

The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est Catholicus vero Cognomen."—(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname)—St. Pacien, 4th Century.

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THE TRUCE OF GOD

The Rev. Dr. Paschal Robinson spoke a few weeks ago at the University of Pennsylvania on "Some Medieval Peace Movements and Organizations." The chief cause of the instability of life in the Medieval Ages was the propensity of the feudal lord to carry under one pretext and another fire and sword into the neighboring territory. These high-placed knights of the road flayed the wretched peasantry, but their power was far inferior to the coal and oil lords of our own day. Of course our lords do not sally forth with their possessions. These methods are too crude, though once in a while, as in the Homestead strike, a benignant millionaire summoned the Pinkertons to stop indignant speech with bullets. Ordinarily, however, their sorties upon the public are done with radiant good-humor and inspired by the motive to do us if not good at least well. The Church was unwearied during the turbulent medieval period in her striving to protect the poor, and to mitigate the oppression and outrage which marked the progress of feudal warfare. Notably was the institution known as the "Truce of God," which imposed a temporary cessation of hostilities in all parties. This "Truce of God" extended only from noon on Saturday until daybreak on Monday of each week, but it was gradually extended by successive Church councils, so as to leave not more than about eighty days in the year for warfare. It was finally adopted by the Lateran Councils of 1189 and 1178.

NOT TRUE

The man who says that he has lost his faith means that he has lost his morals. It is more complimentary to himself to declare that his highly cultivated intellect cannot accept this or that dogma. But a visit to a confessional would cleanse his heart and restore harmony between it and his intellect. Sterling Catholic living is not incompatible with profound thought. They whose names sparkle gem-like in the pages of history were not only the filial children of the Church but have found in her faith inspiration for the most profound thought, the most lofty poetry, the freest art of the age. And not so long ago Pasteur, who opened up a new epoch of medicine, said, "The more I know, the more nearly is any faith that of the Breton peasant. Could I but know all I would have the faith of a Breton peasant woman." There is no poem like a man's life. There is but one view of things which is true, and that is God's view of them. A man is not what he has, but what he is. Much disappointment is caused by the parents who bring up their children in the market place of the world.

THE HUMBUNG

The man who out of the garnered conceits of years presumes to tell us what we should believe is out of the phenomena of this century. In the ordinary affairs of life he seeks expert advice; but in the things which transcend human reason he, to the accompaniment of large words, is quite sure of himself and of the gullibility of certain individuals. This disturber of the atmosphere is a severe test of patience, but we think that the female who wanders over the country talking about birth control is a provocative of language that would not be passed by the editor. She takes no account of God, and does not understand that the Christian family was not made for the State but for the glory of God. She does not understand that the more human lives the greater the glory. But she chatters without any sense of shame of the quality of the small family. Under her auspices advertisements of the most pernicious character blossom forth in newspapers. And many, allured by her chatter, which pleases their habits of luxury, their disregard of law and of the best interests of society, abhor fruitfulness of child-bearing and content themselves with meddling with the business of others, or lavishing the affection of which they are

capable on pug dogs. Catholics know that any interference with the law of nature is condemned by the Church. Hence they should not countenance these opinions, and newspapers, advocating small families should be avoided as vehicles which emanate the virus that corrodes and eventually destroys the stamina of a nation. We know that we can point to the most diseased child with twisted frame and say, "Thou hast made him a little less than the Angels."

UNAFRAID AND RESOLUTE

Cardinal Mercier must be a constant source of wonder to the Prussian, who believes in the omnipotence of the State. With his Belgium in bondage he should at least conciliate the persecutor, deprecate his wrath or propose a compromise. Not so Cardinal Mercier. He turns a deaf ear to his blandishments and his menaces. His strength comes not from the world. He fears not Caesar, who, like other beasts of prey, has claws and can use them. But Caesar can kill the body but not the soul.

Von Bissing rages furiously, threatens the Cardinal and would doubtless like to adopt extreme repressive measures. It is irritating to know that there is one man who does not walk with bated breath and whispered humbleness; one man who risks all for duty's sake, and is the watchman in the tower for his fellow-citizens. This Prussian Jehu drives furiously, but his wheels will come off and the Belgian will be singing: "The horse and the rider He hath thrown into the sea."

