Make Better Bread
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Byers' Buttermilk Powder.
A Scientific Powder which takes the place of Buttermilk for all Baking purposes, especially Soda Bread.
DIRECTIONS.
The Buttermilk Powder to be used in equal proportions with Bicarbonate of Soda and mixed in the usual way, only using water instead of Buttermilk, or I would suggest 50 per cent. of Buttermilk where possible.
BYERS, Bailieborough.

A .. MAGAZINE and HOME JOURNAL

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The Anglo-Celt,

Largest Guaranteed Circulation of any Provincial Paper in Ireland.

Fermanagh, Longford, Louth, Monaghan, Meath, Westmeath, Leitrim & Cavan Advertiser. News from 8 Counties.

VOL. LXXX. NO. 5,786. NEW SERIE S. CAVAN, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1920. PRICE 2D.

Cavan & Monaghan County Councils.
Archæological Work in Cavan & Leitrim
Stories of Raids.

POLICE RAIDS

IN MONAGHAN AND FERMANAGH.

During Saturday night and the early hours of Sunday morning two military motor lorries containing a large number of soldiers, with two officers, District-Inspector Egan, R.I.C., Clones, and police, turned up at Clones and visited certain houses in the town, and also in Scotshouse district. A thorough search was made in each case, but nothing was seized, and no arrests were made. The houses searched in Clones were those of Jas. Connolly, grocer and general dealer, Analore street; Frank Kane, barber, Fermanagh street; and Wm. M'Mahon, carpenter, Abbey street. In Scotshouse district the following houses and premises were searched:—Mr. M'Ginn's, farmer and millowner, Cornapaste; Philip Curran's, labourer, Clonagore; Hugh Mohan's, farmer, Clonowla, and John Mulvanney's, farmer, Clonkeelan.

The village of Newtownbutler was occupied by a force of about 200 military on Friday night, all roads and laneways in the vicinity being guarded. It has since transpired that the reason for this display of force was information which had reached the local police that the barrack was to be attacked that night. Whether such an attack had actually been planned it is impossible to say, but at any rate no evidence of it was forthcoming, nor any suspicious movements observed.

The workshop and premises of Mr. Edward Reilly, merchant tailor, Newtownbutler, were on Saturday searched by the police with a view, it is understood, to discovering amongst the tailors' clippings a bit of cloth to correspond with a small piece of a man's clothing which they had with them, and which is believed to have been found at Ballytrain after the attack on the barrack there. Their quest, however, was fruitless.

Accompanied by a large force of military, with full trench equipment, the Castleblayney police on Saturday evening visited and searched the houses of Messrs. P. J. M'Mahon, Chairman of the U.D.C.; Con Hanly, U.D.C.; Joseph Daly, U.D.C.; Neil M'Shane, John Flanigan, James M'Aviney, and Mrs. Hardy. An exhaustive search was made in each house, but it is stated that nothing of an incriminating nature was found.

It is believed the search was for arms and ammunition, in consequence of the Ballytrain affair. There was a large concourse of people in the town, and the police and military were subjected to a good deal of derisive cheering and boohing, but no untoward incident occurred.

FARMER ROBBED

GAGGED AND BOUND TO TREE

A farmer named John M'Morrow, of Cullinacloy, Kiltyclogher, while on his way to Blacklion fair on Monday, was stopped on the road at Lattona by a couple of men, and robbed of the sum of £48. It is stated that M'Morrow was gagged and bound to a tree, in which position he was subsequently found by passers-by on their way to the fair. The police are actively pursuing inquiries in the district.

NEWSPAPER SCARCITY

ANOTHER CRISIS APPROACHING.

The Monthly Circular of the Newspaper Society for February says that the paper situation is becoming more and more acute, and prices are steadily advancing; but even at the enhanced rates supplies are very difficult to obtain, and the shortage is increasing. Scandinavian mills are instructing their agents to stop selling, as pulp-mills may be closed down owing to scarcity of water and the impossibility of procuring pulp from other sources. America cannot meet the requirements of her newspapers. The demand exceeds the supply, although the output of mills is increasing.

The Circular strongly advises members of the Newspaper Society to eliminate all waste and reduce sizes, and concludes:—"The situation later in the year will be very serious—possibly worse than at any period of the war."

The "Spectator" (London) announces that beginning with its issue of March 6 its price will be advanced from 6d. to 9d. The "Newspaper World" is increasing its price from 2d. to 3d. Many local weekly newspapers also announce increased prices.

