likely to flow from his resignation in the midst of what may prove to be s crisis in the history of his country, are touched upon in Mr. Brooks' concluding paragraph. It succinctly sums up public opinion in regard to him, so far as it has found expression in the leading journals of the nation. The quaint humor of its point of view will not be lost upon its readers.

"Everything that has happened since Mr. Bryan's resignation has only served to show that it was a personal far more than it was a political incident. The man of words shrivelled up when facts and realities could no longer be evaded and had to be faced. The ultra-Pacifist developed scruples when he saw peace endangered by the steen of the United States Gavanne action of the United States Govern ment in standing up to its opponent and rejecting the advice of its Secof State to crawl and te. It could not do otherwise. And that is why it is beside the mark to dwell upon the absurdities of Mr. Bryan's attitude, upon his curious notion that his duty was not the preservation of the honour dignity, and interests of the United States, but the 'prevention of war,' or upon the rhetorician's true lack of logic in signing the first Note to Germany, and then taking to flight when it became necessary not to augment but merely to repeat the demands made in it If Mr. Bryan's resignation increased the risk of war between the United States and Germany, if it lessened the prospects of peace, if it indicated any break in the solidarity of American opinion, if it were likely to embarrass the President or weaken his hands, then it would be an epi sode of real moment. But it means none of these things; it will have none of these consequences. Mr. Bryan, as the result of views and a perament peculiarly his own, has left the Cabinet. Nothing is affected thereby except his own reputation. The American people have watched him go, some with respect for the consistency that compelled him to resign, others with an unqualified sense of relief, the majority with indignation, and something like con-tempt. He has been tested, and he has been found out; it may be that as a political power his course is at an end. But as a public moralist and preacher he still survives. Chatauqua and the pulpit will engage him once more, and so long as Mr. Bryan is able to mount a platform we shall doubtless continue to find him doing his accustomed turn immediately after the Neapolitan Troubadours immediately in front of Sears Taffy Man, Lorenzo Zwickey Ed. Amhurst Ott.

### ON THE BATTLE LINE

The Germanic Campaign for the encircling of the Russians now in re-treat from the lines of the Vistula has failed. The3desperate rearguard actions fought by the Russians on the southern front, between Ivan-gorod and Cholm, have enabled the Russian armies to fall back from the Vistula without serious losses toward their positions on the Brest Litowsk front. The German efficial report yesterday showed that Von Mackensen's army had then advanced only to Sawin, a small town ten miles north of Cholm, and was still sixty miles south of Brest Litowsk. The jaws of the giant pair of nutcrackers —composed of Hindenburg's army in the north near Lomza, and Mackensen's in south Poland - are 150 miles apart, and the Germans seem unable to exert sufficient pressure to close them.

## RUSSIANS HOLD ON

There is only one point at which a considerable body of Russians. It on plans previously arranged, the garrison of the strong Russian fortress of Novo Georgievsk, located at the junction of the Bug and Vietula, some twenty miles north of Warsaw remains to stand siege and keep the flag flying in northern Poland. How large that garrison is no one outside the fortress knows, but it must con sist of a good many men. So long as the Russians hold out in Nov Georgievsk they will render the navigation of the Vistula between War saw and the German frontier impossible, and greatly increase the trans portation troubles of the Germanic

# THANKS TO ENGINEERS

The part played by transportation services in modern warfare can scarcely be overestimated. Archduke Frederick, the Commander in Chief of the Austro-Hungarian army, has issued a proclamation expressing thanks to the engineers and railway operating corps of his army for the remarkable service rendered by them. Each day as the various armies advanced the engineers and railway men tackled the lines embraced in the advance, and which, of course, had been completely destroyed by the retreating Russians, and in every case the railway track had been re-stored and put in operation within 24 hours. A total of 465 miles of railway-186 miles being double track-has thus been made available in Galicia and Poland for the provisioning of the Austro Hungarian and German armies and for bringing up ammunition. The splendid effi-ciency of the Austrian engineering and railway corps alone made the campaign possible. Without them the Germanic armies would have been lost in the bogs of Poland.

