later Norman church built by the ous Abbot Scotland, The actual abs of Archbishops Lawrence Mellitus and Justus have been discovered, but the others were destroye when the Norman foundation was built. Remains have also been discovered of a church between the two periods of the Saxon and the Norman, which bear out the theory that when St. Dunstan re-dedicated the Abbey Church, adding the name of St. Augustine in 978, he probably also extended it as was the custom with a re-dedication. These relics of England's past are of exceeding interest and serve also to stir up the dust which accumulates in the public mind and hides the Roman purple of these old days of faith. And it is of these old archiepiscopal tombs is located and re-opened, the first thing discovered is the Pallium, sure evidence of Rome's Primacy.

ON THE BATTLE LINE

The war news for the past Week is far from cheering. Greece cefinitely refuses to help Serbia. Owing to divisions French Cabinet Foreign Minister Delcasse resigned. Italy it seems has reconsidered her decision to send troops to the Balkans. Roumania is still neutral but gives no evidence that she will not line up with the Teuton Allies if Russia attempts to force her way through Roumanian territory to Serbia. Sweden is strongly pro-German and indications are not wanting that she may enter the war to regain Finland.

Lord Milner, who is considered as one of the country's highest authorities on the Near East, in the House of Lords spoke thus of the Dardanelles campaign :

" How about the enterprise at the Dardanelles? I should have thought that whatever evils had resulted from the disastrous developments in the Balkans, there was at least this advantage—that it might give us an opportunity, which may never recur, for withdrawing from an enterprise the successful completion of which is now hopeless. There may be, I will admit, reasons known only to his majectic. Government majesty's Government why that course should not be pursued. I don't want to press for these reasons but when I hear statements that it would be a terrible thing to abandon our Dardanelles venture because this would have so bad an effect in Egypt, in. India and upon our prestige in the East, I cannot help ing myself whether it will not have a worse one if we persist in that enterprise and it ends in complete dis-

Coincidently the British casualty list for the Dardanelles campaign was announced as 96,899 up to Oct. 9th. At present violent fighting is taking place and the Turkish war office reports that heavy losses are being inflicted on the allied troops.

On the other hand despite furious attacks on the western front the allied forces are holding their recent gains; while Russia, now supplied with munitions, gives evidence of being able to come back with a vigorous offensive campaign. This may no be too late to turn the tide in the Balkans. And, while the German submarine activity has practically ceased, British under-water craft are increasingly active in the Black Sea, Sea of Marmora and the Baltic.

THE BALKANS

The storm centre shifts for the moment to Roumania. Berlin hears that the Russian Government has asked permission to march her troops through Roumania to the aid of the Serbs. "What will Roumania do in such an event?" asks The Lokal Anzeiger, and adds: "Roumania must choose quickly and without hesitation. If she imitates Greece and only registers a protest against Russia's marching through, the central powers cannot remain in-

different. This is a threat of war, and will be so regarded in Roumania. There are no signs that a Russian expedition has set sail from Odessa for the Bulgarian coast. The presence of German submarines in Varna distinctly increases the peril of such an expedition. Were Roumania to permit Russian troops to pass through to Bulgaria by land she could hardly expect to stop there. Such a step would be followed inevitably by active participation in the Balkan campaign on the side of the Allies.

Unless the Russians make a move

soon the Serbian resistance to the Austro German advance up the Morava will not be prolonged. The advance has begun along both banks of the River and the town of Pozarevac has been captured after a stiff fight. The Bulgars are now well across the Serbian eastern frentier, and the line of their advance shows that their past in the strategy of the enemy is to cut the railway between Nish and the Greek frentier, so that the France-British army will not be able to get into touch with the Serbs. The German idea is to envelop and destroy the Serbian army while the Bulgars prevent re-

lies from the south. Already the Serbians have removed their capital to Mitrovitza, near the Montenegrin boundary, which indicates a belies that Nish is in danger.

IN FRANCE

Late last night Sir John French sent the War Office a brief but cheerful message stating that the British troops have improved their positions in the Hohenzollern redoubt, and continue to hold all the ground gained in the attack of Wednesday.

