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DRY
SYRUP**


**Medicine Without Any
For COUGHS,
And All Affections
Of The
THROAT AND LUNGS.**

and Colds do not call for
of symptoms as they are
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so well. All the most
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cannot be laid upon the
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of "Croup."

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Care for Consumption**

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of the Norway pine
syrup, expectorant and
of recognized worth,
harmless, prompt and
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Put up in a yellow
from the French name.



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Powder**

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it makes lighter,
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Book—free.

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**McCLURE'S
MAGAZINE.**

**Strong Protest by the American
Federation of Catholic Societies.**

The following letter has been sent to the publisher of McClure's Magazine by the American Federation of Catholic Societies:

Dear Sir: In the January number of your magazine for the current year, on page 327, appears an article entitled "The Ferrer Trial—An Account of the Court Martial and Execution of Ferrer, the Spanish Radical—by Percival Gibbon." This article is so false in both what it states and what it conceals, and is so permeated with a spirit of hostility to the Catholic Church that we feel called upon to protest on behalf of the American Federation of Catholic Societies against your action in publishing it.

Your magazine has a wide circulation both among Catholics and non-Catholics, and the public has a right to assume that articles treating of such events as the Ferrer trial will be at least fair and impartial. We are at a loss to understand how your editor could have permitted Mr. Gibbon's article to appear. The impression conveyed by it is that Ferrer was a harmless enthusiast, actuated in the main by a noble purpose to reform intolerable abuses of Church and State in Spain. His private immoralities are glossed over; the circumstances of his trial are stated with such an artful suppression of some facts and such an insistence upon some others as to convey a false impression, which the author must have known to be false if he was at all familiar with what he was writing about.

If you will take pains to examine the record of the trial, you will find that it was held openly before a Court Martial convened under lawful military authority in a district of Spain lately the scene of outrage, arson and the worst forms of mob violence, for the trial of participants and ring-leaders of the movement. In a court room containing one hundred to one hundred and fifty spectators, several of them newspaper men, as the photographs show, after an examination of fifteen witnesses, three of whom swore that they saw Ferrer taking part in the riots, the others all agreeing that he incited his followers to anarchy and bloodshed. The documents found in his quarters leave no room for doubt about this.

No sooner was he executed than, by a concerted action, influences hostile to the Catholic Church throughout the world sought, by misrepresentation, to convey the impression that the Church's influence had caused the Spanish authorities to commit a judicial murder. So far were they successful that in Rome, Paris, London, and even in our own country, indignation meetings were held and strenuous resolutions were adopted denouncing this supposed iniquity. So successful was this nefarious plot that even such an organization as the American Federation of Labor, a large proportion of whose members are Catholics, permitted itself to adopt resolutions denouncing the action of the Spanish Government.

While these events are greatly to be deplored and should teach a lesson to the public to withhold its judgment until the cooler, calmer second thought, based upon actual knowledge of all the facts, can regulate and subdue passion and prejudice, we think it much more to be deplored that when all the facts are known, or can easily be ascertained, a popular magazine like yours should lend its columns to such a treacherous, false, deceiving article as that which Mr. Gibbon has contributed and you have disseminated.

We should be glad to acquit you of conscious blame for the wrong you have done to the greatest conservative influence now existing in the world, to which we owe allegiance as the center of truth and the supernatural exponent of justice

and right, but to do so we must assume that you have been guilty of a carelessness difficult to understand. When the article came to your editor, he could readily have ascertained that the Church had nothing whatsoever to do with the trial and execution of Ferrer; that, on the contrary, the sympathies of the Pope were extended even to this wretched enemy, and, following the example of his Divine Master, he would, if possible, have obtained mercy for him. This editor could easily have ascertained the circumstances that made the declaration of martial law in Barcelona absolutely necessary for the Spanish government. He could easily have ascertained that, instead of being a hurried and unfair trial conducted in secrecy, it was open, fair and deliberate. But he did none of these things, or if he did, the measure of your culpability is even greater than we think it to be.