GERMANS CROSS BY TRICK The capture of Ivangored so quickly after that of Warsaw was also due to the skill of the Austrian engineers. The Russians were induced by a trick to believe that the crossing was to be made up the river from Ivangorod, but during Wedneslay night twenty pontoon trains were moved down the stream from the pretended to the real place of crossing. Four bridges were quickly put across the Vietula, and before the Russians could gather their forces from upriver to face the enemy the Austrians swarmed across, cut the railway connecting Warsaw and Ivangorod, and compelled the garrison of ne latter city to retreat to the east instead of the north. That no great harm came to the Russians during the first day's retirement from Ivan-gorod would appear from an official Austrian bulletin issued last night, which stated that the Russians are sacrificing men recklessly trying to retard the German and Austrian ad-

vance through counter attacks, which towever, are invariably unsuccess-tul. "The impression here (in Vienna) is that many prisoners will fall into the hands of the Teutons before the Russians reach their new means that up till now the bag has sen disappointingly small.

#### NEWS FROM THE FRENCH

On the western Front, the French report says, there were several artillery actions, the most important in the western part of the Argonne, where "the Germans all day long violently bombarded our trenches with shells of every calibre. Our artillery and trench engines replied." The German Crown Prince seems to be rather a serious failure as a General, but he assuredly uses more than his fair share of his country's ammunition. The forests of the Argonne should prove a veritable mine after the war is over, so great has been the quantity of metal thrown by the

#### DROPPED BOMBS ON POLA

The Italians had a quiet day all along the front. The chief incidents reported are actions in which the Italian dirigibles bombarded the Austrian positions and railways. Two of them came off triumphant, but one, after dropping bombs on Pola, fell into the Adriatic and the crew of six men were made prisoners by the enemy.

THE AMBASSADORS ARE BUSY

There is no news from the Dandancouncement that the ambassadors of he Allies are once more trying to bring the Balkan nations into agree ment so that they will co-operate in the expulsion of the Turk from Eur-The Serbs have probably been told very plainly that they must do everything possible to conciliate the Bulgars in view of the situation on he eastern front, and the danger that the Austrians will now divert a large army to the Danube with the intention of overrunning Serbia.

## TO OPEN DARDANELLES

The despatch of Canadian Hospi tals to the Dardanelles may fore-shadow the increase of the British army in that region, and the possible participation of troops from the Dominion in the conflict on the Gallipoli Peninsula. The opening of the Dardanelles would both hearten and help the Russians. — Toronto

#### CARDINAL GIBBONS PLEADS FOR PEACE

Of special interest to Catholics is a series of papers on Christianity and Peace by Cardinal Gibbons, recently published by the Church Peace Union, of which the Cardinal is a trustee. Cardinal Gibbons makes a plea to all Christians to observe the teachings of Christianity which holds "Blessed are the peace makers for they shall be called the children of God." He pleads for peace and arbitration on the grounds that Christ established a spiritual republic "not by brute force, but by an appeal to conscience and intel lect of humanity," that our own enlightenment has made us shun war and its atrocities as un-Christianlike, and that in our well-ordered so-ciety we settled disputes not by an appeal to force, but by an appeal to law and reason.

In his first article - "America Christianity and Peace" — Cardinal Gibbons shows what Christianity has done in shaping the destinies of this country; how it has removed us from the state of war and pillage which besmirched the Roman Empire; how our individual life and homogeneous society is interwoven with the teachings of Christ: how, because of these facts and because of our splendid development as a leader in all branches, it is his belief that we can teach the people of the earth the blessings of Christianity, of peace,

In "A New Year's Message," reprinted from the Independent (January 11, 1915), Cardinal Gibbons denies that Christ's mission has been a failure. For nearly two thousand years the Church has preached the doctrine of peace, even deploring hostilities which were undertaken in a just cause since most of them involve great calamities, injustice and inhumanity. "Let us," adds Car-

of civil life; let us abandon the cult of destroying life and in its place teach the cult of developing the re-sources of the country — of the world."

In discussing "The Triumphs of the writer asserts that Christ's mission on earth was three-fold—peace with God in the observance of His commandments, peace with our fellow men by the practice of justice and charity, and peace within our own breasts by keeping our passion subject to reason, and our reason in harmony with the divine law. In contemplating what have been the triumphs of peace, Cardinal Gibbons shows that the divine law. United States has enjoyed twelve years of friendly foreign relations to every year of war. On the other hand, the Roman Empire enjoyed less than one year of peace for every one hundred years that they engaged in war. For seven hundred years the closing of the Temple of Janussignifying peace — took place but twice and then only for a combined period of six years. The history of the Hebrew people before the Romans was also a narrative of warfare The sacred chronicle from Moses to the Maccabees, comprising fourteer hundred years, shows an almost un-broken series of wars of defence, of nvasion, or of extermination.

