculous capacity of being both penniless and rolling in money at the same time.

TWO WEIGHTS AND TWO MEASURES

Then there is the more serious matter of that famous British gentleman, Sir Edward Carson, who made a speech in Ireland last July, and threatened "hypothetical" rebellion. The law officers of the crown, after careful consideration, came to the conclusion-which was appounced by Mr. Bonar Law-that the threat of hypothetical rebellion is no crime or offense whatever; and yet for that act, the threat of, or even the allu-sion to hypothetical rebellion, for that act which is neither crime no offense, sentences have been passed on my friends during the last two or three years amounting to several thousands of years' hard labor.

You may succeed in having the argument both ways!

THE ASSASSINATION OF A WHOLE

PEOPLE

We have, it is true, a certain number of old gentlemen in our country who are writing to the papers to inform us that the honor of Ireland is gone, the good name of Ireland is lost forever, because 14 policemen have been shot; but these old gentle men are the very ones who in all their lives have never admitted that Ireland had a good name to lose. For my part, I don't feel impressed by the lamentations of men who call themselves Irishmen and yet need killing of a policeman to remind them that there was such a thing as the the leaders of Oxford's intellectual honor of their country. In like man-life men whose solution of the Irish ner, the press of this country during the last month has expressed the horror and honest indignation of the British public at what it described as the attempted assassination of Lord French; while that same British public in general, and the British Government in particular, are daily There are three main difficulties in and hourly engaged in a far greater today only liars are safe and it an gested that the present regime and the present terrible situation are being perpetuated because of the outrages and acts of violence which are taking place in Ireland. That is to say, the war is going on because people are fighting-that is not an argument but a paraphrase!

A CONVENIENT CLOAK

Let us be quite clear on the question of "outrages" so called. Leav-ing out, for the moment, Dublin Castle and its agents, there are few criminals in Ireland, but some of alien enemies, saying we are only them have blasphemed the national criminals, and that, I think, is the cause in claiming the name of Sinn cause in claiming the name of Sinn Fein as a cloak for their crimes Those who have not claimed this cloak have been offered it by the English press! No Christian people can indorse

crimes, but I have nothing whatever to say, no word of condemnation against attacks on police barracks, etc., they are acts of war. I feel no more horror at the death of a police man in Ireland than at that of any British or other soldier in the late War. Innocent men were killed. Six million innocent men were killed in the War; what for? For the Ver-

SINN FEIN OUTLAWED AND SUPPRESSED -STILL RESPONSIBLE

Why does not Sinn Fein condemn outrages? Surely you have heard the issue. That is simply a matter that in 59 proclamation Lord French of the ultimate frontiers between has informed the world that Sinn the Irish Republic and Great Britain. Fein no longer exists! I can but quote the words of a great Christian "We will not cry halt; we will not cry 'foul' while the game

MORE UNITED THAN ANY OTHER

You say we cannot agree, but we are more united than any nation on the face of the earth. The Irish Government has a larger majority This year, 1920, the estimated revenue has jumped by 33\frac{1}{3}\%-to enacted that any Irishman caught with long hair was to be killed at ment in Europe; but even if we were

what business is that of yours? It day Ireland will be free, for we have is no more your business than the internal condition of France or The knowledge, the belief of our Belgium.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S SHAMELESS TAUNT

Your Prime Minister informed us that we cannot be a nation because

Language is not necessary for nationality, e.g., Belgium and Switzerland; but I admit that these are exceptions; the general rule is one nation, one tongue, and when a people lose their language they lose also the spirit of nationality. There is only one nation I know of, certainly there is only one nation in Europe and pos-sibly in the world which although it has lost all, although it has lost its laws and liberties, although it has lost its State organization, although it has even lost its language still, by a miracle of Almighty God, has pre-served unconquerable the spirit of national independence, and that nation is my own.

EVERY MAN'S DUTY

We read in the press about the Sinn Fein Policy;" there is no such thing. Sinn Fein is not a policy: the lawful government of Ireland is entitled to adopt any and every policy to drive the English out. No, Sinn

A MEANS TO AN END

Independence, you may say, is an impossible ideal; it is not an ideal at all, but only a means to an end. The ideal of most Sinn Feiners is not simply an independent Ireland, but a free Gaelic speaking, Christian cooperative State.

THE "ENGLAND" THAT IRELAND KNOWS

In the years of struggle and bitterness which are before us, I would ask you to remember that, estonishing as it may seem, the vast majority of Irishmen have never been in England. All they see of England is an occasional baton charge, an occasional bayonet charge, by the armed forces of the British Crown. And yet no one in this country can honestly believe that we want to be separated

from you. Those few of us who have been in England and have English friends, those few of us who have been to this university, have an added reason for looking forward to the day of peace. We want to be able to appreciate the institutions and traditions of this country at their true value, without having our eyes jaundiced, our minds prejudiced, by the tyranny of this interminable, this detestable war.

THE WAR WILL GO ON

There are three main difficulties in speaking to this audience. In the crime—the attempted assassination their raids and operations will recognition of the power of the Value of a whole people! It has been sugambitious scale. Your troops, looking upon us as criminals and not as enemies, in their indignation will take vengeance on the civilian population; much blood will be spilt.

But no nation has ever deserved freedom, or ever won freedom, except at the price of suffering and blood-The only terms you have offered us up to this have been terms of unconditional surrender. When English people talk of settling the Irish question they mean tricking or persuading or forcing the Irish to become loyal British subjects. Somtimes we are offered some flated, or emasculated, glorified county council, more often we are offered tanks and bayonets-but the object is the same—to eliminate the sovereignty of Ireland and make us happy Britishers. We don't want such a "settlement"—we are fighting for recognition.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

You say Ireland is responsible for the present state of affairs. If England washes her hands of all blame do not accuse Ireland; rather had you better accuse God the Father, Who created Ireland a nation and meant her to be free.

THE NORTHEAST CORNER

The question of Belfast and the Northeast Corner in no way affects It will be settled at the peace confer ence. You may, of course, send Dr. Bridges, the Poet Laureate, "a la Annunzio," with a band of brigands to hold that ' ' civitas Britannissima ' Belfast-but we might send Mr. W. B. Yeats with another expedition to capture the "civitas Hibernissima" of Liverpool!

THE CAUSE OF IRISH FREEDOM WILL NEVER DIE

people that they belong to an ancient and a sovereign nation—a nation which was civilized a thousand years before the Anglo-Saxons emerged from the crepuscular obscurity of Northern Germany-that belief is we have no language; that is a lie fact which not all the military and with a little truth in it. I admit financial power of your great empire, that at present the majority of our not all the cultural power of your people do not speak Irish, and the laws, your language and your ancient laws which made it a capital offense civilization—and certainly not all to do so have had some success; but | the petty tyrannies of lying ministers there is another way of looking at it. and drunken viceroys ever have been

### CATHOLIC NOTES

Ireland's coal supply will last for fifty years says Prof. H. Ryan, University College, Dublin.

New York, April 26.-To commem orate the canonization of Joan of Arc, May 16, there will be a Solemn Pontifical High Mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral on the morning of that day, and in the afternoon a pageant at Fordham University, in which more than 11,000 children will take part. This pageant will be presented under the auspices of the Catholic Actor's Guild of America.

James Byrne, Harvard, 1877, a New York lawyer and classmate of President Lowell, has been elected a fellow of Harvard University. He was chosen by the corporation sevto drive the English out. No, Sinn Fein is not a policy but a platitude—the old platitude that is every man's duty to work and fight for the independence of his country.

The definition of the component of the corporation of the corporation of the corporation with a special weeks ago, and on March 1 he agreed to serve. Mr. Byrne's election was approved by the board of overseers. Mr. Byrne is the first Catholic to be elected to the corporation which datas back 284 years to 1826. which dates back 284 years to 1686.

London, April 15 .- Sir Phillip Gibbs, the Catholic correspondent who made congratulated with a number of other ournalists on having received a knighthood from the King. Sir Phillip was attached to the daring Hector Munro ambulance. He began to write picturesquely of what he saw, with the result that he was soon accredited correspondent to a London

daily with all the privileges of a war correspondent. As such he completed the campaign. For the first time in the history of the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnatti, the foremost seminary of Juda-ism in the United States, an invitation has been extended to a Catholic priest to address the members of the senior class on a Catholic topic. Rev. Joseph Reiner, S. J., regent of the School of Commerce and Sociology of St. Xavier College, Cincinnatti, will speak to the young men who will be ordained Rabbis in June on Pope Leo's Encyclical, "On the Condition of Labor" and the Bishop's Program

of Social Reconstruction. London, April 25 .- At the conclusion of the conference at San Remo, Arthur Balfour will visit the Vatican and discuss with the Pope the operation of the League of Nations. Premier Lloyd George, who is also a Welsh Nonconformist, is also

Well, the war will go on, it will expected to visit His Holiness, though get worse this year; changes in the British Government will make little difference. As our troops acquire the subject of the League of Nations experience, as they acquire arms, is described in England as a striking recognition of the power of the Vati Washington, D. C. — Shortage of teachers and the consequent closing

of 18,000 Public schools in the country at large serves once more to emphasize the great value of the 5,852 Catholic parochial schools which are providing educational facilities for more than two million children, with. out expense to the States. Net only are thousands of Public schools with out teachers and the children dependent upon them without instructions, but of those 50,000 according to officials of the United States Bureau of Education, are being taught by persons lacking adequateraining for their work.

Rome, April 12.-Enrico Quatrini, the gifted Umbrian sculptor, who has for patron Benedict XV., and who, being commissioned to prepare the monument for Cardinal Rampolla, has been allotted a vast studio within the precincts of the Vatican, has just completed the base for the statue of Banedict XV. which was ordered by a committee in Constantinople. The Holy Father, accompanied by one of his brothers and a sister, went to see the work this week. Among those who have subscribed are the Sultan, the schismatic Armenian Patriarch the Grand Rabbi and many other personalities of the Moslem world.

Baltimore, Md., April 26.-Announcement of the reception of Justice Wendell Philip Stafford, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, into the Catholic Church has been made by Cardinal Gibbons. Justice Stafford was born in Barre Vt., in 1861 and has been a justice of the District of Columbia's Supreme Court since 1904, previous to which he was a judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont. He was president of the Vermont Bar Association in 1898 and is the author of several books of both prose and poetry. Included among these are "North Flowers," a book of present the war will go on. We can stick it out to the end, having done present the war will go on. We can stick it out to the end, having done published in 1902; "Voices, a Dramatic Ode," 1915; "The Land We Love," poems, 1916, and "War Poems," 1917. Pablished by permission of P. J. Kenedy & one 44 Barclay Street, New York. HAWTHORNDEAN

A STORY OF EVERY DAY LIFE

BY MRS. CLARA M. THOMPSON

CHAPTER XXI.—CONTINUED Yes," he said, slowly, "if one has a right to pray for protection in such an unjustifiable, aggressive warfare as this with Mexico, provoked by our own government, as some of the best men of our country do not hesitate to say. But do look at Ned in the corner there, he has been gazing at that statue of Psyche for a half hour; she does not seem to inspire him with any mild sentiments. Let's go to

Rosine took his arm, and they moved to where Dr. Hartland stood, with his back to the assembly, and his eyes still riveted on the statue. d," said Greenwood, afraid you 'wander through the festive scene with soul but ill at

'Pshaw!" replied the Doctor, impatiently, "I'm thinking what a pack of fools they are; chameleons fed on air : kicking up their heels over the guns that shall soon bring them a rich hasvest of blood. I'm thankful you are like to be out of it, Harry; I respect you for it; but what are you to do for a living; you must have bread and butter, you know?'

I can get on without the butter, Nad, if it is necessary, but I am coming to your office as soon as I get my discharge, for your advice."

"Humph! Advice! said the Doctor, shrugging his shoulders; that is what everybody wants, what everybody gives, what everybody asks, but which nobedy follows."

You are in a sad temper tonight, Ned, what is it? The brass buttons? If that's it, you may have your chance even now; the news has just come, that Surgeon Welsh of Aleck's ship, the X--, is dead. Don't you want the appointment?

No," replied Ned, almost savagely, "but I can recommend one-La Compte!

"Shame!' replied Greenwood, under his breath. "Come," he added, turning toward Rosine, "let us leave this crotchety man to his own pleasant temper, and Psyche for

No, Rosa," said the Doctor, laying

O, don't ask me, there are so many people!"
"Taey shan't hurt you!" he

replied, drawing her arm within Excuse me. Ned. but I would a great deal rather not," she said

entreatingly; "please don't urge He dropped her hand abruptly,

and turned again toward the statue. While this conversation was going on, Miss Greenwood and Laura were fast learning to know each other. Impulsive and affectionate, Laura by a few words had convinced her con panion that whatever there might have been in the past, there was now no infidelity to her husband, in a heart that listened so eagerly and with such simple, pleased attention to stories of his youth. The com pany increased, but they continued their chat unobserved. In a group directly before them stood Captain Jones and two other officers of the ship, evidently much absorbed by rush among the dancers, caused them to step back, and Miss Greenwood and her companion heard the words. Welsh of the dead. At the naming of Aleck's ship, Laura involuntarily caught Dora's

There are several names spoken of for the appointment," said another officer, "but I'm told that scamp, La Compte, has the best chance."

Laura pressed her hand over her

mouth to check the impulse to scream, at the sound of the name that brought so much terror to her heart. If he stood any chance of being shot," replied Captain Jones, "it would be the best thing that could

be done with him." He finished his sentence in an aside, in which Laura only heard her husband's name. He then continued aloud, "However, he's a fine surgeon, has powerful friends, and wants the position. Determination and strength of will

alone kept Laura from fainting, as leaned on Dora's arm till the first paroxysm was over, not answering her attempts at consolation, bearing her agony in silence; not till she reached her own room probable consequences of the event the same ship with Aleck, was the by way of a profession?" thought that ran backward and forlike liquid fire; and the missing ring, progressed rapidly. it glittered before her wherever she turned, and the piercing eyes of her thy vocation, Hal," said the Doctor, enemy glared at her through the quizzically. tiny circle. Would Aleck believe she was true to him, should the knowledge of this loss ever come to him through Le Compte? Why had she face all aglow with foolishly concealed this loss in the contage, his fine face all aglow with foolishly concealed this loss in the contage, his fine face all aglow with man was thereby advancing himself. Susie was chastened by her foolishly concealed this loss in the by your example, and marry the first letter to her husband, wherein she opportunity." told him she had opened her whole heart. O, the false shame that had led her to hide the truth! it was Doctor, jestingly. bringing its own punishment in fearful torment of mind.

The letter from the Secretary of drawing. the Navy, accepting the resignation length received, and a stormy time they had at the Commodoze's. He had from the first hoped something

finally accomplished, and his son no longer an officer in the navy, and a candidate for navy honors, his man of honor and bravery, could restrain himself under the charge of cowardice; but for Dora's imploring look out of her large earnest eyes, and the finger on her lip, he must have answered in such a way as would have broken the last remaining link between father and son.

Day by day he went through the same denunciations, arraigned and impeached before the tribunal of his father's wrath, but each day brought him renewed strength from above and beyond himself. The hour of meals was the usual choice of his father as the time when he should open the vials of his vituperation. Once only did Harry so far disrespect his parent as to leave the table in the midst of the reproaches. Rosine had been brought home by Miss Greenwood in one of her journeys into the city, and the absence of her father, as she supposed for the day, gave them promise of quiet, but dur-ing the dining hour he returned. The presence of Rosine no doubt exasperated him, for he entered at nce into a tirade, in which he vilified his son as "a poltroon, that would have been cashiered in the first fight."

This, under the circumstances, was more than Harry could bear; he left the house immediately, without a word; it was three days before he came back, and Dara feared lest the harshness had driven him finally from his home; but he returned calm and placid, with no trace of the passion that had been kindled in his dark eyes. He had sought those helps and consolations which are given so abundantly in times of trial and temptation, and sin, to the Catholic heart in the sacrament of penance; and by a short retreat in the House of the Christian Brothers. dwelling continually in the presence of his dear Lord in the Blessed Sacrament, he had prepared his spiritual armor for future warfare. another week he called, according to promise, at Doctor Hartland's office

for advice as to his future course. "Harry, you are a brave fellow! was the first greeting, as they clasped hands. "I wrung it out of Rosa; she doesn's gossip, but I made her tell me; and really I don't see why his hand on her arm, "I want you to you subject yourself to such insults, dance with me when the waltz com- such abuse. Why not leave, and let your father curse you roundly, once

"No, Ned," replied the young man, gravely, "a parent's curse is, next to the curse of God, most to be dreaded: but if in the course of Providence must bear even that. God helping me, it shall not be brought down by any thing I may do or say to defend myself. I think nature would have mastered me that day, if I had not Miss Rosine's presence gave a deeper sting to the name of coward. and to the remembrance of the boyish follies brought up against me.

'Is it your religion, Harry, that gives you such command of yourself?" said the Doctor, laying hand on the young man's shoulder. I can admire it at a distance, but I in that way, I should have seared my be wiped out. I was snappish to you

Never mind, Ned." replied Green. wood, cordially squeezing the offered hand; "you and I don't keep old scores against each other, if for no ago said," bis heart was not in the strength of the condescension of sight-sen to thirty; and not bad looking scores against each other, if for no other reason, for Earnest's sake.

