

hristianus mihi nomen est Catholicus vero Cognomen."-(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname)-St. Pacien, 4th Century

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WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW IRELAND SEEN THROUGH

IRISH EYES

Copyrighted 1922 by Seumas MacManu REPUBLICANS SEEKING PEACE?

Undoubtedly peace is very much in the air in Ireland just now. The resolution of the Cork Harbor Com-missioners calling for peace—a reso-lution that compelled the attention of the Dail—had more to it than appeared on the surface. Without question that resolution was either inspired by or taken up with the question that resolution was either inspired by, or taken up with the approval of, the Republicans in Cork. Again, the resolution of the new Irish Senate asking for the appointment of a peace-making committee is not merely the expres-sion of the attitude of the people in general, but in all probability was proposed and adopted as the result of suggestions conveyed to prominof suggestions conveyed to promin-ent Senate members indirectly from Republican leaders. On the coun-try in general the strain of the civil war is great. But recently the strain has told most severely upon the Republicans, and the toll upon "lovalty. their numbers and resources has been extraordinarily heavy. The unexpected firmness and unanticiseverity developed by the pated army is being put in those two counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh Government has, without question, shaken the morale of the Republi-can fighting forces. It is known that the morale of the prisoners has been shaken, and this in turn has is well illustrated by the recent case of Father Cullinan of Maguiresbridge in Fermanagh. While a number of the Belfast Special police reacted apon the unimprisoned fighters. If the Republicans find sat on a wall opposite the priest's house, on a night lately, some other that they will be accorded terms men in uniform entered the house, which they can accept with honor. revolver in hand, and demanded that Father Cullinan be produced for them. They refused to show any warrant or to tell for what Father Cullinan was wanted—other which they can accept with hold, they will be ready to accept them. The crucial point of course is whether they shall have to give up their arms. This would mean almost absolute surrender-even than that he must go away with though it was arranged that they them. Father Cullinan, remember-ing the case of poor Father Griffin of Galway who was taken away on a night by Britishers and his dead themselves should not remain prisoners after the arms were yielded. The spirit of the Republia hight by Britishers and his dead body found afterwards in the bog, made good his escape while the rascals rioted through his house— the Belfast Specials all the time remaining quietly on the wall opposite the house. This outragecans is such that it is difficult to see how they can ever accept a sur-render of arms stipulation. On the other hand it is very difficult to see how the Government now in power can make terms with a rival army in their domain, if the Government is supposed still to govern and the army is supposed still to retain its arms and equipment

MORE LAWLESS THAN EVER IN THEIR incidents as this happen in the counties where Nationalists are in DESIRE FOR PEACE !

The quick and fearful reprisals the majority, one may picture the state of existence of the National-The quick and fearful reprisals taken by the Government when they executed Rory O'Connor, Liam Mellowes, and the other two prom-inent Republicans, against the shooting of Sean Hales and Padraic O'Malley, had the desired effect of calling a halt on the killing of deputies — but Re-publicang activities took a new publican activities took a new line. Instead of using the gun, poverty in which he continued to live, even after he became the they have now been using the torch. While an Act of the Dail decreed greatest and most powerful man in Ireland, with all Irish revenues at death for users of the gun, there is yet no special legislation against nor special punishment for, the use of the torch. Neither can the his command, has just come to light. To a dear friend of hers in New York, Arthur Griffith's widow re-cently sent a number of keep-sakes Government take reprisals therefor. So, it is to be noted that the Republiof the dead leader-and this lady gave to the editor of the Gælic cans can constantly keep the Government straining to overtake them in new departures. As soon American the cuff links that Griffith last wore. The pathetic as the Government finds means to cope with the use of the torch, the thing about these links is not meredirection. At the same time it may be nointed out that the outbreak of burning and likewise of trainwrecking is not merely part of the ordinary campaign for harrassing the Government, but is being inten-sified just now with the object of pressing for peace and securing better peace terms. By thus show. ing their determination to continue the fight in any and every form possible, the country is more likely to be stampeded into such state that it give the Government no rest in its demand for peace : also, it is expected that the country in its imnatience will force the hand of the Government into better peace terms than otherwise it would be inclined to give.

upon by the Treaty, and which soon will be sitting, turn a deaf ear to the plea of these counties to be united to Ireland? Derry City, which also is included in the north-eastern six counties, had been returning to Basilica the particular to Basilica the principles." And this is Rev. Mr. Osborne's tribute: "Will you permit me, as an Irish citizen, though personally unknown

citizen, though personally unknown to you and a clergyman of a differeastern six counties, had been returning to Parliament a Sinn Fein member before the Treaty. At this late election there was again in Derry City a large majority recorded for the Nationalist candi-date—but, as by a clever bit of Belfast gerrymandering, Derry City was as an electoral unit wiped out and ioined to the county of Derry for ent faith, to send you this brief message of profoundest sympathy in your overwhelming sorrow. As an admirer of your distinguished husband's gifts and personality and one of the multitude of the Irish race who saw in him the strong, tolerant and wise leader which the joined to the county of Derry for electoral purposes, the Carsonian times required I, with many for whom I can speak, mourn his loss. electoral purposes, the Carsonian majority in the county was such as to carry the new unit of the combined county and city into the Carsonian camp. Thus by a clever political trick the Belfast Government has deprived Derry City of its right to elect a man of its choice, who would raise his voice for union of the City with the rest of Ireland While Many prayers are ascending to Almighty God, the Father of all, for you and for Ireland. None of us doubt but that there will be an answer of love and peace. SEUMAS MACMANUS, 264 West 94th Street,

with the rest of Ireland. While they could not by any possibility manipulate Tyrone and Fermanagh New York City. so as to deprive them of this right, they put a Belfast army and a British army into those counties to BASILICA AT QUEBEC WIPED OUT BY FIRE stifle their voice and insure their

TYRONE AND FERMANAGH

ous happening well illustrates

The use to which the Belfast

HISTORIC CATHOLIC CHURCH AND COSTLY TREASURES IN IT TOTALLY DESTROYED

Quebec, Dec. 22.—Fire, which was discovered shortly after mid-night in Notre Dame Church, known as the Quebec Basilica, completely destroyed that handsome edifice and the wealth of artistic treasures con-tained therein tained therein. Shortly after midnight smoke was

een issuing from the church and an alarm was turned in by Rosario Bonenfant, messenger boy in the employ of The Canadian Press. The fire brigade responded to the call and on the arrival of the first firefighters it was realized that the outbreak was too serious for them to contend with, and a general alarm was sent in.

A DIFFICULT TASK

On arrival of the firemen, it was discovered the sacred building was full of smoke. The doors and windows smashed and several streams turned on in an endeavor to fight what then already promised reign of terror under which the Nationalists of those two Nationalist counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh exist. And remembering that such to be one of the most stubborn out-breaks of the kind which had ever been met with by the Quebec fire brigade. For a time it was impossible for the firemen to locate the actual fire, so dense was the smoke which was issuing from all parts of the building, preventing the fire-men from getting into the interior of the building.

Mgr. Laflame, pastor of the parish, and the assistant priests of A touching instance of Arthur Griffith's self-denial, and the unsuccessful.

The fire originated between the ceiling and the roof, where it practi-cally was impossible for the firemen to check its progress.

Shortly after 1 o'clock it was realized that the building and its contents were doomed to destruc-tion and by 1:30 the splendid church was enveloped in a mass of flames. It was generally believed the fire was caused by a short-circuit in the electric wiring.

TOTAL LOSS

interior decorations, which had been completely renewed recently at a cost of nearly \$00,000, were particu-larly artistic. The organ was one of the finest instruments of its kind in any of the churches of the

LATVIA CONCORDAT

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY OF HOLY SEE SHOWN BY ITS CONDITIONS

By Monsignor Enrico Pucci

PERIOD OF DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY Rome, Dec. 4.—The Concordat between the Holy See and the Republic of Latvia, mention of which has been made in previous

cable dispatches, is hailed here as an event of great importance, inasmuch as it is the first Concordat concluded between the Holy See and a civil government since the World War. The event has attracted attention as the conditions which it prescribes illustrated the character of the international activities of the Holy See. The Concordat concluded between the Vatican and Serbia on June 24, 1914, was the latest agreement of this nature between the Vatican and a European power previous to that with Latvia.

The pontificate of Benedict XV. was a notable period in the diplo-matic history of the Holy See. Besides the activity shown during the War, which greatly shown during the War, which greatly added to the prestige of the Sovereign Pontiff in non-Catholic as well as Catholic coun-tries, the Vatican contracted diplomatic relations with England, Switzerland, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania, and Jugo-Slavia, and renewed and expanded its relations with Fr._nce, Portugal, and Holland, where abnormal conditions have prevailed, or where diplomatic contact had been entirely suspended. Other countries too, such as Greece. Latvia, Finland, Esthonia and Lithuania, opened official intercourse with the Holy See even though the conditions then existing did not call for the establishment of diplomatic relations in the fullest sense.

In establishing formal relationships with the Holy See, some of the nations also entered into negotiations looking to the conclusion of a Concordat and in several countries the parish, made most heroic efforts to get into the church and save the sacred Host and vessels, but he was dat with Bavaria may be expected at any time, since the preliminaries to its formal conclusion are now practically ended. The only Concor-dat, however, that has been formally concluded, signed, and ratified, since the War is the one between the Holy See and Latvia, one of the Baltic States carved out of the Grand Device Device of the former Russian Empire. CONDITIONS OF LATVIA CONCORDAT

> The population of Latvia is partly Protestant and partly Catholic, but from the very beginning the government of the republic has exhibited a profound respect for the Holy See, and soon after coming into existence entered into communications with the Vatican, probably as much for the purpose of obtainand dignity by the Archbishop. The duration of the Concordat will be three years dating from the signing of the ratification, and may ing moral recognition as for regulating in a definite manner its attitude be prolonged by tacit renewal from year to year, unless notice of renuntowards its Catholic subjects, their institutions, and the head of the

bishop, a building for a residence of the Archbishop and Chapter and Offices for the Chancery as well as

a Council Hall. a Council Hall. The Members of the Chapter, the parish priests and ecclesiastics generally, will be appointed by the Archbishop, according to the rules of Canon Law. All ecclesiastics, sub-deacons included, are exempted from military service and from other appointments not compatible with the ecclesiastical life, such as members of juries, judges, etc. The Catholic Church has the right of founding and maintaining its

of founding and maintaining its own schools. The Government undertakes to respect the religious character of such schools, while in turn the schools will respect all laws concerning private schools, in accordance with the Government's

promises. A seminary will be founded for the Latvian clergy according to the rules of Canon Law, and will be under the Archbishop's authority. ecclesiastical subjects. The Govern-ment of Latvia will come to an understanding with the Holy See over the founding of a Latvian College in Rome, or the settling of a certain number of scholarships for those students whom the Archbishop send for higher ecclesiastical will training.

In view of the insufficient number of Latvian ecclesiastics, the Arch-bishop will have the right, during a period of transition, to call foreign ecclesiastics, in case of necessity. These will be at liberty to exercise their functions freely. The Arch-bishop will give their names to the Government to know whether, from a political point of view, there could be any objection to these candi-dates. The Members of the Chapters however, the deans and titulars of parishes must be Latvian citizens.

The Republic will place no diffi-culties in the way of the activities of the Catholic Associations in Latvia, under the control of the Archbishop. The Associations will be freely administered by the ecclesiastical authority and will not be alignated or confiscence day any be alienated or confiscated by anyone nor destined to other ends, against the will of the ecclesiastical authority,

The immunity of churches chapels, and cemeteries, will be observed according to the rules of Canon Law. Church property may be taxed like any other property, except buildings consecrated to divine worship, such as seminaries, bishops' houses and presbyteries.

Those ecclesiastics accused of transgressed against the aving obligations of their ecclesiastical position will justify themselves in the presence of the Archbishop or his Delegates. Appeal to the lay jurisdiction against the sentence of the Bishop will not be permitted. Should an ecclesiastic be accused before lay tribunals of an offense against the Latvian Code of Law, the Archbishop or his Delegate will be adding in the game as a transit of be advised in time so as to assist at the Session of the Tribunal and the hearing of the case. Ecclesiastics condemned to prison will serve their

wonder, but it is very favorably looked upon because it recognizes and respects the fundamental rights of the Church. Unfortunately in European tradition the Concordats have often been drawn up by Gov-ernments with the intention of find-ing legal means to limit the liberty of the Church On the contrary

CHURCH

Thus the juridical position of the Church, her right to property and of teaching, the exemption of clerics from military service and from civil occupations, incompatible with the ecclesiastical state, the immunity of places of worship, the special juri-

dical procedure agreed upon for ecclesiastics, constitute in this Concordat a recognition of as many prerogatives inherent to the dignity of the Church, of her institutions The Latvian language will be used for teaching, except philosophy and for teaching, except philosophy and the Church, of her institutions and of her ministers; prerogatives which do not represent gratuitous concessions of privileges, but correspond to the high spiritual and moral function the Catholic Church exercises in society Latvia and the Holy See have not

yet named their respective diplo-matic representatives. The Holy See now is represented at Riga by Monsignor Antonino Zecchini, who, about two years ago, was sent as Apostolic Visitor to Latvia, Lithapostolic visitor to Latvia, Lith-uania and Esthonia, and who recently was promoted Apostolic Delegate in these same provinces, and named Titular Archbishop of

Mira.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE MADE COMPULSORY BY THE IRISH FREE STATE

In the primary schools of Ireland the ttendance of pupils is deplor-ably irregular. It is estimated that 270,000 children who should be in school remain at home every day. The subject was brought forward in the Free State Parliament by a Deputy who had been a teacher. On his motion the House approved a resolution to the effect that the Education Code should be amended

so as to make school attendance compulsory throughout the Free State for children between the ages of six and fourteen. Professor Magennis, National University, suggested that the number of schools should be reduced and that large, central, well-equipped schools should be estab-lished. Each day a motor bus could be sent out to collect the children and deliver them dry-shod and happy, and, if necessary, the State should provide breakfast for them before the school hour. That would be a cheaper system, he said, than providing hospitals and work-houses and collecting statistics of

death from tuberculosis.

ANGLICAN BISHOPS ON DIVORCE

London, Dec. 6.—Bishop Henson, the Protestant Bishop of Durham.

CATHOLIC NOTES

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London, Dec. 8.—Darwen City, in Lancashire, having elected a Catho-lic, Major Edmund L. Carus, as its Chief Magistrate, the Catholic community of the town enjoyed the privi-lege of assisting with its Mayor at the celebration of High Mass at St. Joseph's Church, when the Mayor accompanied by the high officials of the Corporation attended in full civic state

Dubuque, Dec. 9.-The funeral of Nicholas Gonner, Sr., publisher of the Daily American Tribune (Catholic) and his twenty-one year old daughter, Anna, who were killed in an automobile accident last Saturday was held on Tuesday from St. Mary's Church Bachter Church. Prelates and prominent laymen from every part of Wisconsin and a large number from Chi-cago and other large cities thronged the church at the services

Paris, Dec. 1 .- The death has just Paris, Dec. 1.—The death has just occurred in Paris of Abbe Contenot, who after serving in the Army in Africa, entered the priesthood, be-came the pastor of a large parish, and was later appointed chaplain of the Little Sisters of the Poor in Paris. He had suffered many months from the disease which finally caused his death. To the nurse who tried to persuade him to nurse who tried to persuade him to take an anesthetic on several occasions when surgical intervention had become necessary, he steadfastly replied: "No, my child, I am a priest, and I am no longer good for anything but to show people how to

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.— Georgetown University is rejoicing in the signal success of several of its sons in the recent elections in the State of Rhode Island. Gov-ernor-elect William S. Flynn, and the Lieutenent Governor - elect the Lieutenant Governor - elect James E. Dooley, attended the Georgetown Law School at the same time, the former graduating with the class of 1910 and the latter with the class of 1911. John Herman Green, Jr., of Newport, was elected to the State Senate, as was John J. McGrane, of Providence, both both Georgetown graduates. Philip V. Joslin, of the class of 1908, is a candidate for Speaker of the House.

Paris .- The Mary Stuart Chapel at Roscoff, in Brittany, built by Mary, Queen of Scots, at the spot where as a child, she landed in 1548. where as a child, she tanded in 1930, has been destroyed by a storm which swept the coast of Britany for three days. Only a heap of stones marks the site of the chapel, which was one of the most historic buildings in its own section of Brittany, and a reminder of the thirteen years that Mary spent in France as well as the alliance of France and Scotland through her marriage with the Dauphin Francis. The chapel was originally dedicated to St. Ninian, the first apostle of Christianity in Scotland.

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Rome, Dec. 14 .- The recent death of Choir Master, Filipo Mattoni, who was for fifty years first choris-ter and organist of the Julian Chapel of St. Peter's in the Vatican, removes a prominent figure from Roman circles. Master Mattoni was a man of high character and of most marked artistic ability. He wrote various compositions for the organ, all of which were strictly conformed to the rule of the sacred Liturgy. A special 'Miserere' was one of his most noted productions and was executed the year follow. ing its composition in St. Peter's during Holy Week.

THE NORTHEASTERN COUNTIES

In the six north-eastern counties which still in every sense of the word form a part of Britain, the ent general election for the new British Parliament was carried out Councils in the world's history. at the same time, and in the same way as the other parts of Britain, England and Scotland. Two of the six counties, Tyrone and Fermanagh, at this election, repudiated the Belfore pointical differences, all Irish people who were so fortunate as to know poor Griffith, can well and heartily say, "May God rest him ! He was a man among men." Belfast Government, overthrew the Carsonian candidates, and returned two Irish Nationalists by a large

majority. Yet, be it remembered that these six counties were retained as a part of Britain, and put under the rule of British Par-liament, and the Parliament of Belfast, supposed v on the great principle of self-determination. Of course it was always well known that the majority in those two counties wanted to remain as part functional determination. Of course it was always well known that the majority in those two counties wanted to remain as part functional determination. Of course it was always well known that the majority in those two counties wanted to remain as part functional determination. Distribution that the majority in those two functional determination determination functional determination determination counties wanted to remain as part functional determination determination determination functional determination determination determination determination functional determination determination determination functional determinatione counties wanted to remain as part of Ireland. Yet despite their vote on that issue not only is self-determination denied them, but the great loss they have sustained in they are held at the point of the the passing away of Mr. Arthur bayonet and the muzzle of the gun. Griffith. Wise, sympathetic, statesby an army of British soldiers and an army of Ulster Specials—so held I had the privilege of meeting him bound to Belfast and Britain. Will

ly their cheapness—being the sort of thing that one would pick up here in a five and ten cent store—but the fact that they are at the same time of different patterns. This man of great mind and beautiful soul, who for twenty years, through hardships and poverty, struggled for Ireland's sake, refused to benefit himself at Ireland's expense. When finally his struggle was crowned with a large measure of success, and that he was in position, if he so wished, to command untold wealth, he remained the same, self-denying hero that he had been in the darkest, most discouraging days of his struggle. It is quite probable that when the London Conference was on, and Ireland's representatives were meeting wealthy and well-groomed the British representatives, these gentlemen were from day to day observing Griffith's poor attire, day

and especially noting the unmatched three penny and six-penny cuff links which served him during his attend-ance at one of the most memorable artillery. additions. Despite political differences. and heartily say, "May God rest him ! He was a man among men."

CHERISHED TRIBUTES

Mrs. Arthur Griffith treasures in an especial manner two tributes to her lost husband which she has selected from among thousands, They came from the Protestant Bishop of Cashel, Right Rev. Dr. people.

"May I offer you my deep symbound to Belfast and Britain. Will several times, and was greatly Italian schools of painting. Many the Boundary Commission agreed struck by his earnest desire to religious treasures, vestments, vestments.

The building and its contents are a total loss. It is impossible at the time of writing to estimate the amount of the loss, which is said to be totally covered by insurance. The ancient and stately edifice known as the French Basilica. located on the opposite side of the square, where once stood the Jesuit college, dates from 1647 and occupies ground in the vicinity of the first parish church in Quebec, Notre Dame de la Recouvrance, erected by the founder of Quebec in 1633. The first Mass in the Basilica was said on Christmas Day, 1650, but it was not until 1666 that the church was consecrated by the first bishop of Quebec, Mgr. de Laval, and opened for public worship. It underwent a restora-tion in 1745. The church suffered considerable

damage in 1759 as a result of the bombardment of the city by Wolfe's Since that date it has undergone numerous alterations and MANY GRAVES IN CRYPT

Mgr. De Laval, who died in 1708, was buried in the crypt of the Basil-ica, but in 1878 his remains were transferred to the seminary chapel Fully 900 persons sleep their las last sleep in the crypt of the cathedral. They include the remains of four governors of New France, church dignitaries, high military officers, judges and many other prominent

Adjoining the Basilica stands the ancient seat of learning known as the Quebec Seminary, founded in as well as the seminary chapel.

