

life aboard ship. The submarine is proving itself the most terrible of all the new engines of destruction. The German submarines have scored 5 deadly hits. On September 6 the British cruiser Pathfinder was sunk with the loss of 246 lives. On September 22 the cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy were sunk with a loss of 1,460 men. The loss by the sinking of the Hawke is apparently about 850 men. Here is a total of over 3,000 deaths due to the operations of not more than half a dozen small under-water craft, the average crew of which does not exceed 25 men.

It may be asked why the British submarines have not been so successful as the Germans. They have made two destructive hits. The German cruiser Hela and an unnamed destroyer have been sunk by the British submarine E9, which in both cases went far into the enemy's waters in pursuit of her victims. The reason why the British submarines have not succeeded in a greater degree is that the German ships are lying safe behind barriers in the Kiel Canal and elsewhere, while the British ships to maintain the blockade must keep watch and ward on the high seas, where they are constantly subject to attack. The time for the British submarines to prove their value will be when the Germans emerge to do battle after the "wearing down" process, in which they are now engaged by submarine attacks, is in some measure accomplished. The occasional loss of a British warship is the price Britain must pay for command of the seas. The security of thousands of British ships on all the seven seas is worth a great price.

THE HOPE OF FRANCE

The wonderful spirit of the French peasantry is shown by the following letter which a sister wrote to her soldier brother:

"Dear Edward.—We have just heard that Charles and Lucien are dead, and Eugene mortally wounded. Louis and Jean are also dead. All of the brothers have disappeared. Mother is crying, but says you must go to avenge Jean, the head of our family, and the holder of the Cross of the Legion of Honor. You must earn it now. Right of us have been killed. Do your duty."

AUSTRALIA TO GIVE BELGIUM HALF A MILLION DOLLARS

(Canadian Press Despatch)

Melbourne, Oct. 9.—At the opening of the Federal Parliament to-day the Government announced that Parliament would be invited to make Belgium a free gift of half a million dollars in recognition of her sacrifices.

THE GREAT WAR FACTORY

A writer in the London Daily Mail thus describes the city recently: "Looking down on the town from one of the pleasant wooded heights on which Alfred Krupp planted the colonies for aged or disabled veterans of industry one sees a forest of tall chimneys and dozens of huge, lofty workshops marshalled like forts all round the habitations of men. On a nearer approach one discovers that some sixty factories make up this gigantic organization. Forty miles of standard railway link them together, and carry their products abroad to the great world, and thirty miles of narrow lines are required as auxiliary for the shops. From the distance resounds the dull boom of the guns from the testing ranges at Meppen, where artillerymen, year in and year out, are trying new weapons or experimenting with the resistance of armorplate. Forty thousand men, with 4,000 officials, make up the staff of this maze of factories and workshops in normal times. One can well believe how the staff has been increased in these anguishing days of war, when every German, great and small, realizes that the future of his Empire largely depends on the power and number of guns which Krupp can place at the disposal of the armies of Germany and her Austrian ally. Besides this army corps of workmen at Essen, Krupp has 10,000 miners digging the earth for coal in the firm's German collieries; 150,000 hands at the rolling mills of Annen and Gruson and the blast furnaces of Rheinhausen, Duisburg, Neuwerk and Engels; about 7,000 workmen at the firm's shipbuilding yard, the 'Germania,' at Kiel, and 6,000 ore miners in Spain. It is symptomatic of the immense importance attached by the German General Staff to the continuance of work at Krupp at the highest pressure that the General commanding the Rhine district has expressly refrained from calling up the Landsturm in order that the great national work may proceed unimpeded in the Rhenish industrial region, where Krupp is the leading concern."

INTOLERANCE REACTS

Says the Continent (Presbyterian): "The United States of late has heard a great deal too much of fierce and slanderous denunciation of Roman Catholics, and far too little of the reasons why the majority of Christians in this country are not Roman Catholics. The roar and noise of maledictions falling down on the head of the Pope persuade the public of nothing except that the all too familiar spirit of religious intolerance has been stirred up again. And the reaction is more likely to incline popular opinion toward Catholicism than from it."

PRIEST DESCRIBES CONFLICT

FATHER MALLOY'S PERSONAL EXPERIENCE INTERESTING AND ILLUMINATING

New York, Oct. 5.—"It is not war, it is a holocaust. The greatest slaughter in the world's history is going on behind that censorship curtain in France. When the world learns of the price that has been paid it will be staggered, sick at heart."

