THE SON OF MAN

Art Thou, the friend who walks with

The God who moulds the rose? The child who played in Nazareth, The weary God of Woes?

Art Thou, the helpless Christ hung high In shame till Thou wert dead, The God of Might whose power

moves The stars above my head?

My mother always laid me down At eve to sleep with Thee, And said 'twas Thou who bade the

Sing lullabies for me.

'Tis not Thy works in rose or star That stir to faith this clod; I need but learn Thy heart as Man To know that Thou art God.

WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

IRBLAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH

Copyright 1921 by Seumas MacManus SUFFERING IN IRELAND

The pitiable plight in which the poor people of some of the more afflicted counties of Ireland find themselves may be guessed from the following report on the less afflicted counties, issued by the unit of the American members of the Society of Friends which sailed to carry out relief work among those Irish fami-lies whose homes have been burned by the English soldiers, or whose breadwinners have been killed:— Spicer and Longstreth, of the unit, reporting on Counties Rescommon and Westmeath, estimate the need of \$1,200 weekly for destitute families of workmen and \$12,000 for restoration of farm buildings destroyed. Baker and Furnas, of the unit, recommend \$80,000 to relieve urgent distress of twenty families in County Longford in the towns of Long ford, Granard and Ballinalee. They state that the village of Ballinalee was virtually razed and presents a picture equalling stories of villages destroyed in France."

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY

It is now ruled by the British Court Martials in Ireland that any one who dares to attend a funeral of one who has been assassinated by the British Crown forces is guilty of unlawful assembly. A young Limerick chemist, a very popular lad was returning home from his place of business, and assassinated—as reprisal for British soldiars have been killed in an open fight elsewhere. It was not of course suspected that Blake had anything to do with the fight, but he was a well-known Sinn Feiner. That was enough. When the funeral was taking place the Crown forces charged upon the funeral, trampled and beat the people, and arrested eleven young men. The eleven arrested were tried by court martial on charge of unlawful assembly, and sentenced, each to four months' im-

DISTRESS IN LISBURN

Of the Orange city of Lisburg, near Belfast, from where, shortly after the great Belfast pogrom of last summer, in which 49 Catholics were killed. the houses of Catholics were burnt in Lisburn, the Society of Friends unit makes the following report :-'Lisburn we found in greater comparative distress than possibly any other Irish city excepting Cork. A British officer who served in Belgium told us he had never seen anything like it.

"In August, 232 families were compelled to leave their homes owing to burnings, wreckings, orintimidations and 180 families have not dared to return. Several hundred women and children scantily clothed fled from their homes on the night of the general burnings and made their way during the night to Belfast, over twelve miles of billside roads. Mothers carrying children this dis-stance arrived at Belfast the following noon with bare feet bleeding from the journey, and were sheltered by the local committee headed by Bishop MacRory.

Three American citizens were burned out of their homes at Lis-One of them was Thomas Caldwell, formerly Huguenot Street. New Rochelle, who enlisted June, 1917, in Company A, 321st Machine Gun Battalion, 82nd Division, and fought at St. Mihiel, Argonne Forest, and Verdun Front. He told us 5,000 people were in the mob that burned

TORTURE

The manner in which the Irish press is muzzled is most remarkable to any one reading the Dublin daily papers. When Republican prisoners are tortured by the Crown forces, should the press dare report that such men underwent torture, they dare not state that it was the Crown forces that were the guilty party. Where men of the highest standing in a community are, by the guns and

publicly forced to bless the Crown forces and police, and to curse Sinn that they went on their knees and did so and so, but dare not state that the Crown forces goaded them with gun and bayonet into doing so. Pension Fund. 6184 600. Fein, the press is permitted to state a bridge into a river the press may and pampered teachers of Ireland. The following is a typical paragraph teachers to attend fairs, markets or taken from the Irish Independent of political meetings, to vote or take Dublin, descriptive of a party of any part whatsoever in politics—and young men, in County Clare, who furthermore forbade them to teach brutally beaten, and then turned out because there was no charge against SEUMA them. After giving the names of the men who were arrested, the report simply states—"They were brought into the village and placed under an armed guard in the yard of Mr. S. O'Halloran's premises. After a while all, with the exception of J MacNamara, were discharged and proceeded to provide themselves with refreshments in the village.

"All presented a terrible appear ance. There were several marks and discolorations all over their faces and bodies, and in several nstances their clothes were torn. Within a short time Tim Clune, sr., Con O'Neill and Martin Fitzgerald were again placed under arrest. The villagers later beheld O'Neill and Clune forced to their knees on the bridge of the river, whilst Fitzgerald was seen in the river. Eventually the men who had been on knees were allowed to go away and Fitzgerald was taken with McNamara in a lorry to Tulla, the military headquarters for the district.'

A LETTER FROM IRELAND

The only way that the true news, the brutalities and savage murders gets out of Ireland is by smuggled letters. From one such private letter sent by an afflicted one in Ireland to a relative in America, and by rish press is taken the following pathetic story. "There were three young men shot in Dualla—two Loobys, Lawrence and Jim, and Will Delaney. Jim Looby and Will Delaney were arrested on Thursday They were brought away on night. Saturday to Tipperary, and they shot them on the road coming back to Cashel, between 8 and 9 o'clock. Lawrence Looby was shot within 24 hours afterward.

"Our Paddy and Lawrence went into Flanagan's on Sunday night, and they were only just inside when men in civilian clothes,

"They then asked Lawrence, and when he told his name, they cried, 'Come along, you swine.' They dragged him out on the road and drove two bullets through his head and he died soon after. They then gave orders the body was not to be touched, so it was left there all night. Pat went for the priest when the police left. Then next day they came and took the body away, and removed with it the other two bodies which were in Cashel Barracks to Tipperary, where their relatives had to go and swear to their identity.

compared to Jim. Jim and Delanev were beaten and bayoneted and tied to the heel of the lorry and pulled to the country and the Church of quantity, the bill would also would have looked "panicky along the road. After that they makes us all his debtors. He was impose a tax of \$1 a gallon on all might have caused "bother" to were left in agony for 12 hours, without priest or doctor, in the barrack-yard in Cashel. They lay all night, thrown across the top of a lorry and moaning with pain. They died there in the barrack yard. We have only to thank God that the same thing didn't happen to Pat. What put them out was the name 'Nowlan' They had his name as

SUFFERERS OF CORK MUST PAY

DAMAGES The Recorder of Cork has just made awards to some of those whose property was destroyed when the heart of the city was, some months ago, burned down in the night by the British military and police. The awards total just a police. The awards total just a little less than two million pounds (ten million dollars.) One firm alone, 1857. From there he went to St. Roche's Stores, has been awarded The Cork Examiner, the \$450,000. leading daily newspaper was awarded \$75,000. The thing that will strike the reader as most peculiar is that these awards, made for the malicious destruction done by the British Crown forces, are levied not upon the British Government but upon the innocent sufferers in the city as well as their fellows throughout the County Cork.

EVEN-HANDED JUSTICE

While an Orangeman named William James Smith was, the other week, find two shillings for being found in possession of a loaded revolver in the disturbed area in lister, a young Leinster lad named Thomas Murphy of Bagnalstown in whose house an air-gun was found, was by court martial last week sentenced to twelve months imprisonment with hard labor.

treated by the British Imperial Parliament is well exemplified by some figures in the recent estimates state that the man was in the river Until a few years ago the Govern-but dare not state how he got there. ment rules forbade these Irish were dragged from their homes, anything of Irish history to the brought to the military barracks, Irish pupils whom they were sup-

SEUMAS MACMANUS, Of Donegal.

CARDINAL GIBBONS PASSES AWAY

UNIVERSAL SORROW AT THE CLOSE OF AN ADMIRABLE LIFE

(Associated Press Despatch Washington, March 24.—News of the death of Cardinal Gibbons was received in Washington today with universal sadness. Officials from President Harding down expressed sorrow at the death of the Primate of the Catholic hierarchy in the United States and paid tribute

PASSES QUIETLY AWAY

The Cardinal passed away quietly at 11:30 o'clock that even his extended to the Cardinal from the nurse, a Bon Secours nun, could not French Government and the French be sure that it was the end. She had Episcopacy by a commission com-seen the change that betokened it, posed of the following: Mgr. Eugene but it was slight, almost impercepti-ble, and five minutes passed while she leaned above the slight, still form, watching.

Then from the house where he had lived and worked, in the shadow of the Cathedral of the Assumption of the latter brought to the office of the | the Blessed Virgin Mary, went forth the news that the Cardinal had died.

TO BE BURIED UNDER ALTAR

His grave will be a niche in the crypt under the high alter of the cathedral. A slab of marble carved with an inscription in Latin in the north wall of the crypt will mark his resting place.
Above this vault, behind whose

south wall lie the six Archbishops of Maryland who preceded him, is the sanctuary of the cathedral to which Cardinal Gibbons' parents brought him as a baby to be baptized, where he was consecrated a Bishop, where he was later consecrated an Arch-bishop, and where on June 30, 1886, he was invested with the robes of the Cardinalate.

There, too, stands the throne of the Cardinal, and above the throne will hang the Cardinal's hat, symbol of Princedom in the Catholic Hierarchy. There it will hang as long as the cathedral stands.

The President in a message to the Rev. Owen B. Corrigan, Auxiliary Bishop of Baltimore, said that the death of the Cardinal was "a distinct loss to the country." Vice-President Coolidge praised the Cardinal's scholarship, patriotism and devout piety.

HARDING'S TRIBUTE

"In common with all our people I mourn the death of Cardinal Gibbons," President Harding's message "His long and notable service eaid. ever ready to lend his encouragement to any movement for the betterment of his fellowmen. He was the very finest type of citizen and

'It was my good fortune to know him personally and I held him in the death is a distinct loss to the country, but it brings to fuller appreciation a great and admirable life."

A DISTINGUISHED CAREER

His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons was born in Baltimore, July 23, 1834. His parents were natives of Ireland, and during his boyhood he was taken to that country, where be received the elements of a liberal education. On his return to America Mary's Seminary, where, after taking the usual courses in theology and philosophy, he was ordained a priest in 1861.

The young priest labored hard and faithfully and soon won recognition from his ecclesiastical superiors. Within a few years he was elevated crowbars. to the desirable position of private secretary to Archbishop Spaulding. In this position he displayed such unusual ability that he was recommended by the Archbishop for promotion to the episcopate. In due course his appointment came as Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina Four years later he was transferred to the See of Richmond, Va., following the death of Bishop McGill. His next promotion came in 1877 when he was appointed coadjutor with the right of succession to the

Archbishop of Baltimore. BECAME CARDINAL IN 1886

bayonets of the soldiers, forced upon their knees in the public streets, step-child Ireland has always been Gibbons was the oldest member of anti-Catholic fanatics, has been pend-

was the only prelate in the United States in the College of Cardinals. John Cardinal McCloskey, Arch-bishop of New York, the first Carwhere a man is publicly thrown over teachers and £60,000 for the petted dinal in this country, and the only a bridge into a river the press may and pampered teachers of Ireland. one up to the time Archbishop Gibbons was created a Cardinal, died October 10, 1885. Rome waited less than a year to elevate James Gibbons of Baltimore. He was nominated as Cardinal and invested with the princely insignia June 30, 1886, by Pope Leo XIII. He was one of the few remaining Cardinals created by that Pontiff.

Cardinal Gibbons has frequently been spoken of as a typical Ameri in Ireland were certain beforehand. can. As a churchman the Catholic One was that the present majority clergy had the highest regard for him and looked upon him as a veritable shepherd. The high esteem in which he was held was shared by many not of his own religious Better, they dimly feel, that England many not of his own religious denomination. He was one of the most democratic of men-plain, unostentations and distinguished for on the streets of Baltimore.

HIS GOLDEN JUBILEE On the occasion of the Cardinal's Episcopal Golden Jubilee in October, 1918, there was a remarkable demonstration of the high regard in which he was held on two continents. He was the recipient of testimonials and congratulations from Great Britain, France and Italy, as well as from all parts of America. Good wishes were French Government and the French L. Julien, Bishop of Arras; Mgr. Baudrillars, rector of the Catholic University of Paris; M. L'Abbe Flynn and M. L'Abbe Klein, both of Paris. Cardinal Gibbons took an active interest in public affairs and associated himself with many national movements in the United States. He was for a time Vice President of the National Anti-Vivisection Society. He frequently made public utterances strongly advocating a closer unity

DENVER CHURCH

CHALICE AND SACRED

ORNAMENTS

(By N. C. W. C. News Service) Denver, March 18.-Robbery, destruction and desecration were committed by sacrilegious vandals who forced their way into Holy Rosary Church at Forty-seventh avenue and Pearl street, Monday night, by sawing the lock from the rear door. That the crime had for its purpose the outraging of the Church and Catholic feeling, rather than the quest for loot, is clearly shown by

the circumstances.

For several months an agitation to the allowance of wine for each church. In addition to fixing this limitation sacramental purposes.

posed legislation, which, if adopted, would make if practically impossible for a parish with two or more priests highest esteem and veneration. His to obtain an adequate supply of eacramental wine. The Denver Cath-

Many Catholics regard the wreckbill. The damage done to the church ary. It was a political interference is estimated at above \$6,000. An with straightforward military disorgy of wreckage reduced the interior cipline if ever there was one. If fittings and furnishings of the church | General Tudor was not acting under to debris. The altar was destroyed, the cross on the tabernacle was over General Crozier, he was wrenched off and broken, a gold assuredly acting under a pretty chalice and many gold and silver thorough understanding that the other valuable ornaments and equip-To accomplish this systematic work of demolition the vandals used

No arrests have been made thus spirit. far. Catholics of Denver and throughout Colorado are shocked at this profanation of one of the finest churches in the State.

SACRAMENTAL WINE LIMITATION BILL ALLOWED TO DIE

Denver, Colo., March 19 .-- In the immediate wake of the wrecking and sacking of the Church of the Holy Rosary in this city comes the annoucement that the Blackwell bill for the limitation of wine for sacra-mental purposes will be allowed to

die in committee.

The Blackwell measure, which

the Sacred College in point of service, and one of the oldest in months and at one time seemed to years. For a quarter of a century he have a considerable backing. It was them. It made them a nation of referred to a committee and though there was a demand and a prospect for a favorable report for its passage, it is now dead.

> THE FALLACY OF PRUSSIANISM

OUT-PRUSSIAS PRUSSIA WITH DAMNING RECORD OF FOUL PLAY DONE IN IRELAND

Two things about Tuesday's debate on the latest excess of Prussianism in the House of Commons were not going to vote themselves into any. should risk losing Ireland altogether than that. So the Premier and Sir Hamar Greenwood were insured good sense in everything he did. against a positive vote of censure. His figure was one of the best-known The other sure thing was that if all members could have voted by ballot on the smaller issue whether Sir Hamar Greenwood and his Irish policy should be promptly dropped, with a guarantee that this could be done without forcing every member to fight for his seat in the next few weeks, the majority for jettisoning this Jonah of the Coalition and of England would be very large. In private it is hard to find anyone who realize, even now, how immense a thinks that Sir Hamar Greenwood boon the sinking of the Lusitannia did not take a wrong turning when he set indiscipline to fight insur-rection. The revelations made by General Crozier have only completed a process which has been going on in most Englishmen's minds for a good many months. All that differentiates the throwing over of broken debtors suing for some General Crozier from many earlier remission, and that British Ministers offences by the Irish Government who fill the mind of the world with against English rules of discipline an equally damning record of foul and public decency is that in this play done in Ireland in our name case the exposure is indisputable. It was possible for some time to

cling to the hope that many published accounts of the official

patronage or condonement of murder, arson, and robbery were distorted. For wherever people PROFANE AND PLUNDER issue to themselves a licence to say that "a state of war" exists, those who call themselves belligerents usually take a licence also to lie SMASH ALTAR AND TEAR CROSS freely. But the facts of the Trim scandal do not rest in any particular on the evidence of any Sinn Feiner or even of any Irishman. The witnesses are British officers who endured the Government's disloyalty to themselves and to British tradi-tions of discipline and soldierly conduct until they could endure no longer, and resigned sooner than work in such an atmosphere of moral poison gas. Sir Hamar Greenwood's alterations of shuffle and bluster utterly fail to obscure the facts. It was useless for him to put forward again such insinuations as that the trial of the dismissed Cadets was a faulty one and that three hours and a half was not a long enough time in which to decide restrict the use of sacramental wine enough time in which to decide in Catholic churches in Colorado has whether a lorryful of men coming more political General because the doing of strict justice from Cardinal Manning. of the looting on his would be preserver from "bother." He boasts now that he said to General Tudor: both in Ireland and England." "This is a matter of discipline. Do what you think best for the olic Register and Catholic societies discipline of the forces." We simply and clergymen have vigorously do not believe General Tudor to be opposed the Blackwell bill, in which they see the handiwork of bigots.

Greenwood now (with incidental been in the best interests of England as well as Ireland.—Catholic Herald. flourishes of a resolve not to "desert" ing of Holy Rosavy Church as a him) suggests to the House of manifestation of the hostility and Commons. The condonement was hate that have been inflamed by the crusade in behalf of the Blackwell but anti-military and anti disciplin-

direct political pressure in throwing two Protestant ministers, justice of which he was guilty was what the politicians above him He may not have had their wanted.

The last argument left to the remaining apologists of Prussianism in Ireland is that it makes head

spies for our Intelligence and guides and harbourers for escaping British prisoners. One of the most deplorable immediate effects of all chartered crimes of the Black and-Tans and Auxiliary Cadets is that they give the rebals a largely disreputable, demoralized force to fight against, instead of a steady and disciplined one. When the Germans bombed London their theory was that, even if they did only kill chance civilians, etill it would have a grand moral effect. And it did. Nothing stiffened Londoners more to hold out against the Germans than the sight of the civilians killed in the streets by bombs. The Germans know it now. But Sir Hamar Greenwood, more Prussian than the Prussians, clings to the belief that mere murderous blackguardism breaks the spirit of a white populabreaks the spirit of a whi What he is doing is to confer on the organizers of the detestable warfare of the so called I.R.A. the inestimable advantage, enjoyed by us during the War, of having an opponent of notoriously bad character. He and the black sheep of his irregular militia have deprived us of the advantage of being a lawful

and honorable Government contending against a league of assessins. Perhaps he would, like the Morning Post, sneer at the idea that to preserve the contrast would be any advantage at all. They cannot was to our cause in the War. They cannot understand that the acts recorded in the Report of the Bryce Commission on German misdoings in Belgium were one of the forces which have brought German Ministers to London this week as are architects of humiliation for their country too. Were there no other reason for condemning the officially licensed ruffianism in Ireland, it would have to be condemned because it disables us against the Irish rebels. A demoralized force is a feeble force, a plague to the cause for which it is supposed to stand, and a magnet for recruits to its enemies .- Manchester Guardian, March 4.

MANNIX ON MANNING

On his way to Scotland Archbishop Mannix broke his journey at Bury, Lancashire, to attend a luncheon given there in his honor by Lancashire priests. In the course of his speech at the luncheon Dr. Mannix, having dealt with the position in Ireland, went on to say :

"I have been reading in some papers reference to Cardinal Man- new Apostolic Vicariates have been ning. Cardinal Manning has been established in Finland, French invoked in certain quarters in order Guinea, Dutch New Guinea, China to condemn the Irish people and

their representatives.

"Cardinal Manning was a friend been fomented by hundreds of bigots and fanatics in the State. The promoters of this comparison to the fanatics in the State. The promoters of this comparison to the fanatics in the State. The promoters of this comparison to the fanatics in the State. The promoters of this comparison to the fanatics in the State. moters of this compaign caused the the sort would ever have occurred to be on the side of Ireland. And if introduction of a bill in the legisla-ture to limit to twenty gallons a year ment had not been overruled by the lireland, he had better throw from his own sling, and borrow nothing

"Had he lived long impose a tax of \$1 a gallon on all the wine purchased and used for Hamar Greenwood. Sir Hamar travelled further along the same Greenwood took the precaution on road towards the complete freedom Anti-Catholic organizations have been active in furthering this pro-

Dr. Mannix denied that he was hater of England. His work had been in the best interests of England

CATHOLIC FERVOR AMAZES PROTESTANT DIVINES

(N. C. W. C. News Service)

New York .- The success of the noonday Mass held during Lent at \$2,500,000. They comprise a wonder-St. Andrew's Church, Duane street ful collection of big pearl necklaces and City Hall Place, has prompted attended the Ash Wednesday services, to write Monsignor Luke Evers, asking how it is possible to candlesticks were taken, along with slackening in military discipline and pack people to the curbs of the side offerings contain as many as 500 walks for week-day services. Mon-signor Evers has replied that the truth and beauty of the faith was express orders. But he knew their the impelling motive that aroused the devotion.

