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LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1915

ONE GOOD RESULT OF THE WAR

The effect of the world-war on world conditions is a subject fruitful of prophecies. The facile prophets. however, can not agree as to whether this is a war which shall end war or the first of a series of wars surpassing in magnitude anything that has occurred in the history of the world whether it will prove that Christian. ity is a failure, or demonstrate to mations and individuals that the teaching of Christ points the only way of salvation. It is confidently predicted that socialism will emerge triumphant : and with equal confldence it is asserted that socialism will have received its death-blow.

As a general rule the War-in its causes as well as in its results-has been treated in a superficial way. Certain causes, certain conditions lay on the surface. But deeper lie the real causes and conditions. Back of militarism and commercial rivalry, behind the theories of socialists, monarchists, autocrats, bureaucrats or democrats is the great fact of human nature. To be wrong here is to be radically wrong. This error vitistes the most democratic as well as the most autocratic theories of government. Be cause it lies at the very root of things it is more important than anything and everything else.

Fifty years ago Cardinal Newman wrote

'To consider the world in its length and breadth, its various his tory, the many races of man, their starts, their fortunes, their mutual alienation, their conflicts; and then their ways, habits, governments, forms ci worship; their enterprises, their aimless courses, their random achievements and acquirements, the impotent conclusion of long-standing facts, the tokens so faint and broken of a superintending design, the blind evolution of what turn out to be great powers truths, the progress of things as if from unreasoning elements, not final causes, the greatness and littleness of man, his far reach. ing aims, his short duration, the curtain hung over his futurity, the disappointments of life, the defeat of

fidelity has given rise to the tendency to look to legislation to eradicate the effects of original sin and to correct the abuse of free will. The most radical and advanced exponents of this new scheme of salvation are the Socialists, Frankly atheistic, they regard the material happiness of this life as the be-all and end-all of existence. They would end all unhap-

piness by an equitable distribution of wealth. Then, according to their intellectual leaders, they would abolish all restraint or regulation of human freedom which receive their inspiration from ages of Christian civilization.

Deeply significant, therefore, is an article in the New York Times en

titled " Intimacy with War Destroys Writer's Socialism." It is an inter view with Arthur Gleason, internation al Socialist. on his return after several months at the front as stretcher. bearer in Belgium. He tells us that efore his experience he was " thor oughly an internationalist," and

"But I have come to believe it right and wrong, to believe that one side in a War is right and the other wrong. And so I have got a sense of worthwhileness of nationalism. It is with his conversion to the belief in original sin, however, that

adds :

we are most concerned : "All our modern philosophy." he said, "had blurred our perception of the thing that is called sin. The on of Germans gave to us a sense of the reality of original sin. When I saw a girl of twelve, who had been one of many used as shields by the advano-

ing Germans, dying from bayonet wounds in her back; when I saw a woman of eighty with a bayonet thrust through her thigh-then I knew that there was original sin. All nations are guilty of this war, page. but Germany is the guiltiest of all because Germany carried its sin to the nth power, while the rest of us were only in the A B C's of sin."

By original sin," said this erst while disciple of Karl Marx. " I mean about the Irish emigrants. a natural tendency toward evil which is common to all humanity. Our chief manifestation of original sin is commercialism, with its two branches, industrialism and imperialism. And commercialism carried out logically, as the Germans are

carrying it out, results in murder. continues : We got badly sidetracked about militarism : we thought that militar ism was something imposed on a people from above, something arbi trarily established by the Kaiser and his General Staff. Now, milltarien is nothing of the sort. Militarism is simply the will to power carried out to its logical conclusion, and given reapons. And that is simply a man

ifestation of original sin. . . . "You see," he said, " before the war we were all busy creating a new ethic. We were cutting off the old values and the war is restoring them. . .

"Germany has revealed us to our selves, and revealed every nation to And so Germany ha itself. done the world a service. It is good for the world to recognize its offen in a conspicuous offender."