That was the way the Rev. James Malloy summed up the great European war. He knows far more about it than anyone else who has so far reached these shores. For two weeks and five days Father Malloy was on the actual firing line. He acted as chaplain, attached to General French's personal headquarters, and he recited a story of conflict, of men slain by the hundreds, that thrilled even skeptical ship-news reporters.

Father Malloy is a native of Trenton, N. J., but has recently lived in San Francisco. He was in London when the war began and on August 17 was invited to accompany the British expedition to France as a Catholic chaplain, which he did.

"We sailed on August 18," said the priest. "I was assigned to the transport that carried Sir John French, the commander of the British expedition. There were 72 transports in the expedition. We landed at Boulogne, where we were held for three days. Then we were sent to Mons to become the left wing of the great French army then moving north in the effort to relieve and aid the Belgians and prevent the taking of Namur and Brussels. The British expedition comprised three army corps, with Sir John French in supreme command and actively in command of the centre."

UNCOUNTABLE HOST OF GERMANS

"We went into action on August 22. The men had been chafing for action and they were certainly glad when the orders came to cut loose. The British left wing was made up of crack regiments of the British service. They numbered probably 150,000 men."

It was a terrible experience for me. For the next two days we were fighting continuously night and day. There seemed an absolutely uncountable host of the Germans. As they swept down on the British positions they were like a moving forest—all gray-green and hardly discernible until well within rifle range.

"Imagine if you can the entire horizon filled with a swiftly moving mass that at a distance bore no resemblance to human beings. As the mass moved forward the shells from the great German field artillery rained over our heads, exploding with a concussion that broke great holes in the air and made it almost impossible for one to breathe."

IMMENSE SLAUGHTER IN CHARGING

"Then, with their hands playing time into action and singing 'Die Wacht am Rhein' and other stirring martial airs, the Germans would charge at top speed. Poor fellows, they never had a chance against our lines. The British were strongly entrenched all along the front. The Germans advanced in solid masses, every company containing full 800 men in files of five deep. As our rifles are the best in the world, and our shots wonderfully expert, the Germans were doomed from the outset. Steady their rifles on the tops of the trenches the British fired at will. They could not miss. And as the Germans were in massed formation every bullet found not less than two marks and sometimes three or four."

"The poor fellows would go down like chaff before a great fire. Whole companies would fall together. The wounded would quirm out of the masses of the dead and try to go on and then it became necessary again to shoot them. The sights that I saw there showed me conclusively that this was not war, but a terrible holocaust, and that the cost in human lives would be almost impossible of comprehension."

ORGANIZED KILLING WITH COLD STEEL

"Slaughter with the rifles was varied with organized killing with the cold steel. The Germans persisted in their attacks and the British commanders rushed their men forward with fixed bayonets. It was hand-to-hand fighting with a vengeance, but invariably the longer knife bayonet of the British soldier prevailed and the enemy would be compelled to retreat in disorder."

UNWILLING TO FALL BACK

And finally the British were ordered to fall back in order that they might not be enveloped by the Germans and completely cut off. When the orders came the men were in almost open rebellion. Stalwart members of the Scotch and Irish regiments wept. At several points along the line the British actually jumped from their trenches and charged the Germans to emphasize the fact that the British ought not to retreat. But finally the officers went among the men and explained to them it had been arranged beforehand for the British to fall back so the Germans might be lured into a trap. This explanation repeated hundreds of times finally sufficed.

GERMAN SHELL FIRE TERRIBLE

"Where the British have an advantage in their rifle fire, something the Germans seem unable to master, the German shell fire is tremendous. It is hard to describe. There is a small hill with a company of British soldiers entrenched on it. A German aviator flies over their heads. He signals the range. A number of shells are dropped. They explode; the hill has disappeared, and in its place is a great hole filled with dead men. Their trenches have been their graves."

MODERN RIFLES HUMANE

"One notable thing about this modern war is the large proportion of wounded over the dead. The modern rifles are humane. I have seen many men, wounded in what ordinarily have been considered vital spots, taken to hospitals and noted back on the firing line in a week."

"After we had reached the line of the Marne we began to advance. And we moved so fast the Germans were unable to cover their tracks. As a result we were able to get a line on the terrible slaughter. The ground was covered with dead—British, French and German. There had not been time to bury them. And in all of the houses that had escaped the wrecking shell fire we found hundreds of wounded."

