

arrested; he defended them successfully in court.

Then came five years of keen, desperate struggle between two determined, able men—O'Connell and Peel, Chief Secretary for Ireland. Felled in one direction, O'Connell thrust in another. Losing a point, Peel countered with a new restriction. But nothing was accomplished. So O'Connell looked to his original plan; he organized the masses yet more strongly. In 1825 he founded the Catholic Association. Skillfully piloted, the new body overcame the most formidable opposition and won legislative victories.

Finally, O'Connell himself was elected to Parliament. As a Catholic he could not take the Parliamentary oath. Peel and his aids had been maneuvered into the position of driving the representative of an aroused nation from the legislative halls because of his Faith. Civil War seemed imminent. Peel yielded, and the Catholic Relief Act of 1829 was passed. O'Connell became a national hero.

This, tremendous victory that was, was perhaps his major attainment. His fifteen year struggle in Parliament which followed won other Irish reforms, and required bravery, parliamentary acrobatics and devotion of his Faith. Civil War was not completed. When he was imprisoned in 1844, then released, his health waned. Much of the old vigor passed. He incurred opposition at home. His last speech in Parliament was a pitiable plea for aid for his beloved Ireland as the famine smote it. He died in 1847 on his way to Rome for his last days. But his struggles, his brilliance, his victories, have lived more than a century to merit the tributes being paid them in a score of countries this week.

ARCHBISHOP DIES PENNILESS

DR. LAGO HEAD OF WEALTHY SEE OF SANTIAGO PROVIDES FOR DEBTS

By Rev. Manuel Grand, Madrid Correspondent, N. C. W. C. Madrid, July 22.—The will of Dr. Lago, Archbishop of Santiago, whose death occurred recently, has been opened and was found to contain the following lines, written in his own hand: "I declare that I possess no money whatsoever; on the contrary I am burdened with debts which are known to members of my household and which I desire should be paid by selling my books and ornaments and other personal property."

These words of the Archbishop of one of the most ancient and most wealthy archdioceses of Spain caused amazement throughout the country. Upon investigation it has been found, indeed, that Dr. Lago, who was perhaps the most eminent of Spanish prelates both for his virtue and his great scientific knowledge, had died a poor man, with debts contracted through giving alms to the needy. In order to pay these debts he could think of no other resource than the sale of his books and the jewels set in the rings and episcopal ornaments which he owned. Even these ornaments were gifts received from the people of the various dioceses which he had administered. For many years he had been bishop of Oama, then bishop of Tuy for an equally long period. It is little more than a year since he took possession of the Metropolitan See of Santiago where the reception given him exceeded anything that had been witnessed for many years. The whole Province hastened to pay the tribute due the exalted gifts of the scholar and prelate, the glory of the ancient kingdom of Galicia.

A severe attack of pneumonia last March removed the Archbishop with startling rapidity from the flock he served so faithfully. Death came most unexpectedly, in the fulness of his life and episcopal activity, at a time when everyone was expressing the wish that his episcopate might be long and faithful. It was a great loss for the Church of Spain and deprived the Spanish hierarchy of one of its most eminent representatives.

Dr. Lago was a man of rare intelligence and culture. He spoke several languages, including German and English, with the literature of which he was very familiar. He cultivated the sciences, was a distinguished botanist and archeologist and a great authority on ecclesiastical science. His "Manual of Biblical Studies" adapted from one of the most highly prized manuals of Germany, is the most widely read book of this type in Spain. He was also a poet, publishing verse in the purest Latin and Castilian, although his best poetical works are those written in the idiom of his province, Gallego, and forming a valuable contribution to the very important literary revival now evident in Galicia. Of all the Spanish prelates he was, perhaps the greatest authority on Canon Law, and when the Holy See consulted the Spanish hierarchy regarding the canons of the new Code, the reply of Dr. Lago was the one which received the greatest consideration. History and Sociology were also favorite studies and he was a member of several academies devoted to the study of these subjects.

Nevertheless, the heart of the pastor was greater than the intelligence of the scholar. No Spanish prelate in recent times has been

more deeply mourned or more highly praised than he. His charity and disinterestedness frequently reached the limits of heroism. The fact that the Archbishop of a most wealthy archdiocese should die without a cent speaks eloquently in his favor. A journalist almost from childhood, and founder of Catholic periodicals, much of his money was given to the cause. His funeral was a veritable triumph at which the praises of savants mingled with the sighs of the poor.