Mr. Gleason may not yet have grasped the fall doctrine of original sin and its consequences ; but it is a remarkable thing that actual contact with the War has driven the present.day Socialist to the same conclusion which the history of the

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

We clipped it for just such an a as has arisen :

London, Oct. 20.-Immediate steps ill be taken by the British authori will be taken by the British Autori-ties. The Evening News understands, to restrict the sudden rush of able-bodied Britons of military age to the colonies, to the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey and to Ireland in order

escape military service. "It is perfectly obvious," the news paper says, " grave damage will be caused to the relations between the other country and her dependen cier if hordes of slackers are allowed to pour into Canada, Australia and India, which have given their best lood for the Empire."

Now these "hordes of slackers were not Irish, or they would hardly rush to Ireland to escape military ervice

It was pointed out that emigration had fallen off in England as a sufficient answer to the charge of the Evening News, and other English papers. In the columns of the RECORD, Aug.

14th, Columba cited some eloquent statistics. In the first six months of 1914, before war was thought of emigration from Ireland totalled 12 909. For the first six months of 1915 the total Irish emigration was

4,061. Good Irishman that he is, Columba quoted the official figures to refute the lying and slanderous despatches

that would brand Irishmen generally with cowardice. While the despatch above quoted showing that "ablebodied Britons of military age" were fleeing conscription was published, if at all, only in an obscure corner of our papers, the refutation based on the fact that official statistics show a decreased emigration from England was given prominence on the first

The great English Daily, the Man chester Guardian, protested against the calumny on Ireland implied in prominence given to the news item

The Associated Press correspond ent states that Major . General Lovick Friend, commander of the forces in Ireland, has announced that the enlistment in Ireland of 81,000 men for the infantry. The letter

As the percentage of rejections for unfitness has been as high as 50 per cent., the total number from Ireland who offered themselves for service in the army was about 160,000. Ireland at the outbreak of the War had more than her proportion of men in the army and in the reserves and this total has been described by the high-

est military authority in a publi letter as "magnificent." There must be added to it also Ireland's recruit ment for the navy, to which a sub tantial number of men have gone. If 80,000 Irish volunteers have been

rejected as physically unfit it may be that amongst the Irish emigrants there were none at all who wished to escape military service. Emigration from Ireland is no new thing. The fact that it fell from 18,000 during the first six months of 1914 to 4,000 in the first six months of 1915 is a pretty strong indication that, this year, able-bodied Irishmen, instead of

emigrating, are enlisting. The re

ASSISTING AT VESPERS "Romanism," which by the way Whilst the whole world bears wit ness to the faithfulness of Catholics in hearing Mass on Sunday, it is unfortunately true that they deserve but little praise for the way in which they attend Sunday evening Vespers. Of course there is a vast difference between the two services. The Mass Romish missionaries, who go ou is the great central act of Christian never to return (italics of original, worship. There is a strict obligation one cannot help admiring their of assisting thereat. On the other devotion." hand, although Sunday Vespers is a

public office of the Church, attend ance thereat is an exercise of private devotion. But the Catholic who is in earnest about the salvation of his soul should, notwithstanding the absence of the obligation, deem it a testant mission work. It is perhaps duty to be present.

Sunday is the day when we think more seriously of the things of God. We devote the greater portion of six days to the service of the world. It is surely not too much to ask that we give all of one day to the business of our soul's salvation. When we have assisted at Mass we must not think that we have done all that is necessary, or all that the interests of our soul demands. Hearing Mass is the minimum that the Church exacts. It was never intended that this should

be the maximum of our effort at worship. The absence of a definite obligation

does not in any sense excuse us from assisting at Vespers. If we make up our minds to do only what we are obliged to do, there is great danger that the occasion will arise when we will even excuse ourselves from even the obligation. If we confined our worship of God to what we are strictly obliged, what a poor thing our Cath olic life would be? We are only obliged to go to Holy Communion once a year, but who would be satisfied with merely making his Easter duty? There is no obligation of making the First Fridays, but what a void the abrogation of this beautiful devotion would leave in our hearts There is no strict rule about saying the daily Rosary, but how lonely we would be without our beads? And so with all the other distinctively

Catholic practices that we have. Yes, our Catholic life would be barren and empty if confined to the mere duties that are of obligation.

