

necessary result of this time or other a diver-

within itself.
 a new creed, but we
 what manner of creed this
 of the Church of
 which teaches that God has
 a part of mankind in his
 of graces, so that they are
 doomed to damnation, or is
 of the United Presbyter-
 and, and of the American
 who have discarded this
 thing of John Calvin?

r that the new Church of
 have effected a union by
 promise of doctrine. Once
 promise is agreed upon, the
 d to the compromise of any
 teachings of Christianity
 be deemed expedient so to

eleven distinct Presby-
 teries in India, seven of
 come into the union. These
 published and United Free
 Scotland, the Presbyterian
 England, Ireland, and the
 of America, the Reformed
 of America, and the
 Church of Canada.

of the eleven Presbyter-
 ies have not as yet joined
 there will be at all events
 terian bodies still in be-
 if there are still to be dis-
 along the seven which have
 number of sects or subdi-
 by increased instead of

by the union, as was the
 otland in 1900 when the
 Free Churches combined
 Fifty-eight ministers, each
 owing, remained out of the
 constituted Church, and these
 constitute the "Wee Free."
 a Judicial Commission of
 the Lords has awarded all the
 arch property, which the
 had seized and taken with
 United Free Church.

LUTHERAN CATHEDRAL IN BERLIN.

be remembered by many of
 that some years ago there
 in events which led to the
 the Kaiser William II. is
 be regarded as the Bishop
 Pope of Protestantism.

William III., King of Prus-
 the first Prussian monarch who
 entertain the thought of
 a claim to be the supreme
 uthanism throughout the
 with this intention made
 to establish a Lutheran
 y at Jerusalem early in the
 century. His efforts were
 successful, however, though a
 le German population was in-
 ced to settle in Jerusalem
 tion, perhaps, that the Holy
 become the centre of Ger-
 stanism.

esent Emperor William did,
 succeed in inaugurating a
 ere a few years ago under
 e Xavier's, and the inaugura-
 marked by the presence of
 Anglican and Greek Church
 os who thus gave color to his
 Majesty's aims and claims.
 Most successful with the
 of his own Empire, as several
 lers of the small states of
 German Empire is composed
 alous of their rights as heads
 uthanian Churches in their
 dominions, and several of
 ined, respectfully but firmly,
 pate in the ceremonies, even
 of sending delegates to re-
 d so they would be regarded
 ledging the Kaiser's supreme
 over all, which was the
 object of the deaconation.

n of a Lutheran Church under
 me head, even in the German
 as thus failed so far. Much
 e Lutherans of Sweden, Nor-
 mark, Great Britain, and the
 states recognize any supremacy
 mperor, who remains simply
 of the Lutheran Church of

February 27th of this year
 s another move made on the
 rd by his Imperial Majesty,
 appears to have been somewhat
 eful in the way of securing
 of independent Lutheran
 . The occasion was the
 ion of the Emperor's own
 in Berlin, at which were
 delegates from all Pro-
 tations, constituting a bril-
 iant assemblage of civil and eccle-
 siastical dignitaries. The service
 ous, yet it is said to have been
 a sad character, but it was rather
 than religious, and even in the
 cable describing it, it is said
 ole scene, with the sunlight
 from the dome on the white
 with gilded capitals and
 suggested a gala opera, or a re-
 the great white hall of the
 rather than a religious service."

those present were ambassa-

dors and diplomats of the various
 European courts, members of the
 Empire's cabinet and clergy. The
 Right Rev. William Boyd Carpenter,
 the Anglican Bishop of Ripon, was there,
 along with Swiss and Scandinavian
 preachers, the latter wearing white
 ruffs about their necks according to the
 fashion in vogue in the days of Gustavus
 Adolphus, King of Sweden, who figured
 as the champion of Protestantism in
 Germany and Denmark in the early
 part of the 17th century.

Prince Arthur of Connaught, and
 the Crown Prince Frederic of Den-
 mark, were present, one at each side of
 the Emperor and Empress, and thirty-
 two princes and princesses of the
 German States also assisted in the
 ceremonies.

