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Newfoundland Quarterly

Summer Number, 1940

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Britain Faces Her Destiny.

By W. J. Browne.

Do you remember that Mussolini and Hitler met at the Brenner Pass three months ago, and how the whole world wondered what they had decided? They have met again, this time on German soil, at Munich. This time, although the same silence is maintained after their meeting, the world is not so ignorant of their decisions.

Much has happened in the past three months. Never before in all history has the world witnessed such destruction and devilish devastation. Probably it was all decided at Munich. Shortly after Munich the French Government and the British Government agreed not to sue separately for peace.

Then, on the 8th day of April—it all seems so long ago—the British Navy laid mines along the Norwegian coast to prevent its being used as a safe passage for Swedish ore en route from Narvik to Germany. The cheers with which this offensive action was greeted were not lessened when it was learned the next day that the German army had marched through Denmark and had landed large bodies of armed men in the principal ports of Norway from Oslo to Narvik. As it was impossible for this to be a reprisal for the British action, because of the completeness of the invasion, it must have been carefully planned long in advance as part of Germany's ruthless bid for world domination.

At the request of the Norwegian Government the British and French Governments immediately sent a large army which landed at Andalsnes and penetrated deep into the country to join up with remnants of the Norwegian army. Despite the efforts of the Allied air fleet and submarines the Germans were able to land large reinforcements at Oslo. Equipped with mechanised units and supported by aeroplanes, the enemy were able to drive off the

Allied soldiers. The Germans lost many destroyers in two battles at Narvik, and they lost some troopships and two cruisers in the Skaggerak.

The Allied navies suffered losses too, several destroyers and submarines having been lost. After a long siege the Allies got possession of the town of Narvik, but after destroying the shipping facilities they decided to abandon the port.

The chief feature of this campaign was the absolute disregard Germany has shown for the rights of



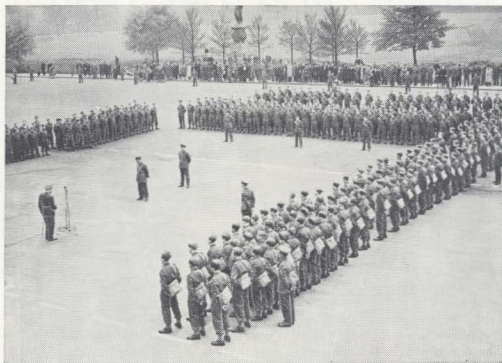
RT. HON. WINSTON S. CHURCHILL,
PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN.

neutral countries. Denmark's rights were completely ignored, although this was little pretext. The Norwegian army had been rendered largely ineffective by trickery before the Germans came; the country appears to have been full of German spies. This could only be possible because of the sympathies many Norwegians favoured for the major policies.

Terrible as this campaign was, and ruthless as the Germans showed themselves to be, their conduct

was exemplary when compared with the attack that followed. Within a month Hitler's armies crossed without any warning whatsoever at dawn on May 10th the borders of Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg. Within the first day German troops appeared all over Holland behind the lines, creating the utmost confusion. Intense fighting broke out in Rotterdam and the Hague. Within four days Holland had been captured and the Dutch army capitulated. Queen Wilhelmina and her Government escaped to England and most of the Dutch fleet took refuge in British waters.

no place did they meet any serious resistance, so that travelling from twenty to twenty-five miles per day they quickly reached the Channel ports. The Allied armies in Belgium fell back on Ostend. In the middle of the battle King Leopold, who had been acting as Commander-in-Chief of the Belgian army, ordered the Belgian army to surrender. This action placed the British and French armies in a very dangerous situation from which they were extricated only with extreme difficulty. Under the command of General Blanchard a rear guard action was fought against an enemy pressing heavily from



OLDEST COLONY FIGHTS ONCE MORE.

Recently in London Field Marshal Lord Milne, Master Gunner, inspected and addressed volunteers from Newfoundland, the British Empire's oldest colony, who have joined Britain's Royal Artillery.

The invader plunged through Belgium at an incredible pace. In the first day his troops had passed Liege and Namur and was preparing to cross the Meuse. It has been stated that the Belgian officer detailed to blow up the bridges was shot before he could blow up the last one. Over this bridge the German tanks and motorized columns poured, spreading out fanwise and advancing rapidly without meeting any serious opposition.

This unopposed advance was made possible by a great gap in the French lines. The Belgian, British and French armies in Flanders were endangered as the German forces swept on towards Boulogne. At

three sides; by great daring and courage, and perfect co-operation of the forces of land, sea and air, 335,000 Allied troops were taken away from the port of Dunkirk in all sorts of seagoing craft from small boats to warships, thus foiling the attempt of the German army to annihilate them. The British lost 40,000 men in this campaign, killed, wounded and missing. The French suffered heavier casualties, whilst the number of their men captured was reputed to be in the neighbourhood of 150,000.

No sooner had the battle of Flanders finished than the German army, now advanced to the Channel, swept around towards Paris. In the first three

days of this campaign a thousand German tanks are supposed to have been destroyed. This did not halt their progress. General Weygand had replaced Gamelin in charge of the Allied troops, and had constructed tank traps. These were effective for a day or two, but once the hurriedly built Weygand line had been penetrated the German army advanced rapidly on both sides of Paris. Eventually it was decided not to defend the capital, and the Germans marched in at dawn the following day.

The loss of Paris had a demoralizing effect upon

it is probable that with the help of the Chasseurs Alpins the huge bulk of the French army escaped out of the trap. Thus the Maginot Line, constructed at an enormous cost, was rendered useless.

Other German armies were driving through Normandy and towards the Loire. The French forces became separated and apparently disorganized. The Reynaud Government, after some pathetic appeals to the United States for help, was asked by the President to resign to make way for a military government under Marshal Petain. He immediately



NEWFOUNDLAND'S WAR MEMORIAL AT BEAUMONT HAMEL, FRANCE.

Unveiling Ceremony 1925. Now in the possession of the enemy.

the French people, who began to throng the roads, to the best, blocking the movements of the Allied troops. The line held by the French was considerably lengthened, and owing to the fact that the British now had only a small expeditionary force in the country, the French were heavily outnumbered. The position deteriorated from day to day. The Maginot Line seemed to be in danger of being out-flanked, and this is ultimately what happened. German mechanised forces drove south past Rheims parallel to the Maginot line. It is not known what prisoners the Germans took by this manoeuvre, but

asked the German commander for terms upon which they could put an end to hostilities.

The old general—he is eighty-four—in a radio address that created some confusion said that he was thinking of the refugees and the tired soldiers when he said the fighting had to stop. It was later explained that the Government had no intention of accepting peace at any price.

In the meantime all the British forces came back to Britain, which now prepared for attack from Germany. Mr. Churchill, the Prime Minister, in a great and inspiring speech hurled defiance at Ger-

many and Italy and said England was proud to have the honour of being the sole defender of Christian civilization.

Italy came into the war with a great flourish of trumpets when the Germans had Paris in their grip. The Germans are under no illusions as to the Italians' fighting qualities and it appears as if the Italians only came in to hold the coats of the German soldiers in the Siegfried Line while they acted as reserves to relieve the footsore soldiers up at the front. There has so far been no indication as to where the Italian forces are, whilst the British and South African air and land forces have made serious raids with the greatest impunity against Italian territory.

be utterly destroyed. In any case she will be stripped of her treasures, her European, African and Asiatic possessions. It has been stated from German sources that Hitler will make sure that France will be impotent for centuries to come.

It is inexplicable how the French Government was induced to take this step. It is possible that it was inspired by Germany, who must have felt the strain of her prolonged, violent assaults. Whether France accepts Hitler's proposals or not her fate will be the same. No one can trust Hitler. Therefore France must lose her independence and see her territory, used as a base for an attack on her old ally.

There is a suggestion that France did not get the support she expected. This does not explain



UNVEILING CEREMONY OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND WAR MEMORIAL MONUMENT
at Beaumont Hamel, British and French Guards of Honour During Ceremony, June 7th, 1925.

This may have no ultimate significance, for it is notorious that the Allied strength has been gently dissipated. There was an army in the Middle East, a South African army, an army Norway and one in France and one in England. The Navy and Air Force are similarly distributed.

Hitler's reply to Marshal Petain's request for an armistice was to ask him to nominate plenipotentiaries to come to Paris to hear the terms. Three have been appointed and are on their way. The terms will probably be announced to-morrow.

It is obvious from statements freely made over the German wireless that the Germans intend to exploit their conquest to the full. If France accepts unconditional surrender she is doomed. She will

the inefficiency of the French General Staff. The chief factors in the campaign were German superiority in planes, tanks and armoured vehicles. Why should this have been? The ordinary man has found it difficult to understand how motor cycles or tanks could proceed so fast and so confidently towards their objectives.

Despite the opening of negotiations for a separate peace fighting continues. French troops are resisting south of the Loire but almost all Normandy and Brittany are now in German hands.

The French Alpine Army alone is intact. The Navy is still safe in the Mediterranean, French generals in the east and Algeria are determined to continue the fight on the side of Great Britain.

After the invasion of the low countries Great Britain acclaimed Mr. Churchill as Prime Minister and under his determined and farsighted leadership they are preparing to defend their island. Complete conscription of men and materials has been readily accepted; this policy has since been adopted in New Zealand, Australia and Canada, whilst some of the South African Governments have also adopted conscription.

Germany's military conquests have inordinately increased the pride and lust for power of her leaders. Britain alone stands in the way of world domination, but beyond the seas the New World is awakening to the terrible danger to our civilization and there is reason to hope that before all the people of

German hands. In a word France has been completely humiliated and broken.