DENIES GERMAN ATROCITIES

"Now I want emphatically to deny the stories of German atrocities. They look better care of our own wounded than they did of their own. We found the British wounded on cots, on great piles of soft goods, and their wounds carefully bandaged and cleanly cared for. Yet, at these same places many of the German wounded were forced to lie on piles of straw arranged for them in the stables and outbuildings. No wounded were mutilated, as has been charged. The peasants admitted the German commanders, while terribly strict, were kindly. Of course, where there was suspicion that the peasants were aiding the enemy there was immediate execution, without trial. But you must remember this was war, not peace, and many things must be expected in war."

"There has been much night fighting, and strange as it may seem the aeroplanes have been of almost as much use at night as they have been in the day time. They are the eyes of the army. One night I saw 35 aeroplanes flying at the same time. They carried colored lights, and when they located a masked battery they dropped the lights and our guns had the range."

AEROPLANES GREATEST SINGLE FACTOR

"One reason the Germans are hampered at present is because they have lost most of their aeroplanes. Their Zeppelin fleet is intact. On the march on Paris, which ended at the Marne, the Germans were absolutely able at all times to keep track of our positions through their airmen. When one was killed there was always another to take his place. But they lost many of their aeroplanes and are having trouble constructing new ones."

"Without doubt the aeroplane is the greatest single factor in this war."

SIR JOHN FRENCH—MAN AND SOLDIER

"General French, no matter how hard he had to fight during the day, always tried to spend a little time in the field hospitals at night with the wounded. He would stroll in some times accompanied by an aide or an orderly, but many times alone. He would ask the wounded how they were getting along and in the case of the chaplain shot in the leg would slap them on the back and say:

"Fine business, old boy. You'll get him next time. How soon will you be out and back with us?"

"And sometimes the General would stay too long and realize that he could not get back to headquarters that night."

"Then he would wrap a blanket around him and curl up on a vacant cot or on the floor alongside a wounded 'Tommy,' and go to sleep. I tell you every British soldier is strong for Sir John French—a real man as well as a soldier."

THE NEW POPE AND ITALY

Away back as far as the beginning of the Arian heresy, in the fourth century, the ancestors of Pope Benedict XV. had been named by the Catholic Archbishops, "Champions of the Church"—hence the family name, "Della Chiesa." "Of the Church," retained by the family until now.

Although his Holiness may well say, "I took root in an honorable people," he cannot make any claim for present or ancestral riches. His own modest portion went largely in charity, and when he was promoted to the Cardinalate last May, he had not the money necessary for the purchase of the insignia of his new dignity. A relative and the better-conditioned people of his See of Bologna came, however to his assistance.

While the present Pope has had two brothers in the Italian Royal Navy, it is not a little significant to note that the new Italian Ambassador to the United States, Count Vincenzo M. di Cellere, has had many relatives in high places in the Church. Among them was his uncle, Cardinal Luigi Maachi, who, after the death of Pope Leo XIII., proclaimed the election of Pope Pius X. from the balcony of the Vatican.

It is thought by many that the relations between the Church and the Italian Government, which had already improved under Pope Pius X., may be definitely and happily settled under Pope Benedict XV.

There is no doubt that in this year 1914 evidences of good will between the Vatican and the Government of Italy are more apparent than at any other time since 1870. And therefore a solution may come sooner than we expect.—True Voice.

STIRRING APPEAL BY HON. JAMES MASON

HE EMPHASIZES THE REAL PERIL

By Colonel, The Hon. James Mason, General Manager of the Home Bank of Canada and one of the Catholic representatives of Ontario in the Senate of Canada.

Public opinion in all Canada, as well as in Britain, and in the camps of the allies, welcomed warmly the announcement of Colonel Hughes, Minister of Militia in Canada, that troops would be sent steadily and surely from our shores until 100,000 Canadians were fighting in Europe for the cause of human liberty and the flag of our mighty Empire. One contingent has gone; the work of the minister and his officers has been arduous and responsible; success has crowned their labors. But it is only a beginning and I venture to say that Canadian feeling looks upon the effort in that light. The need for more men is great and urgent. If Lord Kitchener is to have his million armed men to fight autocracy and to defend the liberties of our people throughout the world, it will strain every nerve and fibre of the British people to get the men, to train them for the field, to feed the waste of war, to meet the long demand upon the resources of the United Kingdom of the whole Empire, of the allies, which the final and complete destruction of German power must involve.