It is not to be supposed, however,
 that these representatives of the Ger-
 man States intended by their presence
 to admit the supremacy of the Emperor
 over their churches, as this could be
 admitted only by a positive act of re-
 nunciation of their rights in favor of
 the Emperor, which did not take place.
 The Emperor, however, made it be
 well understood that this Cathedral is
 intended to be regarded as a Cathedral
 for all Germany, whereby he insinuated
 his claim to the chief Pontificate, and
 it was not an occasion which afforded
 an opportunity to the other German
 princes to proclaim the independence
 of their Churches. Yet their prin-
 cipals, the rulers of the German States,
 undoubtedly continue to exercise their
 authority as heretofore.

But not only did the Emperor de-
 clare that his new cathedral is intend-
 ed to be the centre of Lutheranism in
 Germany, but he added that it will be
 a Cathedral for the whole world, which
 is very like a trespass upon the in-
 dividuality of the Protestant churches
 of other countries.

We do not say that it was the Em-
 peror's intention to assert authority
 over the Churches of England, Scot-
 land, Switzerland and other countries,
 but he certainly stood on the brink of
 making such a claim, in view of the
 fact that he has been long known as
 being ambitious to be recognized as
 Pope of the Protestant world. Any
 claim which he may distinctly make
 in this direction will certainly be re-
 putated by England and other
 countries. Probably no country will
 repudiate any such claims with more
 determination and astuteness than the
 Lutheran Churches of America, which
 have tasted the sweetness of religious
 independence, and are not likely to
 surrender their present irresponsibil-
 ity to a far away European potentate.

So far as the Church of England is
 concerned, no one imagines that the
 Archbishop of Canterbury and the
 other Protestant Bishops of England
 will ever consent to subject themselves
 to the Church of another country,
 unless, indeed, they return to the Catho-
 lic Church, and accept the supreme
 headship of the Pope, for they know
 well that only the Pope has or ever had
 any claim to be head of the universal
 Church.

It was mooted some years ago that
 there should be a union of Anglicans
 of the British Empire and Episcopalians
 of the United States under one head,
 who should be the Archbishop of Can-
 terbury, but the Bishops of the United
 States vigorously repudiated any such
 proposition. They will certainly not
 accept a German monarch as Pope,
 any more than will the Lutherans, who
 are of German origin.

PREMIER BALFOUR AND HIS PROSPECTS.

It now appears that Mr. Balfour,
 the Premier of the British Empire, has
 slender a hold upon the votes of the
 House of Commons that he is compelled
 to be always on the alert lest his fragile
 majority should be overwhelmed on a
 snap vote. It is a ludicrous position
 for the Premier of the British Empire
 to find himself in, but only a few days
 ago he was caught in the trap laid for
 him by John Redmond, the astute
 leader of the Irish Nationalist Party,
 who is acknowledged to be a master in
 the wiles of British Parliamentary
 usage.

Mr. Balfour is at present sustained
 in his position by a majority of about
 seventy in a full house, but this majority
 is always apt to be pulled down to a
 perilously low point unless the utmost
 vigilance be exercised by the Tory
 whips to keep it from being snatched
 out of existence by the accidental
 absence of a few members amid so large
 a crowd.

This occurred only a short time ago
 on an Irish question when a paltry £100
 was struck off the budget for Ireland by
 a majority of four. The matter almost
 assumed the magnitude of a govern-
 mental crisis on which at one time it
 seemed the Government would have
 thrown up the reins, or would at least
 be obliged to dissolve Parliament and
 appeal precipitately to the country.

Little doubt is entertained that the
 next general election will sweep away
 the present small majority by which

the Government is sustained. Almost
 every bye-election which comes on
 results in defeat for the Government,
 so that its small majority in Parliament
 is fast dwindling away, and it may dis-
 appear entirely at any moment on a
 critical question.

In the meantime some of the Irish
 Unionists of Ulster are threatening to
 join the Nationalists in their demand
 for Home Rule. Mr. Balfour has cer-
 tainly not a bed of roses to rest upon,
 with a demoralized party to support
 him, and his only hope to pass through
 the ordeal with which he is now face to
 face is that the Liberal party is in
 quite as disorganized a condition as the
 Conservative.

THE SCHOOL LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD:
 Sir—It was stated in the RECORD a
 short time ago that Catholics form a
 large majority of the population in
 many States of the American Union.
 Would you please explain then how it
 is that in those States Catholics have to
 educate their children at their own ex-
 pense while they pay taxes towards the
 support of the schools of the Protestant
 minority, if indeed such be the case?
 It cannot be that they are restrained
 by the Federal Government from legis-
 lating as they think proper in regard to
 education; preachers of the Gospel
 would surely be heard denouncing such
 coercion.