Dr. Hartland turned quickly away, and stirred hastily the few live coals in the grate. There was a pause of some moments, when with another sudden movement he turned again, passing his cigar-stand to his visitor. Green wood shook his head-another

"Well, tell me about the profession while I puff," said the Doctor, light-ing his cigar. "Hold on a minute!" he added, as a sudden thought darted into his brain, and rising, he went to a beaufet near by, taking out decanters and glasses. "Help yourself, " Help yourself, Harry," he said, pushing them toward his companion; "the best of old Sherry and Madeira."

No, I thank you, Ned," replied Greenwood, not looking up from the paper which he had seized as soon as he seated himself, and upon which he had already sketched the lines of

a cottage with many gables.
"What! been in the navy these tan years or thereabouts, and neither she give herself leave to think of the smoke, drink, nor indulge otherwise? Why, Harry, you'll do for any thing proposed. Le Compte, surgeon in but tell me, what's your fancy now

"I'm looking for my vocation," ward through her excitable brain was the raply, while the drawing

Suppose you turn monk, that's

'Indeed, no!" replied the other

Fancy may speak, but not guide."

replied Greenwood, resuming his You are a choice chap, Harry of Lieutenant Greenwood, was at I'd welcome you to the faculty; how

would you like medicine?"
"Thanks, friend," was the reply,

"Well, you haven't the dernier resort of the ministry in your church, and you are too honest and haven't taunts and reproaches were most talk enough for a lawyer. Why! school-life and the Doctor for help exasperating, and renewed daily; it was with difficulty that the son, a rising and looking over his friend at satisfied. the sketch, which now exhibited a

very pretty fancy, well executed. No, not an artist," he replied, as he pencilled the delicate lines of a willow to shadow his cottage : perhaps an architect, I think I have a talent for that. I'll tell you," he added throwing down his pencil, "my intellectual taste and talents would prefer architecture on a grand scale. I would like to design cathedrals, churches, religious houses, gentlemen's country residences, public edifices, hospitals, asylums;

while my fancy and love of quiet would lead me to seek a country life, and the pursuit of horticulture. Time enough for the last, when you shall have made a name," replied the Doctor; "then you can take that wife you mean to marry so soon, and with a little farm well tilled, and a little wife well willed, pass the downhill of life on the cupation of your great grandsire Adan; but take architecture thoroughly first, made the tour of Adan: Europe, and get up your name by getting at the soul of old Grecian and Roman architecture. In the meantime, I am matter of fact, where are your funds? of course, your

father won't open his wallet. "I have a small stipend from my mother, which has slowly increased since I came of age. I have never disturbed it, meaning to leave it for a rainy day; that will be sufficient for immediate necessity, and Dora—"

You'll do," interrupted the Doc tor; 'only if you ever come to a corner, and want help to turn it, don't go to your father. I'm an old bachelor with an ample income, and your sister will need all her own; so for your own sake, as well as for those we will not name, never doubt I am glad to share mine with you.'

You are a noble friend, indeed ! exclaimed Greenwood," and I shall -" A rap at the door interrupted the conversation, and after the double knock, entered Captain Jones.

I'm sorry to tell you, Doctor Harland," said that officer, after helping himself to wine and lighting a cigar, "that La Compte has the appointment, through the influence of those high in office, and in spite of our exertions.' Then either he or Aleck, or both.

are dead men before the end of this campaign," replied the Doctor turn-What plot has this double ing pale. dyed rascal in his head, that leads him to seek this position just now "He has trouble at home, reckon," said Captain Jones; "th there are rumors affoat of disgraceful conduct in the family of one of his patients, and the lady's friends are seeking to hush matters by getting

him out of the way." What villains go unhung! lloquized Dr. Hartland. The soliloquized appointment was confirmed in the papers next day, and it would be difficult to say which was the greater sufferer, the wife or the brother, and each suffered silently and alone.

In a few weeks, Harry Greenwood's arrangements were made for a voyage to Europe, to pursue his know if my father had spoken to me studies in architecture, which in the rudiments was by no means to him tongue with words that could never a new acquirement, as almost all his leisure on ship-board had been the night of the dance," he added, spent in drawing outlines, ground giving his hand to his friend, while plans, projections, elevations, till his an emotion of admiration extended portfolio was a text-book, but over his noble forehead. science; not a model, naval or ago said, "bis heart was not in service." His library too, manifested dowdy." the same preference for research in this branch of the world's knowl-

To three persons the leave-taking was very sad; to his sister came memories of another brave heart who had left her mourning and desolate. never to return, but she bid her fears, and gave the parting kiss with great heroism; but many hours went by before she arose from her prostrate position before the crucifix in the oratory, and days of severe struggle with human will, and the strong yearning love of the sister which rebelled against this step, though in the calm interior of her soul, undisturbed by outward storms, she could say, "Thy

will be done." Her trials at home were increased, for the Commodore took the occasion of Harry's departure to reproach her for the loss of both his boys; but she did not sit down and supinely live over her miseries; she sought those whose sufferings were greater than her own and ministered to their griefs. She succeeded in vinning Laura by her gentle, dignified tender ness, to the right way, and assisted her in her untrained efforts after peace of mind. To Dr. Hartland the He had looked with solicitude on the increasing intimacy at his father's "And not let fancy, but vocation lead in that matter?" inquired the cotor, jestingly.

house. "Harry is very nice," he said to himself; "yes, very nice, but not in a condition to think of Rosine,

Innocent, unsuspecting, and unim had from the first hoped something while the pencil moved briskly, "but restrained her tears when Harry to breathe that to ma!" Susie one bright spring day, shortly after thought, with a giggle. "Now, it have not nerve enough, and now that the matter was and now that the matter was like for it."

\*\*Susie\*\* one bright spring day, shortly after thought, with a giggle. "Now, it base for it."

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\*\*Susie\*\* one bright spring day, shortly after thought, with a giggle. "Now, it base for it."

\*\*Susie\*\* one bright spring day, short

for Dora's sake as for her own. as Rosa did not pine after the departed, but went back to her old

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

TO BE CONTINUED

A MATCH FOR MANIE

'And why wouldn't you get Mrs. Palardy to make Susie's wedding lothes?" Mrs. Graney asked. It's a little unhandy to be going

down to Centerville so often," was her neighbor's reply; "and Susie with so much to do ! The two women were having a neighborly chat over the back fence, with their aprons twisted up about their shoulders; for the spring air was chill, and the ever interesting of Susie Tighe's approaching marriage was the subject under dis-

cussion.
"Oh," Mrs. Graney exclaimed, with all the pleasure of one who has a bit of nnexploited news, "didn't you know Mrs. Palardy is coming to the hill to live ?"

To the hill?' Mrs. Tighe opened her eyes in great surprise. what's bringin' her up here?" To sew for whoever wants her.

And what about Manie O'Brien? Is it a stranger we'd let come in take the bread out of her

mouth ?" But you just said Susie didn't want Manie to make her wedding clothes," her neighbor put back at Mrs. Tighe, slyly; "and there migh be others would like a change, too. and there might There was a troubled look on Mrs.

Tighe's kind face.
"I like Manie's sewing fine," she answered slowly. "It's only that the youngsters do be getting queer clothes to be-stylish." She brought out the word with an air of apology. Small blams to ber !" was the answer to this. "A fine-looking girl like herself! And it's Mrs. Palardy can put style on a broom-

stick, so I've heard tell." Mrs. Tighe looked uneasy and thoughtful; and she carried her disturbed reflections to Susie, who was dusting the "front room," her head full of dreams and a half smile

on her rosy lips.
"What do you think, Susie? Mrs. Palardy is coming to live on the It took Susie a moment to come

back from dreamland, and then she flushed up in pleased excitement. "O ma, you don't mean it? Then can have some stylish things, after

all!" And she piroustted gayly around the room.

"But, Susie dear," her mother said gently, "what about Manie?
She'll feel bad it she don't get to

make some of your clothes.' Goodness, ma, do I bave to be fright to save Manie O'Brien's feelings?" And the girl frowned petu-She ought to get some

style to her work-She ought to get married, that's what she ought to do!' Mrs. Tighe broke in energetically. "She's a foolish girl not to take Sam

Gleason. Is he after her?" Susie asked with interest; for, next to her own romance, that of another was worth

some attention. If he isn't he ought to be,"cryptically. "A widower with two little ones, and Manie just the one to take care of them. And he'd make

Manie's all right," Susie remarked een to thirty; "and not bad looking zens prospered modestly. The first either, if she only wouldn't dress so

Poor child, she never has time to sew for herself!" Her mother was the fine looking girl in her young days - indeed she was. mind when we came out together from Ireland, everyone would turn to look at Mollie with her white skin and rosy cheeks. I wish-" she paused in deep thought. "Do you know what I think, Susie?" she said at length, in a very mysterious tone. "I think this Mrs. Palardy is coming to live on the hill the way she might make up to Sam Gleason.

'Ma! What makes you think " Humph! They can't fool ma I've seen them talking together after Mass; and he walked down the street with her last Sunday after Vespers. I don't say she isn't a pretty little woman, if she is French; but Sam Gleason ought to marry one of his own kind."

"And you've decided he has to have Manie!" Susie laughed. "O ma, what a matchmaker you are !"
Mrs. Tighe looked cross.

'Did I make your match?" retorted. What have I to do with Sam

Gleason or his marrying ?" I'm only peace of mind. To Dr. Hartland the parting from Harry Greenwood was a trial, and withal a satisfaction; he did not pause to ask himself why a good match for poor Manie! That's did not pause to ask himself why a good match for poor Manie! That's satisfaction; had he done so, his all I have to say!" And she marched

mother's earnestness. She liked Manie O'Brien-everybody did -and she would like to see her marry Sam Gleason, always providing she wanted him. On the other hand, she also liked little Mrs. certainly not yet:" and the last hand, she also liked little Mys. parting convinced him of what before Palardy, and she had to admit that he had only surmised, that the young man was fast getting into deep waters.

Falsity, and sho had called the more attractive looking of the was the more attractive looking painful and historic incident, Mrs. of the waters.

Still, calling to mind that one painful and historic incident, Mrs. of the could not but reflect darkly one of the little French. And she would make Sam Gleason a pressed as yet, Rosine had not good wife, too. But I wouldn't dare woman, who arrived bag and baggage

"Listen, ma!" She rushed out into the kitchen, where her mother was making noodles for a big pot of stewed chicken. "Do Sam and Manie really like each other?" She to get her ground work little grocery. wanted straight.

Sure, why wouldn't they like each other? Aren't they neighbors' children? If that French woman—" Never mind the French woman ! Here, let me belp." And as Susie shook out the long golden spirals she unfolded her plan, breaking into de- satisfied. lighted laughter at her mother's face. But," said Mrs. Tighe, after they had given some time to the discus-

time. What about the Fr-' Mother," Susie cried in an exasperated tone (she always said "mother" when she wanted to be emphatic), "if you say Frenchroman' again, I'll-I'll die !" They

sion, "you say you and Manie will

weeks. That's a long

both laughed. Well, I'm sure, child, if you think it's a good plan. I'm glad to have you go, for your own sake as well as for Mania's Sarah will be glad to have the two of you, and you can advise with her about your things."

"Don't worry; there won't be a style in Columbus that Manie and But first of all I'm I won't see. going to see that she gets herself some decent clothes. words, you won't know Manie when she returns. And, ma," she sank her voice to a whisper, "don't—please don't—poison Mrs. Palardy till I

Go on with you!" And her mother gave her a playful push; but a swift shadow satisfied on her face to drive down just before supper to as the girl disappeared. "It's my meet the evening train. self will be the lonely woman when she's gone from me entirely," she sighed.

No one knew how the hill above Centerville came to be entirely settled by Irish; but Jack Garrigan was fond of telling that his grand father was the first Irishman in those parts. It was when they were build ing the Short Line, and he belonged to one of the construction gange, called by the farmers "railroaders," and looked upon by them as a species of wild men-which in truth some of them, far from home and its restraining influences, had grown to A large majority of them wer Irish, for this was the pick-and shovel era for the Irish in America; an most of them were steady, upright looking to build up a home

in the Land of Promise. Of this type was John Garrigan and often of a summer evening he and a couple of companions would leave the long wooden shanties where the men were housed and fed, and walk up the sloping hill that bounded the little village on the east. Garrigan was even then casting about up his money "against" the time Mary Moran would come out from Ireland : and he struck a bargain with one of the small farmers, a Quaker from Pennsylvania, who was anxious to return to his own people. In due time Mary Moran came, and with har a vounger sister and a cousin. more natural than that a What couple of sturdy young Irishmen in | married !" the same gang should find favor in the eyes of Mary's companions, and Tighe stared at her daughter increduthat three couples instead of one should settle on the hill?

The settlement grew and its deniwere succeeded by more ambitious dwellings; holdings were extended, and peace and plenty blessed the people. At first the children went across the country to the district school; but later they had a school of their own, which became quite famous in its day. They made their First Communion and were con firmed in the little mission chapel down in Centerville. And wos betide the youngster who did not know his catechism lesson! For Father Baker, who came out from Newark to instruct the children, was a very martinet for perfection. The result was a generation of extremely well-trained and devout Catholics. In time a resident pastor came to Centerville; and one of his consolations was the "hill people" (as they had come to be called), and some of their descandants who had settled in the little town and become substantial

The hill settlement, however, never in all; and curiously snough, it remained purely Irish. New people came from time to time, but there were always enough descen lants of the first seatlers to keep up the tradi-tions of the hardy phoneers—men and women whose chief heritage to their children had been the faith and an uncompromising racial pride. Community spirit was very keen, and no undesirables were ever allowed on the hill—that is to say, if the residents knew it. Sometimes, happens in the best-regulated families—the hill was simply a big, ungainly family,—an impostor might went on calmly explaining how find his way in ; but that is another

story. painful and historic incident, Mrs. prodigious big wink at his wife. on the coming of the listle French

up a little, she couldn't be beat for buy the all-important wedding clothes. Mrs. Palardy was installed matters over in her busy young everyone on the hill seemed to accept her presence as a matter of course. her presence as a matter of course.
"Ah, it's not like old times!" Mrs.

Tighe grumbled to herself. had no foreigners in those days. "She pays me fine," said Mrs. Fogarty to Mrs. Tighe one morning when they met at Johnny Rowan's

And well she may," thought Mrs. Tighe, bitterly; "looking to lay her hands on Sam Gleason's pocketbook.' But she closed her lips tightly on these words, only allowing herself to remark with some reserve that was glad Mrs. Fogarty was

" And why wouldn't I ba?" that lady retorted with characteristic asperity, sensing her neighbor's dis-"It's the little woman approval. has lots of friends and plenty of work, too; and Sam Glesson dropping in to see is there anything he can do for her. Mrs. Tighe's heart burned within

her, and she went out of the store forgetting half her purchases. "I told Susie two weeks was long time," she muttered. "An that foolish gom of a Sam Gleason

Ah, a Frenchwoman, mind you!" But time finally put a period to the Columbus visit. "Will be hom on the afternoon train Tuesday, was the word from Susie, who had written glowing accounts of the wonderful things You won't know Manie, mark my words!" had been the burden of the Mark my young girl's communications, with certain mysterious allusions to "Manie's good times" that made Mrs. Tighe vaguely uneasy. be after spoiling Manie, that's what she will, for Sam Glesson's wife ! But all misgivings disappeared on the evening that Mr. Tighe prepared

> 'I'd best take the spring wagon, he said to his wife. their trunks and things-

Ob, take the buggy !" she coaxed, knowing Susie's aversion to riding in the first-mentioned vehicle. "And let Jodie Bates bring up the trunks. It's only a small while we'll be having the child." And the mother sighed.

It's Jim Heavey that'il be getting the spoiled lady !" her husband grumbled; but he took the buggy nevertheless, and an hour later drove passenger beside him on the seat. Where's Manis?" was Mrs.

Tighe's natural question, as her daughter sprang from the buggy and rushed into her arms.
"My, but I'm glad to be home!"

Susie exclaimed. "Here, give me that package, pa! Take this one, ma! Oh, I'm so anxious for you to see my things, ma!" And she kept up such a running fire of orders and conversation that her mother's mind was diverted from the question, until, followed by a

knowing grin from Mr. Tighe, him for a place to settle, and saving had disappeared into the house. Where did you leave Manie? came the query again. Susie threw her hat and coat on the dining room lounge and sank down beside them. Such excisement, ma! never believe it." And she looked up at her mother with a mixture of fearfulness and fun. "Manie is

fearfulness and fun. Married? Manie?" And Mrs.

'Not to-why, didn't I see Sam Glesson ? Manie burst out laughing

"O ma, I'm sorry about your h tiful match! But Manie said he never looked at her, and she wouldn't have had him, anyhow. She married Joe Tynan. Don't you remember Joe? He laft the hill about two years ago, after he and Manie had had a spat. We met him on the street the very day we got to Columbus; and after that-well, it was all I could do to get Manie to help me pick out a few things. Then Joe had to go East on a business trip He has a fine position; and the pastor, Father Flood, advised them to get married right away. You never saw such flying around ! Susie exhaled an audible sigh of happy exhaustion. "Don't look so solemn, ma," she added coaxingly. "It's all right, Manie married the man she wanted."

Over Mrs. Tighe's face a variety of emotions had been flitting as she tried to adjust herself to this nev and startling change of conditions.

"Well, I'm sure I hope so," she became a big one. There were never was saying dubiously, when her more than fisteen or sixteen families husband entered from the kitchen, followed by Sam Gleason, who came in, he said, to shake hands with his little friend Sueie.