FOREIGN MISSION NEWS LETTER

THE AKULURAK DISASTER

Sad indeed is the story that comes from St. Mary's Mission, Alaska; a third great cross has been laid heavily upon the missionaries working there. After heroic labors the great missionary religious Mother, Amadeus, and the Sisters accompanying her had opened St. Mary's School which for the little ones was to be more as a home than as a place of instruction; and it was this pious care of the little ones that taught the men and women of this continent the hardships of the missionaries in Alaska. You remember it was to this school Father Rupert set out last December, eager that his little charges might have some Christmas presents he had collected. He lost his life in the ice fields on the way. His love for the children, his lonely death, the three-day vigil of his dog, Mink, over his body, told us of the heroism of these missionaries. And now comes the crowning tragedy to this little flock. On July 3rd a terrible fire wiped out the school. The Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions reports that six sisters and sixty-five girls are homeless and helpless. There is no accommodation left at the mission but a tiny house, or here and there in scattered igloos or ice-huts. Aid can come only by dog sledge.

IN THE BELGIAN CONGO

The Belgian Congo has a population of ten million souls, of whom four hundred thousand are now baptized Catholics. This is astounding progress in the evangelization of this territory, for there were many difficulties to overcome by the first missionaries who bent all their efforts toward the schools for the education of the children and the rescuing of slaves. The Blacks hampered the work of the priests in every way, and when Father Cambier took up his residence there, he was without a single friend among the inhabitants. Shortly after his arrival a group of Kioko passed through with 400 captives who were to be sold as slaves in a distant town. The slaves were rescued by the lieutenant of the post and 25 native soldiers, despite the strength of the Kioko, there were 800 of them, and he then turned the slaves over to the mission.

In 1886, the hierarchy of Belgium appealed for priests to enter this field, where few had yet ventured. In 20 years there were 120 priests working there; today there are 472, besides 175 Brothers, and 288 nuns.

POSTAGE STAMPS

Father Westropp, S. J., Champaran, India, says: "People still wonder how we can turn old stamps, cards, etc. into money, so we take this occasion to explain. Bear in mind that stamps common in one country may be rare in another. American and Canadian stamps are just as rare here as Indian stamps are in America. On this principle it is our object to tap all the countries of the world, for the greater variety we have, the easier we can sell. Stamps are sold to collectors only and usually at retail. Twenty-five stamps all different are put on a sheet, which are eagerly bought by collectors in all parts of the world, and the work employs here 80 poor girls and women and furnishes them with a living. Our gross receipts in July were \$200, which means three times here what it does in America. The net gain was enough to pay all our fifteen catechists and some other workers."

CHINA'S "VINCENT DE PAUL"

The power of the Church is exemplified best in the sanctity and heroic virtues of Her children. Even in newly evangelized countries, on the missions, this glorious result of Her work is witnessed. China, too, has her "Vincent de Paul," but his name is Mr. Lo Pa Hong.

The son of an old Christian family, he was educated by the Jesuits in Shanghai making a special study of Confucius for apologetic purposes. He is now almost fifty and has a family of eight.

As General Director of an Electric Car company and with interests in many other business enterprises, he is a very busy man of the world, but this does not prevent him from being also a very busy man of God. His Catholic titles are even first on his visiting card, and he has many, principally, Knight of the Order of St. Sylvester, a papal title. He is also president of a Young Men's Catholic Association and of St. Joseph's Hospital, which he founded.

Mr. Lo is not only an apostle to the pagans, he is a father to all the outcasts of Chinese Society. In 1911 he built a small house and took in the first beggar he found on the streets. It soon became a school of religion, and Mr. Lo found time to instruct the outcasts. Later he

bought land, built a wall around it and within the enclosure erected small houses where the destitute, aged, abandoned children and the sick were welcomed. Before long this colony numbered over a thousand.

OTHER GOOD WORKS

In the midst of these houses he erected a large church which was destroyed by republican troops during the revolution, October, 1911. The church was rebuilt, more solid than before, but in a short time, a poor, crazed man, one of Mr. Lo's proteges, set it on fire. Mr. Lo showed not the slightest anger against this person but led him back to his work, at the same time exhorting others to trust in God. The trust was rewarded. Thirteen hundred infirm from all the provinces of China, now offer daily prayers in the new church.

Half of one large building shelters orphans, another part is an insane asylum, but perhaps that which makes the greatest impression is a large and comfortable section where sick prisoners, still wearing chains and bearing the marks of suffering, are received from the different city prisons. Here, these unfortunates are put into clean, white beds and cared for by the Sisters of Charity. In contact with the graciousness of Christian love, such outcasts of society are regenerated.

