

JUNE 10, 1915

ways are congested with troop trains. One correspondent estimates that half a million Germans are en route to the front. Even if this is a great exaggeration, it is evident that the reinforcements are on such a scale as to press hard fighting soon all along the front in Flanders and northern France.—Globe, June 12.

THE DARDANELLES

In the Dardanelles there is progress, but it is slow and costly. An unofficial report from Athens contains the statement that after successive attacks the Allies have succeeded in occupying two heights which dominate Maldoz, and that fighting there continues day and night. The attack on Maldoz comes from the Australians, who landed at Sari Bair. They have probably been reinforced by fresh troops from Great Britain. The Turks have sent out a ridiculous story to the effect that on this front the Allies lost 7,000 men, killed alone in the battle of last Saturday night. As the number killed in any action is rarely more than a fifth of the number wounded, the Turks indicate casualties of 40,000, which would have wiped out the entire strength of the Allies in the western part of the Peninsula.—Globe, June 12.

THE SUBMARINES

To day we read the heading, all too familiar in the newspapers, "Eight More Vessels Sunk by Germans."

PULPIT COMMENT ON THE "LUSITANIA"

Writing of the utterances of the non-Catholic pulpit about the "Lusitania" horror, the Ave Maria says: "Unrestrained denunciation of the German government was the keynote of most of the sermons that we have seen reported; and in some cases the preachers demanded that this nation should retaliate for what one of them characterized as 'stupid and premeditated slaughter'; another, as 'the most brutal and inhuman savagery on record in modern times.' Less guarded in the expression of their opinion than most of our leading statesmen, and utterly oblivious of the wise recommendations of the President, certain of these pious men seemed bent on fanning the flame of indignation and hate which had kindled forth, and rousing the country to armed resentment. It is only fair to state that other Protestant clergymen—perhaps a large number whose sermons were not reported—urged their hearers to refrain from words calculated to intensify animosity and to embrace the national administration. From Catholic pulpits only words of calmness were heard. The appalling disaster was fittingly deplored; the hearers were exhorted to pray for the restoration of peace, for the dead so suddenly called before the Judgment Seat and exhorted ever to be in readiness for their own last hour and the dread accounting. Anything more than this—anything different—would have shocked the listeners, anything less would have disappointed them."

SIDELIGHTS ON THE GREAT WAR

GERMAN BARBARITIES

Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., who is a member of the Committee appointed by the Government to investigate the conduct of the Germans in Belgium, speaking at a recruiting meeting at Egham, reminded his hearers that if an invasion took place we should have a repetition of the horrors which had taken place in Belgium and had shocked the conscience of the world.

He knew what those horrors were, for there had fallen upon him the task of going through in detail the accounts of those horrors. And he could say to them that those horrors had exceeded in wickedness and ferocity anything which the world had seen for centuries past—certainly for the last century. They were the extravagant violence and wickedness of an unbridled and unchecked soldiery, excited by the passions which war evoked, but the deliberate infliction of cruel punishment upon civilians who had ventured to dispute the passage of the German armies. In fact, they were deliberately done with the intention that they should be so horrible in character that the whole of the rest of the civilian population would be cowed by the knowledge of what had taken place.

A GRAVEYARD CRUCIFIX

Sergeant Fred Loveridge, 7th Battalion King's Liverpool Regiment, in an interesting letter to a friend in Preston, giving an account of life in the trenches, says:

I am writing this in a dug out in the support trench, having left the firing line after twenty-four hours of it. There they go; a shell has just landed a tree; only twenty yards away, sending it down and mapping it like a carrot. A church a few yards from here is standing the better well, although only three walls of the tower and the main walls are left. Probably seventy shells fell in the region of the church, and in the graveyard a crucifix remains untouched.