Cardinal Mercier reminds us of that immortal page of history which recounts how St. Ambrose rebuked the despotism of the Emperor Theodosius. The Emperor had, in a fit of anger, ordered the citizens of Thessalonica to be put to the sword. A few days after he goes to the Milan Cathedral. As he is about to enter, the Bishop Ambrose confronts him on the threshold. Around the Emperor are his men of war, renowned for their prowess in battle. Around St. Ambrose clerics, strangers to the din and clash of arms, and known for their learning and saintliness. But fear abides not within the heart of a Bishop, who knows the responsibilities and is aware that there is an eternal law on which every human law must rest as upon a foundation, and when a government enacts statutes which violate that law, it abuses authority and deserves not obedience but, resistance. St. Ambrose forbids the Emperor to enter. "Did not David sin and yet find pardon?" exclaimed the Emperor. "Thou hast imitated David in thy guilt," replied St. Ambrose, "imitate him also in his repentance."

Von Bissing who has his little hour does not seem to realize that Cardinal Mercier has touched the conscience of the world, and has taught it once more that moral dignity and unflinching fearlessness in pursuit of duty are more impressive than poisoned gas, brutal exactions, and ruthless savagery.

GOOD EXAMPLE BRINGS MOST CONVERTS

From time immemorial Catholic theologians have said that the best way to convert non-Catholics is through the force of good example. The Rev. E. J. Mannix, who is still young in the priesthood but who has already obtained a nation-wide reputation as a convert-maker, declared in an address recently that most of the men and women he instructs have been sent to his convert class, conducted at 1854 Grant every Monday evening through good example on the part of Catholics. "Almost invariably, when a new member is added to the inquiry class," he said, "and when I ask what brought him or her here, I am told that it has been because of the example set by some Catholic friend." Father Mannix said that a Protestant who knows that a Catholic is approaching the sacraments frequently, and who knows that this Catholic is leading an irreproachable life, frequently feels impelled to join the inquiry class merely to learn whether or not the stories he has heard about the Catholic Church are true. When he discovers that they are unfounded libels, and has progressed far enough in his instruction to have seen how logical the Catholic faith is, it is easy to make a Catholic of him.—Denver Register.

BISHOP FALLON'S STIRRING CALL

STATE CHAPLAIN WRITES TO A. O. H. AND K. OF C. OF ONTARIO

His Lordship, Bishop Fallon, state chaplain of the Knights of Columbus and also of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Ontario, has recently sent out recruiting letters to the members of the two orders of whom there are 7,000 of the former and between 4,500 and 5,000 of the latter.

The text of both letters is the same with the exception of the following special appeal to Irishmen in the letter addressed to the Ancient Order of Hibernians which takes the place of the appeal to the chivalric ideals in the one addressed to the Knights of Columbus.

"Let us learn a lesson from the conduct of our people in the Old Land. When the war broke out, Ireland had an opportunity, by standing sullenly by, to become a thorn in England's side and thereby make a bitter attempt to settle the score of centuries."

"There might have been some excuse for such action; there could have been no justification. Thank God, we are faced with no such shame. When John Redmond, the leader of the Irish people, promised to the British Parliament the co-operation of his native land, he gave a pledge that has been fulfilled to the extreme limit. Forgetful of past wrongs, heedless of her diminished population, but loyal to her oppression and keen for liberty, Ireland dashed into the foremost of the fray and many of the most glorious of the pages of her history are now being written on the battlefields of Europe."

"Only a day or two ago, her leader made a fervent appeal to the people of Ireland to continue to the end the work so nobly begun. 'You are under no compulsion,' said he, 'save that of duty. In the name of honor, justice and religion; in the name of common gratitude and in their highest self-interest, I appeal to the young men of Ireland who are still available to join the reserve battalions and to commence their training so that, in event of the war not speedily ending, they may be ready to fill every gap in the ranks of the Irish army at the front.'"

"Should the children of the mother who still have upon them the marks and the memory of bitter persecution, outdo in generous loyalty the sons of the daughter who have lived in the fullest possession of justice and liberty?"

The letter as sent to the Knights of Columbus is as follows: His letter to the Knights of Columbus follows: To the members of the Knights of Columbus in Ontario: The civilized world faces one of the supreme crises of history. Familiarity with the horrors of the struggle is apt to breed indifference to its true meaning and its effort to bring that war to a victorious issue are statements so self-evident as to require no proof.