TO BE A HARD WAR

It will be no short and swift struggle. Lord Kitchener and the military expert of the Times and the best thought of the day unite in believing that while success may be certain, yet the strength of the foe is great, his resources many, his home defences powerful. The greater the contest, the more desperate the struggle—and no war in the world's history has been so fiercely fought—the greater the glory in which we and our sister commonwealths of the Empire may eventually share. There is unanimity now in Canada as to the issue; there is public instruction in rifle shooting and much military training going on; there is (thanks to the British Navy) no foe now threatening our shores, our commerce or our homes. Every thing indicates our duty, our privilege, our obligation in the premises—the despatch of a force that will rank as an army in Europe, that will be worthy of our pretensions as a British nation in America, that will prove our talk, our sometimes boastful attitude, to be no mere lip-loyalty but the expression of a genuine faith in British ideals and unity in the value and importance of British liberty and power. What England would suffer—what misery the people of Shakespeare's "Invincible Isle" would see—what a catastrophe to human liberty and life in its highest and best embodiment would follow upon a German invasion of the United Kingdom is almost impossible to describe. The destruction of the shrines and universities, the homes and churches of Belgium indicate faintly what would happen if the embittered and brutalized but triumphant German soldier once set foot on British soil—and then on that of Canada.

SOME CONCRETE CASES

Let me quote a few incidents of the Belgian invasion which have been brought home to Canadians: The letter to G. M. Black, Winnipeg, describing the fate of a relation (Captain Buckle of the Royal Artillery):

"Captain Buckle was wounded in both legs by bursting shrapnel. He was lying in an agony of pain when he was discovered by some German officers. They stooped over him—not to administer aid and comfort, but actually to cut the tendons of his right wrist with the obvious intention of disabling him permanently."

Letter to James Pettit, York Road, Guelph, from an aunt in Stratford Terrace, Leeds, England:

"We have in our house to care for, a little Belgian girl aged eight, who has had her hands chopped off by German soldiers. Her brother, a little younger, was treated the same, so he would never be able to handle a rifle."

Letter to Mrs. Cheesman, St. James, Winnipeg, relating to Harold Hawkins, of the Sussex Regiment, now in a hospital at Sussex:

"Private Hawkins was left on the battle field wounded, and as he lay on the ground, he could see 'the German soldiers going over the field clubbing and bayonetting the wounded in the thigh, and when reached, the officer in charge seeing that his condition was not serious, drew his sword and, with his own hand, backed off the soldier's hands at the wrist, and then left him bleeding and unconscious on the field. He was later rescued by the British Red Cross men and sent with other wounded to England."

Letter to Andrew Dods, barrister, Toronto, from Whyteleaf, Surrey, England:

"There must be no stopping of the war, until the Germans are wiped out. It must be, for they are devils. Here in our cottage hospital is a soldier, who was wounded in the thigh, and when he was lying wounded had his eyes put out by a German Uhlan."

Miss Hanson, daughter of the pastor of the Brakine Presbyterian Church, Montreal, on her return from London, quotes the statement of the matron of a London hospital that thirteen English nurses serving at the front had their two hands cut off by German soldiers, and that the nurses were being treated in the hospital with which she was connected.

Of general statements, Harold M. Sewall, an ex-United States Minister to Germany, makes public a letter from a personal friend who at first disbelieved in these atrocities, and who now wrote after investigation, that the treatment of women and girls was "beyond description in their inconceivable horror." Of the destruction meted out to the Belgian towns and villages, and their unfortunate inhabitants, something is known. Jo. H. Whitehouse, a British M. P., visited the one time beautiful Termonde and states that its destruction—as in other cases—was not due to bombardment or siege; "in each house a separate bomb had been placed which had blown up the interior and set fire to the contents. All that remained in every case were portions of the outer walls."

BARBARISM AND SAVAGERY

This is not war—it is barbarism and savagery let loose—the Hun at the gates of civilization. Let us take warning and help to preserve our liberties, our peaceful homes, while we have the chance. There may be a Canadian here and there—I do not know—one who is mean enough to say, "Let Belgium perish! Let England fight for herself! The United States will take care of us." Apart from the degradation of such a thought, it is probable that if England's fleet were once shattered by a chance blow, and Britain invaded, with its great financial and commercial fabric (upon which ours depends) destroyed, the United States would have all it could do, and more, to defend its own independence, interests and liberties.

