

MAY 25, 1912

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

ESPECIALLY COMMENDABLE FOR YOUNG MEN

The platform of the Dequense University Total Abstinence Society of Pittsburgh states the motto of Catholic total abstinence very correctly. "The cause of total abstinence is a holy and a righteous cause. It takes its stand against one of the greatest evils, moral and social, of the day. It seeks to redeem the fallen, and to save the young and inexperienced. It means organization and the mighty weapon of good example. It attracts those who need it, and those who do not need it; the former, to save them; the latter, to help save others. And there is no banner under which Catholic youth could more honorably be enrolled than the banner of total abstinence. The man who condemns and scorns such a cause either does not know what he is attacking, or his mouthings are not worth the attention of those who esteem honesty and hate hypocrisy. It does not make a person appear any better, to himself even, to condemn a cause that condemns his fault.

"Considered as an antidote, an effective safeguard against the degrading rise of intemperance, the practice of total abstinence is defended not only by examples from Holy Writ, but also on arguments based on common sense and experience. It is the heroic form of the virtue of temperance which may be meritoriously practiced by those who have never been addicted to drunkenness. The determination to renounce even the lawful use of strong drink is especially commendable as a means of self-preservation for young men. More than any other class of society, they are assailed by the temptation to excessive drinking; and by unwise and unscrupulous friends, they are often taught to regard drunkenness as a pardonable weakness. Undoubtedly, then, it is a wise act for a young man, at the present time to erect a strong barrier, a wall of defense, to protect himself from a most dangerous and destructive vice."

BE CAREFUL IN YOUR READING

Avoid the weak novel, whether in moral tone, in thought or in both. Such reading perverts the taste and incapacitates for the enjoyment of productions of genius. To satisfy the craving for such food the mind seeks something still more startling and unwholesome. Your life should be filled with virtuous, elevating thoughts. Read that which will make you stronger, happier and better; that which will help you, hold you up and uplift you; that which will increase your capital for the intellectual comfort and helpful influence; that which will give your brain mental fibre, nerve and heart that will enable you to see further, judge more accurately, stand more firmly, work harder; think more of your fellows and rise higher; that which will make you more a man. When you have read such books you will have no taste for the weak novel. It not only lacks any high moral, but it contains insinuations against religion, and its general tone is in favor of immorality, deceit and lying. It also weakens the mind. It serves neither for mental discipline nor for the development of intellectual strength. The brain is tired. The novel-reader cannot gather up and use his mental powers and resources to advantage. The weak novel creates and fosters discontent with honest living. You should take things as they are, look the world in the face bravely, go to work with a will, and do your best.—B. C. Orphan Friend.

OVERLOOKED OPPORTUNITIES

Many a man, when he comes to middle life and not as prosperous as he had hoped, lays all the blame on luck. He complains that he has had no chance in life. Everything has always been against him. Other successful men have had opportunities that never came to him. Did these men observe their past life closely it would often be found that they had missed the opportunities which they had. A boy is sent on an errand. He may loiter on the way. He may neglect to be polite when delivering his errand. Or he may not perform the errand in the manner he was told. He at least an opportunity to make a good impression on the one to whom he

has an errand and on the one who employed him for that purpose. He has missed a chance to form good business habits of exactness, promptness and courtesy.

Some young men think that if they can steal a half an hour of their employer's time, or shirk a duty they have made something for themselves. They are missing opportunities for success. They are not habits for which a man is promoted. They cannot follow such manner of working unknown to their employers. A wrong spirit in their work is sure to betray itself. The employer knows who is earnest and zealous in business. Every employee is working for himself all the time; he is doing the best he can for himself?

THE RIGHT WAY

We are glad to see and know of young men, either as individuals or in organizations, who are using the golden hours of youth in suitable endeavor to fit themselves for useful, honorable and Christian manhood; and for young men to spend their leisure and their evenings in profitable employments, study or company. We are deeply sorry for any young man who adopts the opposite course, because we know his future will be made less useful and happy by it, popular though it may be, and, alas, is, to a deplorable extent. We would not by any means abridge any lawful enjoyment or recreation, but we are not advocating a hermit life, or low and selfish exclusiveness—not at all. Let our young men be buoyant of spirit, active, joyous and sociable, but always under the wholesome restraints that high aims, noble purposes and moral and religious motives impose without oppressing; and that are intelligently recognized and cheerfully accepted by them.—True Voice.