The midnight French report

records two German gains and one advance by the French. The German made a spectacular win as a result of a general attack on the French front south of Hartmanns. Weilerkopf in the southern Vosges. The assault was made over a front of about three miles, and was preceded these old days of faith. And it is by a violent hombardment with worth remarking that every time one shells of all calibres and heavy bombs with projections of burning oil. It was repulsed on nearly the entire front, but the Germans succeeded in reoccupying the treuches on the very summit of Hartmanns. Wellerkopf and in pene trating two French telephone stations near the summit. The French won Hartmanns-Weilerkopt on March 26, after furious fighting. The Germans have several times challenged their possession of the mountaintop, and once falsely claimed to have retaken it. The position is one of the com-mending hills on the easterly spur of the Vesges, and is situated northeast of Thann. The Germans have shown marked activity lately in the region midway between Colmar and Mul--Globe, Oct. 16.

"THE ABIDING SORROW OF A CONVERT CLERGYMAN"

The three sentences (says "Alfon-sus") which we quote from a London contemporary well deserve to be remembered. They form the conclusion of a series of articles in which Mr. Herbert E. Hall, M.A., a recent convert of distinction, has been tearing to tatters the arguments of "Father" Puller in defence of the Anglo-Catholic position. "Father" Puller, it is true, has been answered before by Dr. Luke Rivington, Dom Chapman, O. S. B., and others; but Mr. Hall has done it again in his own way with the advantage of being able to pulverise the latest arguments "Father" Puller had advanced against his opponents. No doubt "The Monarchical Claims of Rome" will appear later in book form; coming from the scholarly pen of the author of "The Shadow of Peter," they are well worthy of publication in a permanent form. Here are the sentences

referred to : When we contrast our experience of High Church Anglicanism, and its pseudo Catholicism, with our life in the Catholic Church, we can only say, with holy Job, 'I had often heard of Thee with the hearing of the ear' (we had heard Catholic sounding words)
but now mine eye seath Thee' (we have the full realisation.) If we once Anglican clergymen, and alas! actively persuaded people to remain Anglicans, we, in penitence, must complete the sentence, "thereabhor myself in dust and It is the greatest, the abiding ashas.' sorrow of a convert clergyman to think of how many by word or by example he may have kept from the faith, and from the Holy Catholic and Roman Church, the only true Fold of Our Lord Jesus Christ."— Edinburgh Cathelic Herald.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE GREAT WAR

"INVENTIVE YOUNG DEVILS"

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, writing on 'France at War" in Monday's Daily Telegraph, speaking of the resource ulness among the junior commands of the French army, says:

They are inventive young devils, these veterans of twenty, possessed of the single idea—to kill—which they follow with men as single minded as themselves. Battlefield tactics do not exist: when a whole nation goes to ground there can be none of the "victories" of the old bookish days. But there is always the killing-the well schemed smashing of a full trench, the rushing out and the mowing down of its ossupants; the unsuspicious battalien far in the rear, located after two nights' extreme risk alone among subbish of masonry. and wiped out as it eats or washes itself; and, more rarely, the body to body encounter with animals removed from the protection of their mathinery, when the bayonets get their chance. The Boche does not at all like meeting men whose womenfolk he has dishonoured or mutilated, or used as a protection against bullets. It is not that these men are angry or violent. They do not waste time in that way. They kill him.

A CONTRAST IN TYPES

Here is another extract from the

ame article: This is written in a garden of Mational Repeal Association" and the repeal button that each member smooth turi, under a copper beech, beside a glassy mill stream, where soldiers of Alpine regiments are writing letters home, while the guns whiling its and down the narrow valleys. A great wolf-bound, who considers himself in charge of the old-fashioned farmhouse, cannot understand why his master, aged six, abould be sitting on the knees of the Marechal des Legis, the iron man

"Yes," very slowly mouthing the French words; "I—can't speak—French—but—I—am—French."

The small face disappears in the big beard. Somehow I can't imagine the Marcchal des Logis killing babies—even if his superior officer, now sketching the scene, were to order bim."