HERE IS THE ISSUE

The possibility of disaster to the Royal Navy is not yet past. All the skill and strained watchfulness and powerful efficiency of our fleet may not be sufficient to ward off some such submarine or aerial peril as recently sent three cruisers to the bottom in almost an instant of time. If such disaster should occur, our little world, in its safe and supposed isolation, would be instantly turned upside down as to what was really is. What good then would 1,000,000,000 men here be to England and the Empire? They could not reach the scene; here they would, in an untrained condition, be useless against the mailed might of the Kaiser. Our victory when, and if won, must be won on the battle fields of Europe, and the sooner the issue is settled the better.

NO TIME FOR DELAY

Let us do our full duty and begin the training of new contingents at once. It will require time and time it of paramount importance to Britain and the allies. There seems to be lots of material ready. I understand that New Brunswick wants to send a regiment that the 88th Fusiliers of Victoria, B. C., are ready for services abroad, that Manitoba wants to send more men, that McGill University is recruiting a regiment, that an Irish regiment is now in shape at Montreal, that the formation of a French Canadian force is under way, the various militia corps have largely filled vacancies in their ranks, and are now approaching their authorized establishments. The press is in full accord. No stronger advocate of peace lives in Canada than Hon. Frank Oliver, and his paper, the Edmonton Bulletin, said on Sept. 28th, regarding Lord Kitchener's requirements:

"If Canada is to take her proportionate part in the war, 175,000 of the million should be Canadian troops. The million men are needed not a year hence, but just as soon as they can be taught to shoot at five hundred yards and perform ordinary manoeuvres. If Canada is to keep up her end, our troops should go forward in successive contingents so rapidly that the whole 175,000 will get into the fighting zone at the earliest possible day. That can only be done if, while one contingent is being given the finishing process at Valcartier, another contingent is being recruited and given preliminary training at recruiting centres."

The Regina Leader, and Winnipeg Free Press, Western Liberal papers, join hands with Conservative Eastern journals in urging action.

THE EMPIRE'S DUTY

If Canada and Australia—South Africa has local difficulties of actual German invasion to meet—are going to disprove before the world the arrogant assumptions of German Militarism as to our disloyalty, cowardice and incapacity, we must each do more than send the single contingent now on its way. Bernhardi has stated in the book which embodies German ideals and beliefs that self-governing British countries "have at their disposal a militia which is sometimes only in process of formation. They can be completely ignored so far as concerns any European theatre of war." It is to be hoped that conviction of one more miscalculation will be pressed upon the mind and policy of our enemy before this war is over, and I appeal to the Canadian Government to carry out with despatch what the Canadian people hope to see—100,000 Canadian troops at the scene of conflict, and maintained there in full strength, contributing to the victory of Britain and of

European liberty. As Clemenceau, the ex-Premier of France, so well put it recently:

"We march with England who herself, in an age of iron, thought to dominate us. Then Britain threw herself into an economic world conquest and built up an immense Empire of which civilization can only be proud. Now she is nobly drawing the sword for the liberty and dignity of European peoples."

THE PRICE OF LIBERTY

To us, British and French success means everything. It means safety for our commerce on the seas of the world, safety for our shores from the iron heel of ruthless invasion, safety for our homes and families, security for the rights and liberties of a free people.

ARCHBISHOP HOWLEY DEAD

St. John's, Nfld., October 15.—Archbishop Howley, Catholic Primate, died here this evening, aged seventy-one. He was the first Newfoundland ever created Archbishop of the colony by the Pope. He was noted as an historian, and also an active public spirited citizen, who prominently identified himself at all times with the public affairs of the colony. The Most Rev. Michael H. Joseph Howley was born at St. John's, Newfoundland, on September 25, 1843. He was the son of Richard Howley, of Glengoe, Tipperary, later a merchant at St. John's. He was educated at St. Bonaventure College, St. John's, and the College of Propaganda, Rome. Ordained in 1868, he was sent to Scotland as secretary to Archbishop Eyre, Glasgow. He accompanied Bishop Power to St. John's in 1870. He was a writer of some note, and his publications include an "Ecclesiastical history of Newfoundland," "Various Historical Essays," and a volume of poems.