At least one conversion has been recorded as a result of the noon-day in Ireland is that it makes head services. Recently a fashionably against the Sinn Fein rebels. This dressed woman sought Father Evers is the argument of the Morning after the noon day Mass and told Post, almost the only vehement him that as a result of having supporter of Prussianism left in the attended the service that day and press, and a paper which at other heard the congregational singing, times has expressed so strong a regard for the army that its present backing of bad soldiers against good for more than two years. She was in the south wing notified the superones is remarkable. It was the ready to enter the Church, icress of the blaze, and the calmly argument with which some German Although the had been under a marshalled the children and marched generals defended the wholesale course of instruction for some time, them cut. When the fireman were executions and burnings in occupied she had never definitely decided to summoned they found Vincent Kar-Belgium. It did at least, they said, take the step, but the fervor and paralyse the Belgian civilian resistance. But it did not. It immensely finally ended her doubts.

and askai, a seventeen year old boy, maintaining a losing fight against the flames with a hand extinguisher.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Among the appropriations announced recently by the General Education Board founded by John D. Rockefeller, was one of \$250,000 for the University of Notre Dame. This is the first Catholic institution to receive a grant from the Rocke-feller Foundation.

Pope Benedict, in giving his special blessing to Catholic Press Month in the United States during March, expresses the hope that the campaign will result in a great increase in the influence and the prosperity of the Catholic Press.

London, March 4 .- An interesting eremony took place at the Convent of Sion in Bayswater, London, when Palestine, where he received his inspiration from the devotion and fidelity of the Irish Catholic troops with whom he was serving.

Rome, March 10.-The Benedic tine Commission, headed by Cardinal Gasquet and including Fathers John Chapman, Henri Quentin and Abbot Emelli, which has been intrusted with the revision of the Vulgate (the old Latin version of the Bible,)
has presented to the Pope a specimen page of the forthcoming publication of the books of the "Pentateuch." This is the result of the collation of forty ancient manuscripts as well as some prefaces, comments, etc., taken from old manuscripts of the Bible. The Pope warmly congratulated the commission and expressed his approval of the scientific methods followed.

London, March 17 .- Considerable attention has been directed of late in England to a remarkable picture of Cardinal Manning saying his first Mass. The Westminster Cathedral Chronicle gave in a recent number a reproduction of the interesting pen-cil drawing of this subject, which is preserved at Archbishop's House. The sketch is of Cardinal Manning, whose face is drawn with remarkable delicacy, and behind him, the famous French Jesuit, Pere Ravignan, who assisted him on that famous occasion, the Mass was celebrated at Farm Street on June 16, 1851.

New Nunciatures have been insti-tuted by the Vatican in Czecho-Slovakia, Switzerland, Hungary, Serbia, and Rumania. In the Diplomatic Corps at the Vatican the British Legation is no longer indicated as a Special Mission but as a definite representation. The Legations of Peru, Chile, Brazil, and Prussia have been raised to the status of Embassies. Austria's representation no longer figures as an Embassy, but simply as a Legation. A new ecclesiastical province has been created in Brazil, and seven and Southern Nigeria.

Archbishop Andrew D. Szeptycki. of Lvow, Metropolitan of the Greek Ruthenian Rite, has just had a conference with the Holy Father on the subject of the utility of monasticism for bringing about the return of the Russian Church to Catholic unity. To this end Monsignor Szeptycki proposed the establishment of occidental religious orders in the ecclesiastical provinces of oriental rite This, he declared, will be a most useful step in the direction of bring ing back the various schismatic churches to unity with the Holy See. The Metropolitan will return to his See about the first of March bearing an important letter from His Holiness to the Ruthenian Catholics.

Government experts have instituted a searching inquiry into the cause of the destruction of the Holy House of Loreto, Italy, but the matter remains a mystery. Immense quantities of gold and silver mingled with the scorched precious gems appear to be among the ashes. iewels that have fallen prey to the flames are estimated at about \$2,500,000. They comprise a wonderand many others in gold, set with who diamonds, rubies, and sapphires, crosses composed of great emeralds and amethysts, rings, cameos and bells of purest silver. Some of the or 600 stones, gifts of kings and queens, princes and princesses.

Philadelphia, March, 7 .-- To the strains of a small organ in the hall where they had been attending Sun-day school, six hundred children were quietly marched out of St. John Catholic Orphanage, 49th and Wyalusing Avenue, when a fire alarm was sounded following the explosion of a boiler in the south wing of the building. The fire, the second in the Church, icress of the blaze, and the calmly When the fireman were

HONOUR WITHOUT RENOWN

BY MRS. INNES-BROWN

Kingdom'

CHAPTER II-CONTINUED Stifling with difficulty a mysterious sensation of alarm, he was turning to quit the room when his attention was attracted by a curtained recess, which had previously escaped reached the tiny alcove and roughly the curtains saide. They disclosed a small space exquisitely up as an oratory. But he noted not any of the pious surroundings, nor beautiful violin which reclined carelessly against the wall; his distracted gaze was riveted upon a portrait of a handsome young man-not been-which hung a below the crucifix. With a stifled locked exclamation of horror, Harold Manfred dropped the curtains and nearly fell to the floor. His knees shook, skin. Still he glared with a wild I'd best say nothing unless gentle eyes of him in the portrait within him.

drew the curtains together and staggered to the door, not forgetting, She looked a little disconcerted at however, to pick up the remains of first, but seemed to forget the matter

He had but just gained the kitchen Ryder's care. when Ryder re-entered it by the other door. The old man's hearing as spy upon Mr. Manfred, for at an was still acute, and he detected even

closing of the parlor door. Wall, sir," be questioned, in a tone of voice which from any other man in his preitien would have been once. termed impertinent, "and how have meself, and see him safely off the you been occupying of yourself the

last ten minutes?"
"I-I-am not well, Ryder," returned Mr. Manfred, sinking into a I have been saized with one of my bad turns—weak heart, you

know. And did you think for to strengthen it by prowling about another person's house, sir?" Ryder felt convinced that the man before him had intruded into Mrs. MacDer

mot's private apartments. No, no! What do you mean? I tell you I felt ill and went in search

Oh, well, if that's all sir," answered Ryder, somewhat mollified, I'll soon get ye that; for, Heaven knows, you look bad enough. Quite scared like," he muttered to himself, as he trudged off in quest of the

I am, indeed, feeling bad. Get me the water and let me be gone at He rose as he spoke, for the dread of meeting the inhabitant of the lodge gave renewed strength to strange house and all it might con-

When Ryder returned with a glass of water Mr. Manfred had already passed the group of gentlemen and was standing in the garden path, scanning, with a wild light in his eyes, the road leading to the lodge.

Why, Manfred," exclaimed Sir with some concern, "how ill you look. Come back, do! The rain has not yet ceased."

attacks, and when they seize me I must have air at any cost. Thanks," he continued, handing the empty glass to Ryder, "I shall soon be all right; don't trouble about me. I will stroll quietly back to the Court under the shelter of the trees; since there is no lightning to fear, I do not "Where did you pick up Manfred?"

even mera terrified now. What a nervous fellow he must be." "You think so because you don't

know him," answered the kind-hearted baronet. "I tell you that at times of real danger Manfred is reckless-doesn't know the meaning of fear. The fact is I met the man abroad, where he did a kind action for me; he is only young, though at times he does look so haggard and careworn; so, in return for his kindness, I have taken him about with me a little. Of course, I knew that my cousin wouldn't mind an exara guest, and Manfred is a good shot. He comes of an old North Country family-has an estate in Yorkshire I believe : though for some private reason, he seldem resides there.' "Doubtless the old tale: house

occupied by the family ghost," ob served another gentleman. Well, Lonsdale," laughed a mili-

tary-looking man, goed humoredly, he is your friend, and in cousequence we will be merciful. Only shouldn't care to command a regiment of his calibre." "Under fire he wouldn't turn out so hadly as you think, take my word

for it," said the basenet warmly. They had left the lodge now and

were sauntering slowly dawn a footpath towards the gamekeepers and whe, having relieved themselves of their various burdens, came out to meet them.

'Can he," asked the military man aside to the gentleman who had last spoken-" Can he be the Manired of Abbey Towers, do you think ?" Possibly," returned his friend

with an expressive lack and a meaning shrug of his shoulders.

than Ryder returned to the lodge, and endeavored to replace the chairs and generally to restore order. He felt constrained to examine the parlor just to see if Mr. Manfred had really entered it, and whether he had left any trace of his intrusion. No sooner had he opened the door than the odor of a cigar was wafted towards him. "Seeking for water, were you, me fine gentleman!" he said aloud. "Oh dear, dear! but this With a few rapid strides he of cigar ash here!" he exclaimed. or it will put the poor lady in a strange fright. The man must be more fool than knave," he muttered, as seizing the shovel he stooped down, and with the aid of his red pocket handkerchief swept the ash This done, he carried and on to it. deposited it in the kitchen fire; and altogether like what he might once having given one last look to assure himself that all was safe, closed and locked the door as before and returned to the kitchen.

'No need to frighten her, poor thing; and as far as I can see, and the perspiration started from his man's done no great harm. Maybe fascination at the picture, whilst the gentle eyes of him in the portrait gentleman, and if I see aught met these of the intruder with a suspicious like, I'll give me master a frank, steady gaze that seemed to hint—that's all." He waited until scorch with shame the very soul Mrs. MacDermot's return, when he quietly informed her how the gentle Summoning all his strength, he men had been overtaken by the rain, and had sought shelter in her house She looked a little disconcerted at the cigar which in his agitation he almost immediately in the assurance that all would be quite safe under

Ryder was not called upon to early hour the next morning that the slight noise made by the cautious gentleman bade adieu to Sir Hugh and his friends and left for town alleging that it was imperative for him to see his medical adviser at once. "I'll drive him to the station

premises," thought John Ryder, as se drove round to the big entrance. Maybe I may find out something more shout him too." Mr. Manfred seated himself silent. ly by the coachman's side in the

dog-cart, not even returning his respectful salute. "I hope you're feeling better today sir," observed Ryder, casting a side look down at his companion as they

drove away. "Oh, yes, decidedly; but I don't think this place can suit me. It was oppressive yesterday." It's mostly considered healthy,

sir: but when our minds is oppressed everything feels heavy and dull like around us. Manfred turned a sharp upward glance at his companion, but the placid countenance of the old man

seemed to beam with innecence. 'Not that way !" cried the gentleman, clutching suddenly at the reins; "I-I much prefer this side of the park: it is shorter, and we

shall reach the station sconer." his limbs; and he longed to be out in the free air once more, far from that think that as the day was early and we had plenty of time, we might as well lengthen our drive by going by way of the Western Lodge." "He's soon learnt his bearings anyhow," mused the old man, "and him only

here for a couple of days." Who lives at this lodge, Ryder?

the summer time." family, sir." "I have had one of my bad heart

The rest of the drive was con-dusted almost in silence, though each man longed to put a leading question to the other. a sigh of relief that Ryder at last deposited his charge at the railway inquired one of the gentlemen. He seems to be a strange sort of fish! See how scared he was about the lightning; and I declare, he looks well rid of him: I don't like him, and I don's trust him, that I don's," he repeated to himself as he jogged leisurely home.

Manired booked for London and

thence made for Paris. It was a strange place to choose, seeing that the city was every day being more and more straitly besieged. But some sort—the more dangerous, the better would it suit his present better would train of mind. The old lenging to much less to make his do something desperate and great Him ere it was too late. seized him—something that would raise him for ever in the eyes of his fellow-creatures, and stamp him as a man of unimpeachable honor and renowned courage. He had also been playing much of late—had plunged desply and lost heavily; the knowledge of which ought to have been of vital importance to him and detained him well outside the walls of a starving city. But desperate men do desperate deeds; or is it not, rather, that at times a Higher Power overtakes them and forces them hither or thisher they know not why or wherefore?

CHAPTER III

A month later and it was Christmas time. Paris-that home of the gay and festive, of the frivelous, the high-minded, the saint and the sinner-were a very different aspect now from what it had done some six or seven wasks before. Its lighthearted inhabitants were for once sarious. No more was heard of that empty beasting of the speed wherewith the Prussians were to be trusted and dispersed, and hew ignominiously they would retire, cringing like

of amusement had long since been closed; even the cates were no longer crowded until midnight, for But wait for me: I shall leave you. the gas had long since given out, and few hours to escort you back." the shops and streets were lit only by dim oil lamps. The churches Ma Sœur would have accompanied were crowded, and ladies were seen me, but there was so much to do clad only in dark and sombre attire, many of them devoting themselves alone.' to nursing the sick and wounded. The sortie made by General Trochu to Champigny had been productive hospitals to overflowing; and many My eyes! I must clean it up quick a brave young Breton soldier lay breathing his last amidst want and cold far from his father's well filled granaries. Previously, towards St. Denis, there had been severe fighting, and the transaction in their constant is the constant of the cold far from his father's well filled and the troops in that quarter had had a hot time of it. Almost all the houses in that locality bore marks of of a ruffian or by that of disease." the strife. Here and there shells from the Prussian guns had stripped off the roots, or left gaping holes in the walls, whilst the streets and gardens were strewn with debrie, the defending troops having broken

> for firewood. One cold day, about Christmas time, down one of these desolate, middle aged, motherly-looking peasant woman, who was following the Sister's steps in the capacity of body. known to collect in small numbers fire. about this quarter and search amidst the ruins for plunder, still at that betts?" she asked. time scarce the worst amongst them

up the furniture and torn up the

flooring of many a stately building

would insult a Sister of Charity. The wind was strong and piercing, and little Sister Marguerite shivered as she hid her hands further in her sleeves and walked more briskly for me tood or attend to any of my ward. Her sweet face was pale, and wants! Yet you can find time to its expression was serious. Meat stand and gossip outside my door was at famine prices, and like many | while you know I am starving!" another Sister Marguerite was feeling She was hungry. Was she thinking with regret of the wealth, or the heards of plenty in her old father's which even now glowed in its merry the old woman in halls? No! no such thoughts as these filled her mind or caused that troubled look to linger on the today?"

kind young face. Once, just for an instant, her lips trembled with pity as her quick eye detected, in passing, the hungry half-starved form of a large dog, which slunk away at their appreach, as though desirous of hiding from men. Then a sudden feeling of gratitude rosa to her heart as she thought of the comfortable bad and board provided for her dear old Leo at home.

A faithful attendant on the sick and wounded after that terrible carnage at Sedan, she had fellowed them with her gentle ministry, even

to the heart of the capital itself. Her kind heart had been almost overwhelmed with the sorrow and suffering she had witnessed. It was ng by in no half hearted manner that she
"He's had given herself to God, and devoted herself to His cause. The poor, the sick, the suffering, were His; and tended and loved them with almost a mother's love; for It must be a sweet little corner in His, were they not her special charge slso? Many a sick man and cars "The head gardener and his worn woman, many a dying youth mily sir." "Ab! how much prettier it is than with reverent gratitude upon her the other one-not so lonely, you face, had hung upon her words, and had poured into her ears their com- usual?" sweet resignation. It might be said

> Sad hearts forgot their sorrow rough hearts grew soft and mild. And weary little children turned in their sleep and smiled.

that when she was near-

Sister Marguerite was always cheerful. Does not Heaven deal ever thus with the generous giver, and fill the heart with a secret joy which none can take from them. Why, then, this present little cloud upon her face? She had a troublesome case on hand, and she longed for help from ablar hands. Under Manifed was a strauge man; he felt her special charge was a stubborn he needed change, excitement of old French officer, who neither by her special charge was a stubborn word nor lock could be prevailed upon even to acknowledge his Godmuch less to make his peace with

"And he is dying," thought little Sister Marguerite; "I know that there is no hope for him, my poor, brave old foldier! I must do something for him!" And in her old impulsive way she hastened her steps almost to a run; then she slackened her speed as a happy thought seemed to strike her. Her eyes brightened with a gleam of ope, and the old merry smile parted worry about my peer old patient? Sour, as you call her, intermed me worry about my peer old patient? Shat you came from England; and one of the first englances.

Dan was a good deal puzzled by drama. in behalf of all my suffering poor, and this old man in particular. Their prayers will obtain for him all

of shell or bullet. Now, Sister, I shall leave you.

"It is most kind of you, Minnette. at the hospital that I offered to come

"It is a lonely walk for such as you, Sister; and every day the discontent amongst the people increasis bad, and me left in charge too! to Champigny had been productive content amongst the people increase.

I'm blessed if he hasn't dropped a lot little good, but it had filled the s. My husband hears much, and he left in charge too! tells me that he fears even the religious habit will not protect the

> nothing! It surely matters little whether we go to Him by the hand But the poor cannot spare you den. However, just listen to yet, Sister. the noise old Mere Corbette is mak-

ing upon the floor with her stick. I pity you sincerely, Sister, if she is in one of her flerce moods. Shall I remain with you ?" Oh no, thank you kind Minnette. It is all my fault: I have annoyed her by standing talking to you Au Revoir;" and with a bright smile cheerless atreets came a young Sister Marguerite opened the cottage English Sister of Charity. Some door, closing it quickly after her, ish Sister of Charity. Some door, closing it quickly after her, yards behind her trudged a in the face of the piercing wind. She advanced towards a small table

They had not very much of provisions upon it, turned kindly farther to go, nor had the Sister towards the figure of an old woman much to fear; for though the roughs | who, propped up with pillows, sat in of Belleville and Montmartre were a large old-fashioned chair near the wish.

' How are you today, Madama Cor-

which stood in the centre of the

little kitchen, and depositing her bag

'Much you care how I suffer, or whether I live or die," responded the "Here have I old woman savagely.

' Nay, nay; do not be too hard the want of good wholesome food. upon me. I thought Jeanne would you your dinner. I am so sorry I could not come sooner," said Sister home, or of the bright Yuletide fires | Marguerite soothingly, as she raised her chair and endeayoured to make her more com-"Why did not Jeanne come fortable.

Who said she didn't come ?" inquired the old woman tartly. did come. But she said I was unreasonable, and flaw into a passion and left me to do for myself; and my legs have been more painful than ever today." Sister Marguerite took out the contents of her bag and placed them upon the table: a bottle of light wine, one small pis-the meat of which was, perhaps purposely, disguised with strong seasoning two eggs, a small bag of freshly ground coffee, two rolls of bread, and a small tablet of chosolate. Hurriedly pouring out some wide into a chipped cup which stood near, and

breaking off a portion of the bread, Sister Marguerite took it to the old dame, saying sweetly:
"There, poor old mother; I am so
sorry that you have suffered. Drink warm coffee before attending to your

wounds.

You'll have to make the fire up first, and there are no dry logs in.
It's bad management when folks don't get the wood in overnight." last night to cut the wood as

gone mad with fear of a few Prussian with his fellow werkmen until a dogs. It I had but the use of my certain number began to have a limbs once mora, I would show some of these cowards how to go out and meet an enemy. Is not every house around save mine deserted?—and yet no Prussian shell has dared to

fore; they know the meaning of courage !" Sister Marguerite was now upon her knees, sweeping up the ashes and endeavouring to revive the dying embars. She was feeling tired, and a concation of giddiness crops over her, caused by the steoping position when the sharp voice of Mère Cor-batte again roused her.

touch it. We want the Reds to the

"I should like to know where you were brought up!" she snarled im-"Your mother orght to patiently. "Your mother ought to be ashamed of herself for not having taught you to clean up a fireside better than that. Why you are wasting all the best of the ash!"
"Am I really? I am grieved to

be so stupid, but"-with a merry laugh—"you see my education was so dreadfully hegierted; you must excuse me, and I will try to do my work better and be more careful in fature.'

"I hope you will," grunted the old woman, as she drank her wine and expense of the poor, simple people, a indignation and disgust for his ate her bread graedily. "You don't mere handful in that town, who opponent. Many of them were glad

bellows and some dry wood which memert the whistle blow and the bellows and some dry wood which memert the whistle blow and the mean hustled into their cuter gaves the discovered bidden beneath the the grases he needs. After all, is it mubbleh in another sparement, Sister not such as they who do the real Marguerite succeeded in making a not such as they who do the real Marguerite succeeded in making a work? Whilst I am tending the body they are plending for the poor neglected soul; tegether we will towards the iracible woman in checkmate him, and my poor old seldier, who has been so braye in hard sourced and seldier, who has been so braye in hard sourced and seldier. seldier, who has been so brave in battle, shall turn in penitence to his God ere he goes forth to meet Him has need side. With infinite in has need and side. With infinite has large way, and passing to italist of the State and director not required the selection of the state of the selection of the state of the selection of the as a judge." A few steps more and they paused in front of a poorly-built bound them, thinking in her sympa. himself of a saying of his sturdy others.