SLANDER ACTION

FERMANAGH ASSAULT SEQUEL.

In the King's Bench, Dublin, on Monday, before Mr. Justice Gibson, Mr. Justice Kenny, and Mr. Justice Moore, in two actions, one by Patrick M'Phillips against Wm. Doherty and the other by James Dennelly against the same defendant, Mr. M'Guckin (instructed by Mr. J. P. M'Govern) applied on behalf of defendant for an order that the two actions should be consolidated, or tried together, at next Fermanagh Assizes. The alleged cause of action was slander, the identical words being used in both cases.

Mr. Justice Gibson asked what the slander was.

Mr. M'Guckin said the parties resided near Enniskillen, and it was alleged that the defendant, who is a farmer at Tattenweir, said of the two plaintiffs:—"If I had been there I would have taken my weight out of some of you. There were no instruments used until you went to the row. You are the pair that knifed the man. You were sober."

Mr. Maguire (instructed by Messrs. Maguire and Herbert), for the plaintiffs, said that he would be agreeable to have the actions tried together, but he would object to their being consolidated. The actions arose out of a serious assault committed near the village of Tempo on the night of 1st January last upon a man named James M'Grenaghan, and against whom a knife had been used. The defendant denied using the alleged language.

Mr. Justice Gibson said that the Court would order both actions to be tried together, with one set of briefs.

His Lordship suggested to the parties that the actions should be tried before a judge without a jury, and the order would be left open in that respect until the clients had been consulted.

WHY THE £ FALLS

FOREIGN EXCHANGE EXPLAINED.

What does it mean—this talk about the foreign exchanges? Can a sovereign be worth less than £1? Can the golden sovereign, the standard of value and the measure of value, itself have a price? The fact is that the golden sovereign, of which by law 1,869 are coined out of 480 troy ounces of gold, has not fallen in value. In New York it still exchanges at full value for 4.86 gold dollars. What, then, does "the fall of the £ in America" mean?

To understand this question we must know how international payments are made and what a Bill of Exchange is. It was invented by the Florentine bankers in the thirteenth century, and it is a method of paying for foreign goods which works well in normal times. It works badly now because the war has upset ordinary trade relations between nations.

As you know, we do not, and cannot, use dollars here (says Sir Leo Chiozza Money, in "Tit-Bits"). If we sell goods to America, therefore, we do not want to get dollars for them, but British money. Similarly, the American who sells to Britain does not want payment in £ sterling; he wants dollars.

The Bill of Exchange, or written promise to pay, saves all this trouble, and enables the trader in each country to get payment in what he wants—the money of his own country.

Here is a typical Bill of Exchange:—

£1,000 Sterling. Paris, Jan. 1, 1920.

At Sixty days after sight of this our First of Exchange (second and third of same tenor and date being unpaid) pay to our Order the sum of *One Thousand* Pounds Sterling, for value received.

P. Le Brun.

To Mr. Smith, London.

(The reference to first, second, and third of exchange simply means that for convenience the Bill is drawn in triplicate.)

Now imagine that:—

Mr. Smith, in London, owes £1,000 to M. Le Brun, in Paris, while M. Blanc, in Paris, owes £1,000 to Mr. Brown, in London. M. Le Brun, in Paris, draws the above Bill upon Mr. Smith, in London, and Mr. Smith accepts it, making it, if he is of good credit, a negotiable instrument. In London Mr. Brown, desiring to pay £1,000 to M. Blanc, in Paris, buys the Bill of Exchange, and remits it to France in payment. The bankers of each party clear the four accounts thus:—

In London Mr. Smith's £1,000 is paid to Mr. Brown. In Paris M. Blanc's £1,000 (or, rather, its equivalent in francs) is paid to M. Le Brun.

All four persons, two sellers and two buyers, have squared an international transaction with a bit of paper, but no money has passed over the English Channel. If there is equal trade between France and Britain the exchange is level. But suppose France is buying much more in Britain than Britain is buying in France. Then there is a shortage of British Bills of Exchange in France, and Frenchmen will give a premium to buy a British Bill of Exchange. The value of the £1 would therefore rise in France. That is the present position. With America it is otherwise. We are buying much more from America than America is buying from us. Therefore the American exchange is against us and, as I write, we have to pay at the rate of £1 for about 13s. worth of American goods. We cannot pay in gold, for the simple reason that gold does not exist to do it. If we could, the golden sovereign would buy full value. In the past year America sold to Europe £887,000,000 worth more goods than Europe sold to America. Payment can only be made for enormous amounts in goods or in promises to pay in the future; and as Europe is not yet producing well she is getting more and more into debt for goods bought, through the adverse exchange, for much more than they are worth.