"And so Manie's married!" he remarked, with no undue appearance of regret ; while Mrs. Tighe and Susie exchanged furitive glances. Joe's a fine fellow, and I'm glad they made it up at last." Then he turned to the girl, with a quizzical light in prospective settlers were scanned with a wary eye, with the result that no undesirables were eyer allowed guess you started all this; for little Mrs. Palardy is going off tomorrow to marry the chef, as they call him at the new hotel in Newark. We went on calmly explaining how he came to be such a friend of Mrs. Palardy's; while behind him Mr. Tighe, lighting his pipe, gave a

The Tighes had a hearty laugh after Sam Gleason, all unconscious of the counter currents about him,

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# The Catholic Record

LONDON, CANADA

Sam Gleason either."

"All the same," maintained her mother, as she started slowly towards the kitchen to make the tea, "he would have been a fine match for Manie."-Helen Moriarty in the

#### A SILENT REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND

A. Hilliard Atteridge, in America

Old Europe is in a state of flux and change. Some wide sweeping changes have taken place with such a resounding crash, that the downfall of the old order of things was plain to everyone. But other changes are coming so gradually that men hardly notice their beginnings. Few realize the significance of one of these great movements now in progress in Ergland and Scotland. For the last twelve months its record can be traced in the advertisements of the London newspapers. A year ago the announcements of the sale of historic estates, country houses, groups of farms, deer forests and the like began to fill a larger and larger space, until at last came the day when a whole page of the London Times was filled with a closely printed catalogue of the landed possessions that had belonged to a famous Scottish house for centuries,-lands that might make up a small principality-now offered piecemeal to the highest bidder "in lots to suit purchasers." At the same time that country estates are coming into the market, town and city properties belonging to the old families are also offered for sale.

There is, in fact, a silent revolution in progress in British landholding. It was referred to in the King's ech at the opening of Parliament, in these words: "Uneasiness has been caused by the unprecedented sale of landed property since the

The conditions of landed property in Britain have long been somewhat peculiar. The supply of land is limpecdair. In supply of that is intended and the population out of all proportion to its extent. Great Britain (England, Wales and Scotland) is about two fifths of the size of the State of California, and its land, including mountain, heath and forest, totals just 56,250,000 acres (there are 640 acres in a square mile). The following table shows how much of this was available for various uses in the normal times before the War. The figures are, round numbers, omitting details below the thousand acres:

England Wales Scotland Extent in acres. ... 32,88,000 4,759,000 19,070,000 Arable land ... 10,306,000 692,000 3,295,000 Permanent pasture 14 061,000 2.055,000 1,491,000 Woods & plantations 1,697,000 187,000 862,000 Mountain and heath with rough grazing 2,448,000 1,383,000 9,148,000

The population was 41,250,000 at the census of 1911, but only 1,500,000 at most were engaged in agricultural work. There was neither land nor labor enough to feed the mass of the population engaged in industry and trade. Britain had to be fed largely from overseas and before the War the competition of cheap food imports made the British farmer's problems rather difficult to solve. If he grew wheat he had to market it amid the flood of wheat pouring over the quays from newer lands; and if he raised stock he had to compete with packing factories, cold storage and all the devices that made the vast herds of wide pampas and prairies competitors with the stock raised on his little paddccks and meadows at home. In pre war days the farmer could make a living, but he could Exeter and not often make a fortune, and for-

tune hunting is the modern fashion. In the immediate past there were numbers of men who held land in England, not to make money out of it, but to spend money on it. The "old families" held their lands as part of their inherited status, and men who made fortunes in business bought land in order to enter the circle of "county families" and establish a position for their children. Land holding was one of the factors of social rank. A land-owner soon found himself a magistrate or a deputy lieutenant of his county. The country house was the center for holiday and week end gatherings of friends. In the season there was shooting over game preserves, and hunting, which in England means riding across country after a fox and a pack of hounds.

been a limited circle, but in the aggregate they held a large part of the available acres. Ten years ago, in the pleasant times before the War, storms began to shake social arrangements to pieces; official returns of land ownership showed that cf the 37,000,000 acres of England and Waler, 5,730,000 acres or about one seventh of the whole,

mischlevously, "you needn't have and house property in London worried about the Frenchwoman, or belongs to about a score of wealthy landlords.

One often hears talk about the great landed estates in Britain being "relics of feudalism." This is a traditional piece of fiction. In the much misunderstood and maligned Middle Ages, landed property, in the sense of absolute personal possession, had not yet come into existence. The modern idea of property in land is the result of a long evolution, somewhat difficult to realize by those who live in a new country like the United States, where land was first parceled out among owners after the Jaw of landed property had crystalized into its strictly personal form. In old Catholic days in England, as western Europe generally, the theory that all land belonged to the com munity was a reality. For the individual there could be at most a perpetual right of use of the land. subject to clearly defined obligations to the community. All lands were of Church lands had to provide for the expenses of public worshir, education, poor relief and the like. In common with lay holders, like the baron, the churchmen had also to keep local roads and bridges in order the administration of justice, and other charges now met by the tax.

Much land was held in commo round every village and town, some part of it assigned for individual use, most of it annually divided up for tillage and pasture. Common pasture and forest rights enabled even the laborer to keep some cattle and have a free supply of fuel. The later Middle Ages saw the gradual change beginning from mere right of use to personal possession. The pillage of the "Reformation," really a revolution, added most of the Church lands to the great lay estates. Later on the miderweak destriction at the characteristic state. the widespread destruction of common rights by a series of "Enclosure acte" deprived the cotter and laborer of his land, and gave it to the local landlords. Meanwhile the nobles and the equires had succeeded in transferring to the tex-paying public the duty of providing for public services, that had once been an obliga-tion of the landholders. Very few of the titled families of England can back to the period before the Reforof Catholic Dukes of Norfolk, dates back to the fifteenth century. Burke's Peerage," the semi-cfficial record of the House of Lords, is full of genealogies that serious historians count as transparent fictions.

head is the Duke of Bedford, claim a descent of 2,000 years, through the house of Rollo, Dake of Normandy, and their rise to power and wealth unless the huge town pop-began when John Russell, squire of ulation were to be penalized by prointact for the direct heir, laws modifled almost to extinction in modern times. We may say that the system of landed property evolved by the sixteenth century made a small landed and titled class for nearly three hundred years the rulers of England. As constitutional govern This country house life was a of Commons. Every public office and are ready to buy the farms they normal part of the social program normal part of the social program for a wealthy Erglishman. He might make some money out of well-let farms or land managed for him by his farm builfif or land steward, but for many this revenue merely helped to pay part of the expenses of the country life.

The great landowners have long the part of the great landowners have great their passing into other hands. The former other than risk their passing into other hands. The former and the good results were so great that Bishop Carroll persuaded them to state Bishop Carroll persuaded them to state Bishop Carroll persuaded them to stay over and devote a week to stay over and devote a week to stay over and devote a week to stay over and the good results were so great that Bishop Carroll persuaded them to stay over and the good results were so great that Bishop Carroll persuaded them

The growth of the factory system or about one seventh of the whole, were held by 400 peers and peeresses, that is, by less than one tenthousandth of the total population; 1,300 owners of large estates; and 4,250,000 in holdings averaging about 1,600 acres each, were the property of some 2,600 country gentlemen. Thus about half the land of England and Wales—18,500,000 out of 37,000, acres—was owned by a group of some 4,300 landlords. As to town property it may be noted that more than half of the most valuable land.

During this transition period there was another great change in English rural life. The exodus of the peasantry from the fields to the towns had begun. The rural laborer was discovering that he might make more money in the new factories, if he became a street-dweller. The move-ment was accelerated by the grasping series of enclosures that transferred common lands to the great proprietors, and deprived the cottager of the best part of his livelihood. The stern enforcement of the game pre-servation laws was another factor in forcing the peasant into the towns. In Scotland the landlords' desire for wide sporting domains led to actual clearances of great tracts of country. A large part of the Highlands was turned into deer forests and rough grazing ground. In forty years 1,500,000 acres went out of cultivation in Scotland. Mountain valleys and glens that had raised whole regiments for the wars with Napoleon were left almost uninhabited.

During these wars at the beginning

of the nineteenth century farming had been a paying business, and after the war for some years the price of corn was kept up by protective duties in the interest of the landlord and the farmer. But with the abolition of the Corn Laws, and and farnish from their tenants a contingent to the feudal levy. On the growing industrial population of the barons tell the chief cost of national defense, local government, came a more difficult business. In the second half of the nineteenth century, with the increase of imports of cheap corn from the new wheat producing areas beyond seas, the candal. The cancer still grows and change of conditions became very macked. In the twenty years from our national life. A new sensation 1874 to 1894 the price of wheat fell 50%, and some 3,000,000 acres of English land were converted from arable to pasture. Dairy farming and the raising of cattle for the meat market required fewer hands than tillage, and meant a lower wage bill and a better chance of profit. The growing of fruit and vegetables within easy reach of cities and large towns was still profitable. But the "good old times" were gone for the farmer, and when men who had made money bought land, it was seldom as a mere business specula-tion in the agricultural sense. Deer forests, sporting estates, fine country houses, fetched good prices when they came into the market and let at good rents. Land was of rising value if bought for development as a building estate near a large town. the titled families of England can But all this meant that the country trace their possession of titles or land was living not so much on what it produced, as on the prosperity of the mation. Only one English title, that townsfolk. More and more of the national food supply came not from the nation's land but over the quays of its ports. Many a landowner found that he had to keep his country estate going on the profits of his business, or if he tried to make it pay its own way he had to be content For instance, the Russells, whose with a return of about two per cent. on his capital.

The Great War brought for a while back to Thor and Wodin. It is a fiction. The Russells belonged to the small gentry in the Middle Ages tions that could not outlast it, Cheneys, became a useful servant of tective restrictions on imports that Cheneys, became a useful servant of Henry VIII. and was rewarded with a barony and the abbey lands of Woburn and Tavistock. The Cecils descend from Richard Burghley, a London lawyer who worked for Henry VIII., and got his share of the abbey lands. He was a Protestant farmer a high income and raised abbey lands. He was a Protestant farmer a high income and raised under Edward VI., a Catholic under the wages of the field laborer. But under Edward VI., a Catholic under Mary, and a Protestant again under Elizabeth. His son was her minister, Lord Burghley, and two sons of his lordship were the first Earls of Exeter and Salisbury. The new Exeter and Salisbury. The new Living indeed had the visco myder. nobility indeed had its rise under permanently fixed at a level that only Henry VIII., and it was in his reign War conditions made possibly. The War conditions made possibly. that personal property in land received its final recognition by a law permitting the land owner to divide his estates by will. In the case of the nobles and the great landowners obviously do not like the outlook, and there is also the possibility of new complications arising before long out of a movement for land nationalization or houses this power was long limited the higher taxation of land values. by the laws of entail, that kept at least the main part of an estate money as quickly as possible. They can now get much better prices than they can hope for a few years hence. For there are two great classes of possible buyers now ready to purchase from them. (1) There are the new rich who have made money out of war contracts, the rise in shipping and other methods of profiteering ment developed it was shaped in their interests. They formed the House of Lords, and until the reform owners, and (2) there are the of 1832 they practically nominated most of the members of the House of Commons. Every public office bestowed for eminence in war, law and politics. The eighteenth cenhit by rising taxation and are doubt tury saw perages bestowed on new ful about the future of the country, men who had made fortunes in India are eager to sell while buyers are or in trade and commerce at home. to be found and prices rule high. The days were passing away when That the present land valuation is a sharp line divided the landed and noble classes from the traders, shopkeepers and manufacturers.

That the present take only temporary is shown by many indications. One of the most important of these is the fact that banks are refusing to advance on

## THE CHRISTIAN LAW OF MARRIAGE

ing to obtain a civil dissolution of rupted innumerable families in this country during the last few years. It has been the cause of more sin, scandal, and social decay than vices to views totally at odds with his which the law incompany to the country during the country

which the laws rigorously punish. will probably crowd this present agitation for divorce reform off the national stage, only to have it revive again with the next notorious

divorce case. The United States is not alone in her struggle with the divorce evil. England since the War has been officted with a veritable epidemic of divorces and through church circles and legislative measures is striving to stem the tide of broken homes and scattered families caused by so many divorces. Continental Europe and far off Australia are also coping with the problem that is fast approaching an international evil. There is but one organization, one institution, one body of people in the whole world who are free from the taint of the divorce. That organization, that institution, that body is the Catholic Church.

She has no divorce problem because she will not tolerate divorce. She has no choice in the matter. She is simply reitering the injunction placed upon her by Her Divine Founder to guard the sacredness of the marriage tie. She has unhesitating-ly preached and practiced Christ's doctrine that valid Christian mar-riage is indissoluble save by death.

Like John the Baptist she dares to stand before the Herod of the world and proclaim "it is not law-ful." Like Michael at the gate of Paradise she stands with a flaming ful opportunities for the same apossword guarding the entrance of the tolate ?- New World. Sacrament of Matrimony from the invasion of evil forces. Not to gain a great kingdom would she relax the severity of the marriage laws. Not to save the friendship of the greatest of modern conquerors would she sanction his divorce and today not even the hope of seeing the whole world Catholic would move her to permit what Christ has expressly forbidden - absolute divorce from

barrier of Christ's laws to the passions of man? Non · Catholic historians and thinkers with no great love for things Catholic have been forced to give a grudging testimonial to the uncompromising position of the Church on divorce. If nations want a uniform divorce law that will be effective why not consider the law of the Church. Besides uniformity it has this merit that it will not only make divorce more difficult, it will prohibit it altogether. After all, this is the law of God, Who said "Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder." — The

## CHILD ANSWERS OURRY SENT TO MISSION PRIEST

At Helena, Montana, the Rev. Fathers Welsh and Stark of the Paulists' were recently giving a mission. One week they gave it exclusively

the Church and " the question box ' worked overtime. One of the questions was : Do Catholics have to pay in confession for pardon for their

The church was crowded, with the Bishop, who attended all the services, attacks against those who are. sitting on his throne and many priests in the sanctuary, while there were a number of Catholics present

landlord and the farmer, but the fellow. You could have heard a pin time is long past when it was possi-ble to tax the millions for the advan-intent was every one. The boy in of those who have sold it are look. an instant there was a dead silence ing far ahead and investing their and then the reaction from the great money in the new lands beyond the seas, where they hope for sefe returns on their investments.

## FUNDAMENTAL

The agitation for uniform divorce laws in this country only emphasizes the need of nation wide abolition of land the Episcopal Church here the need of nation wide abolition of land the Episcopal Church here a national scandal. The ease with shows a sharp division. The "Cathwhich divorce is granted in many States encourage the spread of the disease. Many couples who would otherwise be deterred from attempting the obtaining the action of the disease. some are demanding a strong avowal their matrimonial bonds are tempted of High Church principles and pracby lax laws. What Chesterton calls tices, others a gentler course to the Superstition of Divorce has dismaintain the solidarity of that Comtices, others a gentler course to community. He now avows this to perceive any organic unity. For, after all, this is the real difference between Catholicity and Protestant. ism. It is the Mass that matters. Into the controversy Doctor McKim of Washington, injects some pungert criticism. As the spokesman, with Doctor Manning of New York, of the Low Church, he knocks the historical foundation from under such a practice as reservation. Frankly Protestant. waiving the question of orders as of no consequence, he now returns to Eucharistic Adoration. He points out that as late as 1895 the House of Bishops condemned Reservation. The Bishops "were deeply pained" to learn of such furtive practices in the Church, and they appealingly ask for an abating of this disabedience. Quoting Doctor Creightor, a former Bishop of London, he says that Reservation was struck out of the prayer book in 1552. Moreover, this rubric was added: "It shall never be carried out of the Church." The partinent question may be asked: Has this discipline and doctrine of the Episcopal Church been changed? When? By what authority? Or is the confusion to be tolerated, that those who believe in the Real Presence, and who reserve the Sacrament, are to be members of the same Church as those who reject the Real Presence, and denounce Reservation? Surely here is vast and fertile ground

# SLANDER

for unifiers. Why should the Angli-

unity when there is at home wonder-

cen Episcopate go afield working for

(From Collier's, April 3, 1920)

Citizenship is the relationship of an individual to his government; religion is the relation of an individual to his God. So long as no church undertakes to enter politics, our politics should never undertake to enter affairs of any church. The valid marriage.

In so doing the Church has saved society from itself. What would be the condition of the world today had the condition of the world today had the invader. There is less chance now than ever that any church will now than ever that any church will undertake to extend its power into American politics. Therefore foolish, indeed are such petty onslaughts as that made in New York State by some unheard-of society which has misappropriated the name of Wash. ington and has attacked Catholics and the Knights of Columbus.

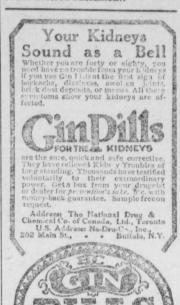
The folly is seen to loom even larger than before when sensible Americans realize that the Catholic Church is a good deal of a bulwark of good citizenship at a time when we want men and women with a high sense of their obligations. We do not know how to name another organization which has stood so long in firm defense against flabby morals and doctrines of social fad and folly. The task of the agitator of men's rights is easy; the task of a teacher of restraint and service is more difficult. The Catholic Church undertakes the more difficult task with a great organization and vateran skill. Its Kuights of Colum-bus did an efficient and generous and attack us, whether we be agnostic, Jaw, Catholic or Protestant It is peculiarly the duty and the privilege of those who are not Catholics to undertake the suppression

# THE TREASURE PAR

own disposition, that is according to their degree of faith and devotion ble to tax the millions for the advanble to tax the millions for the advantage of a relatively small class of
landowners. Those who are buying
land in England now are probably
making very doubtful bargains. Some
of those who have sold it are lost of the season as the sold of the season and their degree of fath and devotion, why not appropriate as much as possible of this incomparable treasure
opened at every Mass by the infinite
liberality of our God?—The Sentinelof those who have sold it are lost.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1920

#### THE FAILURE OF THE PEACEMAKERS

revolution" said Senator Knox the the neck of the enemy. The 'selfother day in the United States determination of peoples' was a

The War itself as it dragged its were mocked by the closed doors weary, bloody length along became of the Conference. When at last for millions monotonous, common. the terms were published their place almost. Now the awful fact merciless severity, their disregard of for hatred, for civilization and not that over a great part of the civilized racial boundaries, their creation of for anarchy, to reshaps the condiworld social order is menaced with hatreds and vendettas which would destruction fails to stir deeply our lead, as sure as the sun should rise, deadened conscioueness. Some of us to new warfare, staggered humanity, equality of labor and reward, duty are still blindly, brutally pandering rot only in Germany and Austria to the disastrous national hatreds but in every country in the world, of soul combining the virtue of engendered by the War as though a where at least minorities of people charity and cooperation.

