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SUNDON, SATUBDAY, MAY 1, 1915

NOT THE WHOLE TRUTH

"Christianity — and here is its highest merit—has in some degree softened, but it could not destroy, the brutal German joy of battle. When once the taming talisman, the Cross, breaks in two, the savagery of the old fighters, the senseless Ber-serker fury of which Northern poets sing and say so much, will gush up anew. That talisman is decayed and the day will come when it will

pitcously collapse. Then the old stone gods will rise from the silent rains, and rub the dust of a thousand years from their eyes. Thor, with his giant's hammer, will at last spring up, and shatter to bits the Gothic cathedrals."

When the bombardment of the athedral of Reims seemed to fur nish a literal fulfilment of the prophecy this passage from the German Jewish writer, Heinrich Heine, (1797-1856) was embodied in a letter to the London (Eng.) Times and thence found its way to the columns of the press everywhere.

The writer of the letter added that Heine " foretold that at the head of the new barbarians would be found the disciples of Kant, Fichte and Hegel, who by a regular, logical and historical process, which he traced back to the beginnings of German thought, had shorn the talisman of its power."

J. Woulfe Flannigan, in the current number of The Month, points out that the letter told the truth, but not the whole truth. The passage is taken from Heine's "History of Religion and Philosophy in Germany," 1884. Here Heine traces the process, not only "to the beginnings of German thought" but to a man - Martin Luther. And Luther was to Heine the greatest and " the most German man of German history, the person ification of the German character.

Of Christianity " during eighteen centuries" Heine speaks with rever ent admiration. "It was providential divine, holy." It "tamed the bestial ity of the northern barbarians," it bound the nations together by a common feeling and a common language." "Eternal honor is due to the symbol of the suffering God. of the Saviour with the crown of thorns, of the crucified Christ, whose blood was as the soothing balm which ran down into the wounds of mankind."

But the symbol has lost its meanbalm ca

philosophy, though she ranks her-self alongside the Protestant Church and even wishes to rise above her, still remains only her daughter. The mother, he declares, is to have one child more. When the German people see into the usurpations of the spirit and vindicate the rights of the fiesh, there will come "The Re-volution, that great daughter of the Reformation." anworthy antipathies, to claims of Christian charity. he Reform even greater and more sacred, more

"With the overthrow of the old fraught with momentous conse loctrines of Faith," he declares, "the quences to humanity, something to old moral doctrines are also uplearn from the great and humble rooted. Still, the Germans will yet Christian President whose tragic ling long to these." The habits figure dominates the history of the fostered by centuries do not perish great Rebellion ? all at once with the dogmas which have moulded them ; but the decay is continuous, though it is not com

"A methodical people like ours, it cems to me," Heine says, "must begin with the Reformation. Only after that could they busy themselves such hate and obloquy as no othe great leader in modern history ha with philosophy and only after the completion of both should they proeed to a political Revolution."

"Communism is the natural result of this changed view of the universe, to its end, and he himself now cer-tain of his grand position in the eyes of history—and yet not a word escaped him of triumph, or personal glory, or even of much hopefulness. We all expected more confidence— words promising the close of the war and speaking of the end of our difficulties. and it is spreading all over Germany. It is so natural a phenomenon that the proletarians, in their attack against the subsisting order, have the most advanced intellects, the philosophers of the great school, as their leaders. They are proceed-ing from doctrine to action—the last ing from doctrine to action-the last goal of all thought-and are formula ing their programme.

The great war has anticipated, perhaps delayed, the great Revolution compared to which, according to Heine, "the French Revolution might victory could be looked for, an seem a harmless idyll." It may be that the ruling classes in Germany lostered militarism and brought on war as an antidote to the poison that

was working in the veins of the people. But in any case, we may hope that the servile and parasitic dependence on German religious and philosophic thought will have received a permanent check in the

English speaking world. The rude sheck of war will force many to examine the sources and tendencies of that kultur now an object of derision. but lately the fetich of English.

speaking scholars and divines. Father Drum, S. J., in the Ecclesiastical Review, tells of a conversation with Pius X. in 1907 in which our late Holy Father said :

"Quelli sapientini ! (those wiseacres)-because they have read a few pages of an arrogant German ration. alist, they take themselves more seriously than they take the Fathers of the Church-quelli sapientini !" It will take second hand German rationalism some time to recover its

> WAR-TIME PASSION AND PREJUDICE

anti-bellum prestige.

