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THURSDAY, AUG. 18, 1904.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

Whilst Catholic papers all over the world are lamenting the falsehood and deception practised by the French press with reference to the present lamentable relations of the Republic towards the Holy See, it may not be amiss for themselves to spare a little space for some self-examination. There is a show of contradiction in the Catholic newspaper estimates of the Bishops of Laval and Dijon, whose correspondence with the Vatican, and the public scandal arising from it, constitute admittedly the saddest phase of the new Pope's experience with the religious crisis in France. Some Catholic correspondents have already brought into their impeachments of Mgr. Geay, Bishop of Laval, matters essentially foreign to the accusations bearing upon the diplomatic rupture. The Catholic press has a great cause to uphold and is doing noble service to that cause. But the rules by which the Catholic press must measure its public influence are exactly the same as those by which the secular press is governed. Newspapers of any class cannot afford to misrepresent a cause finally and effectively. They cannot afford to bring undue zeal to bear upon their advocacy of either side of a public discussion; because in the long run they will find that the majority of men like fair play and that every case stands before the court of public opinion until the truth has come out, however long the process may be. The falsehoods of the French Government press will not stand the light of the correspondence now published by the Osservatore Romano, affecting the Bishops of Laval and Dijon. But it is advisable for Catholic editors to read on into the official comment made by the Vatican paper and observe how scrupulously it keeps clear of all side issues and accusations against the Bishop of Laval.

The "Osservatore Romano" publishes this correspondence under the heading, "Documentary statement concerning the rupture of diplomatic relations between the Holy See and France." There are twenty-four documents, which are preceded by official comment. The documents are already known except those of the secret correspondence between the Vatican and the Bishops of Laval and Dijon, commanding and insisting that they should come to Rome. This was the correspondence which was communicated by the Bishop to the French Government. The official comment runs as follows:

"Several times, especially in the last few months, some members of the present French Cabinet have manifested their intention of gradually breaking off relations with the Holy See. A decisive step in this direction was the leave or recall given to M. Nisard, French Ambassador to the Vatican, recently, taking as a pretext some letters addressed to the Bishops of Laval and Dijon by order of the Pope, acting in accordance with the Apostolic mission. The French Government, in spite of the satisfactory explanation and favorable disposition of the Holy See, believed that the moment had arrived to declare diplomatic relations broken off."

The comment further declares that though the Holy See would have preferred to keep the documents absolutely secret, it had decided upon their publication in order to establish the truth, and determine the responsibility for the rupture. An historical review of the question based upon quotations from the documents, now follows. The Bishop of Laval communicated secret letters to the French Government. The Holy See never violated the Concordat, and has acted within its rights. It is pointed out that the organic articles do not form part of the Concordat, and were never recognized by the Holy See. The Vatican hoped, it is added, the French Government would have accepted the explanations offered, and the Holy See, on its part, always displayed a conciliatory spirit.

The review then concludes: "All was in vain. History will say that the French Government broke off its ancient diplomatic relations with the Holy See because the latter, which was alone competent to deal with the

question, after having informed the French Government, recalled two Bishops to defend themselves against the grave accusations which had been made against them."

C.M.B.A. CONVENTION.

We publish a letter to-day from Mr. Mungovan, of Orangeville, in which that gentleman offers the most generous and frank expression of his approval of our course in regard to the C.M.B.A. Whilst we have received scores of letters and personal assurances to the same effect, it is due to Mr. Mungovan to say that one word publicly and fearlessly expressed at this moment is worth a thousand timid handshakes and confidential assurances of fraternal sympathy. Some years ago when the New York Times startled the insurance world by impeaching the management of a great and prosperous institution, the New York Life Insurance Company, the officials of the company would and could have pulverized the journal had not a few of the policy-holders shown their good sense by accepting the honest intention of the newspaper and calling upon the management to enter its defence. What was the result? A complete overturn in the head offices of the company and a general commendation by the policy-holders of the service rendered them by the New York Times.