MONEY AS AN INDICATOR OF CHARACTER

Perhaps there is nothing else which reveals a man's real character like money or the lack of it. The moment a young person begins to get money, he shows his true mettle by the way he uses it,—by the way he saves it or the manner in which he spends it.

Money is a great blab, a great revealer of personal history. It brings out all one's weaknesses. It indicates a wise or foolish spending, or wise or foolish saving; it reveals his real character.

If you should give a \$1,000 to each member of a class of this year's graduates, and could follow each in disposing of it without knowing anything else about him, you could get a pretty good idea of his probable future, and judge whether he will be successful or will fall, whether he will be a man of character and standing, or the reverse.

One boy would see, in the \$1,000 a college education for himself or for a crippled or otherwise handicapped brother or sister. Another would see in his \$1,000 a "good time" with vicious companions.

To one, the money would mean a chance to start a little business of his own. Another would deposit his in a saving bank.

In no two instances would the money mean the same, perhaps, or develop the same traits of character.

To one it would mean nothing but selfishness, to another an opportunity to help others. To one it would mean a chance to secure precious, long-coveted books, constituting a fine library. To another it would suggest a home of his own.

To the boy who is naturally selfish, hard, grasping, mean, and stingy, the money would simply emphasize his characteristics. It makes a small man smaller, a hard man harder, a mean man meaner. A boy who is naturally grasping and mean, if he wishes to be a power in the world, must discipline himself by systematically helping others, in some way, or his life will become harder and meaner. His affections will become maribellized, and he will be of no earthly use to the community in which he lives. In fact, he will make every foot of the land poorer and meaner de-



spite his acquisitions, even if they mount into millions. On the other hand, it makes a generous man more generous, a magnanimous man more magnanimous. Instead of cheapening the land, his presence raises its value, and he is the pride of the community, no matter how much money he possesses.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

SUCCESS

One of the best examples of the value of education that I ever met is the work of a boy, a neighbor, who used to come into my house occasionally to play chess.

At that time he and his father worked in a small woolen factory, where the boy received 60 cents a day. He had a longing for an education, but could see no money in the family, and 60 cents a day does not admit of much saving.

But when he was fourteen he came into possession of an old bicycle, and, with his parents' consent left the factory for a job as telegraph messenger at a summer resort a short distance away. Our state agricultural school was only three miles from where the boy lived. This school furnishes a good education absolutely free, the only cost being a small charge for the board of pupils who live at the college.

But this boy was near enough to go back and forth on his wheel, boarding at home. When the season at the resort was over he took his small savings and started to school. In this way he had the full four years' course at practically no cost, working at odd times enough to pay for his clothes and books, and to recompense his parents in a measure for his board. He developed a liking for chemistry, and during the last year made a special study. When he graduated he was given a place at the college as assistant chemist, at a small salary.

He remained there two years, studying and saving his money. Then he went to Ann Arbor, Mich., and studied chemistry until his money was gone. Then a position as chemist was offered him by a small concern in the West at \$800 a year. This he accepted, remaining there a year, living very cheaply, and saving nearly all of his salary. Then he left and went to studying chemistry again, perfecting himself more thoroughly in some of the higher branches. This made him more valuable and he was given a position at \$1,200. Again he saved all his money, and again, at the end of the year, he went away to study chemistry.

This was several years ago. Now he is chief chemist of a very large concern at Newark, New Jersey, and receives \$2,500 a year. But he is still studying chemistry and making it much more valuable all the time. When the next step upward offers itself he does not wait to be ready. This boy, it seems to me, offers a very striking example of the value of study, of an education. He might have stopped at any one of the steps of his profession and considered his education finished, and have felt himself as compared with the work at 60 cents a day. But the rest of his life would have leveled itself down to the plane where he stopped.—McCall's Magazine.

STUDY

It is probable that if boys could bump up their brains as they do their biceps, and say boastfully, "Feel that, will you?" they would take much more kindly to mental training. But the brain is shut away in a bony case, where they cannot see it or touch it, and there is no visible sign that it grows in strength and vigor. Boys too easily think of it as something fixed and unalterable, too easily conclude that they are born either bright or dull, and will continue either bright or dull to the end of the chapter. Arguing from this premise, they are likely to decide that education is acquiring information—mostly information which a bright man does not need in order to get along, and which a dull man can make no use of—in either case superfluous.