THE REV. R. J. CAMPBELL AND THE CRUCIFIXION OF CANADIANS

Though we have hesitated to lieve the horrible reports of the crucifixion of Canadian soldiers by the Germans, the following state ment made by the Rev. R. J. Camp bell in the City Temple, London, on Sunday, from his experiences at the front seem to claim a place:

I also met a grim young Canadian who said he wanted to go back be-cause he had debts to pay. He had cause he had debts to pay. He had seen with his own eyes two Canadian sergeants crucified. I said to him, "Perhaps they were nailed up after they were dead." "You would not have thought so if you had seen their faces," he replied.

COULD HE HIT A CHURCH

One of the stories one most often hears in Paris is that of the gunner in charge of a battery of seventy-five. Snipers had been at work in a neighboring village. Finally they were run to earth in the village church.

"Can you hit the church?" the gunner was asked. "Most certainly, my officer," he replied. "I specialize

The four guns spoke at once, at the church and the snipers dissolved together. Afterward the efficer together. Afterward the efficer wondered what the gunner meant by

his remark.

"Why did you say you specialize
in churches?" he asked.

"I am a priest," was the grim reply.
That isn't bold with any sneering
under-motive, in spite of the frequently-expressed belief that the
French are an irreligious people. Fully 20,000 priests are serving in the French army and many of them French are proud of them. speak of their fighting parsons with affection. One never hears a jeer against church or priest nowadays. The 20,000 have conquered a nation IN SEASON AND OUT OF SEASON

Will Crooks, the Labor leader, who recently visited the English trenches, old on his return to London of the activities of an evangelical organ-

Every time a soldier's name ap pears in the pipers," a soldier said to Crooks, "he gets a package of Gospel literature. A fivorite trac' is 'eaded in black letters: 'Soldier, if you were shot dead this moment, would you go to 'eaven or 'ell?' It people at 'ome cannot do better than that they'd best not send us any. thing."

COOL-HEADED; BUT HIS FEET WERE ALL RIGHT

The attitude of the average soldier is perfectly expressed by a cartoon in of the French weeklies. Four soldiers are seen sitting about a box in a trench, on which they have been playing cards. A shell has just blown the trench to bits. The air is filled with fragments. One soldier has turned to view the wreck. The very lines of his back tell of his fright. One of the others a hairy veteran glares at him with disgust:
"Well," he growls, "are we playing cards or are we not?"

FAITHKEEPING

IRELAND'S LOYALTY HAD BEEN PLEDGED LONG BEFORE THE WAR BEGAN

To the Editor of The New York

The suggestion upon which Mr. Sheehy Skeffington bases his lengthy letter in The Times would be as impractical as any that ever emanated from the brain of the wierdest of long-haired poets. He says that "on Aug. 3, 1914, Mr. John Redmond leader of Nationalist Ireland, had the inest opportunity of dramatically and effectively asserting Ireland's national rights that has fallen to the lot of any Irish leader within living memory," and gees on to claim that in the then conditions—the entrance of England into the European war— "Mr. Redmond should have risen in the House of Commons to say simply 'I have no mandate from my constituents with regard to a European war. I and my colleagues will now return to Ireland to consult the Irish people as to what our attitude should be.'" He then makes com-ment that: "Had he said this and walked out of the House, the effect would have been electrical." Mr. Skeffington probably does not

know or chooses to ignore the fact that every constitutional movement for self-government approved by the people of Ireland, from that of O'Connell to John E. Redmond, was based upon the strongest possible assurances that a self-governed Ireland would be a loyal, friendly member of the empire partnership. O'Connell named his movement the "Loyal was supposed to wear as an insignia here the motto, "God Save the bore the motto, "God Save the Queen." The Irish Home Government Association of Isaac Butt, found ed in 1871, was on similar lines ; the was more radical—in fact it was a revolution: but the Irish National League of 1893 and the present United Irish League sought squarely Irish National Land League of 1879 United Islah League sought squarely and children, they being unable of united Islah League sought squarely reaching their living on account of and plainty an equitable partnership.

For over thisty five years Irish members have been elected and received their mandates from their plorable casualties. There are completely and children, they being unable of challenges to schools:

Teachers may wear garb of Sister of Charity.