If for no other reason than that Vespers is followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament we should deem it a sacred duty to be present. Very soon we will be called upon to contemplate the ready obedience of the shepherds who left their flocks on the first Christmas night to "go over to Bethlehem." Would we not have followed gladly in their footsteps ? And yet, here in the Catholic Church we have Bethlehem ever present. We can "go over to Bethlehem" any hour of the day or night. We can bring our gifts to the Infant | can for a moment deubt. Saviour. We can offer Him what He values most-the love of our faithful hearts. When the priest goes up to the altar ; when the little bell tinkles

and the clouds of incense arise when Jesus is lifted up in benedic-

seems to be as necessary to them as pepper and salt to the dinner table. Here is one which combines tribute with insinuation. "When one remembers the furloughs our C. M. S. missionaries have," writes Mrs. Trevelyan Snow, "and compares them with the periods of work given by

THAT IS very nice, but it is some what discounted by the underlying imputation of "interference" of the same missionaries in regard to Pro not unnatural that Mrs. Snow should look with somewhat jealous eye upon the more truitful results of the Catholic missionary, and when, after recounting the work of St. Francis Xavier, she goes on to say that "thirty years later Japan was overrun with Roman Catholic missionaries," and that "thousands and thousands were gathered into the Church of Rome.' and then treats every effort of modern Catholic missionaries as "interference," she would appear to be

ABOUT THE venerable walls of the church of Saint Sophia. Constantinople, now, and for several centuries past the chief mosque of Islam, there lingers a remarkable prophecy, which if the account that has come down to us can be wholly relied upon, is undoubtedly steeped in the supernatural. This great edifice. the grandest of all Byzantine temples. was, as all know, once the centre of Catholic Christianity in the East. It was built in the sixth century, and notwithstanding, wars, revolutions and catastrophies of every description to which such structures were liable in the formative ages, it remains still one of the world's architectural wonders. Its glories as a Christian temple ceased with the fall of Constantinople in the fitteenth century With the capture of that city by the

Turks, under Mahomet II., in 1456, Islam became the dominant power in what is usually termed the Orient, and to this day the praises of the False Prophet have continued to resound through the venerable arches of Saint Sophia's. That the days of desecration are, notwithstanding German ambition and practical apostasy, now numbered, no one outside the sway of Tentonic tyranny

THE PROPHECY TO which we have alluded centres in one of the old Christian frescoes of the great sanctuary which since the advent of

yet! The Turk, suspicious of the life of his modern plaster, covers the ith a wash, mosaic temporar until he can re-discover the formula of the famous compound. Events press, however, and so trifling a detail is suffered to go by default."

MEANWHILE, history becomes big with the unfolding of the race's destiny. Just a year ago it became apparent that the temporary wash had exhausted its vitality, and as months went by the Face of the Christ gradually took form and color. Now, it is said, it stands out with all its original brilliancy-tragic, beautiful, solemn, holding some deep meaning and significance, which the Turk, reminded of the fifteenth century prophesy, and confronted with the march of events in the great War in which he has become engulfed, regards with superstitious awe. Can it be that the fateful gloom now hanging over Europe portends the fulfillment of the old seer's prediction? That is a solution which still lies deeply embedded in the bosom of time but which, who can doubt, is more clearly indicated day by day in the converging march of the Allies. But, spurred on by the possibility which is thus opened to

his gaze, the Turk gathers his remaining strength and continues fanatically the struggle which to all present appearances, will be his last -so far at least as his dominance in Europe is concerned.

ON THE BATTLE LINE

The Military Expert in the N. Y Times, Nov. 7, makes the following statement. It is well to remember that the N. Y. Times and its military expert are strongly pro British Nov. 15th finds us in press.

It is reported that there are 150,000 French and upward of 25,000 British in Southern Serbia. In view of what has happened during the week this seems impossible. There are certainly not more than 200,000 Bul garians engaged in the campaign against Serbia, and these are stretched out from Zajecar to the Greek frontier. It is impossible to that almost an equal num ber of the Allies' troops are concen trated against a small fraction of the Bulgarian Army and directly on its flank, and are not able to create even the slightest diversion.

Except for a very minor engage ment in the Strumitza region nothing has been heard of the Allies since they were supposed to be present in such numbers. Just where they are, what they are doing or what they expect to do, must remain for the present at least a pr found mystery. Certain it is that through false assurances, through promises which have not been kept, Serbia is being not defeated merely but annihilated while her leaders ask each other where are the Allies.