A hundred years ago duelling wa onsidered honorable among individuals. Christian public opinion has forced the abandonment of this form of murder; why not work with the hope that the same agency will check duelling between nations? His arguments on this matter are particularly useful at the present time. Our militarist friends tell us that human nature will never change that complete arbitration and conciliation is impossible, that Christianity is an ideal which is impractic Cardinal Gibbons proves conclusively that such is not the case that it is toward Christianity we must look if we would achieve a spirit of rationality and friendship between the nations; that, with a greater spirit of Christian brothergood we can secure peace and arbi tration; and that human nature can be made to see the fallacy and futil-ity of fighting. The Cardinal shows himself to be in sympathy with pacificism, such as is being advocated at present, namely that military preparedness does not act as insurance against hostility, that nations must be taught to see that it is utter folly to spend from three fourths to nine-tenths of their revenue for armaments which never in the past have aided in securing a lasting peace, that we must teach the world that real detense is not in armaments and in fear, but in confidence and in justice.

Cardinal Gibbons' last article is on The Advantages of Arbitration." One of the greatest advantages which he sees in arbitration is that it gives a nation time to cool and to act rationally. As individuals will act with reason and common sense after they have had time to think and cool down, so also will nations act and thereby divert the horrors of war.

The pamphlets, written with the usual-fareightedness and pleasing, convincing style of the Cardinal, should be read by every Christian, particularly every Catholic in this country. country. They show what Christianity has accomplished in the past; now at present, by our tremendou ncrease in the cost of our armament, our fear of attack, as expressed by ome of our American jingces, and our inertia in refusing to see that armaments can accomplish no permanent result, we are forgetting ou best defence is in justice to all as expressed in terms of Christian con-

"Thrice is he armed who hath his Catholic Union and Times, Buffalo.

### SIDELIGHTS ON THE GREAT WAR

LONDON'S WELCOME TO SERGEANT O'LEARY, V. C.

A great recruiting demonstration in Hyde Park was organized by London Irishmen in honor of Sergeant O'Leary, V. C., recently. There were three platforms, Mr. T. P. O'Connor being the principal speaker, and the crowds were enormous and enthusiastic. Sergeant O'Leary was presented with a cheque. Mr. O'Connor said : "They were honoring not only an Irishman, but a brave British soldier who had struck and would strike again his blow for the freedom and the liberty of them all." each of the three platforms the following resolution was passed by

That this great demonstration of the Irishmen and Irishwomen of London greet with a "Cead mile failte" (a hundred thousand wel-comes) their heroic countrymen Sergeant Michael O'Leary, V. C., who had added a new page to the long annals of bravery of the British soldier, and offer him their heartiest congratulations on attaining the highest honor it is possible for a British soldier to receive; that they welcome him the more warmly be he fought, as an Irishman should, on the side of the Allies in their great struggle for the liberty of the world; and they express the fervent hope that his countrymen who have not yet joined and who are at liberty to do so will be inspired by his glorious example to join our

Armies at the Front. HIS SPLENDID DEED

dinal Gibbons, "get away from the mistake of instructing men in mili-tary tactics rather than in the duties has electrified the country by its

audacious bravery is thus described in the London Gazette:

For conspicuous bravery at Cainchy on February 1, 1915. When forming one of the storming party which advanced against the enemy's barricades, he rushed to the front and himself killed five Germans who were holding the first barricade, after which he attacked the second barricade, about sixty yards further on which he captured, after killing three of the enemy and making prisoners of two more. Lance-Corporal O Leary thus practically captured the enemy's position by himself, and prevented the rest of the attacking party from being fired upon.

A SOLDIER PRIEST'S MASS A French soldier, writing from the front to an English friend, gives the following description of a soldiers

Our captain is the chaplain of the Lyces at Besancon. This morning we left the trenches to go to Mass in a church which is not yet destroyed. Our captain was the celebrant, in vestments flung over his uniform, the gold of his military lace mingling with the gold of the priest-hood. He spoke a few words like a true soldier of '15, which, ceming from lips so authoritative, moved the hearts of all. Many eyes were wet when this priest soldier spoke to us of our duty. It was an unforgettable sight when the officer gave the bless-ing and a general absolution to his n, kneeling with bent heads before him.