A FRENCH PRIEST AND AN IRISH SOLDIER

Private T. Higgins, 1st Leinster Regiment, describing in a letter to us how he was wounded at La Bassée, tells how he crawled to a ruined

house about fifty yards away. He continues:

There I met a French woman, who laid me down and gave me a glass of water. On opening my coat she found on me my rosary beads. In broken English she asked me, was I an R. C.? I told her I was. She then told me to sit quiet until she came back. I waited for about ten minutes, when she returned with a priest, who on seeing me took from his pocket his handkerchief and wrapped it round my wound, which was still bleeding. Then he anointed me. A little while after the priest gave me a small drop of rum, which made me a little bit lively. He then lifted me up on his shoulders, and carried me some distance, which must have made him quite tired. I shall never forget that priest for his kindness to me; only for him I think I would not be alive to day.

MR. J. REDMOND AND THE TERMS OF PEACE

Mr. T. P. O'Connor has an article in some of the leading New York papers in which he quotes a number of opinions on the question of peace terms which he has gathered from representative men. Amongst these Mr. John Redmond writes as follows: "I hope we shall have no talk of peace so long as there is a single German soldier left on the soil of Belgium, France or Alsace-Lorraine."

HOW POLAND IS SUFFERING

Some idea of how Poland is suffering at the hands of the Germans may be obtained from a letter written by a wounded German soldier of Von Hindenburg's army who has returned to Berlin. The letter was written to a member of the Swiss Parliament, who has placed it in the hands of the Bernese correspondent of the Morning Post:

"That the country is suffering unspeakably from the war is certain. Conditions there are considerably worse even than in Belgium and Northern France, because the fighting armies have repeatedly advanced and retreated, and in so doing have purposely and systematically devastated the country, in which business the German troops are particularly distinguished themselves." The country, it is added, has been systematically plundered. Not only must it feed the German troops, not only is everything required for the army requisitioned, but enormous quantities of raw material and foodstuffs are taken from their owners and sent to Germany—iron ore, for instance, from the mining districts, wool and cotton from the manufacturing districts of Kalisch and Lodz, and sugar from the beet growing country, but more especially flour, cereals, and potatoes. "It is direct, shameless robbery, but the owners receive no payment, but are compelled by force to hand over their supplies and given in return so-called requisition receipts, of which no one knows when and where they will be paid."

WITH THE IRISH GUARDS

Private John Browne, of Kilnamara, of the Irish Guards, has written home, and, speaking of the part of the country in which he is, says:

This is a splendid country. All grand, rich land, and very thickly populated. But wherever the war is going on, the country is an awful sight to see—nothing but ruins and waste. Almost all the houses are levelled to the ground, and all the crops are lying waste in the fields. Wherever there is a chapel—and there are lots of them in this country—it comes in for extra battering. There is a chapel beside the trenches we are in at present which has been in a ruin for the past three months, but on St. Patrick's Day the Germans came here again, and only a huge mass of bricks is now left. The priests' vestments and lots of religious books are scattered about the ruins. We had a quiet St. Patrick's Day here. We only came down from the trenches the day before. We had Mass at 6 a. m., in a field near the village. It was celebrated by our chaplain, Father Gwynn, and while it was going on, a short distance away our artillery kept thundering away at the Germans. Later on in the day we got served out with Queen Alexandra's chocolate. We have Mass here every Sunday that we don't happen to be in the trenches, and very often during the week. Father Gwynn got slightly wounded some time ago, but is all right again.

MUSIC IN THE TRENCHES

"Eye-Witness" at the British Headquarters has the following on the influence of music to relieve the continuous strain on the men in the trenches:

The psychological value of music, to which allusion has already been made, is no new thing. Its effects can at present be witnessed at some of the villages behind our front line, where regimental bands perform, to the delight of the inhabitants as well as of the soldiers, and also on the roads, where the pipes of certain Scotch Territorial units, the penny whistle, and the mouth organ instil fresh life into tired legs. Some thousands of the latter humble instruments have now reached the front and been distributed, and this opportunity is taken to convey the grateful thanks of the recipients to the unknown donors.

A GREAT DEED

The following appears in a message from the Morning Post's special correspondent in the North of France on Saturday:

What stories our men will have to tell of the bayonet charges in Flanders. None of the stirring deeds in the history of war, nor in that splendid dash which is one of the proudest qualities of our soldiers.