Mr. Lo is the soul of the good works he has founded; and the main source of his faith and charity is his daily Communion.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

VACATION BY THE PRESIDENT

Everyone realizes nowadays that people of all classes, no matter how they may be employed, need, during the year, a period of change and relaxation from work. So that the months of July and August are looked upon as vacation season.

In the large cities many professional men give up their practice during this time and you will find fashionable Protestant churches closed for the two months because their parishioners are either at summer homes or traveling abroad. This is the case not only with those of means, but people in quite moderate circumstances, realizing the need of change, make provision for at least a short outing during the hot weather.

The Catholic churches are not closed in summer, because the work of saving souls is as necessary then as at other times, but the priests in city parishes and country ones too, in the older provinces, arrange for a few weeks of change in summer. Not so with those on Western missions. Summer is the season in which they can best get about among the people, and were the opportunity of a vacation given them, lack of money would make impossible its enjoyment.

This busy season too for missionary Bishops who go from place to place and put up with untold hardships to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation and bring encouragement and consolation to the poor priests with their scattered flocks. A Bishop who has recently completed a trip of this kind, writes as follows:

My trip in the North was the hardest ever. The excessive rains made the roads impassible, and the Lord knows that they were only called roads by courtesy even in the best of weather. I never missed an engagement and I was never a moment late. There was a lot of consolation.

He does not mention the coarse food that he was obliged to eat, nor the awful places in which it was necessary to pass tired nights, after strenuous days of plodding through mud and swamps to conveyance, the body of which, sometimes filled with water, made it necessary for him to hold high up his crozier, mitre and other things in order to keep them dry. He does not complain of the mosquitoes that are a veritable plague in wet seasons in the un-drained country; nor of the vermin which infests the log shacks in which he was obliged to live. What he does mention, and it shows his zeal and consideration for the welfare of the poor people to whom the time of his arrival had been announced, was "I never missed an engagement and I was never a moment late." Faithfulness to duty and punctuality were uppermost in his mind when the people, knowing the condition of roads during an extremely wet season, must have doubted his being able to reach them at all. But his hardship and toil and weariness brought even a temporal reward. He says "there was a lot of consolation"—the consolation known only to those who have accomplished difficult things for the Master.

The bishop who does this work realizes that what he is going through for a couple of months in summer must be borne the year round by the zealous missionary to whom his visitation is a source of great comfort and joy—one of the bright spots in his life. The priest is overjoyed to find his superior appreciative of and in such sympathy with his efforts. This cheers him up for a long time.

The thing against which the missionary priest has most to contend is discouragement. There is so much to be done and so little with which to do it, that at times he

is inclined to think himself a failure.

The same bishop writes of one of his priests: "The poor fellow has less than thirty families and is in positive need. He was trying to establish a colony, but the land is filled with stones and his settlers became discouraged and left. He was very much discouraged. I wish I could help him."

For these heroic men, Bishops and priests, so zealous in doing the Master's work, we beg for help in our columns. They are not thinking of personal comfort, but are most solicitous for the scattered souls for whom our sweet Jesus shed His blood. They need more priests to help in the great work. They need chapels, they need ever so many things that Extension Society can supply if you will only send us the money. Think how much you spent upon yourself and for your own comfort and how little for God. He does not ask you to sacrifice yourself as the missionaries are doing, but He wants some of your money to help in His work. When you have given, and given generously, besides the supernatural reward promised, you will even here, like the good Bishop, have a lot of consolation.

Contributions through this office should be addressed:

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Table with 2 columns: Donations and amounts. Includes names like Friend, Windsor, Margaret Cassidy, etc.

MASS INTENTIONS

Table with 2 columns: Mass Intentions and amounts. Includes names like E. G. P., Ottawa, Mrs. A. McFall, etc.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

Sunday, August 22.—St. Philip Benizi, a native of Florence, was born on the Feast of the Assumption in the year 1285. It happened that the Servite Order was founded on the day of his birth and later he became a member of that Order. His virtues won him the respect of all to such an extent that it was proposed to elevate him to the Papal throne. It was only by flight that he escaped this supreme honor which his humility bade him decline. He died in 1285.

Monday, August 23.—St. Bartholomew, Apostle, was one of the chosen companions of the Saviour. It was he who carried the Cross through the most barbarous of the nations, penetrating to the remotest India. In Great Armenia he met his death. Historians disagree as to the manner of his martyrdom: some saying that he was flayed alive and others insisting that he was crucified.