ZEAL FOR GOD'S HOUSE

In T. P.'s Journal of Great Deeds in the Great War we have the fol-lowing little incident cited amongst others as illustrative of the spirit of he wonderful women of France :

An old, old woman, scrupulously clean, was in the church, which was small and beautifully proportioned, a veritable little gem of antiquity. No one would imagine that it has so recently been the scene of so much horror. The Germans used the church as a hospital, so that when the villagers came back the floors were spread with straw and stained with blood; broken and empty bottles were everywhere. The altar had been used as a table to cut up meat and bread. The whole place was in indescribable confusion. the old@woman and her husband, in their love for God's House, set to work, and have cleaned and put the whole in order again.

### CHAPEL FIRST

A médecin-mejor of an auxiliary hospital in Northern France was somewhat astonished at an answer he received from some wounded men from Ypres, mostly Zouaves, who were going on so well after having been "gassed" that it was decided to allow them to attend a little enterainment arranged for the diversion of the patients:

"Presently," said the Major, "you will go down to the drawing room, where there will be some music and songs." "Yes, Monsieur le Major, thank you. But we should prefer going to the chapel first." "Yes, Monsieur le Mejor. But you see, when we come back from the front, we have only two ideas in our head and two words: mother and God. As to the rest. . . ." The major looked straight into the eyes of the soldier, a stalwart Zouave, from whom two min utes before he would not have expected those sentiments. But after he had looked into the Zouave's eyes he replied : "Well, do as you please my friend : go to the chapel." "You

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seen so many things yonder. But afterwards we shall go to the draw-

ing room. We shall applaud the

singers, and we shall even sing our-

'Somewhere in France"-'twas all the message said For home and king his strong young

life he gave, And "somewhere," too, with other

grave. waens red.aved.

Nor heeds the chorus of a nation's

lonely days. The days that lengthen into weary

years Of haunting mem'ries and of poign ant grief; The empty days that hold a thousand

We write his name upon the golden scroll That holds the muster of the Empire's dead. Who tribute paid to cruel War's red

toll But do we spare a thought for her bowed head? Tis meet and right to praise the fal-

len brave; Theirs is a debt no tribute can repay; But she who, red-eyed, sees a new made grave, Say, should she not be in our thoughts to-day?

Most for remembrance, nor shall be

denied. They gave their all in Britain's hour of need.

NEW ARCHBISHOP ASSUMES OFFICE

MOST REV. E. J. HANNA, D. D., IS INSTALLED AS THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco, Cal., July 80, 1915. Inducted into his exalted office by the Apostolic Delegate and fully vested in all his powers and rights as Metropolitan of his See and Province, Most Rev. Edward Joseph Hanna, D. D., on Wednesday, July 28, was installed as Archbishop of San Francisco.

The following prelates and high dignitaries of the church with their istants were present :

His Excellency Most Rev. John nzano, D. D., Apostolic Delegate to the United States of America, who presided at the Pontifical Mass. Most Rev. Thos. O'Shea. S. M. Coadjutor Archbishop of Wellington, New Zealand, whose chaplain was Rev. John Cottle; Most Rev. Arch bishop Gillow, D. D., of Oaxaca, Mexico, whose chaplain was Very Rev. A. F. Trivelli, S. J.; Right Rev. T. J. Conaty, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Monterey and Los Angeles assisted by Rev. Bernard Conaty Right Rev. Thos. Grace, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Sacramento, assisted of the Diocess of Sacramento, assisted by Rev. H. M. Thierry, S. M.; Right Rev. Bishop Escheavarria, D. D., of Saltillo, Mexico, assisted by Very Rev. Seraphine Lampe, O. F. M.; Right Rev. Thos. J. Shahan, D. D., Rector of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C. assisted by Rev. Washington, D. C., assisted by Rev. E. P. Dempsey; Right Rev. Msgr. E. F. McGoldric, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Right Rev. Msgr. McCarthy, Fresno.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATE SPEAKS Upon the reading of the Bulls, the Apostolic Delegate, leaving his throne advanced to the sanctuary steps, and

spoke. His Excellency said: When Archbishop Riordan went to his reward the Church lost a great son, a wise counsellor, a mighty Captain of the hosts of the Lord, worthy successor of the great men who laid the foundation of ligion in this Western world. would succeed to his burden? Who could carry on worthily his great work? Who could realize his won derful ideals? Already had he expressed his wish, and his priests and his people, obedient to him even in asked for the man of his choice, the man after his own heart

Our Holy Father turned a kindly ear to their petition, and I, his repre sentative, am here to day to place him on the throne of the great Rior dan, and to commend to him, in the name of the Holy Father, this portion

of the inheritance of Christ. Less than three years ago Pius X, of holy memory, raised him to the dignity of Bishop, and took him from his book and from his students, from his home and from the friends of s lifetime, and sent him to this mighty people, of every nation, of every clim under heaven. Among them he has labored during these years; from them he has won approval; and from to day he is no longer his own, he be ongs to you, and you are in very deed his people, and you are in very deed his crown. Verily he may say with the Prophet, "his children have come from afar, and his daughters rise up at his side."

