

## ORDINATION AT ST. PETER'S

In St. Peter's Cathedral on Saturday Dec. 19th His Lordship Bishop Fallon conferred on several students of St. Peter's Seminary the following orders:

Deacons.—W. Langlois, Windsor, Ont.; J. Bell, Blyth, Ont.; F. Costello, London, Ont.; H. R. Dignan, London, Ont.; A. Finn, Windsor, Ont.

Subdeacons.—F. McCarthy, Kinkora. Assisting the Bishop were the Rev. D. O'Connor, Rector of the Seminary, Arden; the Rev. P. J. McKee, Assistant Priest; Rev. J. Harding and Mr. L. Forristal, Masters of Ceremonies.

## ON THE BATTLE LINE

## GERMAN CRUISERS SHELL ENGLISH CITIES

Overshadowing all other war news of the week is the incredible daring of a German squadron which steamed up to the east coast of England and on Wednesday the 15th bombarded three English towns—Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby.

The casualties were about 500, of which over 100 were killed.

The damage to property runs into millions.

London Dec. 17th.—The German raiders consisted of three battle cruisers and three armored cruisers. Six weeks ago their light flotilla of destroyers and light cruisers experimented at Yarmouth and found that a raid on the east coast was quite feasible. This time they came in sufficient force to do real damage and chose an overcast night with heavy fog hanging over the water. They slipped at full speed through their well-charted channels, through their mine fields, and when near the English coast divided into two squadrons. Two armored cruisers and one battle cruiser headed for Scarborough, while two battle cruisers and one armored cruiser struck for Hartlepool. They timed to arrive at the same hour and reached the coast strictly according to schedule.

The escape of the German warships yesterday is accounted as simply the hardest kind of luck. The British Admiralty was well informed of the pending raid, had made preparations for crushing the enemy's squadrons, but the fog interfered and the Germans dashed homeward. The British ships were ready to take to sea, having been forewarned that the raid was to be made, but when they got within sight of the hostile squadron, the Germans, seeing the British force turned and steamed off at full speed. The fog was so thick that the visitors were able to cover their movements and make a clean get-away. The navy is saying hard luck for itself and confidently waiting for another chance. The general feeling in London is one of hopelessness that the Germans will be encouraged by yesterday's success to try again.

A German official despatch says: "The retreating cruisers were attacked by four British destroyers, one of which was sunk. Another appeared badly damaged."

"At another point another English destroyer was sunk."

This has since been denied by the British Admiralty.

## STIMULATES RECRUITING

Right Hon. Thomas J. MacNamara, Parliamentary secretary to the admiralty, in speaking of the effect of the German raid, said that it was worth two army corps to Kitchener's army.

## THE GERMAN REPORT

Canadian Press Despatch

Berlin, Dec. 16.—An official announcement issued here says: "A part of our high seas fleet made an attack on the English east coast and bombarded, on the 15th, early in the morning, both fortified and coast places at Scarborough and Hartlepool."

"Regarding its further course of action no information can be given."

Berlin, Dec. 18.—The following official details concerning the German squadron's attack on the east coast of England are published here: "When approaching the English coast our cruisers were unsuccessfully attacked by four British torpedo boat destroyers in misty weather."

"The batteries at Hartlepool were silenced and the gas works destroyed. There were several detonations and three big fires in the town could be observed from our ships."

"The coast guard station and water works at Scarborough and the coast guard station and signal station at Whitby were destroyed."

"Our ships received some shots from the coast batteries, but suffered only slight damage."

(Signed) VON BERNHARDT.

## RUSSIANS DEFEATED

In the Eastern theatre of the War things look bad for the Russians.—The Globe Summary, Dec. 18 says: "The news from Galicia is distinctly unfavorable to the Russians. The Austrian armies which emerged from the Carpathians, and which it is believed were strongly reinforced by several German army corps, are forcing the Russians back from Cracow, and as far east as Pzmyl, the siege of which the Austrians hope to raise by their advance. There is

talk in London as well as in Vienna of the Russians retiring again to the Vistula and the San to "straighten their lines." The Grand Duke Nicholas has plenty of men. He has shown conclusively that he is a good strategist. But he has been unable after three months of very hard fighting to drive the Germans out of Poland or make much of an inroad into East Prussia. The superior rapidity of German concentration trips him up every time. The power of rapid concentration possessed by the foe is due to the strategic railways all along the German and Austrian frontier, which enable Von Hindenburg to pick up an army corps with all its impedimenta and land it two hundred miles away ready to go into action twenty-four hours later. London experts have been advising Russia to build a number of railways in Poland as a first step toward making her superior numbers tell, and if the Russians have to fall back to the Vistula again they may decide that it is good advice.

