TEACHERS WANTED

CATHOLIC TEACHER (MALE OR FEMALE), tully qualified to teach and speak French and English for C. S. No. 3 B. Collester North, for the term beginning at Easter. Applicants please state salary and experience. Address D. A. Ouellette, R. R. No. 1, Amherstburg, Ont.

A QUALIFIED NORMAL TRAINED CATHO-olic teacher for Separate school. Duties be-ginning after Christmas holidays. Apply stating salary, to W. Ryan, Box 22, Charlton, Out.

TEACHER WANTED, HOLDING FIRST OR second class certificate, for Catholic school, Fort William, Ont. Salary \$600 per year. Duties to commence March 15. Apply to G. P. Smith, Sec., 114 Simpson street, Fort William, Ont.

C. M. B. A. Branch No. 4. London

THE C. M. B. A.

Editor CATHOLIC RECORD :- See ing that one column of your valuable paper is offered for discussion regarding the proposed increase of rates in the C. M. B. A., I hereby solicit permission to submit the following:

while we believe that the great ajority of the members will agree at the National Fraternal Congress rate is fair and reasonable for nger members or even for those younger members or even for those who join the Association up to the age limit, but to apply these rates to the older members who joined prior to 1907, at age now attained prior to 1907, at age now attained prior to 1907, at age now attained prior to 1907. decidedly unfair, unjust and inconsistent when worked out. Let us suppose the N. F. C. rates were adopted by the Association in 1900 and A. joined in that year, becoming a member at age forty-five, and pays N. F. C. rate \$2.00 monthly on \$1,000 certificate, \$24.72 per year during a period of fifteen years up to 1915, total amount paid \$370,80 without interest, which in order to simplify we do not intend to compute. now attained the age of sixty years, and according to the new schedule he is now taxed \$4.32 per month, \$51.84 per year, which he pays for the next fifteen years, reaching the not uncommon age of

seventy five years. His total payments for the last en years would amount to \$770 .-40 plus \$370.80, total \$1,148.20 for the

B. joins in 1915, at N. F. C. rates. age forty five, pays \$2.06 per month for a straight period of thirty years, total \$741.60.

Now we ask if A. should be penal. ized to the amount of \$406.60 because he joined fifteen years before B. or for the purpose of making the actuarially solvent sacciation

for the benefit of B. The above is merely an example of the injustice of the application of these rates to the old members at present age attained, as we are in-formed by Grand Council if these rates pass unchallenged and are lepted, no necessity will ever again

arise for an increase We readily admit that the members who joined before 1907 have not been paying enough. Why not solve the difficulty by asking these members to make good the deficiency or have same recorded as a lien against their certificates and allow them to continue on N. F. C. rates at

age when admitted. This would place all members on an equal footing and by lessening the liabilities on those certificates whose shortages remain unpaid with the increase in the funds from those who are willing to pay the deficiency. together with the general increased assessment based on N. F. C, at age of entry, doing away with expensive conventions and greater economy in the general management, should, we believe, be ample to tide us over the present crisis and leave this grand old society, which has been such a power for good in the land, in a position to continue in its charitable and praiseworthy course.

J. CLEMENT. Pres. Br. 309, Chesterville.

IT DOES NEED EXPLAINING

Editor CATHOLIC RECORD : Kindly allow me space in your paper to lay befere the members of the C. M. B. A. (and the executive in particular) a case of injustice which no doubt will befall many others placed in the same position as myself, should the roposed new rates be put into force in their present form.

at age twenty-six, the rate be \$1.10 per single assessment for \$2,000. Since then, and up to Dec. 31, 1914, I have paid in assessments the sum of \$573 80 Had the national rate been in force when I joined I would have had to pay \$650.76, which leaves a balance of \$77.66, which I am prepared to pay with interest to the Association. In the face of this, option No. 2 calls for a lien on my beneficiary for \$544 with interest. How any actuary or mathematician ever figured it out I am at a loss to understand. Since Jan. 1907, I have been paying 16cts per month more than the N. rate calls for, i. e., I have been paying \$2 20 per month while the N. rate calls for \$2.04. If the proposed new rates are put into force July 1st, 1915, and I ain a member of the Association and live to be say sixty-five years of

age, I will pay \$1,488 30.

