energetic in their action, and, being

provided with ample means, royally

generous in their support of Catholic

interests. This year the assembly

was more numerous than ever, the

speeches were excellent, and there

was a happy mixture of the eccles

astical and lay elements. Several Catholic deputies were present

among others M. Grosseau, who, in a

standpoint, they can, in a certain

We have already had occasion to

notice, but the point is one that is interesting to insist upon, how, since

the separation with Rome, the Catho

lics have learnt to speak and act

more boldly. The two camps are

doubt that the Catholic party

now clearly defined, and there is no

France is daily gaining in strength

and meetings that so frequently take

the telegraph department. During the Crimean War he was attached to

the private service of Napoleon III. Through the influence of Pere d'Al-zou, founder of the Fathers of the

Assumption, he decided to become a

regiment of the French Papal Zouaves

and followed his men on the battle

field of Montana. In 1870 he was military chaplain to the French

troops. During the campaign in the

western provinces he was taken prisoner. After the war, Pere Bailly,

who had entered the Order of the

Assumption, threw himself into the

battle that the Catholics of France

THE POWER OF THE PRESS

was an important factor for good or

count of the crucifix on its first page

the Monk, Pere Bailly wrote in the

repeating: La Croix est Catholique

long life were saddened by the dispersion of his Order, the loss

of his community life and the perils

that threatened La Bonne Presse.

which, without the generosity of M

to destruction. Then by degrees,

mained undiminished, his physical

strength declined, and he had to re-

linquish his hold on the occupations that had filled his life. His brother,

Father Emmanuel Bailly. Superior of

the Order, gave him the Last Sacra-ments. "I am nearing the end," he said, "What happiness! God be

THE MOTTO OF THE ASSUMPTIONISTS

AS A WATCHWORD

The motto of the Assumption Order

'Adveniat regnum Tuum," was Pere

Bailly's watchword and inspired his

work. In his eyes, the best means

now of advancing the reign of God is

the Press. Hence, his tireless efforts

to make the Catholic Press of this

country efficacious in its campaigns

against the spirit of evil. His absolute devotion to his ideals, his kind-

ness of heart, brightness and good

temper, won the esteem even of those

who belonged to another party, and on the occasion of his death, the

French Press was unanimous in its

expression of esteem. The Temps,

a Protestant and a government paper

recognizes in its former adversar

the gifts of a first-rate journalist.

Other newspapers underline the fact

that he was one of the first Catholics

who grasped the enormous influence

that is now wielded by the Press. He

was a journalist born and he devoted

his gifts to the defense of the cause

that he loved with an entire devo-

tion, an ardour and an absolute dis

interedness that commanded the re-

spect of all, even of those whose opinions he felt himself called upon

oppose with his untiring pen

As we stand by the seashore and

watch the huge waves come in, we retreat, thinking we will be over-

whelmed; soon, however, they flow back. So with the waves of trouble

in the world; they threaten us, but a firm resistance makes them break at

our feet.

praised!"

were

waging against the anti-cleri-

He served as chaplain in the

place.

whose pretended neutrality is falsehood and a snare.

search failed to locate the missing manuscript, and the warning bell sounding over the campus sent them scurrying back to their class-room to

pass in their papers.

George Coulson made his report to the principal, saying that the manu-script was missing and telling the

circumstances. I'm sorry, George," said Mr. Wilson, as he made a neat pile of the ac-cumulated manuscript. "I hope you cumulated manuscript. "I hope you can find it. If it is handed in by Monday at 9 A. M., it will be accepted.
Good afternoon." He bowed to the
pupils as he passed out.

Joe walked home like one in a

dream. "Supposing Coulson did not find the papers!" The miracle had happened.

That evening as he joined the crowd at the post office waiting for the evening mail a notice was pointed out to him. It read:

\$25 REWARD

A reward of \$25 is herewith offered to the person or persons finding and returning the manuscript written by George Coulson in the contest for the

Davis scholarship.

"He wants it pretty bad, doesn't he?" one of the boys remarked.