SHOOTING OUTRAGE

KINGSCOURT MAN FIRED AT.

On Saturday night a shooting outrage took place at Cornagee, about an English mile from Kingscourt on the Bailieborough side, resulting in very serious injuries to a labourer named Joseph Shannon, aged about 24 years, who was in the employment of a farmer named John Rountree. It appears that Shannon was in Kingscourt on Saturday night and left for home about 8.15, accompanied by two other young men named Kelly and M'Cann. Rountree's house and yard are separated from the public road by a stone wall about 4½ feet high. Shannon was engaged feeding cattle for about 15 minutes, and when 13 yards from the stone wall in the yard a shot was fired from a gun and over 30 grains entered his legs. He was attended by Dr. Dempsey about 11 o'clock, and on Monday morning was removed in a motor to the Adelaide Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition. Young Shannon was always very popular. It is alleged that the outrage is connected with an eviction of the same farm nearly 40 years ago.

A CLONES OUTRAGE

A.O.H. HALL PULLED DOWN.

A recently-erected A.O.H. hall at Aghadrumsea, Co. Fermanagh (parish of Clones), was partially pulled down on Tuesday evening by some persons unknown. The walls of the building had been completed, ready for roofing, and it was to have been opened on St. Patrick's Day, for which date a Hibernian demonstration in celebration of the event was advertised to be held. Hibernians and Sinn Feiners are sharply divided in the district, and a section of the latter, it is stated, strongly resented the building of this hall, there being a Sinn Fein hall not far distant, but the Hibernians declined to take any dictation in the matter.

CHARGE OF SHOOTING AGAINST A WOMAN.

On Wednesday last a young woman named Sarah M'Cabe, from Balloughly, near Kingscourt, was arrested by the police and charged at a special court before Dr. Dempsey with threatening to shoot a young man named Williamson with a revolver. The case was adjourned to next Petty Sessions and defendant was allowed out on bail.

ARMY AND RELIGION.

At the annual meeting of the Manchester Auxiliary of the Religious Tract Society Professor A. S. Peake said the report of the Commission of Inquiry on the army and religion, of which he was a member, showed as a calculation that 80 per cent. of the men in the army were out of any real vital touch with the Churches or Christian religion. To many of those Christian religion represented only a series of prim taboos. Officers trained at public schools were generally quite as ignorant in their knowledge of Christianity as ordinary Tommies.

THE POWER OF MUSIC

AN OLD LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER TELLS HIS IMPRESSIONS OF A PIANO SOLO.

A correspondent sends the following from an American friend to the "Anglo-Celt":—

"I was loitering around the streets last night," said Jim Nelson, one of the old locomotive engineers running into New Orleans. "As I had nothing to do I dropped into a concert, and heard a sleek Frenchman play a piano that made me feel all over in spots. As soon as he sat down on the stool I knew by the way he handled himself that he understood the machine he was running. He tapped the keys way up one end, just as if they were gauges and he wanted to see if he had water enough. Then he looked up as if he wanted to know how much steam he was carrying, and the next moment he pulled open the throttle and sailed on to the main line as if he was half an hour late.

"You could hear her thunder over culverts and bridges, getting faster and faster, until the fellow rocked about in his seat like a cradle. Sometimes I thought it was old '36' pulling a passenger train and getting out of the way of a 'special.' The fellow worked the keys on the middle division like lightning, and then he flew along the north end of the line until the drivers went around like a buzz-saw, and I got excited.

"About the time I was fixing to tell him to cut her off a little he kicked the dampers under the machine wide open, pulled the throttle away back in the tender, and how he did run! I couldn't stand it any longer, and yelled to him that he was pounding on the left side, and if he wasn't careful he'd drop his ashpan.

"But he didn't hear. No one heard me. Everything was flying and whizzing. Telegraph poles on the side of the track looked like a row of cornstalks, and trees appeared to be a mudbank, and all the time the exhaust of the old machine sounded like the hum of a bumble-bee; I tried to yell, but my tongue wouldn't move.