Now if the National rate had been in force in 1888 and I live to be sixtyfive years of age I would have to pay

Will some one of the executive kindly prove to me why I should be or in other words, why should a young man who has joined the Association since 1907. ciation since 1907, at age twenty-six and who lives to be sixty-five years of age, get his insurance for \$954.72, while I who joined in 1888 age twenty six and live to sixty-five, have to pay \$1,483.86.

Hoping that I have not taken up too much of your valuable space, I remain respectfully yours, W. J. SUTHERLAND, Bra

Smith's Falls, Ont., March 8th, 1915.

It is certain that God desires that which is most advantageous to us much more than we desire it our-selves. He knows better than we by what means that which is best for us must arrive. The choice of means is entirely in His hands, since it is He who disposes and regulates all things in the world. With perfect trust in God, let us say: "Thy will be done!"—St. Augustine.

WHY DO PROTESTANTS NOT USE BIBLE MORE

The Protestant who becomes a convert to the Catholic faith soon notices the greater use made of the Holy Scriptures in the Catholic service than is the case in the Protest and the Protest and the Protest in the Protest in the Protest and the Protest case of the Protest and the Protest case of the Protest and the Protest case of the Protest case ant churches, says a writer in the Missionary. He is somewhat surprised at this, for he had believed that the Catholics laid aside the Bible, and in its place made use of a Bible, and in its place made use of a composite sort of volume that was partly Christian, partly a selection from religious books and partly pagan. He is astonished to find that the whole of the Catholic services is practically taken from the Scriptures. In the Mass he listens to the reading fact of the Printle from the New first of an Epistle from the New Testament, and then to a Gospel conaining the words of Christ, from the same holy volume. The whole of the service as far as the Offertory comes direct from the Bible, with the ex-ception of the Collect for the day, which, as readers of the translated collects of the Protestant Prayer Book well know, is for the most part made up of phrases quoted from the Bible, and the confession and absolution, of which the same may be said. The same is also true of the Preface; and the "Sanctus" is a Biblical quotation. The Canon of the Mass, with the exception of a few passages containing proper consists of quotations from different parts of the Bible. The Consecration, the "Agnes Dei," the "Domine non sum dignus," and post Com munion are all direct from the Bible. Benediction consists chiefly of hymne and prayers which, of course, are not to be found in the Bible any more thau are Protestant hymns and prayers, though both are, again, composed mainly of Bible phrases, as is also the Litany of Our Lady. Vesper services often contain four or five of the Psalms of David. The Rosary prayers, with the exception of thir teen words, are taken entirely from the Gospels. The question really ought to be reversed: Why do the

that is spoken. AN OLD WOMAN'S ROSARY

lic ones? And the answer is ver

played conspicuously, indeed, in Pro

estant churches, but in Catholic churches it inspires, even when it

does not actually provide every word

I bless myself, and I kiss the cross, And the holy Creed I tell : And the Paters and Aves trip off my

tongue For it's me that knows them well. For it's many a day these old beads

I told in the same old way— I got them my First Communion morn.

And that's sixty years this May. Twas the Joyful Mysteries then

(And I said them joyfully). When Our Lord was only a Child At His Blessed Mother's knee. Himself

Ochone! but it's many and many year, I've turned from the joyful deeds; And I cry on the Sorrowful Mysteries

With tears as big as my beads. For my beautiful boy with the fever

went,
And "himself" next morning died, Do you wonder I think of the Mys-

I joined the Association in 1888, That end with the Crucified?

blessed bead, Akneeling beside my bed, We two women, God's Mother and

Have many a talk of our dead. And that's why I'm liking the beads that tell

Her pains and her darling Son's : It's plenty of time I'll be having in To think of the Glorious ones.

250,000 IRISHMEN FIGHTING FOR BRITAIN

JOHN E. REDMOND SAYS THE NATION IS NOW FIRMLY UNITED IN ENGLAND'S CAUSE

Manchester, England, March 14 John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalist Party, in a speech to 5,000 persons here to-day, said he had addressed meetings of Irish men in Manchester, but never before an assemblage of Irishmen and Eng.

lishmen "firmly united in a common 'Ireland has been admitted to her "Ireland has seen admitted to lier proper place in the British Empire, with which she had as much to do in building up as England," Mr. Redmond continued. "She has already taken her proper place, with perfect and absolute good faith and loyalty."