While some of our public men are engaged in the pettiness of asking German made goods to be branded so as to hinder their sale, enlightened Eng-

Mr. J. R. Clynes, M. P., an English by the faith and hope that they were than the barbarity which was let Labor leader, said at a London fighting for liberty and justice, to loose in Europe. They will have meeting:

"Our statesmen had failed to see ly fought for, was 'the war to end sown in this treaty, and while the eays: soldiers had succeeded in their work, the statesmen had failed. The relations with enemy peoples."

the dark ages," if good-will and profiteers?" cooperation did not take the place of

Sir George Paish, the great economist and financial expert, gave facts the economic danger was as great as was that of the War.

Amongst his conclusions are: "That there is an urgent necessity for the revision of those clauses of the Peace Treaty which affect ad. versely the conditions of life and trade in Europe, so that the Government may be free to co-operate in the reconstruction of the common inter-related industrial life of the European people and so that all trade restrictions may be removed."

And also "that immediate action must be taken in order that adsquate credit and material may be supplied to the necessitous parts of Europe, including the Central Powers.'

ings of them. His definition of reach it. . ." liberty seemed sound and true, promising the self-determination of people to deal generously with them

if they overthrew their tyranny raised no quarrel among British engulfed in anarchy. soldiers. His hope of a new diplomacy based on 'open covenants openly arrived at.' seemed to cut at the root of the old evil in Europe by which the fate of the peoples had been in the hands of the few. His fourteen points, set out clearly and squarely a just basis for peace. .

I think there were many millions of who thanked God because President Wilson had come with a wisdom

splendid ideas which had been pro-and its falsity will be proved by a stands at present, according to Mr. Weekes, is that of adultery. claimed by President Wilson. On tremendous crash. one point after another he weakened and was beaten by the old militar-"The whole world seethes with council-chamber, with its foot on hollow phrase signifying nothing. We become accustomed to anything. Open covenants openly arrived at leaders of unselfish purpose, and fine world sick unto death could so be had hoped for some nobler vision of better served than by Christian the world's needs, and for some healing remedy for the evils which had massacred its youth."

to end war."

that what the soldiers had so valiant. | Speaking of the disillusionment, to end war' leads to preparations the bitterness, the indignation of the for new, more monstrous conwar.' The seeds of future war were millions of demobilized soldiers he flict. .

"At street-corners, in tramway Treaty as "unjust or, to use the we fight for?' and then other words of Mr. Keynes, a treaty which questions such as 'Wasn't this a war years. was 'Carthaginian' in character;" and for liberty?' or, 'We fought for the

"They mentioned the government

the spirit that informed the Treaty. and then laughed in a scornful way. " ' The government,' said one man, 'is a conspiracy against the people. show that "the world was travelling who grow fat on big jobs, big trusts, tained that the task of overcoming British Empire for the sake of those reflect the awful reality depicted. who grab the oil wells, the goldof the world."

demobilized. are not seething among our working for and blessed peace? Can we Unless this Peace Treaty is revised, by cleansing our political state of its perpetuate amongst ourselves dishe declared, there would soon be the corruption and folly, and by a clear, trust, suspision, hatred between same trouble in Paris as they had strong call to noble minded men to a individuals, groups or classes? just had in Barlin, and that all new way of life in which a great If we can not with generous good Europe would be engulfed in a people, believing in the honor and will and Christian charity promote honesty of its leadership and in fair the cause of national unity then we In his new book, "Now it Can be reward for good labor, shall face a shall have failed in psace where we Told," Philip Gibbs writes: "It was period of poverty with courage, and succeeded admirably in war. to one man in all the world that cooperate waselfishly for the good of There are amongst us those whom many men in all armies looked for a the commonwealth, inspired by a we sought and welcomed and approved and practised. That, how excite, to thrill, to shock. And, his youth, abandoned a military mother: "All this banishing and way out of this frightful impasse. sense of fellowship with the workers solemnly contracted to receive into

"It will go hard with the Governwho refuse to take part in it. It will erably short sighted. go hard with the nation, for it will be

"At the present time, in this August of 1919, when I write these words, five years after another history is in my soul and its blood is in my body, and I have seen the glory of its spirit, is sick, nigh unto death. . . Our Empire is greater men on each side of the fighting-line in spaciousness than ever before, but its second reading in the Sanate, a our strength to hold it has ebbed low copy of which he obtained a few peace and a new order of nations. . . has slackened in his work. . . He approximately 50 years. "In the peace terms that followed wants low prices with high wages there was but little trace of those and less work. It is false arithmetic can be obtained under the bill as it

"Some crash must come, tragic and shocking to our social structure. dian legislators can make no imism which sat enthroned in the I see no escape from that and only provement on a law passed 50 years the hope that in that crisis the very shock of it will restore the mental balance of the nation and that all classes will combine together under vision, eager for evolution and not revolution, for peace and not for blood, for Christian charity and not tions of our social life and give us a new social order, with more and sacrifice, liberty and discipline patriotism with a generous spirit to other peoples across the old fron tiers of hate. That is the hope but

not the certainty. "It is only by that hope that one So it is very evident that it is not may look back upon the War with Maynard Keynes alone who sees in anything but despair. All the lives the Versailles Treaty a dismal of those boys whom I saw go marchlishmen are inaugurating a campaign failure, an impossible Peace! But ing up the roads of France and to urge the necessity of reestablish if the economic side of the Peace Flanders to the fields of death, so ing industry and production in all is the chief interest of Mr. Keynes, splendid, so lovely in their youth, countries and restoring international Sir George Paish, and others, Mr. will have been laid down in value Gibbs speaks for those who through | if by their sacrifice the world is no! As reported in recent despatches the hell of the War were sustained uplifted to some plane a little higher end militarism, waging "the war been betrayed if the agony they suffered is forgotten and 'the war

"The devil in Germany had to be killed. There was no other way cars, in tea shops where young men except by helping the Germans to policy of the modification of the talked at the table next to mine kill it before it mastered them. Peace Treaty must come by means of I listened to conversations not Now let us exorcise our own devils that financial and economic con- meant for my ears, which made me and get back to kindness toward all ference which had been promised, hear in imagination and afar off (yet men of good will. That also is the and through the resumption of trace not very far, perhaps) the dreadful only way to heal the heart of the rumble of revolution, the violence world and our own state. Let us Nor is this exclusively a Labor of mobs led by fanatics. It was the seek the beauty of life and God's view. Lord Parmoor, at the same talk, mostly, of demobilized soldiers. truth somehow, remembering the meeting, branded the Versailles They asked one another, 'What did boys who died too soon, and all the falsity and hatred of these past five

"By blood and passion there will be he quoted a statement of Mr. Hoover land didn't we? Then why no healing. We have seen too much that "the world would swim in a sea shouldn't we share the land?" or, blood. We want to wipe it out of misery and disaster worse than 'Why should we be bled white by of our eyes and souls. Let us have

Peace." It is with these Christian, sensibla and prudent words that Philip Gibbs concludes his graphic history of the Great War in which the mud and figures of compelling force to All its power is used to protect those and slime and blood, the savagery and brutality as well as the gallantry, the steadily to shipwreck." Even with a big contracts. It used us to smash glory and the fine spirit of courage generous spirit of good will, coopera- the German Empire in order and duty and hope are all given tion and sustained effort, he main- to strengthen and enlarge the their place to make the picture truly

> His appeal points its own morals fields, the minerals, and the markets But has it not its point and its moral for us as individual Canadian citi-And the war correspondent who zans? In the War Canada played precisely because he excelled in that can she contribute to the heal instinctive, intuitive knowledge of ing of world wounds, to the damnable poison. human nature is quite as likely in restoration of healthy cooperation peace as in war to interpret aright amongst the nations, if she the psychology of the soldier now tolerates amongst her leaders those whose mean and ignoble conception "Out of such talk," he comments on of patriotism is to wave the bloody the foregoing, "revolution is born, shirt beside the flag, to attempt to and revolution will not be averted by keep alive or revive the savage pretending that such words are not hatreds of war and with them to being spoken and that such thoughts poison and pollute the long looked liberty. classes. It will only be averted by hope to contribute anything worthy

wise hopeless. He not only spoke before we reach that state, if, by any tract with them and by branding God. They just keep right on going and nothing else matters. high words, but defined the mean grace that is in us, and above us, we them as "foreign born," worthy not Forward—both ways of brotherly trust and confidence, but Still in the matter of divorce ours of suspicion and distrust and is still "very poor legislation," no ment of England if it plays a grandi. Ostracism, then we are making a better than what England had fifty life exposed, and so he makes assault the world over of organized relief in peoples. His offer to the German ose drama before hostile spectators beginning poor and petty, and mis- years ago.

VERY UNPROGRESSIVE

This item must be quoted in full. vival of mediaval restrictions on happy "marriage." marriag -- and many other things.

on the divorce bill, which has passed because of much death, and a strain days ago. He declared that the bill

The only ground on which divorce

It shows very poor legislation. Mr. Weekes declared, " when Canaago.'

He pointed out that the bill was introduced by a Senator from Nova Scotia, and the bill deals with Ontario and Prince Edward Island. He declared that there seems to be great backwardness on the part of egislators on the introduction of any

reforms. Mr. Weekes pointed out that the divorce law which is in process of legislation in England will provide desertion, life imprisonment, insanity and habitual drunkenness as grounds for divorce.

Unconsciously but none the less graphically Mr. Weskes has farnished the best possible comment on divorca courts and divorce laws. Once the barriers are let down there must be "progress." like that now being enacted will never satisfy the progressivas. Even now the idea of starting where England had arrived fifty years ago excites contempt and disgust. It is positively equivalent to saying that we have made no progress in the matter of marriage in half a century. And look at the enormous advance divorces even on the old and absurdly restricted grounds.

It in staid old England habitual drunkenness be a ground for divorce, for here, where we have uplifted ourselves to heights of legislative holiness whence we look down in sorrow on England's sinfulness, surely a and pass into a quite conventional allowed legal separation from a husband who is guilty of a breach of the Danielson. O. T. A.; and absolute divorce if he tell. joins the Liberty League and con- you had better ask her." tumaciously parsists in such heresy. Liberty-that reminds us that we teen hundred years.

Long ago Christ said, "He that shall marry her that is put away committeth adultery." In progressive countries-and Canada is now getting into that class - legislation has removed all stigma of dis- Probibition. grace which the ancient Christian superstition attached to that form

of adultery. Nineteen centuries ago Christ in goodness of heart even before He began His public ministry and His public miracles, changed water into wine that the merry making at a hosts be spared the humiliation of stinting their hospitable entertain-

ment. To-day in Ontario the Divine Master would be arrested, flued or teach in His name that the matter was eminent amongst his fellows well her heroic part; in peace which He ignorantly chose for His great Sacrament is a subtle and

So we have made progress Divorce is progress.

As to what we shall drink progress

neither the outrage on the holy novelist. sexual passion imposed by Christian

To what extent "prohibition" the problem of drink has ceased from is the end of wit. Infidelity and troubling no one can say. troubling no one can say.

But the terminus ad quem of pro-It doubtless reflects the views of gressive divorce is well illustrated The home is tame. The shop and a fund of \$200,000 for that purpose many people entirely devoted to by a progressive husband and wife store are drudgery. Prohibition is a England which I love because its progress who chate under the sur- who have just told the world of their calamity and drunkenness a lost

"Fanny Hurst, the author, an-"A very poor showing," was the opinion expressed by G. N. Weekes York newspaper article, "that she father is always a sly old rascal. God and her husband, Jaques E. Danielson, had been secretly sailing the matrimonial sea for five years. . ." legal or ecclesiastical, but their own burglars and crooks of all sorts; and liberty is achieved.

And they "give their experience' to their progressive fellow-countrymen and women who enjoy the made to look the fool. blessings of prohibition of two per cent. wine and about fifty per cent. liberty in marriage.

They show the goal of one hundred per cent. conjugal liberty.

Here are a few extracts from their luminous interview:

"Think of leading one's own life with the real joy of a happy partner and none of the patty irritation of a intimate! . .

Contemptuously referring to the nagging wife," to the husband (conthoroughly modernist form of mar- when they were young. riage imposes. Hear him :

"A mutual arrangement such as ours means not only mutual sacrione will deny that the ordinary, humdrum marriage demands adjustment. There have been those adjustments we have made in the number of with us, too, but there is this to be said for our experiment-in return for those sacrifices we have found :B&Co 9

At any rate, we have been happy five years, our 'bark' has weathered the storms of those first five years which see the wreck of so many matrimonial cruises. Will your experiment terminate

temperance" wife should be married life if you become parents? asked the next interviewer. That is hard to say," said Mr. "It really is hard to Here is Miss Hurst now, maybe

No," answered Miss Hurst, " that does not mean that our basis of marriage would be altered. It might must make a distinction. We have be adjusted, of course, but I can find made progress in fifty years, and of no reason why, in essentials, it with a profession of her own cannot and like it. raise her children more efficiently by entrusting the upbringing to a woman who is a professional in that way."

> Well, it is an age of Forward Movements and Uplift and Progress and

MOVING PICTURE CRAZE By THE OBSERVER

The moving picture is now a veritable craze. The theatres cannot wedding feast might go on and the contain the crowds that flock to see the pictures. Old and young throng the shows every night in the week. Crowds rush from one theatre to another on the same evening. Let no one suppose that all this can go imprisoned for that act. And we on without great and far-reaching effects being produced on the people of this country.

The whole world and all that is in it : all human life and action ; all nature with its resources : all are at But though progress and liberty the disposal of the moving picture are generally bracketed together, we maker. Whatever the eye can see, are confronted by the awkward fact the camera can photograph. Why is that Prohibition is progress and it that nine tenths of the movingdemands the complete destruction of 'always dealt with? Crime, catas- itself around the girl's "hind leg" and trophe and lust are the main stock As to the bond of marriage in trade of the motion picture maker, progress demands an easy, legal and as they have always been the main cutting at the root of public suspicion. to the peace of the world if we dignified interchange of wives; stock in trade of the sensational

Why? Because there is more barter in wives practised by savages. else; and the motion picture busi-So we are getting liberty of a kind, ness is first, last and all the time a origin to a canonized saint, Camillus (and he surely must have many) the and prohibition of a kind. But we money-making business. It anyone of Leilie. are getting the liberty which Carist learns anything useful in the picture emphatically prohibited and prohi- theatre, it is by the way; for the bition of what Christ empha wally main purpose of moving pictures is to ever, doesn't disturb the zealous whether the results be good or bad, career to devote his life to the care imprisoning of priests will bring no President Wilson had raised new of other nations. We have a long way the Canadian nation as brothers. If Christians who have substituted the what does the motion picture maker of the afflicted. He founded a con- blessing on our house." As the

hope among men who were other. to go and many storms to weather we begin by repudiating our con- grace of legislation for the grace of care for that? He wants the money; gregation of Red Cross nurses in

Rev. Dr. Boynton of Chicago says "The modern show maker thinks the public wants the wicked side of it remains the distinguishing mark upon the fundamentals of civilization. The crook is made a joke. To what extent "prohibition" Stealing is funny. Swearing is may go or in what direction, when entertaining. The double meaning The silly, smoking, swearing, shocking woman is the regular fellow The clergyman is a fool and the Church a misty memory of those funny Sunday School days. Even is a convenient swear word.'

This does not exaggerate the general tendency and effect of moving sweet will. Here divorce and marri- when they are tired of that, they get age merge into one. Absolute a picture in which a married woman fools her husband and indulges her passion with another man. If a clergy. man is brought on the screen, he is

The young girl from a quiet country home is shown how the prostitutes of New York or London disport themselves; and what fine clothes they wear; and what "a good time they have." The young girl who has been sheltered from harm in a convent introduced to scenes of shameful conduct by married women, and it is companionship unnaturally close and suggested to her that such conduct is the rule; and that it is looked on as sport." and is only to be laughed at.

ventionalor Christian) as being "jailed that girls are not at all the modest of fifty years is one of those hopeful for life," he extols the "freedom" creatures they seem to be, and that signs seeming to point to a gradual of their "ideal" union. And, like it is only a question of opportunity. | modification of the attitude which the exponents and advocates of the Weknow personally of cases in which the Italian Government has main-"Poor legislation" prohibition wing of progress, he the screen has devilishly suggested tained towards the Church since modestly glories in the higher and to young people that their own par. 1870. But a few years ago any such holier form of sacrifice which this ents were probably fond of "sport"

fices, but individual sacrifices. No a rowdy he was himself when he was Rome in the wake of the Garabaldian young.

young?

screen is a challenge to the sense of in the days of pagan Rome so many decency of the public; a sense which martyrs shed their blood for Christ. is certainly growing weaker, and May it not be that this simple likely to grow weaker still, under incident presages the dawning of a the influence of a degraded screen, new day for Rome and for Italy. and of wanton and reckless vaude

ville. Company in New York says "the the verdict of the Anglican Bishop film business can be elevated only of Hereford in regard to the revived through the education of the public." spiritistic cult. He said: "Nothing course very great progress in nine. should not work just the same. I Meantime the amusement panderers is more certain than that spiritualcan see no reason at all why a woman are educating the public to eat dirt istic investigations are, for ordinary

attraction for human nature in evil them, and it is difficult to believe of all sorts.

all the latest ideas of the city crook. results, so heavily shadowed in Our girls are being educated to fraud, and so plainly unwholesome think that immodest conduct is fun to investigators." We say revived fogies take it seriously.

