#### JANUARY 29, 1912

# CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

When a person has taken an overdose of morphine, a doctor knows that sleep would be fatal, and every effort is made to keep the patient awake. He is some-times/obliged to resort to what seems to be most oruel treatment, pinching and slumber from which there would be no awakening. So it is with ambition; if it once goes to aleep, it is almost impos-sible to arouse it. It is astonishing how many people there are who have no definite aim or ambition, but just exist from one day to

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active know as yet what he water is simply waiting for a chance. How can a man who lives without a program ever expect to arrive anywhere but in chaos, confusion? A clear cut purpose has a powerful influence upon the life. It unifies our efforts and gives direction to our work, so that every

Every man should be a stern schoolmaster to himself. He cannot sit and take it easy every time he has the oppor-tunity; he cannot lie abed until he feels like getting up in the morning and work only when he is in the mood, and yet

mount to anything. He must learn to master his moods and himself to work no matter how

he feels. Most of the ambitionless people who fail are too lazy to succeed. They are not willing to put themselves out, to pay the price, to make the mecessary effort. They want to have a good time. Why should they struggle and strive and strain? Why not enjoy life, take it Why should

Everywhere we see human watches with splendid equipment, apparently all ready to run, and we wonder why they are silent, why they do not keep good time. The reason is, they have no main-spring, no ambition.

ress speed.

A watch may have perfect wheels, it A watch may have perfect wheels, it may have a very costly jeweled setting, but if it lacks a mainspring, it is useless. So a youth may have a college educa-tion, excellent health, but if he lacks ambition, all his other equipments, no matter how superb, will not amount to

If there is a pitiable sight in the world, it is a person in whom ambition is dead—the man who has denied and denied that inward voice which bids him up and on, the man in whom ambition's fires have cooled from the lack of fuel

fires have cooled from the lack of lack or encouragement. There is always hope for a person, no matter how bad he is, as long as his ambition is alive; but when that is dead beyond resuscitation, the great life-spur, the impelling motive is gone. One of the most difficult things a human being can do is to keep his am-bition from fading out, his aspirations sharp and fresh, his ideals clear and clean-out.

slean-cut. Ambition requires a great deal and a great variety of food to keep it vigorous. A namby pamby ambition does not amount to anything. It must be backed by a robust will-power, stern resolve, physical energy, powers of endurance to effective.

The fact that you have an almost unthe approval of your judgment and your better self, is a notice served upon you that you can do the thing, and should do The fact that you nove an almost un-controllable impulse, a great absorbing ambition to do a thing which meets with the approval of your judgment and your better self, is a notice served upon your that you can do the thing, and should do it as soon as possible. Some people seem to think that the ambition to do a certain thing in life is a permanent quality which will remain with them. It is not. It is like the daily manna which fell for the desert. needs of the Israelites in the desert.

### THE CATHOLIC RECORD

SHORT SERMON

RESOLUTIONS FOR THE NEW

YEAR

## But this February afternoon, all the old animation and enthusiasm were glowing in his face as he burst into the room where his mother and John Henry oom where his mother and John Henry were ironing. "O, mother," he began, "Mr. Tefft is

were ironing.
"O, mother," he began, "Mr. Tefft is planting seeds."
"Sh-er-wah ! sh-wah !" sang the hot irons, as they slipped across the innum-merable wrinkles of the wet cloth, orushing them out into smooth glossy surfaces.
"Well, who is Mr. Tefft ? and what if he is planting seeds?" asked the mother indifferently. Then, seeing the grieved look on the child's face, she added, more kindly. "What do you want, Gerry?"
"Why, I--I thought I might be plant-ing something, mother." a little doubt-fully. "I have the filteen cents I've saved since Christmas, and ten more that Mr. 'Tefft gave me. I could buy some seeds with that."
"Yes, but where would you plant them, child ? And if you raised plants, where would you set them out ? We haven't any place."
Gerry's face fell. Of course, he had thought of that, but had hoped there might be some way. He lingered a few moments, then turned slowly and already examined it many times since his return in the fall, and always in the same hopeless slaking of his head. But now he must be less exacting, for it