The Basilica was one of the finest sacred edifices of its kind in the Dominion and contained many very as paintings by some of the leading masters of the French, Dutch and

ciation be given six months before its expiration. In case of renuncia-Catholic Church. Negotiations for the conclusion of tion of the Concordat, the buildings therein mentioned will remain property of the Catholic Church, the Concordat started about two years ago and were concluded, except for the final ratification, last May. Recently the articles of agreement were signed by Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, and M. Majerovics, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Latvia. and the persons alluded to in the Concordat will be again considered Latvian citizens. DECLARATION OF GOVERNMENT

The Concordat is followed by The regulations contained in the leclaration made in the name of the Latvian Concordat are as follows : The Catholic Religion may be freely Government of Latvia Republic and aid down in these terms : and publicily observed in Latvia and shall be juridically recognized Government of Lavia will grant the Archbishop, Bishops and Mem-bers of the Chapter an adequate stipend enabling them to live with all the civil rights of the country. The Holy See erects at Riga.

according to their rank, and in case capital of Latvia, an Archbishopric of conflicting opinion as the amount depending directly on the Holy See of allowance, the Government shall all ecclesiastical affairs, and come to an understanding with the appoints one or two auxiliary Bishops. Before appointing the Archbishop, the Holy See will com-municate his name to the Latvian Holy See. The Government also undertakes to adapt a building for the use of the Archbishop. The buildings and funds necessary for the foundation of an Ecclesatival Diocesan Seminary will be given by the Government of Latvia and the other stipends hitherto paid by the Government will be continued." Government to ascertain whether, from a political point of view, any objection could be raised. Before his installation, the Archbishop will

take the following oath, in the presence of the President of the Re-public: "I swear before God and CHURCH AND STATE HERE AND IN upon the Holy Gospels, as becomes In countries in which it is custom

a Bishop, to respect and make the clergy respect the Government established by the Constitution of the Republic of Latvia, and not to ary to consider the existence and the activity of the Church as perfectly free and independent undertake anything of a nature to relation to the State, the conditions compromise public order." The set forth in the Concordat which compromisepublic order.The set form in the concordat whichare small children, recent visitsHoly See, in union with the Govern-
ment of Latvia, recognizes also the
diocesan Chapter of Riga, according
to the prescribed rules of Canon Law.rule the life of the Church in Latvia
may seem strange. But in Europe,
where tradition has during centur-
ies established numerous relations
between the Church and the State,
takes to set aside in Riga, for Romanare small children, recent visits
showed a total lack of bed linens.
The lack of fuel aggravated by the
absence of food containing fats, has
resulted in many deaths. It is
eatimated that 1,700,000 families are
without coal for the winter.

EUROPE

. In other case they will undergo punishment like ordinary criminals, after having has been severely taken to task by his brother Anglican prelate, the been derived of ecclesiastical rights Bishop of Woolwich, for an un-guarded statement.

'Th

The Durham Bishop, who believes somewhat in divorce, declared that the uncleanest communities in Christendom have been those in which marriage has been legally indissoluble

The Bishop of Woolwich took him up on this, and at a public meeting accused him of making a statement that was untrue. To prove its untruth the Bishop of

Woolwich cited Ireland, where he said that there was less immorality than in any other part of the British Dominions.

GERMAN HOSPITALS ENDANGERED

institutions is threatened unless drastic measures for their relief are taken at once, according to accounts published in the Berlin newspapers. It is claimed that hundreds of hospitals are on the

vegre of closing their doors because of their inability to maintain themselves on their present resources. Just at the time when their revenues are depleted because the economic disarrangement of the nation, the demands for their services have increased enormously. In one district of Berlin alone it is In one district of Berlin alone it is estimated that two-thirds of the 320,000 residents are dependent in some degree at least upon charity. Suffering among small children because of lack of proper food, clothing and warmth is prevalent. In 1,500 Berlin homes where there in are small children, recent visits showed a total lack of bed linens.

Paris, Dec. 1.-M. Georges Lemoine, former president of the Academy of Sciences, Inspector Inspector General of Bridges and Highways and Doctor honoris causa of the and Doctor honoris causa of the University of Louvain, has just died in Paris at the age of seventy-one years. A fervent Catholic, M. Lemoine was professor of chemistry at the Catholic University of Paris from 1875 to 1881. He was the ENDANGERED Cologne, Nov. 27.—A paralysis of Germany's hospitals and charitable chemical action of light as compared with that of heat. He had also studied the possibility of predicting floods, particularly on the Ohio River.

> Cologne, November 27.-Dr. Wilhelm Cuno, the new German Chancellor, is a Catholic although not a member of the Center Party. In fact he was not an active member of any party at the time he was asked to form a new government, a situation believed to be unique in constitutional ministerial govern-ment. He was a member of the German People's party up to the time of the attempted Kapp monarchist coup, but since then has not been affiliated with any political organization. The fact that he is not a member of the Center explains how it is possible that a Catholic has become Chancellor, since the Center supported the Wirth cabinet to the extent of refusing to allow any of its members to assume the chancellorship upon the downfall of the Wirth ministry.

TWO

HER IRISH HERITAGE

BY ANNIE M. P. SMITHSON

AUTHOR OF "BY STRANGE PATHS" CHAPTER XVII.

FAITH OF OUR FATHERS

"God's goodness has been great to

Let never day or night unhallowed

pass But still remember what the Lord hath done."

Mary Blake was leaning back in a basket chair, in the garden of their house in Rathmines. There was a lilac tree in bloom this lovely even ing in early June, and a hedge of veronica which formed the boundary between them and the garden next door was scattering its beauty and scent around. The garden was just beginning to look really well-wallflowers, stocks, geraniums, pansies, and carnations were all trying to

bloom as gaily as possible. The tears rose to Mary's eyes as she looked. It was the first day that she had been out of doors for some time, as after the double tragedy in the family she had been prostrate for some weeks, and un-able for any of her ordinary occu-

Miss Jane Blake had come over from Rathfarnham to take control of her brother's house until Mary should be strong again, and it was well that they had her capable brain and hands to help them at holy Ireland. this crisis.

Mary was very pale and thin, with a look of deep suffering in her kind eyes — those motherly eyes which had always looked so kindly on the young brothers and sisters for whom she had so tenderly cread. There were threads of silver There were threads of silver heritage! in her hair too-and lines on the gentle countenance which had not reverently.

been there a month ago. Her gaze wandered over the garden now — sadly and wistfully. "His pansies!" she whispered to herself, "and there are his prize carnations, and that scarlet rambler-I remember so well the day he first planted it. Ah! Shamus! Shamus!" Footsteps on the gravel walk made her turn her head, hastily brushing aside the tears as

"Oh! Anthony!" she cried out at sight of the visitor, " is it you back again? And how is Mary and Clare?"

"I'm glad to see you are better, Mary," replied Anthony as he seated himself on the garden chair beside her; "it's good to see you about again—even if you are only a ghost of your old self!" Mary smiled feintly

Mary smiled faintly. "Yes-I'm much stronger, thank God!" she said; "but tell me about the others, Tony, I'm so anxious to hear

And so he told her all about his visit south, and gave her all the loving messages with which he had been entrusted by both Clare and the other Mary. "And when is the wedding to be?"

she asked. 'In September, please God," he

answered. "Clare did not want to leave Mary before Angel was able answered. to go down to her, so we arranged for September, as by that time I suppose she will be able for the journey?"

'Oh, yes, I hope so," said Mary, "she is getting on nicely and will be able to sit up in a few days. I suppose," she added wistfully, "there is no chance of Mary coming

back to us ?' chance at all. I'm afraid."

will, and he looked at her in surwill, and he looked at her in sur-prise, but even before he could speak, she whispered, "Oh! God forgive me! God forgive me! What am I saying ?" But Anthony said softly, "Ah! Angel, His ways are not our ways! still we know 'that those whom the Lord loveth, He chasteneth!'"

friend was not following. Descending the stairs, three at a time, (a feat on which he greatly prided himself.) he discoverd Jimmy leaning against the doorway, a look of intense pain on his pinched, little Clare came up to Dublin and stayed with the Blakes for a few face. "What's up ?" asked Tommy in weeks before her wedding, and Pat took Angel down to the country, and left her with Mary Carmichael. She

"Must've wrenched my leg. Can't walk up those stairs. Will you take it up?" was to stay for some months, and then her sister Mary had promised

"Sure," answered the obliging little Irishman, and taking the paper, he soon found himself in Mr. Collins' luxurious office. to go down for awhile. They were determined that Mary Carmichael should not be lonely if they could

"And surely some day she will ne back to us!" So they prayed and hoped

help it at all.

Coltins' luxurious office. Now Mr. Michael Collins was a very wealthy man, and he had taken a great liking to the two boys, especially the refined Jimmy. He resided in one of the more fashion-able parts of New York City, and was known as a kind man, who valued truth and honesty more than he did his millons. Clare Castlemaine and Anthony Farrell went into Retreat for nine days before their wedding. They parted at the commencement of the Retreat, and did not meet again he did his millons. until they stood before the Altar of Tommy, looking about the spacious office, saw no one. He did God to pronounce their solemn vows. For them marriage was in-

not even see a man, carrying a suspicious looking package, step out deed a sacrament. It was a quiet wedding-taking from behind the door, and begin to descend the steps very hastily and place at seven o'clock Mass, one bright September morning—but as she and Anthony knelt side by side softly. So after waiting for what seemed to the impatient little to receive the Lord, with hearts full of love and thanksgiving, it would have been hard indeed to find a hap-pier couple in all the "four walls of Tommy, a great length of time, he deposited the paper on a desk, and left the room. When he was once more on the outside he saw Mr. Collins bending tenderly over And you are content, dearest?"

her husband asked Clare, on the evening of the same day, as they stood side by side watching the moon rise over Bray Head. Jimmy. 'It doesn't hurt much at all, Mr

"It doesn't hurt much at all, Mr. Collins," Jimmy was saying. "Now, just one minute," replied the man kindly. "Here, let me give it a jerk. Hold still now. There! Now step on it." Jimmy did as he was told. There "Oh! so content, Tony !" she said softly, "and so happy-now that I have entered into my Irish

was a look of relief and gratitude on his face as he said: "Why, it feels just fine Thank you, Mr. Collins. Good-bye." Turning to Tommy, he linked arms, and together the two friends trudged "Deo Gratias !" said Anthony, On that same September evening

Mary Carmichael and Angela Blake were also watching the moon risehome. Home to these two mother-less boys, was just an attic room in over the trees of the lonely opposite the cottage. an old, tumble-down shack. A chair, a bench, a left-over mattress "I suppose Clare and Tony are happy now!" said Angel, smiling: in a far corner of the room, con-stituted their "furniture." There "the world forgetting — by the world forgot, sort of thing !" was also a box, over which Jimmy had hung an old lace curtain, and which he was bound to call a "kitchen cabinet" to Tommy's utter disgust, who had never even

Mary laughed. "We did not forget them, any-how!" she said. "I hope they got our wire of congratulations all

There was silence for a few moments, and then Angel said softly, laying her hands on Mary's. "And you, Mary? Have you for-gotten? Are you content?" "Forgotten -- no!" was the low

reply, "but I am trying to be con-tent—trying—oh, Angel! but it's hard sometimes!—trying to say— 'Welcome be the will of God!'"

"Amen !" said Angel. And so we leave Mary Carmichael, and let us take farewell of her in a few lines written in memory of another disappointed heart: the boy had not yet touched. "Oh, did it?" replied Jimmy innocently. "Well, here, you can take my half, for I am not a bit 'This to your memory - who of

yore hungry In patience love's sweet burden

bore By old Killala's wind swept shore. A hog ?" That "Please take it, Tommy." That for no one ever loved in vain, And stricken sheaves yield golden

grain, When Love is purified through pain.

TOM'S "CURRANTS"

THE END

AND ST. ANTHONY

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

Together the two friends hurried to Mr. Collins' office. Arriving there, Tommy made a dash for the stairs, and had already covered three flights, before he noticed his

Jimmy.

heavens, where he felt sure his own mother was. Suddenly they were interrupted by a loud knocking at the door. A policeman, unbiden, opened it, and said in a gruff voice; "Tom McCabe, Mr. Collins wants you immediately," and walking over to Tommy, he grassped him roughly by the arm and fairly carried him from

immediately," and walking over to Tommy, he grasped him roughly by the arm and fairly carried him from the room. "You stay here," com-manded the policeman, jerking his thumb at the wide-eyed Jimmy. Fully three hours later Tom returned, muttering over and over to himself: "I didn't take no currants, I didn't."

'Didn't take any what?" asked "Currants, currants. 'S matter, beans in yer ear? Mr. Collins ±aid I tuk ten thousand currants, and I didn't. Said he'd gimme jist twenty-four hours to fin' dem in, I

don't even know what the things looks like. Gee whiz!" and poor Tommy, overcome by his emotions, began to cry. "Goodness, Tom. don't be a baby," said Jimmy disgustedly.

baby." said Jimmy disgustedly. "You'd be worser 'n a baby." "Well, then tell me, what is the matter ?"

'Currants. For the lova Mike. can't you hear nothin'? It's currants I want, Mr. Collins wants em.

Jimmy, unable to get anything Jimmy, unable to get anything more out of Tommy than "cur-rants." finally gave up in despair, and resolved to find out in the morning about Tommy's "cur-rants." Meanwhile, he prayed earnestly and fervently to Saint Anthony, "The Finder of Lost Thinge" Anthony, Things."

The next morning, however, Mr. Collins was not in his office, and Jimmy walked aimlessly about the Jimmy walked aimlessiy about the streets, now filled with throngs of hurrying people. Tom's conduct, too, had puzzled him, for he had refused to leave the house, for fear the "brass buttons" would get him. Finally, weary of walking around, he sat down on a curb, leaning his weary head against a telegraph pole, beside which stood a large box of merchandise, awaiting transportation.

There transportation. Jimmy was ready to doze away. when he heard two voices speaking, but there was nothing remarkable about that, except that these voices spoke of a subject that sounded interesting to him. They stopped,

"seen one of them things." "Guess we'll have to do without supper tonight, Tom," said Jimmy Lisslow, quiet way. "You know, and Jimmy peeping around, saw two men glancing furtively down supper tonight, 10th, "You know, in his slow, quiet way. "You know, Tim Sweeney took all the money I had, and there isn't anything here had, and there isn't anything here the street to see if anyone was watching them : then they stepped closer to the curb, so that they were on one side of the pole, while to eat. Oh, here's an apple," and, cutting it in half, he offered a piece Jimmy was on the other, shielded to Tommy, and kept the other for himself. by the box.

"Lucky for me that there paper kid, Tom McCabe. was in the office, "Gee, Jimmy, that half tastes like more," said Tommy, mischiev-ously eyeing Jimmy's piece, which else I would not have got off easily with this ten thou'," said t said the first

'Is it all in currency ?" "Every cent. And I got it all right here in this package." Say, what do yer t'ink I am ?

"Don't carry it so careless there, Bill," cautioned his friend. "Any old time I'd lose this," boastfully, "believe me, Jack. I know how to take care of things of

lad needed no second urging, and he eagerly munched the other half, this sort.' smacking his lips, and saying : "On the level now, Jimmy, that was the most juiciest half of an apple I ever "Sure you weren't seen ?" "Nope. Old Man Collins puts all the blame on the kid." et." He was about to go to bed, when Jimmy reminded him of his prayers. "Do not forget Saint ony and he'll never forgetyou,' quoted Jimmy, whose mother had so often repeated it to him.

himself he

her-," and the lonely little boy walked over to the window, and looked up towards the starry heavens, where he felt sure his own 1. Do you wish to make your Will or to change your present Will ?

2. Have you money you wish to be

3. Have you property you wish man-

you-" "Gee whiz, Mr. Collins," broke in Tom, (no one had noticed his entrance.) "Is it really that late? I got to get my papers, or I'll get left !"

" Papers nothing !" the old gentle man said almost fiercely. "Boys, I have a proposition to make to you. How would you like to live with me by solid study and courageous action

in my house, and be my sons ?" "Live with you, Mr. Collins ?" shouted Tom. "Really mean it ?" to make good against ' big business,' and help will be needed from all shouted Tom. "Really mean it ?" "Sure do, Tom," smiling at the men and women of goodwill. I deny absolutely that the social

boy. Cross your heart and hope to question is a matter for the work

ing class alone ; it concerns everyone outside Trade Union ranks as well die ?" The man did so. "Whoopie !" shouted Tom. "Mr. Collins, you're a-a-a brick," that being Tom's strongest way of complimenting as inside. The under-dog, the victim of the system, must assert himself vigorously and state his claim, but if he is ever to attain to

Three months have passed. It is social justice, he will need plenty of New Year's eve, and the two boys, sitting before a brilliantly lighted pine tree, are enjoying their first real taste of a Happy New Year. Tom stretched lazily on a soft bearhelp from those more favored through mental training and leisure for study in dealing with the baffling technical problems inherent in any attempt to recast the social skin rug, was saying: "I tell ya, Jimmy, it was Saint Anthony done "I tell ya, order on scientific lines. Without disparagement to other forms of currants, 'cause he knowed I didn't

charitable effort, it seems evident that such voluntary help in the way take 'em "It isn't currants, Tom, it is currency," corrected Jimmy, in his slow refined way. of social study would rank high as an exercise of charity.

"Aw right, den, currency," repeated Tom. "But I tell ya, Saint Anthony knowed all along "For the social diseases com-plained of there are all sorts of where dem currants was, only he diagnoses and all sorts of remedies put forward to correspond. Most of these are ameliorative and temporary in character, and their value consists in making the present was too busy findin' a home for me and you !

GENUINE COMMUNITY RULE

SPEAKER AT TRUTH SOCIETY CONVENTION OUTLINES

METHOD

basis of modern Communism. From Marx to Trotsky Jewish Socialist, Dublin.-Condemning class rule whether it be the veiled dictatorthought is in possession of the ground and by dint of propagands ship of a propertied minority under and the absence of serious competi-tion the ideas they are responsible the present social system, or the avowed rule of a proletarian majority under Marxian Socialism, for originating have come to domin-ate socialist and labor thought the Seumas Hughes, in a paper delivered world over, including this country of ours. There is only a difference at the annual convention of the Catholic Truth Society of Ireland, called upon his hearers to aid in the world as to the extent of the establishing in Ireland a common-Marxian triumph. Looking coldly at the net effects of the complete wealth in which the organized community would dictate industrial policy and transfer to those at work in each industry the burden of plainly the terrible significance of this position for the workers and carrying out the policy determined upon. As a first step, Mr. Hughes humanity in general. The proletariat of Russia has exchanged the advocated a social survey of Ireland frying pan for the fire, one set of by a commission upon which the tyrants for another more merciless Government, Labor and the Church and more sinister. would be represented.

"If the ultimate objective of The method that Mr. Hughes organized labor can be defined as the attainment of the welfare and advocates by which the community the blame on the kid." "All right then. Let's divvy up the coin, and skip town, before we are suspected." And the two men continued their walk down the street. Jimmy, wide-eyed and open-monthed, listened to their conversahappiness of the workers through complete social justice, then I want to denounce Marxianism with its political ideal and dictatorship of the Proletariat as a red herring across the track of labor. Its leading principles are scientifically

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system more bearable, not in attempting to alter it. The most

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has been launched on the world is the doctrine of Karl Marx, the

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he said ; " she never even alluded to did not speak of it either; but Clare told me she is certain that Mary will never return to Dublin." Mary Blake sighed.

Mary Blake sighed. "Well! after a while I must only go down to Co. Clare and see her," she said, adding quickly, "Here is Father, Tony-how do you think he is locking ?" is looking?

Anthony's heart misgave him as he looked at Mr. Blake—he seemed to have suddenly become a very old man, and all his former life and energy were vanished. But he would not add to Mary's

troubles, so he only said-"We must give him time, Mary,

and then you will see that he will pull himself together again."

Anthony went upstairs later to ee Angel. The pretty room was as see Angel. dainty and neat as ever—the window box was gay with flowers, and the canary was singing his little heart out. Angel alone was changed. Ah! yes—it was a different Angel who extended two thin eager hands to her visitor — older and graver, the sweet childishness that used to be her greatest charm was gone entirely, and in its place was a grave womanly look. And yet she did not look altogether sad—it was rather as if she had passed through the storm which had left its mark upon her for ever-but that now she had at last reached calm waters

again.

"Oh! Tony! Tony! how are ey?" she cried with something of they ?" her old impulsiveness. And sitting beside her bed, her hands in his, he told her all his

news. "Oh! Tony," she whispered when he had finished and they had

"Gee whiz, Jimmy! Ain't you got them papers sold yet? Gee whiz !" The speaker, a sturdy little fellow would never forget his mother's words. He fell to thinking of her. Many times had she spoken to him, with tears in her sad, brown eyes, of perhaps twelve, looked the picture of utter disgust, as he stood, hands in pockets, loftily of his wealthy grandfather; how she, the only child, had married against his will and, as a con-sequence, had been disinterited. surveying his friend.