> GOOD NEWS-TAKES 180 000 FOEMEN

adian Press Despa

London, Nov. 11-Outside the Bal kans the most important theatre of operations is now along . the eastern front. In the north the Germans apparently have abandoned any hope

NOVEMBER 20, 1915

through a body of fanatical Mahdists at Khartoum. He went to South Africa as correspondent for The Morning Post, was taken prisoner by the Boers, escaped, and fought through most of the engagements during the advance to Pretoria, win ning a medal with six clasps. Every body thought of him as a coming man in the army, when be suddenly tool to politics, and after serving as a Conservative M. P. kicked over the traces on the tariff reform issue, joined the Liberals, and became in

turn President of the Local Govern ment Board, Home Secretary and First Lord of the Admiralty, from which high office he was practically deposed after the failure of his pro-ject to force the Dardenelles by the use of warships only. Until yester day he was Chancellor of the Duchy of Laucaster, a minor Cabinet And now once more, after two cen-"Malbrouck to the war is turies, a "Malbrouck to the war is gone," as unafraid, as flery, as imsetuous and as impatient of criticism as his great ancestor.

IN THE BALKANS

The German and Bulgarian armies operating in the region west of Nish are working out a converging movement, the result of which may be to force the main Serbian army to retire into the Montenegrin fastnesses instead of making a junction with the Allies in southern Macedonia. Berlin reported yesterday that the pursuit of the Serbs continues vigor ously. On the north front the moun tain ridge to the south of Kraljeve has been carried. On the east the Germans are advancing up the Leskovitza and Racina Valleys. The Bulgars are striking to the south of the Kopanik Range. If these moves are carefully synchronized the Serbs will have no alternative but to fall back to the west and join forces with the Montenegrins. The question of food and supplies under these conditions will become most acute Montenegro, with a quarter of a million population, has now dreds of thousands of Sarbian refugees to take care of. She could not long feed and supply 200,000 fighting men. Serbian Globe, Nov. 13.

Elsewhere no material change has taken place.

AN BX - SENATOR'S TRIBUTE

Recently, writes the Rev. Eugene Sugranes, C. M. F., in The Tidings, of Los Angeles, the writer was pres-ent at the lecture delivered by Colonel Lafayette Young, former United States Senator from Iowa, in Blanchard Hall. Colonel Young narrated his personal experiences on European battlefields and his inferences there-

from, and while some of his hearers may not have agreed with him in all of his political, social and economic tenets and conclusions, yet, in the main, he presented as beautiful a summary of American ideals as the writer has ever heard. However, leaving aside any further considera-tion along this line, it is interesting to study Colonel Young's lecture from the Catholic standpoint.

The Colonel showed himself to be the real embodiment of that broad minded, liberal and open hearted American type of citizenship which is always ready to give credit for marit wherever merit is found, regardless of the source when comes. Colonel Young exemplified the principles and the spirit inalienable prerogative, the religious freedom recognized and guaranteed by our Constitution, to worship God according to the dictates of consciway that it is unmanly, un Christian and un American to resort to relig ious prejudices in order to gain politi cal ascendency or to oppose any man in the lawful pursuit of his rights as a citizen. "Although I am a Protestant," he said, ' I must tell you that I do not really know what would become of those poor, struggling and bereft people of the warring nations of Europe if it were not for the old Catholic Church, the Church of Rome * * The Church of Rome Rome * * The Church of Rome is their sole hope and consolation in their hour of sorrow and distress." Then he paid a glowing tribute to the self sacrificing priests and nuns who gladly give up all their comforts, nay, their very lives, in order to ad-minister to the sick and to the dying. He told his audience that he had the great honor to meet Cardinal Mercier Archbishop of Malines and Primate of Belgium. He drew a picture of that great churchman which was, indeed, fascinating. He compared him in his physique and in his moral and intellectual gifts to our President Abraham Lincoln, the man who had charity for all and malice toward none, who gave affection, and has received affection as his reward. Many times during his lecture Colonel Young referred in commend atory phrases to the fervent piety and devotion of the people in France, Belgium and Germany in their dis-tress and tribulation. He described in vivid colors how they flock to the old cathedrals, to countryside churches, to humble chapels and to venerable, historic skrines to pray to Christ Crucified and to the Madonna. The former Senator from Iowa also called attention to the heroic women, bereft mothers, and widows and orphans, doing men's work on their farms. He pictured them in mourning for their departed, at times interrapting their drudgery to fall upon their knees and pour out their hearts before the image of the Cruci-fied Saviour or at some wayside chener began his advance up the hearts before the image of the fiel Saviour or at some Lancers when they out their way shrine of the Blessed Mother.