No sconer had the visitors departed craven dogs, to the borders of their cottage. Alone among its more presoul, she has indeed cause for her anger and irritability. It is terrible to be afflicted like this.'

The old woman was a well-known character. Her temper had driven the season, but the pleasant coolness all her friends from her; and when of which was grateful after the the siege commenced no one could prevail upon her to leave her tested, and she would live and die in it in spite of Bismarck and all his thick hair.

Prussian rogues. neighorhood save this little cottage was vacated, and the Sisters of Charity were requested to visit her daily flowing liquid silver, just touched as no one else could be depended upon | with the mid day gold, between the to do so. Merry little Sister Marguerite was generally selected for their trees bereft of foliage, but the task, and she was wont to laugh rising in graceful outlines against as she related to the Sisters the the skyline, and catching marvelous amount of courage it sometimes effects of sunlight on the brownness needed to beard the lioness in her of their trunks.

Having poured out some coffee. and made the meal appear as tempt ing and appetising as possible, Sister Marguerite drew the table within easy reach of her patient, and said coaxingly: "Now enjoy your food. I will remain longer with you and assist you to your couch in case Jeanne should not come tonight.

"Had you not better go in search of wood, or how do you think the fira is to be kept in or relit in the morning?

Ab, yes, I had forgotten that. Where does Pierre generally find the

Outside, of course. Those who seek can generally find if they

but turned humbly to obey. Leaving them, began to entertain a trul the kitchen she went towards a low diabolical hatrad for their simple door which she knew led into the and unoffending comrade. Also the neglected back garden. The short were disposed to count upon that December evening was closing in: a hitherto importurbable good temper, dark cloud obscuring the pale sun which had been proof against jests made it appear even later than it and taunts of all kinds. really was. Large snowflakes were gracefully falling; the wind had certain little clique, led by a particu suddenly ceased, and the leaden larly low and aggressive fellow who clouds threatened a heavy snowfall. had been the leading spirit in the The scene was one of utter desolation. The boundary line of the old have been here as usual and given garden wall was to be distinguished only by the heaps of ruined stones | the foundry became overclouded, which lay around; whilst tall roofless houses seemed to stare with vacant gaza through their shattered

TO BE CONTINUED

A VITAL PRINCIPLE

It was a little town in the heart of the Pennsylvania mountains. Their thickly wooded slopes rose above it on all sides, and two streams, the Lshigh and the Delaware, wound on either side and met at a certain junction. At night the trains came thundering over bridges, winding through the valley, echoss in the hills and glistering like flery mateors through the night. On the outskirts of the town were mills, factories and iron works, which sent up their flame and smoke, like beacons, into the atmos-

phere. It was in one of these shops that this, and I will make you some nice Daniel McGrath had obtained employment, which was both difficult and even perilous, since lives were sacrificed by the slightest impru-

He was six feet in height, correspondingly broad in the shoulders the evil disposed. 'All kinds of "That may be the reason why some folks prefer it, ye see, sir. We some folks prefer it, ye see, sir. We sin't all made alike."

The rest of the drive was contained almost in gillance though the with calm and durated almost in gillance though the said.

The rest of the drive was contained in the garden at the back and field. So that he was, in general, popular through which could be distinguished. distinct grievance against him.

And this was that he steadfastly refused to join in the Saturday night orgies at a local tavern; or even to take a friendly glass on the way home from work. For though he had never been undaly addicted to strong drink, Dan had taken the pledge, at the close of a mission in Irsland, on the very same occasion that he had registered himself an associate of the League of the Sacred Heart, and had been ever since faithful to its practices, netably the monthly Communion.

Nor was he at all slew to tell his hearers the reasons for these various referris of his. He liked, in fact, to dilats upon the banefits which had accessed to him from taking the pledge and to explain that he did not alone on the Saturday nights, as he wanted to be up early on Sunday for The first time he gave such a rea-

son a shout of laughter went up from the group of workingmen by whom he was surrounded. It was

With the sid of an old pair of tingly graveked, but just at that that had followed upon McGrath's sllows and some dry wood which memori the whistle blew and the action the men had not noticed that ments and enstated their hats.

Then he passed out into the sun shine of that glorious day, mild for stifling atmosphere within. Dan took off his cap and wiped his heated cottage. It was her own, she pro- face and let the breeze from the mountains blow down through his

He observed the scene before him So gradually every house in the with the keen appreciation of a Celt for the beautiful. He saw the two streams still unchecked by the frost. hills, frowning and majestic, with

Glory be to God! but 'tis the fine country all out," the Irishman mur mured, as he proceeded at a brisk pace to a neighboring lunch room where an enterprising woman under took to give their mid day meal to the mill hands.

When it was gradually borne in upon his fellow workmen that McGrath meant no joke at all by the frank confession that he went regularly to the "Romish Church" and that he allowed that church going to influence his conduct there was general astonishment. Even the better sort were disposed to look distrust fully at "the Romanist;"

experience with that class of the population had been small. The worse sort of men, on the other hand, whose Saturday Sister Marguerite made no reply, and other orgies had brutalized

On one occasion, however, when a antagonism that began to prevail against poor Dan, went a further than usual, the weather in to say stormy. This Ike Whitley passed from the usual sneers and jests, directed against the Irishman and paneless windaw-frames upon himself, all of which were taken in the scene of ruthless destruction good part, to vulgar ridicule of relig-

ion and its holiest mysteries. Dan's face changed at once, and his voice became stern and peremp tory, as he cried :

'Hold on there, Ike. I don't allow any man to talk like that in my presence.' But the fellow, conscious of the grinning approval of his own partic-

ular clique, went still further, winding up his ribald talk with a remark concerning the Blessed Virgin. Instantly Dan's brawny arm was tion of "You dirly blackguard!" he dealt the effender a resounding slap

on the cheek, that could be heard

above the roar of the machinery. Ike's eyes blazed with fury, though, being a slinking coward at heart he dared not retaliate. Instantly there was an uproar among the men. A certain number were in sympathy with the sentiments the ruffian had expressed. Some scarcely make out, at first, what the tumult was about, and still another few stood abashed and uncertain. These latter were Catholics, a small and weak minority. For even those But why did not old Pierre come and with an arm that was a terror to among them who practised their religion had hitherto said little about stories, in fact, were current of the it in that asmosphere which they

through which could be distinguished the lowest epithets applied to the varied by Papint," ancomplimentary to the Pope. Dan, standing at bay, his eyes gleaming out from his blackened

face and his powerful fists cleached defiantly, cried out : Coms on, then, every mother's son of you! I'm ready for ye.

Though many sprang fowards him threatening with cries of "knock out the bloody Romanist," there was a cartain proportion of the more decens men who felt a thrill of admiration for that sturdy upholder of the faith that was in him. Of course, in the majority of cases

is was simply admiration of his courage, his strength and, as it wers, the hero look of him; yet these wers a few who could dasper and calch some glimpse of wish to be soon in taveras at all, let the vital principle that had been the mainspring of his action, the reverence and the loyalty that had up lifted the poor toiler to a high spiritual plane. The Catholics, too, felt some stir

rings of shame and an awakening of that faith which had burned so believed to be a rich jest that brightly in their forefathers. Admiration for Dan was mingled with

action the men had not noticed that the superintendent with two of the directors and large shareholders in

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CUT FLOWERS CANDIES

PERFUMES

The superintendent, to whom the inquiry had been addressed, prompt-

An Irishman named McGrath." "By George!" exclaimed the younger of the two visitors, "he would make an ideal Hercules or a statue of some avenging god."

"Can you put a stop to this thy. tumult?" asked the man who had spoken first of the superintendent.

The latter, who was not a little mortified that such an occurrence should have disturbed at such an inopportune moment that perfect inopportune moment that perfect glowering at the Irishman. who met order which he beasted of being able his gaze firmly, while his fellow to keep in the foundry, sharply rang

The effect was magical. There was an almost instantaneous silence. The men who had been scrambling over one another, shouting and gesticulating, turned their eyes from men who were standing in the center

"What does this all mean?" cried the angry voice of the superin-

Immediately Ike Whitley and three or four of his friends broke into a more or less coherent explanation of what had taken place. Dan uttered no word in defense nor in

The superintendent, catching at the explanation offered and taking no account of the provocation that McGrath had received, was only anxious to show the visitors how rigorous was the discipline he main-He announced in a voice that was heard through all the room that McGrath was dismissed; that same apgry tone: he would be paid what was due him at the office and might take his hat

and go.
In that instant, while confused murmurs arose among the various groups, Dan realized all that such an had been married but a few years before leaving Ireland, whence he had emigrated with the hops of bat. tering his fortunes. Only the other day he had been able to send the passage money which would bring out his wife and two little ones. He had even taken a tiny house, nestling in the shadow of the hill and over looking the Lehigh.

And I don't think," the superintendent went on, still virtuously indignant and eager to show his zeal for good order, "that there is a single employer of labor in the whole of the Lehigh Valley who will engage a man that has behaved as you have done and shown himself a quarrelsome bully.

Dan, who had been at first dazed, had by this time rallied his forces. He told himself that he would have been less than a man if he had actad other than he had done, and he spoke out now with a courage and resolution that were only equal to that which he had displayed a moment

Mr. Randall, sir," he said, addressing the superintendent, in a tone that though respectful, was firm, "you're mebbs in your rights done what's wrong, but I can't let to accept the offer.
you blacken my character. Of what led to this fight I'll not say a word.
thanks to you. And," he hesitated, he wants to have been in your employ I have

There was a murmur from several Taat's right, Dan. That's true,

When the superintendent rang the all again for silence, and as a sign "You workers here present may

quired What has been his record?"

The superintendent hesitated, yet after all he was fair enough as men go, and he spoke the exact truth His record has been good. I believe this is his first offense.

Which makes it necessary to discharge him," said the elder visitor, who had been standing by with frowning brow and a face black as

Yes," agreed the superintendent ; "for with men such as these discip-

line must be maintained." "It must," assented the other; let me speak to this fellow."

As he said the last words sloud Dan's opponents were gleeful, for they had had exparience, on divers occasions as to how this particular director could speak. They hoped that the big Irish "Papist" was

going to catch it. At the summons to come forward. Dan stepped out. His blackened face glistened with perspiration and muscles in his powerful arms and shoulders where they were un-covered as was made necessary by

the great heat, stood out like whip-" I would like to know, my man, the director began in his big, threat-ening voice, "how you feel now about your late conduct?"

Dan looking the speaker straight in the face, responded instantly : If it had to happen over again, I'd do the selfsame thing."

"You would, would you!" reared the director. "You have no regret for your part in that disgraceful scene, of which I was the witness from start to fluish."

"If you witnessed it sir," said Dan, "you'll know that the quarrel was not of my making." Hold your tongue!" cried the

'I will," agreed Dan, since

there's no more to be said." There's this, that the superintendent bas turned you out of here, declared the old man.

"I'll never say that, sir," ex-claimed Dan glancing for a moment towards that quarter, where he seemed to discover a lurking sympa-

Then dismissed you are from this this employment," repeated the elder director.

His bushy white eysbrows worked themselves up and down as he stood working men regarded the scene with mingled feelings.

The few Catholics who had shame facedly gathered around Dan and prayer book. who cn account of the coming of the visitors had been unable to show ticulating, turned their eyes from their sympathy, were full of sorrow the still militant Dan to the three and indignation at the unjust treatment to which McGrath had been subjected. Many others were moved to blended regret and admiration, while the friends and supporters of Ike Whitley, who were the lowest and most degraded of the lot, were triumphant and only restrained by the presence of the superintendent and the visitors from breaking into laughter and jibes.

"And now that you are dismissed from these works, McGrath," repeated the old man who had constituted himself chief spokesman, "there are a few remarks that I would like to make to this assembly.'

He turned his menacing glance from one to the other of the groups before him and his voice had the

"In the first place, I would sug gest to the superintendent that the fellow who was really responsible for this scene, the unspeakable, foul-mouthed ruffian, to whom I listened with disgust, should be dismissed as well as his opponent. In the second place, I should like to shake hands

with you, McGrath. Dan, amazed and bewildered by this turn of affairs, involuntarily wiped his grimy hand before placing it in that which was outstretched.

But the director said : " No, no Never mind about the grime, Mc-Grath. That comes from honest work. It's the other sort of dirt that I'm afraid of. In the third place, McGrath, since you are dismissed from here, I want to offer you a position as foreman in the L. V. and D. Milling Company which has just become vacant by death. I think you will find the work sasier and the

wages higher.' The superintendent, mortified and onfused, stood sheepishly near, confused, while Ike Whisley, from whose side his partisans began to slink away, was the very picture of shame, humiliation and baffled malice.

The little knot of Catholics were jubilant, and incidentally had got a lesson which would last them their lives, and a considerable number of others, it must be said to the credit of human nature, were pleased at Dan's good fortune.

to discharge me if you think I've sgain, asking Dan if he were willing

Let every man speak for himself, if and then went on awkwardly, "if I but I will say, and every man here, if had a word to say at all, it would be speak the truth, can to ask Ike Whitley here might be bear me out, that in the months I kept on. He waen't reared to know the malice of what he was sayin', been neither a bully nor quarrel and mabbe he's been punished

enough." After some demur on the part of the director, this request was grant ed, but the man of many millions, who had certain theories of his own,

younger of the two directors, in. men like McGrath who are most in paganism. demand. They have got held of a vital principle that keeps them alive. world to see that there is a spirit
They are the real force of the nation, abroad which has little of Christian who would look to this method to a social force and an economic one, ity about it. Judging from conditoo. For they have their brain and tions in society today, it would seem too. For they have their brain and tions in society tosay, it would seem brawn for the country, instead of that God is gesting further away wasting it on intemperance and from us. But it is not God Who is worse, as so many of you do."

with a curt farewell to the superintendent, the old man took his colleague's arm and hurried from the

Then from the ranks of the Catho-lics arose a cheer for McGrath, that was caught up not only by the majority of those present, but that went out and beyond the foundry, to their place. be heard in the streets of the little The worsh town, echoing and re echoing through the hills, where they stood guardian of the twin streams that beautified all the landscape.—Anna T. Sadlier, in The Messenger of the Sacred Heart.

CHILDREN AT MASS

Attention at Holy Mass is so vital ginning of the use of reason. It is most regretable that many men and women waste the opportunities of grace offered by the weekly Mass on Sundays. One finds such not using would seem to be the only topic that

It is a facile conclusion that such men and women were once children without prayer books at Mass. The without prayer books at Mass. The

One cannot help feeting sorry for the little folk in such strange surroundings, it left without any guidance. It is impossible for the Sisters in charge to control every distracted child, and indeed, those so checked become in

"Perhaps suggested the younger turn new objects of distraction to director, "If you were to say that others. Any one who has noticed you are serry for what has occur- the wandering eyes, the bored look, the inclination to play and talk at the children's Mass, will realize that the so that a child may easily follow the priest. Such books contain simple These prayer books are inexpensive they are adults. To impress upon a child the use of the rosary beads may also be a help, but as it requires unusual concentration for a child, is not so apt to be helpful as the

Catholic parents should take it to heart to see that the child, to whom they will earnestly impart lessons of worldly thrist, be not allowed to grow up wasteful of the beautiful gifts and graces offered to the soul during Holy Mass.—Catholic Standard and

GENERAL INTENTION FOR APRIL

RECOMMENDED AND BLESSED BY HIS HOLINESS POPE BENEDICT XV.

REACTION AGAINST MODERN PAGANISM Paganism, in its original sense, means the worship of false divinities. such (as was practised in ancient times or is practised in lands where Christianity has not yet been intro-duced. In a modified sense the term may still be used in Christian countries. It is needed not precisely to express the worship of false gods, but rather to describe a system of living very much in vegue nowadays among Christians, a system more or less similar to that indulged in by the ancient pagans. The term neatly defines the state of those whe, although surrounded by Christian influences and claiming to be followers of Christ, disregard the teachings of His Gospal, make little of Christian practices, and, after the fashion of the pagans of old, allow their lives to be ruled by avarice, pride and

sensuality. This new form of paganism takes its rise in the vicious instincts of the human race, for it had no place in the programme outlined by the Divine Founder of Christianity. Gad in His goodness endowed men with gifts of nature and grace; Hs promulgated laws to guide them in the paths of virtue; He instituted sacraments to strengthen them in their struggles; He proclaimed the Beatitudes to encourage them; Ha gave them the example of His poverty, His humility and abnegation to guide them; He teld them that the way of the cross is the surest way to Him, and He promised heaven as a reward of their perseverance. Dan's good fertune.

But the big voice began to speak resolved not to ferce His gifts on men, nor did He deprive men et their liberty. And still He impressed upon what the misuse of His gifts and their liberty would entail, giving them plainly to understand that while He created them without their co-speration, He would not save

them without it. Unhappily, men fail to appreciate the gifts of God; and they abuse their liberty. Prone as they are to fellow the line of least resistance, the allurements of vice and sin have too often a greater attraction for them than the call to practise virtue. The outcome is that millions drift bell again for silence, and as a sign that the subject was closed, the take it from me," he said, "that it is which differs little from actual

> worse, as so many of you do."
>
> Having finished his discourse and instructed McGrath where to apply, with a curt fareault to the cruping tions to Him, and are consequently drifting into fatal indifference towards the only things that matter. In proportion as the human soul leses a taste for the things of God,

The worship of wealth is one form of modern paganism which is rife in our age. And yet the Scripture tells us that "there is not a more wicked thing than to love money: for such a one setteth his own soul to sale." Our Lord warns men that they cannot serve God and Mammon, while His life on earth, with its lessons of poverty and abnegation, was given to turn them from the love of money and to teach them to Attention at Holy Mass is so vital a part of Catholic life that the proper use of these practious minutes should be inculcated from the verybe ginning of the use of reason. It is trying to pay homage to God and Mammon. What are thousands of their example, be the leaders of others.

Nothing less is expected from occupies their minds, the one central thought that holds their attention. without prayer books at Mass. The root of the evil, therefore, seems to be lack of insistence on the part of parents that their children be furnished with prayer books suited to their years.

One cannot help feeling sorry for the little folk in such strange sur.

The little folk in such strange sur.

The quest for honors is another form of paganism which, strange to say, is rampant among our own people in this age. Oblivious of their remedy is to be found in those little spirit of pride, they are looking for prayer books provided with pictures, honors and distinctions. There are thousands in this world who image that their end in life has been prayers, which the child may read attained when they have succeeded in reaching a padestal where they may reaching a pedestal where they may be seen above the heads of their and would mean so much to the neighors; and they plan and scheme, children now, and indeed later when often in an unworthy way, to attain they are adults. To impress upon a this end. And yet they also are lesing precious time, for their efforts are denounced as vanity in the Sacred Scriptures. "When I turn myself to all the work which my hands have wrought," writes Ecclesiasticus, "and to the labors wherein I have labored in vain, I saw in all things vanity and vexation of mind and that nothing was lasting under the sun." The words and the examples of the lowly Saviour is lost on those neo-pagan seekers after honors. He who was meek and humble of heart, who came to serve, not to be served, is refused a hearing by those whom Luciter has saturated with pride. Humility is a virtue they ignore, a word that is not found in their dictionary; and thus they strut through life, parsuaded like the Pharisees of old, that they are batter than their fellow men. Surely they are not imbued with the spirit of the Founder of Christian ity. The craving for pleasure is another form of paganism which has secured

a firm grip on our age. How many millions of our own people—dars we call them Catholics ? - are pleasurebent, seeking however, not the lottier intellectual pleasurss which raise men's souls to higher things and ultimately to God, but rather the vile pleasures which appeal to the senses and lower those who enjoy them to the level of the brute. "Let us eat and drink and be merry, for tomorrow we dis," is the principle which rules the lives of those millions who, regardless of any supernatural element in their makeup or of any responsibility to a Higher Power, rush madly into pleasure and wallop at will in the mire of passion and sin. The pagans of old had their amusements, their arenas, their gladiators; our modern pagans must also have their amus ments, and in order to meet the appeal of their sensual instincts. theatres and shows and dance halls and other dens of vice must be provided for them, where souls, even Catholic souls, are contam-inated as well by the actual speciacle

of sin as by the lewd suggestion of it. This last form of paganism, the vilcet of all, must have a strong hold on society when its members give themselves over so completely to pleasure that at last they fail to respond to the stings of conscience. Where has the human conscience any chance of fair play amid the luxury of the masses, as we know it today, or amid the sinful refinements openly indulged in, the degradations of married life, the immedest fashions in dress, the frequentation of shameless and demoralizing theatres and moving picture shows the reading of immoral books and magazines, and the bundred other

eccasions of corruption and sin?