Look in at the dancing assemblies which are now all over the country. Look at the boys and girls dancing, cheek to cheek and frankly hugging each other. Where is all this laxity inspired from? From the screen and the stage. The change for the worse in social conduct is already only too perceptible.

NOTES AND COMMENTS A REV. MR. CORKER has been

Alert Bay, B. C. His parishioners

will not unnaturally hope that he

may live up to his name.

A PRESS despatch has it that a as distinguished therefrom. pictures present the same old stuff young girl being attacked by a snake that the sensational novel has down in Indiana, the reptile coiled body. Here at length is a new problem for the anatomists.

It is anything but common knowl- Archbishop of Cologne, when exiled edge that the Red Cross as applied to ameliorating the horrors of war, is a piece of Prussian malignity, the teaching, nor, of course, the crude money in thrills than in anything Papal institution dating back to the Kulturkampf. Possibly in his sixteenth century, and owes its periods of melancholy introspection

1856, which scon received Papal sanction. Their insignia was a red cross on the habit or cloak, and to this day time of war.

IT HAS remained for Lutheran Denmark to lead the way towards the restoration of Rheims Cathedral. by presenting the French nation with a voluntary offering which carries with it an assurance of good will which will be all the more prized because of the religious complexion of the Danish people.

PRESS DESPATCHES recently announced the death of Gaby Deslys, the dancer, who gained very unenviable notoriety some years ago in connection with the fall of the monarchy in Portugal, and the banishment of King Manuel. The world has since heard much about her stage escapades and her jewels. But what the announcement of her death did not reveal was that she died penitent and in full communion with the Church. Three years ago she contracted that malignant throat affection which terminated her life, after months of great suffering which, having made her peace with God, she bors with exemplary patience and resignation. Her death took placein Paris, and after Requiem. and is now about to enter society is Mass in the church of Notre Dame de-Grace, her remains were taken to Marseilles for burial, R. I. P.

The young man is asked to suppose in the Roman Coliseum after a lapse manifestation of the religious spirit in the public places of Rome would "Father is very careful of his have brought down an avalanche of daughter," said one guide line on the insult and violence from the noisy screen, "because he remembers what atheistic element which entered army, and has ever since sought to Could devilish ingenuity in the overawe the inherent faith and devotempting of the young go farther tion of the real Romans. The rethan this-to suggest to them that sumption of the ceremony this year if they go in for lustful pleasure was unattended, by any such hostile they will only be doing what their demonstration, and even witnessed own parents did when they were with respectful interest as the procession passed through the streets The present condition of the on its way to the sacred spot where

The manager of a big A nusement persuasion, or of none, will endorse people, mentally and morally debil-Alas, there is only too much itating. No progress is made in that a genuinely scientific character Our boys are being educated in attaches to researches so barren of SOME OF THE ASPECTS OF THE and a good joke; and that only old cult, and say it advisedly, for spiritism, or diabolism, (as, in the judgment of many of the wisest and best minds of the time, it may ba) in its assence is as old as humanity, and has left its evil mark on every nation that has succumbed to it. The testimony of Bishop Hensley Henson, therefore, is of peculiar significance as against the sophistries and blasphemies of Arthur Conan Doyle. The latter is an apostate Catholic, while the Bishop of Hereford is a prelate whose rationalizing spirit has more than once made him a storm centre appointed Anglican missionary at in the Church of England. In regard to spiritism, therefore, it cannot be said that he is actuated by religious bias, but voices rather the normal intellect of the nation

> A DUTCH paper, De Standaard, says of Amerongen Castle, where the Kalser is a virtual prisoner, that forty-five years ago it served as the residence of Cardinal Melchers, from his native land by that masterdethroned monarch whom the world holds responsible for the late four St. Camillus, a Neapolitan by years of carnage and horror, may birth, and a soldier by profession in recall the warning of his grand-

long-thought out Hohenzollern policy of world-domination. Its sympathmight also now indulge in some profitable reflection.

#### CAMOUFLAGE

The following is an editorial from The Nation, dated Saturday, April 8rd, 1920. The Nation is a Liberal, weekly journal, published in London, this position since 1907.

time was, as in the later Gladstonian pariod, when such an action was idence of an honest desire to bring that Government to an end. It has come to be a camouflage of Unionism. Ulster capitalism is the hand by which England governs Ireland, and it is the hand that writes this Bill. The Unionism that is past gave Ulster the full advantage of the Impatronage, and the favor of the Irish and E Imperial Parliament to maintain her the Castle. privileges. But the flow of these benefits began to dry up. Ulster could no longer count on a British boycott of Irish Catholicism, and the support of an anti Home Rule Parliament at Westminster. Her land. had almost disappeared. Labor disputed the control of industry, and even threatened the savage tribalism which on one side of her activities she called her politics and on the other her religion. And formally, at all events, the British Government had acknowledged the principle of the unity and nationality of Parliament.

This was the position which by an adroit change of tactics the ascendancy party in Ireland and British Allies have now undermined and reversed. By an act of intimidation, carried to the point of Irishmen, and set up a tripartite government by England, promise of its amendment. Ulster, and by sc-called Southern Irishmen. Mr. Redmond fell into the trap; and having accepted partition and had the terms of the treaty promptly raised upon him, was repudiated and his party—the only Ireland - destroyed. The success of these tactics was adduced by Sir licly fix a date for the withdrawal of Belward Carson in the debate as his rasson for accepting the present Bill. If he killed it, the unifying Act for the better government of Ireland, into force. The later history of Ireland is the story of the fatal Ireland, and England over both. rebound of this policy on her politics, her internal peace, and on the character of her people. The evil in her government by England. Its consequences were in abevance so long as Ireland either Gladstonian Liberalism has disappeared, and the Labor Party has 200,000 young Irishmen time brood on their country's fate. English law in Ireland. Since Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Law set it at change in Governor Generals. deflance, their precedent of rebellion, improved upon. We no longer affect to hold Ireland save by seldiers, spies. and police, by the abandonment of law and of trial by law, and the substitution of the illegal arrest, the domiciliary visit, and the military terror. Rebel Ireland retorts by open revolt, by passive resistance, by acting and speaking as if there were no such things as a British Empire or Parliament, and in cases, alas, by the assassination of their innecent agents. Finally, Unionist England reverts to the hypocritical device of at once to stand by capitalist Ulster, and to persuade America (and pos-

sibly herself), that she means Home Does the existing Bill contain a single evidence of good faith? It so, does it appear? Lest all Ireland should combine and turn the | that further wars and acts of war debating society which the Bill sets up into the semblance of a Parliament, the Bill puts in Ulster's hand (with its equality of membership tranquillity of a people, are destruc-between the twenty-six counties tive of human rights and are at variand the six) the key to unlock the ance with that principle of liberty door to self government, and provides which is embodied in the United the right kind of Ulster for the work. States Constitution, in the provision Lest the instinct of efficiency tend to union between the two Parliaments, life, liberty or property without due the Bill entrenches a thick line of officials behind a barbed wire entanglement of jobs. Lest the idea of a united Ireland should fire the further imprisonment, without arworkmen of Ulster (as it is beginning to de), all resort to a plebiscite is dent in Iraland arrested for acts of a avoided. Lest a real ambition to political nature, and we ask in the re make Ireland should awaken, the greater subjects of Government are of justice, out of our friendliness to withheld from the new bodies, and the peoples of England and Ireland, only its petty detail clearly assigned And lest the real canker of Irish society should be removed, the foreign police system, the foreign Castle, and the fereign ruler whom

nations now know the Kultur. deprave her. Irish political crime text of the telegram, gave out the list therefore, selfish enough to want my kampf was but an incident in the is no natural product of Irish character, and if Unionism thought that it was, it would not even propose to change the method of its rule. izers in other nations at a time Nearly all Englishmen who visit Ireland come back in love with her people, and find it difficult to understand the meaning of the crime waves of the seventies and eighties and of this horrible year. Would he then seek the source of this poison, let him turn to Mr. Erskine Childers' recent description of its working. From Dublin Castle, savs Mr. Childers emanates a stream of proclamations proscribing anything and everything with a national tendency. Here is England. It is edited by Henry the nerve centre of a vast and elabor-William Massingham who has held ate system of political espionage, necessary where the political opinions of the great mass of the people are ment of Ireland has produced a Bill for its own betterment. The of spies, informers, and agents, and hence issues a corresponding flood of orders for raids, searcher, secret inquisitions, and arrests, and those infamous lettres de cachet for imprisonment on suspicion without charge or trial which are the last resort of terrorist governments. Only five of these untried suspects were found in the Bastille when it perial system, the pick of Irish was stormed. Hundreds are now in Irish and English gaols by order of The result is the disintegration of

Irish life. Membership of the British Parliament has become for Irishmen who refuse the British connection on its present terms a passport to a British gaol; the home of any Irish man who is a Nationalist of the Left may be broken into at any hour, and any Irish city become the scene of bloody strife between the citizens and the Army of Occupation. Is it surprising, 3therefore, that behind and the ferocity of the assassin, and far outweighing it in seriousness, lies the deep moral aversion of countless of Ireland and embodied it in an Act | Irish officials, religious and political leaders, and public men. This just hatred of English rule has been felt by generation after generation of Irishmen, and carried by them, like seeds by birds or winds, to the most distant corpers of our Empire and to every society of civilized men. treason and civil war, they frightened | Bill could cure this passion unless it the Liberal Party out of its Act carried with it the full confession of for the government of Ireland the wrong which the one country has done to the other, and the complete was the good in the Gladstonian policy and propaganda. That, with a due measure of Irish assent and cooperation, is the merit of the Liberal-Labor proposal of a Dominion settle-That is the feeling which the body with which British statesmen other day prompted one of the most could act for the pacification of distinguished of surviving Gladstonians to say that England should pub-

of 1914 would come automatically and in essence there is no other. This Bill merely sets Ulster over Asquith's Act kept England in while giving Ireland a pledge of slow, too slow, evacuation. Therefore the latter measure exceeds the former in statesmanshin abeyance so long as freight state had hope of release or while her resistance was enfeebled by the loss of her younger citizens. Both loss of her younger citizens. Both patient knows that she is being and her good works. The presents the state of the world knows it it into of the building was made with a just in so far as it began to drain too. No cure, therefore, is possible, for no cure is meant; and against not grown sufficiently strong to each device of the physician the with the whole ceremony that the replace its loss. And the War has distrustful sufferer will struggle thought came into my mind that stopped the American emigration, to the death. Shall we then destroy some day, the pleasure might be and, on Lord French's testimeny, Ireland? That is the proposition. to brood on their country's fate. and a new policeman, much as own son make the presentation. There never was much rospect for the Tsar used to favor Poland with of a building erected for the benefit a fresh ukase and an occasional has trifled before, but this time tain part of my possessions for my open and secret, has been copied and bis sport is with the moral life of a people, and in killing it England will have struck her best self down.

# APPEAL TO ENGLAND

88 CONGRESSMEN ASK THAT PRISONERS BE GIVEN TRIAL WITHOUT UNREASONABLE DELAY

Washington, May 4 .- A cable mesage signed by eighty eight members partition, and signalizes her resolve of the House protesting against imprisonment without arraignment or trial of persons arrested in Ireland for positical offences was sent today to Premier Lloyd George and the British Parliament

The massage said : Wish the profound conviction should be avoided, and, believing that wholesale arrests without arraign. mert or trial disturb the peace and that no person shall be deprived of process of law, the undersigned, members of Congress of the United States of Americs, protest against raignment or trial, of persons resispirit of American freedom and love and in the name of international peace, that hereafter if arrests based upon acts of a political nature are made in Ireland, by color or any form of authority, the right of trial shall without unreasonable delay be accorded to the accused."

of signers, as follows: Champ Clark, Mo., (D.), H. C. Pell; N. Y., (D.), P. F. Tague, Mass., (D.), I. Bacharach, N. J., (R.), D. J. Riordan, N. Y., (D.), J. W. Rainey, Ill., (D), R. Olney, Mass. (D.), G. H. Tinkham, Mass. (R.), W. A. Rodenburg, Ill. (R.), Isaac Seigel, N. Y. (D.), E. H. Wason, tence and activity. (R.), Carlos Bee, Tex. (D.), I. R. Sherwood, O. (D.), J. P. Glynn, Conn. (R.), (R.), O. Kellar, Mich. (R.), J. A. Gallivan, Mass. (D.), L. Lazaro, La. (D.), M. G. Dupree, La. (D.), J. A. Raker, Cal. (D.), A. J. Griffin, N. Y. (D.), E. R. (D.), J. F. Donovan, N. Y. (D.), T. Gallagher, Iil. (D), C. M. Stedman, N. C. (D.), M. F. Phelan, Mass. (D.), W. E. Cleary, N. Y. (D.), F. A. Britter, Ill. (R.), E. D. Ricketts, O. (R.), B. Welty, O. (D.), J. Y. Sanders, La. (D.), J. A. Moon, Tenn. (D), D. J. O'Connell, N. Y. (D.), C A. Mooney, O. (D.), C. Burdick, R. I. (R.), T. F. Cullen, N F. Minahan, N. J. (D.), A. B. Rouse, Ky. (D.), M. L. Davey, O. (D.), J. P. Johnston, N. Y. (D.), F. Crowther, N. Y. (R.), R. Y. Thomas, jr., Ky. (D.), J. H. Baer, N. D. (R), F. N. Zethlman, Md. (R.), W. R. Stiness, R. I. (R.), H. M. Goldfogle, N. Y. (D.), P. J. Dooling, N. Y. (D.), J. J. Babka, O. (D.), C. P. Caldwell, N. Y. (D.), C. R. Evans, Nev. (D.), J. H. Wilson, Pa. (D.), Carl Hayden, Asiz. (D.), J. J. Hamill, N. J. (D.), J. M. Mead, N. Y. (D.), T. F. Smith, N. . (D), S. R. Sells, Tenn. (R.), J. M. Morin, Pa. (R.), J. H. Sinclair, N. D. Glennon, N. J. (D.), C. D. Sullivan, N. Y. (D.), J. F. Carew, N. Y. (D.), P. Mo-Lane, Po. (D.), W. J. Burke, Pa. (R.), R. D. McKincy, N. Y. (D.), J. V. Gauley,

N. Y. (D.), C. P. Coady, Md. (D.), C. R. Davis, Minn. (R.), J. I. Nolan, Cal. (R.) Of the eighty-eight Representatives signed the message, sixty-two era Democrats and twenty six Republicans. Among the Republican signers are Julius Kabn of California. liam E. Mason of Illinois, and Isaac Siegel of New York City. Prominent smong the Democrats signing are Champ Clark of Missouri, and Scott Ferris of Oklahoma.

# MUNIFICENT GIFT

IN AID OF GREAT CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY IN CHICAGO

MR. EDWARD HINES' LETTER

April 26th, 1920. Most. Rov. George W. Mundelein, D.D.

Archbishop of Chicago, 1555 North State Street. Chicago, Illinois. Your Grace : Some years ago I was present at the dedication of a new building for

Loyola University in this city. Building had been given by our friend, the late Michael Cudaby, splendid address by Mr. Cudahy's son. Joseph. I was so impressed some day, the pleasure might be . George gives her an old policy on that occasion, viz .- of hearing my of the people of this city and State. A short time after, I put aside a cereldest son, Edward, so that when he arrived at manhood he could do even as Mr. Cudahy's son had done.

God, in His infinite wisdom, called my boy to Himsels before my plans could be entirely carried out. The sircumstances of his going were sad enough for me, yet God was good enough to take him in the way that he himself would have chosen, in the service of his country that he loved and that we all love. He is dead, and what was set aside for his first great work remains. The time should be used.