Neither shall I attempt to fix a term to the duration of the war. The time of its ending is known only to Him who holds ourselves and all our interests in the hollow of His hand. But I shall write of what I know. At this moment the imperial authorities are urging enlistment by every available argument and are appealing to all British subjects to place patriotism and the national cause before personal considerations. The Canadian Government has issued a call for half a million men. I agree that the provision of such a number of men will tax our population to the limit. What if it does? Is not the cause worthy of the supreme sacrifice? I am not competent to measure the possible effect on commerce and industry of the withdrawal of so vast a body of men from peaceful pursuits. I assume that good judgment and common sense will prevent the crippling of enterprises that are necessary for the proper conduct of a war. With all other phases of finance, commerce or industry, I have no present concern—nor have you. There is a work to be done; our efforts must co-operate in the doing.

Honor calls on every Knight of Columbus who is fit and free for overseas service to offer himself for the duty. Shall we leave the burden to others?

Patriotism adds its urging to the call of honor. The danger is just as real to Ottawa, Toronto and London as to the shores of Sussex or the banks of the Thames. Shall we forget the sacred truth that it is

sweet and glorious to die—or at least to offer to die—for one's country?

The rights of humanity require that we make the sacrifice. Have martyred Belgium and stricken Serbia and sorely-pressed France no power to awaken a responsive cry in our bosoms?

The defense of civilization demands that we hurry, to its assistance. It is our civilization—the civilization that suits—that is in jeopardy. Are we prepared to willingly accept another kind of civilization? Do we realize that the exercise of personal responsibility in political affairs, upon which rests civil liberty, hangs in the balance?

I say no word of the demands of conscience. It were folly to emphasize that aspect of the present hour. The man who is dead to the appeal of honor and patriotism, of humanity and civilization, is not apt to be alive to the call of conscience.

More than a century ago Edmund Burke lamented that the age of chivalry had gone because 10,000 swords had not leaped from their scabbards to avenge even a look that threatened with insult the gentle Queen of France. The Knights of Columbus draw much of their meaning and much of their inspiration from the glorious deeds of the great military orders of the days of chivalry. Let us beware lest, when the struggle is over and the victory won, we merit the rebuke that in the hour of trial a long distance lay between our principles and our practice. I do not know to what extent our membership has enlisted. I write much more in dread than in reproach. My sole purpose is to place before every Knight of Columbus some considerations that should cause him to reflect, that should give him matter for meditation, that should inform his judgment and direct his decision.

"Man am I grown, a man's work must I do. Live pure, speak true, right wrong, follow the King—Else, wherefore born?"

M. F. FALLON, Bishop of London, State Chaplain.

POLAND

The Holy Father has received the following beautiful letter from Messrs. Henryk Sienkiewicz and Anton Osuchowski of the General Committee for the relief of the Polish victims of the war:

Most Holy Father: Filled with the deepest gratitude for the generous gift of Your Holiness, a fresh proof of the sentiments you cherish for our country, we kneel at your feet to express to you, Most Holy Father, our warmest thanks and those of our unhappy countrymen who have been cheered by your help and pity. With us all Poland prostrates itself before Your Holiness, Catholic Poland bleeding to dry, trampled upon by the warring hosts, famishing from hunger, buried under her ruins, and yet feeling that all is not lost for her, because she has the will to live and because your hand has been laid in blessing upon her martyred head. Supported by the fatherly affection Your Holiness shows us, by the faith and the hope you inspire in us, we shall be able to wait with confidence for the new dawn which is to break for us, when peace, the object of our prayers, is born again in the world, and with it the reign of love and justice for the oppressed. With this firm certainty we lay at your feet, Father most dear and Vicar of Jesus Christ, the expression of our veneration, of our attachment, of our deepest gratitude, and we are ever the faithful children of our Holy Mother the Church.

This heroic Poland is faithful to the last.—America.

NEWS FROM ROME

AS TO ARMY CHAPLAINS
Mention of the Sacred Congregation of the Council reminds me that it is either this body or the Sacred Consistorial Congregation that will sit in two or three days to deliberate on the situation in which many Catholic soldiers in the British armies are concerning the question of chaplains. As recently set forth, the lack in some parts is deplorable. In other places Catholic chaplains are superabundant. However, the Sacred Congregation will, as I have said, study the question and make arrangements accordingly.