We are still warriors. Upon one occasion, for instance, an O.M.T. Rugby man was hard pressed. He was surrounded by Germans. As he expressed it, he had forgotten all he ever knew about bayonet drill, and was giving them the butt. His position was precarious when he heard a roar behind him: "Play up, Park," and in tore a well-known London forward, his tunic off, his shirt sleeves rolled up, thrusting and swinging right and left. He accounted for six, his rescued friend says, before the rest broke and ran before that berserk rush. Both are well and hearty.

THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL OF AMERICA

CLIFF HAVEN, NEW YORK

ANNOUNCEMENT OF BOARD OF STUDIES FOR 1915

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK

Sixth week—August 1 to 6.

Morning lectures, 9:30.

A series of five reviews of some of the greatest novelists and poets of the Victorian Period of English Literature, by Frederick Paulding.

Aug. 2. Charles Dickens, the Great Optimist, and a dramatic interpretation of the principal scenes of his immortal story, A Christmas Carol.

Aug. 3. The Power and Pathos of Charles Dickens, as exemplified by interpretation of chapters from Bleak House, Dombey and Son, Oliver Twist, David Copperfield.

Aug. 4. The Great Strife, William M. Thackeray, and dramatic interpretation of scenes from his masterpiece Vanity Fair.

Aug. 5. The Distinctive Genius of George Eliot, with the contrasts of her power and humor, as exemplified by dramatic interpretations of scenes from Adam Bede, Silas Marner, and The Mill on the Floss.

Aug. 6. The Contrasts of the Lives and Work of Alfred Tennyson, with dramatic interpretation of some of their most famous poems.

11:30. Five lectures on the Economic Interpretation of History, by J. J. Hagerty, Ph. D., Professor of Economics of the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Aug. 2. The Relation of the Historian to the Economic Interpretation of History.

Aug. 3. The Relation of Economic Geography to the Economic Interpretation of History.

Aug. 4. Socialism and the Economic Interpretation of History.

Aug. 5. Wherein does the Economic Interpretation of History fail?

Aug. 6. Continued.

Evening lectures, 8:15.

Aug. 1. Church and Charity, Lecture by Rt. Rev. M. J. Lavelle, LL.D., V. G. of New York.

Aug. 2. Lecture: The Relations of Labor Unions to Church and State, by Hon. Frederick W. Mansfield, formerly Treasurer of the State of Massachusetts.

Aug. 3. Illustrated lecture on The Subway System of New York City, by Edward E. McCall, Chairman of the Public Service Commission of New York State, First District.

Aug. 4. An evening with Victor Herbert, conducted by Victor Herbert.

Aug. 5. Illustrated lecture on The Early California Missions, by Edward B. Shallow, Ph. D., Associate Superintendent of Schools, New York City.

Seventh week—August 8 to 13.

Morning lectures.

9:30. A course of five lectures on Irish Literature, by Padraic Colum, but on St. Patrick's Day the Germans came here again, and only a huge mass of bricks is now left. The priests' vestments and lots of religious books are scattered about the ruins. We had a quiet St. Patrick's Day here. We only came down from the trenches the day before. We had Mass at 6 a. m., in a field near the village. It was celebrated by our chaplain, Father Gwynn, and while it was going on, a short distance away our artillery kept thundering away at the Germans. Later on in the day we got served out with Queen Alexandra's chocolate. We have Mass here every Sunday that we don't happen to be in the trenches, and very often during the week. Father Gwynn got slightly wounded some time ago, but is all right again.

Aug. 9. Folk Poetry in Irish and English.

Aug. 10. The First Anglo-Irish Poets.

Aug. 11. Modern Irish Poetry.

Aug. 12. The First Anglo-Irish Novelists.

Aug. 13. The Irish Theatre.

11:00. Five lectures on the Bible, by Rev. Walter Drum, S. J., Professor of Hebrew and Sacred Scripture at the Jesuit College of Higher Studies, Woodstock, Md.

ALUMNAE COURSE

Aug. 9. The Book before the Keeper.

Aug. 10. The Keeper before the Book.

Aug. 11. The Book and its Maker.

Aug. 12. The Book and its Author.

Aug. 13. The Book and its Meaning.