Upon him has come the duty of teaching the law of Christ; upon him has come the task of leading a great people unto higher things; upon him has come the burden of the souls of men. He can only succeed if you listen to his word, if you follow where he leads, and in imposing upon him to-day this mighty load, I ask for co operation.

him your prayers, and I ask your pronounced over him the blessing of Isaac—" blessed are they who bless you, accursed be they who curse you." Not the malediction but the blessing, I am sure will be yours. As a reward for loyalty, generosity and obedience, Your Grace, lift up your eyes and see a glorious people. hero dead,
They laid him in a nameless soldier's in the name of the Vicar of Christ, this Church of San Francisco. It is Somewhere at home" a mother a glorious Church, glorious in its history, glorious in the great deeds of those who have gone before. May you bring it unto even greater glory, praise.

We proudly tell how valiantly he died

you bring it unto even greater glory and in rendering your account to the But she, poor thing, but counts the great Shepherd and Bishop of your souls, may you be able to say: "Of those whom Thou hast given to me I have lost none."

ARCHBISHOP HANNA'S WORDS

After the Obedience had been given Archbishop Hanna left his t tears,
Whose ceaseless flow shall never of response. His Grace was visibly moved, and he was forced to brush and came forward to give his address away a tear from his cheek as he stepped from his dais and faced the Apostolic Delegate. He had just passed through a scene in which it is the fortune of few men to participate. His voice trembled slightly with emotion as he spoke. He said :

There are times in men's lives when words fail to express the thoughts that well up spontaneously in the heart. There are times when favor, and blessing, and grace, and kindness are so abundantly poured out, that gratitude finds no fitting expression save in silence; that joy finds no outlet save in tears. I have The hearts of mother, sister, wife do no way of telling my thanks this morning, no way of uttering the thousand things that struggle to find words. But if you could but see my thoughts you would know that a humble, loving son is in admiration In Britain's grateful heart they shall abide.

—REV. D. A. CASEY.

return for the bounty, yows love,

and obedience, and service, and sac rifice, yes, if necessary, even life. If you could read my thoughts they would tell you of my gratitude to you for all you have done in the patt; my gratitude to you in honouring to day my priests and my people with your gracious presence. If you could read my thoughts they would tell you of welcome—yea, the Irish "hundred thousand" welcome!
Welcome because you represent our Holy Father. Welcome because you are here as our guide and our light unto higher things. Welcome because the traditions of your life knit you close to this See. Welcome because you have personally endeared yourself to us by your zeal, your plety, your intelligence, your kindly interest even in the least of

those in your charge.
If you could see my thoughts they would tell you what no tongue can tell of my love for the priests of this diocese. To them I came a stranger unknown, untried. Without ques tion they took me to their hearts, and the only joy I feel to day in the shadow of the great Cross that is placed upon me is that they rejoice, and the only hope I have of being equal to my task is founded on their unwavering loyalty, and their mighty onsuming zeal.

If you could tell my thoughts, they would speak of my thanks to a gener ous, loyal people. A people, Your Excellency, which in the past has done great things ; which in the past has reared unto religion enduring monuments; which in their obedi-ence and in their love will do still mightier things.

If you could see my thoughts finally they would tell you of one who is no He was verily a great priest, a mighty ruler in the house of God. He blessed me with the whisper of his affection, and when he passed hence he willed unto me his burden and his task. Though the least of God's children, I to day take up his great burden, and I promise to carry it as I can even to the end. And when in spirit invoke his help that his work may live, may grow even unto the perfect day—here I invoke his help that, sustained by God's grace, and in-spired by his great example I may live, I may work, I may consume my self even as he did, that Christ may

I have naught else to say, Your Excellency, save to thank you again for your great condescension, and to Vicar of Christ that I will teach aught, save in conformity with the decision of our Holy Teacher. That I will strive to implant Christ's ideals in the hearts of this great people that I will refuse no labor that is for God's glory, no sacrifice that is for the coming of the Kingdom of Christ. -New World.

