funds I'm at my wit's end to know where I can find one. Do you think you could withdraw from the deal before it is consummated and allow me to have the building on G. ann street for my own settlement house? you and your wife to be want to, you could live there for a while, and run it for me. I wouldn't charge you

Fogarty looked up. "You bet you can have it for your social settle-ment—but—but—aren't you afraid of the taint?

Father Ladden smiled. "The taint will be taken out of it when the work I've great plans for it.
I'll have to get some one some lady, preferably, to run it—some one who really loves the poor scientifically and statistically, but really and truly with a Christ-like love. I've been thinking of bringing Vera up here—if she would

Fogarty blew out a wreath of that almost formed a halo d his boyish head. "Of course, around his boyish head. "Of course, what you say is true—Vera would be the one; the logical one. In fact, it's for Vera that I got rid of the old man's dough. You see, Vera wouldn't without your say-so, andthat's the reason I asked your advice in the matter."

For a minute Father Ladden did not answer-then he laughed, "You " he cried, " you old rogue But I said that she was a notable girl to insist that you get rid of the money even before I knew it was Vera-and I still say it. My blessing on you, boy, for it looks as though you might prove worthy of her—in time at least."—Louis M. Whelan, in

### FOCH, THE MAN OF THE HOUR

Raymond Craft in Americ

True greatness, it has been said, is only brought out by a great crisis. The man of talent and genius often lies hidden and obscure while lesser men have their day, but let a great danger threaten, let an extraordinary peril put the very existence of a nation in jeopardy, then charlatans retiring in meek and chastened silence leave the master mind a clear truth verified more completely than in that of General Ferdinand Foch the Commander in Chief of all the Allied forces on the western front. Known before the fall of 1914 only in army circles as the Director of the War College and a shrewd tactician, ne leaped, almost in a single hour, into public fame as the leading figure in the most decisive battle of the present war, the battle of the Marne.

General Foch was born at Tarbes on August 4, 1851. His father was secretary general of the Prefecture and had three sons, one of whom is a Jesuit, the other a lawyer at Tarbes, while the third, of whom we speak, has just been elevated to the highest rank possible in the Allied forces. At the Jesuit College of St. Etienne, young Foch was noted for his love of study and exemplary conduct. There he acquired that same precision and method that have since made him famous. He was, as one of his early masters said, " made the Polytechnique," the great school for mathematicians and strategists. But with his mathematical talents he combined a love for liter ary studies that was almost a pas History especially appealed to him and he early learned to carry himself in imagination to the ancient battlefields whose glorious traditions he was so capable of up-In 1873, after his first year at the Polytechnic, he received a commission as sub-lieutenant, and from then on he made his way by slow stages till in 1907 he was appointed Brigadier, commander of artillery in the Fifth Army Corps, when Clemenceau, the French when Clemenceau, the French when Clemenceau, the Planeton equivalent to an obligation, and no may prefit by it as well as he is able faith, yet through the years he never therefore may sell his labor to capital for what he considers a fair wage and he may refuse to sell it if he are considers the wage unjust. Leo XIII. Division, and in 1912 was sent to Cambridge to the British Maneuvers was finally driven to nominate Foch. his labor is that which will main. as head of the French military miswas in command of the Twentieth Corps at Nancy.

Practically his entire course from sub-lieutenant to general has been spent with the troops, and thus he has had ample opportunity to put into practice the strategy which his keen, precise mind had formulated. As Director of the Ecole de Guerre his work was not the cut-and dried tactics of the book strategist; it was rather an art, the product of a man who had found his work and loved it. With his passion for clearness and accuracy, his missionary-like zeal, and his intense, flaming patriotism, he had accomplished wonders in his teaching. His boundless energy infused into others a similar fire. He worked hard himself and permitted ching his aim was not to give his soning out their problems for themselves. "My pages," he says, "are beacon fires on the peaks to guide the mariner in the storm."