The Italian terms consisted in demands for the demilitarization of a zone thirty miles from the Italian frontier and of all fortresses on the Mediterranean, including those in Algeria and Tunisia, as well as the occupation of Djibouti and the right to use the railway from that African port to Addis Ababa, the chief town of Abyssinia. The moderation of the Italian demands is explained by the fact the present terms, if carried out, would leave France at the mercy of Italy and Germany and either country can then take what it likes afterwards.

The Government of Marshal Petain did not disclose this information to the people of France until



FORMIDABLE FOES.

In line steam British destroyers of the Tribal class. They are formidable foes, but, as any one who has come under their protection knows, very firm friends.

Europe become the slaves of a brutal Prussian paganism help will come in sufficient quantities to stem this mad onrush and destroy this mad thing that threatens to plunge mankind into a new and terrible Dark Age.

Since writing the above an Armistice has been signed between France and Germany and a separate Armistice between France and Italy. The terms of the Armistice are not surprising. The Germans will occupy the whole north and west coastline of France, as well as all territory north of the Loire as far east as Tours and the north of the line from Tours to Geneva. All military forces are to be demobilized and all arms, weapons of war, fortifications, air force, fleet and merchant marine are to pass into

after it had been published in Germany and other places, because it feared a popular reaction to an armistice so dishonourable. In the French Empire the troops have refused to accept the conditions of the armistice and there is much speculation as to the disposal of the great French fleet. Germany has taken and will keep about a million French soldiers as prisoners of war who will no doubt be regarded as hostages for a guarantee that the terms will be respected by France.

The news of the French collapse and the capitulation of the Petain Government when so much of its forces was intact was received in England with "grief and amazement," as Mr. Churchill said. It may be said, however, that it has not impaired the



ST. JOHN'S DISPLAYS LOYALTY TO EMPIRE.—PATRIOTIC PARADE TUESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 14.

A scene from patriotic parade which was participated in and viewed by a record number of people.

In the background may be seen some of the numerous floats that made up part of the procession.
(Engraving by courtesy of Daily News.)



A BRITISH BATTLE CRUISER.

Through the sea ploughs H.M.S. "Hood," mighty £6,000,000 battle cruiser of the British Navy. She has a displacement of 42,100 tons and among her formidable armament are eight 15 inch guns.



BACK WITH A BAG.

The cheers were for the British submarine snapped as she returned to Britain after operations off Norway. She had accounted for four or five German vessels and had prisoners on board.

morale of the British who are more determined than ever to continue the fight to victory. Britain and her Dominions and Colonies overseas have expressed in more emphatic terms, as the days go by, their unalterable determination that even if she must fight on alone she will continue until this destructive and evil menace that threatens to destroy Christian civilization is destroyed.

In Mr. Churchill's memorable words he said, "we shall so act in this trial that if the British Empire lasts a thousand years people who come after us will say 'this was their greatest hour'".

The battle for Britain will be the next stage in hostilities. It is unlikely it can take place at once, as many people expect, because the Germans have not sufficient transports. The Norwegian invasion was simple compared to the attempt to invade Britain.

"This England never did and never shall
Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror."

In that determination all Newfoundlanders will share. Already, with men in the Navy, Artillery, Air Forces, Forestry and Mercantile Marine, our country has given every indication that they will spare no effort to achieve final victory.

In accordance with the terms of the Armistice signed in the forest of Compiègne, where in 1918 a similar scene had been enacted after the conclusion of the last World War, Germany now advanced her frontiers to the Pyrenees. With an advance guard of journalists and accompanied by military bands the German army visited the Spanish outposts at Irun. It must have been a very doubtful compliment in General Franco's mind to be so emphatically reminded that he had a new neighbour. Germany has eaten up seven or eight of her neighbours in the past two years. Spaniards who love their country and their religion must have been reminded of that when they learnt the other day that the German frontier now joins with Spain and that her other neighbour is Italy.

The Italian terms regarding the occupation of French soil were carried out so rapidly that within a day or two Mussolini was able to cross into France for the first time. The Army Commanders in the French colonies have not been so accommodating. Some of them refused to recognize the Armistice and ordered the Italian emissaries requesting capitulation to clear out of the country. The commander at Djibouti, the railway terminus of the French line to the capital of Abyssinia, sent a message to the British commander in Alexandria saying he hoped they would meet in Addis Abbaba. Overseas in Asia, America and in West Africa the French

forces have expressed their determination to stand by Britain and fight on to Victory.

On the other hand General Mittelhouser in Syria has, after a day or two of wavering, decided to abandon the fight. Several thousand Polish troops under his command have joined the British Army in Palestine; Polish troops in France were also able to get to England. No one knows the value of the German promise better than the Poles, and no one knows better how to appreciate their wanton cruelty and inhumanity. The Poles have so far suffered more than anybody, much more than France. Whatever happens to France, Poland will rise again.

The fate of the French fleet is no longer a complete mystery. On Wednesday, July third, a British naval officer presented an ultimatum to the Admiral of the French fleet at Oran in Algeria, setting out a number of alternative proposals for the disposal of the ships under his command. He was asked either (a) to hand over the ships to the British; (b) join the British Navy against Germany or the United States; (c) have them sent to the West Indies for the duration of the war. If he did not accept any one of these plans then he was to sink them in six hours.

The French Admiral refused all the terms. Accordingly the British forces under the direction of Admiral Somerville attacked. Several battleships and one large cruiser, the famous "Dunkirke" were put out of action in a few minutes. Several other vessels were also destroyed. One of the large battle cruisers the "Strasbourg" escaped to Toulon but was hit by an aerial torpedo and severely damaged. All the French vessels in British waters have been taken over. Those in Alexandria are being watched by a large section of the British fleet. Although no definite figures of the numbers of ships captured or sunk have been given sufficient is known to make an early invasion of England more improbable. Following the announcement of that engagement came the news that the French Government had broken off diplomatic relations with England. Although Italy possesses a large fleet they do not seem to be eager to venture out of harbours. They have already in less than a month lost a dozen submarines and a destroyer. The Italian Navy kept aloof from Oran while the battle was in progress.

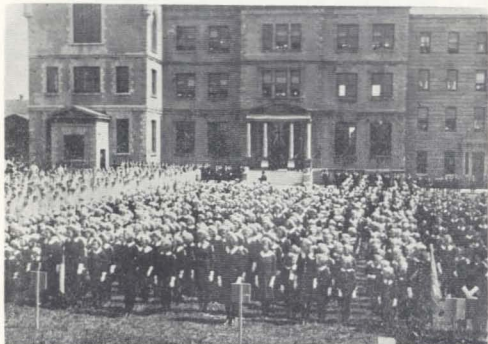
It may have been the knowledge of their own impotence that has made the controlled press of the two countries so abusive of Mr. Churchill whose initiative and sagacity they fear. Italy lost Marshal Balbo the famous airman in a mysterious air accident recently. Clashes between British and Italian forces in Africa have had various results. In the air our

His Grace and the Papal Delegate, were assembled the members of the Episcopal Silver Jubilee Committee Executive.

The Mount Cashel band was in attendance and rendered the Pope's March following which all the children received the Pope's blessing imparted by the Apostolic Delegate. A march past of the entire assembly then took place and this occupied about an hour. The arrangements were carried out perfectly and the scene was a remarkable one. The proceedings were broadcast and Mr. R. S. Furlong was at the microphone.

guard of honour from Archbishop Howley General Assembly, Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus, in full dress.

In the Cathedral special thrones had been placed for the Apostolic Delegate and for the Bishop-Elect of Harbour Grace. His Grace the Archbishop occupied his own throne. The Apostolic Delegate was attended at the throne by Rev. H. A. Summers, P.P., St. Teresa's parish, and by Rev. E. J. Rawlins, P.P., Petty Harbour, with Rev. R. McD. Murphy, Secretary to His Grace the Archbishop, as Deacon of honor. At the Mass the Deacon was Rev. J. J.



PUPILS OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. JOHN'S AT ST. BONAVENTURE'S COLLEGE CAMPUS, REVIEWED BY THE PAPAL DELEGATE AND HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP, SATURDAY, JUNE 29TH.

(Engraving by courtesy of Daily News.)

At The Cathedral, Sunday.

Sunday was the day set for the religious ceremonies at the Cathedral. The spacious edifice was crowded to capacity for the occasion. Additional seats were provided at all places and all were filled.

The ceremonies opened with a procession from the Palace to the Cathedral, through the grounds the route being lined by the members of the various troops of Catholic Boy Scouts. The procession was lead by the Cross bearer and acolytes, then followed the Altar Boys, Priests from all parts of the country, Monsignori His Lordship Bishop-Elect O'Neil of Harbor Grace, His Grace the Archbishop, and then the Papal Delegate who was to pontificate at the Mass. Concluding the procession was a

Murray of the Cathedral and sub-deacon Rev. R. T. McGrath of St Patrick's, whilst Rev. J. Greene was master of ceremonies and Rev. C. S. Eagan assistant. His Grace the Archbishop was attended at the throne by Rev. Father O'Flaherty, P.P., Placentia, and Rev. Fr. Wilson, P.P., Trepassey. The Bishop-elect of Harbour Grace was attended by Rev. Fr. Fleming, P.P., Marystown. In the Sanctuary were Rt. Rev. Monsignor Kitchin, Administrator of the Archdiocese, Rt. Rev. Monsignor Flynn, P.P., St. Patrick's, Rt. Rev. Monsignor Rawlins, Kilbride, and Very Rev. Dean McCarthy, P.P., Renew's. Priests from all sections of the Archdiocese were in attendance. At the Gospel Rt. Rev. Monsignor Kitchin preached a brief sermon,

his noble work, for a quarter of a century, that after the lapse of twenty-five strenuous years he is able to participate in the ceremonies with that vigor which denotes that his health is good, and that their earnest hope and prayer is that he has many more years in which to continue.