"He went around curves like a bullet, slipped an eccentric, blew out his stop plug, went down grades fifty feet to the mile and not a controlling brake set. She went by the meeting point at a mile and a half a minute, and calling for more steam. My hair stood up straight, because I knew the game was up.

"Sure enough, dead ahead of us was the headlight of a 'special.' In a daze I heard the crash as the cars telescoped, and I saw the cars shivered into atoms, people smashed and mangled and bleeding and gasping for water. I heard another deep crash as the French professor struck the deep keys way down on the lower end of the southern division, and then I came to my senses. There he was at a dead standstill with the door of the fire-box of the machine open, wiping the perspiration off his face, and bowing to the people before him. If I lived to be a thousaid years old I'll never forget the ride that Frenchman gave me on a piano."

When replying to Advertisers, please mention the "Anglo-Celt."

OLDCASTLE WORKHOUSE

SUGGESTION TO TURN IT INTO A FACTORY.

At the monthly meeting of Oldcastle Board of Guardians on Monday, Mr. T. Brady, who presided, in accordance with notice of motion, moved that the workhouse buildings be utilized as a co-operative store. Speaking to the resolution, he said it was a pity to have the premises going to waste, but he would leave the matter open to the people of Oldcastle, so that the labourers and ratepayers could have shares in it and benefit by it. They were presently getting bread from Drogheda and Navan to Oldcastle, and very easily they could have an up-to-date bakery here to the benefit of the whole district. He thought the best thing they could do would be to call a special meeting and get the advice of a co-operative organiser. Mr. Boylan, who also spoke in favour of the motion, said he was paying 13s. 6d. per 3 cwt. carriage on bacon, and there was an increased rail cost of 25 per cent. on anything over 3 cwt. The carriage of 2 tons of flour was now £1 9s. 10d. The question now was one in which they needed the assistance of the capitalists, and it was to be wondered at if they did not take the thing up seriously and make an effort to save their country. They were prepared to finance little "bits" of industries in America and elsewhere, to the detriment of their own trade and industry.

Mr. Sheridan said the surrounding small co-operative societies could join and they could then supply even the traders of the town. Chairman—There is room here for one of the biggest co-operative societies in Ireland. Mr. M'Cabe said if he understood aright they were about to start a society which was to act as a distributing agency of foreign goods, too many of which already existed in the country. He would not support such a scheme until he saw further. They should rather start some constructive work and see what manufacture would best suit local conditions. Presently the people were suffering from a great sugar scarcity, and why not grow beet? He had it from a man in authority on the subject that Ireland would produce beet with a larger percentage of sugar than any other country in the world. This was the industry that built up France after the Franco-Prussian War and enabled the French to pay the war indemnity to Germany. If they could have a dead meat trade they could have, in addition, tanneries, but as to the best industry, he thought the ratepayers should be acquainted on that point. Mr. Boylan said they wanted the co-operation and support of the capitalists of the town. Mr. M'Cabe—You want the bone and sinew of the soil—the labourer, the great men we have. Chairman—Anyhow in bringing the matter before the Board is that the ratepayers, labourers and everyone may become acquainted with it, and if they are interested in it we can get a competent man to explain the working of the co-operative business.

Mr. M'Cabe—We know what the needs of the locality are. The question is whether we can start it or not, and we have to see to it that the needs of our country are supplied first. Mr. Boylan again referred to the excessive freight charges on goods from Dublin, which had to be borne by the consumer. Mr. M'Cabe—You are talking about bringing in goods, but I am talking of manufacturing. Mr. Gilsenan referred to the local benefits derived from the co-operative society in Kilskyre. Mr. M'Cabe suggested calling a public meeting and having an organiser who would explain the business. He suggested, in addition, Mr. Arthur Griffith, who would give them lucid advice concerning the industries of Ireland. Clerk—What about Cathal O'Shannon? Mr. Boylan said he would not like that the meeting should be a political one. In America, when starting an industry, they did not invite President Wilson. The Chairman said politics had nothing whatever to do with the present scheme.

It was finally decided that Messrs. Arthur Griffith, Cathal O'Shannon, R. Anderson, I.A.O.S.; Thos. Austin (Meath Farmers' Association) and P. J. Baxter (Cavan Farmers' Association) be invited to attend and address the meeting on that day three weeks, at 12 o'clock, in the Market Square. Mr. Boylan asked if the L.G.B. would oppose the selling of the premises? Chairman—What about them? Mr. M'Cabe—They are not in the running at all. Clerk—The Guardians have power to sell to the Society. Mr. Grace suggested that if the meeting was held at the Square they would have speeches and cheering, but no business would be done. Mr. M'Cabe—How were new doctrines expounded within the past few years throughout the country? Was it not by holding public meetings?

