

THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

A Sketch of the Great Catholic Society And Its Work
Among Soldiers at Home And Overseas

By James A. Flaherty, Supreme Knight of the Knights of Columbus.

The Knights of Columbus is a fraternal insurance organization, founded in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1882 by a Catholic priest, Michael J. McGivney. Membership is open to Roman Catholics only, and the society was incorporated in the State of Connecticut March 23, 1882, with the following purposes: To render pecuniary aid to its members and beneficiaries of members; to promote social and intellectual intercourse among members; and to accumulate and maintain a reserve fund to further these ends.

The Knights of Columbus has been privileged in the past two years to perform a patriotic service which points toward a breaking down of the prejudices and misunderstandings that have too often hampered co-operation between men of different religious creeds.

In the critical hour of national danger men of all beliefs have been drawn together in service, and often we have found that the existing differences, magnified by the prejudice, really are very slight after all. In my mail this morning there was a very generous contribution to the Knights of Columbus War Fund from a Presbyterian minister, and this is only one of many every week. With all its sadness and horror, this war has also meant a great stride in a closer understanding and brotherhood among all ranks of our nation.

When our men were sent to the Mexican border in 1916, we soon found that the Catholics were suffering by the lack of religious ministrations. To men of Catholic faith, attendance at worship is not optional; it is obligatory. To minister on Sunday is a serious grief to the Catholic. It was necessary in order to keep up the morale and spirit of the thousands of soldiers of our faith, to see that they had access to the religious rites in which they had been reared. We took from our general fund enough money to put up recreation buildings in each of the sixteen encampments along the border, and to send down enough priests to minister to the Catholic soldiers. These buildings were modeled after the splendid "huts" put up by the Y. M. C. A., which had been in Army work before, and we were

very glad to take a leaf out of its book.

Our work on the border was done by permission of the commanding officers in the various camps. It was in no way official. But when our country entered the war with Germany, the Knights of Columbus saw a way of doing a much greater and wider service. I wrote to President Wilson, telling him of our eagerness to help and pointing out the need that we saw for Catholic assistance. The President and the War Department's Commission on Training Camp Activities welcomed our offer and we were authorized to operate with the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Triangle and the Knights of Columbus are the only civilian organizations permitted by Uncle Sam to work inside the military camps.

Before our own buildings were erected mass was celebrated in the Red Triangle buildings, and every priest, who used the Y. M. C. A. buildings as headquarters. In the same way, the Knights of Columbus buildings are open to all. Each one bears the sign "Knights of Columbus—Everybody Welcome". Men of all creeds are invited to our services, and it is part of our agreement with the Government that these buildings shall not be used for any secret meetings or for any gathering not open to every man in camp. The buildings are built on the same general plan as the Y. M. C. A. huts and provide similar opportunities for wholesome and manly recreations for the soldiers and sailors.

When you remember that thirty-five per cent of the men in our Army are Catholic—this is Secretary Newton D. Baker's official estimate—and perhaps fifty per cent of the Navy personnel is Catholic you can see that this task of bringing the consolations of their faith to our men is no small factor in keeping up the morale of the fighting forces. On one of our battleships where the crew numbers 1200 men, 900 are Catholic.

Our feeling is that in these times of crisis so serious is too great to be done for the men who are fighting our battle. We have thrown open our buildings in cities adjoining the camps to all men in uniform. The Y. M. C. A., the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and the Knights of Columbus are all working together and, added by the Y. W. C. A. and the Red Cross and the War Department's Commission on Training Camp Activities, I think it is true that we have been able to accomplish a great work for promoting the welfare and military zeal of our forces.

No one can doubt that this co-operation is going to mean a great deal in the way of religious tolerance. Bigotry and fanatical hostility cannot persist in the face of great national crisis. In spite of a good deal of mis-understanding we have always tried to work toward this end. The Knights of Columbus Commission on Prejudice has been at work for 4 years to further sympathy and mutual good will among the different creeds.