We are the representatives of many hundreds of thousands of American Catholics, a large proportion of whom either advertise in or read your magazine. We do not wish to appeal to the lower motives of self-interest in demanding of you a correction or an apology for Mr. Gibbon's article; we prefer to appeal to your sense of self respect in requiring a categorical correction of this article and an expression of regret that it has been published. Respectfully yours,
EDWARD FEENEY, Nat. President,
Brooklyn, N.Y.
ANTHONY MATRE, Nat. Sec., St. Louis, Mo.
THOS. H. CANNON, Chairman Executive Board, Chicago, Ill.
WALTER GEO. SMITH, Philadelphia, Pa.
CHARLES I. DENECHAUD, New Orleans, La.
NICHOLAS GONNER, Dubuque, Iowa.
F. W. IMMEKUS, Pittsburg, Pa.
DANIEL DUFFY, Pottsville, Pa.
MATTHEW CUMMINGS, Boston, Mass.
JOHN WHALEN, New York, N.Y.
ADOLPH B. SUESS, East St. Louis, Illinois.

**Mission Work
Among Indians.**

The following is clipped from a Los Angeles Tidings of recent date: "Rev. Wm. H. Ketcham, head of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Schools, with official headquarters at Washington, D.C., was in the city this week consulting with Bishop Conaty on the needs of the Mission Indians of this diocese.

In an interview with a representative of "The Tidings," Father Ketcham stated that there are between three and four thousand Mission Indians who are Catholics, in this diocese, and that among the Yuma Indians, which number over a thousand in all, there are many Catholics. Asked what was being done by the Church for the Indians, he replied that during the last ten years the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions and Mother Katherine Drexel, founder of the Order of Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, have expended not less than \$225,000.00 on the Christian education of the Mission Indians. From other sources \$30,000.00, to \$40,000.00 have been secured for the Catholic education of the Mission Indian children.

About \$12,000.00 has been expended on Indian chapels during the last ten years.

At present eight priests minister to the Indians of this diocese and five of these may be said to devote themselves exclusively to the Indians. The Catholic Indian School at Banning is well attended and accomplishes marvelous results. One example will indicate what may be accomplished with the children of nature by the careful, patient, self-sacrificing labor of priests and Sisters. In the chapel at Banning the singing at High Mass, benediction and all the services, is congregational and by the children. Probably nowhere on the entire coast can the congregational singing of the Indian children of Banning be equalled.

The fatherly zeal of Bishop Conaty has not overlooked the Indians. The good Bishop has lavished attention

upon these needy and helpless children of the Church. He has given to all missionary effort among them without stint, and has been constant on the "lookout" to supply them with more priests and better religious opportunities.

His work at the Sherman Institute has been particularly effective. Just now he is given special attention to Sherman Institute and to Yuma, as these are very important posts in the Indian work of California.

Father Ketcham also stated that as a work of pure religion and unselfish zeal, the Indian mission work in this country and at the present time is without parallel, and the priests who give a portion or all of their lives to it are regarded with marked admiration by their brethren of the clergy and by the devout laity.

The charge has been made that "the Catholics have done nothing for the Indians of California." How can such a statement be received, other than with the contempt it deserves, where one considers the history of the early missions and the statements just made of the amounts contributed and the work done during recent years for the Mission Indians?

Father Ketcham said that it would entail a long story to mention the difficulties that from many sources have been thrown in the way of Indian mission work in California, but these difficulties, not to say persecutions, are gradually being eliminated chiefly by the enlightened policies of Bishop Conaty, and notwithstanding some points that the Catholic Indian Mission work of Southern California presents, it may truthfully say that it is in far better condition to-day than it has been at any time since the days of the early missions, while the prospect for the future is brightening.

The Catholic Indian Mission work of the United States is very extensive, and its history is written on pages of glory; to the credit of the Diocese of Los Angeles it can be said that each year sees the Indian work of the diocese become a more important factor in the general Indian work of the Church in the United States.

**Mr. Asquith's Home
Rule Declaration.**

At the meetings addressed by Mr. Asquith the hecker manifested a keen interest in that gentleman's views on the question of self-government for Ireland. The Prime Minister was several times challenged, and in reply he repeated the declaration contained in the Albert Hall speech. At one meeting he expressed himself in favor of "Home Rule on Liberal principles." The querists at another gathering received more detailed replies. "You must set up," he said, "if you are going to have a satisfactory solution of this question, a body which will have full powers of self-government in purely Irish affairs, subject to the unimpaired supremacy of the Imperial Government." The proviso is never omitted from the declaration. Mr. Asquith can hardly be under any misapprehension as to the character of the Irish demand; but it would appear to him to be necessary to make this reply or comment on the Unionist misrepresentation of Ireland's claim for self-government.