But that is not the way to think either about the brain or about education. The brain should be thought of as something that can be as easily developed as the biceps. It is important and advisable, of course, to have supple, strong, quickly responding muscles, which will do rapidly and easily whatever you ask of them; but they cannot do their best work except under a good master, and their master is the brain. You cannot even play athletic games well without a good brain. Then train your brain; keep it at hard problems until they seem no longer hard; make it quick, smooth-working, sure, capable of long effort. Take the brain that nature gave you and bring it to its highest efficiency.

Education should be thought of as a means to this end. To impart information is not its purpose. That difficult problem in arithmetic which will never have its counterpart in actual life does for the brain exactly what a difficult athletic feat does for the body. It supplies the "supplies" in education supplies mental training; it is to the mind what the gymnasium is to the body. Each serves the same end—development. It is as silly to ask the practical use of flying rings. Imagine what the muscles of a man would be who had sat in a chair since the age of ten. If you do not want your mind to be in an analogous condition when you are a man, exercise it. GOOD SECURITY "Mister, do you lend money here?" asked an earnest young voice at the office door. The lawyer turned away from his desk, confronted a clear-eyed, poorly dressed lad of seven years, and studied him keenly for a minute. "Sometimes we do—on good security," he said gravely. The little fellow explained that he had a chance "to buy out a boy that's crying" but he had half the money required but he needed to borrow the other 15 cents. "What security can you offer?" asked the lawyer. The boy's brown hand sought his pocket and drew out a paper carefully folded. It was a cheaply printed pledge against the use of intoxicating liquor. As respectfully as though it had been the deed to a farm the lawyer examined it, accepted it and handed over the required sum. A friend who had watched the transaction with silent amusement laughed as the young borrower departed. "You think I know nothing about him?" smiled the lawyer. "I know that the case manfully in what he supposed to be a business way and tried to negotiate a loan, instead of begging for money. I know that he has been under good influence, or he would not have signed that pledge, and that he does not hold it lightly or he would not have cared for it so carefully. I know that he has a character to offer as security."—Exchange. EVERYBODY'S GIFT "Steve, my boy," said Uncle Hiram, "one man may have more courage or more money, but there is one thing that no man on earth can have any more of than you have, and that is time. "Did you ever stop to think of that? Or maybe you haven't come to it yet, that the most precious thing of all, the same being, I repeat, is time, nobody than you have. There can't be any favoritism or special privilege or going or monopoly in time. You get what is coming to you, anyway, and no man on earth can take it away from you. "And isn't this something to be cheerful over? Why, Steve, it's the grandest thing going to think that of the most valuable thing of all we've as much as the man that rides by us in a \$10,000 automobile. But, and now I'm getting down to the sermon, Steve, this most precious thing of all is the thing of which we are most wasteful. "We get our full share of it, sure, but we waste it ourselves shockingly. "Don't waste time, Steve, please don't. As you feel now you've got a million years ahead of you, more or less, plenty of time; but time is one of those things that once lost can never be recovered. Don't waste a minute of it. When you play, play; sink the shop; forget it utterly; but when you work utilize all your time. Don't dawdle it away."—New York Sun. The Tabernacle In every need of life we can have recourse to the Tabernacle in our churches, and we find how true is His loving invitation spoken long ago on the hills of Galilee, and now spoken daily to the sad and weary from the hills of the Altar: "Come to Me all you that labor and are burdened, and I will refresh you." Men and women often go elsewhere for comfort in their sorrow, and the tears flow only the faster; they go elsewhere for strength, only to become weaker and die. In the Tabernacle is He Who is the Truth, the Way and the Life. Upon our altar is He Who in the temple gave sight to the darkened eyes of the man blind from his birth. The Tabernacle contains Him Whom Heaven

and earth contain and whose sanctity dawns even the strong vision of angel and archangel. This is what makes our churches objects of reverence and love in our lives. It is the Guest dwelling within the Sanctuary that makes our gorgeous cathedral, or the mud or log cabin chapel in the jungles of India, or on the banks of Yukon unspeakably holy to the Catholic mind and the Catholic heart.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

OLD FASHIONED WOMAN

Society at the present time is witnessing strange and startling scenes, in the industrial world it beholds the struggle between wealth and poverty, between capital and labor, a struggle so vehement that it is working itself out in acts of violence, in the destruction of property, and in the shedding of human blood.