My first thought was, to begin perhaps both. But, through the Associated Catholic Charities, Your buildings are to be erected in the near future and properly supported. Edward would want us to do. So I felt that it would be my duty to was taken into your confidence regarding your educational plans, spoke to me of a project you had conceived of consolidating your institutions for a higher education. with the ultimate object of estab lishing in this city, a great Catholic university. This im ested me. I now find that it is your intention to build up the Dspartments solidly before proceeding to the consolidation. Departments you have already taken foundation of all, however, is the one that occupies your attention; namely, the building of the Divinity Department and the Faculties of clergy to support all the good works

boy's first effort to be a part of that; so that, from the very beginning, his name will be identified with the new university, and that practically the whole fund may ultimately go to what a portion of it will now materially help to bring into exis-

N. H. (R.), A. Kennedy, R. I. (R.), Scott I, therefore, wish to say to Your Ferrie, Okla. (D.), W. E. Mason, Ill. Grace, that, in the name of my dear boy, Edward Hines, Jr., I will place at your disposal during the next five years, in regular annual payments, the sum of \$500,000, to be used for the Divinity buildings and the Divinity Faculty of the proposed (D.), A. J. Griffin, N. Y. (D.), E. R. Brooks, III. (R.), Joseph Rowan, N. Y. pate these payments. I make the payments of the payments of the payments of the payments of the payments. I make the payments of the payments. I make the payments of the payments. I make the payments of the payments. I make the payments of Cudahy, inspired me to put it into my boy's power to do this, perhaps it may also be that his example will be followed by other fathers in your Archdiocese, so that the project you have in mind of establishing a university may be successfully carried out. I feel that in this connection I cught also to say to you that the interest taken by Edward's mother in what ultimately is to be a part of the Women's Department in the Y. (D.), J. H. McAndrews, Ill. (D.), A. University (Rosary College) was with Sabath, Ill. (D.), A. Lonergan, Conn. this same thought in her mind and (D.), J. O'Connor, La. (D.), Warren in my mind. I make no choice of Gard, O. (D.), W. J. Igoe, Mo. (D.), D. buildings. That I leave to Your Grace's judgment wholly.

In conclusion I wish to say that I do not desire for myself any credit whatever of this gift, or any other gifts which later on may be within my power to make to the university. It is really and truly my boy's money that I am using, and I am only try ing to use it in a way that would be pleasing to him, and thus connect his name with an institution which believe, under the enlightened direction of Your Grace, will be a credit not only to the Catholic people of the Archdiocese but a benefit to Chicago and to all of the Central

Sincerly yours, (Signed) EDWARD HINES. ARCHBISHOP'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE Chicago, Illinois, April 27th, 1920.

Mr. Edward F. Hines. 1456 Ridge Avenue,

Evanston, Illinois. My Dear Mr. Hines : - Rarely, if letter of yesterday, conveying to me announcement of your princely gift of \$500,000, an unconditional lonation to the new Theological Seminary, the divinity department of the University of St. Mary of the individual gift to any Catholic cause

as large as this in recent years. But more than the regal gift itsel!, tinued the Archishop, "how all I was moved by the motive that comes out in God's way. One good prompted the givers, the deep Chris. tian sentiments that breathe through | Michael Cudahy never thought his the lines of your letter, your desire in the performance of great works for charity and religion, even though it seems as if this good, patriotic boy's dead hand were reaching from boy's dead hand were reaching from boy's dead hand were reaching from the control of the behalf of the clergy of this great We rarely see God's way in bereave-Archdiccese, as well as myself, I gratefully accept your generous gift, the same, as you state, to be conveyed in five annual payments of \$100,000 each, or the entire amount to be paid giving up his life for his countryin a shorter period of time, as you and that one life was not worth yourself may elect.

haps to offer, as a mark of my own beautiful of the group of divinity spirit shown by this youthful officer, his boyish eagerness to answer his country's call, his noble self sacrifice in leaving his comfortable home and loving family, then his splendid fortitude in suffering and his cheerful resignation to God's Holy Will when slowly dying in a strange land and far from those who loved him best, cannot but help inspire these youth ful clerics of Chicago who will there has come when at last part of it be in training to become officers in

My own expression of thanks public, months ago, Monsignor Kelly, who generosity, but with it go my sincere Lord Himself may repay you and doing for Him and for His cause. Sincerely yours in Christ,

E W. MUNDELEIN. Archbishop of Chicago. EXTENSION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. MARY OF THE LAKE

Chicago is to have a great Cath "Chieago is to have a great Catholic University, one to rank with the
best of the country. That is what
the gift of Edward Hines means to
this city and to the Central States."

Province have not requested the
establishment of a Divorce Court,
And whereas the establishment of
such a Court will tend to destroy the
this city and to the Central States."

Province have not requested the
progress of the Church, give us some
divine virtue of Faith. The Bishops
such a Court will tend to destroy the
this city and to the Central States." This was Archbishop Mundelein's the dissolution of the marriage tie, comment on Mr. Hines' remarkable Resolved that in the opinion letter, announcing his intention to Castle, and the levelge ruler whom shall without unreasonable delay be call the Lord-Lieutenant, all accorded to the accused."

The terrible truth is not that we misgovern Ireland but that we light Freedom, who made public the mental to the whole scheme. I am, directors. Each has its cwn State in the decay of this supernatural gift in continued the Archbishop, "but there is no real bond of union between this, your present work, is fundation."

The terrible truth is not that we misgovern Ireland but that we light freedom, who made public the mental to the whole scheme. I am, directors. Each has its cwn State in the decay of this supernatural gift in continued the Archbishop, "but there is no real bond of union between this, your present work, is fundation."

The terrible truth is not that we light freedom, who made public the mental to the whole scheme. I am, directors. Each has its cwn State this resolution be forwarded forth-

charter, and each struggles along as with to the Speaker of the House of the dangers for our faith, are then best it can, all alone. We have one faculty in medicine, two of law, one and so on, in fact, two thirds of the departments of a university. In addition we have splendid preparatory schools, all ready to co-operate. Almost all the material for a university is already here. What we need is the assembling of it, the addition Province of Prince Edward Island would found its hopes on social of new departments, and then the bolds steadfastly to the sacredness culture and refinement to the utter consistent effort to perfect the and indissolubility of the marriage whole, under a plan aiding each tie. The unanimity of the decision financially from a central while binding all together under one | matter is in these days of lax moralscholastic standard, one degree-giving ity a shining and laudable example important summary of Catholic board. It is a big task, too big of the determination of the Province needs we feel that we are doing them perhaps, for one man's lifetime, but to prevent any measure which may yet a task worth while. I have lead to the scandalous condition of dreamed of it and planned for it. affairs now existing in United States
The project had advanced in a quiet and elsewhere. It demonstrates too way a great deal farther than was the sterling principles of the Prince this condition of society so danger-known outside of a very few. We Edward Island legislators which ous for the eternal interest of all its were not even ready yet to announce all the details, when the letter of other provinces. The people Mr. Hines reached me. Since the Prince Edward Island secret is out, and such a practical representatives who have so well step made toward the realization of the plane, I cannot very well hold off any longer from at least acknowledging that the movement is well under way, and that this gift assures its solid foundation. The Divinity department will be located on a thousand acre tract at Area. Illinois The clergy of the diocese are erecting the Hall of Philosophy for two hundred resident students. archdiocese will erect the Hall of Theology for the same number. Other buildings will occupy beautiful site along the shore of the pretty lake. I have assigned Mr. Hines' gift to the building of the chapel, right in the heart of the Divinity group, which is also to be the heart of the university. The other departments will all be in Chicago, with the possible exception through the collection of the colle other parts of the State of Illinois. I do not care to go very much deeper

Have you any more buildings promised?

to be anything but satisfied with the

ever, has anything brought me such for others to follow Mr. Hines' of the Republican Legislature in feeling of deep satisfaction as your example," said His Grace, with a spending \$5,000 in an attempt to emile; but the project is well in overthe hand. I cannot tell everything. I ment. am deeply grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Hines. The latter knew enough about my plans to go in for the "Whereas: The President of the Rosary College drive with great Lake. Even in a community as enthusiasm. She was not allowed generous as ours, it is bound to to tell then, but perhaps now people excite admiration because of its will realize why we were so anxious magnitude, and I know of no other to get a good start, for the university will have its woman's department.

"It is wonderful to think," con-tinued the Archbishop, "how all deed leads people on to others. gift to Loyola would mean bigger things for Loyola, and for all that shackles of an unjust government, Loyola stood for. Because of that have set up for themselves a form of ment and sorrow, but somehow He always shows it later on. Probably young Edward Hines thought he was caly one of thousands willingly to one, elected to live under a repub counting. And since you have attached no a life. He gave an example, and he reaffirmed its allegiance conditions of restrictions of any kind left a memory. That memory is to this gift, may I be permitted per-taking shape and permanency now, to preserve the example for deep appreciation, to erect the erations to come. I am grateful to Chapel, the Keynote and the most Mr. Hines. Later on millions of beautiful of the group of universely buildings as a lasting memorial to cannot forget that this is an example, the chief your son, Lieutenant Edward Hines. result of a good example, the chief part of which belongs to a boy part of which belongs to people will be grateful. But I that the Democratic Party of the cannot forget that this is all the State of Rhode Island in convention Edward's name with the Seminary who left a memory worth immortal-izing."—New World.

# AGAINST DIVORCE

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND LEGISLATURE UNANIMOUS

Recently the Sanate introduced and passed a bill for the establish-ment of divorce courts in the Provinces of Ontario and Prince Edward Island, as these were the only two Christ's own army. It will be a con-solation to you and to his mother in Quebec, which did not have provinusing Edward's money for a home your great loss to know that his cially the faculties for granting for working boys or working girls; name and the repose of his soul will divorce. After the passing of the perhaps both. But, through the live in the constant memory of divorce court bill by the Senate it Chicago's future priesthood, and that was introduced into the Commons Grace has made it certain that such even, as Mrs. Hines so well expressed and received its first reading. As "that we are doing what we know scon as the prospect of the bill becoming law presented itself to the public, the Province of Prince turn to something else. A few might be but a poor return for your Edward Island rose up against it, and the Attorney General, Mr. wishes and fervent prayer that the Johnston, introduced into the Legislature, which was sitting at the time, yours a hundredfold what you are the following resolutions which were seconded by Mr. Crosby, Minister of spiritual life which escapes our Public Works.

Whereas there is a bill now before the Dominion Parliament for the important pronouncement of the purpose of establishing a Divorce Catholic Bishops of the United Court for this Province,

Resolved that in the opinion of this House it is not in the best inter- worship avail us nothing, the sacra as the education of your future of his son, Lieutenant Edward Court should be established in this clergy to support all the good works institution of his heave many Catholic Province until such time as our is made void." Noting the succession of his son, Lieutenant Edward Court should be established in this whole plan and effect of redemption is made void." Noting the succession of the future clergy to support all the good works institutions for higher than the succession of the future clergy to support all the good works institutions of the funds eats of our people that a Divorce whole plan and effect of redemption is made void." Noting the succession of the funds eats of our people that a Divorce whole plan and effect of redemption of the funds eats of our people that a Divorce whole plan and effect of redemption is made void." Noting the succession of the funds eats of our people that a Divorce whole plan and effect of redemption of the funds eats of our people that a Divorce whole plan and effect of redemption of the funds eats of our people that a Divorce whole plan and effect of redemption is made void." Province until such time as our is made void." Noting then the people indicate a desire for the decay of this supernatural gift in

Commons, Ottawa, and a copy be also | clearly enumerated. forwarded to the Speaker of the ful habits, neglect of prayer and Senate at Ottawa.

tives at Ottawa. fund, of the Legislature on this important | the soul. might well serve as an example to interpreted their minds on this matter are worthy of every praise and commendation and the interests of morality and the home are tafe in

#### THE RHODE ISLAND DEMOCRATS

UNANIMOUS ON ARTICLE X. AND IRISH SELF-DETERMINATION Providence, R. I., May 6 .- Damo

crats in State convention here today went on record unanimously as opposed to Article X. of the League of Nations covenant.

of two or three affiliated colleges in Collector of Internal Revenue here, and other prominent Damocrats con sidered the platform and reported i to the convention with a new plank will be worked out in due time, but which stated that Article X. made can promise that neither the State, negative the principles of the covthe city, nor the Catholic people enant and opposing that Article as of the archdiocess will have cause incorporated in the treaty. The convention also went

secord as favoring recognition of the Irish Republic by the United States, the curious reporter reduction of taxes and continuance of the Administration's attitude Well, there are opportunities left toward labor. It attacked the action overthrow the Eighteenth Amend.

The resolution relating to proposed

United States before America's entrance into the World War, during the War, and after the signing of the armistice repeatedly declared for the principle of self-determination and

Whereas, President Wilson stated in Paris on Jan. 20, 1919, 'we are here to see that peoples everywhere shall govern themselves not as we wish but as they wish,' and

"Whereas the people of Ireland, in their attempt to throw off the government based upon the prin ciples of freedom and in accordance with all the principles of the Declar ation of Independence of the United

States of America and Whereas, the people of Ireland in December, 1918, by a vote of three lican form of government and

Whereas, the Senate of the But he gave more than United States on March 18, 1920, American principle of self-determination and applied that pr ecily to the republic of Ireland by ad pting the Gerry resolution.

Now, therefore, be it resolved. assembled approve of Senator Gerry's resolution and directs the delegates to the national convention to do everything in their power to the end that the Irish Republic be recognized by the Government of the United

States. The convention expressed approval of a League of Nations based on selfdetermination for small nationalities.

#### THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

The Mission of the Catholic Church Extension is to assist the laborers in the field. Our special care is to supply, as far as our limited sources will permit the wants of the missionary dioceses and to ST. JOSEPH, PATRON OF CHINA. BURSE make known their many needs for the spreading of the Gospel of Christ. It is a noble mission. so closely nnected with the life of the Catho lie Church that there is scarcely a phase of her life-especially earnest study.

We are much struck with the States assembled recently in con And whereas the people of this ference when they, in speaking of the Province have not requested the progress of the Church, give us some to please God" and then observe without, the outward forms of is made void." Noting then the society about us, the mission of the Church commissioned by Christ to preach the Gospel and the way

of the sacraments. The resolution was unanimously the face of those hostile to the adopted and copies were ordered to Church's Gospel, weakness in yieldbe sent all the Province's representa- ing to the wishes of false friends, ives at Ottawa.

Thus amongst all the Provinces of Mention is also made of the subtle the Dominion apart from Quebec the poison instilled by a society that would found its hopes on social neglect of this genuine care and culture of the spiritual needs of

In pointing out to our readers this important summary of Catholic a genuine service. Prayer, a knowledge of the Gospel and the reception frequent and fervent, of the sacraments are the only antidotes to members. In no part of the Church can these

important truths be neglected. "With-

out Faith it is impossible to please

God." Faith is the first virtue requiring cultivation. It can be weak-ened or lost by the spirit of the world which breaths destruction to divine Traths on all sides of There is the constant necessity on our part to cultivate that virtue and strengthen its hold in our own soul and in the souls of our brethren. Thus society is purified and the torrents of evil which threaten us with destruction are held back. But this demands of us cere for, and interest in, all the life of the Church in Canada. It will not do to circumscribe preaching of the Gospel. It must be proclaimed everywhere. Since organised Governments declare the needs of nations, and protect them and since mankind lives by nations we cannot be indifferent to what goes on in every portion of the Dominion The Church to be effective must do her work everywhere. The strong must help and guide the weak that the work of God may nowhere suffer. This is why the missionary labors are so important. Do you share therefore for God and country by aiding us in our missionary programme.

It may be that you have been blessed by God and are a steward of God's material wealth. Use it then for God and the things that give Him glory. Remember to whom much has been given, much shall be required by the Master! If you are only the steward of few things you are not thereby justified in refusing aid to the needy. Of the little you possess give a little. Remember the praise bestowed on Our Lord on the generous giving of a mite by

The Extension Society begs the help of every real Catholic. Your Charity will not only bless you but also the recipient. In the eyes but also the recipient. of God, beautiful is the gift but more beautiful and pleasing the giver.

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

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

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# FIVE MINUTE SERMON

BY REV. M. BOSSAERT

SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER

WE TOO MUST BEAR WITNESS TO

Before a battle a commander en courages his soldiers to fight bravely in order to win the victory, and in the same way Jesus encouraged His Apostles, after fortelling the troubles that they would have to underge.
"They will," He said, "put you out
of the synagogues, yes, the hour cometh that whoseever killeth you, will think that he doth a service to But He went on to tell them that, when they were strengthened by the Holy Ghost, they would make known His words and works, and fearlessly preach His religion throughout the whole world, and bear witness to Him even as the Holy

Guost bore witness. Our Lord's prophecy was fulfilled after the Apostles received the Holy Ghost at Pentecost. Inspired by the Holy Spirit, St. Peter spoke boldly and convinced the Jews of the divinity of Christ and of the truth of His doctrine, so that about 3,000 were converted and became Christians. Subsequently the Apostles dispersed and went into various countries, preaching the Gospel, baptizing converte, and, both by word of mouth and in writing, testifying to all that they had seen and heard during our they had seen and heard during our Saviour's ministry. All sorts of obstacles were put in their way; they were strictly forbidden to utter the nefer of Javas in well at the street street or gather in questionable places they may do as they see fit. the name of Jesus in public; they were threatened with torture and death, but nothing could deter them from bearing witness to our Lord; on the contrary, they deemed them-selves happy in suffering persecution for His Name's sake, and the more violently they were persecuted, the more steadfast did they become. Peter and John, when standing before the Council of the Jews, after being scourged, were ordered not to teach any more in the name of Jesus, but "If it be just in the they said: sight of God to hear you rather than God, judge ye." Thus they bore witness to Christ, before both Jewish

ment and death We too ought to bear witness to our belief in Jesus Christ, the true Son of God, and in His doctrine, and little promise of improvement in the we should love Him with all our hearts. He demands this witness of all His followers, and we are no exceptions to the rule; He even society." threatens to deny us before His Father in heaven, if we do not confess Him here on earth. "Every one that shall confess Me before men, I passions and ambitions, there is only will also confess him before My One rock of safety—character."