"Every possible atrocity apper-tains to this rebellion. There is nothing whatever that its leaders' have scrupled at. Wholesale massive. sacres and torturings, wholesale starvation of prisoners, firing of great cities, piracies of the cruelest kind, persecution of the most hideous character and of vast extent, and finally assassination in high places-what ever is inhuman, whatever is brutal, whatever is fiendish, these men have resorted to. They will leave behind names so black, and the memory of deeds so infamous, that the execration of the slaveholders' reballion will be eternal." This is an extract from the editorial page of the New York Times of April 17th, 1865, just after the assassination of the great and good President Abraham Lincoln. How familiar it sounds. Change a word or two and we have the impassioned denunciation of German barbarity that may be read any day and every day in our papers. Another trifling modificaonly \$500." tion and it would stand for the aver age German appreciation of the rath. less and conscienceless policy of envious and supremely selfish England. "Whatever is inhuman, what ever is brutal, whatever is fiendish !' The author of the hymn of hate would find it difficult to improve on that. During the South African war the

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

edict XV. has signed the Decree that ome who think they thus discharge authorizes the introduction before heir patriotic duty to their country. Amid the horrors of this War, and amid its glories too, to remember the Congregation of Rites of the Cause of Beatification and Canonization of two hundred and fifty-seven these things may help to soften of the servants of God named in the preliminary process. The glorious unworthy passions, and to recall the news will bring satisfaction and joy to the Irish people, and Catholics Is there not for us, whose cause is

generally throughout the world. Amongst the two hundred and

fifty-seven martyrs who will thus, in due time, be raised to the altars of the Church, we find Archbishops

and Bishops, priests, secular and regular, laymen and laywomen. The great Rebellion ? "Probably all men in all quarters of the world, who read President Lincoln's last Inaugural Address, ware impressed by the evident tone of solemnity in it, and the want of any expression of personal exulta-tion. There he stood, after four years of such trial, and exposed to write and obleaux as no other mere enumeration of their names is like a census of an Irish parish. The O's and Mac's are there in abund. ance. The Kellys, Burkes, and Sheas are there also, proclaiming to the world that it is not alone for King and Country that the " Fight. ing Race" know how to die. Four experienced, successful, re-elected, his policy approved by the people and by the greater test of events, the terrible rebellion evidently coming to its end, and he himself now cer-Archbishops, ten bishops, thirty. seven secular priests, and a great multitude of Franciscans, Augustinlans, Carmelites, Jesuits, Domini cans, Cistercians, Trinitarians and Premonstratensians are numbered in the glorious register. Fifty laymen and six women complete the muster. Twenty three names mentioned in the preliminary investigation are war and speaking of the end of our difficulties. Many hoped for some definite line of policy to be laid out in this address. But instead, we heard a voice as if from some prophet, looking with solemn gaze down over the centuries, seeing that both sides in the great contest had their errors and sins, that no speedy omitted for the present, as it has been deemed advisable to ask for further evidence in connection with

Whilst it is readily admitted that lengthy as is the above list, it can by no means be taken as a complete martyrology of those troublous times, that the great Judge of the world sinca, as the decree expressly menwould certainly give success to right tions, the greater number of the champions of Catholicity who fell in the unbridled and furious persecution waged in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, are unknown except before the Court of God, yet it will surely be a proud day for Ireland when this shining phalanx of martyrs is raised to the altars of the Church. As our contemporary Rome reminds us, the process of Beatifica. tion will take some years for its completion, since even where the evidence is most clear and convincing the Holy See moves with the utmost caution. Yet we can now rest assured that the complete and public justification of these servants of God will, in the not very remote future, bring joy to our hearts. And when that glad day dawns, time in its revolutions will have forged one more link in the chain of evidence that secures for Ireland the proud title of the

> WE HAD occasion a year or two ago to pass in review certain English men of letters of varying degrees of celebrity who prior to the nineteeth entary had either become converts to the Catholic faith or had in their lives and work been more or less influenced by Catholic ideals. Among the latter were classed Shakespeare, Milton (Paritan though he was). Scott, Byron and Wordsworth. The controversy as to the real religious

and was so well regarded by his fellow citizens as to have been elected Lord Mayor in 1568-the year of the Plague. His mother was the daughter of another Lord Mayor, Sir William Laxton. Thomas entered the Mershant Tailors' School in 1571, and ccerding to Wood, was at Oxford about 1578, being entered at Trinity College, destined two and a half cen-Elizabeth." This is high praise but turies later to be the first Oxford home of another famous convert, John Henry Newman.