SUBSCRIBER.
 Alberta, Pincher Creek, Aug. 5, 1905.

Our esteemed correspondent must
 have made a mistake in regard to the
 alleged statement, if he means to say
 that THE RECORD asserted that in
 many of the United States there is a
 Catholic majority of the population.
 If there appeared in our columns any
 such statement it must have been
 quoted from some third person without
 being endorsed by us, as the statement
 is undoubtedly erroneous.

Rhode Island and New Mexico are
 the only States in which there are
 actual Catholic majorities of popula-
 tion.

In Rhode Island, the population was
 428,556 according to the census of 1900.
 The Catholic population in that same
 year was estimated at 275,000, being
 slightly over 64 per cent. of the whole.
 It must be borne in mind that Rhode
 Island was settled by an intensely
 Puritan population, and that there
 were penal laws enacted there against
 Catholics, some of which excluding
 Catholics from certain offices are still
 in force. These laws were not passed
 by Catholics, nor were they imposed
 by the Federal authority. They were
 passed by the Protestant majority
 which was absolutely supreme until a
 few years ago.

But an actual Catholic majority
 in population does not immediately
 bring with it a majority of electors.
 The Catholics came into this State
 gradually, chiefly as young people,
 boys and girls seeking work.
 They were strangers and foreigners,
 and even for many years after they
 settled there they were not a majority
 of the electorate. Besides, when these
 young people were accompanied by
 their parents, brothers and sisters, the
 families were larger than those of the
 native Americans, who have fallen into
 the evil habits of race-suicide, so much
 detested and so strongly denounced
 recently by President Roosevelt. It is
 thus evident that not until many years
 should have elapsed even after Catho-
 lics became a majority of the popula-
 tion, would their voting power suffice to
 make the laws of the State. It is very
 probable, however, that the future
 legislation will be passed by Catholic
 votes—but the past legislation was not
 so enacted.

In New Mexico the case is different.
 In the Territory, the Catholic popula-
 tion was 68 per cent. of the total, but
 as a new State, part of Arizona, has
 been added to it, the population of
 which is about 67 per cent. non-Catholic.
 We have no doubt the Catholic influ-
 ence will be sufficiently strong there to
 make satisfactory school laws; but its
 admission as a State is so recent that
 the character of its legislation is a
 matter of the future and not of the past.

After the States we have named
 above, New York has the largest Catho-
 lic percentage, which is a fraction
 below 30 per cent. of the total. In
 Connecticut, Louisiana, and Massa-
 chusetts the percentage falls slightly
 below 30 per cent.

THE ZIONIST CONGRESS AT BASLE.

A congress of "Zionists" has just
 been held at Basle, Switzerland, con-
 sisting of delegates of Jewish commu-
 nities from all parts of the world, who
 advocate the plan of recovering Pale-
 stine for the Jews who being obliged to
 leave the countries in which they now
 live, desire to settle in their ancient
 kingdom.

As difficulties presented themselves
 to the reconquest of Palestine by
 Jews, owing to the changeable policy
 of the Sultan of Turkey, the British
 Government offered a tract of land in
 East Africa on very favorable con-
 ditions, and there appeared to be a dis-

position among the Jews to accept the
 offer under which they would be under
 British protection. At the Congress
 the matter was fully discussed, four
 orators favoring acceptance, while four
 others opposed this. The discussion
 was long and ardent lasting six hours,
 and occupying the attention of the Con-
 gress from 9 o'clock at night on July
 29th till 3 o'clock on the morning of
 the 30th. It was continued on July
 30th when on taking the vote of the
 delegates, an overwhelming majority
 decided not to accept Great Britain's
 offer. The discussion became so
 tumultuous that it had to be adjourned,
 but it was finally terminated by the
 vote as above stated.

The resolution passed was as follows:
 "That the Zionist Congress firmly
 maintains the principle for the founda-
 tion of the colony in the Jewish Father-
 land, Palestine, or in that vicinity.
 The Congress thanks Great Britain for
 her offer of African territory, the con-
 sideration of which, however, is termin-
 ated, and hopes that Great Britain will
 continue to aid in the solution of the
 Jewish question."

This was adopted amid enthusiastic
 cheering, though the Socialistic Jews
 protested loudly against it, and left the
 Congress.