In the realm of religion it sees the rapid disintegration of sects and a fickle people chasing after every new evangelical upstart and embracing every new religious fad or fancy, a situation which would be laughable were it not so pitiful. But in the domestic life of its members, which must be, in a special way the concern of society and where every change must vibrate vitally for its strength or weakness, it is witness to sad and disastrous conditions.

Home are rent asunder by the decisions of divorce courts and in many instances conjugal love yields to hatred and jealousy. Children no longer look about the doorways of the wealthy, and women misled by their idea of equal rights, have left their traditional sphere which centres around the domestic hearth and have taken up manly pursuits and have given to the world the sensational spectacle of female window-smashers and iconoclasts.

So serious has become the situation and so frequent and extensive the destructive and mob-like actions of these iconoclasts for equal rights that all who have at heart the interests of society must be led to ask how long the foundations of the home can last and whether the modern Amazon is to dictate the ideals and standard for the women of the future. To one who admires the old-fashioned woman whose dignity and virtues have been told in song and story, it seems good and refreshing to find her praises still upon the lips of public speakers and proclaimed in the public press.

"The new woman makes some of us very tired," says a professor in one of our colleges. "We want the old-style, true women or most men do, at least." And again from an influential woman: "The true ideal is that of the woman not primarily as an individual but primarily the centre and foundation of home and family, other interests necessarily secondary to her duties as wife and mother."

It is such a woman who should receive our respect and veneration today. It is to her the world must look for the source of its moral strength—the meek and unassuming woman; the woman whose noblest work and most sacred responsibility is the care of her children.

Socialism, it is true, would have it otherwise, it would have woman, undisturbed by the cries of children, trenching upon the domain of man and engaging in pursuits more to-day than ever before. The industrial home of the past with all its safeguards has disappeared. Husband, wife, and children labor no longer together as of old nor do they spend their days together under one another's protecting influence.

The economic transformations of the past few decades have made an inroad upon the home, and its members have been scattered to engage in different occupations, away from the directing forces of local custom and family tradition. For this reason mothers and all who do a mother's work, should employ, more conscientiously than ever, their great power of molding and forming young minds and souls in the early years of life, so that their characters may have strength to meet unscathed the temptations of industrial life.

Thus will they be doing woman's noblest work in woman's truest sphere; thus will they rule not the vote but the voter. They cannot, as one woman has said, ply politics by plunging into them. But they can purify all life from the inside not from the outside, not with votes in their hands but with ideals and standards in their hearts.—Pilot

A REMINISCENCE OF CARDINAL MANNING

William H. Rideing, an old-time editor and associate of Horace Greeley, writes in the Sunday Times many interesting reminiscences of famous men whom he has met in his day.

This anecdote of Cardinal Manning is of special interest. "It was through Mr. Gladstone that I was introduced to Cardinal Manning, whom I sought as a contributor to a discussion of Christianity which Mr. Gladstone and Col. Robert G. Ingersoll were already carrying on in the pages of the North America Review. The Cardinal was to review both of them and sum up upon a subject in the controversy. I went to Westminster to meet him, and as much to my surprise as to my satisfaction he appeared to like the idea as I explained it to him, and to be even eager to add his word to what had already been said. I particularly wondered how he would deal with the view of the heretics of 'the Colonel,' and what he would have to say of his lifelong friend as defender of the faith. His view of them was what I desired.

"A few days later I was again bidden to the palace, and the Cardinal glided—was waited, one might say—into the bare, high-ceiled room, lined with the dusty portraits of dead hierarchs, look-



"IDEAL" Steel Davenport



See this strong, sensible, serviceable all-steel davenport and you'll want to get one for your porch or summer home. Doesn't it look inviting? And comfortable, too. Nothing burdensome, intricate or breakable about it—and it doesn't warp or get out of order like wooden kinds. Springs in seat and back. Substantial, sanitary mattress securely fastened to both seat and back. Length is 73 inches; width of seat, 22 inches; width wide open, 47 inches.