School Children Rejoice.

The first to show their expressions of joy and affection were the school-children of the city and the suburbs of St. John's. At nine o'clock on Saturday morning—the 25th anniversary of His Consecration—upwards of five thousand children assembled at the Cathedral, where His Grace was the celebrant of Mass. His Grace was attended by Rev. Father Thorne, P.P., St. Lawrence, and Rev. Father Miller, P.P., St. Bride's, with Rev. R. J.

devotion which touched him deeply. His Grace pointed out that one of the chief causes of the troubled conditions in the world to-day is that the error has been made of thinking that the children belong to the State in the first place. He urged the children to be ever true to the teaching which they received from the Sisters of the Convents, the Christian Brothers and from the devoted lay teachers who are laboring so faithfully and so well in sparsely populated centres of the country. His Grace made reference to the children who will soon be coming here from outside, forced to leave their own homes and loved ones because of the horrors of war. He asked the children to be brothers and sisters to these children, to show them that hospitality which is typical of Newfoundland. The pro-



CONSECRATION OF ARCHBISHOP ROCHE AT THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH,
JUNE 29TH, 1915.

Greene master of ceremonies and Rev. C. S. Eagan, assistant. A choir of some seven hundred voices, made up of the children of the various schools, trained for the occasion by Rev. Father Murray of the Palace, rendered appropriate music throughout Mass. Professor Hutton, K.S.G., was in charge of the choir.

Addresses Presented.

After the conclusion of Mass, addresses were presented to His Grace. One from the boys of the City and suburbs was read by W. A. Carew of St. Bon's, one from the girls was read by Miss Margaret Smythe of the Presentation Convent, and one from the lay teachers, was read by Miss Margaret Murphy.

His Grace addressed the children from his throne, thanking them for their expression of loyalty and

ceedings were broadcast over station VONF and VONH with Rev. Father O'Mara as commentator.

Children Reviewed

At eleven o'clock the children assembled again, at the Campus. The scene was a never to be forgotten one. The pupils of various schools were uniformly clad and each school had its allotted place on the grounds in which they were when His Grace arrived, accompanied by His Excellency Monsignor Antonietti, Apostolic Delegate to Canada and Newfoundland, who had arrived here just a couple of hours before, to participate in the Jubilee celebrations. His Excellency expressed himself as being very pleased with the magnificent demonstration accorded. A special platform was erected on the grounds and on this, together with

EPISCOPAL SILVER JUBILEE

Of His Grace Most Rev. E. P. Roche, D.D.

June 29th, 1915,



June 29th, 1940.



VICES singing, joy bells pealing, flags and banners waving, on all sides there was evidence of the joy and thanksgiving of the Catholic people of the Archdiocese on the attainment of the Episcopal Silver

Jubilee of Most Rev. Edward Patrick Roche, D.D., Metropolitan of the See. That is not confined to his own people alone has been shown by the many messages of congratulations received from all over the country and from many places outside and from the felicitations offered to His Grace by his fellow citizens from all sections, so many of whom attended the At Home, Monday afternoon, July 1st.

It was the distinct desire of His Grace that the celebrations of the Jubilee should be confined to those of a more or less religious nature. If conditions generally were not so unusual, the people would have wished to give outward expression of their jubilation in that manner which marked the Consecration of His Grace twenty-five years ago and which celebrated other outstanding events. At the same time the ceremonies which took place in the Cathedral and at the campus of St. Bonaventure's College in the past three days have given ample testimony that the people of St. John' are glad that His Grace has been spared to carry on

forces seem to have it their own way, but on the ground the Italians with large numbers of light tanks have had an advantage in some parts. The South African Air Force has been especially daring and successful.

Another diversion which has given Germany something to worry about has been the occupation by the Soviets of the provinces of Bukowina and Bessarabia in Rumania. King Carol has since abandoned Great Britain and asked for help from

natural, civil and international. They have reduced millions of people to slavery. Honour is outside their code. They have declared a total war, i.e., a war in which they will stop at nothing. They now face the might of Britain. Like a lion aroused from its slumbers Britain slowly appreciated the gravity of the menace ahead, but now at last the knowledge has been driven home. Britain will fight, and there is every indication that men who have been bred on Freedom will show a valour and a vigour greater than has been seen in England in a thousand years.



GUNNER EDWARD "KEY" KENNEDY,

son of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Kennedy, 63 Cochrane Street, who left with the 1st Royal Artillery Contingent and is now training in England.

Germany. Germany has accordingly set up a Government composed of members of the Iron Guard, and it is likely they will exploit all of Rumania's rich resources in oil and wheat for the sole benefit of the Reich.

The Soviet Government fears Germany and will wait some more favourable opportunity before deepening her march into the Balkans. There are Communist sympathizers in all the Balkan countries and it is certain that both Hitler and Mussolini fear the expansion of Russia in this direction. One effect of Stalin's move is to warn Hitler not to devote too many of his forces to his Western adventures.

These momentous events have had their repercussions in the United States where public opinion has veered strongly to the Allies' side. Huge expenditures have been authorized, including the building of a new fleet for the Atlantic, trebling of the Army and the construction of a mighty air Armada of 50,000 planes.

There can be no compromise with Hitler. The German autocrats have spurned all ideas of Justice,



D. STEWART AYRE,



GERALD B. AYRE,

sons of James S. Ayre, who both went overseas with the First Contingent of the Royal Artillery, and are now serving somewhere in England.

in which on behalf of Priests and people he extended congratulations and reviewed the work of His Grace.

At the conclusion of Mass, His Excellency the Papal Delegate, from his throne, made an address.

Letter from His Holiness.

Rev. Father Murphy then read a letter which was addressed to His Grace, by His Holiness Pope Pius XII, on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee.

Vatican City's Greeting to His Grace the Archbishop.

To Our Venerable Brother Edward Patrick Roche, Archbishop of St. John's, N.F., Pius XII, Pope.

gence in the usual form of the Church.

Meanwhile we pray God, the giver of all good gifts, to preserve you for many long years and to fill you with heavenly graces and blessings.

As an earnest of these celestial favours and a proof of our own warm affection towards you, we gladly bestow on you, Venerable Brother, on your clergy, and on your people our Apostolic Benediction.

Given at Peter's in Rome on the 25th day March, 1940, in the 2nd year of our Pontificate.

PIUS XII, POPE.



RECIPIENTS OF PAPAL HONOURS.

Reading left to right: Dr. V. P. Burke, K.C.S.G.; Very Rev. C. A. McCarthy, P.P., Dean; His Excellency Ildebrando Antoniutti, Apostolic Delegate; His Grace the Archbishop; Rt. Rev. J. J. Rawlins, P.P., Domestic Prelate; Hon. Mr. Justice Higgins, K.C.S.G.—(Engraving by courtesy of Daily News.)

Venerable Brother, Health and Apostolic Benediction:

As you are now celebrating by God's blessing the 25th anniversary of your Episcopate, it is our ardent desire on this auspicious occasion to convey to you our best wishes. We do so most gladly by our present letter, in which we transmit not only our warm congratulations on the present anniversary, but also our sincerest hopes for your future happiness.

Now in order that your Jubilee celebrations may be full of benefit for your flock, we empower you on the day selected at the close of the Pontifical Mass to bless all present in our name and by our authority, and to bestow on them a plenary indul-

Addresses Presented.

On behalf of the Priests of the Archdiocese, Rt. Rev. Monsignor Kitchin then presented an address. This was in Latin. With the Monsignor was Very Rev. Dean McGrath and Very Rev. Dr. Greene, P.P., Torbay. An address from the Christian Brothers was read by Rev. Bro. O'Connell, President of St. Bonaventure's who was assisted by Rev. Bro. P. M. Egan. The address from the Catholic Laity was read by Hon. Mr. Justice Higgins, K.C.S.G., Chairman of the committee, presented by John C. Pippy, Secretary, with Hon. F. J. Morris, K.C., Vice-Chairman. A cheque from the Catholic citizens was presented by Mr. W. B. Comerford, Treasurer.

His Grace then addressed the congregation from

His Throne.

The Blessing of His Grace concluded the proceedings.

Sunday Night.

On Sunday night His Excellency the Papal Delegate pontificated at Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament in the Cathedral. He was attended by Very Rev. Dr. Greene and Very Rev. H. A. Summers. His Grace the Archbishop and His Lordship the Bishop of Harbour Grace were in attendance as well as the Monsignori, the Dean and the Priests. The Papal Delegate intoned a Solemn Te Deum.

On Monday, July 1st, at 8 o'clock, the Annual St. Bonaventure's Mass was celebrated by His Grace the Archbishop in the College Chapel. His Grace was attended on the occasion by Rev. R. J. Greene, Rev. R. T. McGrath and Rev. Vincent P. Quigley. A choir of Alumni sang during the Mass and a large gathering of Old Boys assembled for the occasion.

Breakfast was afterwards served in the College refectory. His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate was guest of honor and the College appreciated the opportunity of welcoming again so distinguished a representative of the Holy Father.

In the afternoon a reception was held on the campus.

On a specially built platform, His Grace with His Excellency the Papal Delegate, Rt. Rev. Monsignor Kitchin and Rev. R. McD. Murphy, Secretary to His Grace, received the callers. Ladies and gentlemen were received most graciously, and extended their congratulations. The Mount Cashel Band under the direction of Mr. Arthur Bulley was in attendance and during the two hours whilst the reception was on, rendered a programme of appropriate music. The At Home was from 3.5 o'clock and during that time there was a continuous stream of visitors.