## VIENNA'S STATEMENT

The following official communication was issued at Vienna: "The latest news permits of no further doubt that the resistance of the Russian main force has been shattered. After the defeat of the southern wing in the battle of Limanovo, which lasted several days, our allies also gained a victory near Lodz."

"The Russians are now completely routed on the River Bzura."

"Threatened by our advance across the Carpathians from the south, the enemy began a general retreat, which they are trying to cover by stubborn fighting in the regions before the Carpathians."

"Our troops are attacking on the line of Grodno Zakliczyn."

"Along the other parts of the front the pursuit has begun."

## WHAT BERLIN PAPERS SAY

Berlin, Dec. 18.—The Local Anzeiger, commenting on the news of a German victory in Poland, says: "Never since this old earth has had a history such a gigantic battle been fought. Scarcely in centuries had there been an event of such decisive importance. The battle of Poland will be classed in history among the victories of the first rank. It will be mentioned in the same breath with the battle of Salamis and Leipsic."

"We have to thank Von Hindenburg and the desperate courage of his troops who fought under the glorious banners of Germany and Austria."

"The Tageblatt eulogizes the bravery and tenacity of the troops, particularly the West Prussians and Hessians, and proceeds: 'This victory, with the defeat of the Russians is particularly significant because the Russians throw all their force into the scale in order to win a victory.'"

"Politically the victory will have widespread importance, especially with the Balkan States."

"With this victory in the West Polish theatre the campaign in the eastern theatre of the war is for the greater part decided."

## THE RUSSIAN SIDE

Petrograd, Dec. 18.—(C. P. Despatches.)—The following is from the General Staff to night: "On the left bank of the Vistula an almost complete lull on nearly all of the front has replaced the attacks made by the enemy in the course of the past few days. All those attacks were repulsed."

"In connection with the advance of part of our troops towards the Bzura River (Russian Poland), and in view of the fact that the Austrians are continually receiving reinforcements in the Carpathians, we have thought fit to rearrange the positions of some of our armies."

"We checked the offensive of the enemy yesterday in western Galicia. On the front between Sanok and Lisko we have succeeded in our offensive and have captured 3,000 prisoners. Several guns and mitrailleuses."

## EGYPT ANNEXED

(Canadian Press Despatch)

London, Dec. 17.—Egypt has been declared a British protectorate. This announcement was made officially to-night.

## OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT IN THE WEST

The German press, commenting on the situation in the west, has expressed the opinion that operations of importance are impending in Alsace, where, it is said, French reinforcements are being brought up. A new French attack from the direction of Toul also is expected in Berlin.

The German and French official communications disclose little of what is going on in the west. The French claim to have organized the ground which they gained during the preceding days.

From the number of wounded reaching the hospitals of both the Germans and the allies it is evident that the fighting in Flanders was of a more severe character than shown in the official statements. The correspondents report that the hospitals are again filling up, while along the Dutch border continuous firing can be heard.

## FRENCH STATEMENT

Paris, Dec. 17, 250 p. m.—The French war office gave out an official

statement this afternoon as follows: "Between the sea and the Lys we have occupied several German trenches at the point of the bayonet and organized, the territory taken from the enemy to the west of Gheluvelt."

"We have made progress at some points in the region of Vermelles."

"There has been no infantry action along the remainder of the front, but we report very effective shooting on the part of our heavy artillery in the environs of Traqueval, on the Aisne and in Champagne, as well as in the Argonne and in the region of Verdun."

"In Lorraine and in Alsace there is nothing to report."

Warsaw, Russian Poland, via London, Dec. 17, (4.30 p. m.)—A great battle was in progress at Sochaczew, 80 miles west of Warsaw. The German wedge, which is proceeding in a southeasterly direction from flow, has managed, after heavy fighting in which serious losses are reported to have been inflicted, to establish itself a quarter of a mile west of Sochaczew. The Polish campaign now centers at that point.