Father Who is in heaven; but he But how is this character that shall deny Me before men, I will also deny him before My Father Who —3od. is in heaven." If, therefore, we desire our Lord to acknowledge us out Him we perish.—Catholic Sun. as His disciples at the last day, if we wish to be heirs of the kingdom of heaven, and joint heirs with Christ, we must confess Him and bear witness to Him on earth. When temptations assail us and evil passions are aroused within us, we ought to His creatures and His property, remember that "whosoever committeth sin is the servant of sin" does not mean to relinquish His and of the devil, but he that keepsth rights over us. We belong to Him, the Commandments, he it is that we are His property; and should we loveth our Lord. In time of tempta- endeavor to free ourselves by distion say to yourself : Lord; I will not do what He has for God's goods, a denial of His rights, ations and impulses, and keep guard of dhas then to declare anew His over your eyes, for through them right possession, and He does so by death often enters the soul. Show that you love Christ more than sin. revolt to go unpunished, He would no Confess Christ whenever you have opportunity to do any good work. If a poor man asks alms, harden not your heart, and turn not away your and a will. He meant to render us eyes from him, for it is more blessed capable of knowing, loving, and to give than to receive, and what you do to the lowest of mankind is regarded by God as done to Himself. Blessed are the merciful, for they not join in blaming and criticizing your neighbor, for you should not do to another what you would not wish done to yourself. Baware of all useless, angry, and impure conversa-tions, for you will have to render a laboring willingly and industriously in the name of Jesus and in a spirit of obedience to God, who created man for work and not for idleness; and he that doth the will of God is sure of the kingdom of heaven.

# DUTY TO GOD

...

Prayer is a duty and a necessity. It may be, nay at times it will be, a great comfort and consolation; but this is a matter concerning which we should be as indifferent as possible. It is quite natural that we should look for sweetness in our spiritual Master and it puts us in our rank of exercises; it is not wrong to wish creatures who owe Him all that they for them ; we may even pray to have them. The really important thing for us to bear in mind is the fact that the seeking for comfort and consolation must not be the primary or even the secondary motive of prayer. My bounden duty to God is my first motive; my duty to myself, my own crying need, is the second, since perseverance in prayer is necessary for my salvation. The reward I look for is not a present but a fature one. And—a most im-portant consideration—the greater the difficulty I find in my devotions, the more persistent and wearying

my distractions, the less of comfort and consolation I experience, the more trouble I take to put heart and life into formularies made familiar by long years of use—the more meritorious is my prayer, the greater honor and glory it gives to God, the more grace I am likely to receive from Him. I do not pray for my own satisfaction, but for help. My petitions are not meant to win for me sweetness, but strength; not consolation here and now, but ever-lasting happiness in Heaven.—The Sentinel of the Blessed Sacrament.

### WORLDWIDE CRIME

No matter from what section of the wide, wide world exchanges come and tell the depressing story of in-creasing crime. Murder, burglarly, highway robbery, criminal assault, divorce—every crime in the calendar is being perpetrated and the cul-prits, too often, are "getting away with it.'

People there are who attribute the crime wave to the War. It may have had something to do with it; but there must be deeper cause. One would hardly expect such deplorable conditions to arise out of strict army discipline. As a matter of fact, laxity of parents is greatly to blame. The home is no more. It has become merely a place to eat and sleep. Boys and girle, sad to say, in the great mejority of homes are permitted to do just as they elect. The duty of parentage is forgotten. Young Even little children are uncon-trolled; they are permitted to play in the streets when naturally they should be in their beds.

The Catholic Press of Sydney, Australia, partially sizes up the

"Everything comes to the young Australian without trouble. A paternal government waits on him with free education, and, like everything else that is free, those who accept it seldom appreciate it. Every social tendency of the present day is prejudicial to the children. The neglect of home life in the big cities, the mad craze for amuse. and pagan judges, and confirmed their teaching by enduring imprison. marriage, and the absence of the consciousness of sin display a reversion to paganism, and while explaining the social evils of the day, gave

Another paper, commenting on the untoward conditions says: "In all

next generation. The world seems

to call aloud for another St. Francis

But how is this character to be There is but one foundation -God. It we are to make asy head way we must get back to God.

# THE SERVICE OF GOD

Sentinel of the Blessed Sacrament

We ought to serve God, for we are "Jesus is my obedience, which is a true robbery of Withstand your evil inclin- we then declare war against God. chastisement. Dld He allow the longer be God.

God does nothing without an end. When He gave us a mind, a heart, serving Him. How greatly this end

bonors us. That God willed to render us cap able of loving Him, and that He shall obtain mercy." Confess Christ willed to accept our love, is the in your intercourse with others. Do grandeur of Christian grace, the most brilliant testimony of God's infinite condescension. The inferior cannot presume to love one who is above him. Love supposes or produces equality. It is on both sides. Now, God cannot consent to be our strict account of them, and man will equal, excepting by His love of conbe judged according to his words, descension. But, in truth, He wishes

Christ He loves us infinitely, and we, too, in Jesus Christ and by His merits. can love Him infinitely. Loving Him, we necessarily serve Him, for we cannot love Him without knowing Him: and that knowledge gives rise to the necessity of serving Him, for it shows Him to us as God, Our Lord and creatures who owe Him all that they

have and all that they are. Thus the necessity of serving God flows from the knowledge of what He is and from the grace to love what He gives us, as the effect springs from its natural cause. But how serve God as He deserves,

First, it is a duty of justice which obliges us to the positive law in all that it demands. This law ought to take precedence of every private will.

So, first the law of God, the

firm rock; let the first foundation of of Irish Freedom. Mr. O'Connell our religious life be the exact and says: dispense from the common law. Our obligations increase, our graces and not omit the law.

The Lord in His mercy has promised a recompense for the fulfilment porters of English rule for Ireland. of justice. He has a right to be served for Himself without any retribution, but He desires to officers, non commissioned officers retribution, but He desires to officers, non commissioned officers we should become saints. Men are multiply the forms of His love.

After having infused His love into the War.' us that we may be able to merit, He crowns it in us for the works that it the executive committee, says: 'It has therein performed.

I have, perhaps, never thought of it, but that is a poor excuse. Ignorance gives no right to insult God.

We must serve God, because it is to our interests, because we have everything to gain in His service, and the recompense will be magni-cent. Again, God's goodness shows itself here. He could have exacted of His creature absolute service without any recompense. But no, wills that His service itself should worthy of the object in view. be useful to us that, in serving Him, we labor far more for ourselves than for Him. His laws, in fact, afford us supernatural helps and at the same

time the rules to accomplish them. They elevate us and supply for our natural indigence. They render us happy in this world and in the other. Here below they put us at rest in the order and happiness that result from peace and the spiritual goods that flourish in it and after this life, they give us divine and unending joy. Surely, the service that God dem of us gives more to us than to Him self! And in spite of that, we fail to serve Him even for our own inter-We desire with all our strength to be able to abuse our liberty, and | ence. we despise God's magnificent "Lord Dunraven and his distin promises! We bestir ourselves for a guished associates now supply valu stipend, says the Imitation, and we able corroborative evidence. of God. Ob, the blindness of ingrati-

love. Interested service is good, but side by side. They died side by side it is not perfection. Our God is a and were buried side by side. Their Father, let us serve Him as children surviving fellow-soldiers are pracby devotedness which takes no tically a unit in standing side by side account, which expects nothing, but for liberty and independence for the which gives itself through a need of small nation (ireland) that had the heart, in order to return love reason to believe, because of the for love. Do children demand a sacrifices of her sons, that the prinsalary for the services they render ciple of self-determination would be to their parents? Filial love wants applied to Ireland. other recompense than to love and devote itself through gratitude.

more we have offended Him the more

in order to do henceforth for Him as up bigotry."-Catholic Union and much, at least, as we formerly did Times. for ourselves.

through love as a Father, Friend, as Our Saviour, in order to return Him a little of our love for the infinite love that He has shown us and which He still daily lavishes upon us !-Ven. P. J. Eyamrd.

#### THE GREAT MAJORITY WERE CATHOLICS

The refusal of the Irish people during the War, to allow the entire young manhood of the nation to be conscripted for the purpose of saving British propagandists to create the impression that Ireland did little to help the cause of the Allica be judged according to his words, and either justified or condemned. | He wants to be loved, hence He | Confess Christ in your daily work; | etoops to us. Truly, He will not suade the world that she hardly bled tear to go even to the end in that way of mercy, and becoming incornate, sending His Son to be our Brother, He became really our equal. But at the same time that in the Word He abases Himself to us, in the Humanity of the Word He raises colossal struggle bave been carefully the Humanity of the Word He raises colossal struggle bave been carefully us even to Himself, so that in Jesus hidden away in the British archives lest the world might know the truth concerning them.
"The war report of a subject nation

in an imperial war," says Captain Maloney of the British army, "is published when to publish it is useful; and is altered or suppressed, when Britain to conceal the fact that over 200,000 of the youth of Ireland fought to make the world safe for democ-It has been useful for her to racy." the enthusiastic enlistment of the Irish, when she gratefully acknowland what motives ought to animate edged in the words of the Daily Teleus to serve Him well? graph, of March 18, 1916: "Whatever

Church, all in her laws; and, lastly, the truth leaked out, it was useful the laws of our state. Herein is contained the testimony of the exmost of the assistance which Ireland pressed will of God. It ought to gave came from the Protestant parts take precedence of all duties of of the island. But the truth in this supererogation that we have imposed upon ourselves. matter, too, has finally leaked out, and we are indebted to an opponent Alas! under this pretext of doing of Irish independence, Lord Dun-more, how unfaithful are they who raven, for the information. The information. The Creek .- The Pilot. presume to dispense themselves from what is prescribed, and who really which ought to settle the matter forthereby violate some law! How ever, is contained in the following many sins against the simple law of letter which we have just received ustice! from Daniel O'Connell, Director of the base our sanctity on this the National Bureau of the Friends

rigorous observance of the law "Irish and English newspapers of explicity laid down and of the law of March 18th publish an official letter justice; for the religious life, while from Lord Dunraven, Hon. Colonel, subject to the counsels, does not 5th, Batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers, speaking on behalf of the Duke of Connaught, the Lord Lieutenant of bligations increase, our graces
We must keep the counsels
of omit the law.
Lord in His mercy has promLieut. Gen. Sir Bryan Mahon, and a
long list of other distinguished supSuperior of life to have a business, all
for this world. If we but did the
same in the business of our soul's

was felt that the most appropriate Thus loved and prevented, shall place for a memorial to those who we not do for God what we would do died for the empire was in the heart for men? If I have not done it, I of the empire—London; that a am a wretch. I have preferred the memorial to those who made the devil, vanity to the service of God! great sacrifice in the fight for right egainst wrong should be on conse-crated ground, and that as the great majority of Irish soldiers were Roman Catholics, the most suitable place would be Westminster Cathedral. It was, therefore, decided to accept the kind offer of His Eminence Cardinal Bourne, to allow the memorial to ba erected in St. Patrick's chapel, and plans have been prepared to carry out the scheme there in a manner

The Friends of Irish Freedom National Bureau, has time and again pointed out that the religious issue which Carson and his followers, particularly the delegation which recently visited America to sow seeds of bigotry, have tried to raise, had no place in Irish military affairs; also that the statement emanating from Carson supporters that the South (Catholic portion) of Ireland did little if anything to win the War, whereas the North (Protestant) gave practically all the volunteers from Ireland, was false and intended to prejudice America against Irish in-dependence, because the South of Ireland so strongly favors independ-

"Lord Danraven and his distinwill not raise a foot for the kingdom | winning of freedom for Ireland is not and never has been, a religious issue. The Catholic soldier and the Pro-But we must serve God through testant soldier were able to fight

"The memorial discussed by Lord Danraven will bereafter be viewed Let us then, serve God, for it is as positive, official proof that the justice. We have to repair, and the Carson efforts to arouse bigated opposition to the Catholic supporters rigorously we ought now to observe of Irish independence, cannot truth. Itis laws.

Let us serve Him through interest

fully, fairly or decently use the names of the soldier dead to bolster

#### STRONG FAITH OF AN INDIAN CONVERT

Joachim Bearshield (Mato Waha canka) one of the prominent Indians at the Rose Bud Agency, died recently at the age of eighty-two years, just fourteen years after having been baptised by Rev. Emil M Perrig, S. J., at St. Joseph's Church in the Black Pipe District. The Government Day School was only a few rods from his log-house; still he wanted all his children to attend the Mission School, and they did.

and St. Mary's Societies.

KNEW HIS PRAYERS

Concerning him one of the missionaries wrote: "Though he can count eighty winters, he knows his prayers by heart and can sing many of the hymns, which he thunders out, with perhaps more force than melody. After I am done with my work, I ask some of them to give exhortation and now is his turn to give Satan a bawling out. Although on account of their poverty they are not obliged to the Friday abstinence, still he would rather go all day on bread and coffee than break the law. When traveling with the priest he goes to Holy Comnecessary, for the benefit of the munion every day, nor will he go empire." It has been useful for to confession the day before but waits until immediately before Mass, STATIONS FIVE TIMES A WEEK

"One day in Lent I drove up to conceal the fact that, two years after the beginning of the War, she praised are they?' I asked a little Indian girl I found running around.
"Over in the church," she replied.

"He had by this time secured a church for his village. I went graph, of March 18, 1916: "Whatever the future may have in store, the British people will never forget the generous blood of the sister nation which has been shed on so many which has been shed on so many the Hail Mary, Holy Mary, Mother of God, etc. I went in. They were making the stations. When they had Decalogue; then the laws of the ain's efforts to conceal these facts, asked him how often they had

week,' he answered, and some of them had to comes miles to attend." He was industrious in his ways.

promoter of the Faith among the Indians. He was buried near St. Joseph's Church on Black Pipe

#### PRACTICE OF CHRISTIAN VIRTUE

How carefully a mechanic learns his trade, how life long is his patient and skilful toil in exercising it. A student of science spends years among books and under profes sors that he may at last become a learned teacher. All men of character devotedly strive during the sanctification, for the deeper and deeper understanding of God's law, the practice of Christian single penny," says the 'Imitation of Christ," men will shamefully quarrel." Yet from pennies or from "Lord Kunraven, as chairman of millions they must soon be dragged away forever. Why will they not lay up "treasures in heaven" for eternal possession and for unspeakable joy, the foretaste of which makes even this life an earthly paradise? It is only when the supreme importance of the spiritual life dawns on one's mind that the follies of this world begin to sicken him.—Sentinel of the

#### THE REAL AND THE MYSTERIOUS

Blessed Sacrament.

Enemies of Catholicity are fond of charging the Church with the fostering of superstition, and encouraging pious belief in mysterious occur-rences, under the plea of strengthening faith. As a matter of fact, the Church is decidedly conservative in approaching the question of miraculous happenings, and awaits to France, and we can afford to wait thorough investigation before she will give official rec gnition to what we term the miraculous. The need of such caution is repeatedly made evident. Not long ago the people of Noveant, a small village near Metz, serve thee from vanity .- Cervantes

HER CASE SEEMED HOPELESS

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were wrought up over what seemed

to be an apparition of the Blessed Virgin, in a spot quite near a ceme-It was said that the aptary there. paration took place at a certain time each day, at a little villa, and much credence was given the stories of those who claimed to have witnessed the phenomenon. One of the local priests, Father Bentz, after careful inquiry, posted himself one evening at a point where others claimed to have seen the apparition, and at once solved the so called "mystery." He found two trees some distance away which, just at sunset, cast a shadow presenting a clear outline similar to that of a statue of the Madonna, the resemblance being very striking. Commenting on the matter, Bishop Ruch, of Metz, remarked that "we must not expect too many miracles. We have just witnessed one of the greatest miracles of all times, the return of Lorraine a little longer for another."-Catho-1 o Transcript.

The knowledge of thyself will pre-



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# CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

Let me but love my love without disguise Nor wear a mask of fashion old or

Nor wait to speak till I can hear s Nor play a part to shine in others

Nor bow my knees to what my heart

But what I am, to that let me be And let me worship where my love

And so through love and worship let

For love is but the heart's immortal To be completely known and all

forgiven, Even as a sinful soul that enters

And let me find in loving thee, my best.

HOLD ONS

Hold on to your hand when you are about to do an unkind act. Hold on to your tongue when you are ready to speak harshly.

Hold on to your heart when evil persons invite you to join their ranks. Hold on to your virtue—it is above all price to you in all times and

Hold on to your foot when you are on the point of forsaking the path of Hold on to the truth, for it will

serve you well and do you good throughout eternity. Hold on to your temper when you

are excited or angry, or others are angry with you. Hold on to your good character, for it is and ever will be your best

wealth .- The Guardian. "WHAT IS WORTH WHILE"

Whatever we really are, that let us be in all fearlessness. Whatever we are not, that let us cease striving to seem to be. If we can rid ourselves of all untruth of word, manner, mode of life and thinking, we shall rid our lives of much rubblsh, restlessness, and fear. Let us hide nothing, and When girls begin to rhyme, we shall not be afraid of being found Why they should always with the shoul Let us put on nothing, and we shall never cringe. Let us assume nothing, and we shall not be mortified. Let us do and say nothing untrue, and we shall not fear to have the deepest springs of our lives sought out, nor our most secret motive analyzed. Nothing gives such upright dignity of mien as the consciousness, "I am what I pretend to be. About me there is no makebelieve."-The Tablet.

BE TRUE

Love is the greatest of human affections, and friendship is the This old world ever saw. chaste, fragrant flower that springs from it. Don't be too sensitive as to the little failings of your friend. People who are too easily offended are gathering for themselves the because it pricked you? It is very easy to lose a friend, but a new one, will not come for the calling. 'There are no friends like the old friends, Even though they have of friends, not knowing that if they ties, from her walks and generous, others would be more loyal. -Catholic Bulletin.