Official figures covering the period up to Feb. 15, he said, showed that 99,700 Irishmen from Ireland had joined the colors, 115,000 from other parts of the United Kingdom, and enough more from the dominions to bring up the total to a quarter of a Furthermore, the recruit million. Furthermore, the recruit-ing of Irishmen was proceeding

metadily.

"Ten years ago the Kaiser might have found a divided Empire," he said, "but he had forgotten the march of events. The rule of the people has been substituted for the rule of has been substituted for the rule of the classes, and the Empire is united egulates all things in the world.
With perfect trust in God, let us say:
Thy will be done!"—St. Augustine.

THE TABLET FUND

Toronto, March 18, 1915. Editor CATHOLIC RECORD: I thank you for giving space to the Appeal for the Tablet Fund for the Relief of the Belgians. So far I have re-ceived because of this appeal: Previously acknowledged.....\$288 52

Rev. J. Chisholm, St. Andrews, Ohio. A Friend, Black River Bridge 5 00 A Friend. Port Dover

1 00 A Friend, McDonalds Corners Rev. Fr. Fuerth, West Lorne .. Rev. Fr. Vantighem, Taber, Mrs. Eilen Walsh, Wildfield 25 00 A Friend A. Devine, Downeyville. 25

2 00 10 00 Mrs. T. Barnes, Elmira..... Rev. Bernard Gillie, East Point, P. E. I.....

Sacred Heart Parish, Grand Forks, B. C..... Mrs. Will Greiner, Ridgetown M. B., Perth, Ont Kathleen Forrest, Summer

berry, Sask If you would be good enough to acknowledge publicly these amounts in the columns of the RECORD I would be very grateful.

Respectfully yours, W. E. BLAKE. 98 Pembroke St.

PRELATE LAMENTS MEXICO'S FATE

AGED ARCHBISHOP OF MEXICO CITY SEES NO HOPE TILL

EUROPEAN WAR IS OVER The Sun, Baltimore, prints the following dispatch from New Orleans

under date of March 8: Archbishop Jose Maria Mora y del Rio, head of the Catholic Church in Mexico, sees little hope for his country until the end of the European Protestant services make so much ess use of the Bible than the Cathoobvious. The Sacred Book is dis-

The venerable prelate, bowed down by the sufferings in the Southern Republic and aged beyond his years the sorrows inflicted on him by the rebel hordes, sat in his apart ment at the Ursuline Convent to day and told the story of disaster to the Church in his field.

The Archbishop was informed that his story was being prepared for pubhave him read and approve it be-fore it was telegraphed from here. This he did, and expressed himself as sorry that, for ecclesiastical reasons, he could not go more into

"All is with God," said he, folding his thin white hands above his breast, as if for a moment praying for his country and his people.
"Thousands of brothers of the
Church still are in Mexico with no hope of escape, and it is useless to appeal to the United States, for even it President Wilson took immediate action the Carranzistas, Villistas, Crozquietas and other heads of pandits would exterminate all these priests and all the remaining Sisters of the faith before an American army could cross the Rio Grande. Until he European war is ended and the nations take concerted action against the barbarians who are misruling Mexico it is useless to ask temporal

For it's then as I'm telling each blessed bead, peace; they do not want war; they have not mixed in any of the revolutions. All they want is an opportun ity to live and work in security. Yet the remaining 1 per cent. barely 160,000 men under arms, have terrorized the country until, in a fashion,

they control it." "But, Senor Archbishop," was asked, "why do not the 99 per cent. arm themselves and restore

peace to the country?"

"Because," the prelate replied,
"the 1 per cent. has deprived
the 99 per cent. of all their
arms and made it impossible for them to obtain more. Everything with which resistance could be made as been confiscated, and if peace comes to Mexico it must come from the outside. Meanwhile the United States is selling arms to the 1 per cent. of anarchists and Socialists who have practically destroyed the

country.
"One hundred and eighty priests are still in jail in Mexico City," the Archbishop went on; "hundreds of others are scattered through the Republic, just as badly off as if they were in jail, because they cannot escape from the towns in which they have been marconed by the

bandit bands. WORST IN MEXICO CITY "The entire nation is suffering from hunger, but the worst situation is in Mexico City, where the 650,000 inhabitants, even though they have money, are unable to get food. The Madero revolution imposed Madero money on the people; the Villa regime forced them to take paper bearing the signature of Villa, and now the Carranzistas, under Alvaro Obregon, have declared both the Madero and Villa money illegal and imposed their own money on the

"Most of the inhabitants of Mexico City had Madero and Villa money; now it is worthless and they cannot

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noney will be worthless soon, so they refuse to accept it in payment for work or in business deals. The result is that the laboring classes have no means of getting money. If they accept the Carranza paper the merchants refuse to take it in return for goods. Thus the famine which is bad enough, but by the worthlessness of the money in circulation there.