Mr. Mungovan sees the mischievous direction in which the past management of the C.M.B.A. has tended. And he, doubtless, is aware of some of the disgraceful results that must be confessed to the delegates when the convention assemblies next week. He realizes, probably, that open and determined opposition to the Grand Council is the best service that can be rendered the C.M.B.A. in this hour.

The only question which it is necessary to put before the delegates on the eve of the convention is: how are different results to be expected in the future without a complete overthrow of the old administration? But this is the whole business of the convention, of course. Yes; and it is primarily, and will be in the end, the business of the policy-holders of the C.M.B.A. who have been the victims of so many machine-managed conventions in the past.

The very fact that the grand officers intend to secure re-election, if possible, is the best evidence that they will be found disclaiming to the convention their responsibility for the financial mess that can no longer be hidden from the branches. A great deal is being said, and even written in private letters, by grand officers concerning this mess; and the verdict of the convention is, in a sense, being cut and dried for those delegates who will again lead the discussion as they have done before. But we would say to each and every delegate that he should carry as open a mind into the convention hall as he would into a jury room. He should not enter with his prejudice unconsciously hardened against any one singly, having taken it for granted from what he has heard on the outside that the whole blame rests here or there on an individual name.

The C.M.B.A. stands on a business foundation. Its affairs are in the hands of a Board of Trustees. It is the Board, not any particular member thereof, that is answerable for any irregularity until the finances have been laid before the proper examining tribunal and the responsibility narrowed down to its closest limits. The proper and only examining tribunal of the C.M.B.A. is the convention. An audit cannot be accepted as though it were a religious revelation. The audit must be examined and discussed. Its completeness must be apparent. Its independence and conformity with the constitution of the association must be shown upon its face, for this is the kernel of the whole matter. If the Grand Council have been adhering strictly to the letter and spirit of the constitution, and if notwithstanding this fact irregularities have crept into the administration and have gone undetected by the majority, or any of the trustees, there is clearly need for amendment somewhere. If the trustees are not at fault the constitution is, and it must be amended. If the constitution is a safe vehicle and if it has not been operated with the proper degree of care and intelligence, the trustees are unfit for office and should not be returned.

This is the work of the convention—the duty of the delegates to their branches. As Mr. Mungovan says in his letter to-day, the rank and file of the membership are looking to the convention to see that the delegates are alive to their whole duty and responsibility.

HOW TO GOVERN CANADA.

Col. G. T. Denison scored a notable victory for the cause of Imperialism last week. He challenged the Globe to meet him on its own ground, or in its own columns; and though the great organ came forward, it did so hat in hand, deferentially saluting the Colonel as the man who knows it all, and afraid to say one word in excuse for The Globe of the last generation which seems to have suffered under the ridiculous notion that the Colonel was not so much an inspired genius as an original one. The Globe having played the omadhaun, was allowed off on suspended sentence by

the Colonel but was taken to task next day by its former editor, now the editor of The News, who reminded it that there was no possible reply to Col. Denison's ideas on national defence. It was scarcely worth while rubbing it in. The Globe acknowledged the fact among its "cardinal ethical principles," and there was no more to be said.

Had we not better suspend our constitutional government at once and get rid of all its expensive machinery? Five minutes per diem is all the time Col. Denison would need to govern Canada. He can run the police court on a shorter schedule than any other living man. The newspapers that have been undertaking to govern lately are willing to abdicate in favor of the Colonel. Why let the trifling incident of representative institutions stand in the way of a good thing?

Knights of St. John

The last regular meeting of St. Leo and Anthony Commandery No. 2, Knights of St. John, was held in St. Vincent's hall Sunday, Aug. 7th. The general transaction of business took place and a large number of members were present, also several new ones added to the list, seven being initiated. This is an indication of the enthusiasm that prevails among the members of Leo Commandery, and it is the general feeling that at the termination of the year the probable results will be a large increase in this commandery, which success maintains that Leo is progressive. The prospects are good for both a pleasant and profitable year socially and financially.

The members of Leo and Anthony Commandery are making a special effort to secure the prize offered by the Grand Commandery to the member securing the largest number of members during the year.