Jubilee Honours.

Besides the distinctions conferred on His Grace the Archbishop making him Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, the following honours were bestowed:

Rev. J. J. Rawlins, P.P., Kilbride, was created Domestic Prelate to His Holiness Pope Pius XII, with title Rt. Rev. Monsignor.

Rev. Charles McCarthy, P.P., Renew's, was appointed Dean of St. John's Archdiocese.

To Hon. Mr. Justice Higgins, and to Dr. V. P. Burke, M.A., L.I.D., O.B.E., was granted the distinction Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory.

The QUARTERLY extends to those so signally honoured sincere congratulations and bespeaks the joy of the whole Catholic community.

HIS GRACE EXPRESSES THANKS.

The Palace, St. John's, Nfld.,

July 9th, 1940.

Hon. Mr. Justice Higgins, K.C., K.C.S.G.,

Chairman Catholic Citizens' Episcopal Silver Jubilee Committee.

My Dear Judge Higgins,

I feel I should, at the earliest moment, write you to express very cordially my appreciation of the work of the Committee of Catholic Citizens in charge of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations, recently so successfully concluded.

I desire to thank the officers and members of the Committee, as well as the Catholic citizens generally, who gave such generous and wholehearted co-operation.

I also wish to acknowledge gratefully the handsome testimonial which accompanied the beautifully illuminated address of the citizens. The Jubilee will be commemorated by a Memorial in the Cathedral which, I trust, will be a fitting remembrance for future generations of this historic event in the history of our Church in St. John's.

With sentiments of the deepest gratitude to the Committee and the Catholic people.

I remain,

Sincerely yours,

✠ E. P. ROCHE,

Archbishop of St. John's.

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ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

New Bishop of Harbour Grace.

Thousands of Visitors Flock to Harbour Grace to Witness Ceremony.



THE MOST REV. JOHN M. O'NEILL, D.D.
CONSECRATED BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE OF HARBOUR GRACE. SUNDAY, JULY 7TH.

(Engraving by courtesy of Daily News.)

SUNDAY, July 7th, at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Harbour Grace, the Most Rev. John M. O'Neill, D.D., was consecrated Bishop of the diocese of Harbour Grace by His Excellency Most Rev. Ildebrando Antoniutti, Apostolic Delegate to Canada and Newfoundland with Most Rev. H. T. Renouf, Bishop of St. George's and Most Rev. J. A. O'Sullivan, Bishop of Charlottetown as co-consecrators. His Grace Most Rev. E. P. Roche, Archbishop of St. John's was the preacher.

Harbour Grace yesterday was overcrowded from early morning until late evening, parishioners of the Diocese being present from all parts and also hundreds from the Archdiocese of St. John's and from St. George's Diocese. The town and Cathedral

were bedecked with bunting to do honour to a Bishop who had been born in the Diocese. At the conclusion of the consecration ceremonies the distinguished visitors and the Priests of the various dioceses were entertained at luncheon at the Academy Hall.

Procession.

The ceremonies opened with a procession from the Palace to the Cathedral. The procession was led by the Cross bearer and acolytes, then followed the Altar boys, Priests from the three Dioceses, Rt. Rev. Msgr. McCarthy, V.G., of Carbonear, Rt. Rev. Msgr. Murphy of Brigus, Rt. Rev. Msgr. Flynn of St. Patrick's and Rt. Rev. Msgr. Rawlins of Kilbride, the Bishop-elect, Most Rev. J. M. O'Neill, D.D., His Excellency Bishop O'Sullivan of Charlottetown,

His Excellency Bishop Renouf of St. George's, His Grace Most Rev. E. P. Roche, D.D., Archbishop of St. John's and then His Excellency Monsignor Antoniutti, Apostolic Delegate to Canada and Newfoundland. Concluding the procession was a guard of honour from Archbishop Howley General Assembly, Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus. At the entrance to the Cathedral an address of welcome to the Apostolic Delegate was read by Rt. Rev. Msgr. McCarthy, Honorary Vicar General, of Carbonear.

In the Cathedral, which was filled to capacity, and many hundreds were outside unable to obtain admittances, special thrones had been placed for the Apostolic Delegate, His Grace Archbishop Roche, and His Grace the Archbishop of Ottawa. The Apostolic Delegate had as Chaplains Rev. M. F. Dinn, P.P., of North River, Rev. Fr. Peddle Administrator of Holyrood and Rev. Fr. Meaney of Harbour Grace. Co-consecrating Bishop O'Sullivan of Charlottetown had as chaplains Rev. Fr. Howard and Rev. Fr. Fitzgerald, and Co-consecrating Bishop H. T. Renouf of St. George's had as chaplains Rev. Fr. Walsh and Rev. Fr. Casey. Rev. Fr. Meaney of Harbour Grace was master of ceremonies, assisted by Rev. Fr. R. J. Greene of the Archdiocese of St. John's.

The Ceremonies.

The ceremony of Consecration proper commenced with the reading of the Apostolic Briefs with the Consecrator, the Apostolic Delegate seated on a faldstool on the Predella of the High Altar and the Bishop-elect, Rev. J. M. O'Neill, D.I., seated on a faldstool facing the Consecrating Prelate and with Most Rev. H. T. Renouf, Bishop of St. George's, on his left, and Most Rev. J. A. O'Sullivan, Bishop of Charlottetown, on his right.

After the Examen of the Bishop-elect High Mass began. After the Epistle and Lesson and Prayer of the Day, while the Bishop-elect prostrated himself before the High Altar the clergy sang the Litany of the Saints. Then followed the Episcopal Consecration proper with the imposition of hands by the Prelates, the anointing of head and hands of the Bishop-elect while the clergy sang *Veni Creator Spiritus*. The consecrating Prelate then presented the Bishop-elect with Insignia, first the Crozier and then the Ring, and after the reading of the Gospel the sermon was preached by His Grace the Archbishop of St. John's, the Metropolitan.

The Mass continued until after the Communion of Mass when the Celebrant, the Consecrating Prelate, conferred on the Bishop-elect the Mitre and then followed the solemn enthronement at the Diocesan of the new Bishop. Mass concluded with the Pontifical Blessing and the Last Gospel.

Whilst a "Te Deum" in thanksgiving was sung the newly consecrated Bishop passed down the centre aisle of his Cathedral bestowing his blessing on his flock. Coming to his throne he received several addresses. On behalf of the Priests of the Diocese of Harbour Grace Rev. Fr. M. F. Dinn, P.P., of North River presented an address. An address from the Laity was read by Mr. B. P. Walsh and one from Dalton Council Knights of Columbus was read by Mr. M. P. Stapleton. The newly consecrated Bishop announced that Rev. M. F. Dinn, P.P., of North River had been appointed Vicar General of the Diocese and made reply to the various addresses presented to him.

Amongst the distinguished visitors was Very Rev. Fr. Fuller, Provincial of the Order of the Most Holy Redeemer, of Canada. Representatives of the Catholic Societies were present, and Mr. M. J. O'Neill father of the newly consecrated Bishop was present as well as Dr. and Mrs. Brendan O'Neill, and Mr. and Mrs. Cyril O'Neill.

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THE EXPLOITS VALLEY ROYAL STORES, LIMITED, GRAND FALLS.

Pictured above is the new Departmental Store, erected at Grand Falls for The Exploits Valley Royal Stores, Limited, who fittingly observed their 25th Anniversary of Merchandising in the town by its erection and occupation.

Architecturally and otherwise it is generally conceded to be the finest shopping centre in the country, and the largest outside of St. John's.

No expense has been spared and no detail overlooked in making the new store the leader in its field.

The building has a frontage of 130 feet, having a basement running the full length and half the width. The rear and both ends are of molded concrete blocks, while the front is of poured concrete, forming a series of panels sep-

parated by gradually tapering concrete shafts, bevelled at the top to match the curbing of the roof. The panels being hammered to give a hewn stone effect, contrast beautifully with the pure white shaft. There are two main entrances consisting of two sets of double doors, separated by aluminium bars.

A view of the interior reveals everything up-to-the-minute, beautiful fixtures in all departments, the grocery being a dream of spotless plate glass, shining marble and polished oak, and in the meat and fish market is installed the most modern "Frick" refrigerating plant in Newfoundland.

It's a building of which any modern town may be proud, and no doubt will be appreciated by the shopping public of Grand Falls and vicinity by their generous patronage.

Rt. Rev. M. F. Dinn New Vicar General Harbour Grace Diocese

GREAT rejoicing was occasioned to his many friends all over Newfoundland when it was announced on Sunday, July 7th, by His Excellency John M. O'Neill, D.D., Bishop of Harbour Grace, that the Rev. M. F. Dinn, P.P., of North River, was chosen as Vicar General of the diocese.

The new Monsignor was born in Carbonear, received his education at the R. C. Academy, St. Bonaventure's College, and then Dublin, Ireland, where, having read a very brilliant course in Philology and modern languages he graduated with a

After a pastorate of seven years at Bonavista in 1934 he was appointed P.P. of North River where his outstanding ability as an administrator evidenced itself, so that it was no surprise when one of the first acts of the new Bishop of Harbour Grace was to appoint him to the Vicar Generalship of the Diocese.

That the Right Reverend Monsignor will be long spared to enjoy the great honor bestowed, is the sincere wish of all who have the privilege of his acquaintance.



RT. REV. M. F. DINN, V. G.
(Engraving by courtesy of Daily News.)

Bachelor of Arts Degree at University College, one of the Constituent Colleges of the National University of Ireland.

Four years later, having completed his theological studies at All Hallows College, he was ordained by Archbishop Walsh of Dublin, February 1918, returning to Newfoundland was assigned to the Cathedral of Harbour Grace where he laboured for seven years.