General Foch is an ardent disciple of Napoleon. Like the Little Corporal, he believes that the victor is he that "gets there first with the most men." Like him, too, he is a firm believer in the all-importance of the morale of the troops. War to his mind is not merely a physical combat; it is spiritual and intellectual as well. A battle to him is lost only when defeat is acknowledged; conversely, it is won when the army steadfastly refuses to accept defeat.

victors are those who pursue their dence, giving way to no obstacles and holding firm in the face of all dangers. To this end strict discipline is an absolute requirement. Not a blind obedience, but an intelli gent, harmonious cooperation with the commander's will and the use of every possible means to carry out his plans. A battle is the clash of two wills, and the victor is he whose will is the stronger. A clearly defined end to be gained, a single aim in all minds, the same holy anger in every breast, a supreme, united effortthese are the forces that win battles.

From this it is clear that Foch is a

nan of studious mind, a thinker and a strategist, and the time of need revealed him also as a man of stir-ring, smashing action. On the fifth of September, 1914, von Klack gave for the battle of the Marne by expos ing his right flank to an attack They immediately seize the oppor tunity and fall upon the German wing. Foch, with three army corps, holds the center of the line, and it is here that the Germans seek to avenge themselves for the repulse of their right flank. For four days Foch stands firm under a terrific combardment and desperate assaults. On the fifth he sends Joffre the famous dispatch, "Outflanked on the right, outflanked on the left. Situation on the whole excellent. Am going to advance." And advance he does, falling with a truly Napoleonic daring upon the enemy's flank. His position is now desperate. The die is cast and he must abide by his decision. If his supporting division under Grossetti comes up in time, all is well; if not failure. He pleads with his troops to stand firm and promises them help by noon. Midday comes and Grossetti fails to arrive. Foch sends out more appeals nobly the troops respond. ly, at six in the evening, Grossetti appears and the balance swings towards the side of the French. The Garmans retreat. Foch was again "the anvil on which victory was forged.'

Though the battle of the Marne is Foch's greatest achievement, he has still other laurels in his wreath. the long battle of Flanders his part was no less important and decisive Germans, overwhelmingly superior in number, were pushing the British back and the French were coming up to support them. Dixmude was threatened. But Foch nad not lost his iron temper in the face of danger. He ordered the of industry make is to view the quessluices to be opened and flooded the tion of men and labor as a purely land, barring the Germans from Dunkirk. But now a new battle was beginning around Ypres and the the welfare and happiness of millions situation looked desperate for the Allied forces. The Kaiser was with his troops, waiting to make the triumphal entry into Ypres. More positions were lost, and the Allies deemed it advisable to retreat. In a deemed it advisable to retreat the control of th council of war Foch addressed the British commander, Sir John French: 'The Garmaas have sixteen army corps on our front; we have but ten, including your command. If you retire I shall remain here with eight, one against two. As for me, come what may, even if it costs me my life, I shall not give way. I give you my word for it, as a soldier, and do you give me yours." And French gave it. A plan for a counter-attack was drawn up and executed. Town after town was retaken. The Kaiser was robbed of his expected triumph, and Foch in the early morning occu pied the imperial headquarters.

General Foch has always been

piety as he bears his honors, simply and without ostentation. Although and Director of the Esole de Guerre. Premier, was looking for a Director considers the wage unjust. Leo XIII.

In 1911 he was made General of of the Ecole de Guerre. He had contended the living wage a The latter, too well aware of the hostility of the Premier and his Governgal comfort. If, through fear or sion; when the War broke out he | tility of the Premier and his Government to all things Catholic, replied abruptly: "Why, sir, it is impossiabruptly: "Why, sir, it is impossi-ble! I am not even a candidate. family and myself, all practising Catholics, and my brother an exiled Jesuit? What will the hostile Assembly say at my appointment "Your brother a Jesuit!" said Clemenceau. "What do I care about that? He cannot prevent your appointment." Such a man is General Foch. His religious honesty, confidence, tranquility, boundless energy, imperturbable good-humor have made him a favorite of the army, and in him they place their unwavering trust. These qualities, together with his keen brain and ever, within the limits of justice and worked hard himself and permitted thorough mastery of military tac-no shirkers about him. In all his tics, make him a fit leader for the Allied forces. And we Americans officers a set rule of conduct for can rest assured that the path to every emergency, but rather the necessary mental direction for reawhen Foch, the master strategist, the hero of the Marne, is in command of the Allied forces. What a light and inspiration shall such a Catholic soldier as General Foch be to our Catholic boys, who, enrolled in the armies of the Republic, shall follow his leadership in France!