## CONDUCTED ON LARGE SCALE

London, Dec. 17.—The Times' correspondent in Petrograd understands that three additional corps from the west have reached the German armies on the Russian front, making altogether nine corps which have reached Field Marshal Von Hindenburg within a month. The Germans were thereby able, he says, to send two corps to Hungary while retaining 20 corps on the Polish front. The Times correspondent adds that it appears that 170,000 Austro-Germans have already crossed the Duka and neighboring passes in the Carpathian Mountains. The Austrian contingent, he says, includes three active corps, the withdrawal of which from the Serbian front led to disaster there.

"The Austro-German flanking operations in the Carpathians and on the Vistula River both are being conducted on a large scale," says a dispatch to the Times from Petrograd. The message continues: "Each is strategically important because the enemy would be enabled thereby to occupy flanking positions on the Russian lines of communication. This must be the reason why the Germans disregard the risk of an invasion of Silesia and weaken the troops on the Czenstochowa Cracow front."

## DIMITRIEFF DESPONDENT

"Sofia reports that General Radko Dimitrieff, commander of the Russian army in the region of Przemysl, or Bulgarian minister to St. Petersburg, and during the Balkan War commander of the Bulgarian forces against the Turks, has written to a friend in Sofia, stating that the Russian army is showing signs of dislocation and that the men are refusing to obey."

## GERMAN RESOURCES

"The Swedish Lieut.-Col. Evet, after a long stay on the German front, says Germany's economical resources are sufficient, that her military reserves are inexhaustible, and that her forces are steadily increasing."

## FIRST ENCYCLICAL

## EMPHASIZES LACK OF BROTHERHOOD

(By Catholic Press Association)

Rome, Nov. 17, 1914.

"Ad Beatissimi Apostolorum Principis" is the title of the long expected Encyclical Letter which appeared in the Latin text late last night.

The Holy Father, Pope Benedict XV, addressing for the first time the "Patriarchs, Primate, Archbishops, Bishops and other Ordinaries of places, in Peace and Communion with the Apostolic See," says that, raised to the Chair of the Prince of the Apostles, his eyes turned to the immense flock entrusted to his care, and he looked, not only on those in communion but also on all the others destined by God to come into the fold. His immediate feeling was two-fold—great at the terrible conditions into which human society had fallen, and joy, great joy, at the conditions of the Church bequeathed to him by his predecessor. The awful spectacle of the present war impelled him immediately to repeat, as the first words of the new Pontificate, the prayer which Pius X. had launched from his deathbed—for peace. Might God so will, he prayed, that with the coming of the new Vicar of Christ to the Throne of Peter, as at the coming of the Redeemer to the world, the voice of peace might be heard on the earth. But there is another war, the cause indeed of that which afflicts mankind to-day, the war among men's souls, and of this Pope Benedict XV. traces four principal causes: the lack of mutual and sincere love among men; lack of respect for authority; the injustice of the relations between different classes of citizens; the putting up of material well-being as the one object of the activity of mankind.

## NO BROTHERLY LOVE TO-DAY

"These enemies must be beaten; then true peace will return on the earth. Our Lord, bringing peace to the earth, established it on the basis of brotherly love. The whole teaching of His life, of His Passion and death accentuates this. But this is not the spirit which reigns now in the world, where, while brotherhood is talked of as never, perhaps, it was before, it is in reality not seen: nations, races, cities, individuals are divided by hatred and egoism even more effectively than by barriers and walls."

AUTHORITY DISRESPECTED

"The lack of respect for authority arises from this lack of brotherly love. When an attempt is made to emancipate human and social authority from God, to assign to the power existing on earth no other origin than the free will of men, then the bonds between superiors and subjects become more and more loose. 'Non est potestas nisi a Deo.' From which St. Paul drew the obligation of conscience to obey the commands of the earthly ruler save when they went contrary to the Law of God. Let the rulers and princes of this world remember that, and ask themselves if divorce from the religion of Christ is wise, if it is good politics to banish the teaching of the Gospel from education. When thus the two-fold element of social cohesion is taken away—the union of the members, that is, in brotherly love, and the union with their leaders through obedience to authority, what wonder if strife follows: those who have been blessed by fortune against who believe fortune has been unfair to them? Startling from this principle that as men are equal in the same nature so they must be equal in social conditions, envy, hatred and strife follow inevitably. Against this must be brought the Gospel teaching of brotherly love: it will not make conditions equal but it will bring about that those on high bend to those below them with Christian virtues and above all with justice, while those below will have perfect trust in the help in time of need of their more favored brothers."