The diverce evil is another form of paganism which is working havoc throughout the world, and which will work havec here in Canada, if the legislation with which we are threatened lets down the barriers. Happily, the Catholic Church will have nothing to do with this nasty thing. Her stern laws are too well known, and her children, even the most indifferent, know that they must submit to them. But were it It will suffice to look over the mitted amongst us, one may well settle their family troubles? This, yoke of the Gospel rests heavily on

many a neck. Paganism is not dead; it lives and thrives openly amongst us, and, sad to say, many Catholics are not immune. We may parceive this in watching the lives and in studying the ideals cultivated by those spanned

Virtue for its own sake is little understood and rarely practised in many a modern home. Outside the privileged souls who have not lest their grip on things eternal, where do we find our people nowadays cultivating humility, patience, meekness, charity, justice, and the other Christian virtues? Catholics should remember that they have obligations to their souls. These who claim membership in God's true Church should have higher ideals and should give examples of hely living to their less fortunate neighbors.

them; otherwise the gift of the true faith was made to them in vain. They are fully aware that God had given them ways and means for carrying out His work and that some day He will ask them how they used

Virtue vanishes when one wishes

In all lands, good hearts are true brothers .- Florian

WOMEN'S LEAGUE

For Temperance and Government Control

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LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1921

RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE OVER

LABOR UNIONS Side by side in the newspapers last Thursday were two stories which must be read together in order to appreciate their full significance.

One of them is this cabled report of a speech by Premier Lloyd

George: (Associated Press Despatch)

London, March 23 .- A bitter attack | party should be admitted. on Socialism was made by the Prime in the luncheon party were styled.

'The military dangers united the parties have disappeared," said Mr. Lloyd George, "but greater, more insidious, more permanent dangers still confront us. The great peril is the rise to power of a new rty with new purposes of the most subversive charac

Socialist. It is tearing the parties intimates. And, so far as the report sense of justice and equity that, even pieces on its way to tearing society to pieces. Those who are inclined to agree with Mr. Asquith and Lord Bentinck that the Labor is a bogy should read the Socialist and Labor Press for a week.

Socialism is fighting to destroy everything that the great prophets -Unionis® and leaders of both partiesand Liberal-have labored for generations to upbuild. Parliamentary institutions are as much menaced as private interests, and the rule of class organization is to be substituted for them.

Those still inclined to regard the Labor party as a bogy should look at the bye elections of 1920 and 1921. The addition of four per cent. would put the Socialists in the majority, and there is a margin of 15 to 20 per cent, who do not vote.

"Suppose that by the working up of grievances the Coalition was defeated and the Socialists won a majority. They would not seek to remove these grievances, but would rip out the whole system of

It is not necessary to acquit Lloyd George of partisan bias, of exaggeration dictated by self-interest and tion doubtless there are. But that there is underlying truth in the charge is beyond question. The influences which the Premier represents as already dominating and conand of directing their aims and shaporganized influences. They may yet next decade the forces of radical Socialism may be dominant and controlling; the evils which Lloyd said Mr. Westland. If the saner and more conservative ceased to be a subject for academic cold blood."

Not alone in England but everywhere throughout the industrial world the same struggle is being waged between red radicalism and the re Advertiser. straining influences of conservatism.

for a time at least, pratty effectually consideration. stemmed the dangerous tide in other exaggerating as is his wont; but he entire abolition. is not merely beating the air. He of that danger.

Now turn to the other story. It is cold blood." a report from Ottawa of an outspoken That is a silly and impudent asser signing petitions asking for such warning by the Minister of Labor to tion. To circulate a petition for com- interference.

a deputation from the Catholic Labor mutation of sentence and canvas for Unions of Quebec that racial and signatures on such grounds is misreligious strife may be the possible chievous. The influence that such outcome of the Catholic labor move- individuals may have over the immament in Quebec. The deputation submitted a program of legislation. is the measure of the harm done. The item which provoked the Minister's warning was a request that the laws of Canada sanction and pre-Catholic Unions be given representation in the building trades conference to be held in Ottawa on May 3rd.

people that in your Province for a man to get along in his work he must accept a certain religious guidance," he told Abbe Fortin, who acted as spokesman, "it will not be conducive to the improvement of relations between your Province and

You have charged discrimination department against your union, yet you make it necessary for a member of your organization to be of a certain faith. What would be the result is the Methodists, say, in Ontario should band together and ask the employers to employ only Methodists ?

Abbe Fortin charged the department with recognizing only the international trade unions, despite unions in Quebec numbered between 40,000 and 50,000 members. He urged that an equal consideration be given his organization, and contended that the Labor section of the Peace Treaty made such provision.

Senator Robertson pointed out that the building trades conference had been organized by members of the international unions and of the builders; consequently he could not either party that a third

He explained that the provision in Minister in a speech at a luncheon the Peace Treaty was that each today of "the new members of the country should recognize associa-Coalitien group," as the participants tions of employers and associations of Labor, which would give each class the greatest representation. In Canada these organizations were, respectively, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress.

to be a very real difficulty here it murder. That is the law. And that It calls itself 'Labor'. It is really things are as Senator Robertson is quite in keeping with the natural shows, the spokesman for the Cath- more than the law, guides the twelve that difficulty.

On the one hand we have the recognized fact that dangerous tendencies, subversive of organized society, are striving for the control of Labor Unions. To counteract white girl. So judge and jury these tendencies, the Catholic Labor decided though the negro when com- as such, is exclusively under the of compulsory attendance acts. movement in Quebec has sought the mitting his cowardly and criminal on Catholic workmen.

evidently implies, the Catholic Labor murder. In neither case would the tribunal;" proper terminology would of Socialism as taught by its founders entrust to such rationalisers the movement works injustice to non- innocent victim have been murdered conduce to clearness of thought. Catholic workers of Quebec. The had the unjust aggressor not thought enviable record of justice and gener- it necessary to save his own guilty case, nor in any other case, has the The Bolsheviki, who are merely God's written Word! osity of French-Canadians toward skin. spires the belief that means may be found to preserve the sorely needed prospects of the workers of the province.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Petitions for the commutation to trolling the activities of labor unions, imprisonment of the death sentence criminal law, by the judge who Law of the Church governing the tional dictator of Ontario or of surprising. of Norman Garfield for killing Ben ing their policy, are real, active and Johnston, proprietor of a Woodstock restaurant, will be placed in circulation in London this week, according conservative forces; and the issue Advertiser, that he is opposed to capmay be in doubt. But next year or ital punishment and believes further that Garfield did not intend to kill his victim

Garfield's crime was accidental," 'We do not George foresees and against which attempt to condone his intended he warns may be present and actual. crime of robbery, but the crime of influences in the ranks of Labor are crime for society as a whole to be of officious meddlers with no knowlnot in the meantime strengthened, guilty of a deliberate execution. It the menace of Socialism will have is another murder, and a murder in

J. B. Wright, a member of the and duties of society. another member of the committee which plans to place the petitions

The terrible flasco made by Social- together with the facts and asser- duty to protect itself. It is con- precisely the same thing when it is himself the dictator of the life, fame is so circumscribed. Scholars, most ism-or in its name-in Russia has, tions contained therein, calls for cerned not so much with inflicting

countries. Lloyd George may be the may be called into question, and as a concerned with the deterrent effect to marry. astute politician playing on the fears matter of fact there are those, sane of such punishment on others. That of conservative England, he may be and well-balanced, who advocate its is the justification of capital punish-

knows well that there is an element | a different thing altogether to assert | such deterrent influence is made plain of real danger to society in the that infliction of capital punishment by the epidemic of crime that has Socialistic tendencies of Labor in strict accordance with the laws of recently swept over the province. Unions. And he knows that multi- Canada, after a fair and open trial by tudes are more or less keenly aware a competent judge and jury, is with the course of justice is particu-

ture, the ignorant, the half-educated, To lead people to believe that the scribe "murder in cold blood" will certainly not tend to allay unrest and discontent, or promote respect for lawful civil authority or confi-"If it once gets in the mind of the dence in the impartial administration of justice.

"Garfield's crime was accidental," said Mr. Westland. "We do not attempt to condone his intended murder was not deliberate on his riage. part. To my mind it is a far greater crime for society as a whole to be guilty of a deliberate execution."

The abnormally developed egotism of this officious gentleman gives him a wonderful self-assurance. What he believes becomes a demonstrated fact or an incontrovertible doctrine; what he disbelieves has no existence. Others may labor under illusions, he heart of Garfield and he knows that the conviction and sentence for murder was all a mistake; worse than a mistake, a crime far greater than that of the convicted murderer. Judges, lawyers and juries can infer the intention only from overt acts. Garfield and his brother attempted to rob a peaceful, law-abiding citizen. With a loaded revolver in each band Garfield covered this unoffending man while his brother busied himself with securing the loot. Had Johnston quietly submitted to be robbed; had he given the criminals ample time to make their escape, there would have been no object in shooting him. But when engaged on a criminal undertaking a man takes Now on the face of it there seems the life of another that killing is olic Unions said nothing to clear up honest men who compose the jury in

such cases. Since Garfield was found guilty and sentenced we read in the newspapers of a negro who was found All Catholics concede that. guilty of brutally murdering a young

interprets and applies it, by the Sacrament of Matrimony. administration of justice.

that they interviewed the bereaved the civil law in Canada does not-as Hohenzollern, late of Berlin and for elemency for Garfield in circula. widow of the unfortunate victim to yet at any rate—recognize that a Potsdam, may well sigh when he tion here at once.—The London ask her if she wanted her husband man may have two legal wives at considers what a Canadian minister murderer hanged!

condign punishment on the criminal The wisdom of capital punishment for his particular crime; it is chiefly ment. That is the chief object in all That is one thing. But it is quite legal punishment. And the need for

In the circumstances interference another murder, and a murder in larly ill-advised and we trust that our readers will not be misled into

THE SUPREMACY OF THE STATE IN SPIRITUAL MATTERS

The following extract from a letter to the Globe shows how persistent is Protestant misconception of the Catholic position with regard to marriage :

To the Editor of The Globle :- The amazing statement made by Mr. J. McFortune, that the ecclesiastical courts of the Roman Catholic Church did not "annul" the Tremblay Des patie marriage because "there was no marriage to annul," proves my main contention. The highest tri bunal in the British Empire declared that the Tremblay marriage attempt to condone his intended was valid and that the Roman Catholic crime of robbery, but the crime of Church tried to "annul" that mar-The Roman Catholic Church has no right to appeal to Protestants for support until she officially admits the supremacy of Canadian civil law.

If marriage be considered as purely and merely a civil contract, then, of course, the writer's contention is well founded. The validity of the contract would depend on the conditions laid down by the civil law. Then the kaleidoscopic unions, dissolutions, reunions in the the fact that the Catholic federated has none. He has searched the United States — in many cases differing little from the trading of wives amongst some savage tribesbecome marriages that our friend would have the Catholic Church regard as the holy Sacrament of State is to take over the whole Matrimony. Nay, more; in Turkey we should be compelled to regard the parents, let us recognize at least the keeping of a harem as a perfectly the fact that the work will be done legitimate form of marriage, because by a government department, and by the civil law legalizes it.

For, be it remembered, the State, as such, has precisely the same

marriage, in Turkey as in Ontario. their right. But before criticizing found something new. adversely the position of the Church themselves of that position.

jurisdiction of the Catholic Church

accused, by the jury. And after full us substitute Jones Smith. John either case, what has he decided it paper notices of the late Librarian of be struggling with saner and more to E. M. Westland, who stated to The and fair trial, no reasonable doubt Jones married Mary Smith say in shall teach to the children? being established, the criminal gets 1900. After they have lived together These are a few little preliminaries there any allusion to the fact that his deserts according to the law of for twenty years it is found that which may seem important to him the land and the due process of John Smith was previously married if he will reflect upon them. Has he there any adequate reference to his Interference in such a case should children. At the time of his second Canadian ideas of freedom to German Martin J. Griffin was not only a good be based on some ground better than marriage Jane Brown was still living ideas? "Everyone would, or could," discussion; it will be real and London Board of Education, wis Some of these had such incredibly imminent.

J. B. Wright, a memoer of the world on the memorable day of these had such incredibly memorable day of the world on the world on the memorable day of the world on the mem once.

THE WORSHIP OF THE STATE BY THE OBSERVER

In a recent issue of The Farmers' Sun, I find the following letter: A STATE-EDUCATED RACE

Editor, Farmers' Sun : the race should develve upon the State ; in other words, our aim should be a State-educated race. Since education is the feundation of our

it is, or should be, the duty of the the chief engineer in charge of that But it was an experience on the State to see that every child receives proper education in whatever trade, or profession he or she showed the greatest aptitude.

Under our present system, poor people with large families very often find it a real hardship to give their children a very meagre while among these children there may be many capable of great things in life if they but had the opportunity and proper environment for the development of their faculties. On an only child finds no financial burden in giving his child the full benefit of a thorough education.

By our present system of education many bright and able minds are lost to the world, through force of circumfollow some trade or profession for which they were entirely unsuited.

By a State-educated race, every would, or should, be required to fellow the trade or profession for which he could best qualify. Such a system would tend to produce a race of specialists, would greatly lessen the number of failures in life, and would give all minds of equal capacity the same opportunity to develop A. W. GORDON. and excel. Hastings Co.

What is the State? It is the whole people living in a nation or a dominion. Obviously the whole people can act only through chosen agents or representatives : and if the matter of education and to exclude a few men, and not by the whole or consistency to find some of its people.

authority, precisely the same right is, to put the supreme power and example, writing to the daily papers to be "supreme" in the matter of authority for a whole nation in the on the subject of prohibition a hands of a Bureau. He has got hold Methodist minister cites with Protestants may refuse allegiance of the German State Bureau System, approval words attributed to the Catholic Church. That is and imagines, no doubt, that he has Abraham Lincoln in answer to those

on marriage or on any other ques | control of common school education; tion, reason and common sense, as but our common school system has Lincoln is alleged to have said, "So well as the amenities of civilized life, not, up to the present, involved the much the worse for the Bible." demand that they should inform wholesale repudiation of parental and family rights which Mr. Gordon But Christian marriage is also a not invade the rights of parents; this principle, with the frail mind of Sacrament instituted by Christ, and not, at least, until the enactment man, not the written or spoken Word

Neither in the Tremb'ay Depaties | the State, and not to the family.

Catholic Church ever annulled a practical Socialists logically carrying their Protestant fellow-citizens in. Then if Mr. Westland is so valid marriage. After investigation talk into action, have acted in this unlawful trade, would not revolvers the civil law is concerned the eccles- theory? Which of the dozen or lic faith of Sir Philip. To those who Canada? Does he define the State lawyers who strenuously defend the Instead of Tremblay Despaties let provincially or nationally; and in

to Jane Brown by whom he had three | considered the gravity of a shift from | status as a man of letters. And yet of State can do. For, even in his writings were almost altogether during those solemn The ecclesiastical courts do dearest dreams, he never fancled anonymous it is entirely due that his turning his thoughts towards the found that according to the pro- occupation and work of every boy however, in both hemispheres knew visions of Canon Law, the parties to and girl in the Garman Empire. I him well, and he was a valued con- in this far off scene, for it was on an attempted marriage are not free may, however, say to Mr. Gordon, tributor to the Quarterly Review, account of the sins of the individual, have a better present chance of being Gazette under the winsome title "At personal duty incumbent upon every carried out in practice.

machine

That is the direction in which some opinion in Canada is drifting. say "drifting," because I do not believe those who hold and express such opinion have any clear idea of the removal to London of one of the course or direction; they are nation's oldest and most distinctive veritably drifting.

The Catholic conception of society and of citizenship is wholly different. Catholic doctrine emphasizes the family, the parent, and their status and rights. This status must be preserved; those rights cannot be abrogated. Men are individuals before they are citizens; and their stances, while many others have individual responsibilities to God failed utterly, by being allowed to cannot be lost sight of in some illdefined and hazy notion of citizenship which so merges them in the State that they no longer have any individual rights.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE UPPER Canada Bible Society is appealing to the public for increased funds to carry on its work. 'The distressed people of the world.' save the appeal. "are crying to us for Ribles in unprecedented numbers.' and, it is added, ten million were distributed last year.

THIS INDISCRIMINATE Bible-distributing mania is one of the psychological puzzles of the age. It certainly does not tend to give it sense most ardent advocates undermining In other words, Mr. Gordon's idea the Book's authority at home. For to who claimed scriptural authority for The State has now a good deal of the institution of slavery. It the Bible contains any such sanction,

education of their children. It did the worse for the Bible." It is, on by the lure of gold. of the great Lawgiver, that is the But Mr. Gordon is not content with ultimate appeal. Or, in the exact most effective of all influences- assault had no intention of committ. No Catholic can yield a jot or tittle compulsory attendance: he wants words of this professed disciple of the influence of the Catholic religion | ing murder. The very same principle | of this claim to Ontario, to Turkey, | State dictation of occupations. This | John Wesley, "the scientific spirit of | of law held and was applied in this to the United States-nor to "the goes Germany one better; but even this age is part of God's revelation to No one, on the other hand, can case as in the case of Garfield. The highest tribunal in the British here he is not altogether an inno- men, and with it any true interprefind fault with Senator Robertson's negro was engaged in a criminal act Empire." The "highest tribunal" by vator; for the Soviets of Russia have tation of the Bible must agree." In stand on the question if, as he and the killing that resulted was the way, should be the "highest civil tried that; and it is a basic principle view of such utterances how vain to and writers, that the child belongs to circulation among "distressed

In RESPONSE to the request of a absolutely certain that "Garfield's if the marriage is found to be null matter; they have proceeded, in correspondent the Toronto Globe crime was accidental," would he and void from the beginning a some places, to take the child away gives, editorially, a sketch of the life what have gone before they are influence of religion over the active explain why he covered his victim declaration of nullity is judicially from the parents and to educate and of Sir Philip Gibbs. It is noteities and aims of Catholic Labor with loaded revolvers? Had he had pronounced. That is poles apart train him as a ward of the State. worthy, however, and perhaps not Unions, without in any measure very real objection to the commission from annulling a marriage. So far Has Mr. Gordon a scheme ready for without significance, that no alluparty interest; bias and exaggera. infringing the rights or injuring the party interest; bias and exaggera. Catholic unloaded, or loaded only with blank jastical courts never presume to fifteen gentlemen now comprising recall the Globs's attitude in regard cartridge, have served his purpose? decide. That is a matter for the the Government of Ontario, or the to the conversion to the Catholic All these things are taken into civil courts. The ecclesiastical 15 or 20 comprising the Government Faith of the daughter of its founder, her former glorious Catholic past, account by the framers of our courts decide solely on the Canon of Canada, has he selected as educa- Hon. George Brown, this will not be he created a precedent of which his

> LIKEWISE, IN not one of the news-Parliament that we have seen was Mr. Griffin was a Catholic. Nor was Catholic but the most accomplished crime of robbery, but the crime of murder was not deliberate on his the assumption of mird-reading and and no divorce had ever been secured. he says, "be required to follow the literary man in Canada — the where the three hours, from noon murder was not deliberate on his the assumption of mind-reading and part. To my mind, it is a far greater heart-searching faculties on the part of friday, read or profession for which he possessor of a fund of knowledge in the part trade or profession for which he possessor of a fund of knowledge in the part trade or profession for which he possessor of a fund of knowledge in the possessor of a fund of knowledge in the part trade or profession for which he possessor of a fund of knowledge in the part trade or profession for which he possessor of a fund of knowledge in the part trade or profession for which he possessor of a fund of knowledge in the part trade or profession for which he possessor of a fund of knowledge in the part trade or profession for which he possessor of a fund of knowledge in the part trade or profession for which he possessor of a fund of knowledge in the part trade or profession for which he possessor of a fund of knowledge in the part trade or profession for which he possessor of a fund of knowledge in the part trade or profession for which he possessor of a fund of knowledge in the part trade or profession for which he possessor of a fund of knowledge in the part trade or profession for which he possessor of a fund of knowledge in the part trade or profession for which he possessor of a fund of knowledge in the part trade or profession for which he possessor of a fund of knowledge in the part trade or profession for which he possessor of a fund of knowledge in the part trade or profession for which he possessor of a fund of knowledge in the part trade or profession for which he possessor of a fund of knowledge in the part trade or profession for which he possessor of a fund of knowledge in the part trade or profession for which he possessor of a fund of knowledge in the part trade or profession for which he part trade or profession for the part trade or pr edge of law, peculiar ideas of justice deserted wife-bring suit in the civil Bureau is set up in Canada with temporary whether in Britain or quiet. In many places both Jews and perverted notions of the rights court to establish their right to such power as that, the history of America, and the possessor also of a their Catholic fellow-citizens in inherit John Smith's property. The Prussian bureaucracy and Dublin gift of expression which was a source offering this tribute to the Redeemer

> > sought public applause, and that his renovate his own spirit by pausing that if Germany had won the War and other leading periodicals. His as well as of the race as a whole, and captured Canada, his ideas would weekly contributions to the Montreal Dodsley's," and similar contributions one who participated by his sinful For, he has the German idea; the to the Toronto Mail some years ago acts in that deed of death. idea which gave us the War with all under the heading "Contemporary its horrors; the idea that men and Literature" were an education in public forums may not see fit to stop women exist for the State; and not pure letters to thousands. The that short space of time, every Christo carry out their individual and latter were discontinued, as Mr. tian should intern himself within the To my mind the duty of educating personal obligations and duties to Griffin once told the writer, because sanctuary of his own soul and there God. The Prussian conception of one instalment was put aside to centemplate the world's mest colossal the citizen is that he is a cog in the make room for an account of a prize view the love of a Ged which pervast machinery of the State; utterly fight. Such termination of the mitted mortal man to hurl his burden social, religious and economic life, and wholly under the command of series was a Dominion-wide loss. on the shoulders of Divinity.

author's part net at all uncommon in these revenue worshipping days.

storm of protest in Scotland against monuments in the shape of the celebrated Hilton-of-Cadboll stone, a sculptured relic dating back to the beginning of the eighth century, is eminently fit and proper. This stone has been in private hands for some years, and when its custodian, without regard to the wishes of his countrymen, offered it to the British Museum there was an indignant outcry. "We dislike seeing our pictures, our objects of art, our old 'Lares' and 'Penates' departing because we are not as wealthy as our neighbors, and unable to buy them in," says the Duke of Athol, "but that is the penalty of belonging to a small nation in time of need. It is quite another thing, however, when it comes to removing our very landmarks and gravestones, and-to use a Scotticism-we cannot 'thole' it."