Two other interesting statements were elicited. Was he still in favor of granting Home Rule to Ireland by instalments? The question brought the statement already quoted, and he disclaimed having ever used the expression. Again, when asked if he would couple Home Rule for Scotland with an Irish Bill, he replied, "One thing at a time." The speech will serve to swell the tide of comment in the Unionist Press on his Albert Hall pronouncement, and on the capacity of his Party as a result of this election to deal with the question of the House of Lords. Mr. Asquith's indication of the policy of his Party will be welcomed as heartily by Nationalists as by Mr. Winston Churchill, who said that the hereditary veto must go, "and had got to go now." There are to be no half measures, no compromise in the settlement of the great constitutional question raised by the Peers when they decided to "consult the electors" on the Finance Bill. The veto in its relation to Finance is not the only issue that is to be definitely determined. The privilege claimed by the non-representative Chamber in respect to legislation generally is to be curtailed. Mr. Asquith's language is unambiguous; and its directness is all the more striking at a time when apparently an effort was to be made in some quarters to whittle down the claim advanced by the Liberals. The proper Party erred greatly if they imagined that Liberal reverses would have operated to weaken the demand for reform by which the challenge of the House of Lords was met. As to the result of the Election Mr. Asquith wisely kept silence, but he spoke as a confident man when, presented as the chief sufferers from Free Trade, were the most emphatic in declaring their adhesion to the Liberal Party.—Dublin Freeman's Journal.

"What's that you call your mule?" "I call him Corporation," answered the old colored man. "How did you come to give him such a name?" "Fum studyin' de animal an' readin' de papers. Dat mule gits mo' blame an' abuse den anythink else in de townshup an' goes ahead havin' his own way, jes' de same."

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**EDUCATION
IN JAPAN.**

Attendance at its Universities Ahead of That in United States.

As pagan as Japan is, she has sense enough to understand that a nation must teach religion in its schools. The rulers of the Flowery Kingdom tried Godless education for some years; but sad experience has taught them a fruitful lesson. Man must have some kind of religious belief, and "the child is the father to the man." Whether they like it or not, their pagan governments, such as that of France, even, shall have to submit to the dictates of sense.

The following article from the rich editorial columns of "America" deals with another phase of the question we are briefly treating. Says the learned editor:

The present status of Japan appears in a special manner to the Catholic missionary spirit. Her success in war, the adoption of a political constitution of a modern type, her alliances with great European powers, and her rapid development in civilization have given to the land of the Rising Sun a pre-eminence among the countries of the Far East. To the people of the yellow race Japan is an object of admiration; they are eager to imitate her progress and to discover the secret of her sudden elevation.

Father Lebon, writing in the Annals of the Propagation of the Faith on "The Future of Catholicity in Japan," attributes this extraordinary pre-eminence to the advancement of education in the Island Empire. Even to-day Japan not only receives students from the neighboring countries at her schools and universities, but furnishes Japanese professors to Corea, China, Indo-China and India, where they extend her influence while accelerating the progress of these nations towards the civilization of western lands.

MARVELLOUS SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

In Japan itself primary schools have a larger attendance than in any other country of the world and government, says Father Lebon, the education department of public school compulsory for all children from the age of two years upward. Secondary and high schools and colleges are also numerous and well attended. The University of Tokio alone has three hundred professors and over six thousand pupils. This is a larger attendance than that of the University of Michigan, which in point of numbers leads the other universities in the United States. And yet Japan is still a pagan nation. Its inhabitants are close to fifty millions, among whom there is a leaven of sixty or perhaps sixty-five thousand Catholics. The Protestants number nearly as many as the Catholics, and they are reinforced by thirty thousand schismatics.

The old traditions that formed the basis of Japanese morals are beginning to crumble and there is need of a power and authority that will give to this progressive nation something better than it surrenders. A collapsing Protestantism or rank infidelity and agnosticism are not conducive to the erector that will enable Japan to fulfill a worthy destiny it is to be found in the teachings and the doctrines of the Catholic Church. Father Lebon tells us that Protestant efforts among these people, and "our zeal should certainly surpass their activity."

EDUCATION ALONG ALL LINES.