same hopeless shaking of his head. But now he must be less exacting, for it

work, or either menority of therein must result. It is a very difficult thing to succeed in life under the most favorable condi-tions, but to love your work is a trem-endous help, a great tonic. Enthusiasm seems to make us unconscious of danger and obstacles. If you find your ambition dying out, if you do not feel the same zeal for your work, if you are not so in-terested that you long to go to it in the morning and hate to leave it at night, there is something wrong somewhere. Perhaps you have not found your right place, discouragement may have killed your enthusiasm and diminished your zest. But now he must be less exacting, for 16 was his last chance. The house fronted directly upon the sidewalk; but in the rear there was a space forty feet wide and about twenty in depth. Here was the family coal box, the refuxe, and an accumulation of tin cans and odds and ends, and the poles and lines for drying clothes.

to spur on a lagging ambition, if you set about it as you do about the task you are determined to accomplish. You cannot keep up your friendships without constant cultivation, and the same thing is true of ambition. It is not difficult to increase enthusiash

tin cans and odds and ends, and the poles and lines for drying clothes. Gerry's examination was minute, but ituile ; there was not a square foot but what would be trampled on daily. Then he went to the narrow alleys en the sides of the house. One was seven or eight feet wide, but the path went through that to the side gate. On the other side, the space between the house and the fence was scarcely four feet, and here the ground was entirely con-cealed by the accumulation of refuse. Gerry had turned away from this for-bidding space many times before, but now his face suddenly lighted—no one went round this way, for there was a high board fence at the street end ; and moreover—a fact which he had not noticed before—it was on the sunny end of the house. is true of ambition. Everywhere we see people side-tracked, with their fires banked, the water in their boilers cooled down, and water in their bollers cooled down, and yet they are wondering why express trains fly past them, while they creep along like snails. They cannot under-stand why banked fires and lukewarm water will not pull their trains at exse people never renew their rails,

These people never renew their rails, do not keep the water in their engines at the boiling point, yet they complain if they fall to reach their destination. They cannot understand why they are so much slower than their neighbor's train which files past them on perfect-ly ballasted roads, and with up-to-date engines and cars. If they run off their wretched tracks, they attribute it to hard luck. of the house. A few moments he was back by his mother's ironing board, his face again

"O, mother," he oried, " can I have the little strip south of the house, if I clear it up nicely ?" "Yes, but—" "And can I have the corner in the bitchen where the wood how used to

Wretched tracks, they attribute it to hard luck.
The great majority of people who do not amount to anything in the world, those who are side-tracked, the idle, they indolent, the mediocre, have failed from the lack of ambition.
The youth who hungers for an education, who longs for improvement, no matter how poor, generally finds a way. I'll keep you in kindlings, and raise you fowers and radishes and things." His mother was tired, overworked, and cross, and she looked at him with refusal in her eyes. But something she ambition to get on in the world. No matter what his surroundings, no matter how badly he is handicapped, he will ford a way out, he will forge ahead. You could not keep back a Lincoln, a Wilson, of or a Greeley ; if too poor to buy books, they would borrow them and pick up an education.
You may think your life is very common, hat your opportunity of amounting to much is very small. But it does not that even in the suburbs of a city such a wing side and later tomatoes and peppers; for the man said that even in the suburbs of a city such a such as the to as the to warde a bage and lettuce seeds, and later tomatoes and peppers; for the man said that even in the suburbs of a city such as the to have a such as the work of the transle to matter and the work of the transle to much is very small. But it does not the suburbs of a city such as the to have a such as the suburbs of a city such as the transle to matter here to have a such as the transle to matter to matter to matter to matter to matter to matter to the such as the transle to the suburbs of a city such as the transle to the suburbs of a city such that even in the suburbs of a city such that even in the suburbs of a city such that even in the suburbs of a city such as the transle that even in the suburbs of a city such that even in the suburbs of a city such that even in the suburbs of a city such as the transle that even in the suburbs of a city such as the transle that even in the suburbs of a city such as t adding, "But don't litter the floor with dirt." That is how Gerry commenced his garden, with several shallow boxes of dirt in the corner and twenty-five cents worth of seeds. But he visited the florist more frequently now, helping him whenever he could, and receiving many useful bits of information in re-turn. By his advice he planted cab-bage and lettuce seeds, and later to-matoes and peppers; for the man said that even in the suburbs of a city such plants sold for good prices in the spring.