Evening lectures, 8:15.

Aug. 8. Address by His Eminence William Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston.

Aug. 9. Address by His Excellency Hon. Charles S. Whitman, Governor of New York.

Aug. 10. Lecture on Education and Earnest, by Hon. Thomas W. Churchill, LL. D., President of the Board of Education of New York City.

Two song recitals by Miss Elizabeth Bonner, Philadelphia, Pa.

Aug. 12. Songs by American Composers.

Aug. 13. French and German Songs.

Eighth week—Aug. 15 to 20.

Morning lectures.

9:30. Five lectures on The Church and Primary Education, by Rev. John A. Dillon, Superintendent of Schools for the Diocese of Newark, and President of the Parish School Department in the National Catholic Educational Association.

Aug. 16. The Problem.

Aug. 17. The Child: The root of the problem.

Aug. 18. The Parent: The crux of the problem.

Aug. 19. The Teacher: The critical element of the problem.

Aug. 20. The State and the Problem.

11:00. Five lectures on The Racial Background of European History, by the Rev. Robert Swickerath, S. J., Professor of History at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass.

Aug. 16. Introductory lecture: Race; Race and nation; Racial characteristics; Great races, in history; Migrations of races and nations; Race prejudice; Superiority of races.

Aug. 17. Latin nations: Important place in history; Constituent elements; Characteristics; Their contributions to civilization; Their so-called "decline."

Aug. 18. The Celtic element in Europe: Early history of the Celts; First migrations widespread—far wider than what are now known as Celtic lands; Celtic elements in many modern European nations; Characteristics and influence.

Aug. 19. Teutonic or Germanic nations: Fusion with other races in Germany, Austria, France, Belgium, Spain, England, Italy and other countries; Influence in history; Present position.

Aug. 20. Slavic nations: Past extent and numbers in Russia, Austria, Germany and Balkans; Peculiarities; Political achievements and aspirations. Conclusion: The European nations contributing to America; Racial questions in the European War; Race and Religion.

Aug. 15. Annual concert. Evening lectures, 8:15.

Aug. 16. Lecture on The Banking System of New York State, by George Van Tassel, President of the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York City, formerly Superintendent of Banks of New York State and author of the Van Tassel Banking Law.

Aug. 17. Lecture on The Revenues and Expenditures of the Federal Government of the United States, by Hon. John J. Fitzgerald, Member of Congress from Seventh New York District, and Chairman Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

Two illustrated lectures on Travel by Miss E. Angela Henry, Associate Editor of the Catholic Union and Times, of Buffalo, N. Y.

Aug. 19. Switzerland and the Hospice of St. Bernard.

Aug. 20. Jerusalem and Oberamergau.

Ninth week—Aug. 22 to 27.

Morning lectures:

9:30. Five lectures on Education by John A. Haaren, Ph. D., Associate Superintendent of Schools, New York City.

Aug. 23. The Study of Pedagogy.

Aug. 24. The Aim of Education.

Aug. 25. The Beginnings of Education.

Aug. 26. The Course of Study.

Aug. 27. Vocational Training.

11:30. Five lectures on The Life and Growth of Language, by Prof. Arthur F. J. Remy, Ph. D., of Columbia University, New York City.

Aug. 23. Language as a Science and its Study.

Aug. 24. Classification and Relationship of Languages.

Aug. 25. Language as an Index to Civilization.

Aug. 26. Language as a Social Function.

Aug. 27. Language in the Words and their Meaning.

Evening lectures, 8:15.

Aug. 22. Lincoln, the Ideal American, by Rt. Rev. John L. Reilly, LL. D., P. R., Rector of St. John's Church, Schenectady, N. Y.

Aug. 23. University Extension, by John H. Finley, LL. D., President of the University and Commissioner of Education of the State of New York.

Aug. 24. Frederick Ozanam, a model Catholic Layman, by P. S. Cuniff, Watertown, Mass.

Two song recitals by Miss Margaret Heveran, of Rochester, N. Y.

Aug. 26. Popular classics, including well-known excerpts from opera and favorite lieder.

Aug. 27.