TELLS OF LEVY ON PRIESTS "When Obregon ordered the levy of 500,000 pesos on the clergy of Mexico City, the pricets replied that they did not have the money, but as Obregon announced the funds were to be used to alleviate the condition of the poor, the clergy offered to sell anything or everything belonging to the churches and turn over the resulting moneys to a committee which would distribute them among the

poor.
"Obregon accepted this offer, pro vided the money be given to him, but would not allow the committee to ct. This was such complete proof that the Carranza leaders wanted the money for themselves and not for the poor that the priesthood refused to accede to the demand. For this they were thrown in jail and 180 of hem still are there.

CHARGES CRIME IN LIBERTY'S NAME "No pen can portray the looting the rapine, the murder, the anarchy which has taken possession of Mexico all because these few bandits have been allowed to attempt to establish what they and some people in the United States call 'liberty.'

"In Durango alone 140 haciendas were looted by bands of men composed of all sides. First they stripped all the people of their arms, and then they began their campaign of loot. From the hacienda of Julio Bracho, as an example, 110,000 pesos and 20,-000 sacks of wheatwere taken. From the others similar amounts were looted. All who protested—men, women and children-were shot, while some of the young women met

worse fates.
"Automobiles, paintings, statuary, furniture, anything of value which the Carranzistas can get across the line are being sold in the United States, and the resulting moneys pocketed by the Carranza leaders or their agents here. No railroads are open, or at least none are operating ONLY ONE PER CENT. AT WAR, HE SAYS regularly, and statements issued that "Ninety nine per cent. of the 16,entirely false.

HAD FAITH IN FUNSTON

In the face of all this, there seems to be no hope that any Mexican ever will be able to restore peace in the Republic. Some external force must be used, and that speedily, else we shall say 'this was Mexico,' for the Republic will be wiped from the face of the earth is left to the control of

the handits which now overrun her. "General Funston and his army could have restored peace in Mexico if he had been allowed to take the aggressive.

'America or any other power, even if the revolutionists combined, would not have to face over 160,000 armed men. The Mexicans will never govern themselves until the bandits are whipped and the peace loving leaders put in control. America or ome other power will have to do this.'

ANGLICAN CONVERTS

MANY HAVE BEEN MEMBERS OF THE

COWLEY FATHERS The following is a list of converts from the Cowley Fathers, an Anglican community of religious: Father Luke Rivington; Father Basil Maturin, at present working amongst the Oxford undergraduates; Father Ernest Grimes, rector of the Catho-lic Church at Brigg; Father Randolph Traill, rector of the Catholic Church at Thame; Father Cyprian lston, O. S. B., rector of the Catholie Church at Dulwich.

Besides these, who were all "protessed" at Cowley, the novitiate has given us Father Charles Heurtley of the Oratory, Birmingham, and Father Gorman, C. SS. R.

Father Grimes was precentor at Cowley, and soon after he became a Catholic the organist and three of the choir boys followed. The organ-ist is now Father Wilfrid Shebbeare, now it is worthless and they cannot even pay their debts with it, let alone, buy food. On the other hand, all the people fear that the Carranza See.—St. Paul Bulletin.

NEW MOTHER GENERAL OF THE RELIGIOUS OF THE SACRED HEART

On Feb. 22 the Reverend Mother de Loe was elected General of the Religious of the Sacred Heart by the general congregation assembled in Rome. The new Mother General was born in the Rhineland of a Belgian mother and a German father. Her family has long been distinguished for its interest in the welfare of the Church, one of her uncles, General de Loe, doing heroic service for Cath-olics during the Kulturkampt. Mother de Loe, who was educated at Blumenchal, Holland, has had a distinguished career. At twenty six she was mistress of novices in Brussels; later, in 1889, she went to Italy, where she held various important offices, becoming first mistress general of studies in an important convent in Rome, then superintendent of the same convent and mistress of novices, too, and finally, in 1896, vicar of all the Italian houses. On the death of the lamented Mother Stuart, Mother de Loe became vicar-general and now the general congregation has conferred upon her the high but difficult office of general. - Standard and Times.

