

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

THE MAN WHO QUILTS

The man who quilts has a brain and hand
As good as the next; but he lacks the sand
That would make him stick, with a
courage stout,
To whatever he tackles, and fight it
out.

He starts with a rush, and a solemn
vow,
That he'll soon beshowing the others
how;
Then something new strikes his roving
eye,
And his task is left for the bye and
bye.

It's up to each man what becomes of
him,
He must find in himself the grit and
vim
That brings success; he can get the
skill,
If he brings to the task a steadfast
will.

No man is beaten till he gives in;
"Hard luck" can't stand for a cheer-
ful grin;
The man who fails needs a better
excuse
Than the quitter's whining. "What's
the use?"

For the man who quilts lets his
chance slip,
Just because he's too lazy to keep
his grip.
The man who sticks goes ahead with
a shout,
While the man who quilts joins the
"down and out."

NICE MANNERS

"Can you write a good hand?"
asked a merchant of a boy who had
applied to him for a position.
"Yaas," was the answer.
"Are you good at figures?"
"Yaas."

"That will do. I do not want you,"
said the employer curtly.

"Why don't you give the lad a
chance?" remonstrated a friend,
when the applicant for a position had
left the store. "I know him to be an
honest, industrious boy."

"Because," replied the merchant
decisively, "he hasn't learned to say
'yes, sir' and 'no, sir.' If he answers
me as he did when applying for a
situation, how will he answer cus-
tomers after being here a month?"

There are thousands of young men
today who, like this youth, are handi-
capping their efficiency and queering
their chances of success by their rude
manners.

Perhaps nothing besides honesty
contributes so much to a young man's
success in life, as a courteous
manner. Other things being equal,
of two persons applying for a position,
the one with the best manners
gets it. First impressions are every-
thing. A rude, coarse manner
creates an instantaneous prejudice,
closes hearts and bars doors against
us. The language of the face and
the manner are the shorthand of the
mind, easily and quickly read.

Thousands of professional men
without any marked ability have
succeeded in making fortunes by
means of a courteous manner. Many
a physician owes his reputation and
success to the recommendation of
his friends and patients, who remem-
ber his kindness, gentleness, consid-
eration and, above all, his politeness.

This has been the experience of
hundreds of successful lawyers, clergy-
men, merchants, tradesmen and men
of every class and every walk in life.
—Catholic Columbian.

WHAT IS CHARACTER?

We have in mind a certain family
who in general have minds so bright
that some line of life out of the
ordinary could reasonably be expected
from any member of the family.
The father was a successful man in
literature, and one by one the chil-
dren engaged in literary efforts, but
never to the extent of selling any of
the productions. The oldest child, a
boy, spent three years, from eighteen
to twenty-one, in looking for a position.
To go up and ask for an adver-
tised position was a positive torture
to him. His eyes looked hurt and
his spirit broken after he had been
turned down when he would finally
spurn himself into trying to find any-
thing to do. He still occupies an un-
important and poorly paid position.
Three girls followed this brother,
and with what is called brilliant
educations and their expressed desire
to enter college, they did not succeed
in finding positions that would in
anywise correspond with their ability.
They, too, are in dull and poorly
paid places, bearing with them the
earnmarks of poverty, illness and
defeat. Several children who were
at school at the same time, and who
were often under discipline for their
poor ratings in their studies, came
out with marks that barely passed
them on. But they did not stop
studies, they worked for degrees at
different places, went through normal,
still only mediocre, but one is an
electrical expert, another is a teacher,
noted for his clearness in demonstra-
tion and his purity in English con-
struction. They were only plodders,
but they had a determination that
dared. The first mentioned family
had the brilliancy and ability, but
they lacked assertion and will power.
One family is still worrying over
business details and no material
change has come, while the
second family regard food as a mere
process of living, it is so much a part
of their energy. What is the char-
acter that gives one the initiative,
and what is it that gives the dull

person a fighting chance, which he
proudly accepts and slowly succeeds
in, while the other plods on in some
rut of mediocrity?—Catholic Sun.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

TO A LITTLE GIRL NAMED MARY

What a precious name you carry,
Little maid with eyes of blue!
Just to think dear Mother Mary
Shares her holy name with you!

Sweetest name in all the ages,
Loved of God and loved of man;
Honored by all saints and sages
Ever since the world began;

Praised by countless voices ringing
In the bright celestial choirs;
Blessed by little children singing
Hymns of thanks and fond desires;

Gracious with a grace supernal,
Lovely as a morn in May,
With a grace that is eternal—
This the name you bear to-day.