We have frankly tried to imitate the Y. M. C. A. in its splendid methods of helping the soldiers. We have not reached the enormous scale of their efforts, but our own campaign has not been small. Our first bill for war stationery, for instance, was \$150,000 for twenty million sheets of paper and ten million envelopes. At the moment of writing we have erected seventy-nine recreation buildings in the camps in the United States, and we are planning to erect a number in France.

We are sending priests over on every ship to minister to Catholics among our troops in France. This is most urgent because every Catholic needs the sacraments of his faith in moments of peril, when he is wounded or in his last early moments. The need is not only strength to the men "over there" but is an unspeakable consolation to the relatives at home.

There are half a million Catholics soldiers and sailors in the service of Uncle Sam. There are nineteen hundred and thirty-five Catholic chaplains. There are eight or ten masses every Sunday. We have erected three buildings in each of the continental, and one or two in each of the Nauch of the Great Camps.

There need never be any question of the loyalty of the American Catholics to their country's flag. Within the last day or so I received a contribution of \$275 for our War Fund from the congregation of a German Catholic church in Philadelphia, where the parish is almost entirely German in race and all services are conducted in German. The Knights of Columbus has so far raised over \$1,500,000 to carry on this work with the Army and Navy; and we have raised our final quota to seven million dollars. As Cardinal Gibbons said recently "to the men at Camp Meade, 'Columbia is the mother of all of you. When she called there was no race, no creed, no class.'"

The President Expresses Satisfaction The White House, 23 October, 1917.

My Dear Mr. Flaherty: Pray pardon my delay in replying to your letter of October tenth.

Inasmuch as the campaign for funds for the Knights of Columbus has been brought to a successful conclusion and the work of the organization is now actively in progress in the camps (very much to my satisfaction), it only remains for me to speak of the sincere gratification with which I have learned of the co-operation of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Knights of Columbus and their harmonious and successful work in the training camps.

Cordially and sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON.

Our feeling is that in these times of crisis so serious is too great to be done for the men who are fighting our battle. We have thrown open our buildings in cities adjoining the camps to all men in uniform. The Y. M. C. A., the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and the Knights of Columbus are all working together and, added by the Y. W. C. A. and the Red Cross and the War Department's Commission on Training Camp Activities, I think it is true that we have been able to accomplish a great work for promoting the welfare and military zeal of our forces.

No one can doubt that this co-operation is going to mean a great deal in the way of religious tolerance. Bigotry and fanatical hostility cannot persist in the face of great national crisis. In spite of a good deal of mis-understanding we have always tried to work toward this end. The Knights of Columbus Commission on Prejudice has been at work for 4 years to further sympathy and mutual good will among the different creeds.

We have frankly tried to imitate the Y. M. C. A. in its splendid methods of helping the soldiers. We have not reached the enormous scale of their efforts, but our own campaign has not been small. Our first bill for war stationery, for instance, was \$150,000 for twenty million sheets of paper and ten million envelopes. At the moment of writing we have erected seventy-nine recreation buildings in the camps in the United States, and we are planning to erect a number in France.

We are sending priests over on every ship to minister to Catholics among our troops in France. This is most urgent because every Catholic needs the sacraments of his faith in moments of peril, when he is wounded or in his last early moments. The need is not only strength to the men "over there" but is an unspeakable consolation to the relatives at home.

There are half a million Catholics soldiers and sailors in the service of Uncle Sam. There are nineteen hundred and thirty-five Catholic chaplains. There are eight or ten masses every Sunday. We have erected three buildings in each of the continental, and one or two in each of the Nauch of the Great Camps.

There need never be any question of the loyalty of the American Catholics to their country's flag. Within the last day or so I received a contribution of \$275 for our War Fund from the congregation of a German Catholic church in Philadelphia, where the parish is almost entirely German in race and all services are conducted in German. The Knights of Columbus has so far raised over \$1,500,000 to carry on this work with the Army and Navy; and we have raised our final quota to seven million dollars. As Cardinal Gibbons said recently "to the men at Camp Meade, 'Columbia is the mother of all of you. When she called there was no race, no creed, no class.'"