"I don't blame him," said another. "If my chances were as good as his

I'd offer it." Thus they discussed their class mate's loss, while Joe reflected that it was now Friday evening, that the manuscript had not been found and that every minute narrowed down Coulson's chances.

On Saturday searching parties, stimulated by the offer of the reward explored every inch of the school grounds and the adjacent places, but the search was unfruitful. Younger brothers of the household brough the news home to Joe, and he could hardly sleep that night. He, with the others, had conceded the palm of victory to George Coulson, but he knew well enough that he came second, and if the papers were still missing he was the prize winner

without a doubt. He arose Sunday morning very happy. It was a perfect June day as he walked to church trying not to be too jubilant, but profoundly grateful to the young people who smiled and wished him well; and to the older people, too, who looked after "Jim Darcy's boy" with a fervent "I hope lad wins." Milltown was very

proud of its representative. Inside the cool church he was vividly conscious of the beauty of the altar gleaming with candles and fragrant with flowers in honor of the feast of the Sacred Heart. It was all so in keeping with his mood. Afterward as Father Cotter preached an earn-est sermon on the love of the Sacred Heart, his words came home to Jo with a new, deep meaning. thought of the theme, "Chivalry," and the ballad of Sir Galahad, which had entered into his composition:

O just and faithful knight of God, Ride on, the prize is near.

"Son, give Me thy heart." Father Cotter's earnest voice repeated the divine words of entreaty. Joe felt the blood stirring within him; life stretched before him so happily.
With trained mind and skillful hands life would open with still fuller, fairer beauty. It was all his to take in a short time. He felt as one of the knights of old as he knelt and vowed it all-all he could do in the wonder ful future stretching before him, "all

for Thee, O Lord." It was so easy to promise with the gleaming tapers, the fragrant flowers pefore him, the earnest words of the priest in his ears, so easy to kneel

and adore.

After Mass he returned home slowly, happily. The younger folks danced out to tell him that the manuscript was still missing. have given up searching Joe.'

As he entered the house, his mother hot and flushed in her preparation of the Sunday dinner, called out to

Joe, will you hear Ted's cate-I have been so busy chism lesson? I haven't had time."

He took up the little book and glanced over the lesson. Ted, a child who seemed all nerves, hopped about delightedly, exclaiming.

"This is the last lesson, I have finished the catechism, Joe. I can say the long answer, the last in the book, every bit ot it. Hear me, Joe, and he rattled off glibly. "What doth it profit a man if he gain the What doth it profit a man if he gain the thought of it again, and, unconscious whole world and suffer the loss of his soul, or what exchange shall a man she whispered a prayer: "God grant soul, or what exchange shall a man give for his soul ?" etc.

Joe tried to keep a sober face as his small brother recited the words, standing on one foot and then on the other, or dancing about, words almost meaningless to him now, but which would perhaps come back to him some day with strong significance What doth it profit a man?"

In the afternoon Joe wandered into the woods alone, happy in his bright asked. dreams of the future, outlining plans in his busy brain. The strong, clever hands felt victory within their grasp. As the day wore on the sky grew overbut a storm was almost upon him before he noticed the change,

On one side lay Milltown, with the big Davis mills, and on the other side the town proper. On the outskirts of the woods the nearest shelter was the Davis Academy. He hastened his walk, and as he felt the wind rising he broke into a run. The trees groaned and shrieked in the wind : the lightning grew vivid, and the clouds broke torrent of rain just as he reached the shelter of the academy

The beautiful old ivy on the wall had already been torn from its hold in places by the violence of the in places by the violence of the graduation a new manhood grew up sterm, and the leaves lay thickly within him, which rose superior to

a piece of white paper. He stooped His heart almost and picked it up. stopped beating, he leaned against the wall for support, for there, where the storm had driven it, was George

Coulson's missing manuscript.

There in bold handwriting was the owner's name, and with a feeling of lespair he glanced over the sheets He understood now how it had happened. The wind, instead of carry ing it downward, had blown it over the portico, where it had lodged in the thick vine. It was so far from the window that no one had thought

of that possibility.