In THIS contingency Scotland is reminded of another act of pillage, still regretted and resented, although it took place six hundred years agothat is the carrying off by Edware I. of England, of the Lia Fail or Stone of Destiny, which for centuries had been the coronation seat of the Kings of Scotland, and which since Edward's time has in Westminster Abbey served a like purpose for the Kings of England. Indignant then as individual Scotsmen may be over this and like acts of spoliation on the part of their richer and more powerful neighbors, it is rather late in the day for Scotland as a nation to raise the issue. In the old Catholic days Scotsmen were as one man in resisting the encroachments of the Sassenach and through centuries successfully maintained their independence and their status as a sovereign people So this Methodist minister (and he against all comers. But with the Marriage is a civil contract with desires to bring about. Common- by no means stands alone,) in regard revolt of the sixteenth century all civil consequences, and as such school education in Canada began as to Prohibition-if the rational and this came to an end, for what comes, and must of necessityecome, a mere matter of State aid to people legitimate use of fermented liquor is England had been unable to accomunder the provisions of the civil law, financially unable to look after the sanctioned by Scripture "So much plish by force of arms she succeeded

> FOR THE "Reformers" were to a man in the pay of England, Knox himself being in the forefront in this respect. From that on the successive steps-the union of the Crowns : the "revolution" of 1688; the surrender of the ancient Parliament of Scotland-were but successive steps in the nation's elimination. And with the going down of the Stuart peoples" of mutilated versions of cause at Culloden came its last lament, therefore, the sundry acts of vandalism of which the removal of the Cadboll stone is typical, we have to admit that in comparison with trivial in the extreme. When Knox set his reforming crew of "unrsdeemed ruffiane" to destory all the accient cathedrals and abbays of the country, and to eliminate every vestige of art or architectura which would serve to remind Scotland of successors have not failed to take full advantage. It was then that the "landmarks," and "gravestones' which the Dake of Athol now feelingly refers to were removed wholesale.

> > CLOSING ON GOOD FRIDAY

Each year beholds an increase in the number of cities and towns

The Christian, still possessed of To the fact that Mr. Griffin never that Day of days to revive and to true faith, will do his part on tremendous tragedy enacted in human annals. person has an individual interest

> While the marts of trade and the the wheels of material activity for

houses were properly approached by strong public sentiment, there is accede to a request for the observance of these three hours. In the

SACRIFICES OF IRISH FOR THE FAITH

THE PENAL LAWS INVENTED BY DEMONS, WRITTEN IN HUMAN BLOOD AND REGISTERED IN HELL

By Seumas MacMannus

St. Patrick's Confession shows that his heart was often saddened. But how unbearable would have been his load of woe could he have foreseen the fearful sufferings which his children would yet have to endure, in order to retain the faith that he gave

Irish sufferings for the faith bagan in the time of Henry the Eighth, increased in the days of Elizabeth, and almost reached their climax under Cromwell. But terrible as were the woes of priests and people in Ireland in those bloody days, the suffering of the nation as a whole certainly did not assume its intensest aspect until the persecutions were cold bloodedly systematized in later centuries, and England placed upon her statute book that savage code of penal laws which the great Protestant, Edmund Burke, described as being "as well fitted for the degradation of a nation and the debasement of humanity as ever proceeded from the perverted ingenuity -and drew from the eminent French jurist, Montesquieu, the pronouncement, "These laws were invented by demons, written in human

blood, and registered in hell." These penal laws began to take orderly shape just half a dozen years after the Treaty of Limerick wherein the faith and bonor of the British crown were pledged to the Catholics of Ireland that they should be protected in "the free and unfettered exercise of their religion.'

UNDER THE PENAL LAWS

Under these penal laws the Irish Catholic was forbidden to engage in trade or commerce. He was forbidden to hold any public offics. He was forbidden to enter any profes-sion. He was forbidden to live in a corporate town or within five miles

thereof. It is scarce a century since Pap ists were for the first time permitted to reside in some of the cities such as Darry in the North and Bandon the South. On the gates of Bandon was written the legend :

"Eater here, Tark, Jew or atheist, Any man except a Papiet.

Underneath which a sarcastic Papist trying his hand at some " poetry " of his own, wrote :

well. For the same is writ on the gates of the hedges—hence these teachers

hell." But the mills of the gods were in motion. Today Bandon is an over-

whelmingly Catholic town. Derry, tue very Mesca of Orangeism, has a Catholic majority, a nationalist corporation, and is represented Eireann.

A Catholic was forbidden to own a Protestant who had offered him the O'Grady tells a story of a Catholic gentleman of the county Meath who. having driven four beautiful bloodhorses into the assize town, was there held up by a Protestant and tendered twenty pounds for his four valuable horses—whereupon he drew a pistol and shot the animals dead. Ever after, he drove into town behind six oxen-his mute protest against "law."

NO CATHOLIC COULD HOLD LAND

The Irish Catholic was forbidden to purchase land. He was forbidden to lease land. (From this clause in the penal laws arose the Irish saving that a man dead and buried has "a Protestant lease of the soil.") He was forbidden to take or to give a mortgage on land. He was forbidden to buy land, receive a gift of land, or inherit land from a Protestant. He was forbidden to inherit anything from a Protestant. He was forbidden to rent land that was worth more than thirty shillings a year. He was forbidden to reap from his land any profit exceeding a third of the rent.

If he was discovered owning more land than the law allowed a Papietor reaping more profit from it than a Papist should-all his possessions were confiscated to the first Protestant who discovered on him.

There was in County Roscommon in the eighteenth century a noted character named Myers, who turned Protestant to save his estate from confiscation. The Protestant Archbishop of Dublin gave a dinner in honor of his conversion, and to edify the diners called upon the new recruit to the faith to tell the company the grounds upon which he had embraced Protestantism. "Twenty-five hundred acres of the best grounds in Roscommon," was the white neophyte's stunning reply.

A Catholic was forbidden to vote. He was forbidden to keep any arms for his protection. He was forbidden to hold a life annuity.

He was forbidden to receive an education. He was forbidden to ex-

attend Catholic worship. He was ing peregrinations, traveling stick in compelled by the law to attend Pro-

He could not be guardian to a child. He could not when dying leave his infant children under Cathmeantime, the individual Christian leave his infant cultured under case may revert at least in thought to the drama that once crowned Calvary's to educate his child, at home or abroad. If he was discovered in the aroused in the middle of the night home, a rainous fine and a dungeon awaited him. If he sent his son to be educated abroad, all his property was to be confiscated-and the child was thereby debarred from all rights and properties in the country, and debarred from inheriting anything.

PRIEST HUNTING

The priest was banned and hunted with bloodhounds-and a price of five pounds put upon his head. The schoolmaster was banned and hunted, with bloodhounds-and price of five pounds put upon his

He was compelled to pay double for the support of the militia. And he was compelled to make good all damages done to the State by the privateers of any Catholic power in which the State was at war.

In fact, the law soon came to recognize an Irishman in Ireland only for the purpose of repressing Till in the reign of George I. Chief Justice Robinson, in official capacity pronounced: "The law does not suppose any such person to exist as an Irish Roman Catholic.

The Irish papies was reduced to such pitiable plight in his own O'Connell, after a long and a fierce country that, as Edmund Burke says, struggle, in which he rocked Ireland There is not a single right of nature or benefit of a society which has not been either totally taken away from him, or considerably impaired.'

The Protestant Lecky says that these laws were intended "to make them poor and to keep them poor, to crush in them every germ of enterprise and degrade them into a servile race who could never keps to rise to the level of their oppres

The British traveler, Arthur Young, in Ireland in the eighteenth century, tells how he found the Anglo Irish gentry, for little or no cause, lash with horsewhip or crane, or break the bones of the people, and kill, without apprenhension of judge or jury." "The Punishment Laws," says Young, "are calculated for the meridian of Barbary."

THE HUNTED SCHOOLMASTER Throughout those dark days the hunted schoolmaster, with price upon his head, was hidden from house to house. And in the summertime he gathered his little class, hungering and thirsting for know-ledge, behind a hedge in remote mountain glen-where, while tattered lad, from the hilltop, watched out for the British soldiers—he fed to his esger pupils the forbidden fruit of the tree of knowledge. "The man who wrote this wrote it Latin and Greek were taught to ragged hunted ones under shelter of were known as hedge schoolmasters A knowledge of Latin was a frequent accomplishment poor Irish mountaineers in the seven teenth century-and was spoken by many of them on special occasions. And it is authoritatively boasted a nationalist member in Dail that cows were bought and sold in Greek in mountain market places of

Kerry. horse of greater value than five Arthur Young in 1776 says that he Arthur O'Leary, an uncle of met everywhere schools held at the Daniel O'Connell, was shot dead by a back of a hedge. "I might as well British soldier for refusing to give say ditch, for I have seen many a up his beautiful blood horse to a ditch full of scholars." In 1796 the French traveler, DaLatochave, tells legal tender therefor. Standish of seeing the bedge schools, and at the River Shannon seeing Mass celebrated among the ruins of an ancient abbey—and priests sitting upon tombstones in the graveyard, hearing contession, and little flags to shield the penitent as their knse

Thoughout these dreadful cen turies the hunted priest-who in his youth had been smuggled to the conto receive his traininglurked like a thick among the hills. On Sundays and feast days he celsbrated Mass at a rock, on a remote mountainside, while the congregation knelt on the heather of the hillside under the open beavens. Faithful sentries watched from all the nearby hilltops, to give timely warning of the approaching priest hunter and his guard of British soldiers. But sometimes the troops came on them unawares, and the Mass rock was baspattered with His bloodmen, women and children, caught in the crime of worshipping God among the rocks, were frequently slaugh

tered on the mountainside. MASS SAID BEHIND CURTAIN

To enable the members of their congregation to baffls the inquisi-tion, before which they were liable at any time to be compelled to swear when and where they last attended Mass and who was the priest that officiated, an improvised curtain was oftentimes hung between the celebrant and the worshippers-so they could truthfully swear they did not see the celebrant. (This was also probably, the object of the flag that DaLatocnaye saw the priest holding.) With the same object in view, at the ordination of priests not the Bishop alone laid on haads, but several others together with him.

Then, bishops and archbishops, meanly dressed in rough homespuns, trudged on foot among their peopleand often dwelt, ate and slept in

holes in the ground.

The learned and saintly Bishop Gallagher (still famed for his sermons), a noble and beautiful charac-

flock-sleeping, sometimes in human habitation, sometimes in a hole in the bank, and frequently among the beasts of the field. Once when he had the good fortune to be sheltered act of having his son educated at by the alarm that the priest-hunters were close upon him. Half clad, h escaped, but the poor man who had been guilty of housing him was taken out and cruelly done to death. After this bishop was translated to bothy built against a bank in the Bog of Allen!

Thus in their miserable lairs in the bogs and barren mountains whither they were trailed by wolfhounds and bloodhounds were sheltered all that was noble, high, and holy in Ireland, while rascal and renegade, silk and-fine-linen-c ad, fattening on the fat of an anguished land, languished in the country's high seats of honor !

O'CONNELI FORCED REPEAL

The late date down to which these persecutions were carried may be judged from the fact that the pre-Irish Primate's predecessor Archbishop McGettigan, used to tell how, as a lad, at the Mass Rock in Lord Chancellor Bowes and also the mountain, he acted as sentry, as acolyte, and as candlestick (one of the two boys who at either side of the altar-rock held the lighted candle and shielded it from the wind).

It was only in 1829 that Daniel and rooked England, succeeded in farcing the English premier, Peel, to revoke the penal laws.

THE RESURRECTION

IS THE BEST ESTABLISHED

FACT IN ALL HISTORY By Martin J. Scott, S. J (By N. C. W. C. News Service)

The Resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead is the most important fast of history. If the Resurrection is a fact, we must live by that fact or abide by the eternal consequences. If it is not a fact it is the greatest fraud ever perpetrated in the world, and Christians are the most deplorable dupes conceivable. I propose to demonstrate that the Resurrection is the best established fact in all history. In presenting the proofs I shall proceed in a judicial manner, dealing only with authenticated facts and appealing solely to reason and fairness. In an article like this the demonstration must necessarily be brief. I shall first set down the outstanding facts of the Resurrec tion. Let me preface my procedure by stating that the Gospel narrative which records the Resurrection is the best authenticated document of history. The ripest scholarship, after the severest scrutiny, has prenounced the Gospels genuine history. Even the enemies of Christianity. who set out to invalidate the Gospel narrative, have ended by declaring that it is absolutely genuine and "Nature of authentic. (Harnack. Caristianity," p. 11.) Those who wish a demonstration of the Gospel's value may consult historio writer's chapter on the subject in his recently published book. Credentials of Christianity," Martin

Scott, S. J.) Taking for granted, therefore, the truth of the Gospel record, the main facts of the Resurrection are the fol-

lowing FIFTEEN OUTSTANDING FACTS

I. The Resurrection was foretold by Christ.

The Jaws knew He foretold it. III. They took every precaution in regard to it. Christ's death was officially

certified to by the Roman Governor. V. A guard of Roman soldiers were on duty at the tomb.

The Roman guard testified to the Resurrection. VII. The Jewish leaders paid hush money to the Roman guard, thus silencing them.

VIII The Resurrection was pro claimed in the very city where Christ was crucified and to the people who put Him to death.

IX. On the first proclamation, 3,000 joined the Standard of the Crucified and Risen Christ. The Apostles were transformed

by the Resurrection and its consequences. XI. They made the Resurrection the basis of their Christian mission. XII. The Jews never denied the Resurrection, but forbade its procla-

XIII. Paul, the bitterest opponent Resurrection, became its greatest champion. The Risen Christ became the dominant factor in the history of

civilization, the world beginning s new era dating from Him. XV. The conversion of the Roman Empire was due fundamentally to the fact of the Resurrection.

These are the great outstanding facts of the Resurrection. No cause in all history has such a convincing array of evidence. I shall now take up some of these

facts in detail. In a brief article

like this, I can consider only a few

matters and those concisely. I take up the first fact, that the Resurrection was predicted by Christ (Mat. 20, 19). This is a wonderful thing if we realize its significance. It shows that the Resurrection we not only a stupendous fact, but also a prophecy fulfilled. It thus becomes a two-fold argument for the

If the proprietors of business ercise his religion. He could not ter, had many escapes in his unend truth of Christianity. Only divine knowledge is capable of knowing beforehand the actions of free agents. We can forecast and foretell physical events which depend on fixed laws. But the free actions of men are beyond human power to foretell.

THE PROPHECY FULFILLED

The Resurrection, therefore, as fact beyond human power to effect, and as a prophecy fulfilled, that Christ is what He declared Himself to be. He appealed to Resurrection as a sign of the truth of the midlands, the palace of the learned and truly noble man was a fillment of His prophecy stamps His mission as divine, since God Almighty could not lend divine power to a false mission.

For us Christians the Resurrection therefore, beyond the pale of ubt. That is why our faith is so dear to us, and why we are prepared to live up to our religion, no matter what it costs.

To pass to another point, that the Jews knew the Resurrection was avoiding only what may compromise foreteld and that they took precau. him here and now. tions accordingly. They went to Pilate after the crucifixion and informed him that Christ had declared He was to rise from the dead (Mat. 7. 63) and asked him for a guard to prevent the taking away of the body. Pilate is no mythical figure, but historic Roman governor (Tacitus

In this matter of the Resurrection, we are concerned not with nebulous fancies of prehistoric ages, but with a great event which transpired in the golden age of literature, a period the grave. when there were great writers, statesmen and soldiers and when a spirit of inquiry and scepticism was abroad, keener and more searching than exists today.

That should give us Christians great assurance, seeing that we are engaged in a cause which in its origin and progress has always withstood the sharpest and most hostile

scrutiny. In regard to the next fact, the witness of the Roman guard to the Resurrection, and the attempt of the Jewish leaders to silence them (Mat. 28, 11,) we no doubt wonder why the authorities should have acted in such bad faith. But we must remember that these were the same men who endeavored to procure the murder of Lazarus because his existence after his known death was an unanswerable proof of Christ's claims. (John 12, 10,)

When evil men are committed to a design, they are not looking for evidence which will thwart their purpose, but rather seek to destroy that evidence. They become blind to facts and deaf to arguments. see this every day when men set out on a nefarious undertaking and refuse to be turned aside by any arguof logic or any appeal of humanity.

proceed. Perhaps the greatest confirmation of the Resurrection is the next fact which we shall touch on.

THE WAVE OF CONVERSIONS

In the very city where Christ was crucified, and from among the very people who were instrumental in His crucifixion, 3,000 converts to the day of its proclamation. (Acts 2.) That the people who cried out "crucify Him" should a few days afterward adore Him as their Risen Lord and God is one of the most convincing arguments for the fact of the Resurrection that may be advanced. is so evident that it needs no further comment.

A fact almost as significant as the important fact of all history. presention itself is the transf tion of the Apostles. matter what sceptics may say of the Resur-rection, they cannot deny that Christianity took its rise from the preach ing of twelve ordinary men of peasaut type. (St. Paul was the excep-

Either the Resurrection was a fact or it was not. It it was a fact, it stands true. If not, how account for the acknowledged fact that Peter and James and the rest of the companions of Jesus who were plain and timid men, became the most heroic figures in the world? How account for the fact that they were able to convince the Roman world of the truth of the Resurrection. (Pliny Epist. 10, 97; Justin, Dial. Contr Tryph. n. 117.)

There were "Men from Missouri' then, as now, even more so. To become a Christian at that time meant infinitely more than does a change of religion today. To worship the Crucified signified that proof positive of His Resurrection was given. It a worship which was directly antagonistic to its sentiments, traditions and worldly interests. (Justin Ap. II, 18; Tertullian Ap. C. 37.) This act made Augustine exclaim "Either Christ has risen from the dead or we have a greater miracle than Resurrection in the conversion of the world without the Resurrection.