blissfully uncenscious of the fact that on her own showing, the "interference" is in the other direction But that is a weakness of good people of her class. They don't like Rome, but being unable to shut their eves to facts, must interpret them to somebody's disadvantage-certainly not to their own.

the good, the success of evil, physical pain, mental anguish, the prevalence and intensity of sin, the pervading idolatries, the corruptions, the dreary, hopeless irreligion, that condition of whole race, so fearfully yet exactly described in the Apostle's words having no hope and without God in the world,'-all this is a vision to dizzy and appal; and inflicts upon the mind the sense of a profound mystery, which is absolutely beyond human

What shall be said to this heart piercing, bewildering fact ? I can only answer, that either there is no Creator, or this living society of men is in a true sense discarded from his presence. Did I see a boy of good make and mind, with tokens him of a refined nature, cast upon the world without provision, unable to say whence he came, his birthplace or his family connexions, I should conclude that there was some mystery connected with his history, and that he was one of whom, from one cause or another, his parents were ashamed. Thus only should be able to account for the contrast and the promise of his being. And so I argue about the world ;—if there be a God, since there is a God, the human race is implicated in some terrible aboriginal calamity. It is out of joint with the purposes its Creator. This is a fact, a fact as true as the fact of its existence ; and thus the doctrine of what is theologi cally called original sin becomes me almost as certain as that the world exists, and as the existence of God.

In learning that darkness of the understanding, weakness of the will and a strong propensity to evil are the effects of original sin, the Catholic child is seized of a mighty truth which goes far to solve the problems of the history of the human race The submerging of the doctrine of 20th, found its way into obscure eriginal sin and man's free will in corners of some of our papers, and who seeks to rouse religious hatred the rising tide of irreligion and in-

human race forced on the scutes mind in England a half century ago, and which he expressed in his own eloquent way in the passage quoted above.

If the War restores the apprecia tion of the old values of eternal truths there will be less concern about new ethics, less fevered desire to reconstruct human society while leaving out of consideration the basic fact of original sin. It is not too much to hope that the divorce of

education from religion, morality by legislative enactment, and other follies and fetiches of the modern unchristian philosophy of life may be seen in all their hideous deformity in the flerce light which the War sheds on life and death, their purpose and their meaning.

IRISH SHIRKERS

Great prominence has been given to the attempt of some hundreds of Irishmen to emigrate to America in order to escape conscription which is believed to be impending. No Irishman need feel unduly humiliated because there are shirkers and slackers even in Ireland. There are jails in Ireland and lunatic asylums also. No Irish nationalist has advocated the abolition of these institutions. They are still necessary in

Ireland as in England and Scotland That there are slackers and shirkers in England may safely be inferred from the chorus of complaint raised by conscriptionists about the failure of voluntaryism. A despatch dated Landon, Oct.

might be expected, enshrines irritating preindices which the English people have long outgrown. The Associated Press correspondent adds :

"Ireland was chilled, too, by action on the part of the military authori-ties such as that which refused to allow the Irish division to have its own colors. Even yet, though the colonies and the Ulster division have distinctive badges, the other Irish divisions have not. There is also a feeling that the ex-

ploits of Irish regiments at the front have not had all the publicity they deserved. Except for individual exploits like that which gave O'Leary the Victoria Cross, they are felt to have a poor show in the dispatches or descriptions of the official eyewitness. Still, when all is said, the response

of Ireland notwithstanding all diffi culties is regarded as excellent and the avoidance of such errors as may have been made in the past, it is believed, will make easy what remains to be done.'

When Canada's 8,000,000 shall have accomplished as much as Ireland's 4,000,000 we shall be in a better position to point the finger of shame at Irish shirkers and slackers.

Let us be content to do little if God sets us at little tasks. It is but pride and self-will, which says, "Give me something huge to fight, and I should enjoy that; but why make me sweep the dust?"—Charles Kingsley.