Mechanically he glanced through the pages. To his distorted imagination the words seemed the most won-derful George Coulson had ever written. His own manuscript beside this piece of work seemed the bungling of the merest amateur. Despair-ingly he thought how the finding of robbed him of his opportunity. Suddenly a thought crept into hi brain. He glanced about; no one was in sight. Quickly he placed the hateful papers inside his coat, and as soon as the storm allowed he hur-

ried home. His mood at supper was so different that the vague uneasiness re-turned to his mother. As soon as possible after supper he stole off to his room. He took the manuscript in his hands. It was the only obstacle between him and the prize and it was in his power to destroy it. He looked out the window; a slow drizzling rain was falling. Why had he not left the manuscript where he had found it? The rain would ruin

it before morning. Even now could return it. He was not responsible. It was not his duty to look after the papers

if he did not wish. He would not be injuring any one, for George Coulson could easily pay his way through any college. He himself deserved the prize. In all fairness it belonged to him; he had Fate had thrown the manuscript at his feet; he would be a fool not to take advantage of it.

Thus he reasoned as the moments He knew his reasoning was false, that only one way lay straight and true before him, but he could not

bear to look that way.

Then he thought of the morning at Mass, the soft radiance of the candles the fragrance of the flowers and the words of entreaty, "Son, give Me thy heart." He rose to his feet and began to pace the room. Before his mind swept the thought of what it would mean to give up the paper. There in the valley lay the mills. If he did not win the scholarship next month he would go there to work, to commence what to him would be a life of slavery.

And for what? That George Coulson, an insufferable snob, who had more than once cheated him of honors, who had mocked him and sneered at him, should have yet one

"I cannot do it," he declared pas-sionately. "I cannot give it up. I will throw it back where I found it more honor. in the rain. Let some one else find

it in the morning."

He put on his rain coat, concealed the manuscript beneath and went down the stairs. His mother was just going to bed, and she looked at

"Is there anything I can do for you,

Joe?"
"No, mother; the walk will do me

He felt miserably guilty as he walked on. He knew that his mother would wait up for him and he tried to hurry, but a thought which per sistently tried to be uppermost in his mind caused his footsteps to slacken It was the words of little Ted's catechism lesson: "What doth it profit a man? What doth it profit a man?" it chanted "if he gain the whole world? What doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and suffer the loss of his soul?"

Over and over again the words repeated themselves. On one side bright dreams of the future, on the other the slavery of the mills. And now the unceasing chant: "What doth it profit a man?"

"There will be no half way with Joe: he will be very good or very bad," his mother had prophesied that night over her sewing, and nov as she stood by the window she it may be the right wav!"

She waited anxiously moments passed. What can be keepng him?" she wondered.

At last she heard his welcome foot steps on the stairs, and he stood before her, calm and pale as one who passed through a terrible struggle

Is your head better, Joe?" she

"Yes, thank you," he replied wear-

The next morning Davis Academy was alive with excitement. George coulson's manuscript had been found in the letter box outside the door of his home when the morning mail was taken in. Of how it came there there was not the slightest clue. All sorts of stories spread about, but it gradually subsided into one of the

unsolved mysteries. Perhaps Mrs. Darcy had a slight suspicion of the truth, but she kept

her own counsel.

And there was no half way with
Joseph Darcy. He had made his
silent renunciation, and he wasted
no time in idle regrets. In the two
weeks which intervened before the her own counsel.

scattered where they had been driven in by the wind. He kicked some of aside that wonderful dream, and with body, enlightened in their methods, them aside, and this motion exposed a steady purpose faced the future.

dull, and drear as it seemed. Graduation day came, and never before had the hall been so crowded. When the diplomas had been given out Mr. Wilson spoke of the Davis

scholarship. He "Graduates and friends, it gives m great pleasure to announce that the hemes in the contest for the Davis scholarship were all of excellent merit, but the prize goes by unanimous consent to Joseph Darcy,"