Tenth week—August 29 to September 3.

Evening lectures, 8:15.

Aug. 29. Family Gathering.

Two illustrated lectures by Rev. James F. Irwin, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Aug. 30. Devotional Shrines in United States and Canada.

Aug. 31. Patriotism of American Catholics.

Piano Recitals.

Sept. 2 and 3. Two evenings with composers of piano-forte music, by Miss Grace Hofheimer, of New York.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE

The following are the results of the students of St. Michael's College, in the examinations of the University of Toronto. Out of a total of 115 students who wrote 111 succeeded in making their years. The subjects in brackets after the names indicate that supplemental examinations must be passed in those subjects.

FOURTH YEAR

General Course—Clarke, Miss M. E.; Goughlan, Miss A. T.; A. A. Dea; E. C. Johnston; R. W. McBrady; Miss M. McSweeney; D. G. Mulligan; Miss M. Power; Miss G. Ryan; D. J. Sheehan (Hist.); J. J. Sheridan; J. E. Tansey; J. B. Walsh. Philosophy—L. class: A. T. Lellie. II class: 1. T. S. O'Connor; 2. F. A. Hammond; 3. M. J. Nealon; 4. J. H.

Poock; 5. D. J. Drohan; 6. J. J. Redden. III class: T. J. McGuire; G. J. Maher; A. Malone (Eng.) D. J. O'Neill (Eng.) J. J. Sullivan.

THIRD YEAR

General Course—E. E. Banyan; Miss M. G. Burns; J. P. Collins; W. Hestrick; Miss I. Long; Miss N. T. Madigan.

Moderns—I class, Miss A. McQuade; 5. Miss B. T. O'Reilly. English & History—II class Miss E. F. Duffy.

Philosophy—I class, C. P. McTague; 2. J. J. McCarthy; 3. H. R. Ellard; 4. S. J. Armstrong. II class: T. J. Gallivan; J. H. Payette. Transferred to General Course: J. J. Garvey (two subjects).

SECOND YEAR

On active service: W. J. McNabb; General Course—J. J. Barker; A. A. Brown (1. math.); J. M. Clair; J. B. Collins; Miss E. Dowdell; Miss M. G. Flanagan; T. F. Forestell; Miss M. G. Gendron (Rel. Know.); T. A. Guitard (Eng. Ger.); Miss A. M. Kelley; J. L. McBride; J. A. McQuade (Lat. Rel. Know.); Miss H. M. Mullins; J. P. Murphy; J. O'Brien (chem.); Miss E. M. Quigley (Rel. Know.); Miss M. E. Smith; A. V. Traynor; T. B. Traynor; L. P. Woods.

Moderns—I class, L. J. Arland; 111. class, Miss C. M. Smyth. Philosophy—I class, 1. L. A. Markie; 2. J. C. Fitzgerald (chem.); 3. J. F. Corrigan and W. P. Smith (equal); 11. class, J. C. Feenly; 2. J. J. McCann; 111. class, J. W. McNamany.

Mathematics—11. class, W. J. Overand.

FIRST YEAR

General Course—C. A. Dwyer; Miss K. M. Gilmour, (Fr. Mech. & Phys.); J. D. Healy (Fr. Math.); Miss M. Hodgins; L. D. Kelly (Lat. Fr.); W. J. Kirk (Fr.); Miss M. E. Korman; C. E. McDevitt; Miss M. E. McKeeney; Miss M. E. Madden; J. T. Moloney (Fr.); J. H. O'Loane; J. T. O'Shaughnessy (math.); Miss A. O'Shea (Lat. Fr.); E. L. Rush; Miss F. W. Walsh.

FIRST YEAR

Senior Matriculation—M. F. Doyle (Gk.); N. M. Anderson (math. An. Hist.); J. Nicholson (Fr.); T. F. Kelly (math. An. Hist.); Miss A. L. McLellan (An. Hist.); J. J. O'Connor (Fr. Biol.); J. E. Ronan (Gk.); J. Shannon (Fr.); J. R. Tansey.

Classics—III class—J. B. Morrissey. Moderns—I class—Miss M. Doyle; 3. Miss M. Murphy; 5. Miss G. Twomey.