## ROOT OF EVIL

"For this and the great thing is to destroy the secret root of the evil—of all evil, for 'radix omnium malorum cupiditas'—that is, material well-being as the one object of life. Men's minds are imbued with the idea that happiness is to be found in the enjoyment of earthly goods; they seek these latter with all the strength with which they seek happiness; they rebel against anyone who thwarts their desires. But Our Lord taught that man can be and indeed is happy in tears, in poverty, in persecution. Happiness, then, does not lie in things of this world but of the next. So faith in the supernatural, desire and hope for the eternal good, must be restored. With the restoration of this faith will vanish the mad desire for the goods of this world."

Benedict XV. then passes to the joy he felt on ascending to the Chair of Peter; he speaks of what he saw in the development of the hierarchy, the improvement of the education of the young clergy, the defence of Catholic doctrine, the greater decorum of religious worship, the spread of missions, for all of which he pays due and great tribute of praise to his predecessors.

## GREAT FIELD FOR ACTION

But, he says, there still remains a great field for action; and he points out that the Bishops of the Catholic world may help him in the work. First of all is needed concord of souls, and his holiness expresses his firm intention that any discord that may have arisen may be cast and that no more shall arise. Let there be no more personal ideas, personal and unauthorized teachings, either through books, newspapers or public discourses, no more arbitrary introduction of new titles, denominations, epithets, in the profession of Catholicity; for, lacking truth and justice, these things serve only to sow dissension. Instead of indulging in useless questions let Catholics do everything to keep the faith pure; let them root out for ever the evil plant of Modernism and the modern spirit, which seeks for novelty in everything. Let them join to the profession of faith that excellent in the fluence for good, mutual example. It may well take shape in Catholic associations, and the Holy Father would like to see these multiply, with the one proviso that they always hold firmly to the instructions given and to be given by the Apostolic See.

## SUBMISSION TO AUTHORITY

Then, as the work of the clergy is above all things necessary for the attestation of the things he has outlined, his holiness exhorts the bishops to supervise with all care the training of the young priests, reminding them of all that his two predecessors have said on this great subject. He especially exhorts the clergy to be ever in complete union with and submission to their bishops and deplors that the spirit of insubordination is even found sometimes not far from the sanctuary. Let all remember that the authority of the bishops is not human but Divine; he, then, who is not with his bishop is not with the Church.

His holiness closes with another prayer for peace—peace for the nations, which will find in it inestimable good; peace for the Church which will find in it the liberty which is its right; an end to the abnormal conditions in which the Vicar of Jesus Christ is now placed, and against which, fulfilling his sacred duty he renews the protest of his predecessors. For all these things, inasmuch as the heart of man is in the hands of God, he exhorts all to pray to God and to ask the intercession of the Blessed Virgin, to whose care he entrusts his person, his ministry, and the souls redeemed by Christ.—Chicago New World.

The best of friends, like the best of shoes, will wear out if used too constantly.

## CHRISTMAS 1914

The air is hideous with the crash of guns;  
The screaming sharpnel and the hurling shells  
Make night a Hades where the nations' sons,  
In demon frenzy that hell's hate compels,  
War fiercer than the Visigoths and Huns.

The mangled corpses fill the village street;  
The peaceful plains are littered with the dead;  
The roads are heavy with the hurrying feet  
Of homeless outcasts, seeking daily bread—  
And nought but new found horrors do they meet.

The old are spared not, nor the young and fair;  
Alike they tribute pay to ruinous war,  
The ages' heritage, the House of Prayer—  
(Be these, then, Christian men, or sons of God?)  
Are razed to earth, so wantonly they dare.

The nations, heedless of the still small voice  
Of Bethlehem's Babe, have trampled into dust  
The glad evangel, and have made the choice  
They wield the sword, impelled by empire lust,  
And mothers weep while Satan doth rejoice.

O what a spectacle for Him Who comes,  
With blessings on His lips, the Prince of Peace!  
No star of hope the Christmas sky illumines,  
His beacon blest, herald of War's surges;  
O world gone mad! O place of many tombs!

O mockery of that first Christmas night,  
When shepherds heard the angel choir  
While Jude's hills were robed in light!  
O doth not 'e'en an echo of it cling  
In these sad days when brutal power is right?

Is this the answer of two thousand years  
Of Christian teaching? God in heaven look down,  
And pitying dry the mothers' blind-ling tears,  
For sake of her who once in Bethlehem town,  
Could find no place, but now a place appears.

The little children call Thee. There is room  
In our poor hearts where fain we'd have you bide,  
Then come to us, blest fruit of Mary's womb,  
For some are faithful still, some doors are wide,  
Dear Jesus, do not tarry, quickly come.