LODGE TOOK his B. A. degree in

1771, and in the following year en tered as a law student at Lincoln's Inn. His mind, however, at this time was set on literature. Under the influence of John Lyly, his contemporary at Oxford, he had already written poetry and plays and in 1580 published "A Defence of Plays" in reply to Gosson's "School of Abuse." In 1584 appeared his "Alarum against Usurers," a prose treatise against what was called "coney datching." 'Glaucus and Scilla," published in 1589, introduced to English literature a class of poam which counts among its later adepts, Shakespeare, Keats and Wordsworth. It is described as "minor epic treated romantically," and Shakespeare's "Venus and

Adonis" is certainly a direct imita tion of it, "an imitation, indeed, ays Edmund Gosse, "which vastly outshines its original, but none the less was distinctly composed in emulation of the older poem."

NONE OF Shakespeare's predeces ors had so direct an influence upon his early style as Lodge. This is seen not only in the poem just mentioned but also in "As You Like It," the plot of which was confessedly borrowed from Lodge's "Rosylinde," published in 1590. This is perhaps his best known work, written though it was at sea to beguile the tedium of a voyage to the Canaries. Shakespeare's indebtedness to it is a common theme with his commentators. there being no intention, of sourse, of comparing the poems, but as illus. trating the development of the great dramatist's genius. It was Shakes pears's part in many of his plays to

catch up and preserve to all future ages romances that otherwise would have perished. His genius gave to them a new form and a significance which of themselves they did not D068888.

A MOMENTOUS event in Lodge's life was the voyage to the Canaries and to South America just alluded to. It gave a new turn to his thoughts which, faithfully followed, led him to definite religious belief. At Santos, where he sojourned for some time he spent all his leisure at the Jesuit College where, as he tells us, he revelled in its library of the Fathers. This no doubt gave him his first drawing to the Faith, which later became apparent in the " Devil Conjured," published some time after his return to England. In another has no bearing on the present dispoem, "Wit's Misery," this leaning

cursion. It is idle to argue that the Quebec was intensified, and what Gosse calls Ontario the right to the use of their own language in the schools. When that Act came into force Onterio was not as yet an organized province. But it was destined to be one; and in the course of time was duly organized under English auspices as an English speaking province. Its right to maintain itself as such is unques tionable ; so, therefore, is its right to insist that English shall be the

perfect. "The author of 'Like to the clear in highest sphere.' " says Gosse was as true a poet as ever breathed and in these moments of great inspiration, Lodge is always the very type and exemplar of a man of letters in the irregular and romantic age of

who, even in this age, that dips into his verse but will endorse the verdict. As post and as true Catholic when it meant something to so declare him.

self, he is worthy of perpetual remembrance. THE MANY contributors to Father

Fraser's Mission Fund among readers of the CATHOLIC RECORD will be interested in the happy event which took place in Toronto last week in the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Fraser. Mr. Fraser, who is a Scots Catholic of the old school, was born in the Enzie, Banffshire, and Mrs. Fraser in In-

verness, and their marriage took place in St. Mary's Church, Elgin, on April 22nd, 1861. In 1873 Mr. and Mrs. Fraser came to Canada and have since lived in Toronto, where their children were brought up and educated.

RLEVEN CHILDREN were born to

Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, seven of whom survive, and of these two are priests Father William, Pastor of Grimsby, Ontario, and Father John, Mission ary in China. Of the daughters, one, Sister Mary Geraldine, is a member of the Community of St. Joseph at Oshaws, and another, Sister Mary St. John, of the Good Shepherd Order in Toronto.

grandson, Mr. Frank Carroll, is studying for the priesthood at St. Augustine's Seminary. An honourable record such as this is worth recording. It is sufficiently rare to be noteworthy, and eloquently testifies to the character of the training imparted in this model Catholic household. The CATHOLIC RECORD joins with the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Fraser in wishing them still

> BILINGUAL SCHOOL QUESTION

many years of happy earthly union.