"Oh, don't you worry. I've only got ten more," replied Jimmy. "Only ten. Well, I thought you

had just about that much," was the somewhat airy rejoinder of Tom McCabe. Then, "Cheese it, here comes Tim Sweeney and his gang," and his gentle mother, unused to poverty, gradually sold her jewels and, one cold night, she, too, died, leaving Jimmy to take care of him-self as best he could. Somehow, Jimmy never could forget the night his mother died. Terrified he ran and hastily grabbing Jimmy's arm, they hurried down the street. The boys ran until they reached the opposite corner, where they stopped, into the street, nor did he stop until his tired, little legs could carry him no further. Then he sat down on a curb, and someone

breathless. "Now, Jimmy," said Tom, "you look up that way, and I'll-" "You'll do nuttin o' de kind,"

touched him on the shoulder. Look-ing up he saw a policeman, who asked him why he did not go home. He was about to say that he had no "You'll do nuttin o de kind, said a rough voice, and looking around, the boys saw, to their utter dismay, the dreaded Tim Sweeney. Then, "Sa-a-y, wot's de big idee, you two kids runnin' off like dis?" "None o' yer business," retorted home, when a voice behind him said: "That's my brudder, mister, said :

said: "That's my brudder, mister, we're goin' home right now, we are." Dazed and wondering, Jimmy was led to Tommy's "home," where the matter was explained to him. "You see," Tommy said, "I wuz watchin' you, an' when I seen you runnin' like sixty, I knowed sumpin' was up. So I followed you. Den I heart dat bunch of brass buttons tryin' to bull you, so I up and tuk your part. Tom. "None o' my business, is it?" growled Tim. "Well, we'll soon see." Then ensued a lively squabsee. Then ensued a nively squab-ble, which resulted in the escape of the would be desperado, with all their papers and money. The poor, little boys had not the ghost of a chance against the big, sixteen-year-old bully. He was known and hated by all the younger" Newsies" built you, so I up and tuk your part. 'S a good thing I did, too. No tellin' where you'd be by now,' and Tommy shook his tousled head

wisely.

as a quarrelsome fellow and a coward, and while they sympathized with Jimmy and Tom, they could do

"Now, what'll I do about Mr. Collins' paper?" queried Jimmy

nands in his, he told her all his news.
"Oh! Tony," she whispered when he had finished and they had been silent for a short time, "you will be so happy—both of you! I know it. Ah! how good God has been to Clare. Why? Tony—why? and to us and to Mary Carmichael ______?
It was the first time he had ever heard Angel question the Divine
Collins' paper?" queried Jimmy helplessly. "Mr. Collins paper?" repeated Tom, a puzzled frown on his face, "Oh, here's one," joyously announced Jimmy, picking up a paper, which the bully in his haste had forgotten to take. "Hurry up, Tommy. or he might leave, and I know Mr. Collins would be very much disappointed if I didn't deliver his paper."

Jimmy often told

tion as one in a dream. He pinched himself hard to see if he were really awake. It hurt. So, this is what Tom meant by those "ten thousand currants." Poor Tom! "Saint Anthony, help us!" prayed Jimmy. He peeped cautiously around the pole, and saw the two men sauntering down the street. They evidently could not agree on the "divvy," for, suddenly, one man3swung out his arm, and the package fell to the ground. Jimmy could hardly believe his eyes. He Then after a few happy years of married life, Jimmy's father died, made a dash for it, and before the men were aware of their loss, was half-way up the street. With a shout of anger, they pursued him. "What if they should catch him before he should reach Mr. Collins' office ?" thought the boy, and the thought drove him on. He looked back. Why they were almost upon him! He ran faster up the street. The men also ran faster. He could hear the one man cursing his luck under his breath. He looked back again. The man was reaching out his arm, ready to stop him. Jimmy felt as though his legs could carry him no farther, when the building in which was Mr. Collins' office loomed up before him. Before he could even realize it, he flew into the office, and placing the coveted

package into the surprised owner's hands, he collapsed at his feet. When he opened his eyes Mr. Collins was bending over him, and was regarding him with a strange look of affection in his eyes. Jimmy looking about, recognized

"Jimmy heaved a deep sigh. His hand slipped to his breast. Ah! It was still there. That locket which his mother had given him so long ago. Tender memories of quiet evenings spent with his dear mother flitted through his mind, as he gazed at the sweet girlish face. the thieves, whom the policemen following the strange chase had captured and safely fettered, and said bravely: "There are the real thieves, Mr. Collins: I know Tommy didn't take the money and now I can prove it."

absurd and its social consequences tone and sound in principle, and utterly catastrophic. Dictatorships that if Irish leaders in industry and are bad in themselves, especially politics would meet and examine the proposal, he believed that they when they masquerade as a system of society. No section of the would adopt it.

Mr. Hughes' paper follows: "We are all impressed with the gravity of the social question. More than ever the need for deep theoretic and imprediate for the whom it is delegated for the benefit of humanity as a whole, not thought and immediate action presses on us on account of the in any of its parts. Class rule is unjust in principle and anti-social aggravation of the evils of the in results. Its advocates rely on the theory of the personal superiorindustrial system brought about by the political events of the last few ity of a particular type of person as a pretext for social and political months. Ameliorative measures are being applied and legislative mastery, but the truth is that all types are superior in their own tendencies are ever more liberal, but still matters are steadily going domain proper, and radically inter-dependent. We all want churches from bad to worse until many of our fellow-Christians in Holy for religious ministrations and we land have good reason to envy the prefer to have steeples on them, but dead their security and peace. "Meeting as Catholics at an

fear the typical steeple jack would preach a poor sermon and a famous preacher would fail to earn his annual Conference, we owe it to our self-respect as Christians, but still living at putting up lightning conductors. Community rule in its fullest sense is essential to establish more to the great institution of the universal undying Church resolutely to face those evils which are playing that harmonious relationship be such havoc with our people and to tween the working parts of Society endeavor to produce a solution worthy of our preeminence in dogma and philosophy. "Faith without without which social justice cannot be realized.

and philosophy. "Faith without good works is dead' and if we really believe that the canker in our social WHEN DEMOS IS KING "It will be at once said that we have community rule already Our system is deep-seated and that its effect cannot be ignored, then we new Irish State is adopting adult suffrage and now, if ever, Demos is shall busy ourselves in finding a cure that will go to the root of the king in Ireland. It is true we have the forms of democracy, but have evil and reduce, at least in number and gravity, the material obstacles

we the substantial reality? If Demos were really King, would he be unemployed? It is well to be flattered with the title of a free and to a decent Christian life. "What is wanted is a Social Policy worthy of the Church. I plead for deliberate concerted independent electorate, but even at the best of times thousands of voters action as against a policy of drift, for radical treatment as compared are only free to starve and at the with the doctoring of sores, for informed intellectual effort, in contrast to reliance on the simple Christian conscience. Nothing has mother flitted through his mind, as he gazed at the sweet girlish face, that smiled to him out of the locket. Tommy looked at him and said Mr. Collins. "I have already said Mr. Collins. "I have already said Mr. Collins. "I have already and I intend asking that young for your mother. Wisht I had one of mine. But I never even seen if in addition he lacks clothing, shelter and the fine things of life,



LECEMBER 80, 1922

real democracy. The modern repre-sentative assembly reflects, not so much the wishes of the voters, as the interests of those who hold economic power. Economic issues are the substance of which political issues are the shadow. Political power is seized and used by interested parties to protect vested interests. Demos is fooled, bought vested

of the minority. Under its operation a few have much, a number little and the majority nothing; yet, the disinherited power of the vote, see their condi-tion grow worse from wear to react of the lith of the li

tion grow worse from year to year. "As the only possible way out of this morass. Marxians recom-mend the turning of the tables on the propertied classes by the establishment of the dictatorship of the Proletariat. The workers should take advantage of any and every circumstance to seize power, dis-possess the capitalists and give them a taste of their own medicine. They should then socialize industry, eginning with the big concerns and place committees of workmen in control. Afterwards, all public institutions should be purged clean of all taint of bourgeois outlook and

This system no doubt would have some advantages in theory, but in practice, in the only country, Russia, where we have a working model, the proletarian dictatorship is not attractive. The franchise there as elsewhere, seems power ess to enforce the wishes of the masses The communists number less than a million, yet they have almost entire control of the political machine, and can get their nominees returned every time. Thus the Bolshevists are mending one injus-tice by establishing another. There is no dictatorship of the proletariat, there is a dictatorship of the Communist party, largely aliens, who have little sympathy for the suffer-Naked force is exerted ing masses. Naked force is exerted against the people at large on any and every pretext. Machine guns still grin from the Kremlin and sale executions are the order of the day. Resistance of any sort is treated as treason and punished as such and all who are not labelled as proletarians are systematically hunted down. Thus over a million manual workers and 700,000 mental workers are officially returned as executed up to February last. Add to these the millions killed in the wars won by Trotsky and the

THE MARXIAN HALLU INATION

"The Marxian idea of a working class dictatorship is a sheer hallucination, but a criminally dangerous one, especially for the workers. takes every sort to make a world and, in point of fact, the types of humanity born into the world vary enormously, almost as much as do flowers. This variety is a saliant feature of God's design in creation and it is impossible and undesirable to destroy it, because there is an equal diversity in the work human-ity has to perform. from the delicate manipulation of surgical instruments to the emptying of dust bins. There must be people for every work, and for the best results Any political regime which enables the dustbin man to dictate the standard of living for the throat specialist is merely a stupid form of tyranny, which would deprive the commun. ity, including the families of the dustbinman, of the services of throat specialists, because the profession could not be recruited under those conditions. Of course, in practice, the practical dustman ould only do the shouting and the bludgeoning; the real dictator would be some ne'er-do-well, the dustbinmen's boss, who never emptied a dustbin himself.

proletarian dictatorship practically impossible. In 20 years time, with industrial development and the increase in the proletarian workingclass, it might conceivably be other-

"The social gospel of the great German Jew, Karl Marx, is however already here installed in Labor's place of honor and in possession of fruits of his nominal power. "The present social system is virtually an economic dictatorship

its official exponents, with very few exceptions. Irish labor speakers have for years paid homage at the same shrine. There is no official organ of the Irish Labor movement in existence as yet, but the organ of the Transport Union, to which its chief officials belong, is frankly

Marxian in tone. "Officially the Irish Labor movement has no connection with Com-munism and in fact the test question of affiliation with Moscow has never even been raised. Actually the strategic plan of the Labor Party's actions can only be explained a reference to the Marxian recast in the true proletarian mound. Everywhere war must be waged on the capitalists and the bour-geois, till the very idea of old order has passed away and the sun backs down on a purely working taken the true proletarian mound. ship. The tactics adopted are negative and obstructive. There is a persistent refusal to accept structive or helpful and a constant reduces to attack the proposals of

The Labor Congress in others. August last endorsed the inaugural speech of the Chairman, in which he advised the workers to stand aloof from both the Government and the Urregulars. The Labor Chiefs are teaching their followers to think of themselves as a nation within the nation, a people apart, whose interests are diametrically opposed to the interests of everybody else. To mention this viewpoint expose its unsoundness, but the suggestion that it is founded on a bias conscious or unconscious in favor of Marxism, gives at least a foundation of reason for what otherwise looks like folly.

COMMUNITY RULE " If it be true that the ultimate object of the Labor movement is the welfare and happiness of its members, then Labor in Ireland must get ready to re-export Karl Marx to Palestine or Russia and to take its place in the Irish community on terms. While it is fiddling with fallacies, and turning its back on its responsibilities its members are dying of hunger in a tertile land. There is no future for the working class, as such, except as a factor, a determining factor, in wars won by Trotsky and the millions who have died of hunger, and the Russian experiment is seen to be very bad business for the plain natives of Russia.

of scientific reconstruction. By the term 'Community Rule, I wish to suggest such an organization of society, political and indus-trial, as would render it impossible for any one element or type of indi-vidual to override the human rights of any other section of citizens and which would make it easy for any minority to assert its rightful claims in an effective manner. In such an order of society, all elements would get organized encouragement to make their best contribution to the

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

"Community rule will mean gov-rament of the people. But govern-purely disruptive programme of no priest to kneel near the bed of the near the bed of should ssk nothing better than to should ssk nothing better than to ernment of the people, for the people, by the people. But govern-ment by the people will mean the rule of the demagogue and the mis-fit, unless deliberate measures are taken to prove the computer in

It, unless deliberate measures are taken to prevent it. Community rule would then involve a process of selection for office and responsi-bility, by which those functionally best fitted for authority or service would be so employed. To maintain that all offices should be open to the incanable crotist is to sound the incapable egotist, is to sound the death-knell of true democracy. "It is the present system that is wrong and not so much the people who run it. Capitalism is taken for

granted by some as if it were sacred, by others it is blindly attacked as if it were so wholly evil that everything pertaining to it must be destroyed outright and the world begin its history over again from a heap of ruins. On the other hand, the financial system of the world seems to have broken its back in the

Great War and to be tottering to its ruins. It is obvious that the issues involved in such a catastrophe are the concern of all classes and either their rectification must take place as a result of an agreed policy or else these radical issues must be decided by a civil war between the 'haves' and the 'have-nots' This latter would mean the creation of fresh injustices and thereby

prevent a permanent solution or any solution at all. SOCIAL SURVEY

"Where then shall a beginning be made? Every democratic advance helps, self-government, franchise, education, etc., but, in order to pro-ceed to the legislative measures necessary for the creation of a true democracy, certain knowledge must be ready to hand, which is not now readily available. So as to broad-base the seat of economic power on It will the masses of the people, we must have data authoritatively determined which can be referred to with onfidence by all the elements concerned.

"I therefore suggest that the Government be requested to appoint a Commission on which the Govern-ment, Labor and the Church would be represented, whose function would be to carry out a social survey to get and collate informa-tion on the following points among

others: Occupations of the people, Incomes

Property held, Living conditions, Physical and educational fitness Charitable institutions and benefit

ocieties. Total value of their transactions, Social and industrial organiza-Natural resources and possibil

ities of immediate development. "The work of such a Commission would be carried on afterwards by a Government Department of Statis-tics which would deal with the cost of living, etc.

If this work were done there might be an end to vague generalizations in social matters, and social workers would have a grip of the salient facts of the situation they proposed to handle. With the facts thus determined, the country could be taught to see Ireland really is from year to year, the Ire-land of fact, and this knowledge would give the maximum chance of success to remedial legislation.

CONCERNING LABOR

Karl Marx as expounded today by his coreligionists Trotsky and Lenin does not make the Irish worker the instrument of his own undoing.

GENERAL INTENTION FOR JANUARY

RECOMMENDED AND BLESSED BY HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS XI.

SAINTLY PRIESTS

A few months ago, the Director General of the Apostleship of Prayer went to the Vatican for the purpose of asking the Holy Father to bless the General Intentions for 1923. Hoping to touch what seemed to respond to the needs of the present age, our Director General had set down for the January Intention, "An increase in the number of saints." Piux XI. took number of saints." Piux XI. took his pen and changed the phrase so his pen and changed the phrase so that it read, "An increase in the number of saintly priests." The incident is significant and shows what at the beginning of his reign was uppermost in the mind of the Pontiff. The burden that had been recently placed on his shoulders was being vividly felt, and it was his wish that those who would share his

work with him should be strong of for his priests throughout the world, the Head of the Catholic Church asked spiritual help for the individual soldiers of his great sace dotal army, for he realized how well equipped spiritually they should be in order to correct should be in order to cooperate worthily with him in the struggle

It will suffice to reflect for a moment to see the wisdom of this plan and this initiative on the part of Pius XI. It is the individual priest who is in the battle-line; it is he who is in contact with the enemy; it is he who, single-handed in his own little corner of the world, does the actual fighting; it is the number and the quality of his victories that in the aggregate measure the progress of the Church everywhere. Whatever the individ-everywhere whatever the individual fails to achieve is a gain for the enemy. A general may give his orders on the battlefield, but if the individual soldier is not brave enough to carry them out, the day is lost. In like manner, our Com-mander-in-chief issues orders from his headquarters in the Vatican; if his army is not, brave enough to to face the enemy, if the units com-posing it lack the qualities of mind and heart of good soldiers of Christ, is not the day would be a soldiers of the solution

is not the day equally lost? It is in the designs of Providence that the souls of men shall be saved through the ministry of their fellowmen. This is the mission of the Christian priesthood—an admir-able one, but laden with responsibilities. How necessary, therefore,

that those chosen for work among souls should be men of God, and how ready we should be to aid them by our prayers to become such !

And yet we rarely assume that our obligations are very pressing in this respect. We are so accustomed to the ministry of the priest hood that we do not often stop to think what this ministry means in our individual lives, what it means in the life of the commonwealth, and what it would mean were we

the sick, to point out the way to see them equipped with these heaven or to fortify the dying for virtues; for their struggles are ours heaven or to fortify the dying for the dread passage, what other real consoler could brighten the dark perspective of the tomb and the still darker perspective of eternity ? What we owe to the ministry of the priest from the font of baptism to the side of the grave can never be reckoned in terms of gold or silver; our debt can be paid to them only in the coin that counts in heaven, namely, prayer. Through the priest the work of Christ is carried on in the world, and both

the world and those who live in the world are the better for it. We should, therefore, pray for our priests that God may give them all unto salvation. the graces necessary for success in their lofty ministry, especially the grace which the Holy Father asks for them, namely, saintliness, which means the reproduction in their souls of the character and the virtues of Christ; among other gifts, a perfection of detachment

and entire devotedness and zeal in their life-work. In the first place, we should ask for them the spirit of perfect de-tachment. In a generation that esteems everything in gold and in what can be bought for gold, lofty examples of disinterestedness needed to influence mankind. are less the world is able to understand neart and soul. In asking prayers this virtue the greater should be our efforts to force the world to believe that it may exist. Not an easy task, since we should force it to believe what seems to it impossible. Notwithstanding • the ex-amples that are before their eyes in their own cities and villages, people of our age-and Catholics among them-are too often unwilling to believe in the disinterestedness of the clergy. Their worldly and critical spirit can distinguish in the pastoral ministry only a profession like any other, and until some evidence to the contrary dazzles them they will persist in believing that a priest, like other professional men, is caught by the bait of worldly and personal interests. But when examples of the contrary are put before their eyes, this striking proof overcomes their prejudices, and they are forced to admire not merely the man who teaches, but the doctrines that can produce such effects. If the living word has lost its influence, living examples have not. A spirit of detachment has an eloquence all its own. Secondly, we should ask God

to keep up in our priests a spirit of zeal and devoted-ness; for just as detachment and unworldliness can gain over a generation enslaved by avarice and love of worldly things, so will charity, which flowers forth in zeal and devotedness, conquer souls given over to selfishness. Never did men feel so greatly the need of this charity. It has been driven from its rightful place in many a heart, into which worldliness and love of luxury have penetrated; many Christian home has ceased to give it a refuge. Charity and self-sacrifice are words whose meanings are quite forgotten nowadays, and there should be some people in the com-monwealth brave enough to recall them to memory. Who other than members of the Christian priesthood can do this? None more fittingly surely than they who are make their best contribution to the common welfare and the poet would not be compelled by the pressure of poverty to wash dishes for a pittance and eke it out by writing potboilers in a public-house snug. All classes would share the power and respon-sibility of government and have guaranteed to them in return free

easily will

many a

as well as theirs; and in the end our cooperation gives us a right to share their reward. If we are devoted to our priests, and wish to see them working in God's vine-yard, we can do nothing that should be more welcome to them than to remember them in our prayers. Let us, therefore, ask the Heart of Jesus to give them all the graces needed to become saintly men. Their saintliness will be the magnet which will draw others to them, whom they may instruct and edify

> E. J. DEVINE, S. J. NEW YEARS EVE

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky, The flying cloud, the frosty light,

The year is dying in the night; Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new. Ring, happy bells, across the snow; The year is going, let him go; Ring out the false, ring in the true. Ring out the grief that saps the

mind. For those that here we see no more

Ring out the feud of rich and poor, Ring in redress to all mankind. Ring out a slowly dying cause,

And ancient forms of party strife; Ring in the nobler modes of life. With sweeter manners, purer laws. Ring out the want, the care, the sin.

The faithless coldness of the times ; Ring out, ring out, my mournful rhymes But ring the fuller minstrel in.

Ring out false pride in place and

blood, The civic slander and the spite

Ring in the love of truth and right, Ring in the common love of good. Ring out old shapes of foul disease ;

Ring out the narrowing lust of gold ; Ring out the thousand wars of old. Ring in the thousand years of peace. Ring in the valiant man and free,

The larger heart, the kindlier hand Ring out the darkness of the land, Ring in the Christ that is to be. -TENNYSO

GOD BE WITH YOU ALL THE YEAR

God be with you in the springtime, When the violets unfold, And the buttercups and cowslips Fill the fields with yellow gold, In the time of apple blossoms, When the happy bluebirds sing, Filling all the world with gladness God be with you in the spring !

God be with you in the summer, When the sweet June roses blow, When the bobolinks are laughing, And the brooks with music flow, When the fields are white with daisies.