Teachers may read Cathelic or any other version of the Bible.

several constituencies upon that basis, and from thousands of public platforms throughout Great Britain, from the days of Parnell and Davitt to those of Redmond, Dillon, and Devlin, and at hundreds of debates

n the House of Commons, Irish members, in pursuance of the mandates given them by Ireland, have conveyed to the British public and the British Commons the most explicit assurances that the passage of an assertable measure of Home Puls acceptable measure of Home Rule would settle old scores and old sores, and that "a dead past should be permitted to bury its dead." Finally, when the Home Rule Bill that has now become the law of the

duced into Parliament, in 1912, the Irish people, through their duly elected representatives, in a great convention held in Dublin, not only unanimously, but without a single discordant note, approved and accepted it as "an honest and gener-ous attempt to settle the long and disastreus quarrel between the British and Irish nations," and declared its solemn conviction that the passage of this bill into law will bind the people of Ireland to the people of Great Britain by a union infinitely closer than that which now exists, and by so doing add immeasurably to the strength of the empire."

In view of those assurances, authorized by the Irish people up to the hilt and accepted and acted upon by the British democracy, what would have been the position before the world and in history of the Irish nation had her national leaders to be world and in history of the internation had her national leaders taken any other course than the one they took? Why, it would be as infamous as that of Germany in relation to the Belgian international treaty.

PATRICK EGAN

Former United States Minister to Chile and former President of the Irish National League of

America. New York, Oct. 5, 1915.

MEXICO

CARDINAL GIBBONS POINTS OUT FUTILITY OF RECOGNIZING ANY FACTIONAL LEADER

Recognition by the United States of any of the present military leaders os any os the present military leaders especially Carranza, gives no pros-pects of peace in Mexico, according to Cardinal Gibbons, who again is much distracted by the situation in the turbulent republic.

He told of the situation recently in connection with a conference that ock place at his home, when Thomas Mulsy, a banker of New York, and others met him to discuss ways and means of providing funds to aid these in distress in Mexico. He has received from two members of the hierarchy of the Catholic Church in Mexico a letter which contains an appeal for immedi ate help and tells of sacrifices being made and hunger being endured by

the nuns in Mexican cities. SAYS HUERTA SHOULD HAVE TRIAL

The Cardinal called attention to the fact that the United States has locked up former President Huerta of Mexico without giving him a trial, and said he considered this an injustice. He expressed the opinion that Huerta should be arraigned at once and his case settled in open court, so that he could come to the aid of his country if he saw fit.

Huerta has been forgotten," said the Cardinal, "but it does not seem to me to be just that he should be denied a fair trial and released if the facts determine his innocence. It is proposed to recognize Carranza, but I do not think this or the recognition of any of the other military leaders

for every day."
He added that he would like to see some definite action taken to solve the difficult problems that now face the stormy republic and that "some one should go down there and de-mand that conditions be improved and see that they are improved after the demands are made."

DIFFERENT TREATMENT FOR PROTEST-ANT MISSIONARIES

He pointed also to the fact that the murder or even the molestation of a missionary in Armenia, as recorded in the newspapers a few weeks ago. aroused the nation.

Let a missionary be threatened, and the United States will send a gun boat to see that American lives are protected," he said. "Yet there are many lives being snuffed out in Mexico and we take no action."

Stories of persecution and suffer-

ing among the clergy and nuns of Mexico and among the Americans resident there have caused the Car dinal deep grief and he shows it whenever the Mexican situation is discussed, but is still hopeful that some solution may be found to ameliorate conditions.

The touching letter he received from the Mexican Archbishop and Bishop who have taken refuge in Chicago is characteristic. The conthings.—America. struction shows that the letter was first written in Spanish and then translated, and just as it was written it is as follows :

LETTER OF BISHOP To His Eminence James Cardinal

Gibbens, Baltimore:
Your Eminence—The Mest Reverend Archbishop of Mexico has been efficially notified that the penniless

munities in which both Sisters and children do eat but one cup of corn flour and water at every morning and evening and some wild grass they seek and pick up in the field.

The Most Reverend Archbishop not finding other way of assuaging such a situation but an urgent request to unexhausted charity of American Catholics, he has charged us with the honorable commission of entreating your Eminence, the chief of the Catholic Church in the United States the forementioned request. If your Eminence think that it is necessary a personal interview on account of getting full reports, we are willing to leave for Baltimore immediately.