Editor CATHOLIC RECORD : Sir-By way of reply to a letter of

mine in THE RECORD "A Friend " in The Casket cites as the teaching of Catholic Philosophy that the State has no right to impose its own edu cation, moral or intellectual, upon children. He should have said certain Catholic Philosopher, not Catholic Philosophy. Given the needful qualification, however, that the education be such as parents may reasonably object to, I have no quarrel with the doctrine. But I resist its application. I do so because that needful qualification is wanting ; and more particularly because the character of education, be it good or bad, wholesome or noxious, is not altered by the language in which it is imparted. Hence the cited teaching

sustains his flight till the music is | ON THE BATTLE LINE

MAY 1. 1915

THE WESTERN FRONT GAINS BY THE ALLIES

Notable gains have been made by the Allies during the week. The French have continuously driven back the enemy in Alsace, and have held the ground gained. The British troops gained Hill 60 in the Ypres district and held it against repeated and furious German counter attacks.

GERMAN GAIN

Field Marshal Sir John French Field Marshal Sir John French under date April 21 reports that the Germans made a gain in the neigh-borhood of Bixschoote and Lange-marcke after overpowering the French troops with asphyxiating

"During the night the French had to retire from the gas zone, over-whelmed by the fumes. They have They have fallen back to the canal, in theneigh-borhood of Boesinghe. Our front remains intact, except on the extreme left, where the troops have had to readjust their line order to conform with the new French line

THE DARDANELLES

There is a report that an Anglo-French army is about to co-operate on land with the naval attack on the forts of the Dardanelles. It may be impossible to force the passage other-wise. But if sufficient land forces can be spared the combined attack cannot fail of success.

ZEPPELINS

Little can be judged as yet of the value of Zeppelins in actual warfare. While some are disposed to disregard hem altogether as an effective fight. ing force, others believe that so far, the Zappelin flights are mere trial trips preparatory to the serious prial attack which will be made later on.

IN THE CARPATHIANS

Vienna gives out an official report which inlicates that there is not activity on the Carpathian much front. The capture of a strong vantage point east of the Uezok Pass is reported, and it is stated that in their unsuccessful attack at the Uszok Russia's losses were very heavy. To this Petrograd reforts that the gen-eral position of the Russians in the nountains is absolutely favorable, daspite the heavy reinforcements of Germans operating there, and gives no occasion for anxiety. The losses of the Czar's troops do not exceed the normal. It may be inferred from these despatches that both combat-ants are glad of a few days' respite from the daily slaughter of the past month. The Austro German forces are being regrouped upon some com-prehensive plan, and when that is completed the campaign will enter

upon a new phase, with the Ger manic forces once more as the attack ing army. The Emperor William has recently been in Bukowina, and the new plan may involve another attempt to cross the Dneister into eastern Galicia.- Globe, April 24

The French report says the surprise caused by the asphyxiating bombs used by the Garmans to the north of Ypres has had no grave consequences. A vigorous counter attack is now in progress. Of all this the German official report gives no indi-cation. The bulletin announcing the ictory merely tells of the occupation of Langemarck and the villages, and the capture of 1,600 prisoners and 30 cannon. word is said as to the means by which the ground was won.

German people are told of a victory which in its extent offeets the Brit

COLUMBA. Island of Saints." NOTES AND COMMENTS

Canadian Insurance said a year

of the work during 1914 : "The Capital continues to make

amount by some \$7,300.

that our leading Insurance and Financial Journals, whose duty it is to know whereof they speak, rate the Capital Life as sound and progres-

Life. It looks like being one of the soundest of new companies," On March 10th, 1915, it has this review

that sound progress which those who recognized its admirable start quite

ASSURANCE CO. Some weeks ago we published the Annual Statement of the Capital Life Assurance Company for the year 1914. The Company appears to have made a good showing in an unusually hard year. As the report points out, a policy of retrenchment was pursued, and if the business written