When one compares the magnificent organization of Catholic chaplains in the Italian army with that of others one must say to them: "Hats off!" Italy has proved herself Catholic to the core in this respect.

PONTIFF ON THE HORRORS OF WAR

We certainly live in sad days. We are growing callous to death in Europe. Probably I am not far mistaken in saying the most broken-hearted man on this continent is the Holy Father. He feels the sorrows of all, whereas the belligerents feel for only those of their respective sides. The letter of the Papal Secretary of State to the Archbishop of Ravenna, in the Pope's name, will show his

Cardinal Gasparri writes: "I have not failed to bring under the notice of the august Pontiff the accurate report forwarded to me by Your Grace on the 14th, inst., concerning the recent bombardment of your city on the part of hostile aviators. This fresh incursion has not alone thrown into mourning various families and an entire city, but it has occasioned bitter grief to the heart of the Holy Father, who experiences profound sorrow for the innocent victims, and at the same time a sense of affliction because of the perils and losses to those famous monuments."

"His Holiness, as vigilant custodian of the supreme interests of religion, of history, of art, has not failed to insist on renew his paternal and solicitous requests to the Imperial and Royal Government of Austria-Hungary with the purpose of the war being carried out according to recognized principles, thanks to which, by respecting open and undefended cities, the monuments and the churches that form a precious treasure of these cities may be safeguarded from all damage."

"The Holy Father would wish even more. He would wish that in the Halo-Austrian war the throwing of bombs from aeroplanes should be entirely suppressed, and if it has been impossible to reach so noble an aim, I can assure Your Grace that this has not been from the lack of lively interest shown by the common father of the faithful, but from causes which I shall expose to your Grace viva voce whenever the opportunity presents itself."

"Your Grace will be good enough to express, in the name of the Holy Father, all the affectionate sense of condolence which His Holiness cherishes for the sorrow-stricken families of the poor victims, and also to make known to the same families the fervent prayers which His Holiness offers up for the peace of the dead."

"Meanwhile, as an earnest of heavenly favors and as a consolation in such a disaster, Your Grace will receive and be good enough to communicate to your beloved people the apostolic benediction which His Holiness heartily sends to you."

A NOBLE REVENGE
It is worth recording here how noble has been the revenge which the clergy of Ravenna have taken upon the Mayor and anti-Catholic clique of the city who prevented them from taking an official part in the funeral of the victims of the bombardment. The clergy are repaying the insult by defraying the expenses of the rearing and the education of the orphans of the victims.

The Ravennese are now ashamed of themselves for their weakness in permitting a little clique to browbeat both the priests and their own selves, and well, indeed, they ought to be.

NEW CODE OF CANON LAW

It was only to be expected that the Holy Father would defer the promulgation of the new code of canon law for the Universal Church until the clash of arms has ceased to ring throughout Europe. The colossal work is coming to a termination, the Pontifical commission for the codification of canon law being engaged presently on the last volume.

There is something else of a different character which I should like to see postponed until after the war. This is the observance of the fourth centenary of the death of The O'Neill, Prince of Tyrone, who died in Rome on July 20, 1616. Over two years ago I mentioned here the intention of the Irish in Rome to make this a grand event, one right worthy of the grand old Lion of the North.

But I would like it in the light of events of the day to be postponed until Celts residing in the Eternal City may be able to once more join thoroughly and freely in some project or other. I should not like to see Celts in St. Pietro in Montorio, on the Janiculum Hill, one body standing this side, the other body standing that side of the O'Neill's tomb. Let them stand around it or let them go where at all. This is what the grand old warrior beneath the slab would say himself.—Veritas in Philadelphia Standard and Times.

THE CAUSE OF THE IRISH MARTYRS

In a late number of the Irish Ecclesiastical Record, Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, expresses his gratitude to Cardinal Vanutelli for the care and zeal which, as "Cardinal Ponente," he has manifested in the Process of Canonisation of the Irish Martyrs. Dr. Walsh himself, acting in the name of the Holy See, is now taking the next step in the case known as the Apostolic Process. This last stage may consume from two to four years. This hope is everywhere expressed that Archbishop Walsh and Cardinal Vanutelli may be spared to see these 280 martyrs finally and solemnly raised to the highest honors of the Altar. In Rome it is deeply regretted that Cardinal Moran and Mgr. Murphy who worked so generously for the cause of the Martyrs are not alive to share in the gratitude of Ireland toward Cardinal Vanutelli and in the glory to be soon conferred upon her children.—America.