One moment of overwhelming sur prise, and then the senior class took

possession of the hall.
"Darcy! Darcy! Darcy!" echoed on every side. Cheer after cheer rang out, the class president leading the wild tumult. Mr. and Mrs. Darcy stood unashamed of the tears of joy in their eyes as Joe was carried by on the shoulders of his classmates their delighted cheers attesting the popular choice. "Our Joe's hour of popular choice. victory," said Mr. Darcy proudly, but Joe, carried as a hero through the throng, flushed with triumph, knew in his heart that this was not his hour of victory. That had come on that Sunday evening in the drizzling rain, when he had fought perhaps the greatest temptation of his life — and won. — Margaret E. Donnellman in The Magnificat.

CATHOLICS STILL GAINING IN FRANCE

According to a time-honoured cus tom, the French Academy has had an annual distribution of "prix de vertu. These prizes, which consist in sums of money, more or less considerable were as our readers probably know, instituted by M. de Montyon and other philanthropists, in order to reward acts of courage and self-sacri-

This year, as usual, Catholic priests and nuns were well to the front; among the prize-winners was the Abbe Richard, who last year, when an autobus and his living freight fell in the Seine, saved the women and children by swimming to and fro at the peril of his life Other prizes were awarded to a number of Catholic associations France to several missionaries in the East, and the largest and most important prize, 8000 francs, was given to Mlle. Genin, the directress of the Red Cross Hospital, that was founded in 1903 by one of the three Cross" associations, and that is conducted in a Catholic spirit, as well as according to the latest require

ments of science. AN ANTI-CLERICAL GRIEVANCE The fact that priests, nuns, or even ractical Catholic laymen, had so arge a share of the rewards given by the Academy is a standing grievance with the anti-clerical papers, and the Radical bitterly remarks that 80 per cent of the prizes went to "bien pensant" candidates, priests, monks, brothers, sisters, or sociations that are known to be clerical. It deplores the fact that ree-thinking associations seem to have no part in the favours, that they go to "the enemies of a State that is republican and separated from the Church." The French Academy is an independed body. numbers many members who are not practical Catholics. If it chooses to reward "clericals" it is because real self-sacrifice, persevering devotion to a great cause, disinterestedness and generosity are oftener to be found in their ranks than among their adversaries.

THE ANTI-MILITARIST MOVEMENT The revelations made in the French | Feron-Frau, would have been doomed Chamber by M. Messimy, a Radical and a Socialist, have unusu ance, coming, as they do, from a member of the advanced party Speaking of the disastrous influence exercised among the young soldiers by the emissaries of the "Confederation Generale du Travail," he proved by facts that this influence is essenally anti-patriotic and that, in case of war, there would be cause to fear for the safety of the railways. These would be threatened, not by spies or agents in the pay of a foreign power, but by the "criminels of the Confederation Generale du Travail," and, in answer to M. Messimy's appeal, M. Poincare confirmed his assertion. certain emotion was produced in the Chamber when M. Messimy added that, from 1890 to 1900, during ten years, on an average, 4,000 Frenchmen had shirked their time of military service and 1,900 had deserted, and that from 1909 to 1911, in the space of only two years, there were 2,600 deserters and 10,000 "insoumis," that is to say, rebels against the military

The source of these abuses, which, in time of war, might cause the gravest evils to the country, is, on the one hand, the extraordinary leniency of the government in its dealings with the "Confederation Generale du Travail" and, on the other,

REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT OF THE LAY

SCHOOL MASTERS whose attitude at the Congress of Chambery was commented upon in the columns of the Catholic Times some months past. Curiously enough, in spite of the indulgence with which the lay schoolmasters are treated, their profession, according to their own testimony, seems at a discount and the government inspectors re-gratfully acknowledge that their canlidates are diminishing in number every year. In 1906 there was 4,909 candidates; in 1908, 4,579; in 1910, 3,200, and this year there are even