It was during this period that the late Bishop March decided that the spiritual interest of his flock in the far reaches of Labrador would be better served by personal visitation, and Father Dinn was the one selected to open the Mission to the Montaignais Indians on the North West River, the success of which to-day bears ample testimony to the new Monsignor's faithful work in this territory.



THE NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND has the conformation of his chief ancestor, the beautiful Pyrenean sheep dog. These dogs were doubtless brought to Newfoundland by French fishermen dating from the year 1506 until the present century, and through their mating with Retrievers and large sporting dogs brought by English fishermen, the Newfoundland has evolved.

By nature and instinct he is a water dog, is an ideal family pet—mild, affectionate, loyal, a trusty companion for children, and for whom he readily assumes guardianship. He is a dog of great strength and activity and moves with a loose swinging gait—sailor fashion. The main features are: compact frame, immense build, strong webbed feet with powerful pads, his coat flat, dense and waterproof, either black or black and white.

One writer has aptly described him as "a gentleman from the point of his nose to the tip of his tail."

Twice a dog has been honoured by being the subject of a postage stamp—both times a Newfoundland.

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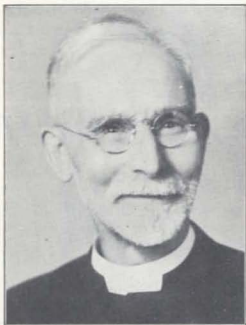
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Passing of Rev. Arthur Pittman.

AT Toronto on Saturday, June 1st, one of the elder Church of England clergymen of the Diocese of Newfoundland, the beloved Rev. Arthur Pittman, at the age of eighty-six passed from Labour to Rest. He was one of the most highly esteemed and best known in Newfoundland, always interested in the welfare of those with whom he came in contact, and in the advancement of his native country. He was born at Perlican, Bay de Verde, and in early life taught school. He studied Theology at Queen's College and served at Twillingate, Tilt Cove, Trinity East and Topsail. At the latter place he was highly



REV. ARTHUR PITTMAN.

esteemed and loved by all ranks of the Church Lads Brigade. He retired in 1934 and decided to move to Toronto with Mrs. Pittman, the former Miss Clementine Lethbridge, and resided with his daughter, Mrs. Gordon Hutchings, 42 Elgin Avenue, Toronto. He was a strong man physically and in his Church visitations on foot and on snowshoes easily outran and tired out his companions. He had three remarkable escapes from death by motor cars and in one instance the handle of a motor car door was broken off when it struck his arm. He was knocked down on Rennie's Mill Road returning from the Synod Conference two years ago, and had another hospital experience when knocked down by a car in Toronto.

The Reverend gentleman leaves besides his widow in Toronto, four daughters, Miss Blanche Pittman,

M.A., Principal of St. Agnes College, Albany, N.Y., Mrs. Rowe of Bury, Quebec, Mrs. Alan G. Carter, St. John's, and Mrs. Gordon Hutchings of Toronto, to whom many friends of the deceased all over Newfoundland extend their sympathy. He served his Master faithfully, quietly, and without any ostentation, all the years of his long life.

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord. Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours and their works do follow them.—Q.

These Things Would I Give.

By Harriet Mae Stayton, Kansas City.

I would give gifts to every one I know

Such gifts, that they would open wide their eyes;
Intrinsic gifts, that all about us grow,

Like precious gems refracted from the skies.

The golden orb that sends us sunshine bright,

The whip-poor-will, that sings his song at night,

The growing things, the clouds, now pearl, now gray,

The fresh plowed fields, the sheep upon the leas;

I would give these, then make for them a shrine,

To hold the picture, like a sweet bouquet,

Forever dear, a gift that is divine!

Upon the little ones, I would bestow

The myriad things a parent never hoys:

The sunrise, and the sunset's rosy glow,

The song of birds, the wings of butterflies!

By them such gifts would never be called trite,

Nor would they wish to hide them out of sight;

These little ones have not learned to essay

A false surprise their feelings to convey:

I would that children's eyes could always shine

With joy at lovely gifts like these, that stay

Forever dear, a gift that is divine!

I would give youth, to-day, the will to go

With heads erect, with smile that beautifies

Their face and gives them power here below

To demonstrate the thought that purifies

To them I give the future years, despite

The awful ravage of a world besought.

Youth like these will against all ill inveigh,

Bring peace again where worlds are now distraught;

For youth still looks to heaven for a sign,

By which to conquer, and keep from decay

Forever dear, a gift that is divine!

I would free the old folks from all their woe,

And from their hands are lured and steps are slow,

Give them the holy thought that always dries

Their salty tears, and lifts them to a height

Where love replaces sorrow put to flight

And to these dear old souls, I would portray

The peace that right thought always brings each day;

I would let love and peace their hearts entrwine

With flowers of content in grand array,

Forever dear, a gift that is divine!

I would give to the world the ebb and flow

Of life, that in sheer beauty now defies

The petty meanness that seem to grow

Us down. I would make life one grand surprise

To those of us who think that might is right,

Who with such thought in mind, try to incite

The multitude and make them be a prey

To rebellious thoughts. Love will far outweigh

Such things. Love will fill our hearts, like new wine

With inspiration, that will always stay

Forever dear, a gift that is divine!

Essay:

Oh, God, in so much as we all obey,

Shall our hearts find lasting peace, while we pray

That by Thy hand, we image something fine,

That Thy beauty glow through this mortal clay,

Forever dear, a gift that is divine!

NEWFOUNDLAND,

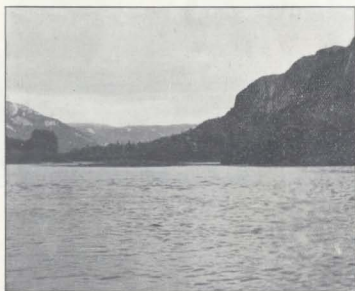
ALTHOUGH INWARDLY DISTRESSED, LENDS A STRONG HAND.

(By an old friend, W. W. Blackall, B.A., D.C.L.)

If you are not deluged with matter concerning the War, I offer you this little contribution. I have opened my short paper with the words used above, because I think that there is a danger, particularly in these days of radio, of our becoming to some extent, perhaps to a great extent, incapacitated for our ordinary work. While each loyal citizen must give of his best in every way to help the common cause, to protect liberty and freedom in the world, he (or she) must be on guard against permitting the soul to be weakened by the fear and anxiety that the

foundland. I therefore thought it would be well for me to publish in the local press some information concerning the part Newfoundland is taking in the momentous struggle that is now on, and here is a copy of what I wrote for April 18 last:

"In the early years of the 19th century it was the Royal Newfoundland Regiment known, I believe, as the 'Newfoundland Fencibles' that helped Canada from Halifax to York (now Toronto) and further to hold back the forces of the vexed (if not avengeful) United States of America and prevent them from over-running these portions of the British Empire



ENCHANTED POOL—FLAT BAY, ST. GEORGE'S—NOTED SALMON RIVER.

continued stream of rumours—many of them false—is likely to create. Therefore I repeat my opening hypothesis or condition and beg you to put this proffered article in your waste-paper basket if you already have for your next issue plenty about the war. Sane people should seek to hear and read of subjects that do not pertain to war and its dreadful alarms, in order that their nerves may be restored by the change of exercise thus afforded to them.

Well, then, to my subject! Although I live within 500 miles of Newfoundland and in a neighbouring country, I find existing among the inhabitants a good deal of ignorance concerning New-

foundland at a time when Great Britain was sorely tried in Europe. Newfoundlanders have ever been true blue. They are born that way. They cannot be otherwise. The tombstone of a member of that regiment stands by the roadside right opposite St. Luke's Rectory. Apparently it has been there for well over a hundred years.

"What is Newfoundland doing in this hour of need on the part of the Mother Country? Although during the past 6 or 7 years of extreme depression in the fish markets of the world thousands of her stalwarts have been on the very verge of starvation all the time, no sooner was the call for help heard

from the Motherland than the brave and patriotic men and women of the oldest Colony shewed their eagerness to help. It was so in 1914, and right nobly did Newfoundland do her part in every branch of the service in that terrible struggle. Already there have been established in Newfoundland a Men's Patriotic Association and a Women's Patriotic Association with headquarters in the capital and hundreds of branches in the towns, villages and hamlets. Women are busy everywhere knitting and doing other kinds of appropriate work while the men are flocking to the colours. Already the following enlistments have been made: 1000 for the Navy, 600 for the Army, 2000 for the Forresters, 1000 for the merchant marines, 1000 naval recruits, 800 artillery recruits, 500 air recruits—some 7000 in all from a population of some 300,000 people. Well done,

for him since, and behold him! I say: God bless him! His is only one of many such instances.

After the Dominion election was over (an election of which I did not approve because I thought it smacked somewhat of political smartness) I wrote a few lines for a local newspaper on April 4. I felt compelled to do this because I feel so deeply that the world has gone dreadfully awry and that there is so much that we Christians have left undone that we should have done. Our missionary effort has lacked zeal and the plight of the poor has been so shockingly neglected, as witness the slums in which many of them live and the terrible number of willing men left year after year without employment—to give two instances only of our shortcoming. Here, then, is my printee message just as it appeared,



VERKAN'S ISLAND—"THE SWANS"—PLACENTIA.

Newfoundland! How does Nova Scotia compare with this? I don't know. Perhaps some one can tell me."