Rev. D. A. CASEY, (Columba)

## OUR NON-CATHOLIC CONTEMPORARIES

From The Sacred Heart Review

It is remarkable how history repeats itself. The pretense was made in Elizabethan England that Catholics were not persecuted and put to death because of their Catholicity, but because of their danger to the State, and to day in America the attempted political, social and commercial proscription of Catholics sets up the same defense for itself. The patriotism of Catholics in England, who fought side by side with the Protestants against the common enemy, gave the lie to the charges of their slanderers, just as the patriotism of Catholics to-day in America renders the charge of the "guardians" a thing for scornful laughter. Nevertheless, so deeply ingrained is this suspicion of Catholics, so easily is it aroused that the meanest and most contemptible creature that walks the earth when he emits an anti-Catholic cry will be believed as against the evidence of a whole phalanx of reputable historians and statesmen.

This year has seen a recrudescence of anti-Catholic bigotry of the most malignant kind. It has attempted to make itself felt all over the country. We have seen it at work here among ourselves in Massachusetts, and in the State of New York it has been particularly malicious. To their credit be it said the leading daily newspapers have rebuked it in no uncertain terms. We regret exceedingly that our Protestant contemporaries of the better class are not taking the stand they should against this ignorant fanaticism, for, after all, it is not Catholics that are hurt by it in the long run, but Protestants. The A. P. A. boom is a boomerang.

Catholics are in this country to stay. They are for the most part faithful to the old fashioned morality, and they are bound to increase and multiply. It is arrant folly and nonsense, to put it no stronger, to attempt to circumscribe their legitimate activity as citizens or to limit their power as part and parcel of the nation. They can afford to retain their equanimity under the attacks of their short sighted enemies. Of course, no discrimination; no matter how unfair, practiced against Catholics, would justify them in acting unfairly towards others. But it would be expecting too much of poor

human nature to imagine that they will forget in a day the atrocious insults offered them when they were yet comparatively weak by the stronger party in the body politic. It is therefore just plain ordinary common sense for our Protestant contemporaries to take a stand boldly against the A. P. A. movement of to-day. If they love their country as they pretend to do, if they are eager for a true assimilation of all the different elements of our nation as they say they are, they will not hesitate now to align themselves against a movement which is utterly un-Christian and un-American.

## CARDINAL ON MEXICO

Opposition to the recognition by President Wilson of any government in Mexico until religious freedom was guaranteed was urged by Cardinal O'Connell in an address to the Federation of Catholic Societies in Boston recently.

"The administration," said the Cardinal, "has at last done something to insure the safety of our nuns and priests in Mexico from the brutal rapacity and barbarism of those savages who for more than year past have conclusively proven their absolute unfitness to govern. But the good work is far from finished."

"We are hearing much these days about peace and freedom. Let us first of all see to it that at our very doors the peace, the conscience and freedom of religion, the source and foundation of all real peace and freedom are not violated by men who might well be brought before the tribunal of the common law of humanity instead of aspiring to the presidency of a sister republic and our nearest neighbor. But Catholic men will not rest until the truth is made known as it is, and not as it is reported by those who have proven themselves publicly and privately incapable of being considered trustworthy agents of this government."

"And when the truth is known, then all the world will realize that for the sake of our public honor as a nation we must put an end to the Masonic conspiracy which has for two years deluged Mexico with blood, drained the material resources of that country, and spread atheism and anarchy over a land once happy and industrious."

"Let us tolerate no further even a suspicion of what has been more than once openly asserted, that the leaders of this anarchy are receiving underhand support from this country but let our Catholic men continue to investigate the truth of conditions and then stand for the truth in all their might, until every word and sentence of its revelation is heard in Washington."

"This is the work which faces every Catholic man in this country to-day. Let the federation lead the way and America and Mexico will one day owe it a great debt of gratitude."

The federation adopted resolutions addressed to President Wilson along the lines of the Cardinal's address.—Intermountain Catholic.

## A SOCIALIST CORNERED

While sitting in the office of a Cincinnati hotel some time ago, writes Fred Noyes, a well-dressed mechanic addressed me thusly: "Pretty hard chance for a man out of work to get anything to do nowadays, ain't it?"

I said I didn't know about that. Said he: "Well, if they do get work they will have to produce from \$6 to \$10 in order to get one. That's the kind of robber system we have."