The Socialists, who are in Europe
 practically the Anarchistic party,
 would be the least desirable section of
 the Jews to form a colony under the
 British flag, so we do not suppose that
 the Government of Great Britain will
 continue the offer after it has been
 thus summarily rejected by the Jews as
 a body. A bird in hand is worth two
 in the bush, and we should have thought
 that the British offer would be gladly
 accepted by those Jews who are seek-

ing for homes, being driven out from
 the lands in which they have been re-
 siding for generations. This would
 have been wiser than the awaiting of
 kindnesses to be extended by the
 despot of Constantinople. We cannot
 imagine that Jews in Palestine would
 be any more paternally governed by
 the murderous Abdul Hamid and his
 accessories than are the Christians of
 Armenia and Macedonia against whom
 continuous persecutions have raged for
 years.

The prophecy in Daniel ix. 27, that
 the abomination of desolation which
 shall be in the temple of Jerusalem
 "shall continue to the consummation
 and to the end," is usually interpreted
 to mean that the destruction of Jeru-
 salem and of the temple which over-
 whelmed the city and temple in one
 ruin shall continue even to the con-
 summation and to the end is usually
 understood to mean that the city and
 temple shall remain desolate to the
 end of time. There is no official and
 definite interpretation given to this
 passage by the Catholic Church, and
 we will not attempt to fix a special
 meaning thereto; but it certainly ap-
 pears at first sight to foretell the con-
 tinuous ruined condition till the end of
 time; and history appears to bear out
 this interpretation, for efforts have been
 made ere now, and especially in the
 time of the Emperor Julian the Apos-
 tate, to reconquer the Jews in Pale-
 stine, but without success. There ap-
 pears to be at the present as little
 prospect as ever that this reconquira-
 tion will take place.

It is well known to those versed in
 ecclesiastical history that the efforts of
 the Apostate Julian to restore the
 ancient temple of Jerusalem were dic-
 tated by a desire to belie the teachings
 of Christianity, but the plan was
 thwarted by a miraculous intervention
 of heaven. Voices were heard in the
 air announcing the Divinity of Christ.
 An earthquake destroyed the building
 when it was partly erected, and balls of
 fire rolled through the foundations
 utterly overwhelming them, so that the
 work had to be discontinued. Many
 of the workmen were killed by the flames
 and the falling stones. All this is
 attested by the ecclesiastical historians
 Theodoret, Rufinus, Socrates, Sozomen,
 St. Ambrose, and others, among whom
 was Ammianus Marcellinus the Pagan
 panegyrist of the Apostate Emperor.

OUR NEW ONTARIO.

In another column will be found a
 report of the opening of a new Church
 at Verner by his Lordship Bishop
 Scollard, who was recently consecrated
 Bishop of the new diocese of Sault Ste
 Marie which includes within its
 boundaries the great territory which is
 known as New Ontario.

A large proportion of the mobile
 population of the Province of Quebec
 are making for themselves good homes
 in that new country, and as we believe,
 are thereby doing wisely.

The rising generation of young
 farmers in Ontario who have already
 farms in populated districts would not
 be acting wisely in giving up sub-
 stantial homes where they have already
 the surroundings of civilization, good
 neighbors, good churches and schools,
 good roads and productive farms,
 should not, easily throw away these
 opportunities for a prosperous future,
 but there are some who are bent upon
 leaving their present localities to seek

better opportunities to grow up with
 the new country which affords numer-
 ous opportunities to settlers. By all
 means would we advise those who are
 by necessity seeking for new homes,
 not to overlook the advantages to be
 gained by settling in the new country
 opened out to them in the great North-
 West, and especially in New Ontario
 where they will have all the advantages
 of a good soil, a productive territory,
 with moderate climatic conditions, and
 where they are at a moderate distance
 from the good markets afforded them by
 the older settled provinces of Ontario
 and Quebec.

Already many settlers from the
 United States have found that it will
 be to their advantage to have their
 future homes in this very territory of
 New Ontario, and have sold their lands
 in the United States to take up homes
 in Canada. This is because our future
 prospects are more advantageous than
 those proffered by newly opened lands
 in the West of the great Republic
 which border us on the south. We
 hope that young men of Ontario will
 be loath to take hold of these advantages,
 instead of letting them go to settlers
 from another country who are not so
 well entitled to them as our own young
 Canadians just storming into manhood.

IRELAND'S GRIEVANCES.

