

ON THE BATTLE LINE

AMERICAN SQUADRON HELPS

London, May 23.—No royal remedy for the U-boat peril has yet been discovered, and the reduced losses are due to the improvements of the many existing devices and the systematic employment of them. An Admiralty official, speaking to The Associated Press, said:

"The American destroyers are playing no small part in the anti-submarine war, and our officers have expressed the greatest enthusiasm at the spirit, enterprise, acumen, and quick-wittedness with which the American unit has taken up its work. "The Americans are already thoroughly conversant with our methods, and we hope that they soon will begin teaching us some new angles. Of course, there is little to be said to the public regarding the methods. But thus far we are working on the principle that there is no royal road to success against U-boats. Hard work and infinite pains is the receipt it is the old American doctrine of keeping everlastingly at it."

ZEPPELINS AGAIN

London, May 24.—Four or five German airships landed the eastern counties of England last night, according to an official statement issued this morning. The airships dropped bombs and escaped, although pursued.

The submarine menace is well in hand, according to Mr. Lloyd George. Germany, he says, is doomed to disappointment, as Britain is in no danger of starvation, and the war cannot be won by Germany's submarines. Satisfactory progress is being made in sinking the enemy's craft, and in consequence the food situation has been improved. The British Premier paid a high tribute to the American navy for the support it had given in tackling the submarine problem.

ON THE JULIAN FRONT, on the Carso plateau, the Italians continue to make headway. The battle is raging from Flava to the sea. Fighting their way foot by foot, the Italians drove the enemy from his powerful and strongly defended underground fortifications. In two days over ten thousand prisoners were taken, including 316 officers, and a considerable amount of war material was left in the hands of the Italians. The enemy was driven to a line south of Jamiano town, the Italian brigades in this sector achieving a brilliant victory. North of Jamiano heavy fighting took place, the enemy being driven from the strongly fortified heights. Here the Italians extended their line to the outskirts of Versio. Desperate counter-attacks on the southern Carso were repulsed. In other sectors the fighting was violent, but the Italians inflicted heavy losses on the enemy all along the line.

SPECULATION in foodstuffs is prohibited in the British Isles. The elimination of unessential middlemen is aimed at. The further regulations of food and food prices will largely depend upon the action taken in the United States.

IN THE LOAN region, north of the Chemin des Dames, the Germans forced an entrance into the French front line trenches. Later the enemy was driven out. Elsewhere the operations were chiefly artillery. The Chevreux Wood was stormed by the French on Thursday. The enemy offered a stubborn resistance, but was driven from a portion of his fortified positions in the wood.—Globe, May 26.

FROM THE MARNE TO BAGDAD

(By John A. Ketchum)

The altitude of high mountains is not best perceived from their immediate neighborhood, because their immediate neighborhood is not commonly a plain of neatness and level, but is generally filled with other mountains of considerable, though lesser elevation, which, by leading up to the greatest heights of all, are apt to spoil their apparent supremacy. When one has passed out of the mountain region altogether and turned to look back from the plains, then it is that the towering majesty of the monarchs of mountains becomes insistent.

Probably very few of those many thousands who took part in it were at the time aware of the decisive importance of the Battle of the Marne. Probably the rank and file of both opposing forces remained unaware of its significance long after the battle had been fought. Probably the vast majority of the whole population of the Central Empires and their duped accomplices remain unaware of it now. We may be pretty sure they have never been told. More than that, much more, it is probable that in neutral countries the real significance of the Marne Battle was not appreciated at all fully till very long afterwards. Was it appreciated fully in England?

For the real significance of the Marne was simply this—that it was decisive. Experts knew. Perhaps no battle at that initial period of the War could have ended the War. The stage was too enormous for any one group of actors to bring down the curtain on the drama then. The numbers on all sides, and in many places, were too vast, and the reserves on all sides were too vast. The Marne Battle was not decisive in the old fashioned sense of ending the War, but it was decisive in the

equally true sense of making the ultimate issue of the War certain.