And the days are glad and long, God be with you in the summer, Filling all your world with song. God be with you in the autumn

And along the woodland pathways Leaves are falling, gold and red; When the summer lies behind you,

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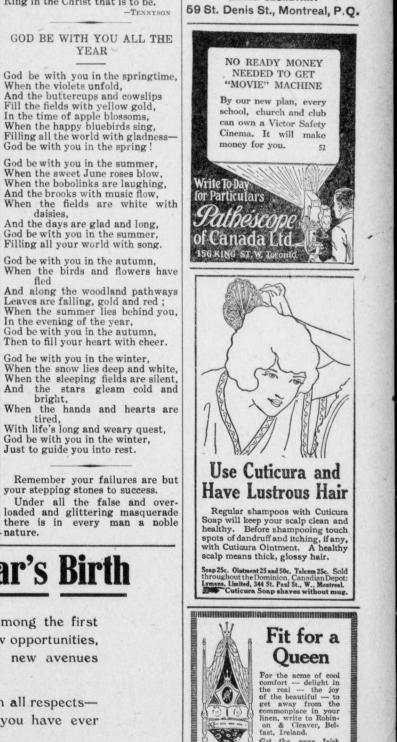
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"Fortunately for the workers and for humanity, the attempt to regiment humanity along economic lines and level life down to one drab grade is foredoomed to failure, except in countries where special circumstances enable it to maintain precarious existence for a while. In Catholic countries human individuality will always be vigorous enough to make class tyranny impossible, and nowhere will the idea of a working class social order find more solid resistance than among the workers' daughters.

THE POSITION IN IRELAND

"Class rule is then a grave evil, whether it be the veiled dictator-ship of a propertied minority or the avowed rule of a proletarian major-ity. It is worth while seeing how we stand in Ireland in relation to these issues.

The form of society under which we live, is an economic dictatorship of minority exercised under the forms of a broad democracy. At the same time, the Irish proletariat or propertyless class, is relatively numerically weak owing to industrial depression and emigration. A large medium class is that of the small and-holders and petty of the small and-holders and petty dealers, many of whom work for wages by times. Thus, in Ireland, while the wage work of the state of the small and state of the small and state of the small and state of the small state o wages by times. Thus, in freinde, while the wage-workers suffer from all the evils of the capitalist system, the situation at present makes a builders' profits.

access to the necessaries of life, food, clothing and shelter.

How can Catholics afford to be backers of the Darwinian principle, the survival of the fittest, applied to human affairs? Yet is not Society at present run on that plan? Do not the strong crush out the weak and are not thousands of Irish Catholics now without food, clothing or shelter? That is the automatic result of our commercial system, but this system is not from God, it is from men and from non-

Catholic men at that. If Cathol-icism, is ever to function with its maximu influence, if our daily prayer 'Thy Kingdom Come' is ever to be realized, then the injustices which are of the very fibre of our social system must be removed and replaced by social institureplaced by social justice.

JUSTICE VERSUS GREED

"Social justice will demand, as a maximum, a just curtailment of the enterprise and initiative of some individuals in deference to the rights of the community at large, at present menaced or annulled by the activities of these individuals. The

organized community must dictate industrial policy while leaving the onus of carrying out such policy on onus of carrying out such policy on the operatives engaged in the indus-tries concerned. If the people at large are to 'pay the piper,' they are entitled to 'call the tune' espec-tielle when a wrong one is being ially when a wrong one is being played. At present building policy, for instance is decided by the master builders and despite enormous de-mand, no houses are being built. Is it unjust then to suggest that the community should step in and assume the responsibility of getting houses built, even if it has to take quate housing accommodation, and justice and morality are surely more sacred than high finance or

the labor situation is extremely con-fused and very little progress is to be expected from Leber iscalf.

fused and very little progress is to be expected from Labor itself. The organizations are doing an immense mass of detail work, a great deal of which is useful and necessary, though temporary in effect. Much of it, however, is futile, if not actually injurious to the workers' claims and present position, and there is a distinct absence of any coherent policy calculated to lead to a definite objective. Until there is that the working-class is part and parcel of the community, and is willing to accept its share of civic responsibility, the lot of the wage-earner will go from bad to worse. At present the responsible leaders At present the responsible leaders of Labor pretend to hold a neutral and who would remind the poor of their dignity — supposing some ancient sage had sketched such a position and to stand apart from career, the world would have admired and wondered, even though it felt that the vocation was too every public issue unless and until they have the machinery of govern-ment in their own hands. Then we shall see what we shall see. They are neither practical reformists nor lofty for poor human nature to undertake And yet, under the New Dispen-sation, this career has become a reality in the Christian priesthood. What was practically impossible in perapertings is now no encourted that socialists nor Communists, and as a result Lator is losing its chance. The heart of the movement is sound, honest, sensible, strong and Christian, but the minds of the rank and file are not fed on sound teaching we take it as a matter of course, pagan times is now so common that and they have no real guidance. "To my mind, Labor can afford amongst us who continues the sub namely, the presence of a man to be frankly patriotic and frankly lime work of Christ on earth, and Christian and register nothing but who, after the example of his Christian and register nothing but a net gain from the Labor point of Master, is engaged in the arduous

wiew. The only programme at present before it is Marxian in origin and atmosphere, and this should be definitely set aside as only should be definitely set aside as only making matters worse. The pres-ent industrial and commercial system is equally indefensible from the social and Christian point of view. It is then up to organized Labor to table a national substitute and in the effort to evolve this and creat it adorted Labor is entitled to Labor to table a national substitute and in the effort to evolve this and get it adopted, Labor is entitled to and would receive immense help from all the other elements in society that are conscious of the defects of the present system. Meanwhile, the duty devolved on

Then to fill your heart with cheer. strengthened by these virtues will

exercise a powerful influence over their flocks; all the more influence When the snow lies deep and white, When the sleeping fields are silent, thick crust of vice And the stars gleam cold and bright,

and prejudice some forgotten spark of faith and good will. Their When the hands and hearts are charity for souls and their zeal will

give them the patience required to God be with you in the winter, revive this spark. In view of the eternal interests that are at stake, Just to guide you into rest. is not the trouble worth the cost

And are not such victories the result of the saintliness that our Holy Father asks us to pray for Remember your failures are but your stepping stones to success

during the present month? We have here consequently an loaded and glittering masquerade object worthy of our prayers, there i namely, detachment, self-sacrifice, nature. there is in every man a noble



we would be among the first to wish you new opportunities. new prospects, new avenues of happiness.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, DEC. 30, 1922

THE CATHOLIC RECORD is deeply of 25 per cent. of the cost of that grateful for innumerable kindnesses and encouragements during the year just closed and wishes all its Department of Agriculture, but friends and readers a happy, pros- such grant will not exceed \$2,000." perous, and holy new year.

CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS

An interesting pamphlet, "The Consolidation of Rural Schools." is printed by order of the Legislative Assemby of Ontario and issued by the Department of Education. Copies may be secured on application to the Department of Education.

It sets forth in catechetical form the advantages of consolidation. We have discussed this question before, and may deal later with some of the other considerations here presented for the information of the public ; but just now we shall confine ourselves to the question of the grants provided for Consolidated schools.

To give an adequate idea of these we cannot do better than quote the questions and answers of the pamphlet itself which deals with the grants very fully and very clearly.

What Financial Assist-** 29. ance may be secured towards Building ?

"The Department of Education in the Regulations of Consolidated from the foregoing questions and Schools, page 6, specifies the following grants :

(1) A fixed grant of \$3,000 for each consolidated school in operation before December 22, 1923. (2) A building grant :

(a) When the cost of the building and site is less than 5% of the total equalized assessment of the consolidated school district, 30% of the cost of the building and site up to a maximum of \$9,000.

it?

let us suppose that six sections, (b) When the cost is at least 5 having an average assessment of but less than 10% of the equalized \$150

machine; (c) an emergency medical "The cost of maintaining the school "Upon this special equipment, the will probably be somewhere near the Department of Education will make following amounts : the following grants: For the first Salary of principal \$1,800 00 year, 40 per cent. of the value to a Salary of first assistmaximum of \$400, and for each of ant... the three years following, 20 per Salary of four assist-

cent. of the value to a maximum of \$200. "33. Are the Regular Grants ordinarily Paid to Rural Schools also Paid to Consolidated Schools ?. Fuel

"Yes, the Consolidated schools share in all the grants, legislative and municipal, on the same basis as the ordinary rural schools. "34. Are there any Special

paid by the Department of Educa-Grants made towards the Payment tion: of Salaries of Teachers in Consoli-(a) For Continuation School dated Schools ? Fixed grant on teach-

"There is a special fixed grant ers' salaries..... made by the Department of Educa-Additional grant on tion of \$100 for each full time teacher salaries in a Consolidated school, whose Grants on accommoda salary is at least \$600. tion and equipment, "35. Are there other Grants about.....

Obtainable ? "If a community hall and an

Procure these Grants?

school and to pay the salary of the

teacher. While in one sense it may

spent for educational purposes.

really belongs to the people of the

very little of that revenue is

derived directly from the pockets

of the people. The Province of

Ontario derives its revenue mainly

from such sources as succession

duties, corporation taxes, subsid-

ies from the Dominion Government.

sales of Crown lands and timber

limits, mining dues, motor licenses,

A very fair idea of the enorm-

ously increased grants given for

Consolidated schools may be gained

answers; but the Education

Department's pamphlet adds a

concrete illustration of how they

work out. And this we must also

quote, for it is very important that

we be fully seized of the magnitude

"How to Calculate the Cost of

"For the purpose of illustration,

of these new school grants. We

take again from the pamphlet :

Consolidation.

etc."

For Public School (b) athletic field are provided, a grant Fixed grant on teachers' part of the building designed for a salaries (for Consolicommunity hall will be paid by the dated Schools only) 6 at \$100 Grant on Salaries (20% on excess salary over Immediately following is a

\$300 up to \$100) 4 question and answer which we must at \$60 each not omit. They have a wider bear-Supplementary grants ing than perhaps was intended. (40% on excess salary '36. Is not the Money used to Pay over \$500 for each) 4

the large Grants really Provided by at \$200 the People themselves ? In other Grants on Certifiwords are we not Taxed in order to cates (assuming each teacher holds Perma-"Not in the same way you are nent Second Class taxed to maintain your present

Certificates, and has had five years' experience) 4 at \$40 \$160 CC be true that the revenue of the Special grants for Province, a large part of which is Manual Training, Domestic Science. Agriculture, about \$350 00 Province, yet it is also true that

Maintenance

ants at \$1000 each ... \$4,000 00

4 vans at \$700 each ... \$2,800 00

Legislative Grants

Salary of caretaker

Cost of transportation.

\$1,200 00

\$500 00

\$800 00

\$450 00

\$600 00

\$240 00

\$800 00

Total \$2,150 00 (c) For Transportation of Pupils Grant of 30% of cost

of transportation (80% of \$2,800)..... \$940 00 **County Grants** "The county grant for Continuation

Legislative grant. Grant on salaries and equipment \$900 00 Township Grants ForContinuation School

teachers (\$600 + \$400) \$1,000 00 For Public School teachers 4 at \$600 each ... \$2,400 00

\$3,400 00 Grand total of maintenance grants...... \$8,190 00 Cost of maintenance.... \$10,900 00 Amount receivable in grants..... \$8,190 00

"Amount to be levied by trustees

"On on one

such School during the twelve next preceding months, or during the number of months which may have elapsed from the establishment of a new Separate School, as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending school in the same City, Town, Village, or Township."

We have italicised the words, "or hereafter to be made" as they cover precisely just such grants as him to marry another victim. And those recently made by the Pro- there is no case for permitting Mrs.

Act of 19 9, and the Departmental \$600 00 Regulations relating thereto. And be it remembered that the \$10,900 00 rights we enjoyed under the Act of You say that there is 'an immoral '68 were constitutionally guaranteed "The following grants would be

> Act. Leaving further consideration of this latest violation of the spirit and letter of our School rights for married a wife, and that the most

giving Dr. Ryerson's comment on happened to her-that she became the above quoted Clause XX of the insane. It would seem to me Roman Catholic Separate Schools Act of 1863. \$150 00

Though the founder of our Common School System was anything forward and say over his own name \$900 00 but sympathetic to the principle of Separate schools, he here shows that he would be so brutal as to a sense of justice and honesty and straightforwardness that might posed circumstances? I venture to well be an example to his successors in office.

Commenting on Clause XX of the Separate School Act he writes : silence." This Section is a substitute for

the first part of the thirty-third section of the Separate School Act of 1855. The point of difference is that this Section gives Separate Schools the right of sharing in other Public Grants, investments, and allotments, for Common School purposes than the Parliamentary School Grant. The only public grant. or investment, that can come within this provision, is the Clergy Reserve Fund, when applied by Municipali-ties to Common School purposes. This fund is distributed by law among the several Municipalities, according to the number of rate payers in each, — Roman Catholic ratepayers, of course, as well as Protestant. This fund forms no part of the Common School fund, and is not subject to Common School Regulations. When a Municipal Council chooses to apply the portion of the Clergy Reserves Fund apportioned to its municipality to mmon School purposes, it ought to do so in the equal interest of all the ratepayers, and not in a way to exclude any portion. If the Common School Law allows School must be equivalent to the Legislative grant have Common Separate Schools, they are acting under the law in availing themselves of this permission as much as those who avail themselves of the permission, to establish Common Schools. For a Municipal Council to apply the share of the Clergy Reserves Fund placed under its control, to aid one class of these Schools and not the other, is as clearly to exclude one class of ratepayers from their rightful share of that fund as if they were proscribed by name. Some Muni-cipal Councils have acted very justly and fairly in regard to both lasses of Common Schools; and

if any other Councils have done or should do, otherwise, the Legislature should surely protect lights on consolidated section ... \$2,710 00 of the minority against any such proscription.

However the neo-pagans have not things all their own way. A regular correspondent, of the Weekly Westminster enters the lists

with this vigorous challenge : "Given that Daniel Quilp treated his wife so badly that she

separates from him, I think it a piece of Turkish atrocity to permit vince under the Consolidated Schools Quilp to remarry either. No man of high moral sense will have anything to do with a woman who has been through the Divorce Court. silence' about such happenings as in 1867 by the British North America that a man or woman may be married to a criminal or an insane person. I want to break that silence. Let us suppose that I another time we shall conclude by terrible of all earthly misfortunes simply fiendish if I were to think of marrying another woman in circumstances like this. Will anyone come or pseudonym in the Westminster marry another woman in the supsay, not one. And I believe the

He never works miracles. least intelligent of your readers will understand the inference from

The sickening assumption to which we have referred has done much to degrade marriage and to lower, if not to destroy, the Christian ideal of sexual relations.

A correspondent in the Saturday Westminter relentlessly forces the advocates of divorce for this reason to face the logical conclusion of their "hard case" principle :

"The sentimentalists," writes the correspondent, "are all in tears at the plight of a man or woman who. having experienced one unhappy marriage is restrained from trying again. Yet any reader of the daily papers know how often the remarriage of a divorced person is as unsuccessful as the first marriage. sun, the moon, the stars, Still the sentimentalists declare no one must endure any privation or hardship, and a single life seems to then of the two million women left hesitate to recommend polgamy ?" Christian ideals still hold firmly enough to make most people shrink from simultaneous polygamy, though

ɛ natural right. Though the Westminster correspondent may give a gentle shock to miracles as well.

THE GREAT MIRACLE OF CHRISTMAS

BY THE OBSERVER

In this materialistic and rationalistic age, it is the fashion with has many people to say that there are no miracles. It is the fashion to say that no power ever interferes with the order and rule of nature, and that it is absurd to think that with the operation of any natural in God, but who feel sure that every year we live.

The first miracle with which men are concerned is, of course, the creation of the world itself and the

creation of man. Those who believe that God made the world and made man and all and everything that is in the world, believe in a gigantic miracle; beside which all the miracles that they disbelieve are only small and occasional exertions of the same divine power which called the world out of nothing and formed the wonderful body of man

from the slime of the earth so miracle of the reation ought to of lesser miracles by the same almighty power which did that greater one.

What can be more miraculous than the creation of the world, the the ordered arrangement of them all in their respective orbits, the perfect arrangement and balance of forces which keeps each of them in its them unmitigated hardship. What place, and maintains a regular and constant relation of one to another? partnerless for lack of the two How can anyone who believes in million men who should be their that great miracle strain at believmates ? Obviously, polygamy is ing that the same God who did that, the only remedy. Why, then, do He would, alter or suspend any part and does it every day, could not, if these humane Divorce reformers or portion of it ? But, they say, "Yes He could, but He will not." How do they know that ? How can they possibly know whether He would or not? No such knowledge is possible in the negative. If God divorce has made successive poly- had never done a miracle since the gamy so much a matter of course creation of the world the mere fact that it is now openly advocated as that He had done that great miracle would make it plain that He could. if He wished to do so, perform other

And so, if there were no known the humane divorce reformers of miracle but that first great miracle DECEMBER 30, 1922

ance of consistency about him; wrong and ill-informed though he would be; but it is not consistent to admit that God has in the past done miracles, and then arbitrarily and without a scrap of proof, to assert that He has given up the doing of miracles for good and all.

The truth is that in many cases the reluctance to believe in miracles God would suspend or interfere is due to a certain worldliness of temper and spirit. Men are perfectlaw. I do not understand how any- ly in love with this world, and do one can be sure He would not. Is not want to be reminded too He not the author of nature? Did sharply that we and the world we He not make the world? Did He live in are all together in the hands not make whatever laws there are of God. We like to dream that we which regulate the whole of crea- control this world and that all will tion? Of course, if a man be one go as we want it to go. The same of the fools who say within their worldliness that made the Jews heart there is no God, he will not unwilling to recognize our Blessed see how there can be any Divine Saviour, though He clearly fulinterference with the world; but filled before their eyes the then he has on his hands the task prophecies that they knew had been of accounting for the existence of made in their Scriptures concerning the world; of showing us how the the Redeemer Who was to come, world came into existence, and prevents men from seeing God in the how it is kept going ; and needless works of His hands, in creation, in to say that cannot be done without the Incarnation, in all the welltaking God into account. So I wish proven and notorious miracles that to refer only to those who do believe are being wrought in the world

NOTES AND COMMENTS

THERE HAVE recently been offered for sale several relics of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, the disposal of which cannot fail to be matter of concern to all with Jacobite blood in their yeins, and they, despite the march of time, are numbered by the thousand on both sides of the Atlantic, and at the far-flung outposts of the English-speaking world. That the owners should be willing to part with such treasured made, and those who admit the possessions at all, except, perhaps, to some public depository of be slow to question the performance national relics, will not easily be understandable to descendants of those who gladly, and with no thought of earthly reward, risked all and suffered the loss of all for the "Cause." And, as it cannot be too often repeated, whatever the

shortcomings of certain of its representatives there must surely have been high qualities in a Royal House that could have called forth a loyalty as absolutely pure and selfless as any the world has ever seen.