spring. Now and then, in return for cleaning Now and then, in return for cleaning flower pots and running errands, he was given cuttings and seeds, and, occasion-ally, discarded flower pots. All of these went to swell the stock in the corner of the room ; and later, of the ribbon-like bit of ground south of the

The beginning of the New Year is a time of good resolutions. We look backward on the past and forward to the future. As we look back on the past year we have perhaps many regrets over wasted opportunities, faults and infidel-ity of the graces received. St. Paul says: "What fruit have you in those things of which you are now ashamed?" The blush of shame mantles our cheeks when we think of our hidden faults and given way to anger or other sins we see the faily of it all now and how much better we could have done in responding to God's grace. Of the many means of sanctifying the New Year I mention only several. Like all the great and good gifts of God, they are simple and easy for all to use. God is mere ful to our sins. As a great writer says, "He writes our sins on sand and our virtues on stone." He has established penance or confession for the forgiv:ness of sin. First, then, practice frequent confession. It blots out our sins and is a preventive of falling again. It causes us to see our faults and to try to avoid them.

out our sins and is a preventive of falling again. It causes us to see our faults and to try to avoid them. A second great means of sanctifying the New Year and living a better and more perfect and Christian life is fre-quent communion. Confession in the ordinary Oatholic life is preparatory for Holy Communion to be better prepared to receive the Author of all grace and life. The effect of Holy Communion, the Catechism tells us, is to unite us to Christ and to nourish the divine life in the soul. What better help to a holy life than to strongly recommend these two means, frequent confession and holy communion to all who desire to sanctify their lives during the present year and their lives during the present year and to have in them somewhat of the spirit

of our Lord? A third means of helping us to sanc-tify the New Year is spiritual reading A great English poet who was not even a professed Christian, but a religious-minded and good man, the poet Tenny-son, says: "If it is not given thought and care, the spiritual life dies in the soul of man." This is very true. One will lose the faith if it is not nourished and fostered by care and reflection and of our Lord? soul of man." This is very true. One will lose the faith if it is not nourished and fostered by care and reflection and practice. It is, I think, the great reason why so many Catholics, especial-ly men, fall away from their religious duties. They are brought up Catholics, but they are entirely given up to world-ly cares, business matters, their pleasures and amusements. The world claims all their attention. They give religious things, the affairs of the spiritual life, no care or thought and, as the post says, the spiritual life dies. They lose their hold on spiritual things and their faith is gone. So I would advise you all to set apart now and again a little time for spiritual reading. We read newspapers, novels and magazines and give little time to serious reading. Or, we may read for instruction, information. knowledge, literary improvement. This is good, but what we need is now and then some thought and care to nourish the spirit-ual life, to keep us in touch with God. If we spend a little time coassionally in spiritual reading it will profit our lives greatly, it will keep the spiritual life and faith burning in our sonls and help us to sanctify the New Year.—True Voice.

#### A MARTYR OF THE SEAL OF CONFESSION

After the battle of Ayacucho in Peru, on December 9, 1824, the royal governor, Ramon Rodil, shut himself up in the fortress which was closely besieged by the revolutionists. Father Marielux, of the Order of St. Camillus of Lellis, had voluntarily cast his lot with the gov-ernor, for he did not wish to leave the troops deprived of all spiritual minis-trations at a time when the activity of After the battle of Ayacucho in Peru,



the difference between the two views not very practical. It is not merely a matter of prophesying differently about final ends, but of interpreting, choosing, and organizing differently the present processes of reform. Nevertheless, these differences, theoretical and prac-

to you ; you know the whole plan ; you know who and how many were impli-cated. In the name of the King, I com-mand you to tell me all, every name, every faci, every detall." The chaplain was astounded. He could hardly believe his ears. "Gen-eral," he said, " what you ask is im-possible; I will never forfeit heaven by breaking the sacramental seal. I would say the same to the King himself were he to command me. May God save me from such an act." Purple with rage, Rodil seized the these differences, theoretical and prac-tical, constitute no valid reason for re-fusing to adopt, or to co-operate with other agencies in adopting, any project of reform that commends itself to the judgment of the Individualist. And the practice of discouraging such measures by calling them "socialistic" is not only unfair but illogical and stupid. from such an act." Purple with rage, Rodil seized the priest by the arm. "Friar, you tell me or you die 1 Your are a traitor to your King, to your flag, to your commanding

THE MONKS OF ST. BERNARD "I am as loyal to my King and to my

is to seek for lost travelers in the snow

times later.