THE LEADER OF THE IRISH PARTY

SPEAKS FOR IRELAND AND THE WAR

Just now, when a little flurry has been raised by men in America who believe that Ireland needs a guardian, and who are willing to take the office and rule her from a distance of three thousand miles, it is well to find these words of John Redmond, M.P., in his preface to Michael Macdonagh's "The Irish at the Front." He says:

"It is important for Ireland, and I am sure it is also important for the British Empire, and perhaps for America as well, to appreciate the part taken by the Irish troops in this war. The war, which in a night changed so many things, offered to Ireland a new international place, and her brave sons, not hesitating, acting upon a sure and noble instinct, have leaped forward to occupy it for her. . . . When the war arrived Ireland had at once a charter of rights and liberties of her own to defend, and, like Bolivia's South Africa, her plighted word to make good. The war, by a most fortunate conjunction, united in a common cause the defense of England against a mighty danger and the defence of principles for which Ireland, to be true to herself, must ever be ready to raise her voice or draw her sword. Besides her honor and her interest—her interest, always the last thing to move her, but now happily involved in the same cause—human Freedom, Justice, and the cry of the small nationality crushed under the despot's heel appealed to her. These things she has followed throughout her history, not only up to now, to her bitter loss, but to the loss of her soul; in that is her distinction now. Her sons, fighting for her honor and her interest, are fighting for these things too. It is for these things—Honor, Justice, Freedom, and the cry of the small nationality crushed under the despot's heel—that she is winning in the world's councils. There, acting with and through her sister democracies, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Great Britain—in all of which, as in the great Republic of the West, her children are a potent leaven—her spirit will help to bend the British Empire to a mission of new significance for humanity. That is the heritage of her tradition."

We know the persistent attempts which have been made ever since the war began to discredit Mr. Redmond and his associates. Having attained the object for which he took up the leadership of the Home Rule movement, it really seemed as if there were, on this side of the Atlantic, persons who were sorry that his success deprived them of a grievance. Not being able to undo the vote, they took it out in denouncing John Redmond as a traitor! Mr. Redmond is too true a patriot and too wise a philosopher to mind the penalty of success, and he knows that the best of America, as well as the best of Ireland, still loves him and trusts him.—Boston Republic.

POWER OF POPE FOR PEACE
IS CAUSE OF FAVORABLE COMMENT
There are those who carp at the Church as though she were the foe of civilization. Others, however, more broad-minded and consistent, find in her the ultimate solution of the terrible crisis that is at present horrifying the world. The times were ripe for a powerful hand. The influence and fact of Six Holy Bishops, Benedict XV, were equal to the occasion. Eulogizing the Father of Christendom and lauding his noble work for prostrated humanity, the Review of Reviews remarks:

"Of all the powerful religious sects in the world there is only one which has dared to try and bring about peace. The head of but one has had the courage to lift up his voice and urge the combatants to settle their differences by conference instead of by sword, to stop killing each other, and endeavor to save hundreds of thousands of lives by bringing the war to a speedy close. Never has the Roman Catholic Church shown itself so great as when the Pope, as its official head, endeavored to induce the fighting powers to consider the possibility of making peace. When the spiritual ruler of a people far more numerous than those which owe allegiance to any of the kings and emperors and presidents at war urges them to end the strife, his voice is heard, his presence is con sidered. Even if no immediate action is taken, he has done his duty, has laid the foundation for that peace which must come in the end."

This is an expression of fairness that all appreciate. The Church is even to-day doing her utmost to stop the bloody carnage of Europe. She is beset with many difficulties, but gives her noblest efforts with unsparring energy. More encouragement and less hostile criticism and comment about the Church would better have the spirit of American freedom and further strengthen the only power in the world that can finally bring order out of chaos.

CATHOLIC NOTES

The Holy Father, in a letter, commends the work of the Catholic Press Association of Bavaria, and urges a more extensive circulation of Catholic literature.