# A TOUCHING INCIDENT

An incident in connection with the death of Father Bernard Kavan-agh, chaplain with the British forces near Jerusalem, shows how charity and good will have been fostered by comradeship in arms. A Protestant It is not won by the haphazard rush chaplain, very shortly after the death as of so many wild animals: the of Father Kavanagh, went to a con-

vent in a village near and asked the vent in a village near and asked the priest to say Mass for the repose of the soul of the Catholic chaplain. The priest himself had been wounded by a shell and was unfit for duty, but so touched was he by the request that he managed by a great effort to say the Mass as desired. The Protestant chaplain was present and paid the customary stipend, thanking the priest with the most heartfelt sincerity for his services. The little in-cident redounds equally to the credit of the late Father Kavanagh and of his separated brother who so generously performed a spiritual work of mercy on his behalf.—N. Y. Catholic

### GENERAL INTENTION FOR JULY

RECOMMENDED AND BLESSED BY HIS HOLINESS POPE BENEDICT XV.

MASTERS AND WORKMEN The relations existing between pasters and workmen were strained in many countries at the beginning of the War, and little or no effort was being made to improve them Strikes, lock outs, and other forms of economic warfare, were fostering antagonism between capital and labor, were alienating one from the other, and were forcing labor, which hoped thereby to obtain justice, to play into the hands of deadly Social As human nature does not change readily and as resentment and antipathies are not easily forgotten, there is the prospect that one of the after-war problems awaiting solution will be the same old hostile attitude and discord among em ployers and employees, who, sound sense tells us, should work to r for their common wel-The peace of families and the gether fare. T tranquility of the State depend upon the mutual trust of those two powerful classes of men, and this mutual trust can be brought about and preserved only by the strict ob-servance of the laws of justice and charity. Justice and charity are not hazy conceptions that may be cast aside as merely speculative; they are, on the contrary, concrete, prac tical exemplifications of the divine will and must be studied, if one wishes to find some basis of settle ment whereby equity and peace shall prevail in the relations of man with

The great mistake too many masters of human beings, who must toil in Allied forces. The Kaiser was with his troops, waiting to make his and idiosyncrasies of capitalists, homes and families as well; it gives a meral aspect to the relations of masters and workmen. Capital may try to save its face by appealing to legal rights and privileges, and the like, but the reciprocal rights of men in regard to other men go deeper than legal enactment; and no matter what laws a State may evolve, if th laws undermine the rights of the family or the individual, they are unjust, for the simple reason that human rights spring from nature and are antecedent to any rights the State may claim.

Among the rights of man there is the paramount one of providing for his own welfare and for the welfare of fervent Catholic. He bears his his family. Seeing that he cannot forego this right, owing to the circumstances in which he lives, it becomes man has a right to demand for ble! I am not even a candidate.

Moreover, do you not know of my family and myself, all practising omy and political wisdom which no wise man will dispute, for the wel-fare of the State depends on the welent?" fare of the units which compose it.
said Further, seeing that workmen are
about morally obliged to protect themselves, if they can obtain a just wage in no other way than by offering legitimate resistance in trades unions and similar organizations, they are per-fectly justified in combining with others to exercise moral sussion for the maintenance and even better-ment of their condition, always, howequity. They may provoke reasonable agitation in order to move public opinion in their favor and thus to redress their just grievances. come such that they consider themselves justified in adopting this ex-

treme measure. ingmen should understand that the man who employs them also has rights. A captain of industry has a right to a just share of profit for first to feel the effects. As long, however, as this profit is not made at the expense of labor a captain of