'Tis a priceless jewel you carry,
Little girl with eyes of blue;
Yet I know dear Mother Mary
Gladly shares her name with you.

—MARY H. KENNEDY

WHAT CONVENT GIRLS SHOULD BE

Convent girls should come forth
into the world possessing the great
and admirable power of sacrifice for
the benefit of the unfortunate, for
the uplifting of humanity, the consol-
ing and saving of souls and the gen-
eral spirit of doing good. Woman's
greatest ornament is the power of
her influence, power for peace, power
for order and power for harmony.

Girls graduating should be common
sense women and leave their Alma
Mater reflecting in their lives the
intelligence, refinement, the virtues
and devotion of their nun-teachers.
The finest type of a cultured Christian
woman is the one who pursued her
course of studies in our convent
schools. At home, convent-graduates
should not feel themselves so far
elevated above the rest of humanity
as to despise their parents and home
surroundings.

They should be taught to go into
the kitchen, wash, iron, cook, and
make a decent loaf of bread, and not
sit constantly in the parlor decked
out as a morning rose, building
castles in the air. Academies should
form solid, virtuous and Christian
women, whose influence is incalcul-
able, because the family, the basis of
all organized communities, can not
be properly built up without the aid
of virtuous and Christian women.

Academies should not form society
women, the meanest cognomen that
can be attributed to women. Public
places are not her sphere but the
home her sanctuary. The ambition
of women should ever be the honor-
able title of the queen of the home.
Woman's mission on earth should not
embrace constant visiting, constant
tea drinking, constant gossiping, con-
stant pleasure and theatre going.
The modesty of our maidens, the
sympathetic role of sacrifice, the
devotion of mothers, strict obedience
to the voice of God and of the Church,
this is what we want and what solid
Christian education will produce in
our schools.—True Voice.

ARE YOU LIKE BETH?

Without thinking much about it,
Beth had fallen into the way of
making little complaints about her
mother.

"I wish mamma wouldn't be so
particular about everything I do!"
Beth said fretfully one morning, as
she sat in her small rocking chair,
ripping out some hemming she had
done the day before. "She always
makes me take out my sewing when
I don't do it right, and there's ever
so many things I want to do that
she won't let me do; and I don't
believe she cares a bit when I feel
bad because I can't do something I
want to. She just smiles some-
times."

"Why don't you get another
mother," asked Aunt Nettie who was
sitting near by, "as long as she has
so many faults?" Aunt Nettie
spoke in her usual quiet voice, and
Beth looked up in quick surprise.

"Another mother! Why Aunt
Nettie, what are you talking about?
I don't want another mother. Why,
you know how much I love mamma!"

"But she has so many faults,"
Aunt Nettie went on in the same
quiet tone. "I should think you'd
be glad to find another mother who
didn't have those faults."

"But, Aunt Nettie," said Beth
almost ready to cry, "she's the dear-
est mother in the world, and I
wouldn't change her for anybody's
mother! I don't see what makes you
say she has so many faults."

"I thought I heard you talking
about them yourself, Beth, a moment
ago," said Aunt Nettie in mild sur-
prise. "I certainly thought I heard
you finding fault with your mother,
though perhaps I was mistaken."

Beth's cheeks were like peonies,
and there was something bright and
glistening in her eyes as she an-
swered bravely. "No, Aunt Nettie,
you weren't mistaken. I was find-
ing fault with my mother, with the best
and dearest and sweetest mother in
the world. But I didn't think how it
sounded, and you won't hear me
doing it again. Another mother?"

No indeed!

Are you like Beth, thoughtlessly
finding fault with father or mother,
never thinking how it sounds, and so
giving others the chance to ask you
the question that was put to her?

THE POOR BOY

Don't be ashamed, my lad, if you
have a patch on your elbow. It

speaks well for your industrious
mother. For our part we would
rather see a dozen patches than hear
one profane or vulgar word escape
your lips. No good boy will show
you because you cannot dress as well
as your companions; and if a bad boy
laughs at your appearance, say
nothing, my good lad, but walk on.
We know many good and rich men
who were once as poor as you.
There is our next door neighbor in
particular—now one of our wealth-
iest men—who told us a short time
since, that he was once glad to
receive the cold potatoes from his
neighbor's table. Be good, my boy,
and if you are poor you will be re-
spected more than if you were the
son of a rich man and addicted to
bad habits.—Catholic News.