The President Expresses Satisfaction The White House, 23 October, 1917.

My Dear Mr. Flaherty: Pray pardon my delay in replying to your letter of October tenth.

Inasmuch as the campaign for funds for the Knights of Columbus has been brought to a successful conclusion and the work of the organization is now actively in progress in the camps (very much to my satisfaction), it only remains for me to speak of the sincere gratification with which I have learned of the co-operation of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Knights of Columbus and their harmonious and successful work in the training camps.

Cordially and sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON.

"HOME RUN" BAKER LAST NINE YEARS Smashing Out Homer With Bases Full Gains Him His Title

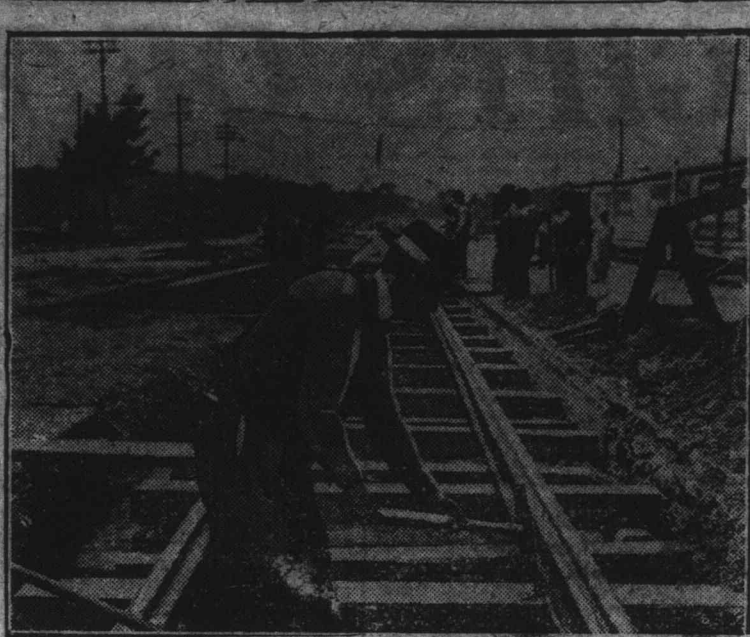
Home Run Baker, who gained an international reputation because of his prowess with the bat, won his Home Run moniker nine years ago. Baker, whose front name is Frank, joined the Athletics at the beginning of the 1909 season, and his hard, clean hitting and excellent fielding soon made him a favorite with Quaker City fans. It was in April, 1909, that Baker went to bat, when the bases were full, and smashed out a home run, tallying four for the Athletics. Fitcher Ardelanes was in the box for the Hostons when Baker made that smash. This feat, the only home run with the bases filled during the 1909 season in the American League, was naturally hailed with joy by the Philadelphia bugs, who immediately presented Baker with the Home Run prefix, a name which he lived up to for many years afterwards.

Incidentally it may be remarked that while hits good for a complete circuit of the bases are not infrequently made, home runs with the bases filled are about as scarce in big league circles as hen's teeth. Baker one of the greatest third basemen in the history of the game was born on a farm near Trappe, Md., a little over thirty-two years ago. His boyhood was spent on a farm, and during the interval between baseball seasons he went back to farming, recently having settled down on one for good. He began his professional baseball career in the Eastern Shore League, a little Maryland organization.

J. Frank made a great reputation, and Jack Dunn of the Baltimore club of the Eastern league offered him a job. He wasn't given an opportunity to display his fine line of goods in an Orioles uniform, but was sent to Reading, of the Tri-State League, which needed a third-sacker. Connie Mack soon got wind of him and after a trial, snapped him up. After that Baker made good with a rush.

RAIN IN WEST.

My Courier Leased Wire
Winnipeg, June 28.—Rain fell yesterday throughout the three prairie provinces and many districts report it continues to fall to-day. At Kamsack one inch was recorded and Swan River district received one half inch. Estevan is practically the only district urgently in need of rain which reported dry weather. The forecast indicates fresh northwest winds, cold and clearing weather for



DRIVING THE FIRST SPIKE.