Winter and its icy barriers always bring forth stories of heroic endeavor, and there are none that so takes the fancy as that of the Monks of St. Berflag as any man, but let none try to make me a traitor to my God." Rodil then ordered Captain Iturrade

to summon four soldiers with loaded muskets. "Friar, kneel down; once nard. more I command you in the name of the King to reveal those confessions." "In the Name of God," said the priest, "I With the month of October sets in the With the month of October sets in the dreary nine months of winter in the neighborhood of the famous hospice of St. Bernard, in the Alps, when all the travelers are poor, the cold is intense and the snowstorms frequent. The monastery is in charge of fifteen Aug-natine monks, who, in accordance with

must remain silent." A few gruff words of command, a flash, the loud report of the muskets. Father Marielux fell prone, a corpse.—America.

" PROTESTANT "

#### HOW LUTHER'S FOLLOWERS AC-OUIRED THE NAME

How did Luther's followers come to be How ald Littler stohowers come to be known as "Protestants." Most Pro-testants will say that it was because they "protested against the errors of Rome." That is the usual explanation. It is not the true one. The actual story

And it is interesting to observe that And it is interesting to observe that at its very commencement Protestant-ism, which parades its own "tolerance" and denounces the "intolerance" of Catholicity, got the very name and title it bears from its fierce opposition to a policy of mutual toleration in religious matters suggested as a basis for setting the religious feuds that were then tear-ing Germany asunder, and laying in ruins morals, education, science, art, learning, as well as social peace, politi-cal stability and national prosperity. On March, 15, 1520, a Diet was opened at Spires for the consideration of vari-

"There is no question as to the val-"There is no question as to the val-nable service these noble beasts perform every winter said M. Bourgeois, the present provost of the St. Bernard hos-pice, during a recent trip he made to Genera. "You must remember that the hospice is situated some 8,000 feet above sea-level and is the second highest inat Spires for the consideration of vari-ous matters affecting the Empire, but ous matters affecting the Empire, out especially the religious dissensions. The Diet was a general assembly of Es-tates of the Empire, a Parliament in fact: On April 19, in full assembly of the Diet, the Imperial Commissioners announced that in their own and in the hospice is situated some 8,000 feet above sea-level and is the second highest in-habited building on the globe. The mountain pass, on which the monastery stands, is one of the principle highways between Switzerland and Italy. Over 20,000 persons traverse the road every year, nearly two-thirds of this number accordibing the journey during the Emperor's name, they accepted the de-cision of the majority of the notables on the religious question, and were willing to have it adopted in the form of an Imperial Recess. They looked to the minority no longer to oppose the Recess which had been carried by a majority in accordance with all landable ancient

year, nearly two-thirds of this number accomplishing the journey during the winter. Those that make the journey then are invariably poor laborers, either going to or returning from their work on the other side of the mountain. "We, of course, get a lot of Tourists in the summer but Limaging many of usages and in the name of the Emperor. This resolution of the Diet granted to the Lutheran States the right of maintaining the new religion and Church

even days. I must say that our work has been considerably alleviated by the introduction of the tele-phone. We are now in telephonic communication with St. Remy. the Italian side of the Alps, and Can-tine de Proz., a small inn, on the Swiss slope. The number of travelers starting up the pass from either side is duly telephoned to us, and thus it is possible for us to keep an accurate register of arrivals and departures and to know approximately the whereabouts of the travelers we are expecting. "At the moment we have some 16