DEATH OF FATHER TRAYLING'S MOTHER

On Friday morning, March 12th Mrs. B. Trayling, mother of Rev. Father Trayling, Rector of St. Michel's Cathedral, Toronto, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Gray St. Patrick's street. The deceased lady was a native of Ireland and was

in her eighty-third year. The funeral, which was largely at tended, was held from St. Michael's Cathedral on March 16th at 9 o'clock when a Solemn High Mass of Requiem was sung by her son, Rev. Father Trayling, assisted by Rev. P. J. Fiana gan as deacon, and Rev. William J Kelly of Orillia as sub-deacon, and Ray, Father Pennylegion as Master

of Ceremonies. The following members of the clergy assisted in the sanctuary Right Rev. Monsignor Whelan, V. G. Right Rev. Monsignor Kidd, Presi dent St. Augustine's Seminary, Very Rev. Dean Hand, Rev. Fath McCann, Murray, Oshawa; Bonner, Ed. Kelly, Thornhill; Doherty, Treacy, Gibney, Alliston; Staley, A. Staley, M. Boylan, O'Connor, Hay den, Bench, O'Brien, O'Malley, O'Reilly McBride, O'Hara, C. SS. R., Doyle, Finegan and Longo. R. I. P.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS WIN LIBEL SUIT

In the District Court of Le Sueur county, A. M. Morrison and G. E. Morrison, father and son, editors and publishers of the Mankato Morning Journal, of Mankato, Minn., pleaded guilty to the charge of criminal libel and were fined \$25 each or in default of payment, thirty days in jail. The trial took place in Le Sueur Centre on Thursday, February 25, before Judge Orr, of the District Court of Ramshy county. It was an appeal from the sentence imposed on the defendants by Judge Dressel, of Waterville, on July 29, 1914, in an action of criminal libel, brought by E. M. Lawless, editor of the Water-ville Sentinel, against the Morrisons, who charged Mr. Lawless with having taken the bogue fourth degree Knights of Columbus oath.

Being a criminal case, the action was brought in the name of the State.

Shortly after the work of empanelling a jury had begun the attorneys ence with the attorneys for the State and as a result agreed to plead guilty to the charge of criminal libel. After the plea had been entered Attorney Morris explained that since the former trial every effort had been made by them to obtain evidence in support of their contention that Mr Lawless had taken the bogus Knights of Columbus Oath, but that they were unable to secure a scintilla of proof in support of their assertion.

There was no desire on the part of the Knights of Columbus to prosecut the case further. They were satisfied with the confession of guilt made by the defendants .- Catholic Bulletin, St. Paul, Minn.

> ASSISTANT TO JESUITS' GENERAL

A press despatch from Rome says The Rev. Father Thomas Gannon S. J., of New York has been chosen assistant to the general of the Society of Jesus, for the American assistancy The American members have hitherto been under the jurisdiction of the assistant in charge of the English speaking peoples. The English as-sistancy has now been divided into two parts, with an assistant for Eng-land and one for America. The American assistant is expected to have charge of the United States and Canada, with the understanding that his jurisdiction will be extended to Mexico and Cuba.

Father Gannon was born in Cam bridge, Mass., sixty years ago. He was rector of Fordham university from 1893 to 1897. Recently he has been instructor of tertians at the Novitiate of St. Andrew's on Hudson. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Miss Katherine E. Conway tells us the story of a matter-of-fact business man, who had become a Catholic, and who was asked by a fellow guest at a dinner party: "Are you no Romanist?" "No, madam," Romanist?" "No, madam," answered, "I was born in Ohio."

BIRTH

CUTHBERT. — At Arcola, Sask., March 15th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cuthbert, a daughter.

McCool.—At Pembroke, Ont., on February 17, 1915, Mrs. John McCool. May her soul rest in peace!

No less than 6.406 Jews have been converted to Catholicity in the last ten years.

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APPRECIATION

A prominent Canadian Insurance Periodical, under date March 10th, 1915, says of the Capital Life Assurance Co.:

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St. Ann des Monts., City Gaspe, Que, May 4th, 1974.

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