Said I, "You're a socialist."

"Yes, and every man ought to be. Why, under Socialism every man would receive from \$4,000 or \$5,000 a year," he replied.

Said I, "Why, friend, where did you get your statistics that cause you to say to me that the workers produce from \$6 to \$10 in order to get one?"

He hesitated a bit and then broadly declared that he got them from the United States census reports.

## Church Decoration

## THE Thornton-Smith Company

have a long and varied experience in this branch of their work.

They will be pleased to put you into communication with the authorities of Churches which have passed through their hands for Decoration during the past six or seven years.

STUDIOS

11 King St. West, Toronto

There was where I had some fun, I asked him what volume, page, etc., and finally I said: "My friend, I don't mind making \$5 out of you or letting you make it out of me. I'll bet you \$5 that the census reports say nothing of the kind. Let us make this wager, then go to the public library and prove who is wrong."

Did he bet? You bet he didn't; but he felt had. I pitted him. I told him he had read that kind of rot in 'The Appeal to Reason' or 'The Social Democrat Herald'; that like most of the Socialist propaganda, it was untrue. Well, anyhow, he was going to look it up and see whether I was lying or not; he even hinted that I was.

I then expressed a willingness to go to the library and pay his expenses (car fare) in order to show that the Socialists were fooling the working class. Being a Socialist, he didn't propose to get into any such hole.

I saw him the next day in the hotel and made it my business to respectfully inquire if he had visited the library. No, he didn't have time; but he would. Still he was sore; didn't want to talk about it; in fact, didn't want to talk with me at all.—Buffalo Union and Times.

## FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE MISSION

Taichowfu, China, June 7, 1914.

Dear Mr. Coffey.—When I came here two years ago I only had five catechists, now I have twenty-one. I owe this rapid progress principally to my dear friends of the CATHOLIC RECORD. God bless them and your worthy paper!

It takes about \$50 a year to support a catechist and for every such sum I receive I will place a man in a new district to open it up to the Faith. During the past few months I have opened up quite a number of new places and the neophytes are very pious and eager for baptism. You will appreciate the value of my catechists when I tell that I baptized eighty-five adults since the beginning of the year as a result of their work. I have even brighter hopes for the future if only my friends abroad will continue to back me up financially.

J. M. FRASER.

Previously acknowledged..... \$4,610 98  
A friend, St. John's..... 1 00  
Sacred Heart Society, Little Pond..... 6 00  
Agnes Nicholson, Mabou..... 1 00  
M. McC., Souris..... 1 00  
X. Y., Toronto..... 50 00  
Mrs. McGlynn, Lucknow..... 1 00  
Transfiguring Offering, Ottawa Eganville Friends..... 2 00  
Baby Class, Eganville School..... 1 00  
School Children, Eganville..... 2 00  
Rev. P. S. Dowdall, Pembroke..... 5 00  
Rev. J. V. Meagher, Kingston..... 5 00  
R. O'Connor, Quebec..... 2 00  
K. R. Beaverly, Vancouver..... 1 00  
In memory of Mrs. McDonald..... 1 00

## Merchants Bank of Canada

ESTABLISHED 1864

Paid-up Capital - - - \$7,000,000  
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits 7,248,134  
217 Branches and Agencies in Canada

## Savings Department at All Branches

Deposits Received and Interest allowed at best current rates

Bankers to the Grey Nuns, Montreal; St. Augustine's Seminary, St. Joseph's Academy, and St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto.

## Capital Trust Corporation, Limited

Authorized Capital \$2,000,000.00

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

President: M. J. O'Brien, Renfrew.  
Vice-Presidents: Hon. S. N. Parent, Ottawa; Denis Murphy, Ottawa; R. P. Gough, Toronto; A. E. Corrigan, Ottawa.  
Hon. Wm. McDonald, Cape Breton.  
Geo. C. H. Lang, Berlin.  
J. J. Seitz, Toronto.  
A. E. Forrest, Ottawa.  
Hon. R. G. Beazley, Halifax.  
W. F. O'Brien, Montreal.  
E. Fabre-Surveyor, K.C., Montreal.  
Hugh Doherty, Montreal.  
B. W. Tobin, M.F., Bromontville.  
Managing Director: B. G. Connolly.

Offices: 29 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont.

DO THIS WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY. If your will is not made, consult a lawyer without delay, draw your will and make provision for the perfect administration of your estate by naming as your Executor the Capital Trust Corporation, Limited.