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"At the moment we have some 16 trained dogs in the kennels, there are also about a dozen younger ones. There is certainly no nonsense about the able work they perform and the many lives they save every winter. The stories told of their wonderful seg-acity and remarkable intelligence are not exaggerated. Last winter was a very trying one with us, and on one occasion the hospice was crowded with 1,000 weatherbound travelers. The dogs had a very busy time and frequently re-mained out in the bitter weather for twelve, fourteen and sixteen hours at a stretch. During these long hours, they took little food and no sleep. They often auffer from severe rheumatism as a result of the exposure and have to be a result of the exposure and have to be sent down to the valleys below to

"Before the advent of the telephone the dogs carried a flagon of wine tied to their collars and food strapped to a saddle on their backs. Now they only carry the wine, because it has been found that the weight of the food hinders found that the weight of the food hinders their progress through the snow. Since the telephone has been erected not a single life has been lost on the pass, yet I think it would be right to say that the dogs work equally as hard. You see we now know how many people are on the road, the approximate whereabouts, and can thus send the dogs out to escort them to the monstery." them to the monastery.

#### ULTIMATE RESULTS

The merits of any doctrine, principle or theory must be judged by the ulti-mate results when worked out to the logical conclusion, and not by the prom-ises or predictions of its enthusisatic ad-vocates. Wherever socialism has pre-miled the explained of a safe and some monastery is in charge of fifteen Aug-ustine monks, who, in accordance with the rules of their order, receive and minister to the wants of all comers. Although there have been summer seasons when not a week passed without fresh snow, it is in the winter that the usefulness of the famous down is most in ises or predictions of its entities to a solution of a safe and safe vocates. Wherever socialism has pre-vailed to the exclusion of a safe and sane government, the result has been social disorder, anarchy, atheism and free love. That the American brand of this im-ported parasite will be of no higher an order in its ultimate results is forecast in the teachings of its avowed and usefulness of the famous dogs is most in evidence. During times of storm and order in its ultimate results is forecast in the teachings of its avowed and acknowledged leaders. Individual rights are ignored and the majority rule. The leader who can muster the biggest fol-lowing becomes the dictator of all gov-ernment. evidence. During times of storm and snow parties of monks, with servants and dogs, descend daily on the Swiss and Italian side of the pass in search of possible way-farers weakened by expos-ure or confused by the drifts, and the keen sense of smell of these noble ani-mals has been instrumental in saving the lives of numberless travelers who had fallen exhausted in the snow. No animals employed in the service of man have a more arduous and trying task during the winter months than the dogs of the famous St. Bernard hospice. The mission of these animals, of course, is to seek for lost travelers in the snow

Here is an excerpt from the Appeal Here is an excerpt from the Appeal to Reason (a misnomer, by the way) under date of March, 28, 1903, in reply to an inquiry if parochiat schools would be abolished under socialism. Here's

the answer. "Under socialism the majority will decide the same as it does to-day. If the msjority decide that parochial schools shall be abolished that will settle it. So much is certain that every child will have to attend the public school before it attends any other school. they commence their work in earnest at the end of September and continue bard at it till the middle of June, and someschool before it attends any other school. At the same time, since religion is re-garded as a private matter by socialists, parochial schools would not necessarily disappear under socialism. The people who believe in them would be free to support them, if they wanted them, and the children, after their regular hours could attend the parochial schools. But of course. if it impossible to-day to say oound attend the parochial schools. But of course, if it impossible to-day to say what the majority will do when we shall have established socialism." "The majority" in that case would mean the high-handed dictator in author-ity increases the second in the second school is second school in the second school in the second school in the second school in the second school is second school in the second school in

ity, just as it has meant in France, Por-tugal, Italy and elsewhere that socialism has fastened its clutches on the people. -San Francisco Monitor.

ds of the Israelites in the de They had to use it at once. When their faith was weak they tried to store it up, but they found it would never keep until the next day. The time to do a thing is when the

The time to do a thing is when the spirit is upon us, when it makes a sharp, clean-cut impression upou us. Resolu-tion fades and becomes dimmer at every postponement. When the desire, the ambition, comes fresh and strong with the zeal and enthusiasm, it is easy; but after we have postponed it a few times, we find ourselves less and less inclined to make the necessary effort or sacrifice to attain it, because it does not appeal to us with the same sharp emphasis as at first.

at first. Do not allow the ambition to cool. Make up your mind that you cannot and will not spend your life being half satisfied.