SINCERITY NOT DESIRED

AN APOLOGIST FOR QUEEN ELIZABETH MAKES A FEW DAMAGING ADMISSIONS

There are probably few of us, who,
when seeking to justify some course
of conduct, have not in doing so laid
bare our greatest weaknesses. What
is for many of us a personal experi-
ence is frequently the case with
writers who seeking to make
apology for a cause, unwillingly per-
haps, are forced in all fairness to
make admissions which throw a very
glaring light on the weakness of the
cause they champion. This has
been the case quite frequently of
late in books dealing with the Re-
formation. A most interesting, and
for us Catholics, instructive case in
mind is the well-known book by
Arthur Jay Klein, Professor of His-
tory at Wheaton College, Norton,
Massachusetts, entitled "Intoler-
ance in the Reign of Elizabeth,
Queen of England." In this work
published in Feb. 1917, the author
seeks to justify the intolerance
shown by Elizabeth in her endeavor
to establish the Church of England.
Along with a stately array of fact
and argument the author, whose
intentions seem to be the best,
makes admissions as to the charac-
ter of both the royal church architect
as well as of the establishment
founded by her, which should cause
Catholics to feel new pride and sat-
isfaction in the security of Mother
Church.

Speaking of the relation of Church
and State in the new order inaugu-
rated by Elizabeth the author says:
"At the beginning of Elizabeth's
reign the Church (established) did
not demand from Englishmen their
adherence upon these (Apostolic
authorization) grounds; its appeal
was to expediency and to loyalty
rather than to divine right." And
in the same chapter, a little further
on, the writer continues: "The
identification of the ecclesiastical
and the religious establishment of
the kingdom with the political
integrity of England gave to the
support of the Church a patriotic
importance which has persisted
through times when national welfare
demanded rejection of the claims of
the Church." Even more emphatic
is the admission of the political
character of the English Church in
the statement in which we are told
that "the fact that the Church was
established at, and according to the
dictates of government policy
resulted in a church that was a com-
promise."

Nor was this political character of
the Church the sole mark which
attested so clearly to its human
origin. The very character of its
first ministers stands out in sad
relief to the humble twelve who, for-
saking all things, followed Christ in
a life of apostolic hardship and
labor. "Within the Church," the
author tells us, "were men more
concerned over the dignity and
remuneration of clerical office than
about spiritual duties connected
therewith. Earnest and trained
men to take the lower, more in-
imate pastoral offices were lacking.
Ignorant and illiterate artisans were,
of necessity, employed to perform
the services." And quoting Parker,
a contemporary apologist of the
establishment, he informs us that
"the bishops have made priests of
the basest of the people not only for
their occupations and trades but
also for their want of good learn-
ing and honesty."

Of the royal foundress of the same
establishment and of her zeal for
religion we are further informed
that "the Queen did not like the idea
of religious zeal, she could not
understand the stern and unyielding
religious convictions of either Catho-
lic or Protestant. She feared the
effects of both. The growth within
the Church of any great enthusiasm
for any kind of religious belief
seemed to her dangerous. She
dreaded the effects upon the people
of popular and soul-stirring preach-
ers. She preferred that the Church
slumber a little." And again: "The
growth of any considerable body
within the Church which attempted
to place in the forefront the belief
that the Church was the repository
of God's truth, and had, as such,
a duty transcending its duty of obe-
dience to the commands of royalty,
could not exist during Elizabeth's
reign."

The reason for this aversion to any
religious zeal or force within the
establishment can be gleaned from
the statement which admits that
"The refusal to claim for the English
Establishment any sanctity, or
divinely given plan, enabled the
Church to avoid condemning Con-
tinental Protestantism and permitted
the most cordial relations with the

most important forms of anti-
Romanism." That Elizabeth could
thus motive her course of "reform"
will cause no wonder when we are
told by our author that "The
sovereign herself stood for no heroic
principle of power or right. Her
vices were not even impressive.
Her genius for deceit gave her a
certain distinction even in a Chris-
tendom skilled in lying." "Bicker-
ings hardly worthy the name of
religious struggles; an expedient
policy so abject as almost to deny
the existence of principle; repres-
sion without the excuse of a burn-
ing faith in the abstract ideal; these
are the superficial characteristics of
the age."

When admissions such as these
can be gleaned from the pages of
fair-minded non-Catholics, how
strange it is to see on our part an
attitude often weakly apologetic for
the uncompromising attitude main-
tained by the Church towards relig-
ious so evidently man-made and
man-furthered. C. B. of C. V.