And yet his right to acquire legitimate profit does not give him, for instance, the right to endanger men's self-seeking religion it conveys a lives or lower their moral status. He is not professedly called upon to instill the moral virtues, it is true, urgently needed by our comfort loving times. No fitter season could be instill the moral virtues, it is true, in times. to promote the moral and material with them, he should be solicitous for their health, and should watch over the sanitary conditions of fac. Redeemer.—Catholic News. tories, etc., where they spend so much of their time. It will be easily seen that these

mutual rights and obligations have their origin in something higher and more noble than mere political or commercial economy. It may be good policy to treat men well when there is question of making money for money's sake, but the captain of industry has to realize that he is dealing not with mere cogs of a money making machine but with human souls, and the moral standard calls for something more than coldlooded justice. Employers, whether individual or corporate, whose ideals do not rise higher than their moneybags, may object and tell you that they are absolute owners of what they possess and may claim the right to do what they please with their own. Undoubtedly they are exclus-ive owners of their wealth as far as their neighbor is concerned. But there is a God above them who is the original owner of their wealth Their silver and gold were the work of His hands and He has not renounced His higher dominion over what He made. For this reason capitalists and captains of industry just consider themselves as the stewards of God. They have the exclusive use of the wealth that God created, until such times as His interests call for other applications and refuse to recognize their obliga tions to their weaker brethren. They cannot hold to their right of emporal ownership and see those depending on them suffering from the absence of the decent and frugal comfort to which their dignity as

In the gold old Catholic times the Christian conception of wealth was given a practical application. Those who had wealth shared it with those who had it not, knowing that by so doing they were laying up for them selves treasures in heaven. They saw in the poor and the unfortunate their brethren in Christ and they allowed the laws of justice to yield o those of charity. The history of those golden ages have little to say about strikes and antagonisms between masters and workmen. But the times have changed. This is the age, unhappily, when cold blooded justice, the offspring of sel-fishness, is the standard that guides the actions of too many soulless employers of labor. Let them learn once for all that the problem of the relations between masters and work-men must be solved not on mere philanthropic but on Christian prin ciples. Masters and workmen must ace each other in a Christian spirit; they must look on each other as brethren "in the same great brotherhood of Christ."

There is room here for a crusade social regeneration. Catholics throughout the world should work and pray so that the mellowing in-fluence of their religion may rid the hearts of both master and workmen selfishness, envy, greed and hatred, which are obstacles to a right understanding. The Holy the world to make this intention the object of their prayers during the present month. He wishes to the Prince of Peace reigning in the world and bringing peace and happiness to the social commonwealth.

E. J. DEVINE, S. J.

### THE MONTH OF THE PRECIOUS BLOOD

During the month of July, in accord with the Catholic custom, the most Precious Blood of Christ which was shed for us and through the outpouring of which our souls have been redeemed, is put before us as the special object of our fervent worship and as the particular magnet to attract the warm affection of our hearts to the Great Lover of souls, who gave His life for His brethren. It is that crimson tide of living,

pulsing blood, says the Los Angeles Tidings, flowing through the veins and throbbing in the heart of the Christ, Who died once for all, and being risen again, dieth now no more, but lives forever in the glory of the Father above, and behind the veils of His Sacramental Presence on All these developments are the summing up of the right of men to the fruits of their labor. But work-the fruits of food is but a summer of the fruits of food is but a summer of the fruits of food is but a summer of the fruits of food is but a summer of the fruits of the cious Blood; the Epistles of St. Paul. record. right to a just share of profit for capital invested; otherwise there would be stagnation in the commerwould be stagnation in the commercial world, and labor would be the facts. As long, the fact to feel the effects. As long, the spirit of sacrifice it pro-

chosen for learning such a lesson, and no more profitable exercise of welfare of his workmen. He should and no more profitable exercise of be kind and humane in his dealings our religion can be found for these vacation days of July than the devo-tion to the Precious Blood of our