You cannot do much with a young You cannot do much with a young man who is apparently content to drift along in a hundrum way, satisfied with his accomplishments, undisturbed by the fact that he has used but a very small part of himself, a very small percentage of his real ability ; that his energies are running to waste in all sorts of ways. running to waste in all sorts or man You cannot do much with a young man who lacks ambition, life, energy vigor-who is willing to slide along ng the vigor—who is willing to slide along the line of least resistance, and who exerts himself as little as possible. There is no foundation to build upon. It is the young man who is not satis-fied with what he does and who is deter-

fied with what he does and who is deter-mined to better it every day, who strug-gles to express the ideal, to make the possible in him a reality, that wins. Suppose everyone was in the condition of the sons and daughters of many rich

parents whose sole object is to have a good time, to enjoy all the pleasant things and to avoid all the work and disagreeable experience possible--how long would it take a world so peopled to retrograde to barbarism ?

We owe everything to the climbing faculty. The struggle of man to rise a little higher, to get into a little more comfortable position, to secure a little better education, a little better home, The struggle of man to rise a better education, a little better home, to gain a little more culture and refine-ment, to acquire that power which comes from being in a position of broader and wider influence through the acquire-ment of property, is what has developed the character and the stamina of our highest types of manhood to-day. This upward life-trend gives others confidence in us.

struggles up through the sod by persis-tent pushing. There is something in the atmospere

**OUR BOYS AND GIRLS** 

A RUBBISH ALLEY THAT WAS

MADE TO BLOSSOM

There is something in the stmospere of every person which predicts his future; for the way he does things, the energy, the degree of enterprise which he puts into his work, his manner—every-thing is s telltale of what is awaiting

work. Along in April he sold \$3 worth of vegetable plants to the neighbors, and with the proceeds bought a pretty stand for the window, and some hardy vines, which he intended to train up over the house. When the weather grew warm and him. "If you are only swabbing a deck, swab it as if old Davy Jones were after you," says, Dickens.—O. S. M. in Success.

When the weather grew warm and settled, instead of being an unsightly place for rubbish, the tiny space south of the house became ablaze with flowers and green and luxuriantly growing veg-etables.—H. S. in Sunday Companion. THE KIND OF BOY THE WORLD WANTS

MADE TO BLOSSOM It was along in February that Gerry's tendency toward gardening was first no-ticed. An old time, midwinter, you think ? But it was this way : The spring before he had had the measles, and he had not recovered from them so quickly and completely as had Tom and Will and John Henry. Indeed he had continued so "no account," as his mother said that when spring opened Boys are always in demand, because they are the material out of which men are made, and, as first class material is are made, and, as area class material is always at a premium in every line of trade, so the boys who give promise of making first-class men are most eagerly

sought after. The boy the world wants to-day, says The boy the world wants to usy, the the Tacoma Catholic Citizen, is the one who can be trusted to handle money without any of it sticking to his fingers without is usy into his pockets. He his mother said that when spring opened he was taken from school and sent to an aunt in the country. It was his first ne was taken from solor at was his first an aunt in the country. It was his first experience away from signs of "keep off the grass;" and when he returned, late in the fall, his glowing accounts of great seeds and growing things, were put down as natural enthusiasm that would wear off in a few weeks. Apparently this was the case, for he an aunt in the country. It was his first without any of it sticking to his ingers of finding its way into his pockets. He will take as much interest in the affairs of his employers as if they were his i own, and will stay fifteen minutes with-to ut being asked to finish a piece of i will be able to write a business letter will be able to write a business letter

seeds and growing things, were put down as natural enthusiasm that would wear off in a few weeks. Apparently this was the case, for he alluded to it less and less. His mother work," which came in response to a home lettered advertisement outside the door; Tom had recently been elected captain of the street baseball nine; Will was feverishly collecting though but just past his eleventh birth-ig day, was becoming almost as handy as a girl at his mother's ironing board. None of them had time to listen to little Gerry. Tom had noticed him one day after esschool, however, standing in front of as small greenhouse, absorbed in contem plation of the florist who was working the dily reported that he was helping to transfer a lot of empty flower pots from a delivery wagon to the same green-house. That night he had not returned until nearly dark.