We are pleased to say that Captain Heflinger is in the lead with nine new members. We regret to announce the fact that the vice-president of Leo Commandery, Bro. M. Long, has intimated his intention of becoming associated with a firm in Berlin, as he is appointed manager of the Berlin Shoe Co.

Brother Long's many friends are pleased to hear of his new appointment, but very much regret that he will not be present as an official at the meetings of Leo No. 2, as he has always been an active member, in consequence of which his absence will be most notable.

First Chinaman in Catholic Cemetery

A remarkably impressive funeral was held last week from the Hospital of Notre Dame to the Catholic cemetery.

It was that of a young Chinaman aged only twenty years, who died in the hospital of typhoid fever, after an illness only lasting four days.

His remains were followed to the grave by sixty other Chinamen, relatives and friends. What made it the more remarkable was that this is the first time a Chinese has been buried in the Roman Catholic cemetery in Canada.

The young fellow was baptized by Rev. Father Martin Callaghan, of St. Patrick's about two months ago, and the funeral service was conducted by Rev. Father Hornsby, S.J., who has lately arrived from China to take charge of the Catholic Chinamen in the city. A mass will be held for both on every Sunday morning, in the Christian Brothers' chapel.

The procession of Chinamen on their way to the cemetery attracted much attention. The service was conducted entirely in accordance with the customs of the Roman Catholic Church, with none of the rites peculiar to the Chinese. The first coil of earth was thrown upon the coffin by Rev. Father Callaghan. Father Hornsby then threw in a handful of earth and was followed by the four cousins of the deceased, who did the same. The leading Chinamen of the city were present.

As the grave was being filled a prominent Irishman, from St. Antoine street, who stood near, said that the parish of St. Patrick's should build a chapel for these new converts, and if this were agreed to he would give a subscription himself of one hundred dollars. It is probable that more earth will be heard of the matter, as the Catholic Chinese are peculiarly under the protection of St. Patrick's.

From Baltimore to Tiensin, China.

The McShane Bell Foundry Co., of Baltimore, Md., recently shipped to Tiensin, China, a large bell weighing, with mountings, about one ton. With this bell were shipped the necessary mountings to complete another bell sent by the McShane Co. some years ago to the Rev. E. G. Tewksbury.

In a recent letter from the Rev. Mr. Tewksbury he states that at the Boxer outbreak the bell was stolen and buried, but was restored later, lacking the attachments, which were recently shipped to complete it.

The McShane Co., since its establishment a half century ago, has shipped bells to all parts of the world. Its bells are to be found in Foo-chow, China; San Antonio, Cuba; Brazil, South America; Champerico, Central America; Garielly, India; Monrovia, Africa; Guilford, Ireland; Puerto Cortez, Honduras; City of Mexico; St. Christopher, West Indies; Alexandria, Egypt; Orcaestria, Jamaica; Hartford, Liberia; Tokio, Japan; Cebu, Hucua, Molokai, Sandwich Islands; Rutschuck, Bulgaria; Ching Mai, British Burmah, etc.

Few Americans have any conception of the extensive business of this Baltimore concern, who are daily shipping bells all over the civilized world.

Consider from time to time what passions are most predominant in your soul, and having discovered them, adopt such a method of thinking, speaking and acting as may counteract them.

CARDINAL VANNUTELLI IN IRELAND

Leading Incidents in the Visit of the Papal Legate

In connection with the visit of the Papal Legate Cardinal Vincenzo Vanutelli to Ireland, and his attendance at the consecration of the Cathedral of Armagh, His Eminence was the bearer of a letter to Cardinal Logue.

LETTER FROM THE POPE TO CARDINAL LOGUE.

The following is a translation of the letter:

"To Our Beloved Son, Michael Logue, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church of the title of St. Maria della Pace, Archbishop of Armagh. PIUS P.P. X.