FIRST AMONG the relics in question is what is reputed to be Bonnie Prince Charlie's own Royal Standard, borne, so it was claimed, at Culloden by the Duke of Atholl or Marquis of Tullibardine, as he was knownthroughout the "Forty-Five." As the Duke, however, was in command of the Jacobite cavalry he could hardly have been the standard bearer, nor could it have been his brother, Lord George Murray, who was the Prince's Lieutenant General. A third brother, being of aloob Hanoverian tendencies, and remaining neutral, was not in the affair. The Prince's flag, according to

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assessment, $37\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the cost of build- ing and site up to a maximum of	consolidation. They propose to	amount would be raised by a levy of
\$9,000.	build a school of six rooms, and to	about 8 mills."
(c) When the cost is 10% of the	establish a Continuation class in the	The Consolidated Schools Act was
equalized assessment or more, 45%	school for which two teachers are	passed in 1919. In spite of the
of the cost of the building and site	to be employed. The remaining	munificent grants, the Consolidation
	four rooms are to be used for Public	idea was slow of acceptance. Now,
up to a maximum of \$9,000	School classes.	however, there are twenty-five;
"30. What financial assistance	Assessment	seventeen in operation, several more
is given toward the Transporta-	"Total assessment of	will be in operation in January
tion of the Pupils ?	combined sections	1928; and the others at various
"Grants are paid by the Depart-	Building	stages of their establishment.
ment of Education as follows :		Sections are still free to consoli-
(a) When the contract cost	"Cost of building and equipment	date or not ; but there is something
of transporation is less than 5 mills	including community hall \$50,000 00	like a virtual compulsion by extra-
on the equalized assessment, 30% of	Cost of site, 5 acres at	ordinary inducement. Unless in
the contract cost.	\$150 \$750 00	their working out they should
(b) When the cost is at least 5	If section decides to provide vans,	prove very gravely disappointing
mills, but less than 10 mills on the	6 vans at \$400 \$2,400 00	it is likely that Consolidated schools
equalized assessment, 371% of the		will eventually become the general
contract cost.	\$53,150 00	rule in rural Ontario.
(c) When it is 10 mills or over,	"The following building and	In a certain county the Boards of
45 per cent. of the contract cost.	equipment grants may be secured :	Trustees of several Separate School
(d) In districts and unorganized	Building grant, maxi-	sections considered the matter of
counties, 60 per cent. of the	mum \$9,000 00	consolidation, went into it very
contract cost.	Fixed grant when	fully with their Inspector, and, with
"31. What Assistance is Given	school in operation \$3,000 00	his enthusiastic approval, decided to
in Providing Equipment for Con-	Grant for community	consolidate.
solidated Schools?	hall \$2,000 00	They were told by the Education
"In addition to the regular equip-	Grant for equipment \$1,200 00	Department that the Consolidated
ment grants, the Department of		Schools Act did not apply to
Education will make an initial	"Total grants for building and	Separate schools !
grant not to exceed a maximum of	equipment \$15,200 00	This seems incredible; but such
\$200.	Cost of building and	is our reliable information.
"32. What Special Equipment	site \$53,150 00	Yet Clause XX of the Roman
is required in Consolidated Schools	Grants receivable \$15,200 00	Catholia Soparata Sahari Act
and what Grants are Paid upon		Catholic Separate School Act of 1868
una unai aranis are raia upon		reads as follows :

Amount to be provided

for "The Regulations require the following special equipment, except "Suppose debentures to run for 30 for reasons satisfactory to the mount. The annual instalment to distribute the amount. The annual instalment to distribute the amount is the annual instalment to distribute the amount. The annual instalment to distribute the amount is a state of -a piano, an organ, or an instru-ment for reproducing musical \$37,950 multiplied by .072,849, that allotments for Common School purrecords; (b) a projection lantern is \$2757.03. On an assessment of made, by the Province, or the Muniand screen and the necessary \$900,000 the debenture rate would right authorities, according to the the lowering or loss of the ideal accessories, or a moving picture be about 3 mills.

eads as follows : Every Separate School shall be \$27,950 00 entitled to a share in the fund annually granted by the Legislature average number of pupils attending Christian marriage.

ent of \$900,000 this What Dr. Ryerson says here about d by a levy of nools Act was legislation in this Province, which spite of the 'as clearly exclude one class of Consolidation rate payers from their rightful tance. Now twenty-five : were proscribed by name. several more in January s at various DIVORCE IN ENGLAND shment. There is no law that in individual ee to consolicases does not impose hardship, is something sometimes serious hardship. Shortion by extra-Unless in they should

been found who would tinker with generally beneficial and time-tested

disappointing legislation in order to relieve such cases of hardship. This has given rise to a legal aphorism : "Hard cases make bad law."

Not long ago Lord Buckmaster commented on the hard case of he matter of a woman whose husband was insane, nto it very but who could not under the existal, decided to ex-Chancellor condemned in scathing terms the law that did not give relief in such a case.

It will be noted that single blessedness or widowhood, virtual or actual, is assumed to be an intolerable and unnatural hardship. Wide publicity was given to Lord Buckmaster's strictures on the own.

ol Act of 1868 English laws governing Marriage and Divorce, though it is safe to say that had the hard case arisen from the working out of any other currency and weight to the comment in this instance is the assump-

England by showing that logically of creation it would be impossible to the Clergy Reserve Fund applies they should advocate polygamy, deny that other miracles were possiwith tenfold force to recent school there are humanitarians still more advanced who would chafe under all who believe in the event we are such restraints as polygamy im- now to celebrate once more. The share of [School Grants] as if they plies. We take the following from Incarnation is a miracle so great a highly reputable, intellectualist that the human mind cannot fully periodical of New York, The Nation. realize all that it is and involves. A woman who signs her name

writes :

which society denies women sex expression) could function as a safety-valve to the imminent dangers of over-population. education for universal knowledge women as well as all men to exper-

Once abandon the decencies imposed by Christian teaching and decadence of Christian morals. extension now, it will take more than a suggestion of polygamy to lish men and English women.

ble. But there is another great God became man. The infinite was

closely united with the finite.

sighted sentimentalists have always their natural right to normal miracle, a miracle of God's love and was "a square piece of red silk, it would still be unjustified. to present any difficulty to those blue, and narrow red lines inter-It is for society to accept the one who believe that God created the vening. This of itself effectually practical method of birth-control, world and all that is in it; and that disposes of its claim to be the of scientific contraceptives. It is suffering an ignominious death for were taken to Edinburgh and then tor, and, with ing law secure a divorce. The also up to society to concern itself us. What is it that a man should marched in procession from the with adjusting its antiquated moral be healed of a sickness or a wound Castle to the Market Cross, and code to the facts of existing condi- compared with the making of the there burned on 4th June, 1746. tions and make it possible for all world; the making of man, the Prince Charles' Standard on the ience the normal sex expression and slime? But some people say Falis Ford, on the Nairn, was on that is necessary to a normal life." that God does not now do miracles. 17th April, handed over to the The italics are the writer's How do they know that? Assur- Duke of Perth by Leslie, the

going to cease doing so; and how else could they possibly know?

There are many people who go so there can be nothing but progressive far as to admit and believe the the fate of the Standard is unknown. miracles that are recorded in the If still in existence it is probably in If our English friends do not Bible, but who nevertheless say fight strenuously against divorce there are no miracles nowadays. How do they know? We could flag just sold would none the less understand a man who believed in be interesting. no miracles at all; denied that there shock the next generation of Eng- ever had been any done by God, for

Lodge's Peerage, was captured by one George Burges, an officer in Cumberland's army, but from whom taken is uncertain. That the one just disposed of is really one of the fourteen taken in the battle there cannot be much doubt, but a little consideration will show that it is not the Standard.

IN THE first place, the general Divinity and humanity are united in description of the Royal Standard as "If 'spinsterhood' (a condition in Jesus Christ, who is both God and given by Andrew Henderson, and man. It is a miracle, a wondrous also by Robert Chambers, is that it mercy. How can those who believe representing a white standard in this, put any limits to what God the middle." Now the flag which may or may not, will or will not do? has just changed hands, is white The smaller miracles ought not with four broad horizontal bars in afterwards He redeemed us by com- Prince's own Standard. Further, ing Himself into the world and the colors captured at Culloden making of that most wondrous organ- other hand, accompanied him when ism, the human body, out of dust he retired from the field, and at edly He never told them He was standard-bearer, and was taken on board ship by the Duke when he embarked for France. He died at sea, however, 11th May, 1746, and

keeping of some Jacobite family in France. Exact identification of the

THE OTHER relics of the Prince there would be at least an appear- now, as per an announcement in the

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Weekly Scotsman, offered for sale, are his sporran and shoulder brooch, which since 1748 have been in possession of a Highland family, whose present representatives reside in Liverpool. The sporran is of royal purple, lined with buckskin, with silver mountings. The brocch is a large plain buckle. On the back of each is stamped "Prince Charles Edward Stuart, 1746." Both of these interesting relics were shown in the Stuart Exhibition, at shown in the Stuart Exhibition, at London some thirty years ago, and have also, it is said, been exhibited Auditors of the Rota after the Mass have also, it is said, been exhibited in the United States. The announcement in the Scotsman expresses the hope that they will now against the Church by those interfind a permanent resting place in Scotland.

ANOTHER INTERESTING Stuart item refers to the recent destruction in a traditional rigidity with which the urious storm which swept the Church has maintained the indisrefers to the recent destruction in a coast of Brittany, of the chapel at solubility of the marriage bond. Roscoff, erected by Queen Mary on his reply, Msgr. Prior based his the spot where as a child she landed in 1548. Nothing but a heap of stones now marks the spot where stood this historic structure. 'As it stood for 374 years it was not only a visible memorial of thirteen happy a visible memorial of thirteen happy years Mary spent in France, and allegation that the costs of matriof the strong alliance which in those monial law suits constitute a disdays bound Scotland and France together, but as a shrine dedicated to sustain the expense incident to a trial St. Ninian, the Apostle of Scottish | before the tribunal. Christianity. Its removal now in so tragic a manner will be deeply regretted by all interested in the study of the past.

A WRITER in the Scotsman records to a voluntary offering which, in an interesting discovery in an outof-the-way corner of England of a practically unknown memorial to Sir Walter Scott, During a visit to the old-world village of Hors-monden, in the Kentish Weald, his bostess asked him if he had ever hostess asked him if he had ever heard of their Scots Tower, and on Thus the Rota is made accessible to the accessible t being conducted to it was surprised poor and rich alike, he said. In to find a memorial to the great novelist. The Tower is a threestoried structure, in the mediæval feudal style, with a battlemented roof, and over the entrance is the of fact in the 69 cases in which the simple inscription, "In Honorem, Walter Scott, 1858." The interior is mbelliched hy matter scotte alter the interior is embellished by water-color sketches while in 23 cases the claimants wer of scenes in Scott's novels, portraits unsuccessful. On the other hand of his principle character, arms, 32 out of the ob cases which decided tried without charge were decided in favor of the parties bringing suit. And in the nine cases where former rector, entirely at his own suit. expense, and may be regarded as a a voluntary offering was made only one decision adverse to the claimant memorial, unique of its kind. Being now in a rather neglected condition, some wealthy Scot is urged to purchase and restore it.

A SORT of renaissance of Scottish song is evidently in progress at the present time. Addressing the National Song Society at its annual sangschaw Sir George Douglas declared that Scotland's literary years there were 111 cases in which the nullity of the marriage ceregenius was the genius of song, and the first characteristic of her While there were 80 decisions in poetry, overwhelmingly the first, favor of nullification as against 31 because it dwarfed all others, was its democratic or popular character. Although a bin a b

RECORD OF ROTA IN DIVORCE CASES

MSGR. PRIOR IN PRESENCE OF POPE DEFENDS WORK OF SACRED TRIBUNAL By Magr. Enrico Pucci

Rome.--A defense and explana-tion of the work of the Tribunal of the Sacred Rota was delivered by Msgr. Prior, dean of the tribunal, in an address on the occasion of the opening of the juridical year. in the Pauline Chapel. The speaker reviewed some of the

accusations which have been voiced ested in the promotion of divorce. The intention back of all these charges is to give expression to the insinuation that the Rota Tribunal upon various pretexts for declaring a marriage null, is sapping the point. In

WEALTHY NOT FAVORED

As the first of the four charges brought against the ecclesiastical crimination in favor of the wealthier classes, who alone are able to

Replying to this accusation Msgr. Prior pointed out that for the very poor, gratuitous protection is offered, and that for those, who, while not absolutely indigent, are not able to meet the customary

expenses, the costs are often reduced Grandmother of Brittany." The Church of St. Anne here is a great shrine. this connection he pointed out that the decisions of the tribunal are rendered with absolute impartiality by a wall and surrounded by trees. so far as the claimants economi status is concerned. As a matter

reigns in these surroundings, but spiritual splendor. There is a wealth of features to be noted by the pious visitor. One of the first things that meet the eye on the left of the entrance to the grass enclosure is a double stairway, the sides of which are roofed, meeting under a cupola. This is the "Scala Sancta," which the pilgrims mount on their knees.

was nanded down. The second accusation levelled against the Rota is that under pre-text of nullity, the Tribunal weakens the severity with which the Church until quite recently has maintained the indissolubility of the marriage bond, Msgr. Prior said. CHURCH NOT BECOMING LAX

In refutation of this charge he pointed out that during the past six Anne

transept

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lowed the torch to the field of Bocenna, in the middle of which the

flame stopped, rose and then fell and

disappeared into the earth. The company dug in the ground, and

the statue, which was seen for a

long distance. Next day great numbers of people came to the spot

Building operations were started

in the building which now is the

only part that remains of the early

monuments. From all parts pil-grims have come to visit this shrine.

house of Nicolazec, which has been

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

EXTENSION SOCIETY

OF CANADA

APPEALS

scarcely hear of any new projects, and we are lucky indeed if some of

the beginnings of other days may prove to be nothing more than

beginnings. But without doubt the eyes of the missions are turned

today to Extension to know what

It is no exaggeration to say that

Winnipeg. In that is traced for us the great difficulties which must be

faced before results that may be

erect churches, prepare students for

It simply means that we are not to leave with such discouraging condi-

tions that a beginning necessary for

the welfare of souls may be indefinite-

There we see the position

shall be their future iot.

Extension was never before such

Not far from the basilica is the

cover it.

made a museum.

This accusation, he said, is also devoid of foundation. It is easy to examine the documents of the Rota I have never seen one, and where and to find there in connection with the decisions the utmost scrupulousthere is no trace of it, and where furnish the funds ?"

ness and care in tracing each case to the very bottom. No earthly tribunal, he declared, could possibly be more severe than the Rota in ascertaining the value of the arguments brought by the opposing parties in matrimonal cases. Even the frequent approval of cases in which the plea of "ex capite vis et metus" is advanced signifies nothing

he said, except that the Church is maintaining her traditional attitude in defence of the freedom of will that should be guaranteed to those who are asked to assume an obliga-tion as serious as that implied in the marriage bond. It is clear, he continued, that this tradition is most praiseworthy not only from an

ecclesiastical viewpoint and with regard to its doctrinal soundness, but also from the sociological stand-The arguments presented by Monsignor were listened to care-fully by the Pope, who in conclusion expressed his satisfaction with the way in which the Rota has been conducted and was cordial in his remarks to the Dean of the tri-

THE GRANDMOTHER OF BRITTANY

BRETONS TREASURE SHRINE Auray, Brittany. - The great shrine of pilgrimage of St. Anne

here is a standing monument not only to the devotion of the faithful of Brittany, but to the Saint who commands more special devotion among the Bretons than perhaps any other Saint. ny other Saint. St. Anne has been called "the Brittany." The

centre of devotion, and has lent an air of special piety to the very place itself. The basilica has a golden statue of St. Anne on its a centre of hope for our Canadian missions. When the general con-ditions of trade were favourable we tower, which can be seen from miles around, and which seems to poured out our resources without stint. The help we gave was greatthe imagination to cast a spell of ly appreciated. But in the days of holiness about the neighborhood prosperity there was always some The town itself is a little village thing that could be obtained by the which has grown up about the missions for themselves. They were able to organize and with It has a convent, and in the midst of its various buildings some small assistance make effective there is an expansive lawn enclosed a programme that was of practical value for the future of Catholic faith in their midst. Today we

which has been referred to as the demesne of St. Anne." It is not only earthly beauty that

THE HOLY WELL Under the cupola is an altar, which is used for Mass on days when vast numbers of people are present. Between the stairway

looked upon as substantial accrue. There we see the position of the Bishop who must find priests, and the church there is a holy well. which has now become a piscina. It has steps leading to the water, the future and make provision for which flows into stone basins. Overthe needs of religion among those in looking the well is a statue of St. no position to care adequately for themselves. This does not mean that the missions are to do nothing

A central object of the basilica is a bas-relief representing the finding of the miraculous statue of St. Anne. A little piece of this statue, which is all that remains at the present time, is carefully enclosed

in a new one which has a prominent

position on an altar in the right

A Breton story tells how a peas-

St. Anne. Nicolazec was a farmer of the village of Keranna, who ful-

filled his religious duties on Sun-days and feast days, prayed morn-

ing and night, and carried his beads

One night it is said, a bright light

appeared in his room, and awoke him. Again, late one evening, after

in his hand when going about.

Church that today leaves the very much at sea. The three mile limit and therefore very much at sea. Soul. In this garbled and twisted manner the tradition arose that the souls. HOME very much at sea. No word in the three mile limit and the very much at sea. The three mile very much at sea. The three mile limit and therefore very much at sea. The three mile very much at sea. The three mile very much at sea. The three mile limit and therefore very much at sea. The three mile very much at sea. The t TO ASTONISH WORLD The vision replied that means would be found for this and for other things that would astonish the world. On March 9, 1625, the voice results are there to show, too, that said to him at night: "Yves Nicolazec, arise, call your neighbors, bring them to whither the torch they do not labour in vain. sometimes accuse our adversaries of failure. It would be interesting leads you, and you will find the statue which will protect you from the laughter of the world." to compare in our new communities the actual conditions of the Catho He and several others then fol-

lics and the rest of the people to whom these non-Catholic churches or the Jehovistic narrative of the creation of the first woman the fact remains that in the mind of the writer of the Book of Genesis, make their appeal. How many have they gained compared with ourselves? Catholics who study the situation know too well that there is not in our growing churches found the wooden statue. It is further related that on March 11 a bright light surrounded a single weakness upon which they are not ready to seize with avidity. It certainly speaks well for their organization that they are ready with men and money for any emergency.

We

equal.

and left offerings at the foot of the statue. This Nicolazec, and his friends placed on a bank, leaving it in the open until they made a little shrine of branches to cover it There is one truth, however, that gives all Catholics courage to face the future with well-grounded hope for success, no matter how small our efforts. Christ is with His Church at all times and under all conditions. Through His Holy Spirit He gives our work for the spread of the Gospel a force that is on the church on July 26, and in 1629 St. Anne was placed in the charge of the Carmes who lived far beyond all human power to originate or imitate. "Christ is head of the Church. He is the Saviour of His Body." "One body and one spirit; . . One Lord, one faith, one baptism. One God and Father of all, who is above all and through all, and in us all." The inferiority of woman referred only to her social and political status, to the role she occupied in Membership in the Church places us in a condition to unite easily with Christ. Outside that body the Catholicity which Christ founded cannot be obtained. The Church alone is the true interpreter, the infallible guide for men in their journey to Eternity. She both points out the way to God and gives men, if they will but use them, the means that are effective to reach Him. When Catholics guided by the Vicar of Christ undertake any work for the welfare of the Church, they are in immediate connection with the source of power and grace which will make their programme effective for the objective to be gained. Their work carries with it the whole promise of Our Divine Lord Himself. It is little wonder that we see such results from their efforts for the Faith. But we must remember that God intended His Church to live in the world through the ministry of men. Constant as are His graces for the welfare of souls, these reach the individual through the active ministry of the him are irrelevant. In the thought of Moses the decalogue was to be Bishops and priests who are Christ's ambassadors. Our place, therefore is with them. When through Extension they call for our helping much depends upon what Extension can actually do. We have given to our Catholic people all over Canada the appeal of His Grace of hand, can we not accuse ourselves of sloth and carelessness in perform-ing a duty to the Faith? God

through them calls to us. Are we going to turn a deaf ear to that message? Extension lives with the approbation of the Vicar of Christ to place the call of the mission before all Catholics in Canada. This enables them to give intelligent assistance for the preservation and spread of the Faith. What are you doing to advance the programme

of Extension? Donations may be addressed to: REV. T. O'DONNELL, President Catholic Church Extension Society

67 Bond St., Toronto. Contributions through this office

women an intellect; they have gone further; and I seem to remember Mrs. J. W. Benson, Mid-Previously acknowledged \$1,551 that in the Middle Ages an ecumenland..... 5 00 ical council denied her a soul. "A more explicit statement about this matter is to be found in Babel's Previously acknowledged \$906 04 'Women and Socialism.' Babel writes: 'At the Council of Macon in the SACRED HEART LEAGUE BURSE Previously acknowledged \$2,532 45 C. D. McDonald, Brook 5 00 sixth century they debated the question whether woman has a soul Village 1 00 and pronounced against the view favorable to woman.' This is an example of the mis-

man

FIVE

because she was made of the rib of man it would follow that man is

inferior to clay because he was made of clay. It was the immortal

made of clay. It was the immortal soul infused into both men and women that made them essentially

ELOVISTIC VS. JEHOVISTIC

tator ever raised the question.

-their close relation.

woman nor her inferiority, but the

veyed is not important in this in-

inferiority in woman is implied.

relation to man in commerce, poli-tics, etc., not to her spiritual life.

EQUALITY OF SEXES ARGUED

"Furthermore, Mr. Harvey is

logue was promulgated only for

to observe the laws laid down. In

women, namely, that no woman

may put aside her husband to marry

another man, even though 'woman

is not mentioned. In the mind of

unlawful for the man was lawful or

Moses and his handsome looks and

applied to men and women alike. If man was not to be permitted to

steal neither was woman, and if

man could not covet his neighbor's

her neighbor's husband. In fact, in

those days, greater indulgence was

granted to men than women. In

the usual phraseology of lawmaking

the word man covered both sexes,

OLD CONTROVERSY RECALLED

old controversy which was revived

several years ago in which the

women a soul. In the Atlantic

"This discussion reminds us of an

was accused of denying

meaning, in fact, person.

wife,

Church

neither could woman covet

equality of man and woman.

relation to man in commerce

wrong in assuming that the

approaches, in sweetness, the sound of this group of letters. Out of this grand syllable rush memories and emotions always chaste and noble. Certain men are almost in-vincible against the onslaughts of

the many base allurements which cause misery on all sides of us; why are they so firm? It is because the influence of home has aided 'Whether we accept the Elovistic their endeavors; its glorious ex-ample has stood before their minds, teaching them the wisdom of virtue woman was equal to man, created and industry.

by God to be his helpmeet, compan-The strongest fortification which the human heart can throw up ion and co-worker. "This is so truly Biblical that in against temptation is, aside from the grace of God, home. It is a common saying that "Manners make the man;" and there is a second, that "Home makes the man." Home is the first and most impor-tant school of character. It is main not a single passage of the Old or New Testament is there any direct or indirect allusion to women not having souls nor to the essential inferiority of woman's soul. The thing is so obvious that not a single tant school of character. It is main-ly in the home that the heart is Jewish or Christian Bible commen-

opened, the habits are formed, the The creation of woman from intellect is awakened, and the charman's rib, in the mind of the writer acter moulded for good or evil. Where the spirit of love and duty implied not the absence of soul in pervades the home when head and heart rule wisely there, we may exinterdependence of man and woman pect from such homes healthy, duti-ful and happy children, capable, as Many theologians, of course, regard the story as allegorical merely, but whether it is regarded as allethey gain the requisite strength of following the footsteps of gorical or literal, the thought contheir parents, of walking uprightly, governing themselves wisely and stance as in either case no spiritual contributing to the welfare of those about them.—The Missionary.