contently, purring and watching as though very much interested in the

the revolutionists might furnish many calls for his services. The result of the siege and the part that Father Marielux took in the events are thus related in A Revista Matto-Grosso, which the Salesian Fathers con-duct at Cuiabà, Brazil : After nine months of close confine-ment in the fortress, during which they were harried night and day by the revo-lutionists, the soldiers of the royal army began to lose heart, for the rations were almost exhausted and no relief was expected. Then it was that some of the soldiers formed a plot sgainst the governor. But, on the day before the revolt was to have been attempted, a

" They protested against the terms

revolt was to have been attempted, a knowledge of it came to some of the subalterns, who communicated the in-formation to Rodil.

formation to Rodil. The suspected soldiers were seized at once. On his side, the governor spared neither wheedling nor promises nor threats to secure every detail of the contemplated revolt; but all he could

contemplated revolt; but all he could extort was a flat denial that there was any plot. Not to be balked in this way, Governor Rodil ordered that all the accused should be shot at  $\vartheta$  o'clock in the evening, the very day and hour which had been fixed upon by the con-spirators toseize him and put an end to his rule. Thus would he deliver himself from the danger of mutiny. What mattered the danger of mutiny. What mattered if some who were innocent suffered with

if some who were innocent suffered with the guilty? At 6 o'clock in the evening, Rodil summoned Father Marielux, the chap-lain. "Father," he said, "go and hear the confessions of the prisoners; but be sure to finish at 9 o'clock, for at that hour they are to be shot." At 9 o'clock, the governor's command was put into execution : but in spite of this quick and terrible display of his power, Rodil was not at ease. "What if all the culprits were not seized and executed? What if the leaders, the most guilty, are still large in the executed? What if the leaders, the most guilty, are still large in the fortress. Only the priest who heard their confessions can tell 1" Thus soliloquizing, an evil thought came to him. At first he was startled ; then a strange, At first he was startled; then a strange, hard look settled on his countenance. "Call the chaplain," he said to his orderly, and he smiled grimly, fiercely, as he spoke. Father Marielux entered. Rodil closed and locked the door. "Father," said the governor, "those revolutionists undoubtedly disclosed the plot when they made their confessions

service within their domains, and the only stipulation made in favor of the Catholics who remained true to the old faith and form of church worship was that they should be treated with toler-

"But it was by intolerance alone," says Janssen, " that the Lutheran towns and princes had been able to establish their new State religion, and by intoler-ance they were determined to maintain ta "

"They protested spaint the terms of the recess, which enjoined tolerance on them as a duty and from this protest they received the name of 'Protest-ants."

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP AND SOCIALISM

John A. Ryan, S. T. D., in the January Catholic Father Kelleher is right in declaring

Father Kelleher is right in declaring that state control must not be exercised along the lines or in the spirit of mod-erate socialism. How ever they may agree in the recommendation of specific projects, such as, public ownership of public utilities, compulsory insurance, a legal minimum wage, and others, the In-dividualist and the moderate socialist differ in principle and in the end. And the difference is sooner or later bound to have practical results. The individ-ualist adopts only those measures of ualist adopts only those measures of state action which are clearly preferable to individual control, organizes them in to individual control, organizes them in such a way as to conserve private ownership wherever the latter is as ef-fective as state control, and expects that private ownership will be the pre-dominant system even in the distant future. On all these points these mod-erate socialist takes the contrary pos-tion. The former believes in private ownership tempered by social control, the latter in collective ownership tem-pered by private property. In practice they must disagree at least on two points: first, with regard to the adop-tion of a social means to attain an im-mediate end which both believe could be as well attained by private control; and, second, as to the relative value of the two courses in many particular situ-

and, second, as to the relative value of the two courses in many particular situ-ations. Dr. McDonald seems to over-look this aspect of the problem when he suggests, in his view of the book, that

on the other side of the mountain. "We, of course, get a lot of Tourists in the summer, but I imagine many of them would be surprised if they attempt-ed the road in mid-winter. The cold is intense and the pass is solder frond is ed the road in mid-winter. The cold is intense and the pass is seldom free from snowstorms. These latter are terrible things to face. The wind often rises to a hurricane, and sometimes fierce bliz-zards come on that last many hours and