MEXICAN BRUTALITY

SISTERS SUBJECTED TO EVERY INDIGNITY, SAYS RED CROSS REPRESENTATIVE

Washington, Sept. 29.—No results as yet have been obtained through appealing to the President and secretary of State for transportation of the priests and nuns at Vera Cruz who are destitute, and who will be in danger after the departure of the American troops from Mexico.

The department of state has expressed sincere regret that nothing can be done for these refugees, since the money appropriated by congress is expressly stated "for the relief of American citizens."

General Funston, in charge of the troops at Vera Cruz, in a report to the war department, stated that the religious in Mexico are in danger and will need protection, provided the troops are withdrawn.

Through the Brazilian ambassador, the department of state has demanded a guarantee of Carranza concerning the safety of the priests and nuns in Mexico, and the officials at the war department hope that some method may be found of bringing the refugees to Galveston, Texas, on the United States army transports, provided the church authorities would assume the responsibility of caring for them after they reach their destination.

The Red Cross representative just back from Mexico, states that the Sisters have been subjected to every indignity and insult at the hands of the constitutionalist soldiers, and some of them have even gone so far as to jump from the roofs of the buildings to instant death rather than fall into their hands.—Buffalo Union and Times.

ANOTHER LIBELER CONVICTED

Chronicle the conviction of one Al Larson at Winona, Minn., on the charge of malicious libel reflecting upon a priest and one of his parishioners, the Catholic Bulletin, of St. Paul remarks:

"One by one the unprincipled bigots who start rumors and spread reports derogatory to the good name and character of their fellow-citizens are meeting their Waterloo at the hands of unprejudiced juries. It is a good sign and ought to convey a wholesome lesson to all who may be tempted to indulge their sectarian hatred in such a contemptible manner."

Larson richly deserves whatever punishment the law provides for the defamers of the innocent. His conviction should teach him caution at least, if nothing else. It is to be hoped that it will teach him much more than that—a wholesome respect for the rights of others and a regard for truth, to which he is evidently a stranger. Let others who are tempted to follow the dictates of sectarian bigotry take a lesson from his predicament."

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TRUST IN GOD

A few years ago it was proposed to remove from some at least of our coins the familiar inscription "In God we trust." Some of those who proposed to make the change appear to have thought that it was not a matter of any consequence and that the time honored declaration would not be seriously missed. On the other hand it was at once discovered that the nation would have no such change. There were many, of course, who had no interest in the matter, and many desiring no recognition of God on the part of the nation wished to have the avowal abandoned. Some religious people thought that the nation ought to express its trust in God in its life and not on its coin. And some people who had not much religion themselves still believed that it was a good thing for the nation to have some to declare it. But the great body of the people, believing deeply in God, thought that the nation having once stamped the declaration of its trust in God upon its coinage ought to continue its declaration. And the nation did so. In God we still trust, and we trust in Him more now than ever.—Sunday School Times.

CARSON REBUKED

(Sir Edward Carson announces that the opposition to Home Rule will be renewed after the war.)

Shame, Carson! the heart in ye's breast must be colder.

Nor ice, when ye talk iv resmain' the strife

While there in the trenches, an' shoulder to shoulder,

Both Belfast an' Dublin is fightin' f'r life!

Orange an' Green, Presbyterian an' Paddy,

Home Ruler an' Unionist, poor man an' rich;

Didn't ivery wan answer wid "Ready as ye ready?"

An' the devil himself couldn't tell which f'r'm which.

Och, Carson, ye must have a poor comprehension

If ye cannot see plainly what's happened to-day;

The comin' iv Justice has loosened the tension,

An' the hatred iv ages has melted away!

The min iv the Covenant that Home Rule made furious—

As wild as a bull when he sees a red rag—

Now find, wid a feelin' delightful an' curious,

That Nationalists raley are loyal to th' flag.

'Tis Justice has done it—the long delayed measure

Has touched into tenderness Erin's sore heart,

Makin' the Gran Isle a thrice precious treasure.

An' knittin' a love-knot that nothin' can part.

G'long wid you, Carson, ye'r wild talk iv traision

Brings the hot blush iv shame to Ulster's fair brow;

Ye'r too late f'r the fair—out iv date, out of season,

Ye don't know that Ireland's all Unionist now!

—J. W. BENOUGH.

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