BURSES

FOR EDUCATION OF PRIESTS FOR CHINESE MISSIONS

These burses will be complete at \$5,000 each, and will provide a perpetual scholarship for boys wishing to study for the missionary men. Just because woman is not specifically mentioned it does not follow that women are not expected priesthood and go evangelize China Donors to these burses will be remembered by these future priests Matthew, xix, 5, where Christ forbids a man to put aside his wife and marry another woman. He also intends to apply the same law to during their whole sacerdota ministry.

REV. J. M. FRASER, M. AP., China Mission College, Almonte, Ontario

QUEEN OF APOSTLES BURSE Christ what was morally lawful or Previously acknowledged \$2,662 48

ST. ANTHONY'S BURSE unlawful for the women because of Previously acknowledged \$1,432 20 J. P. Gillis, Sydney Mines J. A. McGregor, Appleton Mr. Harvey's remarks about 1 00 15 00 the temptations women felt toward

Friend, Sarnia 2 00 A. D. McIsaac, Upper Ferry, Nfld 1 00

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION BURSE Previously acknowledged \$2,751 48 J. P. Gillis, Sydney Mines

Reader, Sask 1 00 COMFORTER OF THE AFFLICTED BURSE Previously acknowledged \$403 00

ST. JOSEPH, PATRON OF CHINA BURE Previously acknowledged \$2,616 43

Previously acknowledged \$487 05

Previously acknowledged \$337 80 HOLY NAME OF JESUS BURSE Monthly of December, 1915, W. L. Previously acknowledged \$281 00

George wrote: 'Men have been found to deny HOLY SOULS BURSE

BLESSED SACRAMENT BURSE ST. FRANCIS XAVIER BURSE

the best popular verse his kingdom had produced, and nobody, not Beverance of the marriage bond. He pointed out that the Rota is a excepting Burns, delineated with more power the quaint humors of a rustic holiday. James was the local diocesan courts the defender people's king, and his poetry illus- of the marriage bond is compelled trated and symbolized the alliance of King and Commons against the meet dialogral nobility the world here when the decision of the diocesan most disloyal nobility the world has tribunal confirms the validity of the ever seen.

went on to say, were the most so desires. characteristic contribution of Scotland to the world's literature. in six years constitute an average of Burns was the ideal poet of the prole-Burns was the ideal poet of the prole-tariat, and yet so winsome that he remembered that the number of sank class differences and gained all divorces in the civil courts of France to his side. "A Man's a Man for a' that" was the full and final expres-sion of the first characteristic sion of the first characteristic of number was 112,036 it is clear that Scottish literature. He submitted there is quite a contrast between that their literature was not the literature of the transdour de literature of the troubadour, de- in this matter and the laxity which signed for the gilded chamber, but permits the scourge of divorce to the literature of the homestead and spread in so many countries. the sheep-walk. And, it may be added, that is why the muse of added, that is why the muse of Burns has affected the literature made against the Rota, Msgr. Prior of all languages since his time.

SIR GEORGE DOUGLAS' characteriza-tion of the nobility of the Reforma-tion period as "the most diplocal tion period as "the most disloyal be proved by an examination of the the world has ever seen" casts a list of marriage cases discussed by the world has ever seen casts a sidelight on the whole history of that calamitous event. It was this corrupt and disloyal nobility that made of Knox a craven tool, and standards than formerly in examin with him sold their country to Eng. ing the reasons advanced for annulland. It was they who brought ment and that this is particularly about Queen Mary's fall, and with her fall wrecked the whole fabric of Scottish independence. will).

Although a king, James V., wrote to favor this plea in justification of ant, Yves Nicolazec, took the chief part in the origins of the Shrine of marriage in question, there is no obligation to appeal, although the party who has asked for annulment

returning home, he saw the same light in a field known as Bocenna, THE BALLADS, Sir George Douglas may carry the case to the Rota if he which belonged to his farm. There At any rate the 80 decisions for was a tradition that a chapel to St. Anne had stood in this field at one annulment handed down by the Rota time.

FIGURE APPEARS At first the peasant thought the

unusual light was his mother's ghost. He often saw the phenomenon once in company with his brother-in-law, and on this occasion a figure appeared in the midst of the brightness. This continued from 1623 to July 25, 16:4 which was the eve of the Feast of St. on which occasion the light Anne, was extremely bright and the figure clearer.

Then for the first time it spoke, ADHERES TO CANON LAW according to the story, and said : "Yves Nicolazec, do not fear. It is I, Anne, the Mother of Mary. Go mentioned the insinuation that the tribunal in its interpretation of the

tell your pastor that in the field you call Bocenna there used to be a chapel dedicated to me. It was the first in the district. Your village did not then exist. It is now ninety-two years and six months since it has been destroyed. I desire it should be rebuilt by your

pains. God wishes I should honored there again. It is recorded that Yves obeyed the directions which had been given to him, but the priest laughed at The vision then reappeared id: "Do not heed what men and said : say. Fulfill my orders and depend

six

be

retarded. There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune." It is

than

can

exactly the same in relignatters. Any field that is religious left fallow will produce nothing but noxious weeds. We have had examples without number of country-sides being overrun because the weeds that gathered along the road were left to grow and spread in profusion. Wide-awake farmers have long ago made war on them and consider that particular work as something of vital moment to the whole community. In more than

one section progressive men have made it a matter of public comment and when there was necessity, of legislation.

We would ask you, my friend, what you are doing for the field that, without your help, must remain almost abandoned? The produce of our own particular states needs of our own particular parish are never so pressing that there is nothing left for the spread and preservation of the Faith. We can always find the means, if we wish to do our share. For the general welfare of the Church it is ever an advantage to study the missionary

parts of the country and learn of their progress. We frequently complain, and with reason, that Catholics and their aims are misunderstood and combatted. Have we ever examined all the sources of strength in the crowds that are against us? If we did some surprising comments could be made. We might often be surprised to find those who should be our supporters. And why? In some cases it is due to our own deliberate neglect. It is

not true that many leave a poorly provided Bishop and his still poorer missionaries, to bear the whole burden? Why should we wonder that he does not succeed? Even in the very days of St. Paul the holy apostles, though endowed with the say. Fulfill my orders and depend on me for the rest. "But my good mistress," Yves replied, "how can it happen, and

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"VERY MUCH AT SEA"

Church. Statements credited to George Harvey, United States Ambassador to England, in a recent address in 'Most people know the explanation of this particular misunder-standing. But as some may not London to the effect that religious literature and teachings indicate a have heard it I will repeat it once more. belief that women have no souls, have been attacked by the Rev. "The Council of Macon held in have been attacked by the Rev. Gabriel Oussani, Professor of Eccle-siastical History at St. Joseph's Seminary. The Ambassador, Father Oussani declares, "in the field of Biblical exegesis" is "outside the three mile limit" or, in other words "very much at sea." In his London address at the Authors' Club Ambassador Harver 585 was not in fact an ecumenical council. Not all the bishops of the Church were present. Those who took part were to the number of 43. The council passed legislation ex-plicitly looking to the well being of

"How, then, did the story of Authors' Club Ambassador Harvey is said to have discussed the fundawomen not having souls originate It is wearisome to tell it again, but mental religious books of many systems of religion including in his here it is :

"At this council one of the bisdiscourse references to the Pen-tateuch, the Koran, the Zend-Avesta, and the Talmud. He claimed that in the decalogue there is no recognition of the possession to say that woman could be called of souls or rights by women and 'man.' and he asserted that woman that the Ten Commandments were could not be called other bishops explained that by 'man' was meant, not sex, but race, and the objecting bishop then written to reply exclusively to men. Father Oussan's statement in

reply reads: "We are inclined to be charitable accepted the Biblical wording. and give Mr. Harvey the benefit of the doubt, regarding his speech as an attempt to amuse rather than to an attempt to amuse rather than to instruct. Mr. Harvey may know a great deal about women—he has written a book about them — but his knowledge of the teachings of the woman would be called 'man' the Bible about women is elemen-tary and crude, to say the least.

"In the field of Biblical exegesis, Mr. Harvey is undoubtedly outside

In consolations a child may brave, but it is in serious tribulaunderstandings that have fre-quently arisen in regard to the Bible and the statements of the tions that we distinguish the strong from the effeminate soul.



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SIX

called Jesus " (Luke ii. 21.)

This is the name of which the Scripture says, "Our help is in the name of the Lord." You re-member how St. Peter boldly de-clared this to the princes of the people when he was examined about the miracle done to the infirm man. "Be it known to you all, and to all the people of Israel, that by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ of Nazareth, whom you crucified, Whom God hath raised from the dead, even by Him this man standeth before you whole. . . For there is no other name under heaven given to men, whereby we must be saved." (Acts xii, 10-12.)

Behold, here is our help, and help is just what we all need. All through life, and especially at the hour of death, we stand in need of The reason is plain. Of ourselves we cannot resist temptations and preserve our innocence, for we are weak, irresolute, and inclined to sin. Moreover, we have a bitter, crafty enemy ever plotting our eternal ruin. To be secure of our salvation we must have repeatedly help from heaven. Is it not, then, quite natural for us, if we have any faith, in such necessity and peril to call upon. our Blessed Saviour's sacred name—" Jesus, help us." And how blessed are we with this firm hope and assurance that we

call upon our Blessed Saviour's sacred name—" Jesus, help us." And how blessed are we with this firm hope and assurance that we have One always ready to listen to this cry for help. Can we picture a mother heedless of her child's cry when in deadly peril? How, then, can we for a moment doubt our can we for a moment doubt our Lord? And not only does He hearken to our cry, but as He is all-powerful He is able even miraculously to assist us. And His words, His assurances, the infinite love of His Sacred Heart bid us trust that He is willing, yea, yearning to help us. How many count-less millions of times from saints' and sinners' hearts have the followand sinners nearts nave the follow-ing prayers from the Psalms risen up to God: "Help us, O God, our Saviour; and for the glory of Thy name, O Lord, deliver us, and for-give us our sins for Thy name's sake" (Ps. Ixxviii. 9.) "Because he hath hoped in Me I will deliver him: I will protect him because he hath known My name" (Ps. v. 14) hath known My name'' (Ps. xc. 14.) And we read our Lord's repeated promise in St. John's gospel: "If you shall ask Me anything in My name, that I will do" (John xiv.

When, then, and in what manner. When, then, and in what manner, should we make use of this blessed means of help? First and chiefly, we must use it during prayer. For what could fix our attention and turn cur minds to God better than simply to utter the holy name Jesus? How often, alas! have we pronounced it irreverently and with-out a thought But what a means out a thought. But what a means to stir up our fervour it should be to us! It is this sacred name that gives the power to our prayers, for we learn from the holy custom of the Church to expect our prayers to be heard, to be answered "through Jesus Christ our Lord." And loving and using it so continually in our prayers, it rises unbidden from our hearts in distress and peril. The one word is a prayer; its earnest invocation is enough, and succour and solace rain down upon our souls in answer. In temptation, above all, it is a safeguard to our souls. As soon as temptation is perceived

FIVE MINUTE SERMON BY THE REV. F. P. HICKEY, O.S. B. FIRST SUNDAY OF THE YEAR THE MOST HOLY NAME JESUS May be able, please God, to breathe that tender name. And the last Blessing hovering over us only re-quires the one word "Jesus" and the Blessing descends upon us. "Our help is in the name of the Lord."

WELCOME, NEW YEAR

I have written a welcome, a rhythmical welcom A message glad-heartened and

true I want you to read it, perhaps you may need it For it was intended for you.

I have written a greeting, a versi-

fied greeting, hed greeting, With every word pertinent, true. To welcome the glad year, the merry, the sad year, The wonderful year that is new.

I have written a welcome, a love-

inspired welcome, Read on 'till the story is through. This New Year advancing, inspiring,

entrancing, This New Year depends upon you. Will you make it a treasure and fill

it with pleasure, Its skies of heavenly hue, Will your earnest endeavor enshrine

it forever, This wonderful year that is new?

I have written a greeting, a wide

scattered greeting, a wide-scattered greeting, The best that my pencil could do. But the joy and the glory of making its story

THE OLD YEAR'S BLESSING

vation.

I am fading from you, but one draweth near, Called the Angel-Guardian of the

coming year.

If my gifts and graces coldly you forget, Let the New Year's Angel bless and

crown them yet. For we work together ; he and I are

one: Let him end and perfect all I leave undone

I brought good desires—though as yet but seeds;

Let the New Year make them blossom into deeds.

blossom into deeds. I brought joy to brighten many happy davs; Let the New Year's Angel turn it into praise. Bhe took sourt the glass near the them against the glass near the cheek of Saint Rita and handed them to me. She also gave me some of Saint Rita's blest bread little hard biscuits or crack-

you care; Let him make one Patience and the other Prayer.

Where I brought you sorrow, through his case at length-

It may rise triumphant into future strength. gave health and leisure, skill to

dream and plan; Let him make them nobler-work for God and man.

-ADELAIDE ANN PROCTOR

A PILGRIMAGE TO CASCIA

CASCIA AND ROCCA PORENA II.

By Cecil Fanning

There is a French proverb which says that one should not die before seeing Carcassonne. Tonight I make my own proverb: "You I had asked the chaplain of Saint

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

Saint Rita was buried. With the customary friendliness of the Ital-ians, who conducted me behind the main altar, and there, behind a bronze grill, in a room about ten feet long and six feet wide, in a highly ornate sort of catafalque, the side of which is of wood, covered with a life-size portrait of the Saint Rita. There are the body of Saint Rita. There are wo wax candba

There were several points regard-ing Saint Rita which I wanted the

two wax candles, in sconces, at either end of the catafalque, and Mother Superior to make clear to the entire room is covered with layers of ex voto hearts, crutches, One was : Did Saint Rita receive

her stigmata from a crucifix or a picture of a crucifix, for accounts praces, miniature images of limbs, and even a watch. I pulled a bell cord at the side of the grill, and of this vary? I was informed that the correct

almost instantly a white robed nun came to me. I explained my pres-ence as best I could and was told that the Mother Superior would tradition relates of the devotion of Saint Rita for a picture of the crucifixion, before which she frequently prayed, and it was from this picture that, during her devo-tions, a shaft of light appeared and ever after she bore the stigmata, or the mark of come to me, as she spoke a little

The Mother Superior came at once and lighted the candles, then let down the side of wood, and, behind glass was the body of Saint I was curious to know why the body of Saint Rita was robed in black, such as the habit shown in Rita, in a black habit, her hands resting on a cushion of gold and rose brocade. A crown of gold sur-mounted her black veil. I fell to

all the pictures and statues, and the nuns at Cascia, including the Mother Superior, wore white habits. The answer was that during the my knees in trembling surprise ! I was glad I had visited the tomb of summer season, or in hot climates a white habit is substituted, and the material of this white habit is of cotton or linen. Saint Clara in the morning, for I

had not expected this, and even as it was, I was overwhelmed with emotion. The body is what they call "in a perfect state of preser-vation". They have been as the back The Order is that founded by St. Augustin and his mother, Saint Monica. There are priests of this Order in the United States but only vation," though Saint Rita has been dead nearly five hundred years. one convent of nuns, from a Belgian mother house, located in New York of the parish.

Like that of Saint Clara, it is black . . . exactly like ancient wood. The Mother Superior was simple and almost childlike in her sympa-I engaged a guide to take me to Rocca Porena, a hamlet about two miles from Cascia, back in a remote corner of Corno Canyon. Rocca thetic kindness. I explained the reason for my presence at Cascia and gave her a little copy of a mosaic of Saint Rita I had presented Porona was the birthplace and home of Saint Rita up to the time she to St. Mary of the Springs, Colummiraculously entered the barred door of the convent at Cascia. The bus, Ohio, in memory of my mother. she, in turn, gave me post cards showing the cell of the Saint; the grape vine she had planted, and guide insisted upon starting at 5 a. m. because the sun would be copies of different portraits. Then she took some medals and pressed unendurable if the trip were attempted later.

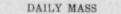
The trip was full of interest. A path of stones ranging from the size of an egg to the dimensions of boulders, slowly led us into the canyon. At times when we were canyon. At times when we were ers, a specialty of the convent; some green and fragrant foliage from Saint Rita's rose vine; dried rose petals from the same vine, which the Mother Superior said could be eaten for medicinal pur-poses; and little packets of powdered leaves, from Saint Rita's grame vine. There was nothing to grape vine. There was nothing to flowers of various colors. And our buy, for though the Sisters are path was adorned with colored desperately and pitifully poor, it clover, white scabioceus, blue anem-seems both the convent and the ones and long stemmed dandelions. seems both the convent and the town of Cascia are superbly devoid of the French spirit of commercial-thing, and in the boxed-in portions the canvon, it was cold. The

The Mother Superior asked me for my card, which I gave her, and reaching. my hand through the grill I pressed her hand and said good-bye. I asked her if I might kneel before the altar and sing and she gave me permission. I knelt and sang an "Ave Maria" and walked quietly away. I had asked the chaplein of State and crystal clear. The birds had either flown elsewhere, or, like the

modern and in very good taste. Round about hang pictures, the originals of those with which we of the Saint Rita cult, who are not fortunate enough to have visited Cascia have grown familiar through post cards and holy pictures. A young peasant woman, with a handkerchief thrown over her head was kneeling in the same pew with me. But prayers were thickly interspersed with heavy sighs, but I finally took courage and inter-rupted her sighing to ask ber where Saint Rita was buried. With the customary friendliness of the Ital-ians, who conducted me behind the main altar, and there, behind a

aged Church of Saint Rita, there came into my heart that part of the prayer to this loved Saint wherein the suppliant promises to spread her devotion, and never more fer-vently did I take this vow unto myself.

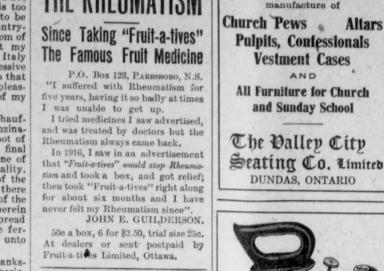
My heart was full of thanksgiving for this pilgrimage to Cascia, for I found at the shrine of Saint Rita that simplicity of faith and complete self-effacement for an ideal, which is characteristic of her saintly life, and such devotion worth going a long way to share.