The withdrawal of Mr. Premier
 Balfour's scheme for the Redistribution
 of seats in the House of Commons has
 brought to light a new feature of the
 Irish question, which is that the Ulster
 Orangemen are opening their eyes to
 the necessity of Home Rule for Ire-
 land.

Mr. Sloan and other high officers in
 the Orange Lodges of the North have
 announced their discovery of the fact
 that Ireland has been overtaxed during
 the last sixty years, and they demand
 a change in the financial arrangements
 between England and Ireland, so that
 Ireland may obtain justice in this
 matter. This new Irish party has
 awakened up to the fact that justice
 will not be more readily secured to
 Ireland if her representation in the
 House of Commons is to be cut down
 by twenty-two members, while the repre-
 sentation of England, Scotland and
 Wales are to be increased. Mr. Sloan's
 proposition is that the number of Irish
 seats shall remain as it is at present,
 while these seats shall be so redistrib-
 uted as to give the north a larger
 representation than it has at present.

The taxation of Ireland is now about
 double what it would be if the recom-
 mendations of the commission on this
 subject, which were agreed to as just a
 decade of years ago were followed.
 The Ulster Orangemen are not slow
 to notice that if Mr. Balfour's propo-
 sition had been allowed to pass, the
 redress of Irish grievances would be
 indefinitely postponed; and thus Ire-
 land's burden would be continued inde-
 finitely, and they assumed their new
 attitude in the consciousness that their
 pockets would be lightened of a con-
 siderable load.

The step toward becoming full
 fledged Nationalists will be a short one
 if the Orangemen continue in their
 present mood.


AN APOLOGY.

In our issue of 29th July, under the
 heading "A Vexatious School Case" we
 gave a full account of the annoyances
 to which the Board of Catholic Separate
 School Trustees of the Town of Walkerville
 in Essex county have been sub-
 jected by the Town Council, and the
 court of Revision which have for years
 refused to allow Catholic ratepayers to
 be placed upon the Separate school
 roll of Sandwich East, until they were
 compelled to do so by judgment of
 Chancery Judge Boyd in regard to the tax of
 1903.

We stated incidentally in the course
 of our remarks that "the Town Coun-
 cil of Walkerville is entirely under
 control of the firm of Hiram Walker
 & Sons" and that the Council "has
 kept up a constant fight with the Catho-
 lic Separate School Trustees of Section
 1, Sandwich East, and are now contin-
 uing to throw all possible obstacles in
 the way of the efficient working of the
 same school and its sister school of the
 town of Walkerville."

We have received a letter from "J.
 H. Coburn, Solicitor for Hiram Walker
 & Sons, Limited" declaring that
 "the statement that the Town Coun-
 cil of Walkerville is entirely under the
 control of the firm of Hiram Walker
 & Sons is absolutely untrue," and
 "that all statements imputing the exer-
 cise of such control in a vexatious or
 unreasonable or unjust manner are also
 untrue and libellous."

Our intention in the publication of
 the article in question was to call pub-
 lic attention to the manner in which
 certain public officials endeavor to
 annoy the supporters and especially
 the Trustees of Separate schools,
 but we are pleased to publish the re-
 putation of the firm of Hiram Walker
 & Sons, of any intention to control
 the Walkerville Council in its persecut-



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log conduct. We accept the declara-
 tion of Messrs. Walker & Sons as a
 satisfactory explanation, and we desire
 to express regret for having associated
 their name with that of the Council in
 this matter.

PEACE OR WAR.

At last the terms have been made
 known by the Japanese envoys, on which
 peace may be agreed upon between
 Russia and Japan. These terms have
 been laid before the Russian plenipoten-
 taries, and by them before the Czar.
 The general public has not been for-
 mally told in what the Japanese de-
 mands consist but it appears to be
 certain that the following are the de-
 mands briefly told:

1. An indemnity commensurate with the cost of the war sustained by Japan.
2. The cession of Port Arthur and the Liao-Tung peninsula to Japan.
3. The evacuation of Manchuria by Russia.
4. The cession of control of the Russo-Chinese Railway as far as Harbin.
5. The cession of the Island of Saghalien.

The opinion openly expressed by all parties in Russia is that the terms will not be accepted, and that if they are persevered in by Japan, the war must go on.

The Czar and his Council are consid-
 ering carefully what answer is to be
 made to the proffered terms of peace.
 It is possible that the terms may be
 modified upon discussion, but the pros-
 pect of finding a common ground for
 the two parties to the present negotia-
 tions is said to be not bright.