"To Our Beloved Son health and the Apostolic Benediction. It is double joy to have a hand for the Irish people and especially for those of the Diocese of Armagh, on account of an event which has a double domestic importance. The one comes as from heaven on account of the new Cathedral church dedicated to the National Patron of Ireland, St. Patrick, which, on the 24th of this month, will be consecrated with solemn rites. The other springs from happy recurrence of the 25th anniversary of the date on which you received your Episcopal consecration.

"Both the one and the other fill us with rejoicing, because of that affection which we cherish for you and for your countrymen. And, in fact, the opening of this new metropolitan Cathedral, seat of the ancient faith of the Irish nation, is an event worthy of your faith and your zeal. The anniversary which we joyfully commemorate recalls to us your conspicuous achievements for the advantage of the Church confided to your charge, by which you have not only done honor to yourself, but to the character of the entire Catholic priesthood as well.

"And to demonstrate the more clearly our regard, we have been pleased to add to these presents our gift, a golden pen, which may be all the more precious to you, and may better serve to remind you of our affection and of your Episcopal Jubilee since it is with this same that we have written this letter.

"As an augury of Divine favors, we impart to you, from the fulness of our heart, and to all the inhabitants of your diocese, the Apostolic Benediction.

"Given from St. Peter's, at Rome, on the fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord the 1904th, and our Pontificate the first. PIUS P.P. X."

EXPRESSIONS OF LOVE FOR IRELAND.

All the cardinals' speeches were in the Italian tongue. The first, delivered at Kingstown, was translated in part as follows:

Cardinal Vanutelli, on coming forward to reply, received a tremendous enthusiastic ovation, the cheering and hat-waving lasting for several moments. He spoke in Italian, and the applause which the eloquence of his reply drew at intervals from those who understood the language, was the signal for several displays of demonstrative enthusiasm on the part of the crowd. The translation of his reply is as follows: In landing on the sacred soil of Ireland my heart is penetrated by sentiments of the liveliest satisfaction, since thereby I realize one of the most ardent wishes of my life—the wish which I have always cherished to know more nearly a people for whom I have ever had the greatest sympathy, and in whose glorious history I in my quality as a Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church have been called upon to interest myself (cheers). The devotion of the Irish nation to the Catholic Faith, and its attachment to the Holy See, on which you have so eloquently touched, and which have from times immemorial entitled Ireland to be called the Island of Saints, constitute a bond with Rome which is to-day as close as it has been in the past. Of this my presence amongst you is a new proof, coming as I do as the representative of the Supreme Pontiff, who has sent me to bring to you and to you only, the expression of his paternal affection on the inauguration of the new Cathedral of the Primal See of all Ireland (cheers).

Ireland's Mission in past centuries, from the day your noble country received the Faith from St. Patrick, your immortal Apostle, has been great, and I would add that the Mission which Ireland receives from Divine Providence, and is continually accomplishing in our own days by the propagation of that Faith is equally glorious (cheers). The Holy Father's heart overflows with love for this nation which has so well deserved of the Church of Our Lord.

When I go back to Rome it shall be my grateful task to report to the Sovereign Pontiff all that I shall have observed of the faithfulness and devotion of the Irish people, of the simplicity and purity of their customs, which are already matters of common knowledge and well-merited fame (cheers). Meanwhile, I need not wait till then to ask the Holy Father to grant the Papal Benediction to the members of your honorable Councils and the inhabitants of these townships, since in sending me hither the Holy Father especially empowered me to bestow the most ample blessing on all his beloved children.

I thank you again most heartily for the reception which you have given me, and I pray that the Papal blessing may be a source of future prosperity for the people.

AN IRISH HYMN TO ST. PATRICK.

A notable feature at the Cathedral ceremony was the closing musical item, the "Hymn to St. Patrick," originally written in English words by the Rev. G. O'Neil, S.J., and translated into Irish by Tadhr. O'Donoghue. The Irish words were sung in unison by the choir, the tune being an ancient Irish air of extreme beauty which had been adapted to them, and which fitted the hymn as happily as if they had been composed for each other.

The following is a translation of the Irish words:

Dear Apostle, blessed Patrick, faithful lover of our land; Thou so tender in compassion, in thy fortitude so grand.