When we get into the next world we shall see how foolish we have been not to go to Mass frequently on week-days. The Churches ought to be crowded every morning. The power of one Mass is enough to redeem the world. People struggle and struggle and worry and plot and plan, and it all comes to nothing. If they went to Daily Mass things would be very different. There should be at least one representa-tive at daily Mass for each family of the very different family

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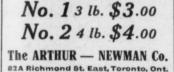
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2

we are Christ's, and remember that "our help is in the name of the Lord." How many, happy in heaven now, proved victorious in the conflict by the use, the constant

use, of this blessed means. Again, in our daily occupations, devout people constantly remember and invoke, at least mentally, this most sacred name. It purifies our aims and intentions; it makes us draw back from danger; it gives new impulse and energy to the weary. His name reminds us of Him Who is our way and our life; and when we breathe His name He is near us to help our dearging forterers along help our flagging footsteps along the narrow path to heaven, that He has trod before us. Let us be mind-ful of it, and it will "keep our minds and hearts in Christ Jesus"

(Phil. iv. 7.) Let us firmly believe and cherish in our hearts the promise of God, with which He has endowed this with which the has endowed this name. It is the inspired word of the Almighty that gives us the assurance, "Whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be aved" (Acts ii. 21.) Is it not then, well worth our

while -in fact, is it not most necessary for us—to acquire the habit of frequently and reverently using the holy name of Jesus? Unless we frequently and reverently using the holy name of Jesus? Unless we learn the habit, that sacred name will not rise spontaneously to our line with a flaxen wig. Be-low, in front of the tabernacle, is a ips, when we may so grievously need it. At the moment of a sudden death all might depend on that single cry for mercy—"Jesus, mercy." If it were not kept lov-ingly in our hearts, how cr the destination of the tabernacle, is a yery fine Renaissance head of the suffering Christ. Another altar has a life-size figure of the Madonna and Child, both dressed in wonder-ful mediaeval white and wold be will not rise spontaneously to our lips, when we may so grievously need it. At the moment of a sudden single cry for mercy — Jesus, mercy." If it were not kept lov-ingly in our hearts, how on the moment should it rise to our lips? As we live, so we die. Therefore love and trust and constant use of this sacred name in life assures us with a blessed hope that we shall die with that name of power and of Christ's love in our hearts and on our lips. And the Church makes that most holy name, Jesus, the that most holy name, Jesus, the compendium of all prayers for the dying. Even with our last sigh we

As soon as temptation is preterved we must call upon the name of the Lord, at least in our hearts. No dallying or compromising with sin-ful allurements; let us prove that For I have been in both—Cascia, the shrine of Saint Rita, and Rocca Porena, her birthplace and home. The Borough of Cascia embraces

considerable territory, and a popu-lation of over five thousand, but the town proper houses only about one thousand

to Rocco Porena, so he told me to come to the church at ten o'clock and he would tell me about seeing the cloister. At ten I climbed up to the church, and it was locked. A very solicitous woman, whom my landlady had introduced the night High above St. Rita's convent (which with her church is the center of interest in the locality) are the ruins of the ducal palace and its ancient fortifications. Many are the songs of flowing water that one hears on all sides as one wanders before, rushed out of her house through the town. There is an abundance of water supply. It comes from the Corno river which flows in the valley below Cascia, and is conducted through a wateropposite the church and told me to come back in half an hour, and I sought the grateful shelter of the hotel dining room, which was cool, but not odorless. I had been sit-ting there but a few moments when way, built on the lines of ancient Roman aqueducts. There is, howin walked the chaplain saying I could go to church at once. The ever, no attempt at sanitation, such priest told me, as we ascended to the church, that the Mother Superstreet flushing and gutter as the street husing and gutter irrigation provisions one sees in French hill towns. None the less, St. Rita's Church and sacristy are models of cleanliness, due to the unremitting toil of the nuns. The Church of Saint Rita is about ior greatly regretted that I could not see the cloister, but permission to do so would have to come from

Rome, and a week or ten days would be required to obtain it. Entering the church, we went direct to the sacristy and the chaploft at the back, and three pews under the loft. On the right or west side, are altars, three in numlain reverently knelt in prayer, then washed his hands and face and knelt and prayed again, after which, assisted by a monk, he put on his vestments for Mass, and to my almost overwhelming surprise, I realized that he had been waiting

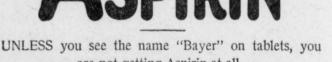
Rita's Church to try to secure perwhile, a few struggling vines with mission for me to photograph the cloister and cell of Saint Rita, but he doubted his ability to obtain it. a harvest of anaemic grapes were seen, otherwise, all was wild and He asked me what time I wanted Mass, saying the regular Mass was at six-thirty. I told him I could not attend the six-thirty services on untamed with no attempt at cultivation.

We reached Rocca Porena in about two hours. No one was astir in the quaint little place at this early hour. I asked the guide how many people lived there, and he said about sixteen. (But I think he meant sixteen families). account of my arrangements to go to Rocco Porena, so he told me to

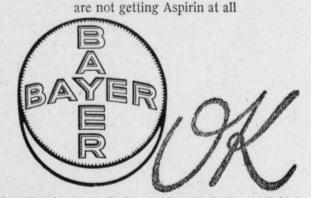
There is no other way of reaching Rocca Porona than by the path along which we came, and so it has been for more than a thousand years! As one approaches the hamlet, he sees a few squatty, ancient houses and a chapel perched half way up the side of a huge gray nair way up the side of a huge gray rock, which isolates itself from its sister peaks and starts up sùddenly, alone and frightened, to a height of about one thousand feet.

There is a little church in the hamlet, next to the former home of Saint Rita, and on the summit of the peak is an oratory in the process the peak is an oratory in the process of construction. It is being built over the strangely shaped rock, under which Rita used to go to meditate and pray. The rock now serves as the altar in the oratory; but the temple made by hands is superfluous—nature unadorned was so much more beautiful. The view from the oratory is stupendous but from the oratory is stupendous, but the ascent is most difficult. Saint Rita must have had tireless energy to climb it so frequently. We

a II realized that he had been waiting all morning without his breakfast to o say Mass just for me. The Shrine of Saint Rita was illum-inated with candles, and the door of the catafalque opened, and the train altar, where Mass was cele-br brated. lighted by four great wax candles, and all in my honor and at my unwitting behest. After Mass, the chaplain took me t to the grill behind the main altar man and made me use my camera, for he had misunderstood me to say my intention for the Mass was to take r a photograph. I exposed the film, but the shrine was only candle-



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DECEMBER 80, 1922

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN A NEW YEAR'S WISH God bless the work that lies before your hand ! God's blessing be on all that you have done For what is fame or gift or treasure.

grand. If His approving smile we have not

God strengthen you when crosses

come to stay, shadows close around your heart and home !

heart and home ! God guide your soul when light seems far away, When all the world's tossed waves are white with foam !

God dower you with kind, consoling

words
For wounded hearts, with gloom and anguish filled,
Soft soothing words to sing like happy birds
With voice prophetic, till the storm is stilled!
and anguish filled,
control of thought and such precision in the use of terms that the successful keeping of his resolution would call and renunciation. But the rewards of steadfastness in his high purpose would of course be correspondingly gravet For no one could exercise

through fear ! This is my wish, the burden of my

God bless you in the dawning of the clear and striking manner the exact thought in the mind of the speaker

year ! -BRIAN O'HIGGINS

NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS The ease and light-heartedness with which people talk about making New Year's resolutions force one to conclude that they do not realize the full significance of refinement, and thus make him a what might otherwise be a very salutary practice. From apostolic days the Catholic Church has coun-America seled us to begin each day with a firm resolve to overcome the outstanding weaknesses of our char-acter to avoid the most dangerous pitfalls in our way. Knowing the human heart as none other can know it, she bids us on solemn occasions-such as our birthday or New Year's Day, when our frame of mind is more serious, and therefore more open to Sometimes it is a happy voice ; Sometimes it's very sad. serious, and therefore more open to impressions as to the responsibilities of life—to make special resolutions that will ensure the great business of our existence. As the Old Year is dying and the New Year is fast approaching every good Catholic, looking over the past twelve months, promises himself—sometimes on his traces hefore a luminety. God — to ashamed knees before Almighty God — to undertake to eradicate certain faults in his character and to push certain virtues. We should remem-ber, however, that we can never's expect to keep our New Year's resolutions unless we make them in the presence of God. asking Hint the presence of God, asking Him to bless them, and to give us the courage to carry them out.-Rosary Magazine

I CAN DO ALL THINGS Each new year is a challenge to live a better life. Almost every one accepts the challenge. New resolutions are the order of the

day. "No more drink for me," say one "I always said I could stop when I wanted to, and I can. One more evening of it, and then I quit for good for the New Year.

"I can make good in the New Year," says another. "Somehow I did not quite make the best of my opportunities in the last year.-too many side attractions, I guess. Anyway, I can buckle down if I want to, and in the New Year I am

New Year I am going to be. There will be less gloom around my home. I won't shirk my share of the church work. I'll have a smile and a warm handshake for the other man. I can do it, and I will."

lived an exceedingly original and for dogs. fastidious man who had become so Paler t tired of hearing from his friends Paler than usual, but not at all shy, Jackie went toward the house, with the dog in his arms. He rang the bell, and when a maid answered "familiar quotations" that he took a solemn resolution on New Year's Day to abstain altogether, during it, asked to see the lady of the the coming twelve months, from the conscious use of overworked "Run away, little boy! Mrs. Kerens wouldn't bother with you," the girl told him sharply, and would have shut the door in his face if phrases, threadbare expressions and familiar quotations. What success he had in keeping his perilous re-solve history, unfortunately, does her mistress had not chanced to come into the hall at that moment.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

RESOLUTIONS

And makes me feel so much ashamed

ROWDY

I want to do what's right.

So every day I'll try my best,

had been his Christmas gift.

mean to be all through the year

As good as good can be And listen to the voice inside

That softly speaks to me.

Wholly admirable, however, was the motive which prompted him to take the resolution. For the con-stant effort that is required in order to avoid the meaningless slang of the day the argot of the trades Jackie spied her instantly, and looking up into her face, said earn-estly, "You're the lady of the house, aren't you? I came to see you on business." "Come in," Mrs. Kerens said, amused by Jackie's seriousness. She led him into a small reception of the day, the argot of the trades and professions, or the stock phrases of various social circles, would demand, our New Year's room to the left, and at once Jackie set his dog on the floor, and reachresolver would realize, such watch-fulness over his words, such clearness ing in his pocket produced a very little, very fluffy puppy which he placed on the rug beside the larger of thought and such precision in the use of terms that the successful

dog. "Aren't they cute !" he said admiringly; and looking up at Mrs. Kerens in a most friendly way, he added: "You see, I want to sell them, and I thought maybe you'd like to huy them. They're nice with voice prophetic, thit the storm is stilled!
 in body and in soul, God keep you strong
 To toil for Him, and never fail through fear! like to buy them. They're nice dogs. Dude—he's the big one—he had fleas just once, but I washed him three times and they were all hackneyed, and rejecting every term that did not express in a fresh, gone. Rowdy is the puppy's name. Of course, he doesn't know much yet, but you could teach him; and Dude's smart already. He will or writer-no one, it is plain, could consistently keep up such a practice shake hands, and beg, and do other tricks, too. I'll show you." for a twelve-month without becom-ing in the process a veritable "lord Kneeling on the rug, Jackie coaxed and threatened his pet, until

with great reluctance he quaver-ingly stood on his hind legs and begged for one instant. "See, I begged for one instant. "See, I told you !" Jackie cried, with a little laugh of triumph. strong influence for good among his associates and contemporaries.-

All this while Mrs. Kerens had watched Jackie and his dogs smil-ingly, not saying a word, but now she asked, as seriously as she could. "Why do you think that I might

want to buy two dogs ?" "Well, you see, I looked and didn't see any dogs around; and then this is such a nice big house and has such a nice yard I thought maybe you could afford to pay *money* for dogs," Jackie explained. "I couldn't pay money for them. I found Dude and Rowdy in our our of the darkness of infidelity and the obscure light of partial truth He nourishes us at the bosom money for dogs," Jackie explained. "I couldn't pay money for them. I found Dude and Rowdy in our alley—different days. Besides, this is a pretty house, and I—if I let anybody have them I want to be sure they have a good home. Of course, our house isn't big and pretty, but they get lots of petting, and they have a nice box, all soft inside, just behind the kitchen stove." Two big tears ran over his checks, and he looked steadily away

cheeks, and he looked steadily away from Mrs. Kerens. Mrs. Kerens was tactful enough to see nothing. "Why do you want to sell such nice pets?" she asked, them. But the past is dead. We

Early in the afternoon of the last day of the year Mrs. Grady and Margaret were seated close to the kitchen stove, talking earnestly and very gently. "Didn't I tell you that part?" Jackie asked, brightening a little. "Why that's the important part. My father has been sick for two anxiously, but in a very low tone. The only other fire was in the room above, where Mr. Grady lay ill, so Jackie could not be sent away months, and my big sister is the only one working, and she isn't very big and doesn't make much money, and was curled contentedly on a chair behind the stove, reading the and we owe \$23.10 at the drug store. and we have to get coal with her cheap and gayly illustrated copy of "Jack, the Giant Killer," which pay. I heard mother and my sister talking about it, and they were worried, so I thought I might just as well sell Dude and Rowdy. 1

"It's \$23.10 that we owe at the drug store, and I don't see how we can pay it." Mrs. Grady said. "Twenty-three dollars out of your month's new read here the the second states of haven't anything else except my skates, and they've been mended twice." "I see. I'll be glad to buy the month's pay would leave only thirty dollars, and there's groceries to be dogs, ", What do you want for

bought, and we're almost out of them coal, and if the doctor asks for his "D "Do you think both of them going to make good." "I know I can be a decenter man," says another, "and in this New Yoar I are doctor asks for his or maybe he will stop coming. We haven't paid him a cent so far." "Twenty-three dollars and ten

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

1923

alleviate the suffering which is fore-seen during the coming winter because of the poverty stricken condition of the country. A pastoral letter issued by the Car-dinal orders collections held in all the churches in the diocese for the The beginning of the new year is impressive for those who know the worth of time, and the great work Christian Faith teaches must be done in the brief days allowed us. benefit of the monasteries and other It marks the irrevocable passage of time we call life, and the beginning of a new era that holds for all, unknown religious institutions. The letter states that it is realized that every one is in need at this time but points out that even though nearly and varied experiences. About this everyone is poverty stricken, still future we can of course say noth-ing, save that prayerfully we trust some means must be found to fulfill the obligations of Christian charity to God's guidance to use its days well. We do know the past, howand care for those whose distress in ever, and as we look back on the

greater. The Bishop of Munster has made year just spent, two thoughts struggle for expression : gratitude for God's graciousness in His care a specific appeal to the farmers of his diocese to sell their potatoes directly to the poor and not to the dealers, even though the latter may and concern for us and apprehen-sion at our frequent indifference to the will of God. The old year, given us that we might know, love, and serve God better, suggests in its passing the question whether its days have brought us posers to be willing to pay higher prices Part of the Bishop's letter reads "Poverty is increasing from day to day. There are many suffering and day. There are many suffering and starving. It is the duty of every-one to help. I know that many farmers will help and forego some of their profits for the relief of the poor. Be charitable to the poor days have brought us nearer to God in achievement even as it has in point of time. 'Are we better, are we worse for the year just lived? Sometimes we fear that question, with our memory of failures and infidelity. So much that might have been done for God has been and you will have God's blessing for it. You will not grow poor giving alms. God will repay you seven times over. left undone; so much service that could have been offered our fellow man, neglected; the breaking of many fine resolutions and coarsen-GLORIES OF CATHOLIC

success and every serrow a means to

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GERMAN PRIESTS

HELPED

By Rev. Dr. Whilhelm Baren von Capitaine

The plight of the Catholic clergy

At a recent

in Germany has aroused the charity of the clergy in Holland and steps

CHURCH ing of high ideals; so much earn estness lavished on worldly con cerns; such neglect for the things of God. These thoughts oppress even the good, and it is relief of The late William Winter, noted dramatic critic, once paid this tribute to the Catholic Church, in

"Have mercy upon me, O Lord, according to Thy great mercy." There is consolation, however, in the thought of God's goodness, and the memory of His mercy is found the New York Tribund To think of the Catholic Church is to think of the oldest, the most venerable and the most powerful religious institution existing among the memory of His mercy is foun-I am not a churchman of any men. dation for new hope and strivings. He is our Father, who knows us and

kind; that, possibly, is my misfor-ture; but I am conscious of a pro-found obligation of gratitude to loves us in spite of this knowledge. His arm is about us; He holds us that wise, august, austere, yet tenderly human ecclesiastical power up; He guides and protects us; He gives us life, and what a precious which, self-centered amid the vicis situdes of human affairs, and pro vident for men of learning, imagination and sensibility throughout the world, has preserved the literature and art of all the centuries, has made architecture the living symbol of celestial aspirations, and in poetry and in music, has heard and has transmitted the authentic voice of God.

alleviate the suffering which is fore-

letter

'I say that I am not a churchman but I would also say that the best hours of my life have been hours of meditation passed in the glorious cathedrals and among the sublime

So we enter the new year with optimism and hope. If the past can teach us a lesson for the future, we will learn it. If it holds memorecclesiatical ruins of England. have worshipped in Canterbury and York ; in Winchester and Salisbury ; in Lincoln and Durham, in Ely and in Wells. I have stood in Tintern when the green grass and the white them. But the past is dead. We live in the present. We have our daisies were waving in the summer wind, and have looked upon those present work to do and our present gray and russet walls and upon those lovely arched casements-among the most graceful ever deduties to perform; our present cross to carry; our present comforts to lean upon. And so we approach the vised by human art-round which the sheeted ivy droops, and through which the winds of heaven sing a future with bright hearts and high resolve, conscious that all things work unto good; that every failure perpetual requiem. can be made the foundation for

'I have seen the shadows of evening slowly gather and softly fall final peace and conquest. May God bless in the past whatever was happy and good; may God forgive in the past what was weak and bad; over the gaunt tower, the roofless nave, the giant pillars and the shattered arcades of Fountains Abbey, in its sequestered and melancholy solitude, where ancient may God guide and guard the future that the New Year may be Ripon dreams in the spacious and for all haopy and blessed and fruit-ful in every way. — The Missionary. verdant valley of the Skell. I have mused upon Netley, and Kirkstall and Newstead, and Bolton, and Melrose, and Dryburg ; and at a midnight hour I have stood in the grim and gloomy chancel of St. Columba'a cathedral remote in the storm A new oil lamp that gives an swept Hebrides, and looked upward

and heard the

desolate moaning of the



answer. "Seven years!" the couple echoed, "And you with kiddies, too — who would ever think a piano could stay so true to tone all this time.

> And now that this couple have had a Sherlock - Manning for several years themselves-they know why !

The Sherlock Manning is built to stay true to tone.

"I suffered from stomach and

liver trouble, and used to have

bilious attacks so bad that I could

do nothing for weeks at a time.

My stomach would be so weak

would stay on it. On my sister's

must say that they have made me

Louis Sandy

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Religious Communities

that not even a drink of water

advice, I began to use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and

feel like a new woman.

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SEVEN

"No more debts for me," says another. "I can live within my income. I am tired of this getting behind all the time. I can pay as I go, and in the New Year I shall keep out of debt."

And so it goes. With a fine air of determination and seemingly ex-pecting the world to break into applause in advance as though the New Year's record had already been achieved, we turn our backs upon the sorry months that have fled, and with a proud "I can do all things," face the future. Alas! But others there are who also

recognize the errors of the past year and have visions of better things in the year to come, who bravely con-fess their defeats, who wisely admit their weaknesses, and who, without self-importance and self-confidence, face the New Year with great determination, with strong resolution saying firmly to their souls as they set the goal for 1923 :

"I can do all things through Christ who strengtheneth me !'

LORDS OF LANGUAGE

Shakespeare has been adequately described as "a dramatist of note;

But any day they may refuse us credit t the drug store,' Margaret said fearfully. answered

"They won't do that," Mrs. Grady contradicted, trying to be-lieve what she said. "We have known Mr. Allen for a long time.—

And Jackie's shoes are wearing thin," she added, after a moment. Five minutes earlier Jackie had begun to listen, and now he drew his feet under him, and declared

stoutly, "My shoes are all right. I don't want to be a dude." "They can't be half-soled before next month, so there's no use talking about them," Margaret snapped, speaking crossly, because she was worried; and turning to her mother, she went on, "I'll order five bushels

of coal. That much will last for several days, unless it turns cold. I'll get some groceries, too. We'd better keep the rest of the money

until we see which bills must be paid this month."

Mrs.

Jackie heard no more. Slipping down from his chair he put away "Jack, the Giant Killer," took his cap from its hook behind the door, and after other rather strange preparations, started hurriedly toward the front door, with a frisky,

ugly dog behind him. "Jackie, where are you going ?" his mother called after him.

"I'm just going somewhere," he answered, and was out of hearing before she could tell him not to he lived by writing things to quote." It is also recorded that an other-wise well-read man who chanced to the dog at his heels? across Fifth that great poet's complete works, exclaimed with delighted surprise as he turned the pages: "How incomplete works, exclaimed with delighted surprise as he turned the pages: "How he turned the pages: "How singularly rich this author is in familiar quotations!" Rich indeed! He walked more slowly, then, ex-amining one house after another until he reached the largest of them So much so that our daily language is filled with phrases that Shake-grounds. Before this house Jackie peare first coined and many expres- paused for several minutes, eyeing sions of his, once striking and beau- it thoughtfully from roof to base-

tiful, have become by constant use so hackneyed and commonplace, that careful writers now have to avoid them. Once upon a time think she could afford to pay money make thee rich.

I should sa amazingly brilliant, soft white to the cold stars, what they are worth," Mrs. Kerens light, even better than gas or voices of the birds of night mingled electricity, has been tested by the with the Jackie's grimy face fairly beamed. S. Government and 35 leading sea. With awe, with reverence "Mother'll be glad !" he cried; but added wistfully, "You'll be real good to them, won't you ?"

Instead of answering the ques-tion, Mrs. Kerens said : "I have have a very good plan in regard to them. My house is big, but somehow there doesn't seem to be much room in it for dogs, so I am going to ask

to send a lamp on 10 days Free trial, or even give one Free to the first you to keep Dude and Rowdy for me, and-suppose you bring them here once a month to let me see how they are getting along." how they are getting along. Jackie looked up at her with big, puzzled eyes. "But that wouldn't be fair," he objected. "I'd have the dogs and the money, too, and explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 monthly.

you wouldn't have anything-except once a month.