The Jews never denied the Resurrection. They could not. It had too many witnesses. They for bade its proclamation, imprisoned, scourged, exiled and killed the Apos tles for preaching it, but they never denied it. (Acts 5, 6, 7.) You may say that such an attitude was strange consistent. Read history. If knowing were doing, we should all be saints. Passion distorts and misleads.

THE CASE OF PAUL THE APOSTLE

I refer to the Conversion of Saul the persecutor into Paul the Apostle.

There is no transformation in the

annals of mankind comparable to his. | that "Orthodox" is the designation greatest champion. His conversion a fact; no one questions it. Unless the Resurrection is a fact, his Trinity Church." It may be exconversion is a greater mystery than plained that the Church of Bukothe Resurrection. The Resurrection is the basis of the Christian religion. It demonstrates, moreover, the life dox Church. Five Orthodox relig-hereafter, and removes forever all lous congregations have been incordoubt about the future existence of man. It signifies to us that although fillment of His prophecy stamps His we are living in this world, we are mission as divine, since God Al- not living for it. That makes all the difference in the world to us. It all ends here, we need not concern these five instances are as follows: ourselves with principles of morality but may live in the way it suits us. Each man may be a law to himself it there is no hereafter. His only code in morals may be expediency, which means that be will do what he pleases and is to his advantage,

him here and now.

If there is no future life, a man need only concern himself with consequences in this life. That leaves | Alberta.' him a broad path, for it permits him to go through life having regard mainly to appearances only

To appear respectable regardless of what one may be in reality, to be successful regardless of how one succeeds, to avoid only present con sequences of wrongdoing, such may be the program of one who does not

THE CODE OF CHRISTIANITY

But the Christian has another code. He may not always consistently live up to it, but if he does not, he knows Greek or Byzantine rite and it is that his will be the accountability, nowhere used in any other sense. and that code is that his life must be based on the eternal truths taught by Jesus Christ the Son of God.

pedia Britannica and the Encyclopedia Americana. When the Orthoby Jesus Christ the Son of God. It makes a vast difference to a man whether he lives for time or eternity.

If he lives for time, he has to con cera himself only with the judgments of man. But if he lives for eternity, his main concern must be the judgments of God. We ceive man. God we cannot deceive. That is why the Resurrection is the most vital fact in the history of

the world. The Resurrection is not an isolated fact of history. It concerns us personally. The conquests of Alexander may or may not be a fact. It matters not to us. The assassina-tion of Casar may or may not be a fact. It does not affect us. But the Resurrection is a fact which intimately concerns you and me. Christ did not come into this world for Himself but for us. He left Heaven and became man in order to enable mankind to partake of divinity. The Resurrection is Christ's pledge that we may become sharers of His eternal and divine blessedness. It is His pledge that we may be incorporated into the family divine. "To s many as receive Him, He gives the power to become the children of

God." (Ju. 1, 12.) The Resurrection, therefore, has a vital bearing on our life. It is the guarantee of our Resurrection. The Christian man has it in his power to Resurrection were made on the first | make a success out of life, no matter what its eventualities may be here. For if life, no matter how great a failure, terminates in a glorious immortality, it becomes an eternal success. On the other hand, if have all success in this life and lose everlasting life, the greatest worldly success is an eternal failure. The Resurrection is, therefore, the most

THE TERM "CATHOLIC"

The Ottawa Journal, March 19 Sir :- Rev. Mr. Bonefield had misunderstood the purport of my letter. It was not intended to be controvereial. I did not discuss the right of the Orthodox Church to the term "Catholic." I was concerned solely with the terminology actually in use The Journal said "Greek Catholic" when it meant "Greek Orthodox." I pointed out (1) that the members of the Orthodox Church never call themselves "Greek Catholics," or never at all events without the addition of the word "Orthodox," and (2) that the term "Greek Catholic" is never used excepting as applied to spiritual subjects of His Holinsse the Pope, who follow the Greek or Byz-

antine rite, or some modification of it. There can be no doubt whatever as to the correctness of either of was sufficient to satisfy the hostile to controversy. No one familiar and pagan mind and to make it alopt with the names of religious denominations in Eastern Europe would case is not analogous to the claim by members of the Church of England to the designation "Catholic." Permit me to amplify these two statements.

1. A member of the Orthodox Church would never apply to him-self any designation which did not include the word "Orthodox." In popular language, they are most usually called "Greek Orthodox." They are sometimes called "Greek Church," but this term is incorrect. excepting when applied to the divis ion of the Orthodox Church, which inconsistency. It was, All men committed to an evil course are inthe Church is usually given as ' Orthodox Eastern Church.' Rev Professor Headlam, in an article on the subject in the Quarterly Review for January, 1919, gives the officia title of the church as the "Holy Finally, as my space is limited, I Orthodox Eastern Church."

"Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic each, one from "Ottawa" for Eastern Church." The Encyclopædia, however, goes on to point out From a raging lion he became a upon which particular stress is gentle lamb. From being the arch always laid. The inscription on the enemy of Christianity he became its corner stone of the Orthodox Church on Pine Street reads "Austrian Bukowinan Orthodox Greek Holy wina, a former province of Austria, is one of the divisions of the Orthoporated in Canada, one by an Act of the Quebec Legislature, and four by letters patent under the Alberta to open new sanctuaries in His Companies' Act. The respective honor and thus create new centres titles chosen by the applicants in of Catholic life. No one can esti-

> Greek Orthodox Church Evangelismos of Montreal. Orthodox Greek Catholic Church Siv. Woznesnia Hopsoda Nasz. Is. Chrysta, Congregation of the Ortho-

dox Greek Catholic Church.' Greek Orthodox Romani Biserica Inaltareal Sfiniti Cruti of Shepentez, Alberta.'

Greek Orthodox Congregation Siviatoho Ilija, of Duvernay, Orthodox Greek Oriental Church

of Saints Peter and Paul, of Nowa Bukowina, Alberta." Doubtless the use of the words

"Greek Catholic" in conjunction with "Orthodox" in the second of the above titles indicates that the congregation were Greek Catholics who had abandoned their allegiance base one's life on existence beyond to Rome and joined the Orthodox 2. The term "Greek Catholic" is

used in standard works of reference to designate spiritual subjects of His Holiness the Pope who follow the refer in particular to the Encyclodox Church (the only other " Greek Church) is meant it is called the Orthodox Eastern Church," and similar use is made of these terms in such books as "Whitaker's Almanac "The Statesman's Year Book. and may de. Religious statistics are there given under the heads of "Greek Catholic" and "Greek Orthodox," used in the sense that I have indicated. I have nade a careful search in both the fortunately funds are lacking Public Library and the Parliament. ary Library of all available works of out for missionaries. They reference and of any other works in which I thought the terms likely to occur and I have not found one single instance of the use of the words "Greek Catifolity' in any sense other than the distribution and cated. Finally by proper 191 of the Statutes of 1913 the Dominion Parliamentincorporated His Lordship Bishop Budka, and his successors in office of the same faith and rite and persevering in communion with the Roman Pontiff a corporation under the name of "The Ruthenian Greek Catholic Episcopal Corporation of W. L. SCOTT Canada. Metcalfe street.

Ottawa, March 17, 1921.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

BUILDING CENTRES FOR GOD Do our readers ever try to realize | Previously acknowledged..... \$865 50 ates and their missionary bands ST. JOSEPH, PATRON OF CHIMA, BURSE what Extension means to the prel-overcome. But there is every hope A Friend, Newcastle..... that assistance will come, and come | Children of Primary Class is certainly does to them when you aid Extension. But the report of Mrs. D. Brown, Bath. what they are doing with such help Miss E. G. Dennee, Bath ... as we can give, will speak more Miss J. M. Dennee, Bath.. clearly and add more friends to our list than anything we can write. Let us therefore turn to the two following interesting letters.

"MAY GOD BLESS THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION

Edmonton, Alta., March 8, 1921. Very Rev. Thos. O'Donnell, President Catholic Church Extension Society, Toronto.

ery Rev. and Dear Father I received the cheques which so kindly forwarded, viz., \$200.00 towards a chapel of St. Anne from the Estate of P. Boyle: \$600.00 donated by Rosary, Hamilton, for a chapsl to be named Our Lady of the Rosary and \$500.00 donated for a chapel. Accept my heartfelt thanks. These donations are a great source these assertions. They are not open of encouragement and a very valuable assistance to me in the immense task which I have undertaken here. Before distributing think of controverting them. The these amounts, I shall take a little time to consider the needs of the eight missions whose applications for help lie before me. As soon amounts are allotted, I shall inform you. In the meantime, kindly accept this acknowledgment with my deep est gratitude to the donors. I have also received your chaque for \$528.00 for Mass Intentions. Enclosed you will find an official receipt for same. May God bless Christian hope soon come to its The Catholic Church Extension support; the trial then appears Society

Yours faithfully in J. C. HENRY J. O'LEARY, Archbishop of Edmonton A PLEASANT DUTY

Winnipeg, March 10, 1921. Very Rev. Thos. O'Donnell, President of Catholic Church Extension Society, Toronto.

Very Rev. and Dear Father : come to what I consider the greatest official designation as given in the acknowledge receipt of your letter, much the more pure, as it is unconproof of the fact of the Resurrection. Encyclorædia Britannica, is the enclosing two cheques for \$500.00 nected with the world.—Fenelon.

chapel in honor of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and the other from Women's Auxiliary of the Catholic Church Extension Society, Montreal Branch, for a chapel to be named St. Anthony My prayer for two chapels for two poor missions, is thus speedily

The gifts are anonymous. It is therefore, in my power thank the donors. You dear Father must discharge that duty for me. All I can do is to pray that God may bestow a special blessing on those whose generosity make it possible to open new sanctuaries in His mate the good accomplished, and the reward must be exceeding great.

With deep thankfulness to Extension for its many helps and with kind personal regards. I remain, Dear Father O'Donnell, faithfully yours in to Xto.

ALFRED A. SINNOTT Archbishop of Winnipeg. It you are not aiding Extension why not begin now even in a small way. God ever blesses the spirit of generosity which aids and promotes such work. Write Extension today. Donations may be addressed to :

Catholic Church Extension Society 67 Bond St., Toronto. Contributions through this office should be addressed:

REV. T. O'DONNELL, President.

EXTENSION. CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, London, Ont.

FATHER PRASER'S CHINA MISSION FUND

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

rescue. China Mission College, Almonte Ontario, Canada, is for the education of priests for China. It has already twenty-two students, and many more are applying for admittance. Unaccept them all. China is crying ready to go. Will you send them The salvation of millions of souls depends on your answer to this urgent appeal. His Holiness the Pope blesses benefactors, and the

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

Gratefully yours in Jesus and Mary J. M FRASER.

QUEEN OF APOSTLES BURSE Previously asknowledged \$1,972 80 In honor of St. Anthony

ST. ANTHONY'S BURSE Previously acknowledged ... \$1,145 20 M. McNeil, Gardiner Mines Marritton 1 00 IMMACULATE CONCEPTION BURST

Praviously acknowledged... \$2,321 28 A Friend, Canso..... A Friend, Hamilton..... 20 00 COMFORTER OF THE AFFLICTED BURSE

1 00 St. Catharines... 1 00

BLESSED SACRAMENT BURSE Previously acknowledged 1802 06 ST. FRANCIS XAVINE BURSE

Previously acknowledged..... \$273 80 BOLY NAME OF JESUS BURSE Previously acknowledged ... \$226 00 HOLY SOULS BURSE

Praviously acknowledged \$989 25 Friend, Calabogie LITTLE FLOWER BURSE

Praviously acknowledged., \$531 34 Mary K..... SACRED HEART LEAGUE BURSE

Previously acknowledged ... \$1,320 02 Marjorie McLean, Washabuck Friend, Calabogie 1 00 Mrs. D. Bonang, Yarmouth 1 00

M. M. C., Summerside ... 1 00 League of S. H., Blessed Sacrament 10 00 Ottawa.....

Those trials which come from God are never without benefit to us, when we receive them worthily; since there is always a rich harvest of spiritual blessings for the afflicted religious heart. If human nature at first shrinks from sorrow, faith and easy to be borne. Receive it as from God, and its bitterness is past. In His own good time He will send His consolations; not those of the vain world, but such as shall speak comfort to your soul, strengthen your hope in Him, and confirm your sub-mission to His decrees. Indeed, the peace which is always found in this submission is itself a great blessing, Very Rev. and Dear Father:

It is my very pleasant duty to tion of sorrow. It is a peace so

FIVE MINUTE SERMON

BY REV. WILLIAM DEMOUY, D. D.

LOW SUNDAY

FAITH AND SKEPTICISM we receive the testimony of men the ony of God is greater. For this is the ony of God, which is greater, because t testified of His Son. He that believeth Son of God hath the testimony of God in

God made man in such a way that he depends, to a great extent, upon others for his knowledge. He cannot acquire it intuitively; but, by patient labor and listening, it is engrained in him. This in itself would be suffi-cient proof of how far below Himself has the Maker placed map, the noblest of His earthly creatures.

God is omniscience. No creature

can possess this attribute; consequently, even though an individual be capable of acquiring a knowledge of many things, there still remains an infinite amount of which he can ow nothing, while dwelling in the

As regards temporal things, man shows but little skepticism when told of the things of which he hitherto knew little or nothing; but, with many, it is a different question when an attempt is made to impart to them a knowledge of the things of God. It is true that faith is necessary for a proper and sufficient knowledge of Gad here below, and this faith is infused by God in those who possess this greatest of earthly blessings. Many place their own minds against that of their Creator, and refuse to believe anything they cannot understand, or which human knowledge-either their own or that of others-can not teach them.

They may become learned, to s great extent, in the sciences of earth. and manifest signs of great education. But they are not lifted thereabove the things of this world and, as long as they remain in this state — no matter how meritorious their lives may be from a natural standpoint - they can not acquire one whit of merit before God.

Belief in God is necessary before all else; and even those who profess no belief in Him during life, unconsciously reap, ever and anon, the fruits of His beneficent existence and presence in the world. It is pridethe cause of the fall of both angels and men — that keeps them aloof from their Master. A natural out come of pride is a feeling of selfsufficiency, and very often Satan aids one to feel, at least, that he can and does exist without the belp of Gcd. It is one of his clever ways of deceiving man, and of causing him to walk on an apparently elevated plane, but from which, in the end, he will step to an abyss of misery. Every mortal is a creature of God, belongs to Him, and, sooner or later, must abanden helplessly into the hands of God that which now appears as sufficiency.

This belief in God also is easyconsidering the great blessings God has bestowed upon us, not only by creating us and enabling us to share in His happiness, but also by redeeming us from our bondage by the sufferings and death of His own beloved Son. Herein is contained Herein is contained the greatest exhibition of truth and sincerity that man ever could witness. Ages come, ages go, but man remains ever the same. With the aid and help of the knowledge of past generations, and that of the present great age with its discoveries and inventions adding immeasurably to the conveniences of life, he is not sense, if he refuses belief in God, and neglects the duties he owes to Him. In fact, all these things, been the means of continuously dis tancing great numbers from God.

Kingdom of Heaven. And whatso the compression of their compression to the compression of their compression to the compression of their compression of their compression to the compression of their compression of the compression of the compression of the compression of the compression of their compression of the hension and the pride of their lives, they have believed, and still believe, that happiness will consist in per-fecting these benefits to man, and this to come about with God elimin-

the wicked schemes and designs and pride of various heresiarchs, the faith in Him has been blighted, and tells us the power of the keys thus its bright glow, in the case of many, its bright glow, in the case of many, still refuses to shine forth. The unsultied faith of the early Chrise tians has not come down through the centuries to all in its purity.

The vertexes industries of many, wholly of a special privilege to open the Kingdom of God to Jew and Gentile." "Whatsoever" is a broad and mighty word, and my reverend The various influences antagonistic to it have not been without results, and now it is difficult to find the gospel to Jew and Gentile. simple faith of the aucient true lovers of Christ. Of course, this is said one or two more prerogatives that mainly of people outside of the pale were conferred upon St. Peter above his brother apostles. In St. Luke's ing obedience.

ated from the process.

stands by her and with her. The to confirm the faith of the other impress of God's goodness and help apostles.
is evident upon her, and her great "And the Lord said: Simon, is evident upon her, and her great bearing the name of "Catholic." It and thou being once converted, conis sad to think that such should be firm thy brethren."

spark of God's infinite knowledge; resurrection, as related by St. John residence in their midst, became the fact. Remember, too, that the young Pilet.

and if he expects happiness beyond this life, it can be only in a share of the very happiness of God

THE PRIMACY OF PETER

By John P. Sutton

of a typewritten tract from some unknown person. This latest one is headed, "Was St. Peter Ever Bishop of Roms?" The writer attempts to prove that he was not. The first of these tried to fool people into the belief that the present Protestant" by law established" Church of England is the same as that which existed in He begins by saying that Peter was not the 'Rock' upon which Christ sees not that He does not merely said He would build His Church but designate some of them, but all Himself as the Son of the Living God; secondly that St. Peter's keys could hardly be more explicit in declaring Peter the rock upon which Christ built His church, the one

every English dictionary, the word "special" means distinctive, and the My reverend friend asks the quesword "privilege" means a personal privilege and preregative are synonymous terms. Therefore, according to my reverend friend's logic. Peter had a preregative, and Peter had not a prerogative. He finds it all in the New Testament. We read in the gospel of St. Matthew (16 16, 20); And I say to thee: That thou art Peter and upon this rock I will build My church and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

camouflage might do if the gospel of Matthew Petra) I will build My church." The only meaning we can coherently

extract from words so plain and this rock I will build My church.' As God changed the name of Abram
to Abraham, and that of Jacob to
D.D., a high class Protestant divine Israel, so He changed Simon to Rock, which we translate Peter, from the Petrus of the Latin Vulgate. statement of my reverend friend that the words meant: "Thou art a rock and upon Myself I will build My church," is a pure delusion. Able non-Catholic critics and scholars have long since given up as untenable any other sense of the text than that held by the Catholic Church,

fact, all these things, terpreted by many, have I will give to thee the keys of the Alexandria, Origen, Hippolytus, Tershall be bound also in heaven; and fourth. To these patristic testiwhatsoever thou shalt loose upon heaven." Peter and to Peter alone; upon Peter It is true that since the coming of the Son of God, more believe than did before His advent. Yet, through the deaven. My reverend friend draws differ in particular circumstances, heaven. My reverend friend draws differ in particular circumstances, leave the figures of the five deans of seminaries to this diminishing the Church is to be given the power of from various men and countries may differ in particular circumstances, leave the figures of the five deans of seminaries to this diminishing manner.

Now let us see it we cannot find

the condition of some within the Of the twelve men, Peter was Church, yet it is not surprising, for, if the good Master Himself had to fallible by the omnipotent prayer of bear insults and ingratitude, can the Christ Himself, and to be the author-Church, His spouse, expect to be free ity to which all should have recourse

we read (21-15, 17); "When therefore they had dined, Jesus saith to Simen Peter: Simon, son of John, lovest thou Me more than these? lovest thou Me? He saith to Him :

. I have again become the recipient time: Simon, son of John, lovest thou Me? Peter was grisved because He had said to him the third time: Lovest thou Me? And he said to My sheep."

Let me say to my reverend friend England before the so called Ret. in the words of St. Bernard, referring ormation. It purported to have been to the above texts: "For to whom, written by the Rev. A. Corbett. This I do not say of the bishops, but even latest tract does not give the name of the apostles, have all the sheep of the author, but it has such a self-been confided, in a manner as satisfied way of putting assumption absolute and universal as this: for accepted fact, and such a knowit-all dogmatic style of argument, sheep? And to what sheep does He that I am led to believe that both allude? Is it of a particular people, were written by the same person. of a city, of a country, or a kingdom?

He begins by saying that Peter "was not the 'Rock' upon which Christ sees not that He does not merely to open the Kingdom of God to Jew and Gentile; and thirdly, that the New Testament clearly shows that Peter had no office, prerogative, or appearacy beyond the other apostles."

According to general understanding, and as declared by, I presume. New Testament showing Pater's according to general ways and as declared by, I presume.