HIS LOSS

man stood in the highway of life and looked ahead. He knew that he had been richly endowed by nature, with physical strength, with personal charm, with intellectual power, and with talent. The great prizes of life were within his reach. All he had to do was to keep going forward, steadily, persistently. But along the way there were diversions, the more tempting, because they carried the threat of danger. "See the man you years old. can be," said a voice, quiet and clear, good in the community, honored and

happy.
Another voice spoke, more subtle and alluring: "You can have all those prizes, and you can have the diver-

The man smiled. A knowing look appeared in his face. Life was going

to be interesting. A dozen years later the man stood in the highway of life. He looked ahead. Those prizes were still in kitchen floor, brought up the pota-sight; but they seemed to be as far toes from the cellar for the dinner away as they had been before.

That voice spoke, quiet and clear: "See the man you still can be. The man shivered. He did not

'It is not too late."

had a good share of success among one day, said :

The man looked away and laughed. Life was good. He would go on es he had been doing. Why should he not take pleasure as it came?

way of life. Youth was gone now.

He was in the middle years. On his face and figure he had left the mark

felt and what he had thought. It was as if he had written to the world a message of what he had become. His figure was heavy. His face was sad.

There was duliness in his eyes.

Quiet and clear came the voice:

See the man you might have been." their curiosity was excited when The man tried to look away. But he would give no other reason for not in spits of himself, he saw a man of his own height and of his own years, with health in his cheeks and brightness in his eyes, and manhood in his "I'll tell you," said Tom Barton, bearing, the whole appearance expressing a noble maturity.

They were no longer in sight.

"Never mind," said that other voice, wonderfully subtle and alluring. "I have compensations. You and I belong to each other. Come

and I will make you happy.

The man resisted. "You have destroyed me," he cried. "You made those prizes you promised me?"

The voice broke into a mocking

ousing.

The man became reproachful. But

At the end of life, as the man lay besotted, he heard that quiet voice,

See the man you might have been."
Distinctly he saw himself, old now, with gray hair and with a smooth brow, and with a face serone after the storms of life, surrounded with his wife, old like himself, and his children and the children's children honored, beloved, happy.

'Why didn't I listen to you?" he whispered.

That other voice broke in, laughing and mocking. "See what you've | red light streaming into his room 'It isn't what I've come to that is

my greatest torment," the man cried out. It's what I've missed. It's what I might have been."-- John D.

# OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

My dad says he can't understand Why they should always write about "My Mother" all the time.

He says in most girls' magazines, On some page or another, You're sure to find a poem written All about "My Mother."

You never flud a word to say How good their dad may be, It's "Mother's this" and "Mother's that." As far as he can see.

And so next time I write a poem 'Twill be about my "paw,"
The dearest, bestest, sweetest dad

-E. McGuane, in St. Joseph Lilies THE GIRL WITH OPEN EYES The interesting girl is one who

goes through the world with her clouds that hide from their view the eyes oper. She doss not let her sunshine of lite. Would you throw life centre around herself, but away a diamond in the rough simply rather considers the useds of others and tries as Ruskin says so well, "to please people, and to serve them in dainty ways.

The girl who has mind enough to be interesting has mind enough their faults and failings, is it not one of the duties of friendship to over ing friends. No bit of knowledge, look the unpolished edges of the gem? escapes her, she garners from her Some people talk of the inconsistency | readings, from her social opportunithemselves were more true, more work a store of incidents and inforgenerous, others would be more loyal. sion demands.

A natural woman is the greatest power in the world today. Let artifice, sham or pretension enter into the nature of such a weman and she would become at once a most unwelcome guest, where she is escaped.
now bidden and eagerly sought for.— Tom 1 Catholic Columbian.

TRUE MANLINESS "Please, mother, do sit down and

Mrs. Liscom, looking pale and and the man looked through the worn, was moving languidly about years, and saw himself with the trying to clear away the breakfast prizes of life in his grasp, a force for she had scarcely tasted. She smiled and said :

You, Fred, you wash dishes ?" mother," replied "Yes, indeed, mother," replied red: "I should be a poor scholarif Fred: it so many times. Just try me.

and washed them, and set out for

Frad's father was away from home. and there was some cold meat in the pantry. Mrs. Liscom found it an subtle and alluring than it had been before: "Think of the joys that have been yours. Would you give the second in this way the so-called Reformers, who tore hurried home from school, set the

"Well, madam, it's my opinion that flicis.

"quiet" had been secured, nor haw the boy's heart bounded at his words.

of what he had done and what he had coasting and skating being just at this time in perfection. Besides his, his temper and his patience had been severely tried. He had been in the habit of going early to school and staying to play after it was dis-missed. The boys missed him, and their curiosity was excited when

"I'll flud out, boys — see if I don't!"
S) he called for Fred to go to school "Yes, I see," the man replied in a low voice. He looked for the prizes. walked lightly and looked through walked lightly and looked through the kitchen window. He saw Fred standing at the table with a dish

cloth in his hand. Of course he reported this at school, and various were the greetings poor Fred received at recess. 'Well, you're a brave one to stay destroyed me," he cried. "You made at home washing dishes." "Girlme sell myself to you. Where are boy!" "Pretty Bessie!" "Lost, your apron, haven't you Polly!" So take me, dear, and understand my worst,
And freely pardon it, because confessed.

And seed.

The voice broke into a mocking laugh. "Some one else must have captured them while you were carfessed." But his consciousness of right and the more violently he talked, the live for his mother helped him. more that voice mocked. "You can't While he was struggling for selfmake yourself miserable, when you can forget all about this little disappointment?' heard the insulting taunts of his thoughtless schoolmates. The boys received notice during the day that Fred must not be taunted or teased in any manner. They knew that the teacher meant what he said and so the brave little boy had as powerful when they aid the Faith no further trouble.

> "Fire! Fire!" The cry crep out on the still night air, and the fire bells began to ring. Fred was awakened by the alarm and the He dressed himself in a moment almost and tapped on the door of his mother's bedroom, "It is Mr. Barion's house, mother. Do let me go," he said in eager, excised sones. Mrs. Liscom thought a moment. He was young, but she could trust him, and she knew how much his heart was in his request. 'Yes, you may go," she answered, "but be careful my dear boy. If you can help, do so but do nothing rashly." Fred promised to follow her advice, and

hursied to the fire. Mr. and Mrs. Barton were not consolate): "The at home. The house and the two children had been left in charge Pious couls are of the servants. The fire spread with fearful speed, for there was a high wind, and it was found im-possible to save the house. The called upon.

"Where is Katy?" be asked Tom. Katy is in the house!

'In what room?" asked Fred. "In that one," answered the boy, pointing to a window in the upper We po but for instant action.

The staircase was already in flames.
The second floor might fall at any the entire world, more than thoumoment, and Fred knew it. But he trusted in an arm stronger than his because divine: we offer God to God! own, and silently sought help and guidance. A ladder was quickly brought, and placed against the house. Fred mounted it, followed by the hired man, dashed in the sash War came fear for the loved ones. of the window, and pushed his way Every morning the church was filled; into the room where the poor girl there seemed to be a perpetual lay almost suffocated with smoke. suuda. Time wore on; people He roused her with some difficulty, became used to the War and the carried her to the window and placed her upon the sill. She was away. Most parishes marked the inetantly grasped by strong arms same fact, of people flocking to daily instantly grasped by strong arms same fact, of people flocking to daily and carried down the ladder. Fred Mass for a time, thus clearly provfollowing as fast as possible. They had scarcely reached the ground before a crash of falling timber told them the danger they had barely

Tom Barton never forgot the lesson of that night; he came to be-lieve and act upon the belief, in after years, that marliness is in "Please, mother, do sit down and let me try my hand," said Fred Liscom, a bright, active boy, twelve his friend, Fred, whom he had treated so cowardly .- True Voice.

# HER PROPER PLACE

The Catholic Church is the mother of modern civilization. She was the moving cause of its baginnings, she I couldn't when I've seen you do bore its infant weakness in her bosom, she saved it from the early A look of relief came over his and the late barbarian invasions, mother's face, as she seated herself she brought it well on along the in her low rocking chair. Fred ways of its adolescence. The pitiful washed the dishes and put them religious revolt of the sixteenth cenin the closet. He then swept the tury tore a great part of the Christitchen floor, brought up the potathe Catholic faith, and impartial historians are more and more conceding how great was the misfortune to the progress of civilization itself.

Those who read carefully the admirable contribution of Cardinal task to prepare dinner. Fred Gasquet will real ze how closely the lawor troubles of the present are conup? There are other joys waiting for you, just as great. And the prizes are still there. Already you have still jars society with dreadful con-

you would have been very sick if you had not kept quiet."

The doctor did not know how the unterpy religious revolution is the

heep your eye on this Brand



The one Tea that never disappoints the most critical tastes.

# on a Sealed Packet is Your Safeguard.

treasured and kept the classic litera- lordly manors and thatched cottages ture. Her great universities were from schools and nurseries the same the foster mothers of learning, she prayer must mount to Heavenwas great in secular science no less than the sole keeper and appointed guardian of the science that is from nos! perimus ? And the L What we should remember and dwell upon at this time is the truth that this eminence of the Sacrament. Church in art and learning is her normal and proper state, and that her dispossession is an abnormal and a wrongful thing. It is right for the FAITH Church to be the chief patroness and protector of art and science, because she watched over their beginnings, nursed them to vigor and gave them the strength of Christian principle,

as they are dangerous and insidious when they attack it. There was some excuse for Catho lies not to hold the pre-eminence in literature, science, art, when they were a persecuted and distracted people, driven over the face of the earth. But it is time for us to reassert the queenship of the Spouse of Christ. Her proper place is at the summit of all that is beautiful and good .- The Queen's Work, St. Louis.

the beauty of Christian thought.

and because art and science ere the

precious auxiliaries of worship and

## OUR SHIELD

Dark, unhappy days are fast approaching : such as men have rately, perhaps never, seen.
Our Lord Himself said to one of His faithful servants, (S. Benigna Consolata): "The world is racing

Pious souls are striving to avert the calamity, drawn down on us by creature with the Creator. the world's sing. Children are made

called upor.
There is another way to touch the servants ran about, screaming and lamenting, but doing nothing to any Heart of our heavenly Father we purpose. Fred found Tom outside have so grievously offended. We can offer Him His own beloved Son, Jesus Christ. Our Lord and to the above seemed to have no thought but of his own escape. He said:

"Kate is in the all; and you, My creatures, refuse this infinite Gift to your own incom parable loss, a loss sternity alone can

We possess this divine Treasure in It was no time for words, the Biessed Sacrament. We can offer It to God in hely Mass. The

Don't say: "I have no time to go worshippers, one by one, dropped ing that they could come, when they willed it.

Now, in the present state of things, we should assist not only at one Mass at home, but mentally, at all Masses the world over, by simply saying, every morning: God, I offer Thee, through the inmaculate hands of Mary, in the love of the Holy Ghost, united to the divine Highpriest, Jesus Christ: all the Masses of the entire world, in order to call down Thy Mercy on my country and all nations." Repeat the offering at evening prayers, for Masses will be going on, all through the silent night, in the other hemi-

If, in all countries, thousands of Catholics would make such an offer ing twice a day, God's just wrath could not be appeased. Au illustrious navigator was on the point of being wrecked in a dreadful storm. Snatching in his arms a little child he held the unconscious babe up toward the thundering sky: "O God," he cried, "we have sinned and merit no mercy, but take pity on this inno cent child!" The storm subsided and the ship safely reached harbour.

If the sight of a guiltless infant touches the Heart of God; what may we not hope, if, increasingly, we offer Him Bis own divine Son Think how the world, however wicked, is shining with countless

white Hosts and gold or silver chalices held to heaven! We must raise the cry that will rend the skies: "We have slaned, but see here the Lamb that taketh away the sins of the world! In the name of Jesus our divine Ransom, take pi y on us! He is your Son and our Brother!"

All the world over, the Catholic's humble and fervent supplication should rise up to God. The voice of our loving confidence must drown the hineous clamour of sin. From

with the elevation of the "Sacred nos ! perimus ! And the Lord will hear the cry, as on the sea of Galilee -G. K. in Sentinel of the Blessed

NEWMAN'S PROFESSION OF

Cardinal Newman's profession of faith in the Catholic principle of asceticism reads as follows: "O my Lord Jesus, I believe, and by Thy grace will ever believe and hold, and is useful, because Christianity is the noblest inspirer of art and science, I know that it is true, and will be true to the end of the world, that nothing great is done without suffering, without humiliation, and all things are possible by means of it. I believe, O my God, that poverty is better than riches, pain better than pleasure, obscurity and contempt etter than name, miny and repreach better than honor. My Lord ask Thee to bring I do not on me, for I know not if I could face them; but at least, O Lord, whether I be in prosperity or adversity, I will believe that it is as I have said I will never have faith in riches rank, power, or reputation. I wil never wish for what men call the prizes of life. I will ever, with Thy grace, make much of those who are despised or neglected, honor the poor, revere the suffering, and admire and venerate Thy saints and confes-sors, and take my part with them in spite of the world.

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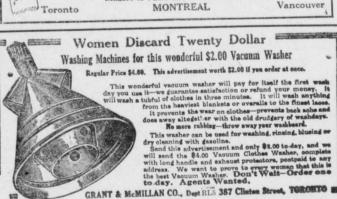
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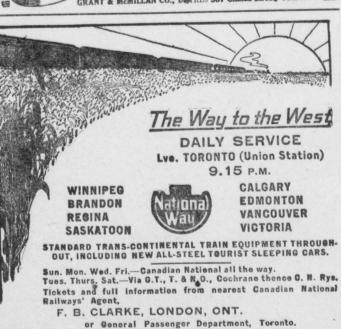
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## BROTHER OF BISHOP CANTWELL JAILED

PATRIOTIC LEADER PLACED IN BELFAST PRISON WITHOUT CHARGE

San Francisco Monitor

A letter received from Mrs. Ellen Cantwell, mother of Right Rev. Bishop Cantwell of Los Angeles, now on:his way to Europe, which is dated Fethard, Tipperary, Ireland, March 29, informs another son here, the Rev. James P. Cantwell, Chancellor of the Archdiocese, that British soldiers raided the Cantwell home on the night of March 28 and carried off her son, Walter Cantwell, district chairman of the Sinn Fein party to imprisonment in a Belfast jail without any specific charges against him other than being a patriotic lover of

his native land. The aged mother appeals to her three sons who are pries's in this diocese, the Rev. James P. William and Arthur Cantwell, to aid her in her distress and to see it something cannot be done to undo this crime of British imperialism. The Rev. Chancellor has wirelessed Bishop Cantwell, now crossing the Atlantic, about the predicament of his brother, now in chains for freedom's sake.

PROTEST TO WASHINGTON

Telegrams have been sent to California Senators and Congressmen and to Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby, lodging a protest against what was declared to be "the brutal and inhuman treatment of Walter Cantwell and other citizens of Ireland, arrested and imprisoned without warrant and without charge, in violation of human justice and inter-

national law."

The United Irish Societies, through George Harkins, their president, arranged last Wednesday night to address a similar protest to President Wilson and Congress upon the information contained in the mother's letter.

MRS. CANTWELL'S PATHETIC LETTER Following is the letter received by Father Cantwell:

Fethard, Tipperary,

March 29, 1920. My dear James:

My boy Walter was arrested yesterday morning at 4:30 o'clock. As we slept the door to our home was battered in and the military and police over ran the house, destroy-ing everything before them. They asked for Walter. They dragged him from his bed. They offered no

warrant or explanation.
Your dear brother was taken away from me under a heavy guard with fixed bayonets. They took him to Cork on an English gunboat. He is now in Belfast prison without any charge lodged against him. You well know that Walter is guilty of no crime unless it be a crime to love Ireland, his country. The success of Sinn Fein in the establishment of the Irish Republic, which Walter aided with all his Irish manhood, has, of course, enraged England and she has been wreaking vengeance on the men in Ireland, who refuse to

enslave their country to England. Cannot you men of America put a stop to this terrible treatment of our boys in Ireland? Neither prison nor death itself can crush the spirit of Walter and the brave men of Ire-land. They have established the Irish Republic and they will accept nothing from England but that she get out of their country. Must our boys die in prison because, like George Washington and the American patriots, they are determined to be free men? Please do what you can at once to send Walter back to

RANSACKED HER HOME

After Walter's arrest the military returned to the house and ransacked every room, doing much damage. They seized and read my letters from you, John, Arthur and William. I was ill when they came before dawn.
It was very cold. They refused to
let us light the fire. The military
surrounded the house for house while others ransacked each room. They got nothing that could connect any crime other than lovalty to Ireland.

I am glad my dear Walter was not shot. Many of Ireland's best men have been assassinated by England's military in a vain attempt to frighten our Sinn Fein saviors from their opposition to English rule. You perhaps have learned of the assassina tion of the Lord Mayor of Cork. Thomas MacCurtain. It is a common story here these days.

Please pray and work for the safe return of my boy, Walter. With love, your fond mother. ELLEN CANTWELL,

MOTHER'S DAY, 1920

God set a light to guide my feet I walk unharmed. A steadfast beam, My mother's LOVE for me.

Lest I unarmed meet the thrust Of combat; pityingly He forged for me an armour strong My Mother's FAITH in me.

And, lest the vision of His face Be sometimes lost to me, As charm around each maiden fair He wove her MEMORY.

White petals fold the golden hearts Of blossoms fair that shine; Culled for thy day, they are so

So peerless, MOTHER MINE.

-NEILLA FITZPATRICK MURPHY Placentia, Newfoundlar

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