## SOME IRISH SOLDIERS

CONFIRMED BY GERMAN BISHOP

his work among them says: "For some months I added to our sermons instructions in the form of catechism classes with the result that one or two of the boys came to me and whispered: 'Father, I have not been yet confirmed' Soon another, and a fourth and a fifth came to say that they were not yet perfect Christians.' Poor fellows, they did not tians.' wish to make it known that so many years of their life had gone by with out receiving the sacrament of Confirmation. In private I gave them instructions, and again I spoke of the sacrament in my sermons, and of the Glory of God. aggity. I then told all that When I blessed him a few years ago in the cathedral at Rochester, I should it happen that for some rea son or other any of them had not re ceived Confirmation they should give me their names as soon as possible. To my surprise forty-five names were on my list by Saturday week. On the following Sunday I had them down here to the Chapel of the Pallottiner Fathers (a house of the same congregation is in Thurles) We be gan the ceremony with hymns sung by the choir of this monastery. Then His Lordship, Dr. Henneman, Bishop Apostolic, of Camerun (West Africa) came into the sanctuary with acolytes, etc. The 'Veni Creator Spiritus' was sung, and after the prayer the Bishop gave me his bless ing, before the sermon, which I preached to my forty-five fellow-countrymen, who were guarded by even Landsturm soldiers, and had as their sponsor another fellowcountryman, a prisoner too. The seems like a stone hung around ou neck, yet they are often only like the the newly confirmed, now having the name of Killian added to their baptisenable them to reach their prize and mal name, stood up and sang with to rise enriched.

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new strength and vigor the hymn we love so much—"Faith of Our Fathers." The good Fathers of this Monastery then invited us all to the large refectory, where there were evident signs of abundance in spite of the dearth that war sometimes brings in its train. After an hour the sentries showed signs of impatience, for it was growing late, and camp. The poor fellows left assuring me of the great happiness they felt, and thanking me for securing for them the great blessing of re-ceiving the hely sacrament of Con-firmation."—Sacred Heart Review.

THE SPIRIT OF SELF-SACRIFICE

We read the other day the touching record of heroism and self-sacri-fice on the part of a child that filled

our heart with its pathos:
The tower door of St, Leonard's church, Bridgeworth, England, was left open, and two young boys wandering in, were tempted to mount to the upper part, and scrambled from beam

All at once a joist gave away. The beam on which they were standing became displaced. The elder had just time to grasp it when falling, while the younger, slipping over his body, caught hold of his comrade's legs. In this fearful position the poor lads hung, crying vainly for help, for no one was near.

At length the boy clinging to the beam became exhausted. He could no longer support the double weight. He called out to the lad below that they were both done for.

"Could you save yourself if I were to loose you?" replied the little lad. 'I think I could," returned the older.

Then, good bye, and God bless you !" cried the little fellow, loosing his hold.

Another second and he was dashed to pieces on the stone floor below. His companion clambered to a place of safety.—The Missionary.

FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE MISSION

Taichowin, March 22, 1915. Dear Readers of CATHOLIC RECORD :

Yesterday (Passion Sunday) I laid the corner stone of the church in Taichowfu. The former church was too small for the crowds who are The Rev. J. T. Crotty, chaplain of the Irish prisoners of war at Lim being converted in the city and burg, Germany, writing recently of neighboring towns. Even with the For new addition of forty-eight feet and a gallery it will be too small on the big Feasts. May God be praised Who deigns to open mouths to His praises in the Far East to replace those stilled in death in Europe. And may He shower down His choicest blessings on my benefactors of the CATHO LIC RECORD, who are enabling me to hire catechists, open up new places to the Faith, and to build and enlarge churches and schools. Rest assured, dear Readers, that every cent that comes my way will be immediately put into circulation for

> Yours gratefully in Jesus and Mary, J. M. FRASER.

Previously acknowledged... \$6,043 37

A. R. McDonald, St. Peter's 1 00 E. A. Kennedy, Newburgh.. 1 00

In memory of mother ..... Dublin..... O. Deloughry, Edmonton .. 2 00

2 00

1 00

2 00

In memory of the holy nouls... In memory of R. J. McN... A Friend.....

From the least achievement to the greatest; from the lowliest station to the most exalted, this is a common truth-that only he who works with a will shall do what he sets out

Every heavy burden of sorrow seems like a stone hung around our stones used by pearl divers, which

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