The Catholic Congress at Lille was an unqualified success. The CathoCATHOLIC IMMIGRANTS

INTERESTING ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CATHOLIC IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

ORIGIN OF THE ASSOCIATION

In April last, while I was in charge of the parish of Esterhazy, in the of Regina, His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec invited me to convincing speech, proved to the Catholics that, even from a legal come to Quebec to receive the Catho lic immigrants who enter Canada through that port. measure, influence the lay schools,

I consulted the Bishop of Regina and with his approval, accepted the invitation, and immediately proceeded to Quebec and entered upon my new duties at the opening of naviga tion on the 20th on April last. In compliance with the Immigra

tion Law, all immigrants must under go a medical and civil examination at the port of disembarkation, before being allowed to proceed inland These examinations are not mer

and importance; the fact is proved by and proclaimed in the congresses formalities, but are systematically carried out and take up a good deal of time, so that the immigrants, as a rule, stay five or six hours at the port of disembarkation. I found that during these few hours

THE LATE FATHER BAILLY'S CAREER Our readers know of the valuable much could be done for their future work done by the newspaper La Croix and by the Maison de la Bonne Presse, once directed by the religious of the Assumption and, welfare in Canada, by giving them good advice, both of a spiritual and temporal nature, by distributing to them leaflets containing useful Cathsince their expulsion, the property of olic information, and especially by the well-known Catholic, M. Paul Feron-Vrau. The founder both of La Croix directing them to Catholic ments, instead of allowing them to disperse themselves at random all and of La Bonne Presse, was Father Vincent de Paul Bailly, who, as anover the country.

NEED OF CO-OPERATION

nounced in the Catholic Times, has I quickly discovered, however, that died in Paris in his eighty-first year. to give effect to my instructions, and His long career was devoted to the service of the Church. He was born to make my work really practical, it would have to be followed up when on the 2nd of December, 1832 (he died on Dec. 2nd), and, as a young the immigrants reached their destiman, was a distinguished member of nation.

This need of co-operation naturally suggested the idea of establishing some great Catholic Association throughout Canada which would de vote itself exclusively to the care of immigrants.

APPROVAL OF ECCLESIASTICAL AUTHOR-

His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate, the Archbishop of Quebec, the Bishops of Eastern Canada warmly welcomed this idea, while in the West the ground had already been prepared by a most zealous and en ergetic Catholic layman, Mr. T. Sted man, who had for some time pas taken a great interest in immigra tion, and with whom I had been collaborating in the preparation of the Catholic Immigration Map of West ern Canada.

ASSOCIATION FOUNDED AT QUEBEC AND WINNIPEG

for evil. In 1883 he founded the newspaper La Croix, which was criticised even by Catholics on ac-His Grace the Archbishop of Boniface and the Bishops in the West but its far-reaching influence could gave the proposal their support and not be denied. Under the name of it was in response to this un of approval, that the expression of approval, that the Catholic Immigration Association Croix and many other papers. He was a devoted and humble serwas founded simultaneously in Quevant of the Church and never ceased bec and Winnipeg. It has developed rapidly, and is to-day firmly estab Apostolique et Romaine. Never perhaps did he give a greater proof of lished in all our principle cities from Halifax to Vancouver, and has already submission than when, on one occaa few representatives in the United sion the French government, having Kingdom. succeeded in influencing Pope Leo Its aim and object are indicated by XIII. the latter requested Pere Bailly its motto, " Pro Deo et Patria " and for the sake of peace, to cease writ its role may be summed up as fol ing in the Croix. His obedience lows: was unquestioning, and from his lips passed no word of complaint The last years of his long

The Association is neutral, for the present, on the subject of emigration -it induces no one to leave their country or their province, but addresses itself to those who have up their minds, to emigrate somewhere; it makes but one exception to this rule, in favor of Canadi ans settled in the United States, whom it encourages to return to their native land.