We are grounding doubtless hopes upon your Eminence's generous heart and unquenchable charity toward Mexican Catholics, remain with our most distinguished regards and best wishes, your servants in

LEOPOLDA RUIZ Archbishop of Michoscan. MICHAEL M. DE LA MORA. Bishop of Zacstecas

LIKELY CARRANZA WILL BE RECOGNIZED

A series of conferences will be held in Washington having an im-portant bearing on affairs in Mexico. Secretary Lansing and the representtives of the Powers which compose the Pan-American conference will re ceive the leaders of the respective Maxican factions in an effort determine what action shall be taken at the conference meeting. Officials conversant with Mexican affairs say privately that the conference will undoubtedly recognize the Carranza government.—True Voice.

LETTER FROM FATHER FRASER

Taichowfu, China, Sept. 8, 1915. Dear Friend, — I had hardly finished the church here in Taichowfu when I started out with my curate to build another in Sienku, a city forty miles from here. The journey by foot and in portable chair was long and fatiguing. When we approached the walls of the city a terrific thunder storm came on and one flash with many streaks like the fingers of a hand came down on a pagan temple in the middle of the city and smashed the idols. grant that this is a token of what the new church is destined to do in the future. We found the inhab-itants of this city a wild set and grossly given up to superstition and idolatry. Do ask your readers to pray for the conversion of Sienku and its surrounding towns and vilages and to beseech God to send s priest to remain there after the hurch is built.

You can easily see the work is too much for two priests, with three central churches in cities and thirty catechists and school teachers working up other Christian centres in towns and villages some of which need a priest already to attend to their spiritual needs. Surely our dear Lord is on the eve of hearing our prayer and who knows but that it is through your paper He will make His voice heard.

Yours sincerely,

P. S.-Next Wednesday, the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, I will say a Mass for all those have contributed in the CATHO LIC RECORD to my mission that God may bless them and grant all their

REV. CHARLES COPPENS, S. J. Genius has been described by

someone as a capacity for work. The definition cannot stand the test of logic, but it expresses a condition necessary for the success of genius or of talent of any order. These thoughts are called to mind by the recent celebration of the golden jubiles of the ordination to the priesthood of Rev. Charles Coppens, S. J. Few lives have been so crowded with persistent and pains-taking labor. The result is shown in the number and variety of excellent and thoroughly useful books pro-duced by him. He has been a pion-eer in many fields. His class man-uels cover the widest range of uals cover the widest range of subject, all of which have been subject, all of which have been actually taught by him; rhetoric, oratory, logic, and mental philosophy, moral philosophy, moral principles and medical practice, history of philosophy, and subjects of a reos philosophy, and subjects of a re-ligious nature. They are mainly the digest of his own preparation for the classroom. And the end, we may hope, is not yet; for though in his eightieth year, after sixty-two years spent in the Society of Jesus, Father Conners still remains as active and Coppens still remains as active and alert as ever, bent solely upon realizing to the utmost the great ideal given him by the saintly founder of his Order, God's greater glory in all

DECISION IN FAMOUS SCHOOL CASE

The supreme court of the state of Iowa in an opinion handed down recently reversing the Carroll county district court in the case of Sheldon Knowlton against the directors of Maple River school district, appellant, declared that the Iowa laws will permit the following in the Public schools:

Your Savings

The War has already brought great changes. National leaders in all countries are urging the practice of Thrit. The Prime Minister of Great Britain said recently: "There remains only one course to diminish our expenditure and increase our savings."

What are you going to do with YOUR SAVINGS? You cannot keep your cash in a stocking. You must either put it in a Bank; invest in a Bond or Stock; or purchase Life Insurance with it. Some men will do all three.

By Putting YOUR SAVINGS INTO LIFE INSURANCE

You will be practising Thrift in its best form. You will be making definite provision for your family. In the event of your early death, they will receive many times more than you have paid in. If you live, you will be adding each year to the value of your security.