### THE KAISERITES OF BIGOTRY

A press circular issued by the National Committee on Public Information at Washington calls timely attention to the pro-German nature of the anti-Catholic propaganda now being carried on against the Catholic Church. America has often adverted to this fact, and public spirited citizens cannot fail to realize it. Governor Catts was right ly prevented from continuing a re-cent harangue against his fellow American citizens of the Catholic faith with cries of "Pro-German!" Whether these attacks are fomented by German agents, as the Committee Public Information believes, or whether they are simply the out croppings of religious bigotry and the intrigues of a petty and despicable political ambition, is immaterial. It is difficult to see how they can be re garded otherwise than treasonable since they are most effectively aiding and abetting the enemy. The same is doubtless true of all similar attacks made upon any lawabiding body of American citizens, whether Jews or Protestants.

Special mention is made in the Committee's circular of the rumor circulated at our very entrance into War, that President Wilson's Catholic secretary had been executed for treason. In the same man-ner the mails have been filled with the alleged "bloody oath of the Knights of Columbus." A pro-German agent, we are told, had been caught distributing copies of it in New Jersey and was forthwith sent to prison. The Washington circular, written by an associate chairman of prison. the Committee on Public Information and officially issued for press notice throughout the country, thus express es its further views upon the subject "In Spain and the Catholic coun

tries of South America the Kaiser poses as 'the champion of Catholic avaria and Catholic Austria against Protestant England, infidel France, and Socialistic Italy, the enemy of the Vatican.' He does not preserve that pose in Catholic Belgium or Catholic Poland. And in America the Kaiserite uses this very claim of the Kaiser to arouse enmity against the Catholics, just as in Italy the German agent used it in an unsuccessful at-tempt to seduce the Italian Catholics, and now in America accuses the ItalianCatholics of having succumbed to the seduction. As a matter of fact, the Catholic chaplains in the Italian army were among the first to discover this propaganda among the soldiers, reported it to the officers,

and combated it diligently.' These last words are particularly notable and should forever silence the mouth of calumny. Whether or not we attribute th present anti Catholic propaganda to the agents of the Kaiser, it is certainly doing his work. The men who before the War had been making "a living out of sectarian animosities" are en-Father asks our members throughout | gaged, unconsciously perhaps, in his service today .

They are representing the trouble in Ireland as a purely religious trouble and the opposition to conscription in Quebsc as the same sort of thing: Even Rudyard Kipling recently fell into the trap and denounced the Pope and the Kaiser and nunciations overlooked the fact that Cardinal Mercier, the Catholic prelate of Belgium, has been the most effective popular opponent of the Kaiser that Europe has produced. This is a war of nations, not of creeds. Prussia is as Protestant a nation England is, and Belgium and Poland

as Catholic as Austria."

Anyone, therefore, as the public circular concludes, who seeks to involve religious issues with the pres ent War is serving Germany as effect ively as if he were exclusively devoting his attention to disabling our transports or blowing up munition plants. - America.

# SIGN OF DECAYING FAITH

The Census Bureau has published its compilation of vital statistics for the year 1916, says The Tidings. Seventy per cent of the population of earth, that the children of the Church thus reverence and adore. reports, which contain much matter reports, which contain much matter United inseparably with the Divine of interest to the physician and sociol-Personality of the Incarnate Word the Precious Blood once shed for us, the enumeration of 60,162 suiis, indeed, the price of our redemption, worthy of all the worship of grateful hearts. All the religious teaching of the New Testsment is centered in the mystery of the President Plad, the Plant P

No surer sign of the decay of faith in the supernatural can be found. This usurpation, on man's part, of the power over life and death which belongs to his Creator marks a return out to the paganism of the olden time ion when one's existence was held lightly enough and terminated almost a

It is to be hoped that the serious however, as this profit is not made at the expense of labor a captain of industry is within his rights; he does not violate any law of humanity or justice.

The revealed the restriction in the spirit of sacrifice it production in the claims. No other devotion in the control of the way back to church is so comprehensive, and none reveals to the humble and reverse to the humble and reverse the art deeper mysteries or more

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