This picture was taken Wednesday afternoon shows foreman in charge of track laying driving first spike in the car track across the Bloor Street Viaduct, Toronto.

In All The Big Leagues

NEW LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Binghamton	35	13	.729
Rochester	31	18	.633
Toronto	30	23	.566
Baltimore	29	23	.558
Buffalo	25	26	.490
Newark	21	27	.438
Syracuse	15	31	.326
Jersey City	11	35	.234

Yesterday's Results.
Toronto.....15 Baltimore.....2
Binghamton.....4 Buffalo.....1
Newark at Rochester—Rain.
Jersey City at Syracuse—Rain.
Games to-day—Baltimore at Toronto (two games), Binghamton at Buffalo (two games), Newark at Rochester, Jersey City at Syracuse.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	37	25	.597
Boston	37	28	.569
Cleveland	38	29	.567
Washington	36	31	.537
St. Louis	30	33	.476
Chicago	28	31	.475
Detroit	25	35	.417
Philadelphia	21	40	.344

Yesterday's Results.
Cleveland.....3 Detroit.....1

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	41	17	.707
New York	40	19	.678
Boston	29	32	.475
Philadelphia	27	31	.462
Pittsburg	26	32	.448
Cincinnati	24	34	.414
Brooklyn	24	34	.414
St. Louis	23	35	.397

Yesterday's Results.

New York.....6 Philadelphia.....1
St. Louis.....3 Pittsburg.....1
Brooklyn at Boston—Fair weather.
Chicago at Cincinnati—Wet grounds.
Games to-day—Philadelphia at New York, Chicago at Cincinnati, Pittsburg at St. Louis, Brooklyn at Boston.

PRINTING!

We are supplying Printing to Brantford's Biggest Manufacturers. Our prices are Right, the Quality Excellent, and Deliveries Prompt. We want to serve YOU.

MacBride Press

LIMITED

26 King Street, Phone 870.

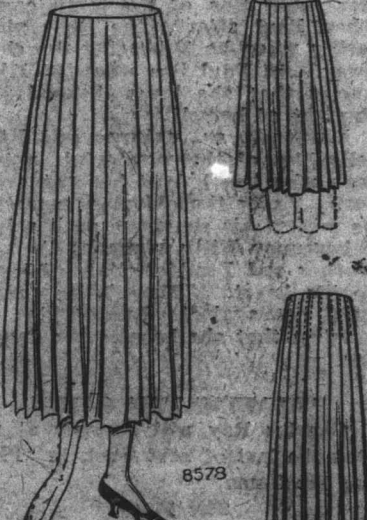
LADY'S ONE PIECE PLAITED SKIRT.

By Anabel Worthington.

This type of skirt is very much in style just now because the straight side plaits give the desirable slim lines. No. 8578 is straight at the lower edge and the skirt is all in one piece. The plaits are spaced, so that there is a panel at the front and an inverted plait at the centre back. The plaits may be stitched down to hip depth or they may be left free. The skirt has a slightly raised waistline, and it is perforated, so that it may be cut off for a tunic if desired.

The lady's one piece plaited skirt pattern, No. 8578, is cut to six sizes, 24 to 34 inches waist measure. Width at lower edge of skirt is 2 1/2 yards. The skirt in 28 inch size requires 3 3/4 yards 36 inch or 3 1/2 yards 34 inch material.

To obtain this pattern send 15 cents to The Courier office, or two for 25 cents.



Clean to handle. Sold by all Drugists, Grocers and General Stores.

Wednesday, July 3rd

Don't Forget to See

GEORGE GOULDING

World's Champion Walker

Also Running, Cycling, Motorcycling, Girls' Races, and a Special Match Motorcycle Race between

TAYLOR v FRASER

-- 4 Miles --

Agricultural Park, 7.15 p.m.

No Admission Fee. Collection

That Son-in-Law of Pa's

(By Wellington.)

As Long as It's Exercise Ma's Willing.