To Catholics of all nationalities who desire io come to Canada, it undertakes to furnish reliable information to enable them to select for their future homes, places which not only offer the best chances of success but also the least danger for their faith. It tells them the truth about certain regions, which some agents are apt to describe in too brilliant

colors. ADVANTAGE TO CATHOLIC IMMIGRANTS There can be no doubt that immigrants thus enlightened are more likely to succeed than those who set out without first ascertaining whether they are fitted for the work they propose to undertake and who, when they fail drift to the towns and be come discontented spirits ever ready to join in any Socialist agitation.

The Association cannot promis success to every individual, for suc cess depends too much on the individual himself, but it can most cer tainly help him to attain it.

The Association neither advance noney, nor gives pecuniary aid to immigrants. It has no desire to im pose its views on anyone and does not refuse help and protection to those who will not listen to its advice, but prefer to follow their own indgment

Such is the present programme of the Association, and it endeavors to carry it out in the following manner: CATHQLIC IMMIGRATION MAP

In the first place, it began by compil ing and publishing a large map of the Western Provinces, on which are shown by a red cross the places where a priest resides and by a red dot the missions served at more or less frequent intervals. This map obviously greatly facilitates the group ing of Catholics in country districts It was printed last April at the expense of the Western Councils of the Knights of Columbus, to whom, and especially to Mr. Stedman, the credit

of this publication is largely due The first edition of 2,000 copies w practically exhausted, but it is hoped that a second and far more complete edition will be published at an early date.

A large number of these maps wer sent to European Catholic Immigra-tion societies and to the Bishops of the United K!ngdom, in order to enable them to furnish intending emigrants to Canada with information prior to their departure.

PAMPHLETS

The Association is now publishing in England, in concert with the Cath olic Emigration Association of Eng land, a small pamphlet for the use of Catholic emigrants to Canada, which will be placed in their hands before they leave the country, and which contains useful information, both of spiritual and temporal nature. Similar pamphlets, in guages, will be prepared for the use of our foreign immigrants

CATHOLIC BADGE

A small ribbon with the Papal colors, yellow and white, will be en elosed in the pamphlet, and immi-grants are invited to wear it on land ing to facilitate their identification

at the port of disembarkation. CARDS OF RECOMMENDATION There they are met by a priest who nterviews each one separately and nakes a special report to their future

parish priest, when the circumstances

of the case render this course neces

sary. In ordinary cases the priest gives each immigrant a printed card which reads as follows:

Catholic Immigration Association of Quebec (St. John or Halifax.)

Date-To the Resident Priest or Represent ative C. I A. of Canada at-Dear Sir or Father,

I recommend to your care, Mr. who landed here to-day and intends to settle in your vicinity

I am Yours faithfully, (Signed)

Representative C, I. A. of Canada Cards of a similar description printed on one side in English and on the other in Polish and Ruthenian are given to the Poles and Ruthen-

USE OF CARDS

The immigrant on arriving at hi destination presents this card to the Representative of the Association, whose knowledge of the locality and experience are of considerable assist ance to the new-comers.

This is the course I followed dur

ing the last season at Quebec. I have every reason to believe from the numerous letters I received from immigrants, that these cards have proved to be very useful to them cards in a spiritual and temporal sense, and the thanks of all Catholics are due to our representatives for their co-operation in this good work. PIOUS OBJECTS

The priest also distributes to im migrants, and especially to those who cannot read, scapulars, medals, beads etc., all of which are most gratefully received, and will doubtless produce an excellent impression on them.

STATISTICS The number and nationality of the Catholic immigrants who land at each port is noted and entered in a book kept for that purpose.

The statistics for the season which has just ended at Quebec are as fol-Number of Catholic immi lows: grants who landed at Quebec from the 20th April to 20th November, 1912:

1.177 French.. 1.198 Italians..... Other Nationalities..... 1,845 26.955 Total..... THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM .

When one considers that in addi tion to these 26,955, thousands of Catholic immigrants are entering Canada through Halifax, St. John, Portland, New York, and other ports and also across the American bor der, one realizes the magnitude of problem which confronts the Church in Canada, and the most serious feature of it is that the num-ber of Catholic immigrants to this country is not likely to diminish for ome years to come, for I recently made a tour in the West and every where found the settlers so prosper ous that they will doubtless invite their friends from the old countries to come and share their prosperity and therefore it seems more probable that the number of immigrants will rather increase than decrease

It is hardly necessary to say more to emphasize the need of some great Catholic organization to deal with such a grave problem, and it is hoped therefore that all Catholics will co-operate in the great social work which the Catholic Immigration Association has undertaken.

MOST URGENT NEEDS There is much to be done, but

will only mention at present the three most urgent needs, viz: The establishment of Catholic Informa tion Bureaus in our principal cities secondly, the provision of homes for the reception of Catholic immigrants and thirdly, the formation of classes among our young foreign Catholics to teach them English and show them that we take a real interest in their welfare.

UTOMOBILES, LIVERIES, GARAGE

R. HUESTON & SONS Livery Richmond St.

BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS

FRANK J. FOLEY The Kent Building, Corner Yonge & Richm TORONTO

FINANCIAL

THE ONTARIO LOAN & DEBENTURE CO'Y. Capital paid up, \$1.750,000. Reserve \$1.350,000 peposits received, Debentures issued, Real Estate oans made. John McClary, Pres; A. M. Smart, Mgr. Offices: Dundas St., Cor. Market Lane. London.

e arranged and carried out loyally, according to the needs and resources of each locality. It should, more-over, be taken in hand without delay, for in Canada, like everywhere else, Socialism, threatens to paralyze every industry, and unless our foreign immigrants are properly looked after and warned against this menacing evil, they will surely fall an easy prey to the Socialist agitator.

OUR DUTY TO OUR NEIGHBOR

It is our duty, therefore, both as Catholics and as Canadians, who have the welfare of their country at heart, to do our utmost to properly educate our foreign immigrants, and no organization can do so more effectively than the Catholic Church, with the active co-operation of the

In conclusion, I may mention that although the Catholic Immigration Association has no salaried officials yet certain expenses for printing and postage. etc., must be met, and the cost, as a matter of fact, of printing cards and pamphlets, in foreign lan guages, is somewhat heavy. We shall be grateful, therefore, if those who take an interest in necessary work will kindly help us. The Rev. Dr. Kidd, Archbishop's

Toronto, and Mgr. Tetu. Archbishop's House. Quebec, gladly acknowledge the receipt of any sum sent to them. P. H. D. CASGRAIN. Priest.

Director Catholic Immigration, Association of Canada, Quebec. December 28th, 1912.

DIVORCE IN ENGLAND

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York have been talking about the reports of the Divorce Commission. They advised their hearers to view the matter, not as Churchmen, but as Englishmen, to consider, not what the Church of England teaches, but what the nation requires. The ordinary man thinks that if the Church of England has a divine mission to the English nation the matter of divorce is one on which it is bound to speak out very clearly. But the ordinary man can not presume to share in the peculiar mentality of an Anglican Archbishop. A rude person might call this muddled. We would not say as much: but when we hear the Archbishop of York saying that "the report would focus much fluid sentinent," and ponder over his figure of speech, wondering how even a Proestant Archbishop can conceive the focussing of fluid, we feel that the rude person should not be blamed altogether. But perhaps the Times report is wrong. Instead of "focus" the Archbishop may have said hocus. This would have been vulgar, but it would have made better sense.

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nore to invest. The book tells of a line of business that has and is paying enormous dividends, and which is being suported by Catholics to the extent \$75,000,000 a year. It contains most complete facts and figures relating to this particular business and the as-tonishing dividends paid stockholders. It shows how Catholics may, for the first time, now become stockholders and receive their share of the profits of this great business. The stock of old established companies in this line is worth ten to twenty times par value, and original investors are re-

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tive investor.

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Ps.

Mr. Harding requests that no one write simply through idle curiosity and unless you are a member of the Catholic Church the book will be of no interest to you, because only Catholics will be permitted to hold stock in this particular institution.