The first thing a man should do when he is asked to speak at a patriotic or semi-political gathering is to go down on his knees and pray to be delivered from vain boasting and a too burning eloquence. The oratorical fire-brand is a bad citizen

And the most dangerous and the most wicked of the species is the one

ion over His people, who will say that attendance at Vespers is not worth while ? We would account it the privilege of a lifetime to go to Rome and kneel for the blessing of

the Holy Father. But after all the Pope is only Christ's vicegerent. Here it is Christ Himself who blesses us. And for this, if for nothing else, all good Catholics should be found at Vespers on Sunday evenings.

COLUMBA

NOTES AND COMMENTS

FOR A boasted Protestant city, (one of the "two capitals of Protestant. ism," as it was recently termed in a daily paper) Toronto certainly is showing astonishing activity in the

matter of Catholic church building. mained covered. The Turks laughed scornfully over this prediction. Within a year it has dedicated four Their victory over the Christians had new parish churches and laid the been too complete, and their foot corner stones of two others. It has

hold in Constantinople thereby too begun to realize its responsibilities also, as a Catholic centre for foreign strongly entrenched for them to give peoples. Where a few years ago it credence to mere idle prattle such as that. Moreover, they knew the had but one church under other formula of the plaster, and nothing than English-speaking auspices it can now boast three Italian, two but the axe of the wrecker could Polish and one each French, Ruthen. make any impression upon it. The

Turks will stay until the Face reian and Syrian. The Maltese, too. and Lithuanians are foregathering appears ! that was enough for them ;

their dominance was conterminous and may ere long have churches of their own. In view of the proverbial with the world !

fecundity of the despised "foreigner," Toronto's preeminence as a Protest ant stronghold may yet find itself overtaken by the same resistless nemesis as New England.

THERE IS an English publication called The Protestant Woman, which together with much useful and edity. ing reading for its clientele, has the sustomary occasional fling at

the Islamic flood have been but a of reaching Riga and Dvinsk; at least memory. When the Turks took until the ground freezes, and are falling back or are being driven back possession of Saint Sophia's their from the Dvine, which was their first care was to demolish every objective. The Russians in the Riga region are attempting an outtangible evidence of Christianity. In the endeavor to do this they flanking movement, and their recent successes have brought them within plastered over all the mosaics ; and striking distance of the Tukum-Mitau railway, which connects the other mural decorations with which eight centuries of Catholic piety had German fighting front with the fort-ress of Windau. The Germans are also falling back before Dvinsk as the adorned it, using some now forgotten formula for making plaster result of the Russian offensive near which was calculated to resist every Lake Swenton, while in the south General Ivanoff has continued to encroachment of time and atmos pheric change. Among these mosaics harass the invaders by repeated thrusts, which, during the past five was a Face of Christ which eccupied

weeks, according to Petrograd des a central place in the sanctuary patches, have brought him nearly An obscure seer, says a writer in The 130,000 prisoners. In the most re Lamp, prophesied that the Turks cent of these thrusts, near Rudka the bag totalled 6,000 many of whom would hold their footing in Europe wara Germans. so long only as the Face of Jesus re

"MALBROUCK TO THE WAR HAS GONE"

Following the example of the great Dake, with whose dreaded name French mothers two centuries ago were wont to silence fretful chil dren. Winston Spencer Churchill has chucked politics and taken up the sword. It is announced that he has resigned from the Asquith Govern ment, and will join the army in France. He is a Major in the Oxford Yeomanry. Before he turned his attention to politics after the Boer war. Churchill, from his twentieth year onward, roamed the world, and took part in fighting wherever it was in progress. He was with the Span iards in Cuba in 1895 when barely twenty-one, and received the Order of Military Merit. He served with the 81st Punjaub Infantry in the Malakand frontier war in India in 1897, and was mentioned in despatches. He was with Lockhart as orderly officer in the Tirah in 1898. He want to Egypt when Kit-

"THAT," CONTINUES the same writer, "was four hundred and fifty

cernible in the mesaic. What hopes are revived in the hearts of Chris. tions ! At last, after four centuries, are they worthy to re-dedicate Saint Sophia's to Christianity ? No-net

years ago ; behold, twenty years ago the plaster began to flake. The Face of Jesus becomes dimly dis-