Tuesday, August 24.—St. Louis, King of France. He led two crusades against the Saracens and was noted for his great zeal for the Faith. Early in his life his mother admonished him that she would rather see him die than commit a mortal sin and that admonition guided him throughout his career. He died in Tunis in 1270 while leading his army on his second Crusade.

Wednesday, August 25.—St. Zephyrinus, Pope, was a native of Rome who became Pope on the death of Pope Victor in the year 202. That same year Severus ordered the fifth bloody persecution of the Christians. This persecution continued a full year until the death of the Emperor in 11. It is doubtful if Zephyrinus really died at the hands of the executioners although some martyrologies list him as a martyr because of the sufferings he endured during the persecution.

Thursday, August 27.—St. Joseph Calasancius, a native of Arragon, was born in 1556. When he was a child of five he organized a troop of children and led them through the streets of the city looking for the Devil, whom they sought to kill. After he was ordained to the priesthood the Saint founded the Order of Clerks Regular of the Pious Schools to care for the children of the poor.

Friday, August 28.—St. Augustine of Hippo, was born at Tagaste in Africa in 354. He was reared in the Christian faith but without receiving Baptism. As he approached manhood he fell into evil habits which persisted until he was thirty-four. At that time he was converted and received baptism. Because of his great intellectual power, he was for thirty-five years the dominating figure in ecclesiastical life in Africa. He died in the year 430.

Saturday, August 29.—The Beheading of St. John the Baptist. Chosen as a forerunner of Christ, St. John led a life of great austerity spending a great deal of time in contemplation until he was thirty years old. Then he came forth from the wilderness and began to proclaim the coming of the Redeemer. He was beheaded when he boldly rebuked the Tetrarch, Herod Antipas, because the latter married Herodias, the wife of his brother Philip while Philip was still alive. Herodias induced her daughter Salome to please the King

by her dancing and then to ask for the head of the Saint as her reward. When the request was granted and the head of the Saint was brought from the prison in which he had been caged Salome delivered the head to her inhuman mother.

EVOLUTION SUIT DROPPED

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)

Washington, July 31.—The attempt to force the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to rule on the question of whether or not teaching of the theory of evolution constitutes "disrespect for the Bible" is temporarily in abeyance. Loren H. Wittner, Treasury Department employe, through his counsel, yesterday withdrew his petition for an injunction which, if granted, would have prevented payment of the salaries of the District Superintendent of Schools and the head of the Chemistry and Biology Department of the local High schools. It was announced on behalf of Wittner that his suit was withdrawn to permit his attorneys to correct technical errors in his petition with the intention of filing a new petition in the near future.

Discontinuance of Wittner's suit brings an end to a series of legal moves and counter-moves which have occupied the attention of the District Supreme Court for the past week without any definite result so far. Wittner announced at the outset that his action was taken solely for the purpose of bringing about a test case to determine the validity of a section in the current Appropriation Act of the District of Columbia which provides that no part of the funds appropriated by the act may be utilized for teaching of "disrespect for the Bible." Wittner, who avowed himself an atheist, contends that this proviso is an infringement on religious liberty and he hoped for a court ruling holding that section of the law invalid. His action was brought on the ground that he is a federal taxpayer and hence interested in the manner in which taxes are expended.

Simultaneously with announcement of the discontinuance of Wittner's suit came the word that Crandall Mackey, leading attorney for Wittner, has withdrawn from the case on the plea that he will be too busy with other matters to handle it. This was accompanied by the announcement that the Rev. H. M. Lawson, Pastor of the Maryland Ave. Baptist Church of this city is ending his support to Wittner in the move to test the validity of the challenged section of the District Appropriation Act. Mr. Lawson, who was formerly an attorney in New York, says he is supporting Wittner's move because he is a believer in absolute separation of Church and State.

"I am ardently opposed to all governmental gestures which favor of religion," said Mr. Lawson. "To enforce by law respect of any particular Holy Bible, is a great stride toward State control of religion, a thing that Christianity does, or should abhor. Sunday closing laws, such as Senator Jones tried to foist upon the District of Columbia are dangerous. From them it is possible to lead to all sorts of entanglements between Church and State. I would rather see a saloon on every corner than offices of the Lord's Day Alliance, which is attempting to force legislatures to enact Sunday closing laws."