It is difficult for me to think of Newfoundland's present patriotic effort without recalling the bit I was permitted to do from 1914 to 1922, first in connection with recruiting which took me as a kind of herald to most parts of the country, and second in the important work of rehabilitating the returning soldiers in civilized life. This latter work was intensely varied in its nature and meant much to the men who had given up all to go to the fray. One of the most striking examples of its good is to be found in the case of dear Joe McKinley (if he will pardon my mentioning his name). He came back from the war with a broken back, poor fellow. The vocational committee of the re-establishment organization arranged for him a practical course in vulcanizing. Grit, industry, initiative have done the rest

written directly for Canadian readers but not inappropriate, I think, for readers at large:

"The election is over so let us all, no matter of what political party, no matter whether victor or defeated, get on with the stupendous task to which we have put our hearts, hands and, in the holy spirit of St. George, stay the dragon that so warily and mightily besets us. Personally I belong in reality to more than one party, for I am a liberal-conservative: liberal in the sense that I seek a square deal for everyone, desiring that the poor shall be uplifted and that they should get more of the sweets of life than has yet come to them even if those who have them in such abundance should be called upon to be pleased with less; and conservative in the sense that I am sure that in the interests of the state (as well as indeed of the whole world) we should cherish and conserve all that is good of what we have built up, convinced that it would be folly to cut ourselves

off from the roots out of which we have grown, for we all know that a tree (even the greatest) perisheth when it is severed from its roots.

"Unfortunately for mankind the wealth and the means of pleasure which the abundant wealth of the past century has made possible have led recent generations in ever increasing measure to rely unduly on the ability of man and to forget the soul, some in small measure only, it is true, but others to the extremity of denying God altogether. In my humble opinion peace cannot reign permanently on earth, as it might indeed with infinite happiness to all well doers, until hearts are contrite and there is that walking with God which is essential to goodness and joy.

"With what gladness of heart, then, did I read in the Christmas season that 'Call to our Citizens' that was published in the English press and signed by 375 of Britain's leading citizens including Lord Mayors, Lord Provosts, Mayors, Provosts, Chairmen of Councils and other civic leaders from all over the Kingdom—princes of business, leaders of industry and the like! The laity called. I do not know whether or not this 'Call to God' has already appeared in *The Spectator*, but if it has, it will bear repetition. Here it is:

"To-day, when our whole world is threatened with ruin, we feel more urgently than ever before the need for that new force of Moral Re-Armament which can create a new world—a world of sanity and order—a world of plenty and of peace.

We cannot live for ever from one crises to another, from one war to the next. We seek a hate-free, fear-free, greed free world, where every nation can enrich the common life of all, where every man has his work to do. This, not recurring crises and destruction, is the God-given destiny of mankind.

Amid the failure of human wisdom there is still one Supreme Source from Whom all can draw new power, new hope, new illumination. God speaks directly to the heart of every man and woman who is prepared to listen and obey.

And now millions all over the world are seeking God's Plan for themselves and their countries. The aim is for one-hundred-million people listening to God. Here is the world force that will make future war unnecessary.

We deeply need the leadership of God-led men and women who base their lives on the Christian principles of honesty, unselfishness, and faith. Such men and women will not only make the morale of the country impregnable; they will to-day create and spread that spirit which will ensure a just and lasting peace.

This new spirit must come. We owe it to ourselves, our children, and our children's children. One-hundred-million listening to God across the world can realize the words of the prophet of old: 'All thy children shall be taught of the Lord, and great shall be the peace of thy children.'

All over Britain, civic authorities are summoning their fellow-citizens to share with them this world-wide plan of listening to God. We call on you to play your full part in this highest form of national service. May our own community be in the vanguard of this advance, to lead the world on to sanity and peace.

Boldly but humbly I suggest that whenever we use the Lord's Prayer we pause and linger over the petitions: Thy Kingdom Come, Thy will be done on earth."

May I use these columns, in conclusion, to send my fond greetings to my very many dear friends throughout the length and breadth of Newfoundland!



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- No. 9. "Approved Methods of Handling Codfish for Salting and Drying," by W. F. Hampton. 1938.
- No. 12. "Elementary Principles of Food Preservation," by W. F. Hampton. 1939.
- No. 13. "A Guide to Canning Practice," by W. F. Hampton. 1940.

RESEARCH BULLETINS.

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- No. 7. "Investigations into the Life History of the Lobster (*Homarus americanus*) on the West Coast of Newfoundland, 1938," by W. Templeman, 1939. 20c.

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- No. 5. U. S. A. Fishery Market Survey, by J. Maurice. 1937. Free.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

Customs Returns, 1938-39. 40c.

Customs Tariff, 1939. 40c.

Long Range Reconstruction Policy, Vols. I and II. 25c. (for two volumes).

Industrial Survey of Newfoundland—Report by Thos. K. Liddell, O.B.E. 25c.

Copies of the above and full particulars regarding other Government Publications may be obtained on application to the Supplies Division, Department of Public Works, St. John's, Newfoundland.

First Roads Built in Newfoundland.

LECTURE GIVEN BY RICHARD HIBBS, J.P.,

BEFORE NEWFOUNDLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, APRIL 12, 1940.



R. CHAIRMAN:

Members of the Newfoundland Historical Society, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have a feeling that our sympathies for each other to-night ought to be mutual since your patience and tolerance is to be tested, while I speak to you on so dry and uromantic a subject as the History of Newfoundland Roads. I am also fully conscious of my inability to touch more than the mere fringe of the garment, so to



RICHARD HIBBS, J.P.,

Former Minister of Public Works and Chief Commissioner of Roads

speak, in the scope of a lecture such as this, a fact which I know you will appreciate.

Although the earliest date of the construction of roads in Newfoundland as a Colonial policy, does not go back more than a hundred and fifteen years, we know that roads of a sort were built, as necessity demanded, two hundred years earlier, but to speak of their origin with historical accuracy, especially as to correct dates, is a very difficult undertaking. I am endeavouring, however, as a result of considerable research, to uncover in the course of this lecture as much reliable information as I can find available in records still extant.

It is well known that the first sections of the

country to be permanently occupied were St. John's, the coastline to Cape St. Francis and Cape Race and around Conception Bay. To make intercourse possible crude paths were cut between those early settlements, which, as years went by, extended around Trinity Bay and then on to Bonavista Bay. At the beginning of the seventeenth century this occupation in the form of small fishing settlements had spread Northward as far as Notre Dame Bay.

In the history of Guy's settlement in 1610, horses and carts are spoken of. These, according to the late Judge Prowse, were in all probability, Dartmore and Exmore ponies brought out from Devonshire. The mention of horses and carts naturally suggest roads. For instance, caplin for fertilizing purposes were carted to the small farms and gardens. It seems that this practice was carried on since the earliest dawn of occupation. I therefore think it very probable that Cupids or "Cupar's Cove," as it was then known, was the site of the very first road in Newfoundland. We may also be certain that Lord Baltimore had roads constructed through and around his plantations at Ferryland or "Verulam," to use the original name, in the years immediately following his occupation of that place in 1623. Again, no one can imagine Sir David Kirke governing and residing in the Ferryland territory from 1638 to 1665, a period of twenty-seven years without having some sort of roads built there, or extending those that may have been built before his time.

Baudoin, a French clergyman, who accompanied D'Iberville's expedition in 1696, said: "The French deem the country impassable, not so the English, they know it perfectly even that part which belongs to France, for they guided us everywhere through the woods and along the coast, where for more than one hundred and ninety leagues they had roads beaten fit for horseback." Even to-day between the earliest settlements can be found traces of the old paths which were then in use. On one of these old trails between Pouch Cove and St. John's there is a small lake known as "Grog Pond." This name was derived from the custom of stopping there to partake of a drink of rum. This habit appears to have been prevalent in the good old days and has not totally disappeared yet; but, of course, at "Grog

Pond" there was no Government Label to worry about. Although the records show that a considerable revenue was received in Newfoundland as early as 1781, there does not appear to have been any expenditure on roads. While the narrow foot-paths through St. John's were dignified by the name of streets, there were no real roads made anywhere. The first thing resembling a road in St. John's was made in 1773 when the soldiers from the Garrison were employed to build what is now known as King's Road, which then extended from the King's Wharf to the site of Military Road. The latter was prior to that date but a good foot path, but was improved about the same time. Military Road was later used by the soldiers to march between Fort William and Fort Townshend and for the conveyance of war material. The road to Signal Hill was commenced a few years later, chiefly for the purpose

there are, one to Holyrood, to Portugal Cove, to Torbay and Pouch Cove, also from Torbay to Portugal Cove (later the Indian Meal Road) from Portugal Cove to Topsail Road via Broad Cove. A survey of the Waterford Valley Road is shown as is also the survey from Harbour Grace to Heart's Content. The road to Logy Bay is also traced. This old road is distinguished by that charming little poem—

"You will find a road which winds its way into a little village,
To the East of St. John's City where I often took my way;
Where combined with fishing there, the toilers work at tillage,
'Tis a pleasant walk in summer on the road to Logy Bay."

It would appear that prior to the arrival of Sir Thomas Cochrane, as Governor in 1825, practically the whole revenue was expended in official salaries, not more than one hundred pounds from the treasury had been used in the construction of roads. It is true, however, that in 1801 arrangements were



QUIDI VIDI LAKE FROM THE EAST END.

of supplying the forts and batteries which then guarded the city. It was not completed until 1794. Prominent in this road work was an engineering officer, Lieut. Pringle, R.E. He owned Pringledale, which property is now occupied by Lieut.-Colonel Outerbridge, Messrs. Charles F. Garland and Bernard Parsons.