MORE DOUKHOBORS.

A new batch of one hundred and
 eighty-five Doukhobors are coming to
 Canada, and may be expected within a
 few days. Those of this sect who are
 already here and were so effusively
 welcomed by many of our citizens did
 not prove to be a very acceptable lot
 owing to their strange fanaticisms. It
 will be remembered that hundreds of
 them took a fancy from time to time to
 commence a pilgrimage to travel in
 search of Christ without suitable cloth-
 ing when winter was setting in, and
 without a proper supply of food, so that
 they were nearly freezing and starving
 to death.

We are told that there is no danger
 of the new-comers giving like trouble to
 the people of Canada, as they are from
 a different part of Russia, and are not
 fanatics. They willingly eat meat, and
 use beasts of burden like rational men.
 If this be really the case, the new-comers
 may be very desirable immi-
 grants; but with our past experiences
 of these sectaries we may very reason-
 ably be suspicious of their desirability.
 It is said that they are also quite pre-
 pared to observe the Canadian laws
 regarding marriage and property. It
 was with difficulty the former settlers
 were induced to conform to Canadian
 laws and customs.

MR. R. B. BENNETT, M. L. A., of
 Calgary, Alberta, is still talking on
 the Autonomy Bill. If he purposes
 making a tour of the country as a
 lecturer, would it not be well were he
 also to deliver an address once in a
 while on the destruction of the battle-
 ship "Maine." Mr. Bennett was in
 London during the recent by-election,
 and many people remarked it was a
 pity he had such an unruly tongue.
 Mr. Bennett has talent. It is unfor-
 tunate he does not make better use of it
 than creating ill-will between neigh-
 bors.

NEW ORLEANS has again been visited
 by the terrible scourge of yellow fever,
 and one of the first victims has been
 the Most Rev. Archbishop Chapelle.
 This sad event will be a great loss to
 the South, as the deceased prelate was
 endowed with extraordinary ability and
 was also remarkable for his holiness of
 life.

MGR. FALCONIO ON ROOSEVELT.

Mgr. Falconio, the Apostolic Dele-
 gate, is quoted as having spoken of
 the U. S. President as follows, while in
 Milwaukee last week:

"Christian men are awakening to
 their duties as Christians and citizens.
 That is why you are having such re-
 form anti-graft movements in Milwan-
 kee and elsewhere throughout the United
 States. It is a good sign, and when it
 is over it will leave many lasting
 results."

President Roosevelt has set the

good example to his people. He has
 started to purify the government and
 will succeed to a large degree. He is
 a good man, and is an example for
 young men of this country to follow.
 He is a Christian, and his own pure,
 good life will be reflected in the lives
 of others.

"His personality, with his integrity
 and his desire that all public business
 be conducted on an honest basis, is be-
 ing felt in every part of the country,
 and has its influence in other lands."

"It is a mistake to say that Roose-
 velt has gained his popularity among
 the Catholic clergy because of his po-
 sition toward the Catholic Church in
 the Philippines. That is only a small
 thing. It is his whole life, and what
 he stands for, that makes Catholics
 trust him."

"THE ANGEL OF THE SCHOOLS."

St. Thomas Aquinas was of noble de-
 scent. He was born in 1225 at Rocca
 Sicca, the castle of his father Landulf,
 Count of Aquino, in Naples. He was
 educated at the University of Naples,
 and donned the Dominican habit at the
 age of seventeen.

His superiors, seeing his great
 aptitude for theological study, sent him
 to the Dominican School in Cologne,
 where Albertus Magnus, the most
 famous thinker of his age, lectured on
 philosophy and theology. In 1245
 Albertus was called to Paris, and there
 Aquinas followed him, and remained
 with him for three years, at the end of
 which he graduated as a Bachelor of
 Theology. In 1248 he returned to
 Cologne with Albertus, and was
 appointed second lecturer and magister
 studentium. This year saw the begin-
 ning of his literary activity and public
 life. In 1257 he was created Doctor of
 Theology, and began to give courses in
 lectures upon this science in Paris, and
 also in Rome and in other towns in
 Italy. From this time onward his life
 was one of incessant toil, and it is
 marvellous the amount of literary
 work he was able to do, when it is re-
 membered that during his short public
 life he was continually engaged in the
 active service of his order,