It would be fair if I am willing." Mrs. Kerens said so decidedly

that Jackie was satisfied. "And now," she added, "I am going down town in my car. You may come with me, and we'll pay your 'drug-store-bill' and then I'll take

you home. are now being taken for the relief Half an hour later Jackie burst of the German priests. conference of the clergy of the Dutch diocese of Limbourgh it was into the kitchen, where his mother was wearily peeling potatoes. "I paid the bill at the drug store, and

decided to ask the people of Holland to contribute for the financial support of the German priests. paid the bill at the drug store, and here's the receipt—I didn't lose it— and I'm to keep Dude and Rowdy, too !" he cried delightedly. Mrs. Grady stared at him in amazement. "Jackie, what are you talking about ?" she asked. By the time he had explained a second time a little more clearly. It was pointed out at this conference that 1,800 out of the 2,300 priests in the Archdiocese of Cologne alone are in the direst need of aid, many of them living in condia second time a little more clearly, and Mrs. Grady had examined the tions of absolute poverty and many more only a little removed from the receipt as well as she could through her tears, a man knocked at the danger of starvation. Relations between the Dutch and German door and left a large basket of fruit. clergy have always been friendly "Happy New Year to all the Gradys" and in former years the German from Jackie's friend," was written on the card attached to the handle, stipends to the priests of Ho priests were accustomed to send stipends to the priests of Holland

'It sure is a happy New Year !" s. Grady sobbed. — Florence who at that time were less favor-ably situated from a financial point of view than were the priests in

Cardinal Schulte, and the Bishop of Munster have taken steps to A poor man served by thee shall



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EIGHT

a popular tradition concerning a statue of Our Lady of Dublin is contained in an illuminating article on "Devotion to the Blessed Viccin in the Each Link Cherch" Virgin in the Early Irish Church' in "The Cross."

The tradition which is considered in this article is that the statue of Our Lady of Dublin which is now enshrined, and greatly venerated down Whitefriar St. was originally venerated in the Abbey of St. Mary, which stood where now stands the ruins of the Four Courts. The author says : "St. Lawrence O'Toole, Arch-

bishop of Dublin, was the last saint who adorned the Irish Church, before the English Invasion. In his Life it is recorded that he built a 'New Church in Dublin, to the honor of God and of His Virgin-Mother.' The origin of the found-ing of this votive church is inter-Mother. esting.

A FEARFUL STORM

"In the Acts of St. Laurence it is told that once, when the Archbishop was crossing to England, in com-pany with some Dublin merchants, a fearful storm arose which threatened disaster to the vessel, and all hopes of safety were abendoned. The of safety were abendoned. The saintly prelate, in this grave emergency, asked his fellow-pas-sengers to unite with him in making a vow to build a church in honor of Our Lady of Refuge if their lives

were spared. "The promise was willingly made by all on board. Immediately, lifting his eyes to Heaven, at the command of the Servant of God the winds fell, and 'after the storm there came a great calm'—as on the lake of Galilee—in the days of Our

Lord! "The church was subsequently built, in the vicinity of the present Cork Hill, Dublin. In this sanc-tuary a miraculous statue of Our was enshrined, and greatly Lady venerated down to the time of the Protestant Reformation. In the fanaticism that prevailed at this time, George Grown, the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin (an apostate friar,) ordered the relics preserved in Christ's Church to be publicly burned in the open space adjoining the cathedral (now called Christ Church Plese)

Church Place.) "The statue of Our Lady in the chapel of Cork Hill was also ordered to be committed to the flames, along with the others relics. How-ever some pious Christians, standing by, managed to snatch the sacred image from the burning pyre and The Antidote. have it hastily conveyed across the Liffey, and buried it in the pre-cints of the suppressed Abbey of St. Mary, at the north side of the river. The image was but slightly demograd by the fire at the here damaged by the fire at the base. It lay for years in its place of concealment and came to be quite forgotten.

FIGURE DUG UP

"The figure was of Flemish workmanship, executed, or rather carved, in hard-wood, hollow in the interior and having a wide oblong opening at the back. This particularity pre-

OUR LADY OF DUBLIN STATUE OCRRECTS POPULARTRADITION OF IMAGE WRITER RELATES HISTORY OF FIGURE NOW ENSHRINED IN CARMELITE CHURCH Dublin, Nov. 23.—A correction of a popular tradition concerning a statue of Our Lady of Dublin is contained in an illuminating article on "Devotion to the Blessed

the Tyneside Irish Brigade. There are about 250 Catholic men whose names are recorded, and of these considerably mere than half bear Irish names, and with them are mingled both English and Scottish names; but most of the names are Lick Irish.

This sort of thing has been re-peated over and over again in the Catholic War memorials that have Catholic War memorials that have been unveiled in different parts of the country—an eloquent proof of the part the Irish Catholics in Great Britain took in giving their all in Exercise the country of the transform which he never recovered. During his illness he received every attention and consolation from

CATHOLICS IN BRITAIN Catholics of England and Wales Catholics of England and Wales

Catholies of England and Wales representing roughly 2,000,000 people in a population of 40,000,000 appear to be exercising a more potent influence on the intellectual and social life of their country than the 20,000,000 Catholics of the United States do here, according to Dr. John A. Ryan of tho Depart-ment of Social Action of the National Catholic Welfare Council who lately returned from England National Catholic Welfare Council light shine upon him. Who lately returned from England Dr. Ryan declared that the stimu-ting influence to mourn besides his widow, two sons, John E., a promin-ent contractor of Roslindale, Mass. who lately returned from England and Ireland.

Dr. Ryan declared that the stimu-lating influence of English Catho-lic thought was manifested through the large number of conversions and the position which the Church is assuming as a leader of the labor-ing classes. He pointed to the establishment of a Catholic labor college at Oxford University and to the activity of English Catholic sneakers in taking to the street catholic labor of the congregation De Notre Dame, Providence, R. I., who arrived home half an hour after McQuaid, Mrs. John J. Trainor, Mrs. Michael Trainor, Vancouver and Mrs. Charles Kelly, Lake lic thought was manifested through the large number of conversions and the position which the Church is assuming as a leader of the laboring classes. He pointed to the establishment of a Catholic labor college at Oxford University and to the activity of English Catholic speakers in taking to the street and upblic highway to encode the dist public highway to spread the faith from the lecture platform as instances of the manner in which

this influence is being exerted.

"It is impossible to overestimate the earnestness and faith of the English Catholics in matters relig-ious," said Dr. Ryan, "and their determination to increase their number is reflected in the increasingly large numbers of converts to the Church. In Leamington I met the Rev. Canon William Barry, who has a large parish there composed, he told me, large parish there composed, he told me, largely of converts and descendants of converts. The con-verts to Rome come chiefly from two classes, those of the Anglican Church, who become tired of its emptiness, and those of the Non-Conformists who, seeking the Anglican Church in search of a real religion, are soon disillusioned and rapidly turn to Catholicity."

HOME FOR THE HOLIDAYS

The Grand Trunk Railway System offers to those who are taking ad-vantage of the long week-end, and who are going home for Christmas and New Year's, a most convenient local and through service. Trains consist of the most modern equipment and the optional ticketing arrangements applying between many Canadian National Grand Trunk points, give passenger a desirable choice of routes. Ar-rangements can also be made to deliver tickets to parenge out of at the back. This particularity pre-vailed very generally in the larger religious statues dating from the 18th-14th centuries. When the figure was dug up by accident early last century, its finder, perhaps through ignorance of what it was. THE CATHOLIC RECORD

Judge McKinley based his action on the law which provides that there shall be no discrimination against any race or creed in the application of the law, holding that the Klan oath, as he understood it, compelled such discrimination, and therefore unfitted a man for the enforcement of the law aldermanic committee to

The of Klansmen from the city's employ includes an Irishman, a Jew, a Pole, a Norwegian and a colored alderman. The group represent as many faiths as members.

Chairman Mulcahy says he has a list of fifty names of Klansmen on the city payrolls, a number of whom familiar figure on our streets and he continued to take a deep, inter-est in civic affairs, being one of the are members of the police depart-ment. A charge that one of the fire engine houses was recently used as a Ku Klux meeting place is also Pilot. being investigated.

> THE REDISCOVERY OF AUTHORITY

In a brilliant address recently Mr. Hilaire Belloc did the same service in his country as Mr. James M. Beck, Solicitor General of the United States, did in our country a year ago. Both these observant critics of modern civilization placed the finger unerringly upon the greatest evil of the times, the revolt against the spirit of authority. And both significantly pointed the way to safety, in the acknowledgment of the principle of authority and the reestablishment of discipline. Both follow the lines of the great Encyclical of the holy Pontiff, Benedict XV., on the plagues of peace.

Society. Here is the forceful manner in which Mr. Belloc drove home this which "Those who govern us point: "Those who govern us politically," he said, "know very well that they govern us on toler-ance and routine. Those who own great property know very well that their moral right to it is challenged. Even in the ultimate molecule of society the family all outside the Catholic body feel that the security of all that institution is challenged. Our civilization is on the edge moral anarchy and chaos, wh

which will be followed very rapidly by their physical counterpart unless we rediscover authority." The revolt against authority is

not an altogether new phenomenon. It is one of those strange perversities of human judgment that arise from dissatisfaction with the existing conditions and are fomented by the desire for reform. When the so-called reformers of the sixteenth century wished to protect against abuses which were more fancied than real, they struck at the principle of authority in religion.

Private judgment was enthroned as the rule of faith instead of the principle of authority that Christ Himself placed in His church. Little philosophers evolved petty theories of the rights of man and the folly of submission to established customs. The past in their philosophy was all wrong, and the experience of ages was not worth considering in the light of modern researches and discoveries. It took years for this false philosophy to steep into the minds of the people. At first such notions were whispered in secret among the so-called intellectuals. Then gradually they leaked out and infiltrated into the minds of those who always ape the opinions and views of those who set themselves up as independent thinkers. If the World War was

ng the value of way Agent here. consult their own aying their tickets nformation as to e, routes, etc. see unk Ticket Agent in barring members of the Klan from service on the December grand declares that " no basis of authority from service on the December grand jury, and the other the action of a which has saved Poland from the special committee of the city council, headed by Alderman Robert J. Mulcahy, in inaugurating a move to oust all members of the View the second state of the second sta Klan from the city's employ. Catholic Church has remained.

To rediscover authority is the greatest need of the world today. God or chaos are the two alterna-THIBTEEN English-French teachers wanted holding second class certificates. Apply to the undersigned stating years of experience Minimum salary \$900-Maximum \$1,100. M J. Poweil, Box 1063, Sudbury, Ont. 2306-2 to choose. As His Eminence stated recently: "Ti ere can be no liberty WANTED a teacher holding 2nd class certi cate for Separate school. State salary capec ed. Duties begin Jan. 3rd. Write or wi James Doran, Chr., Grant, Ont., via Cochran 22053

recently: "Ti ere can be no liberty without law; no law without God." If it chooses God it must acknowl-edge authority. Where is the authority that will save the world? Ask Chesterton in England, ask Papini in Italy, ask the hosts of other converts who are flocking to the Catholic Church in great numbers because they find there the only true philosophy of life. For only in the Catholic Church is to be found today that authority NORMAL trained teacher wanted for S. 8 No. 1 Hay, County of Huron. The school near the church and to a good boarding hous Duties to commence January 3, 1923. Salar \$30 to \$1,000 according to experience an oualifications. Apply to John Laporte, R. R. Zurich, Ont. Phone 33 ring 7, Zurich Centra 2005.ff WANTED a qualified teacher able to play organ or plano for Separate school at Rivers-dale, Bruce Co., Ont. State salary. Apply to Rev. Wm. G. Goodrow, Teeswater, Ont.

to be found today that authority which answers the cry of question-ing humanity, and the discipline that binds mankind together.—The

From the lowest depth there is a path to the loftiest height. WANTED WANTED a middle aged woman to take care of semi-invalid, elderly lady, and help with the work in a country home. near Niagara Falls. Family, three adults; no outside work. Good wages. Apply to Box 375, CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Ont. 2266 3

If at first you don't succe d, ask yourself why.

Many rebel and fight against what God gives them; many more take their cross in a resigned "can't-be-helped" spirit, but very few look upon these things, as real blessings, and kiss the Hand that strikes them. DIED

TEACHERS WANTED

and experien Parkhill, Ont.

CONNOR .- At Waupun, Wlsconsin,

Do You Think

that.'

Like Mr. Peters?

WANTED mother's help to go South for the winter. All travelling expenses paid. Apply with references to Box 370, Carnol Record, London Ont. on Dec. 6, 1922, Thomas Philip, be-loved husband of Mary Corkery, aged sixty years. May he rest in OLD CARPETS MADE INTO RUGS

DLD carpets hand woven into beautiful eversible rugs in Oriental effects; rag rug reaving a speciality. Write for price lists. hone Gerrard 7694. Veteran Rug Weaving 50., 59 Jones ave. Toronto. 2287-tf OLD

WANTED Normal trained teacher for Brock ville Separate school, Third Form, Boy's Dept Duties to commence Jan. 3rd, 1923. Salar \$750. Apply to B. F. Leeder, 74 Church St Brockville, Ont. 23.7-1

WANTED

DETROIT, Mich.: St. Marys Hospital School of Nurses. Under the direction of the Sisters of Charity of St. Viacent de Paul, 230 beds Class A., A. C. S. 2302-6

CATHOLIC widow with child wishes po itio as housekeeper in refined home. App Albion Hotel, Guelph, Ont. 2305-3

WANTED housekeeper for priest in smal town, Saskatchewan; light work. State age previous employments, references, salar expected to Box 371, CATHOLIC RECORD London, Ont. 2305-3

WANTED teacher holding second class certifi-cate for C. S. S. No. 14 Lancaster, Ont. Duties to commence Jan. 374, 1923: light school, con-veniently located. Salary \$390, Apply stating experience to D. D. Macdonell, Sec., Green Valley, Ont. P. O. Box 36. Telephone 60 r 12. 2005.2 TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSAS TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES MERCY Hespital Training School for Nurse offers exceptional educational opportunities for competent and ambitions young women. Ap plicants must be eighteen years of age, an: have one year of High school or its equivalent Puplis may enter at the present time. Appli cations may be sent to the Directess of Nurses Mercy Hospital Toledo Ohio 2110 ff

FARM FOR SALE

TEACHER wanted holding second class Ontario certificate for Catholic Separate school, No. 2, Maidstone, Salary \$1,060 per annum, Duties to commence January, 1923, Apply James Quinlan, Sec. Treas., Essex P. O. R. R. No. 3. 2506-47 FARM FOR SALE CHOICE—One hundred and twelve acres; situated in the County of Middlesex five miles from Parkhill. Five minutes walk from church and school. All under cultivation and well tiled. Good seven room house with bath room. Hard and soft water in bouse to barns 24x32 and 30x56, stone and brick founda-tions. Water in buildings; drive shed. All wire fencing. Will sel all of half. Price very ressonable. Possession to suit purchaser. Apply Box 372, CATHOLIC RECORD, Loudon. Ont. 2305 tf TEACHER wanted for S. S. S. No. 5, West Williams, One holding Second Class Pro-fessional Certificate. Duties to commence Jan 3. Apply with testimonials, stating salary and experience to Lachlain Steele, K. R. 6, Sectoril Oct.

'I should like to buy some of that British

National Assurance Company's stock. It looks

good to me, but I'm afraid I haven't ready cash

enough. They want a lot of money in things like

Have you thought this, as doubtless some Mr. Peters and other people have, when reading this series of advertise-ments for the past few weeks? If you have, think of this:

Mr. Peters-or you-can buy ten shares of British National Assurance stock for only \$400. That is because the first call to subscribers is for only \$40 per share. It is not at all likely there will be another call.

In the same way 800 will cover twenty shares, 1,200 thirty shares, and 2,000 fifty shares.

It should be clear that this is all common stoc!, that the stockholders, no matter how small their holdings, are all on the same basis.

We should be very glad to tell you more about the BRITISH NATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY and

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Rusiness College Yonge and Charles Sts., Toronto

This School stands to day with a clean-cut could for high-grade work. Every graduate this year secured employment. Write for atalogue. W. J. Elliott, Principal.



By Annie M. P. Smithson "Her Irish Heritage' is a very creditable piece of work. The characters are well con-ceived, and the narretive develops easily and naturally. The story will be acceptable to a large circle." Irish Times, Publin.

> Price \$1.50 Postpaid

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The Catholic Record

LONDON, CANADA



Rosaries, gold plated, Red, Green, Ame-thyst, at \$1, and \$150. Rosaries, gold filed, \$2,50, \$3, \$3,50, \$5, Red, Green, Amethyst, Crystal, Topaz, Opal LOCKET ROSARIES Sterling Silver or gold filled, \$5. each. With long Black Silk Ribbon and Slike. \$6. With Finger chain, silver plated only \$2.50

KLAN

and Mrs. Charles Kelly, Lake Verde. CATHOLIC ELECTED PRESIDENT

spent the remaining years of his life. Until a few years ago he was a

of Requiem was celebrated by Father St. John and all that was mortal of a devoted husband, a good

father, a true friend, a kind neigh-bour, and an exemplary Christian gentleman, was laid in its last resting place to await a glorious resurrection. Eternal rest give unto him, O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon him

Dr. M. F. Cox, a Catholic and one of the most eminent physicians in Dublin, has been elected President of the College of Physicians in Ireland. He is senior physician to St. Vincent's Hospital. His col-leagues in that hospital, to signalize

the event, presented him with a beautiful replica of the Ardagh chalice. Amongst those present at the complimentary luncheon at which the presentation was made, was Mr. John Dillon, leader of the former Irish Parliamentary Party. Mr. Dillon and Dr. Cox were fellow students; and it may be mentioned in passing that Mr. Dillon became

qualified as a doctor but never practised. In the course of a handsome tribute to the new President of the College of Physicians, Mr. Dillon observed that Dr. Cox had steered a straight and honest course through life. His reward was that there was not in the medical profession today a man who was more beloved by the people of Dublin.

Dr. Cox is well known to literary and political Americans of the older school. The British Government made him a Privy Councillor, but he gave up the honor as a protest against the Black and Tan regime

CHICAGO OFFICIALS AGAINST

seeing the cavity in the wood, turned it, face downwards and utilised it as a pig-trough.

"In some way or other the late Very Rev. Dr. Spratt, O. C. C. (who was an anxious collector of relics and curios,) came to hear of it. and, on examining the ancient figure, purchased it. He had the statue repaired and then placed in the Carmelite church, Whitefriar St. in a niche at the right of the High Altar. In latter years the sacred image was transformed to the left image was transferred to the left aisle of the church where a beauti-

inally appeared. "This holy shrine is now much frequented by the faithful, and the Madonna piously venerated under the title of 'Our Lady of Dublin.' Some writers assert that this historic image was part of the be longings of Mary's Abbey, but there is no reference in the croni-cles of that monastery of its being publicly venerated there. If such were the case, the fact would surely have not escaped record in the extensive annals of the monastic scribe." scribe.

CATHOLIC MEMORIALS UNVEILED

London, (England), Dec. 4 .- A few days ago there were unveiled in the Catholic Cathedral of St. Mary, in Newcastle-on-Tyne, two war memorials to the Catholic men of Northumberland who laid down their lives in the great War.

The memorials themselves are both fine pieces of craftmanship; one is a picture of the Nativity, the other is a Pieta with tablets upon which are inscribed the names of the

early. For all information as to fares, train service, routes, etc. see nearest Grand Trunk Ticket Agent or apply to C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

OBITUARY

MR. EDWARD KELLY

The death of Mr. Edward Kelly, which occurred at his residence Sydney St., on Monday 28rd inst. removes one of Charlottetown's oldest and most respected citizens aisle of the church where a beauti-ful shrine has been erected for it. The light paint with which it was colored was judiciously removed revealing the dark wood as it orig-inally appeared. "This holy shrine is now much frequented by the faithful, and the the title of 'Our Lady of Dublin.' Some writers essent that the index of the prosent for the province Mr. Kelly induced many hardships, but with

endured many hardships, but with indomitable perseverance he felled the forest primeval and by his thrift, his industry, his sobriety and strict attention to business he built up one of the most comfortable homes in Prince Edward Island. He was a man of strong personality and sterling character and his word was as good as his bond. He believed in the strictest integrity in thorough-ness and fidelity in whatever he undertook to do, and his efforts were usually crowned with success. Although a self-educated man, and one who always toiled hard, yet, he

was a great reader of history, especially of church history, and nothing but the best appealed to him. The fact that two of his him. The fact that two of his daughters were nuns, Sister St. Walburga, now predeceased, and Sister St. Joseph Mary of Providence evidences the religious training and example they must have received from their parents in early tildhead

The late Mr. Kelly was one of the men of the North who made the supreme sacrifice. But apart from the artistic beauty The late Mr. Kelly was one of the leading agriculturists of Queen's County and always took a deep

Province of Ontario

Twenty-year 51/2 % Gold Bonds

Dated December 1st, 1922.

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Being the only twenty-year 51/2% Provincial bonds on the Canadian market, this issue has already attained great popularity with investors. Unquestionably, this is an excellent opportunity to make a thoroughly secured long term investment, offering a very desirable interest return.

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