SHERCOCK PROBATE CASE

APPLICATION IN DUBLIN COURTS.

On Friday last, before Mr. Justice Kenny, in the Probate Court, an application was made on behalf of Ellen Brady, claiming to be the lawful sister of Nicholas Brady, deceased, to set aside an application made on behalf of Kate Mahon, a lawful sister of deceased, resident in America, to have it declared that she was entitled to the grant of administration. An Order was made granting administration to James Conlan, merchant, Shercock, a creditor of the estate, and a further Order was made that proceedings be instituted in the Equity Court of County Cavan for the purpose of allowing Ellen Brady to show she was a lawful sister of deceased, with the view of having the estate administered.

Dr. Lipset and E. S. Murphy, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. Cochrane and Co., solrs.), appeared for Ellen Brady, and Mr. R. R. M'Cutcheon, K.C. (instructed by Mr. E. J. Duffy, solr.), appeared on behalf of Kate Mahon and Jas. Conlan.

War Echoes.

Being a Summary of Interesting Events Connected with the Campaign.

—A general "Red" triumph in Russia is expected by reason of internal dissensions—The Volunteers are holding the Crimea, but it is feared the Bolsheviks will approach on the ice—A Constantinople message says that when foreign warships left under machine-gun fire from the Bolshevists many women drowned themselves and a number of officers committed suicide—It is reported that 5,000 Polish soldiers in Siberia joined the Bolsheviks after assassinating their officers—The Lettish Government is about to open peace negotiations with the Soviet Government—Archangel is reported to be in the hands of the Soviets and the white authorities have fled—Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Gough, Chief of the British Military Mission in N.W. Russia, urges that peace be made with the Bolsheviks, whom he shows in a much more favourable light than those fighting against them—Mr. Lloyd George is reported to be in favour of peace with Russia, but fears the opposition of the French Press—With the capture of Murmansk, the whole of North Russia is in the hands of the Bolsheviks—Senator Hitchcock says the U.S. Senate will not ratify the Peace Treaty, and it is believed a new Peace Conference will be necessary—The League of Nations will be the issue at the coming Presidential elections in America—Pres. Wilson not only objects to the Allies' interference in Adriatic question, but to their concluding a settlement with Turkey without his approval—The President's attitude makes more remote than ever the prospect of the Senate agreeing to the Peace Treaty—Resolutions passed by the U.S. Senate declare that a state of peace exists between America and Germany, and provides for the convocation of an international conference to settle world-wide reconstructive problems—All nations are to be asked to send three delegates to the conference, which it is expected will assemble in November, and the Senate propose to provide £30,000,000 for expenses—Eugene Debs, doing 20 years for speaking against the draft treaty, will be a Socialist candidate for U.S. Presidency—The German Government is taking steps to renew trade relations with Russia—Dr. von Sthaimes has taken up residence in London as German Charge d'Affaires and was received by Earl Curzon—Sir Auckland Geddes is mentioned as British Ambassador to the United States—A Russian newspaper urges Bolshevists to make use of music in factories and in the fields as a stimulant to work—The United States has offered a loan to Rumania in return for the exploitation of Rumanian petrol for 15 years—There are 27,648 demobilised soldiers obtaining outdoor-work donations in Ireland—Commander Bellaire says the failure of the British fleet to destroy the weak German fleet at Jutland was due to Lord Jellicoe's decision to leave the battle cruisers only in action—As the naval firing ranges are extended four battleships, which cost over a million each, are to be sold—The ex-Kaiser's yacht, Meteor, has been purchased by a Glasgow gentleman—The U.S. House of Representatives Military Committee has approved of the principle of universal military training as the nation's future policy—Dr. J. H. Hertz, the Chief Rabbi, reminded the Allies that while they laughed at the Germans for singing "The Hymn of Hate" during the war the Allies have been singing it since the armistice, and adds that hysteria in peace time is worse than hysteria in war time—The trial of the German war criminals is expected to cost many millions of marks, and a conference is being held as to whether the State or those found guilty will foot the bill—The tax on war fortunes in England is expected to yield about £1,000,000,000—The appeal of five rioters sentenced to death in England has been refused, but in 15 other cases transportation for life was substituted for extreme penalty—In Berlin the Government is rounding-up profiteers and 500 arrests have been made—The Peace Conference has decided to permit the German forces to be reduced to 200,000 by April 10 and to 100,000 by July 10—The ex-German liner Imperator sailed from Liverpool on Friday under the Cunard flag—The Douglas-Pennant inquiry cost £9,585—In the fighting in Somaliland the Mad Mullah had a narrow escape, his uncle being killed at his side—Student life has been resumed in Louvain University—A student arrested for throwing a powerful bomb at the Minister of Agriculture in Cairo admitted his guilt—The Governor of the Panama Canal Zone prohibited a dance in a Government hotel there on the grounds that the funds were to be used for the furtherance of the cause of an Irish Republic—When crossing the road from his home in Ennis, Michael Gurke, 74 years, was killed by a military motor on Saturday.