See thy children gathered round thee, let thy heart be open wide To the voice of their appealing; be our father and our guide.

At the word the pagan island blossomed red and blossomed white, As a garden of God's pleasure, in the dawning of the light; And the evil spirits fleeing from each holy rite and prayer Left to Jesus and to Mary evermore that land so fair.

Blessed Patron, make us faithful, as thy martyr sons of old; Loving still the Church, our mother, with an ardent love and bold. Make us wise to haffle Satan in his cunning and his might; Give us strength to conquer sorrow, give the scorn of base delight.

O console our drooping courage, as we battle day by day 'Gainst the world and its beguiling and our hearts that still betray; Let thy prayer, on earth so mighty, be our aid till peril cease; Till we hail thee in the gladness of the ever-lasting peace!

HIS HEART IN IRELAND.

Addressing the Irish Christian Brothers the Cardinal spoke as follows: His Eminence reminded them that he was not unacquainted with the Irish Christian Brothers. He had come to know them in Rome, where they were doing a great work, and where, though but a short time established, they had already acquired an extensive popularity (applause). Of course their house in Rome was not on the great scale of the splendid institution in which they were now assembled. It gave him great pleasure to find himself there that day amongst the Christian Brothers of Ireland, and in the centre of their educational system (applause). He was exceedingly grateful to the Archbishop for having brought him to the Institution—it was part and parcel of all the kindness he had shown him (applause)—and he congratulated his Grace on the patronage which he extended to the varied and well-deserving work of the Christian Brothers in his diocese (applause). His Eminence next said how dear it was to the heart of a Cardinal of the Church to find himself amongst a people so enthusiastic in their loyalty to the Holy See, and in a country whose children so faithfully observe the injunction of their great Apostle, Saint Patrick—"As you are children of Christ, be you also children of Rome" (applause). He would bear back to the Holy Father an account of those strong testimonies of the attachment and love of which he had been the recipient within the past few days (applause). His Eminence concluded by saying, as O'Connell, for whom he had entertained the greatest admiration, had said, "I bequeath my body to Ireland, and my heart to Rome," he would say, for himself, that though his body would probably lie in Rome, his heart would remain in Ireland (enthusiastic cheering).

SPEECH AT MAYNOOTH.

The following is a report of Cardinal Vanutelli's speech at Maynooth, the reference to the King in which has since been said to have been a misapprehension: His Eminence, replying to the toast in Italian, thanked the President for his kind expressions in reference to him, and also for the expression of devotion to the Holy Father—a devotion of which he had witnessed so very much during his visits to Ireland. He congratulated them upon that magnificent institution, Maynooth College, where the priests of Ireland were educated. At the same time he understood that that institution did not satisfy the desires of the Catholics of Ireland, and there was further necessary, in order to satisfy them, a larger and a wider institution for higher education in which the Catholics of the whole country could share (applause). His Eminence believed that there was in the conditions under which they now found themselves much to give hope of a satisfactory solution of that question. The principal reason was that King Edward VII. during his recent visit to Maynooth had expressed his marked sympathy with the aspirations of the Catholics of Ireland in that direction. Such an expression on the part of His Majesty could not fail to have a satisfactory effect, and they, therefore, in the light of those opinions of His Majesty might feel themselves warranted in looking forward to the existence of an institution which would satisfy the requirements of the Catholics of Ireland as a whole in the matter of higher education (cheers). He thanked them for the reception they had given him. It was to a certain extent a compensation for the fatigues he had undergone during the past few days (laughter and applause). He expressed his desire and hope that soon they would have not merely that magnificent College of Maynooth, but a larger and still more interesting institution which would provide for the higher education of all the Catholics of the land (prolonged applause).

Cannon Mannix thanked his Eminence from the bottom of his heart for the kind words he had spoken of the College. His Eminence might take to the Holy Father the message that there was no spot in the world more devoted to the Holy See than that College (applause). The friends and students of Maynooth were there; they had come to testify by their presence their respect and loyalty to the Holy Father, and as he had said if they had their young men there the volume of their welcome would almost reach the Eternal City itself (loud applause).