A FINE TRIBUTE TO CARDINAL GIBBONS

On "Cardinal's day" at Washing-
ton, Mr. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary
of the Interior, paid a fine tribute to
Cardinal Gibbons. "Everybody has
respect and reverence and affection
for the man we are honoring to-day,"
he declared, "and therefore I know
that I speak for the full width of the
American continent when I give him
greeting. Somehow, as I grow older,
I begin to realize the fact that men
deserve to have the blessing of appre-
ciation while they live. The most
striking feature of this annual testi-
monial of respect to His Eminence
is the fact that we come here with
affection in our hearts for him as a
man, so that he may not wait until
he sees the 'Long Years' before him
to know that those of us who do not
worship in his Church, and those of
us who have enjoyed his acquaint-
ance but a short time, but have
known him for years by his reputa-
tion for good deeds and holiness of
life, have for him the same affection
and regard that you have who have
been fortunately closer to him in
religious and social life."

"In the West from whence he
came," Mr. Lane continued, "there
were great, noble things of nature—
mountains, canyons, majestic trees,"
but, he said, "The greatest of all
national monuments is the great
national character of the man who
has lived for mankind, who has lived
far better than any of his fellows
and who does them good by his
example. Therefore, we feel to-day
that we are in the presence of a real
American monument, a strong rugged
monument looking down from a
height upon us in beneficence and
in beauty of spirit."—Sacred Heart
Review.

THE PROTECTION OF THE CURE OF ARS

REMARKABLE RECORD OF THE SOLDIERS FROM THE VILLAGE

The Paris correspondent of the
Irish Catholic says: "The Croix
vouches for the authenticity of the
following statement, and asks
whether it does not indicate super-
natural protection. Ars, the little
parish of the Dombes, which was
rendered forever illustrious by the
beautiful Jean Marie Vianney, the
Cure d'Ars, as he is always named by
the faithful of the whole world, has
a population of 500 people. Of them
60 were mobilized at the outbreak
of War. All their names were placed
by Mgr. Convert, the present incum-
bent of Ars, in the reliquary of the
Blessed Cure d'Ars. Every morn-
ing and evening prayers are offered
up, in which the Blessed Cure's in-
tervention in favour of the sixty
soldiers is implored. During the
thirty months which the present
anguinary conflict has already
lasted, only one of the men from
Ars has been killed. Not a single
one of them has been taken prisoner
or disappeared. Two or three have
been slightly wounded. Among
these three wounded is a seminarian,
who in his capacity as lieutenant has
led his men to the attack no fewer
than 43 times. He lost two toes and
received two other much less serious
wounds. May God be blessed for
his mercy, and may the Blessed Cure
d'Ars continue to protect his chil-
dren! It is worthy of note that all
the children of Ars, both boys and
girls, attend the Catholic school, so
that the lay school is empty. The
Government schoolmaster has been
sent to another locality."

Fields are won by those who be-
lieve in winning.—F. W. Higginson.

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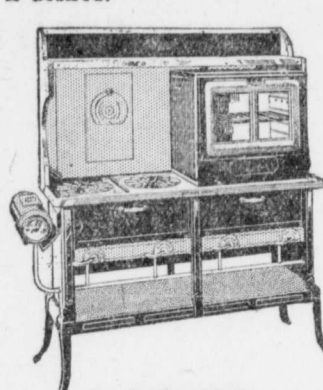
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Good News to Mothers, Wives,

To have seen one you love, going
down this road to ruin, and to have
heard him try to laugh and joke away
your fears, while you watched the drink
habit fasten on him; is to have known
suffering and to have borne a sorrow
to which physical pain is nothing. And
when at last he comes to that turn in
the road that, sooner or later must
come, and wakes to the fact that he
is a slave to the drink you think every-
thing will come right. He will fight the
habit and you escape it; but he can not do it. Drink has under-
mined his constitution, inflamed his
stomach and nerves until the craving
must be satisfied. And after you have
hoped and then despaired more times
than you can count you realize that he
must be helped. The diseased condition
of the stomach and nerves must be
cured by something that will soothe the
inflamed stomach and quiet the shaking
nerves, removing all taste for liquor.

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all the peace and happiness that it has
brought already into my home. The
cost was nothing according to what he
would spend in drinking. The curse of
drink was nothing more to my grave,
but now I feel happy. May the Lord be
with you and help you in curing the
evil. I don't want my name published."

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