As early as 1793 the old foot paths by which the British and French troops marched from Torbay and Ferryland were sufficiently passable to enable the British to transport war materials, and redoubts, guard houses and batteries were placed on the Torbay, Portugal Cove and Ferryland roads. I am indebted to my good friend, Mr. Munn, for a copy of a survey map made by Michael Lane in 1774-1775, in which the following trails on the route of future roads are shown. Radiating from St. John's,

made by Governor Pole for the making of a carriage road through the plantation called the "Forest" on the South side of Quidi Vidi Lake. This project was opposed, but the Governor with certain inhabitants persevered and thus became established the road known to us as Forest Road.

The first road toward the South Shore of Conception Bay was made by Henry Thomas as a means of reaching a farm which he had cleared at Brookfield, now so successfully operated by the Cowan family.

Previous to the inauguration of Representative Government in 1832, practically the whole of the revenue was lavished on favourites and various officials, but the thought of road building gave very little concern to the early rulers of the country. The records show that in 1831-1832, the year just

previous to the granting of a legislature, the total expenditure, apart from salaries, amounted to three hundred and fifty pounds. The House of Assembly then came into being and we find that at its first session it appropriated five hundred pounds for roads North and South, forty-three pounds to improve the road to Brookfield, four hundred pounds for roads in St. John's and fifty-six pounds for the same purpose in St. Mary's. Even in those early days the supplying of seed potatoes was in evidence, for we find that twelve hundred pounds were voted for that purpose, the cost of potatoes to be worked out on the roads, making a total expenditure of two thousand two hundred pounds for roads together with five thousand pounds for general public improvement.

In 1836 seven thousand five hundred and thirty-nine pounds were voted for roads, and the following

name of "Tobin the Mallet." Thomas Byrne, an Irishman from the county of Kilkenny, was one of the road commissioners of that date and was also a very competent road engineer. He built the road to Bay Bulls, also the Placentia road and rebuilt a large portion of the Conception Bay roads. Mr. Byrne was Chief Road Surveyor for thirty-seven years. He died in 1869.

The Hon. Lawrence O'Brien's name is again mentioned as presenting a petition to the House of Assembly from Richard Cunningham and other labourers of St. John's in 1849, under the direction of the Chairman of Road Commissions setting forth "That they were obliged to take Indian Meal in payment for labour and that a higher price than it could be purchased for in the market, and praying that in the future their wages may be paid in cash."

Apropos of St. John's being taken by the British



NEW ROAD TO MOUNT CASHEL FROM OLD PORTUGAL COVE ROAD.

year out of a comparatively small revenue, sixteen thousand, eight hundred and one pounds were earmarked for road extension.

In the early forties, about a century ago, there was a wave of enthusiasm for agriculture and road making. Sir John Harvey, the Governor of that time was the patron and supporter of agriculture. The surveyors and chief road officials of that time were Messrs. Crowdy, Noad and Templeman. Those older promoters and pioneers of road building were succeeded by James Dwyer, Sir Bryan Robinson, C. F. Bennett and Hon. Lawrence O'Brien. Hon. L. O'Brien showed great zeal in getting roads for Outer Cove and Middle Cove. His interest in this connection earned for him the nickname of the "Colossus of Rhodes." Edward Tobin was also another enthusiast, he went by the

1762, Col. Amherst said, in speaking of the landing of the British troops at Torbay. "I landed the troops early the next morning at the bottom of the bay, from whence a path led to St. John's. The path for four miles was very narrow, through a thick wood and over very bad ground."

In an article on roads contributed by the late Judge Pinsent, he said "The citizens of St. John's would appear to have been indebted to military labour for any regularly made roads not invaded by flakes, and I find in a letter from Governor Millbank, through his private Secretary in 1790, that even then several civilians in the town possessed carriages, as the letter is addressed to them in the following terms: "The roads leading to Fort Townshend and the Barrrens, being under repair by the troops of the Garrison and men belonging to the



THE HIGGINS' LINE—CONNECTING LONG POND ROAD
WITH OLD PORTUGAL COVE ROAD.

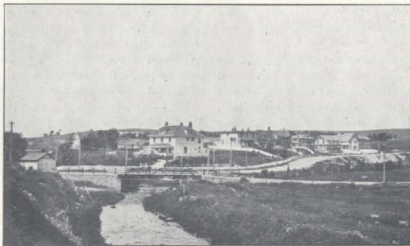
ships of war, I am commanded to inform all persons who keep carriages in the town of St. John's that they are, if they expect to be allowed to make use of the said roads, to furnish carts to load the necessary stuff for their repair at such time as they shall be wanted by the chief engineer. I am, etc., (Signed) A. Graham, Private Secretary." Copies of this letter were addressed to George Williams, John Livingstone, D'Ewes Coke, Robert Bulley, John Hutchings and to Mr. Byrne and Mr. Little.

While the more substantial improvements in the matter of road making around St. John's may be said to date from Sir Thomas Cochrane's time, at least some work on the roads towards Topsail, Torbay, and Portugal Cove had been commenced before his arrival. It was his energy, however, that pushed them forward. An eminently practical man, he not only organized improvements but he per-

sonally superintended their execution. His activities were unbounded. In the early mornings he was out on horseback inspecting the roads, directing the workmen, laying out the grounds at Virginia, having interviews with the farmers, giving them practical hints about agriculture. Everywhere he impressed his strong personality on colonial affairs.

At a dinner given to Sir Thomas Cochrane, by the Mercantile Community, on the eve of his departure from Newfoundland in 1834, and published in the press of that date, Sir Thomas spoke about roads as follows:

"Gentlemen, on my arrival among you, there was nothing more than the trace of roads a few hundred yards from town. Where the King's Bridge now stands, a single beam lay across the river by which passengers tremblingly passed to the other side. On visiting Portugal Cove, I was under the neces-



RENNIE'S BRIDGE, AND RENNIE'S MILL ROAD EXTENSION.

sity of leaving my English horse at Windsor Lake and of proceeding the remainder of the way upon a country horse."

He also said at a dinner given to him by the Commercial Society of St. John's, about the same time: "That the little that had been done in road making could not be done if it were not for the gratuitous assistance of His Majesty's Servants, Surveyors and Superintendents."

Rev. Moses Harvey, in a lecture on Roads, delivered February 11th, 1878, compared the work of Governor Cochrane with that of the Scottish road builder, General Wade, who penetrated the wild highlands with fine highways, on one of which there stands a stone bearing the inscription:

"If you had seen these roads before they were made,
You would lift up your hands and bless General Wade."

Rev. Dr. Harvey continues: "Now, in like manner I would say, if you had seen the excellent roads that were made in St. John's, 'before they were made' you would bless first of all the memory of Sir Thomas Cochrane, who in 1825 completed the first road to Portugal Cove and the road between Harbour Grace and Carbonear."

It is plain, however, that an effort was made to raise funds for the Portugal Cove Road twelve or thirteen years before Cochrane's time, as a notice appeared in "The Royal Gazette" of date October 31st, 1811, which said: "Whereas many of the inhabitants of St. John's and Conception Bay, have expressed a wish that a good road may be made from St. John's to Portugal Cove, Notice is hereby given that subscriptions for the purpose will be received by the promoters, Stephen Knight and John Dunscombe." At the same time, tenders for the said road were advertised for by Stephen Knight. A lottery for the construction of this road, referred to as the "Windsor Road," was advertised in "The Royal Gazette," Feb. 6th, 1812, by David Tucker, R. Hutton, James Stewart, William Thomas, Wm. Johnson and Thomas Brooking. The prizes numbered 177, of a total value of £240. Six hundred tickets were sold at £1 each.

It seems reasonable to assume that the net proceeds of this lottery, £360, were expended on surveying and cutting the right of way for the Portugal Cove Road, since very little construction work had been done on this road at the time of Governor Cochrane's arrival in 1825.

(To be Continued.)

"Put your Hand into the Hand of God"

From His Majesty the King's Christmas and New Year's Message for 1940.

By Rev. Walter Bugden.

In terror there I stood
Hard by an open door,
Beyond, a way of blood
And anguish lay before.
The dark unknown stretched far and wide,
And fears beset on every side.

One stood beside me there
Firm in the face of ill;
He marked my craven fear,
While he stood calm and still.
To him I said,—"I pray a light
To guide me through the fearsome night."

"Dost fear the dark?" He said.
"Dost dread the foeman's form?"
"Look! See the Standard at the head"—(Is. Lix. 19)
Uplifted 'gainst the storm!
"There lay thy hand—nor fear the rod,
Safe in the strong hand of thy God!"

February 1st, 1940.

And Man Must Kill.

By C. E. M.

THE moon above does shine its rays
Upon the glittering rocks below,
That dot the many sheltered bays
Which mark the landscape that I know.

The cattle call and all about is still,
My heart to Nature is more firmly knit,
The brook flows by along the bulding rill,
And serenades me as I think and sit.

Nature's sweet Song is in the air
And Freedom heaves a gentle sigh,
The trees their freshened leaves now bear,
And speckled trout go leaping by.

Nature is sweet, and yet it's queer,
That Man may keep on living still
A Boat of State a tyrant steers
Nations fight and Man must kill.

Mountain Song.

By Alma Robison Higbee.

To some men comes the sea's eternal cry
To some, the plains will sound a thunder call,
But mountains wear a royal purple shawl,
And mountain folk are neighbor to the sky.
They are blood brother to the winds that sigh
Through filigree of spruce boughs; twilight fall
Brings vesper-like tranquility and all
Their shine's by God's own hand's are lifted high.

I sometimes wonder by what twist of fate
A city desk should hold me when the shawns
Of russet autumn beckons and a part
Of me goes back to seek an orchard gate,
For mountain shapes, and lacquered gold of leaves
Are patterned on the mute planes of my heart.



BOOK REVIEW.

"The Cod Fisheries": the History of an International Economy; by Harold A. Innis.