Let us sell you a Policy in the Capital Life Assurance Company. We have all kinds, at all prices, with valuable privileges and perfect

Write us, giving the date of your birth The Capital Life Assurance of Canada

- Ottawa

The Lord's prayer may be recited. | who have died in this war by vio-Walls of rooms may be adorned rith biblical pictures.
In the Knowlton case, the fight de-

veloped in a rural district over the use of Public school funds to hire a teacher and to use a room in a Cath-olic school, for Public school sessions. The old school house was in bad repair. The school directors thought it cheaper to take a room in the parochial school building than to build

new school. For a time the scholars were required to repeat the catechism in chool. This was reported to the county superintendent and the practice was discontinued, the svidence

shows. Protestants in the district brought action against the directors and secured an injunction prohibiting the use of public funds to support the school held in the parochial school building. The high court dissolves the injunction.—True Voice.

NON-CATHOLIC PAYS TRIBUTE TO THE CHURCH

Speaking of the Chamber of Commerce on two occasions recently, (says the Catholic Sentinel of Portand, Ore.,) ex Senator Lafe Young of Iowa crowned the clergy and laity of the Church in the Catholic countries of the European war zone with the laurel of human service, and paid a high personal tribute to the nen and women who are bearing the burden of a horror that is not of

their own making.

"I, who am not a Catholic," said Mr. Young, "would like to carry your imagination to the Catholic countries of France, Belgium, and Austria and have you see the suffering, the horace and the heroism of those people rors and the heroism of those people —all caused by a war between the lying crowned heads of Europe.

In France I show you the great with blackcathedrals crowded gowned figures on their knees before the image of the Crucified One. In the vast throngs scarcely a man is noted, and in many not any man can be found save the aged priest who is too infirm to go to the front to inister to the wounded dead. As the crowd comes out look them over. The women are stony-faced with suffering, and to their skirts cling little children that look half starved and on whose faces not

a smile can be found. "In the fields of Austria I will show you shrines erected for the use of the women who are ploughing in the fields. The mother holds the handles of the plow, while her young son handles the reins over the horse son handles the reins over the horse.
They are frying to raise enough grain to keep the family from starving while the father is fighting the battle of whose caute he is ignorant.
The woman plows an hour or two, and when exhausted she rests at the phyling and sends up her propers for shrine and sends up her prayers for the safety of those who will probably

the safety of those who will probably never come back.

"In Belgium I will show you the woman in the fields, plodding on behind her plow, while shells from German guns shriek overhead. She must work or starve. If death comes from a German shell, she will be but another of the women of Belgium another of the women of Belgium

"On the battlefields of Europe I will show you the priests and the nurses ministering to the wounded, burying the dead with their own hands and making every sacrifice known to humanity to alleviate the

sufferings of the people.
"In the pasks I will show you men with their eyes shot out, their arms off, their legs missing—not a few of them, but by the thousands—it is pitiful. And I say to you that the world owes a great debt of gratitude to the Catholic Church for what it is doing over there."

FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE MISSION

Taichowin, March 22, 1915. Dear Readers of CATHOLIC RECORD |

Yesterday (Passion Sunday) I laid the corner stone of the church in Taichowfu. The former church was too small for the crowds who are being converted in the city and neighboring towns. Even with the new addition of forty-eight feet and a gallery it will be too small on the big Feasts. May God be praised Whe deigns to open mouths to His praises in the Far East to replace those stilled in death in Europe. And may He shower down His choicest blessings on my benefactors of the CATHO-LIC RECORD, who are enabling me to hire catechists, open up new pl to the Faith, and to build and enlarge shurches and schools. Rest assured, dear Readers, that every cent that comes my way will be immediately put into circulation for the Glery of God.

Yours gratefully in Jesus and Many, J. M. FRASER.

Previously acknowledged... \$6,172 87 Mrs. Ann Callaghan, Granby Subscriber, Woodbine........ D. W. Denovan, Musquash... Customs, Ottawa..... A. M. C.....

We have need of patience with ourselves and with others; for the greates things and the least; against sudden proads of trouble, and under our daily burdens; in the weariness of the body, or the wearing of the soul; in everyday wants; in the aching of sickness or the decay of age; in disappointments, bereavments, losses, injuries, reproaches; in heaviness of the heart, or its sickness amid delayed hopes. In all these things, from childhood's little trouble to the martyr's suffering, patience is the grace of God, whereby we endure evil for the love of God. - E. B. Pusey.

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