My reverend friend asks the question : Was St. Peter ever Bishop advantage. It follows that special of Rome? He answers it in the negative, and proceeds to bolster up his argument with quotations from the New Testament and alleged admissions by Cardinal Gibbons and the Catholic Encyclopedia. Then he concludes with an incoherent warhoop to the effect that 'From all this, it is clear to the intelligent mind that the Roman claims to Supreme Universal Jurisdiction based on Peter's episcopate as 'first My reverend friend says the rock Pope, Infallibility, etc., are founded meant Christ Hiwself. That kind of not upon a 'Rock,' but upon a sandheap." He must have felt good when had been written in he recovered his breath after that English, but it so happens that the whoop. I hate to puncture his original version was written in pretty bubble, but truth is inexor-Aramaic, the dialect spoken by Our able, so I will allow some of his Saviour and the Apostles. In the Protestant brethren, who undoubted Aramaic language the word "Cephas" ly possess intelligent minds, to do ly possess intelligent minds, to do means "rock," of which the Latin the work. First I will say that there rock. Of which the Lasin equivalent is "petra," a noun of the first declar on and feminine gender. to prove that Peter was Bishop When up to the name of a man, it becomes to the name of a man, it becomes to the name of the second declarior, and of the masculine followers of Christ to observe Sungender. In the original Aramaic tongue the text is literally: "Thou art a rock (Cephas, Latinized Petrus) and upon this rock (Cephas, Latinized ment that St. Peter was Bishop of Rome is based, like Sunday, on tradition. Let me tell my reverend friend, also, that among intelligent unequivocal is: "Simon, henceforth thou shalt be called Rock, and upon term for "an unhistorical story or

legend." and historian. In his "History of the

Christian Church," he says : "It is the uniform tradition of the eastern and western churches that Peter preached the gospel in Rame and suffered martyrdem there in the Neronian persecution. So say more or less clearly, yet not without in 1916 there were 692 admixture of error, Clement of Rome and in 1919 there were 393. (who mentions the martyrdom but not the place) at the close of the first | with the numbers quoted for canditinctly, monies may be added the apocryphal earth, it shall be loosed also in heaven." These words we must be be used of the pseudo-Petrine search. These words we must pseudo-Clementine factions, ratio of ordinations to communicants remember were spoken by Christ to which somehow connect Peter's name with the founding of the churches of the Church is to be built, and to Antioch, Alexandria, Cerinth and for every 2 085 communicants. Today Peter is to be given the power of Rome. However these testimonies bottom; for they were previous to any use or abuse of this tradition for

doubt whatever that the teaching of the vast majority of Roman Catholic Episcopal laymen are of worldly writers on this point is strictly inclination. They are able to pay careful also to keep ourselves ever accurate and that St. Peter, at a well for a ministry that they do not as fitting instruments through which comparatively early date, prebably care to enter themselves. Since the God may see fit to work the grace of somewhere about the year of grace War they have shown still less conversions. The increasing num-

I could quote Harnock, lovest thou Me more than these? German critic, Bishop Lightfoot of He saith to Him: Yea, Lord, thou the Oburch of England, Cave, knowest that I love thee. He saith to him: Feed My lambs. He saith to him again: Simon, son of John, and men of learning, whose lovest thou Me? He saith to Him: researches have convinced them that Yea, Lord, Thou knowest that I love St. Peter's residence and martyrdom Thee. He saith to him: Feed My in Rome are incontrovertible facts, lambs. He said to him the third and give an affirmative answer to my reverend friend's question, St. Peter ever Bishop of Rome?" They arrive at a conclusion which is Lovest thou Me? And he said to the very opposite of that which my Him; Lord Thou knowest that I reverend friend grandilequently says love Thee. He said to him: Feed is "clear to the intelligent mind:" I would say to my reverend friend, that when a man's mental vision is jaundiced by prejudice everything he sees is tinged with the same color.

THE SHORTAGE IN THE MINISTRY

Some of our non-Catholic friends had some very interesting prophecies to make during the late War. Of one thing they were very sure, and that was that the Pope had lost great opportunity in not declaring his adherence to the Allied cause. They were quite convinced that Catholicism was going to experience a great decline after the victory would be won. These gloomy predictions have not been fulfilled. that our friends were entirely mis-

there is an over abundance of candidates for the ministry. The surplus is able to supply missionaries for other parts of the world. It is reported that in France and England, the countries that took the greatest part in the War, prior to the entrance of the United States, the Catholic seminaries are overflowing. In England it has become necessary for the Catholic Church to provide temporary quarters to accommodate the increased number of students. The Jesuit order alone has reported sixtyfive extra students for whom it is desired to obtain housing. In France we hear that men of the highest position in the army are taking the

humble place of ecclesiastical postulants. With our non Catholic friends conditions are quite different. In England the ranks of the Episcopalian clergy are depleted by the shortage of supply of new men. Those that remain at their posts are bitterly complaining of their lack of adequate financial support, in view of the increased cost of living. In this country we may take the evidence of enditions from the pages of the Living Church."

In a leading article this week, the editor does his best to be optimistic, but he is faced with the experienced testimony of five deans who direct eastern seminaries. These gentle-men have issued a leaflet calling attention to the serious condition of affairs. They gave the following statistics: In 1916 our five eastern seminaries had 256 students : teday they have 179 students. In 1916 there were 466 candidates for the ministry and in 1919 there were 306. In 1916 there were 692 postulants

It is true that the editor finds fault century; Ignatius of Antioch indis-tinctly, Dionysius of Cominth, Iranaeus of Lyons, Caius of Rome in the second century; Clement of ber of these that are studying in the five eastern seminaries. Moreover, dates for the Episcopalian ministry has been diminishing for many was one for every 234. In 1916 (before the War) the ratio was one the supposition of some fact at the is now reduced to one in every 3,000 communicants.

But even these figures do not tell heretical or for orthodex and hier-the whole story. On the testimony archial purposee." Dr. Schaff then adds in a note: "The presence of Peter in Rome was the universal careful statistics for a term of thirty and mighty word, and my revision to friend cannot compress it within the limits of a mission to preach the limits of a mission to preach the mation. * * * It was denied first the clergy in his own diocese came mation. * * * It was denied first the clergy in his own diocese came in the interest of orthodox Protestantiem against Romaniem by U. Valenus This would now reduce the propor-(1520). * * * On the other hand the presence and martyrdom of Peter in Rome is affirmed not only by all the Roman Catholics but also were natives of the British Isles; within her most sanctified walls, there are many who stand aloof, pass judgment on her doctrines and practices, and offer her a very unwill
passion, we read (22 31, 32) that even to be presented and matrixed method not only observed that 34% of his ministers by all the Roman Catholics but also were natives of the British Isles; by many eminent Protestant his passion, we read (22 31, 32) that even to right and critics, as Bleak, Credner, other foreign countries; and 16% g obediencs.

But the testimony of centuries denial and repentance, He chose him ands by her and with her. The to confirm the faith of the other even by Hilgenfeld."

with the foreknowledge of Peter's Olshausen, Gieseler, Nesuder, Rothe, denial and repentance, He chose him Thierech, Kraft, Ewald, Plumptre and seem to indicate that the Episcopal-In his work, "Early Christians in ian church produces very few young Rome." Very Rev. H. D. M. Spence men who are desirous of entering the Jones, M.A., D.D., Dean of Gloucester ministry. And yet this ministry is but too often to be found a weakling prayed for thee that thy faith fail not Peter's residence in Rome, says; smiliations into its membership, bearing the name of "Catholic." It and thou being once converted, conaffiliations into its membership,

OF RHEUMATISM

Happily Stopped When He Began To Take "Fruit-a-tivos"

8 OTTAWA ST., HULL, P. Q. "For a year, I suffered with Rheumatism, being forced to stay in bed for five months. I tried all kinds of medicine without relief and thought I would never be able to walk again. One day while lying in bed, I read about "Fruit-a-tives" the great fruit medicine; and it seemed just what I

needed, so I decided to try it. The first box helped me, and I took the tablets regularly until every trace of the Rheumatism left me

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

Anglican clergyman is confronted with no great sacrifices. He is practically a free man. He is at liberty to choose his field of labor, and in the present dearth of clergy. predictions have not been fulfilled. men he can obtain work without any There is one very practical proof difficulty. Should he decide to abandon the ministry at any try is one of the surest signs of religious health. When any locality is unable to obtain vocations (it) is one bealth. When any locality well, for young women of means are is unable to obtain vocations, it is safe to say that something is wreng. In those parts where faith flourishes is easily obtained. All the Episcopal seminaries have numerous bursaries. And yet he refuses to volunteer. Surely the only explanation that will clucidate the situation is the fact that very few Episcopalian young men have found their religion of enflicient interest to awaken their ideals. The American Episcopalian Church is servad, for the most part by an alien ministry, often of inferior education, who find in this country an opportunity that would be closed to them in their own.-Catholic Standard and

CATHOLIC GROWTH

The custom of confirming adult onverts during the Octave of Pente cost at the Cathedral was happily Eminence the Cardinal. Each year has seen a notable increase in the number of converts in this diocese. Last year the sacrament of Confirmation was administered to one thousand converts. The story of conversions recorded in the various discesses of the country is the story of the phenomenal growth of the Catholic Church in the United States.

A century ago there were in this country one bishop, fifty priests and 40,000 Catholics. Today there are cardinals, 13 archbishops, 88 bishops, 20,000 priests and more than 20,000,000 Catholies. The con versions vary from 30,000 to 50,000 a year. Among the converts are numbered many prominent men, and each year heralds the conversion of noted bishops and clergymen of different denominations.

The recent statistics published by Strandell show the pregress that the Church has made throughout the world during the last century. The United States is not alone in re-cording remarkable increases in the number of Catholics. Catholics in creased in the last century from 120, 000 to 2,000,000 in England, from 6,000,000 to 20 000,000 in Germany from 16,000 to 150,000 in Roumanis and from 15, 00 to 44,000 in Greece in Australia there were no Catholics a century age. Since the missionaries were allowed to penetrate into that country in 1820 the Church in Australia has grown steadily so that teday, Australia has one cardinal, two archbishops, 1,600 priests and more than 1,500,000 Catholics. In missionary countries the number of Catholies is increasing every day. From a handful of Catholies in 1800 the Church in Africa has grown to number mere than a million. In Asia there are today about 5 000,000 Catholics, of whom more than a million are in the Chinese Empire.

The marvellous diffusion of the Christian religion was in the early days due to causes both human and Without the assistance God's grace and without the abiding presence of Our Divine Saviour guiding and sustaining the mustard seed growth the Christian religion never would have been able in a few short years to encompass the limits of the known world. Without the zeal and devotion of Christian people through whom God performed this miracle the world never would have become Christian. Today the same causes are operative. The piety of the faith ful, the zeal of the Church's minis ters are potent in planting and watering the seed. But it is God who gives the increase. thank God for His goodness in bring ing so many thirsting souls to the fountain of life, but we should be Church, His spouse, expect to be free of serrow?

Of serrow?

Will man ever try to master the lesson that he needs God—whether he pretends to realize it or not? His very existence is due to God; his present and his future are in God's present and his future are in God's hands. His knowledge—no matter how comprehensive—is but a slight spark of God's infinite knowledge; resurrection, as related by St. John

ity to which all should have recourse in the fact. Somewhere about the year of grace of concerning. The increasing number of concerning the faith. 42-3, came to Rome confirmed in the fath of Rome confirmed in the fath of Rome confirmed in the fath of Rome confirmed in the showledge about the year of grace in matters concerning the faith. 42-3, came to Rome confirmed in the fath. His work.

The remewhere about the year of grace in inclination to devote their lives to discill less to devote their lives to discill gloom to this work.

The remewhere about the year of grace in inclination to devote their lives to distribute this work.

The remewhere about the year of grace in inclination to devote their lives to distribute this work.

Christian ideals that is manifesting of faith in this diocese, in the country, and throughout the world is therefore a manifestation of God's part in the War, has not made itself pious training the little band, in the face of this my poor, has they are figure about the year of grace in inclination to devote their lives to devote the inclination to devote their lives to devote their lives to devote the inclination to devote the inclination to devote their lives to devote the inclination to devote the inclination to devote the inclination to

How Coca-Cola Resembles Tea

If you could take about one-third of a glass of tea, add two-thirds glass of carbonated water, then remove the tea flavor and add a little lemon juice, phosphoric acid, sugar, caramel and certain flavors in the correct proportion, you would have an almost perfect glass of Coca-Cola.

In fact, Coca-Cola may be fairly described as "a carbonated, flavored counterpart of tea, of approximately one-third the stimulating strength of the average cup of tea."

The following analyses, made and confirmed by the leading chemists throughout America, show the comparative stimulating strength of tea and Coca-Cola stated in terms of the quantity of caffein contained in each:

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Gin Pils relieve by removing the cause. Write for a free sample to: National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ont. U. S. Address: Na-Dru-Co., Inc., 202 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

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CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

SYMPATHY

It wouldn't be much of a world down here
If nobody cared when we shed a Instead of the grace and blessings tear; With all of its roses and dimpled

cheeks, And its mountains high and its rippling creeks, With all of its sunshine and skies of

And the laughter of children that Let us banish each selfish motive, cheers us through,
A sorrowful place would this old
Making home a little Eden

world be If it weren't for the leaven of sympathy.

Life would grow barren and cold and Though the roses blossomed year

after year, And the sun came out with the birth of day, And the children romped in the yard

If we in simes of trial and hurt and

woo We could get no help from the friends we know;
We should hate the world and the boy, and an honor to his profession.

lends
the world with a clear, steady gaze;
the tender charms to the love of the firm set of his chin and the brisk

Is the power they have to sympa. the boy. thize,

It's the balm we need when our

hearts are sore, It's the one sweet touch that we

Without it life were a struggle vain And few would master their hours of

For we're all sustained in our times of care By the gentle hands of the friends

who care : It's the kindly word and the tender

smile And the hearts that feel that make life worth while.

> -EDGAR A. GUEST BETTER START NOW

Practice the art of being glad. There are some things it does not pay to postpone, and happiness is

Do not think that you must do your work and acquire a competency before you begin to enjoy your-self. If you cannot find pleasure in the doing of your work, you will not be happy over its accomplishment. If there is no sweetness in effort and anticipation and the conquest of difficulties there will be none when the geal is reached. Use the faculty of enjoyment, or you will lose it. Find the honey hidden in every To postpone your happiness is almost equivalent to throwing it away.—Exchange.

WHERE HAPPINESS IS FOUND

In little courtesies. In little kindnesses In pleasant words.

In facing life with a smile. In making others happy. In friendly letters.

In good wishes. In friendships. In the companionship of good In helping others.

In healthful recreation. In a clean conscience. In doing duty cheerfully.

In doing one's best, regardless of reward. In mutual confidence. In being able to deny yourself of

even legitimate pleasures, thus exercising your treedom. In the realization that we are not all perfect, thus easily pasdoning the

unconscious slightings of others.

EVERY MAN

One thing that the catalogue of the Church's Saints shows is that every man can be a saint.

Among the inhabitants of heaven

human is the rough material of sanctity. It is a matter of using it -a matter of personal effort - of course, with the co-operation of the grace of God. Saints have made shaken by sobs. Toughey was benduse of temper, of love, of learning, of use of temper, of love, of learning, of poverty, of ill health, of strength, of publicity, of solitude, of ambition, of publicity, of pain, of plenty and hunger. Some wood is used to build have none of that dinner, of the dinner, o others to adorn-others to burn. But the heat of the fire generates life!"

powerful energy.
It was the use they made of these

Look up to heaven—they did it; pressing upon him, it was they, just as human as I. Why

A young man asked himself that question one day and his answer was; I will. Teday he is St. Augustine .- Intermountain Catholic.

They can conquer who really believe they can.—Dryden.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

LET'S COUNT OUR BLESSINGS How often do we keep wishing That forever and sys endure.

If we really wish to be happy, Let's put foolish wishes away And begin scattering seeds of kindness

Adown our pathway today. Let our thoughts be clean and high, In the sphere we occupy.

Learning to live, living to learn By the strength of our Father's While treading life's thorny high-

To the shore of the Golden land. Until we see in the gloaming, The print of His wounded feet, Faithfully following the Master Till the journey of life is complete.

HIS THANKSGIVING

Toughey was a Cincinnati news-His very presence declared If we had to stand to our griefs The well poised head, with its tightly carling dings of reddish brown hair The rose grows lovely because it brown eyes which looked out upon friends;
The precious jewel of great or wise all bespoke the manly qualities of

Nothing ever daunted Toughey. To feel the sorrows that others bear, He could whistle cheerfully through To sense the touch of another's care; a long, busy day; or, with business For there's never a man whoe'et at a standatil, he could face the who could get along without sympathy.

grim certainty of going supperless to bad and whistle still. Indeed, it is shining records above it is written—his new name — and over against it the angels have written in letters of Toughey (which by the way, was not his real one) had been given him "I know thy wor in recognition of his ability to with-

stand bard knocke. Billy was a little lame bootblack, much younger than Toughey, whom the latter had adopted. For three years they had shared the same bed and fare, and had found in the sweets of companionship a solace for

every adversity. One evening Billy stood at the fountain waiting for his friend. The hursying throngs jostled him rudely but Billy did not mind much. His eyes were shining like stars in the Love came again, and with a tender direction whence he heard above the smile, city's roar a clear, shrill whistle.

It was Toughey's whistle; and oh, the difference that whistle made It held the dust of memory. in Billy's little life! Present. ly Toughey, himself, emerged from the crowd, and slackening his pace to suit the halting footsteps of his little lame comrade, tegether they

trudged away to their lodgings. It was while they were devouring the meat pie which Toughey had provided for their supper that Billy was electrified by the most wonder ful piece of news to which he had ever listened.

'Say, you know what's goin' to happen tomorrow," Toughey de-manded, in the interval between two of his biggest bites.

Billy looked at him expectantly. dinner for the newsboys and bootan' roast turkey, an' mince pie, an' cranderry sauce, an'—he paused

"Now, you freeze on to that young-ster," said Toughey, as Billy's fingers closed upon the ticket, 'for all your chance at roast turkey an' mince pie tomorrow depends on that

piece o' pasteboard.'

was find every kind of character—
every kind of nationalisy—every kind of occupation—every kind of education—every kind of education—every kind of disposition and temperament, so that everything the order was given to fall "in,"

When the dinner was to be train our boys and girls in religion, are greatly to blame. To intensify the evils of a non-religious education that the order was given to fall "in,"

When the dinner was to be train our boys and girls in religion, are greatly to blame. To intensify the evils of a non-religious education that the order was given to fall "in,"

be urged, much less forced, to de the order was given to fail "in," be urged, much less forced, to de something tragic happened. With a chell note of wor, Billy threw up made anything like genuine training

an' I ain's never tasted turkey in my than duty as the rule of life, foolish

Together they made a desperate

pressing apon him, is was impossible which the school endeavers to give

that feed in sight? Not much! This chap ain't made out o' that kind of stuff! Here, take this!" and he slipped his own ticket into Billy's grimy fist. "Now, g'long in and fill up for onct. No, don't worry me. I ain's bankerin' after turkey today an' mince pie. I won't suffer. There's a place down on Sixth Ave-

for a nickel, an' good measure. There, g'long with you now." He lingered until he had seen Billy seated before a heaped-up plate of smoking viands. Then replacing the ragged cap, which he had snatched off while the blessing was being asked, he struck out in the direction of Sixth Avenue, whistling

nue where they give first-rate hash

bravely as he went. That night as they lay closely snuggled together for warmth, Billy rehearsed the wonderful incidents of

the day. "An' they was a lovely young lady with a rose in her hair that waited on me, an' she kept pilin' my plate till I couldn't hold another An' I had a silver fork! An the turkey! - seems as if I'd taste that turkey long's I live! An'—an'—oh! Toughey!" and he broke down with a little sob, "its been such a beautiful Thanksgivin'-an only to think

-you wasn't in it at all ! Don't you eay that, Billy, answored Toughey, very earnestly. "Don't you say I wasn't in it. Nothin' can't ever taste better than that hash did."

Next day the papers contained a birthday of the first national apostle list of the "Nob Hill folks" who had distinguished themselves by their Thankegiving benefactions. Toughey's name was not mentioned. But I am sure that semewhere in the

"I know thy works, and thy charity, and service, and faith, and thy patience, and thy works, and the last to be more than the first."—The Catholic Telegraph.

THE GIFT

Love brought to me har rarest gold I took it, knowing I must pay ; For who has Fortune's gifts to hold, Bayond her power to take away?