Published by the Ryerson Press, Toronto; Price \$4.00.

THIS important book has recently received the approval of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in the Division of Economics and History.

This approval is richly deserved, even if it only signified the gratitude and praise due to an author so devoted to his subject as Professor Innis. He has not been content with the superficial knowledge so frequently relied upon by Royal Commissions, nor has he regarded the efficiency of market organizations as the criterion by which he is to be guided.

Instead the author has ambitiously attempted a comprehensive study of the growth of empires as they were influenced by the discovery of the New World and its wonders, especially the teeming fisheries of the North Atlantic. Looked at in this way, the Fisheries assume their rightful place in history and fishermen stand out as the solid material from which came men for the Royal Navies and Mercantile Marine and the grand maritime explorers from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries. The doctrine of the freedom of the seas probably owes much of its authority to the equality that formerly prevailed in the fishing waters around our coasts. The Settlement of New England by the Puritans infused a new element into the conduct of the fisheries. Once people of the Old World caught fish to eat; the Catholic countries of Europe—France, Spain and Portugal—and their colonies in the New World required fish for the purpose of the observance of the obligation of abstinence. The New Englanders were a mighty industrious people to whom fish and lumber and rum and molasses were all the same; these things were articles of commerce and therefore the life of trade.

Few people know that the expansion of the slave trade from Africa to the West Indies was materially assisted by the fact that plenty of cheap salt codfish was available to feed them. Yet it is true that codfish might be exchanged for Spanish wine or Baltic lumber or African slaves, West Indian sugar, molasses and rum, as well as New England pitch or staves or deals. Much of this information has been preserved in the manifests of countless sailing vessels and the fading records of the Custom Houses

for over three centuries. For the first time we think it has been collected to make a fascinating, colourful picture for those who wish to know about it.

The author, we imagine, is under no delusions about this modern industrial age, now in its decline. Those whose only ambition is to make a pile of money will hardly read this book. No one likes to hear his faults. Yet it is obvious that the faults of merchants will be found here. The change which in mid-16th century, came into the methods of the conduct of the fishery affected all economic and commercial activity from that day. This was the practice of "usury" which the Church had always condemned. The extension of this practice resulted in the doctrine of Free Trade which turned human beings once again into commodities, to be bought and sold like other goods. The growth and development of financial institutions has been an important factor in the loss of Responsible Government and the breakdown of the fishing industry, to which the author has not given its due position. It may be said of the "Banks" that they always win. The joint stock companies and the banks and insurance companies and other financial dictatorships have formed a combination which has never consulted the real interest of the fisherman; as long as they exist in their present form no improvements, cold storage, bait depots, cellophane wrappers and the rest will produce permanent relief. The best illustration of this neglect of the fisherman was the cessation of "winter issues" of supplies and leaving the fisherman at the end of the voyage to get along over the winter the best way he can. In earlier times the merchant shared the risks with the fisherman. Now the fisherman bears more than his share.

The eighteenth century policy of discouraging settlement might be in Newfoundland justified by the danger to England from the loss of fishermen who might become here, as they did in New England, serious rivals in the expansion of British Trade. This rivalry on the international plane contributed to the constant wars with France, and on the Colonial plane to the American Revolution and the development of Responsible Government. The difference in religion between the French and the English developed the spirit of nationality

and fanned this rivalry. Although Spain and Portugal were the two largest consumers of codfish their interests were in South America, where their influence was divided in proportion to their strength.

The author shows how many and varied aids in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries have failed to make the codfishery recapture the importance it once held in the life of nations. His final words that "the effects of the tragedy of the replacement of commercialism by capitalism call for a long period of expensive readjustment and restoration, and this cannot take place without policies which foster the revival of initiative and responsible government" is deserving of the utmost respect, but it does not seem to us to go far enough. For if this tragedy arose under and through the period of Responsible Government it is difficult to see how the remedy can be found by the re-establishment of this form of Government unless the author implies a truly responsible form of Government such as might evolve through a collaboration of co-operative societies or guilds.

The author's deep research must surely have convinced him that it is the "materialism" or Capitalism, or the almost complete absorption in the search for profits and the consequent loss of spiritual, and hence moral, aims as the inspiration of human endeavour that has corrupted the world. "The love of money is the root of all evil" is as true to-day as when Solomon said it. Therefore, it seems to us, a newer or rather a truer motive must be found than making money. The "go-getter" is going out of fashion. As often as not he has been a fraud.

The modernization of the cod fisheries will promise no brighter future for the fisherman unless it is linked with a sincere desire to benefit the fisherman as well as the consumer.

Two things are certain. Agriculture must become for us the basis of our economy and we must forever rely on the salt-codfish eating countries of the Old and New World, more than anything else, for the surplus to provide for our necessary imports.—W. J. B.

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BY WILLIS N. BUGBEE.

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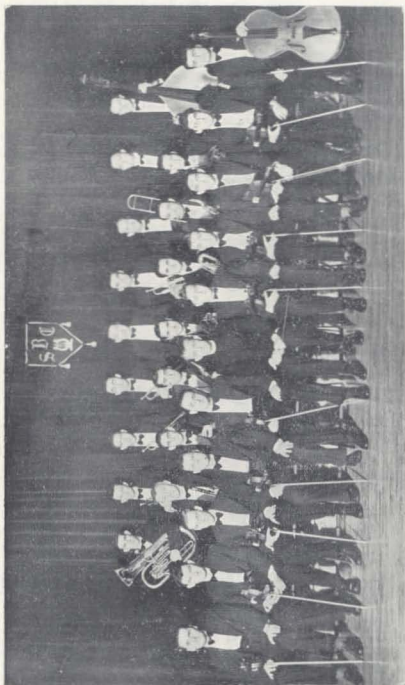
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THAT WAS 1919!

By Cyril D. B. Knight.

IN an old issue of THE NEWFOUNDLAND QUARTERLY (October, 1919) there appeared a lengthy and forceful article from the facile pen of that well known writer Dr. Arthur Selwyn-Brown. This article, entitled "Approaching Peace," dealt mainly with post-war Germany and painted a not too glowing picture of that country's future as a result of the Great War just brought to a close.

In view of what has passed and what is present it might be of interest to review, in part, his version of those after-effects with a view to comparison, or contrast, with the present status of that progressive (?) nation. To quote some paragraphs from the article may tend to borrow the atmosphere of that time without constituting a criticism of opinions expressed at that time when the future should have been obvious.

"The German people are still reeling from the effects of their stunning military defeat. . . . They see that Germany can never hope to secure world domination through military power. . . . For at least a thousand years to come, every German will feel the world's loathing for the many fearful crimes committed by the German people during the five years of the war. . . . Self protection will compel all the peoples of the non-Germanic world to remember this for ever. . . . This will cause an isolation of the German people."

Italy and Japan forgot this to the extent of forming an axis with Berlin, the air-lined factory of modern methods of atrocity and menace to civilization, where public enemy number one sits—at this moment—hatching more devilish schemes to rid his world of the fruit and development of that civilization which is his greatest enemy. They were our allies in that great war! But that was 1919!

To go on: "A result of such isolation will be the decline of Germany's political power. . . . How sweet it sounds in a believer's ear. "Germany will, most probably, sink to the level of Holland or Switzerland. The people who remain in Germany will be less competent and will become more dependent upon agriculture than upon manufacturing. . . . Germany will cause much trouble in the world. The people are so vicious that by numerous underground propagandas prompted by jealousy and envy, they will pander to, and fan fires of discontent in other

countries. But, otherwise, Germany will prove harmless. She has suffered a complete military collapse. There was nothing in previous history to equal it. Whatever spirit was in the German people has been crushed. They will never want any more wars. . . ."

With the annexation of Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and part of Poland, Germany's population has increased from 60,900,000 in 1921 to a possible 90,000,000 at the present time. There is much division of opinion as to her military power, domestic morale, her people's interest in the present war and other questions which may decide the extent to which the war will go. It is, however, rather hard to believe that Germany's people will continue to support "a man named Hitler" (to use Gabriel Heater's terms) in the face of unforeseen developments and, in most cases, inability to meet and cope with them.

The all important question which the allied peoples are asking may be summed up in the following: What will be the result of this war *when* we have won it? Should we not know—we, the people; we, the young men who are expected and willing to fight in this war—know whether our efforts will once more be in vain? When victory comes, will it stamp under foot, once and for all, the forces that tend to restore brute strength and criminal motives?

That war of 1914-1918 was a postponement, or temporary hold-up, of the break-down of civilization. That was 1919! Will this war end in a similar manner. The Army, the Navy and the Air-Force answer "No!" What of the Rulers?





Long Twilight.

By Alma Robison Higbee.

WHEN I am yoked beside decrepit years
That go on weary feet through furrowed fields
Of my endeavors, and long twilight nears,
I shall put by the thought of scanty yields
And lay the hickory firewood in a row
Beside my hearth with slender boughs of pine
For warmth and fragrance when the chill winds blow,
And I shall drowse, and slip an idle wine.
Then all that I hold dear shall come to me,
Beloved books, with every jeweled song
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A pastel springtime and a flowering tree
Shall span the misty years that seemed so long
And I shall walk among the twilight stars.

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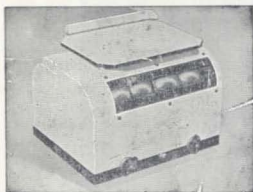
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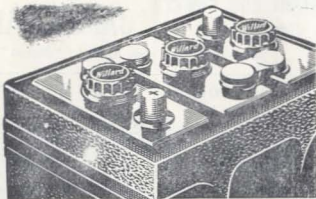
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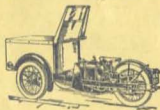
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