Transferred to General Course: Miss F. Bony (An. Hist.).

Mathematics—Transferred to General Course: M. B. Flannery.

Natural Science—II class, S. O. P. Sullivan.

PILGRIMAGES

TO MARTYRS' HILL NEAR WAUBAUSHERNE, ONT.

"Four miles from Waubausherne is Martyrs' Hill, built on site of old St. Ignace Fort, where Fathers John de Brebeuf and Gabriel Lalemant were martyred by the Iroquois in 1649."

"Vastly grander visions of the beautiful and sublime in nature are to be met with within the confines of this great Dominion, but no spot on the wide expanse of this continent was hallowed by a nobler sacrifice for the Master than was consummated on this hilltop, two centuries and a half ago. There stood two Christian heroes whose life ebbed slowly away amid unspeakable tortments. Unlike the martyrs of old who stood in the great amphitheatres of Rome, awaiting death from the wild beasts of the arena, they had no friends among the onlookers to encourage them by voice or gesture. They stood alone in the wilderness of the New World with a few neophytes, sharers in their sufferings, among a howling band of savages, more ferocious than lion or leopard. And as the flames curled round their blistering and lacerated limbs, the smoke of the sacrifice ascended as sweet incense to the throne of the Eternal."

"In the past as many as 600 pilgrims arrived at the shrine in a day. Many who had come for a passing visit only, were so delighted with the beauty of the place, its bracing air, and the accommodation provided, that they prolonged their stay at the shrine for days and even for weeks, declaring that Martyrs' Hill, even as a summer resort, was ideal."

PROGRAMME FOR THIS SUMMER

1. The shrine will be re-opened on the 1st of July.

2. During the months of July and August, there will be Mass and sermon every day at 8:30 on week days, and at 10 o'clock on Sundays.

Prayer, rosary, and benediction of the Blessed Sacrament every evening at 7:30 during the week and at 8 o'clock on Sundays. Confessions will be heard at any time, and Holy Communion distributed to late comers at any time before noon.

3. Near the shrine there is a large dining room, managed by experienced persons, and a large new building containing 75 rooms and various halls for the use of pilgrims. The rates are 25 cents per meal and 35 cents per bed. For those who stay one week or more, \$5 per week, single room, or \$8, double room.

4. Martyrs' Hill lies on the Peterboro—Port McNicoll line of the C. P. R. Martyrs' Hill station is about half way between Coldwater Junction and Port McNicoll on Georgian Bay. From the station to the shrine there is a little more than a mile. Pilgrims may take the omnibus, which meets every train.

Thornton-Smith Co.

Mural Paintings and Church Decorating

11 King St. W. Toronto

negligible. Altogether the bank is in a most satisfactory condition.

PROCLAIMED FOR BRAVERY

Rev. Father Albert, O. M. Cap., formerly of Ottawa, has been "proclaimed" to the French Army for his bravery in the trenches.

A recent Bulletin des Armes says: "Abbe Galliot, chaplain to an infantry brigade, has given evidence of the noblest chivalry and of the most utter disregard of death, by bringing religious help to the dying and the wounded as far as the first line trenches, under a heavy fire and fierce bombardment."

Abbe Galliot is the well known Father Albert, O. M. Cap., formerly Superior of the Capuchin Monastery, Restigouche, Quebec, where he left for the war.—Intermountain Catholic.

FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE MISSION

Taichowfu, March 22, 1915.

Dear Readers of CATHOLIC RECORD:

Yesterday (Passion Sunday) I laid the corner-stone of the church in Taichowfu. The former church was too small for the crowds who are being converted in the city and neighboring towns. Even with the new addition of forty-eight feet and a gallery it will be too small on the big Feast. May God be praised Who designs to open months to His praises in the Far East to replace those still in death in Europe. And may He shower down His choicest blessings on my benefactors of the CATHOLIC RECORD, who are enabling me to hire catechists, open up new places to the Faith, and to build and enlarge churches and schools. Rest assured, dear Readers, that every cent that comes my way will be immediately put into circulation for the Glory of God.