It is reported that Wittner and his attorneys will make an effort to induce some taxpayer in the District of Columbia who has children in the Public schools to cooperate in the filing of the new suit which, they say, will take place within a few days. This they believe will remove one of the objections urged against their original petition, that the plaintiff had no direct or vital interest in the matter.

KLAN REPUDIATED BY GRAND MASTER OF ONTARIO MASONS

Hamilton, Ont., July 22.—The Masonic Order in Ontario has absolutely no connection with the Ku Klux Klan, it is emphatically stated in a letter written by Grand Master W. J. Drope, of Grimsby, and read at the opening session of the Grand Lodge of Ontario in Canada, A. F. and A. M. Grand Master Drope also takes occasion to express the opinion that members of the Masonic fraternity would do well to consider seriously before associating themselves with the Klan. The letter says, in part: "I have no personal knowledge of the aims or objects of this organization, but I am aware that in certain quarters there is an impression that the Klan has some sort of connection or affiliation with the Masonic fraternity."

The attitude of Masonry toward organizations of this kind is, or ought to be, too well known to require restatement here, but at the risk of unnecessary repetition I wish to state in the most emphatic language that the Ku Klux Klan has no connection, direct or indirect, in letter, in spirit or otherwise, however, with the Masonic Order in the Province of Ontario.

"It is perhaps not within my province nor do I deem it to be necessary at the present time to express any opinion or to make any ruling on the question of members of the Masonic Order becoming

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members of the Klan, but I venture to suggest that members of the oldest and most honorable fraternity in the world will do well to consider seriously before associating themselves with an organization which in a country where the franchise is universal and freedom of speech is assured to all, finds it necessary to conceal the identity of its membership behind a hood or mask."

QUEEN MAKES LITTLE GIRL HAPPY

Paris, July 23.—When the birth of a twin boy and girl in 1915 brought the number of children in the Balaye family, of Nissan, to eight, the proud parents decided to place them under the godmotherhood of the Queen of the Belgians. The twins were accordingly baptized Albert and Elisabeth. Little Elisabeth, who has just made her First Communion, did not fail to inform her illustrious godmother of the great event. And Queen Elisabeth, who has ever remained grateful to the families of France for taking in so many little Belgian refugees, has sent her little namesake a beautiful gold medal.

The medal was delivered, in behalf of the Queen, by the Belgian Consul, M. Isemberg, who went in person to the little village of Nissan to perform his mission. Accompanied by the mayor he made the presentation with a formal speech. Little Elisabeth was overcome with joy at the delicate attention of the Queen.

W. J. CONNERS GIVES \$1,000,000 TO CHARITY

Buffalo, N. Y., July 31.—A donation of \$1,000,000 for the establishment of a foundation to do charitable work in this city has been made by William J. Connors, wealthy Catholic industrialist and newspaper proprietor of this city. Mr. Connors says he expects to increase his donation to \$5,000,000 in the near future.

Administration of the foundation will be vested in a committee to be composed of two Catholics, two Protestants, and two members of the Jewish faith.

WORLD FEDERATION OF BOYS AND GIRLS

(By N. C. W. C. News Service) Philadelphia, Aug. 1.—The Presbyterian church is planning to organize the boys and girls of the denomination into two world bodies, to be known as the World Brotherhood of Boys and the World Federation of Girls. These two groups would absorb other groups already constituted.

The announcement was made here this week by the Rev. Dr. William Chalmers Covert, General Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education.

DECLINED TO MAKE PLEDGES

WHY CATHOLIC PRIEST DID NOT OFFICIATE AT WEDDING (By N. C. W. C. News Service)

Newport, R. I., Aug. 1.—The Rev. Joseph P. Coleman, pastor of St. Augustin's Catholic Church here, did not officiate at the wedding here last Saturday of Miss Muriel Vanderbilt to Frederick C. Church for the reason that Mr. Church would not assent to the Church's regulation that children of such unions be brought up in the Catholic Faith. The wedding, which was performed by a bishop of the Protestant Episcopal body, was one of the most brilliant of the season. Miss Vanderbilt was reared a Catholic.

Intimations of some papers that Mr. Church was unwilling to be married by a Catholic priest are untrue. His whole objection was to the regulation concerning possible children.

The only statement Father Coleman has given out for publication is as follows:

"As the Church's rule requiring the bringing up of the children as Catholics was not agreed to, of course no Catholic priest could perform the ceremony."

Father Coleman did not see Mr. Church. The entire matter was gone over in New York before it was brought to his official attention.

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