THE CAPITAL LIFE

and justice."

was somewhat less than for the previous year, the expenditure was less also. The increase of assets by over \$40,000 during the year is noteworthy, and the classes of insurance making up the total of approximately \$2,500,000 in force at the end of the year appear to be of a very high standard. The Company maintains not only the full reserves required by the Dominion Insurance

Act, but has voluntarily set for itself a higher standard by increasing this It is particularly gratifying to find

ago : "Keep your eye on the Capital

ing and its nower. The heal no more. Of German Protestantism he speaks with centempt, of German Catholicism with hatred and contumely. " Pantheism is the hidden religion of Germany." That is the ultimate result of the "great religious revolution " wrought by the godlike brutality of Brother Martin," for the "philosophic revolu tion " which led up to pantheism was " nothing but the last consequence of Protestantism."

In the Reformation Heine saw and welcomed a movement which was the forerunner of the French Revolution, and of that greater and more terrible upheaval in Germany, to which he looked forward with confidence and joy.

Lessing, says Heine, "was the con tinuator of Luther. As Luther freed Germany from tradition, so did Lessing free her from the letter of the Bible." "You have redeemed us from the yoke of tradition" cries Lessing himself to Luther. "Who will redeem us from the yet more intolerable yoke of the letter ?"

How far German rationalism had gone towards "freedom" even in that day is evident from the following :

"It is touching," says Heine, "to read the straits to which poor Herder was put with the candidates in theology when he had to examine them as Protestant preacher. He no longer dared to question them about Christ the Son. He was glad enough when they conceded to him the bare existence of the Father."

Haine notes the close relationship between Protestantism and free think. ing in Germany :

The two are related, related, indeed, as mother and daughter. . German

Boers were held up to execration a faithless and ruthless savages constantly abusing the white flag, the red cross and all the usages of

civilized warfare. Yet the North and the South soon

united as brothers and fellow-citizens of a greater country purified as well as unified by the great fratricidal war. Boer and Briton in South Africa worked side by side in mutual respect and mutual confidence for the welfare of their common South African home in the short interval of peace ; and again in war they stand side by side in armed defence of their mmon country.

There are many evidences that in this War the soldiers in the field fight and die without hating, despising or reviling each other. This is left to the arm-chair warriors at

cted. The assets have increased to \$289,695, from a little under \$200, 000, and the surplus, excluding capital, is \$147,085, plus \$7,780 reserve held above government basis of valu-ation, making a total surplus of

\$154,765. As this is very little less than the surplus last year, it means to say that the Capital has been able to maintain itself in its third year with the expenditure of very little capital. That is in some ways a really wonderful achievement. The other chief item to notice is that although the premiums increased by \$14,000 the expenses increased by

Any Canadian Company which keeps proper reserves and honestly complies otherwise with the Insurance Law is safe to insure with, and we have no hesitation in recommend. ing the Capital Life to the public. The progress which it has already made and its prospects for the future will be pleasing to the numerous readers of the CATHOLIC RECORD who are friends of the Company.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY. SBVBN NEW IRISH MARTYRS

Rome moves slowly. More than s dozen years ago, when the writer was a student in the great Irish missionary college of All Hallows, a degree was promulgated by His Grace Archbishop Walsh of Dublin, authorizing the preliminary proceedings in the process of canonization of a multitude of the sons and daughters of the Island of Saints martyred during

the persecutions of Henry VIII. Edward VI., James I., Elizabeth and Cromwell And now after the lapse of all those years, we learn that Ben-

satisfactorily solved, but that he was familiar with Catholic doctrine and found his inspiration therein can scarcely be doubted by the careful student of his plays. He spoke the language of the Church and found his best loved heroes and heroines in the ranks of her devout children.

AMONG THOSE who, starting from extreme Protestantism, eventually found their way into the Church in the century following the separation

of England from the Holy See, must ever be mentioned with honor the name of Thomas Lodge. Lodge occupies a place of his own , intEnglish literature, and while his name has ceased to be familiar to the multitude, the influence he had upon the Bard of Avon, if for no other reason, will preserve it from extinction. His life was contemporary with Shakespeare's throughout, and although

their paths later diverged, Lodge was one of the familiar friends which the great dramatist had gathered about him in his Monkwell street home and who were the means of opening to him that vein of pure romance which has made all the world his debtors. Some account of the life of such

man may not be unacceptable. SOME UNCERTAINTY surrounds the year of Lodge's birth, although usually reckoned as between 1555 and 1558.