The Fathers of the Paris Society for Foreign Missions were the first in charge of the modern Japanese mission. Later other religious orders and congregations were invited to share especially in the work of Christian education. For twenty-one years the Marianists have devoted themselves to the education of Japanese youth. Their college at Tokio has 800 students, and at present they are building an apostolic school in Urakami. Educational establishments are now conducted by the Trappists, the Dominican and Franciscan Fathers, and the Fathers of the Divine Word. The Jesuits are opening an academy in Tokio where lectures on scientific and philosophical subjects will be given in English and German. Sisters of various religious congregations have also opened schools and academies for girls in this promising country. The apostolic work-

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By Working
In Water.**

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Mr. Albert MacPhee, Chignecto Mines, N.S., writes:—"In Oct., 1908, I caught cold by working in water, and had a very bad cough and that distressing, tickling sensation in my throat so I could not sleep at night, and my lungs were so very sore I had to give up work. Our doctor gave me medicine but it did me no good so I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and by the time I had used two bottles I was entirely cured. I am always recommending it to my friends."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup combines the potent healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth, and is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Sore Throat, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, and All Throat and Lung Troubles.

Beware of imitations of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Ask for it and insist on getting what you ask for. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and the price 25 cents.

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ers in Japan, according to the "Kirchliches Handbuch" of Father Kross, S.J., now number 130 European and 33 native priests, 416 Catechists and 389 missionary sisters. These zealous workers minister to the sixty-five thousand Catholic Japanese, but they are striving for the spiritual conquest of fifty million souls.

Rev. D. O'Keefe, M.A. Professor of Scholastic Philosophy at the Queen's University, speaking at the second night of the Belfast Feis, said he was proud to be identified with the Gaelic League in Belfast, and that city was to have a chance of having a Professor of the Irish language in the University. The success of the movement depended on slow and gradual development, and his opinion was that if it took a sudden and immediate hold on the people it would not have such a chance of succeeding. The program was then proceeded with, and included singing, harp, violin, and pipe playing, recitations and chess competitions.

**Sick all the Time with
Kidney Trouble**

4 BOXES CURED HIM

Mr. Whellam was a mighty ill man this spring. He had been ailing for almost a year. Sharp pains in the back and through the hips. Dull headaches and dizzy spells. Appetite poor—nothing seemed to taste right.

Finally, an old friend told him about a friend who was in just that condition and who was cured by GIN PILLS.

Mr. Whellam tried them. And you would not know him for the same man now. That worried, strained look about the face is gone. His eyes are bright—his complexion rosy. He enjoys what he eats—has gained in weight—and sleeps like a top.

He had kidney trouble. GIN PILLS practically gave new kidneys—healed and strengthened these vital organs—soothed the bladder—and freed the system of uric acid that was poisoning him.

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Clean the coated tongue, sweeten the breath, clear away all waste and poisonous material from the system in Nature's easy manner, and prevent as well as cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Bileousness, Heartburn, Catarrh of the Stomach, Sour Stomach, Water Brash, and all troubles arising from a disordered state of the Stomach, Liver or Bowels.

Mrs. J. C. Westberg, Swan River, Man., writes:—"I suffered for years, for years, more than tongue can tell, from liver trouble. I tried several kinds of medicine, but could get no relief until I got Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I cannot praise them too highly for what they have done for me."

**New Health and Strength
for Weak and Ailing Girls**

Can Be Had Through the Rich, Red Blood Made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

There comes a time in the life of almost every girl when sickness attacks her. The strain upon her blood supply is too great, and there come headaches and backaches, loss of appetite, attacks of dizziness and heart palpitation, and a general tendency to a decline. The only thing that can promptly and speedily cure these troubles is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

This is the only medicine that actually makes new, rich, red blood, and a plentiful supply of rich blood is the one thing needed to maintain the health of growing girls and women of mature years. The truth of the statement is proved in the case of Miss Esthew El. Sproule, Trumansville, N.S., who says: "At the age of sixteen years I left my country home to attend high school. The close confinement and long hours of study nearly broke me down. My blood supply seemed deficient, and I grew pale and depressed. I was

dizzy nearly all the time, and pimples broke out on my face. I was altogether in a miserable condition and it seemed impossible for me to continue my studies unless I found a speedy cure. I tried several tonics prescribed by the doctor, but they proved useless. My mother urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I finally consented to do so. I had hardly finished the second box before a change for the better took place, and the use of a few boxes more fully restored my health, and I have since been well and strong. I feel that I cannot say too much in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I strongly recommend them to other ailing girls."

You can get these Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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