From Peking comes the news of the conversion of a Chinese prince, Paul Ggal, of the Imperial family, to the Catholic Faith. Father Planchet, Procurator of the Catholic mission in Peking, states that the young prince was baptized in the cathedral.

The Federated Holy Name Societies of Essex County, N. J., have appointed a committee to draft a bill providing for a State Board of Motion Picture Censors. It is hoped to have the bill passed in the present session of the New Jersey legislature.

The Cathedral of Sora, in the Abruzzi, withstood the awful earthquake of a year ago though everything around it was in ruins. By the irony of fate on the anniversary to a day it was almost totally destroyed by fire. His Holiness at once sent 10,000 francs to meet emergencies.

The Rev. Peter Bernard Donnelly, after travelling in three and a half years, 107,000 miles, and preaching or lecturing more than 1,200 times, from Nome, Alaska, to the Straits of Magellan, is now in New York as the special Lenten preacher at St. Patrick's Cathedral, by invitation of Cardinal Farley.

Madame de Navarro (Mary Anderson) has consented to take part in a short play, "Comedy vs. Tragedy," originally written for her by W. S. Gilbert, which will be produced in the Theatre Royal, Worcester, England, this month. The play is given on behalf of the wounded soldiers, and the whole of the proceeds, without any deduction, will be given to this subject.

His Holiness Pope Benedict, has received a detailed report from Cardinal Scapinelli, nuncio to Vienna, who, in accordance with Papal instructions, visited the Italian prisoners taken by Austria. Cardinal Scapinelli reports that the health of the prisoners is good, and adds that they are treated humanely. The Cardinal explained in his report that the Italian prisoners were grateful to the Pope for his interest in them.

For the fifth time in six months, Father Timothy Dempsey of St. Louis succeeded in settling a workmen's strike to the satisfaction of both sides. The strike was that of the American Stove Company, where 200 tinner polishers and mounters have been on strike because of a refusal of the company to collect back dues of union men who refuse to pay.

Mary A. Halloran, who died on March 12, in New York, in her will bequeathed \$250,000 in cash and realty valued at \$10,000 to the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul of Mount St. Vincent-on-the-Hudson. There are bequests of \$10,000 to St. Joseph's Hospital at Yonkers and \$5,000 each to the German Hospital, the Catholic Institute for the Blind and the Knapp Memorial Hospital.

The Danish explorer, writer and lecturer, Dr. Fritz Holm, New York City, has received official notification from the Papal Secretary of State, His Eminence Cardinal Gasparri, that it has graciously pleased His Holiness Pope Benedict XV, to confer upon him the Knight-Commander Cross of the Ancient Order of St. Sylvester in recognition of his Chinese explorations, which were mainly concerned with Christian archeology. A notable fact in connection with the bestowal of the Papal honor is that Dr. Holm is a Lutheran.

Under the will of Robert J. Noonan, jeweler, of Baltimore, who died March 7, nearly his entire estate will eventually pass to religious and charitable organizations of the Catholic Church, subject to a life interest in a sister and brother. Sisters of Mercy, for the benefit of Mercy Hospital, \$50,000. Little Sisters of the Poor, of this city, \$50,000. St. Vincent de Paul Society, \$25,000. St. Joseph's German Hospital, \$5,000. Sisters of Bon Secour, for the care of the sick, \$1,000. St. Agnes' Hospital, \$5,000. It was the request of Mr. Noonan that the legacies to the hospitals be used for the care of the inmates, without regard to creed or color.

As a result of a Converts' League inquiry class, in St. Mary's Church, Pittsburg, Kansas, we are informed by the Western Catholic, 11 Protestant business men of that city received baptism on a recent Sunday at the hands of the Rev. Dr. Pomponney. The men are: Ira Clemons, president of the Clemons and Sons Coal Company; Harold Thomas Wright, of J. P. Wright and Sons, decorators; John C. Fox, of the Standard Oil Company; James H. Billings, of Billings and Koakum, merchant tailors; Fred W. Doll, of Dunn and Doll, tea merchants; Robert W. Bixler, expert electrician with the Pittsburg Electric Company; Henry E. Fintel, dealer in music; W. F. McLaughlin, former Registrar of Deeds and journalist; J. E. Donohue, purchasing agent for the Central Stores Company; Charles R. Steele, of the Smelter Company, and his son, Francis.