As the Papal Legate was leaving the Refectory a number of the Children of Mary and some of the Children of the Presentation Convent Schools, who were assembled near the door, sang "God Bless Our Pope." His Eminence was conducted to the library, where he signed his name in the visitors' book. The Archbishops of Westminster and Edinburgh and the Duke of Norfolk also signed their names. His Eminence and party next visited the Cloisters. The Cardinal evinced great interest in the magnificent series of portraits of Bishops who had been at one time students in the College. His Eminence then inspected the College grounds, and expressed his wonder at the extent of the establishment. He examined particularly the magnificent stained glass windows of the Church. He also admired the many beautiful beauties of the Church; and before leaving the sacred edifice his Eminence imparted the Papal Benediction

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Mgr. Falconio May Go To Philippines

Rome, June 28.—A report, which is likely to be true, circulates in Rome to the effect that Monsignor Diomedeo Falconio, O.F.M., titular Archbishop of Larissa, and Delegate Apostolic to the United States, has been appointed to the post of Delegate Apostolic to the Philippines, which is left vacant by the death of Mgr. Gaudi, titular Archbishop of Stomopolis.

His Holiness Pius X. has entrusted to a Commission of Cardinals, composed of Cardinals Agliardi, Ferrata, Rampolla, Satolli, and Tripepi, the erection of the monument to Leo XIII., of holy memory, in the Basilica of the Lateran. The Commission of which Cardinals Agliardi, Ferrata and Tripepi are members, and this body in a special meeting has established that the work shall be entrusted to the sculptor Tadolini.

The opinion of an old Italian Parliamentary hand on the contest of France against the Vatican has a peculiar interest of its own considering its source. A writer in the "Parliamentary hand" what was his opinion on the trouble between France and the Vatican? His reply was:

"The pretensions of Combes are absurd. It is only a man who forgets the real qualities of a statesman who could pretend that the Holy See should give way in that which constitutes, in the most elevated form, its jurisdiction. Combes furnishes a strange confusion of the two powers; he arrogates to himself the prerogatives of the Pope, and there cannot be any law or Concordat which authorizes him to do that. He has besides undertaken to defend a disgusting cause, that of the Bishop of Laval, who has failed in his sacred duties.

"The attitude of Pius X. is admirable. His struggle to defend the sanctity of the Episcopal Ministry and the jurisdictional rights of the Holy See resembles that of Gregory VII. The effects of it will be immense. These words, coming from such a man, are notable. During the fetes held in Rome on the 13th centenary of the death of Pope Gregory I., Pius X. in one of his speeches expressed how he admired that saintly Pontiff. Now an Italian Deputy compares him to another Saint Gregory, VII. of that name, whose defence of the rights of the Church was conspicuous in his own day, and is admired ever since.

A Cousin of Father Faber Becomes a Catholic

The Rev. John Faber Scholfield, whose resignation of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Hill Square, Edinburgh, Scotland, and forth-coming reception into the Church were announced in The London Times, on July 19, is a cousin of the late Father Faber. During the twelve years that he has ministered at St. Michael's he has, in the teeth of much opposition, consistently held such "High" doctrine and practiced such "High" ritual that the church had become, according to the complaint of the English Churchman, "a very hot-bed of the most extravagant ritualism." In consequence of this he was refused an assistant and placed under episcopal ban. So successfully, however, did he work single-handed that he gathered and kept together a big and enthusiastic congregation. Mr. Scholfield is a member of the old Yorkshire family and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. For years past he has been a devoted admirer of the works of his kinsman, Father Faber.

to the large concourse of visitors who were then present. The Cardinal afterwards visited the McMahon Hall, the electrical works from which the college buildings are lighted, and the commodious swimming baths. Shortly afterwards the Papal Legate having bade farewell to the College authorities, drove off amidst a scene of intense enthusiasm, followed by the cheers of the large assemblage.

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