Certain it is that he was not ye twenty five years old when his mother died in 1579, and was as certainly past that age at his father's death in 1583. His father, Sira

"direct Romanism," came out in his Prosopopcia, or Tears of the Holy, Blessed and Sanctified Mary, Mother of God." Soon after publication of the latter he avowed himself a Catholic, and that at a time when it was still dangerous to dissent from the Church of England as by law established. This fact speaks volumes at once for the sincerity of Lodge's conversion and for the respect in which he was held by his contemporaries.

LODGE NOW retired from literature and devoted himself to the science of the tricolor, which has been from the Medicine. According to Anthony à first the emblem of revolt against the Wood, the Oxford antiquary and historian, he took his doctor's degree at Avignon about the year 1600. As a physician he soon attained to great reputation and ranked among the leaders of the profession in England. Heywood, in his "Troia Britanica,"

(1609) gives him a place among the six most famous English doctors. In 1602 he was incorporated in the University of Oxford-a striking tribute to his real eminence in that unbelieving and hostile age. About this period he published an edition of 'Josephus," which passed through seven editions. His last publication, a "Treatise on the Plague," appeared

in 1608. He himself died of the plague in 1625, professing to the last ardent attachment to his faith as a Catholic.

ience is as a lyrical post, and in the richness of his fancy as a romancer. Histersingo is proverbial. His Thomas Lodge, who was a London' postical and deamatical productions grocer, claimed honorable descent were unequal but in his best songs he

medium of instruction in the schools. "A Friend" thinks my mention of the flag altogether without rel-evancy. But it isn't. Where is the evancy. But it isn't. Where is the Church freer to day than under the flag of Britain ? Certainly not under

old ideals, including those of Christianity.

A CANADIAN CATHOLIC

FOOD FOR THOUGHTFUL PROTESTANTS

Now and then non-Catholic congregations hear things from the pulpit that must cause them to sit pulpit that must cause them to siv up and listen, whatever they may think or say afterward. For in-stance, the Rev. F. A. Russell, presi-dent of the Lancashire (England) Congregational Union, declared on a recent occasion that "there was a Church before there were any Epistles or Gospels ; and when the

Gospels were written the Church chose those which most traly re-corded her experience. The Catho-lics were wise in insisting that the Church came first. In their view the literature of the Church did not authenticate the Church, but the hoise of the Church authenticate the literature. Taking that stand. point, the importance of regime became paramount ; the very exist ence of the churches depended upon honouring it." Here surely is food for all thoughtful Protestants.—Ave

gain of Hill 60. farther south, and which shows that if the Allies can break the German lines at a selected spot it is equally true that the Germans can penetrate the lines of the Allies.-Globe April 24.

IN THE NORTH SEA

Concerning the persistent reports of German warships in the North Sea the Globe April 24 says :

The German fleet in the North Sea is still a phantom one so far as Brit ain is concerned. It is alleged in despatches from Berlin that German war vessels have recently visited British waters. They left no cards. Their visit was not obtrusive. If the battle cruiser squadron which was so badly hammered by Admiral Beatty is ready once more to try con-clusions with the doughty David, the German desire will be gratified speedily and completely. The Brit-ish seamen who for almost nine months have been on war service in the North Sea would like to earn a few days' shore leave. It is far more probable that any Germany warships now in shelter under the guns of Helgoland will be attacked there by a British squadron than that they

A GOOD HINT

will become the aggressors.

For a gentle hint, strong enough to move any soul to charity, the follow-ing would be hard to match : The seadle of Kilwinning Church was in the habit of shewing visitors over the remains of the abbey in that parish. On one occasion he had done so for a lady who, on leaving him at the lady who, on leaving him as the churchyand gate, offered him only barren thanks, to which the wily beadle replied: "Weel, my leddy, when ye gang hame, if ye fin' cot that yehave lost your purse, ye maun recollect that ye havena had it cot here."

IN LITERATURE Lodge's real excel-