Frankincense offered unto me;

I took it, knowing all the while, Love came, with pity in her eyes,

And toucked with myrrh my coming years. My heart she took as sacrifice ;-

But on my cheek I felt her tears. -MABEL J. BOURQUIN

THE CHILD AND THE HOME

A boy of seventeen walks out of a | them. Chicago bank with more than seven hundred thousand dollars in negetiable securities. A few weeks pre-viously a youth of the same years "Why you see, its Thanksgiving viously a youth of the same years Day," continued Toughey, "an' a lot of the rich folks has put up a big also from a bank. The first boy simply "wanted to have a good time, blacks. It's goin' to be a swell and precessed to invest in an auto affair, with tablecloths, an napkins, mobils. The second youth had con mobils. The second youth had con cluded that since his employers were to note the effect of his words before be added, "they calculate to feed five amount by way of occult compendering the War. This honor takes he added, "they calculate to feed five hundred boys, an' you an' me's goin' to be in it, Billy. Look here!" And have been sustained by a sensation. This is exceptionally remarkable. he proudly displayed two tickets, on each of which was printed, "Admit on the proudly displayed two tickets, on the fact that owing to the each of which was printed, "Admit on the judiciary, who held him on the judiciary who held him on the j suspended sentence

Conditions typified by these two young criminals are by no means confined to Chicago. Comparative statistics of youthful criminality in the last two decades are not available. At best such data are fre-They went to bed early, in anticipation of tomorrow's event, but Billy did not ross well. His lame leg ached and Toughey had to rub it fer an hour or more to ease the pain. When Toughey stole out of pain. When Toughey stole out of pain, the early dark of the Nevent and the control of the pain. When Toughey stole out of pain the early dark of the Nevent and the control of the pain. The transfer of the pain when the control of the control of the pain when the control of the pain. When Toughey stole but of the November morning to sell his papers, the particular was sleaping quietly.

The papers are the papers of the papers of the papers of the subscription lies the Catholics of the city discreedly stood aside in the papers of the city discreedly stood aside in the papers of the papers. absill note of wos, Billy threw up made on the state of the floor, and sand sand sand to the floor, where he lay, a fittle heap of missry, impossibility. Not all schools have where he lay, a fittle heap of missry, impossibility. Not all schools have the same floor than the same failed to child to regard inclination rather

parents have completed.

Happily discipline as well as train-Together they made a desperate things that gave them the crown of sanctity. It is the use that stamps that souls as criminals.

Look up your repertory of Godgiven faculties and powers and comportunities. What use are you making of them?

Look up to the ticket was gone, and Billy was inconsolable.

Together they made a desperate they made a desperate things that gone them the crown of them the crown of them that stamps that souls as criminals.

Look up your repertory of Godgiven faculties and powers and comportunities. What use are you making of them?

Look up to heaven—they did it; pressing upon him, it was impossible which the school in religion has usually flouvished in general their negligence by some other ing in religion has usually flouvished they are been the school in their negligence by some other ing in religion has usually flouvished they are been the school in their negligence by some other ing in religion has usually flouvished they are was no time to lose, for the school in the religion has usually flouvished they are was no time to lose, for the been that stamps that souls in our Cathalite school is, although the recome they know well that there is something which God or His criminally careless or indulgent the results to and the second in their negligence by some other ing in religion has usually flouvished they are would as training the religion has usually flouvished they are would as training the religion has usually flouvished to school in our Cathalite school in our Cathalite school is, although the recome they know well that there is something the results to school in our Cathalite school is, although the recome they know well that there is something to a complete the provide the provided to the provided the provided to the provided to the recome the provided to the pro will be hampered and, in most deabtedly something wrong. If they instances, attariy spailed. "I don't have come to a stage where they do

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under my charge for three months, he has been under your charge for sixteen years and nine months." The school that can fully neutralize improper home conditions never did exist and never can.—America.

CARDINAL LOGUE APPEALS FOR TRUCE

ST. PATRICK'S BIRTHDAY OPPORTUNE TIME TO PRAY FOR PEACE

(By The Associated Press) Cardinal Logue, primate of all Ireland, in a letter to the priests of the Armagh diocese, makes another powerful appeal for a truce in Ire land and suggests the forthcoming appeal to the Almighty for the return of peace to Ireland, pointing out that St. Patrick brought peace to the country, Cardinal Logue says :

"What a reproach it would be should we dim by crime the luster of this glorious inheritance. It is 10 excuse that crimes even greater and more numerous have been com-mitted by others, for crime does not justify crime. . . We shall not before the judgment seat be called upon to account for the crimes of the Black and Tans, or the auxiliary cadets, or the military, who have sacrificed so many innocent lives ou the most futils pretense in their wild raids through the country. We shall not even be called to account for the blindness, obstinacy and par-

tiality of our present Government." Deploring the disregard for human life and property shown by both sides, which he declares threatens to reduce the country to a state of desolation and ruin, Cardinal Logie especially denounces the ambushing and attacking of soldiers and police

in crowded thoroughfares. "They who commit such acts know well those armed forces will blaze away indiscriminately, killing er wounding poor innocent victims, often women, girls and children en-gaged in lawful occupation." The Car-dinal continues. "Lawyers, I think, say such acts, endangering the general public, involve malice agains? all mankind. Cartainly all mankind should join in putting an end to

TURKS' TRIBUTE TO POPE BENEDICT XV.

Constantinople, Feb. 28.—An un-usual tribute of love has been paid to His Holiness, Pope Benedict XV. by non-Catholics here, which testifles to the great gratitude felt by paying him far less than he was them for the splendid work done by

This is exceptionally remarkable gratitude which has been felt by all classes on the Bosphorus for the humanitarian work accomplished in the East by the Holy Father during the War is to bring about an excep

tion to this rule. It has been planned to erect on the square in front of the Catholic Cathodral a bronze statue of Pope Benedict XV. yested in full pontificals. The expense of this tribute has been borne exclusively by non-Catholics order to permit the feeling of their non Catholic neighbors toward the

Pope to show itself in this way. Is is worthy of note in this con nection that among the leading subbeen the Sultan of Turkey and the Grand Rabbi of Constantinople.

WHEN CATHOLICS GIVE UP CONFESSION

When Catholics give up confession the beginning of the end has come. There is only one reason; they will not give up sin. They may call their negligence by some other they are leading sinful lives. Let us tear eff the mask. There is unwill be harspered and, in most instances, attarly speiled. "I don't see why my boy doesn't improve," a too have come to a stage where they do not believe there is anything wrong, their case is sad, indeed. It is a tenderly listed him in the rear line of boys quietly remarking the while:

"D'ye think I'd stand by an' see a little kid like you git left with all

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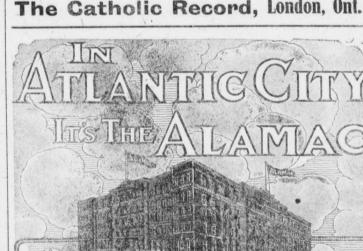
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CATHOLIC WOMEN'S UNION

MRS. SCHEPPEGRELL KEPPLER TELLS OF GROWTH AND WORK IN GERMANY

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)

Washington, D. C., March 14. -Mrs. Wilhelmine Scheppegrell Keppler, Vice president of the Catholic Women's Union of Garmany, who has come to the United States to obtain funds for the continuance of the hundreds of social, charitable and educational institutions operated that organization, says that Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and head of the American Society for Central European Relief, has recommended that the Society of Friends (Quakers) co-operate with her association in the distribution of food and clothing among the suffer-

ers in Germany.
This method of dispensing the supplies which are purchased in part with the contributions of American Catholics, Mrs. Scheppegrell Keppler says, was urged upon Mr. Hoover to insure assistance to German Catho-lics who otherwise would remain in want rather than accept what they considered Protestant charity. Certain Protestant organizations of Germany, Mrs. Scheppegreil Keppler leclares, have taunted the Catholica with having been forsaken by their religious brethren of the world and asserted that they are being supported by " Protestant philanthropy.

VISITS WELFARE COUNCIL

Mrs. Scheppegrell Keppler visited the headquarters of the National Catholic Welfare Council during her and convincing. stay in Washington and outlined to to Rev. John J. Burke, C. S. P., general secretary of the Council, and to Miss Agnes G. Regan, executive secretary of the National Council of Catholic Women, the organization, methods, aims and accomplishments of the German Catholic Women's Union, which sent her to this country as its representative and delegate.

Scheppegrell Keppler is the widow of Professor Johannes Keppler, former Exchange Professor at the Military Academy at Charleston, South Carolina. Professor Keppler was a brother of Right Rev. Paul William von Keppler, Bishop of The call is issued to Rottenberg, Wuertemberg, and addrect By these ten the word descendant of the famous German astronomer of the same name. Mrs. Scheppegrell Keppler was born and reared in Charleston, and for years was head of the Kindergarten Association of South Carolina. She went to Germany with her husband in 1901 was there all during the War. Professor Keppler died in 1918 as the result of undernourishment. Mrs. Scheppegrell-Keppler's brother, Dr. Scheppegrell, of New Orleans, is president of the Federation of Catholic Societies of

Louisiana. The organization of German Catholic women, Mrs. Scheppegrell Keppler says, has come to be the most powerful political and social group in Germany. Its members are two-thirds of the Catholic vote. It has nearly two millions of members, and local unions in 730 cities, towns and villages. Miss Hedwig Dransfeld, of Berlin, president of the union, is first Vice president of the Centrist (Catholic) party and a member of the Reich stag. Five other members of the Union are in the Reichstag. In every legislative body in Germany-from the Reichstag down to the municipal councils - women of the Catholic Union are sitting as members.

ORGANIZATION'S WONDERFUL GROWTH

members ; we can't talk to infants," members; we can't talk to infants, said a leader of the Reichstag to Miss Dransfeld several years ago when she appeared to press the demands of He was very fond of recalling appeared to press the demands of Catholic women.

Miss Dransfeld returned to her organization, began a campaign and went back to Parliament—this time went back to Parliament—this time with 200,000 members. Before long the Union had more than a million refuge to the United States, thereby called a result water, but women in its roster of active work. ers. That number has grown to nearly 2,000,000 and is waxing larger. Now every bill affecting the rights and the welfare of women and chil-dren is automatically referred, both in the National Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures, to committees of women members, of whom Catholic women are numerous and important units.

economics, sociology and social legislation.

to American Catholic women who on by Philip Cook, Jun.

would attempt a national organiza-

effective workers in the ranks of housewives - the women of the middle and working classes," she said. "Wealthy women did nothing proportionate to their wealth and

social position. "By bringing into our organiza-tion the wives and daughters of the workers we have won thousands of Catholic men from the Socialistic More than that, we have groupe. the children for orderly government and the Catholic Church women have established wonderful unity in the Catholic body. The Protestants are more numerous than Catholics in Ger many, but the former are so torn and shattered by sectarianism that they are unable to make their num-

bers count.
"That is why at this moment Germany is under a Catholic govern-ment. The chancellor and various cembers of the cabinet are Catholics. We Catholics have a large and influential representation-men and women-in Parliament and in every other legislative body, including that of Prussia, the stronghold of Protest-

The Catholic women have become the wonder and despair of the political parties of Germany, Mrs. Scheppegrell Keppler said. By a perfec-tion of organization to which no other group has attained, these Catholic women are able to give marvelous exhibitions of their solidarity and potency. Let there be need of meeting, a demonstration before Parliament, or a rally of strength for elections, and the response is quick

EXAMPLE OF MOBILIZATION

One example of this promptness of mobilization was given by Mrs. Scheppegrell Keppler. Parliament was slow to take heed of demand by the Catholic women. A call was within two hours some four or five thousand women were in the lobbies and corridors of the Parliament house and the adjacent streets. This is the way it is done: chief and subordinate officers have the names of various members whom they can reach by telephone. By these ten the word is telephoned forthwith to ten others on their respective lists. Thus the message goes along till within a few minutes hundreds have it. There is no duplication, since every woman uses a

separate and distinct list. Since coming to the United States last December, Mrs. Scheppegrell-Keppler has visited the principal cities in eleven States. She sails for

OBITUARY

PHILIP COOK PIONEER OF LONDON

Germany on March 17.

One of the pioneer businessmen of London passed away this morning in the person of Philip Cook, 879 Queen's avenue, who had reached

his eighty ninth year.

The late Mr. Cook was born in Knockbride, County Cavan, Ireland, on May 5, 1832, both his parents being members of the well known O'Reilly family of that county. Mr. Cook emigrated to America with his family and landed at New York City on Easter Sunday, 1835, and lived there

for some years. Mr. Cook's father, and his brother in law, Mr. Joseph Pocock, who had married Mr. Cook's only sister, hear-"Come back when you have 50,000 shoes among the men engaged in the construction of the Welland Canal,

those school days. His teacher was a Scoteman named McLeod, who had seen service as an officer in the Napoleonic wars, but who got mixed refuge to the United States, thereby saving his life. McLeod returned to Canada when a general amnesty was canada when a general amnesty was granted. From this man Mr. Cook imbibed much useful knowledge including a familiarity with the early political history of Canada.

On February 4, 1861, he merried Mary O'Byrne, and three years later he established the shee store of the

of women members, of whom Catholic women are numerous and impor-ant units.

The Catholic Women's Union of the welfare and growth of the city. Germany began its career in 1903.
It was the inspiration of Miss Dransfeld. Shortly after its inauguration she contracted a tubercular disease arrival of the first train in London, which left her an invalid for ten run on the Great Western Railway, years and obliged the amputation of and on one occasion with some her left arm and right foot. In the ten years of her invalidism Miss Dransfeld worked and studied. She directed the growth of the Union and, although she was a graduate of a university, continued to tutor her the left was a property of the control of the contro self. She is now recognized as a history and up to the last was in good theologian and an authority on possession of all his faculties includ-

ing an exceptionally keen memory.

Mr. Cook always took a lively This organization has enforced a fine democracy among the women of Germany, Mrs. Scheppegrell Keppler says. In its membership are to be found women of noble rank and great wealth, but they work side by side with the wives of toilers and girls of the factories. Every social element is represented in its directoriate and on its committees.

ADVICE TO AMERICAN CATHOLIC WOMEN

WOMEN and his business was continued by his sons, one of whom, J. P. Cook, the wives and daughters of the work-ers; don't put dependence on money," is Mrs. Scheppegrell-Keppler's advice

He is survived by two sons, Philip Cook, Jup., and Edward of New York City, and four daughters, Mrs. C. J. Fitzgerald of Riverside, Connecticut : Mrs. R. H. Dignan and Mrs. William McPhillips of this city and Miss Ella Cook at home.

The funeral took place from St. Peter's Cathedral on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, when Requiem Mass was sung by his grandson, Rev. Father R. H. Dignan of S Church. His Lordship, of St. Mary's Fallon, sang the Libera.—The Adver tiser, March, 21.

50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED BY ALBERTA PIONEERS

Surrounded by their children and grandchildren, a very happy event was celebrated at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Barrett, 10780 92nd street, Edmonton, on Monday, March 14th, the occasion being their 50th wedding anniversary. In honor of the occasion a special Mass was sung in the Sacred Heart church. conducted by Monseigneur Pilon, with the full choir in attendance, while among the first to call and offer felicitations were His Grace Barrett, who was born in Galway, Ireland, was a daughter of Capt. William Smith, of the 100th Regiment, and spent ten years of her life with her parents on the Mediterran-ean coast, 5 years at Malta, and 5 years at Gibraltar, coming to Mon-treal in 1866 where her father was stationed. Here she met Mr. Thomas Barrett, and five years later, in 1871, she became his bride. Mr. Barrett was the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Barrett, of Williamstown, Glengarry County. Ont., and is a graduate of Regiopolis College, Kingston, mercial class. After their marriage. Mr. Barrett engaged in business in Tileonburg, Ontario, where they resided for 20 years, later moving to Wallaceburg, from thence to Datroit, Michigan, coming to Wetaskiwin, Alberta, some 18 years ago. After spending 10 years there they came to Edmonton, having resided here since the year 1913. The family circle consists of two daughters, Mrs. J. Maher, of Edmonton, Mrs. T. L. Ryan, wife of Dr. Ryan, of Saginaw, Michigan, and ten grandchildren, eight of whom are living in Edmonton. One, a son, William Barrett, a great war veteran, passed away at Rochester, Minn., hospital in June last year. Letters and telegrams from friends far and near were received by Mr. and Mrs. Barrett congratulating them and wishing them long years of life and happy ness, while throngs of callers wended their way to the family home throughout the afternoon and evening to extend personal good wishes and congratulations to the bride and groom of fitty years.

The happy couple were remembered with many beautiful gifts. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett wish to take

this opportunity of expressing their heartfelt appreciation to their many friends for their kind remembrances and good wishes on this memorable occasion .- Edmonton Bulletin.

STUPIDITY

Upon the shore the ocean tossed up

The man of fame, and spared a boor, instead; When blind with foolish rage, how could the sea

Betwixt the two decide with equity? MABEL J. BOURQUIN

Only he who merits a favor knows how to appreciate one.—De Nervo. It is a beautiful thing to be patient

if wrongly accused; to be so strongly

3 Days Commencing Monday, Apr. 4

Mats. 2.15. Evenings 7.30

"Blue Ribbon Paramount Week'

A George Melford Production

A SUPER PARAMOUNT PICTURE THAT SHOWS HOW BIG AND HUMAN THIS LIFE CAN BE . . .

Starring MILTON SILLS AND ANN FORREST

HAY FEVER, ASTHMA Catarrh and Chronic Bronchitis

W. K. BUCKLEY, Mfg. Chemist

DIED

O'NEIL .- At Stratford General Hospital, Sunday, March 13, 1921, Isabella Agnes O'Neil. May her soul rest in peace.

DOLAN. - At Kinburn, Ont., Monday, March 21st, 1921, Denis Dolan, aged seventy-six years. May his soul rest in peace.

MATTHEWS.—At Ottawa, Ont., on Monday, March 14, Mr. J. Matthews of 165 Armstrong Street. May his soul rest in peace. McSLoy .- At Nixov, on March 11th, 1921, after a lingering illness, Thomas McSloy, aged thirty four

years. Sacred Heart of Jesus have mercy on him. LASCELLE.-At her mother's residence, 324 Cathcart Street, Ottawa, on March 15. Miss Hattie Lascelle aged eighteen years. May her soul

rest in peace. Archbishop O'Leary and Monseigneur Pilon. Fifty years ago the first marriage ceremony which united the son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Murpby, happy couple was performed in Montreal, province of Quebec. Mrs. months. May his soul rest in peace.

nvestments Write for

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CHILDREN
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Society are available for placement in good
Catholic homes: Five girls, eight to eleven
years of age. Four boys, five to seven years of
age. Three boys, nine to twelve years of age.
One baby boy, one and a half years of age.
One baby girl, two and a half years of age.
Ly would be necessary that all the other
children should attand school. Make applies.

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be any the wiser.

If you can unscramble the jumbled letters beneath each riddle picture and put them in their right order to spell the right words, you will have the right answers. It isn't an easy task. Good thinking, patience and perseverance

may find you the answers.

T. Joseph's Sisters' Hospital, Far Rockaway N. Y., maintains a registered School of Nursing Jourse 24 years. Entrance requirements: On cear or more High school. 2213-6



Solve These Riddles!





THE PRIZES

Second Prize, Real Typewriter
Third Prize, Genuine Autographic Kodak Folding
Camera.
Fourth Prize, Mannificent Gold Watch and Chain
or Girl's Wrist Watch.
Fifth Prize, French Buby Doll and Wicker Carriage
Sixth Prize, Moving Picture Machine with Film.
Seventh to Teath Prizes, Self-filler Fountain Pens, each

What Others Have Done YOU Can Do

Here are the names of only a few of the boys and girls to whom we have already awarded big prizes; Earl J. Beattie, Surf Inlet, B.C., Chummy Culver Racer, Value \$250.00.

If you think you have found the answers, write them care-fully on a sheet of white paper. Put on nothing but your four answers and your name and ad-dress in the upper right-hand cornerof thepage. Handwriting, nd send you a handsome illus-rated list of all the prizes that

THE RIDDLEMAN
Dept. 606 253-259 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Importation

BY a majority of more than 407,000, the people of Ontario in the Referendum of September 1919 said that the sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes must cease.

Must Cease

Today private cellars are stocked and "booze" is invading the home.

"Bootleggers" and "blind pigs" are able to set the will of the people at nought.

The Law of the Province is Being Evaded

Why? Because there is no law in force against importation. The Federal war-time order-in-council which backed up the Ontario law at first was rescinded at the end of 1919.

There is only one way. We must shut the door. We must forbid importation altogether.

You voted against the sale of liquor. Now vote against the bringing of it in.

-and vote-

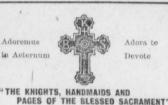
Clinch your former vote by prohibiting importation.

Ontario Referendum Committee

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