THE EDUCATION BILL

BISHOPS' PROTEST READ IN THE CHURCHES.

In all the Catholic Churches in Ireland on Sunday last the pronouncements of the Hierarchy against the Education Bill were read. At Carrick-on-Shannon Canon O'Reilly, P.P., V.F., said—"This Bill must be rejected by the country. It is worse than the Conscription Bill. It seeks to conscript the mind and intelligence of the Irish youth, and then, having caught them in their net, to deprive them of their creed, their language, and their love of country. The framers of the Bill don't intend good for Ireland. It is intended to have revenge. The Government fell upon conscription, by this wretched Education Bill they expect to divide the teachers and managers, and then to conquer. Why is the Government anxious for our education? If they are anxious for our good, let them give us the power to make our own laws, and we shall have an education to suit our youth. The anxiety to force the Bill upon us tells us to beware of it. For my own part, I cannot see any good point in the Bill, because it is bad at the root. It seeks to give over the education of our youth to a department foreign to us in every essential respect, and the high principle before the country is to have freedom from 'foreign fetters,' and freedom to make our own laws."

R.I.C. RECRUITS VISITED.

During the week the homes of young men who were about to join the R.I.C. were visited by armed and disguised men who made them promise to remain at home, after which volleys of shots were fired. In one instance a young man had gone, but his father, acting on his promise, went after him and brought him back. This occurred on the borders of Cavan and Leitrim, adjoining the parish of Templeport.

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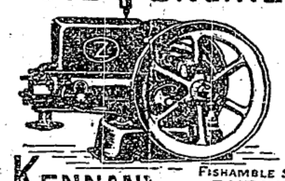
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The new pocket instrument on which tunes can be correctly played in any key. "Knocks the German mouth organ into a cocked hat" (extract from testimonial). SEND ONE TO YOUR SOLDIER FRIEND. Post free 1s. 6d. each (with Silver Fittings 2s. 6d.) from the maker—R. FIELD (Dept. 8), Hall Avenue, HUDDERSFIELD.

AN URGENT APPEAL TO CLIENTS OF ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA.
The wonderful efforts—in spite of a great struggle—to plant the "Faith once delivered to the saints" in the non-Catholic town of Fakenham, have been rewarded. The "Wilderness has indeed blossomed as the rose"—souls are now earnestly seeking for truth.
The Church needs to be finished, therefore we pray before God's Holy Altar that some kind, generous soul may be touched to assist in building a house of Prayer for all people. What a blessing for Fakenham—a Tabernacle in which our Dear Redeemer ever resides. "Behold the Tabernacle of God is with men."
Jesus is looking for helpers. He comes to you and points out the great needs of the Church of St. Anthony of Padua. He directs your attention to the stray sheep, and asks you to help to win their souls to eternal life. Hearken to the voice of the Good Shepherd. Let your heart be moved by His Divine Call. Rise instantly in His Cause. Give your life a higher, nobler meaning. Nothing will make it sweeter and happier, higher and nobler than participation in this great work.
Why not perpetuate the memory of our brave Defenders—husbands, brothers and friends—by taking a share in the completion of the Church in Honour of St. Anthony? By so doing we can best repay the debt we owe to them by imploring for them the Divine Protection—Eternal Rest for those who fall. A Daily Memento is made for all benefactors.
P.S.—All contributions should be sent to Rev. Father H. W. Gray, St. Anthony's Church, Fakenham, Norfolk. In return you will receive St. Anthony's Brief and a Memorial List for the Dead.

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