Useful All Day And At Night, Too



Just the thing in emergencies. Gives double value, because it is a handsome couch by day, and a comfortable bed at night. Probably it's the very thing you've been looking for. Be sure you get the "IDEAL" kind—with our trade mark stamped on it. We'll tell you where you can get one if you write for Booklet No. D.13. THE IDEAL BEDDING CO. LTD. 23 Jefferson Ave., Toronto

ing less like a man than a spirit in his emancipation. His tread was noiseless, his eyes glowed like stars under his smooth, white brow, and his fingers were long, pointed and as sensitive as a woman's. Could this ever have been the youth at Harrow who sported Hessian boots with tassels, and was described as 'buck of the first water'?

Acetic as his appearance was, reminding one of mediaeval saints, his manner had a human warmth and friendly ease. He had with him a large folio manuscript, written from beginning to end in his own legible and beautiful hand, with scarcely an erasure or an interlineation in it.

"There—there it is," he said, beaming as he handed the manuscript to me. "I have given you something better than what you asked for. I have not said a word about Mr. Gladstone."

"I am afraid my countenance fell, for what I had been after was, to some extent, the 'argumentum ad hominem'—something personal as well as controversial. "And not a word about Mr. Ingersoll," he continued with a triumphant air, looking for signs of gratification, which may have been dimmed in my face if they did not exist. "I have not referred to them, nor to what they have said. On the contrary, I have let the Church speak for itself.



25 cents at all Druggists or we will mail post free on receipt of price COMMON SENSE MFG. CO., TORONTO

The Right Building Material

Houses, Barns, Implement Sheds

Whether you are building an implement shed, a granary or a house or barn, the most ECONOMICAL and DURABLE building material is "Metallic." For Barns: Corrugated Steel Siding and "Eastlake" Metallic Shingles make a barn absolutely fire, lightning and weatherproof. For Houses: Metallic Rock Faced Stone or Brick Siding will give your house the appearance of a stone or brick dwelling. It is easily and cheaply applied and very durable. "A 25-year actual test" has proven "Eastlake" Shingles the best roofing. All about the permanent roof you want is told in our artistic free booklet, "Eastlake Metallic Shingles." Write for it now.

THE METALLIC ROOFING CO., LIMITED

1188 King St. West TORONTO BRANCH FACTORY: WINNIPEG Agents in Principal Cities

To Have Healthy Hair

you must care for it. If dandruff is present, first eliminate it by using Na-Dru-Co Dandruff Bradiator for three or four weeks, then tone up the scalp with

NA-DRU-CO Hair Tonic and Dressing

This valuable preparation is absolutely free from coloring matter, or from any chemical that can affect the color of the hair in any way. Its daily use is a pleasure that is as beneficial as it is refreshing.

Na-Dru-Co Hair Tonic and Dressing and Na-Dru-Co Dandruff Bradiator are put up in 50c. and \$1.00 bottles. Ask your Druggist for them. National Drug and Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited



The Best Cream Separator is the Cheapest in the End

THE cost of manufacturing a cream separator determines the price at which it may be sold. Therefore, when selecting a separator, remember that the machines which are offered at an unreasonably low price can be offered at that price for one reason only—they are built of inferior materials. Such separators are costly at any price. Only a good separator is cheap; not because of a low first cost, but because it will last for years and save enough butterfat from the milk of four or five cows every year to pay for itself.

The best workmanship and material that money can buy are used in making

I H C Cream Harvesters Dairymaid and Bluebell

You will find an I H C the cheapest separator you can buy, because it will do better work and last longer. Go to the nearest I H C dealer who handles these separators and see how carefully they are made. You will find that they have phosphor bronze bushings—that the gears are spiral cut—are entirely protected from grit and milk, and at the same time are easily accessible.

The neck bearing is trouble-proof. The patented dirt-arrester chamber removes impurities before separation begins. These separators are made in four sizes. Ask the I H C local agent to show you one, and give you a catalogue, or, write the nearest branch house for catalogue and any other information desired.

CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES

International Harvester Company of America (Incorporated) At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

I H C Service Bureau The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U.S.A.