When a clock strikes, certain warning strokes sound out before the hour is announced. The Marne was more than a warning stroke. It was the first clang of the hour of defeat itself. For it meant no less than this—the failure and collapse of the first item in the German Grand Programme of Victory; and that first item was a *sine qua non* of the entire programme. France must be smashed; completely, irrevocably, more irrevocably than in 1870; for this her extinction had proved to be only apparent; a ruse! Had she shamed dead? Anyhow she must be slain out and out this time. And in her heart she must receive her coup de grace; in Paris. The Marne Battle settled that question finally. Paris was not to face the enemy's knife, the enemy blow was never to reach the heart of France.

The Marne proclamation to all who cared to listen, the utter failure of the German scheme, in its absolutely essential first stage. The overture of the programme broke down with a crash and the ultimate collapse of the whole was assured, though the performers would still strut on the stage for a long while.

But the extinction of France as a restraining protesting Power was chiefly a means to an end. The eyes of Potsdam were not really turned westward, but were wistfully strained eastward. The near east interested, the far east absorbed their gaze. The necessity of destroying France lay chiefly in the need of removing any preoccupation in rear; Germany was resolved to have no occasion to be looking over her right shoulder. "Berlin to Bagdad" was the Emperor's real war cry, though it has never been his wont to communicate his *mot d'ordre* to the rank and file. Berlin to Bagdad; it will be his *Catalis*. If his final autopsy should prove him to possess a heart, on that stone will be found engraved *Berlin to Bagdad* far more truly than ever *Catalis* could have been read on Mary Tudor's.

That the fall of Bagdad to the British is a great matter all the world perceives; but not instantly and at near hand is its full significance likely to be grasped by the inexpert.

It is the collapse of the whole German objective in the War. The Marne was the failure of an essential condition of German victory; the fall of Bagdad to the British is the hopeless and final loss of that which German victory was to have gained. It renders certain, finally and completely, that the German objective in the War will never be achieved—it has been lost. "Berlin to Bagdad" is the baseless fabric of a dream from which the sleeper has been knocked awake. It never was; it is not.

Of the strategic significance of the falling of Bagdad to the British no attempt will be made to speak. Perhaps the less contingencies of strategy are foreshadowed in discussions the better; at all events they belong to experts and strategists. Only the point is made here, outside strategic consequences of the Bagdad events altogether and that point will be slowly and surely more and more brought home to the consciousness of the whole world—at home here, among our Allies, among Neutrals and finally to the fettered opinion of the peoples now dragged at the War. Look at her wheels—failure; failure in the ultimate objective of that Imperial charlatan.

That this event will incalculably maintain and increase British prestige all over the Orient, and all over the world, is only one side of the fact; it will much more than proportionately beggar German prestige everywhere. Everywhere her purpose was known "Come now," the Emperor has been shouting to the East in one of his ear-splitting stage whispers, "Come now, watch me snatch her falling mantle from absent-minded Britain. Just watch." And the East has watched—and seen the villain creeping on behind the apparently unconscious figure of his victim, creeping on tiptoe with steps that made every board of the stage crack, and seen her turn quite unperturbed and deal him a blow which was audible to the remotest corner of the theatre.

The Orient is not to be won by the mere greed of getting it, England's seat there was gained by the steady, fast, slow exercise of qualities that Prussianism has never possessed, and never understood.

WRITTEN ENGAGEMENT CONTRACTS

According to a bill introduced into the Michigan Legislature suits for breach of promise to marry will hereafter be impossible unless the persons concerned publicly recorded their engagement. This is another acknowledgment of the wisdom of the Church in her legislation. In proposing the bill the Hon. Charles W. Clark said:

"In business deals almost every business man insists on a written memorandum. If the terms of such relatively minor matters are placed in writing, why should not the most important transaction one can possibly make be reduced to writing? The vast majority of partnership agreements are in writing, why not the partnership for life?"

These words recall the positive legislation of Pope Pius X. for all Catholics:

"Only those matrimonial engagements are considered valid and begotten effects which have been made in writing, signed by both

parties, and by either the parish priest or the Ordinary of the place, or at least by two witnesses."

It is notable that the Michigan bill also provides that ministers or magistrates shall not perform marriage ceremonies within fifteen days after a license has been issued. "On the spur of the moment marriages rarely result in lasting relations." The Church has again made even wiser provisions in her proclamation of the bans on successive Sundays before the marriage takes place.—America.

THE ORIFLAMME OF FRANCE

RAISED BY CARDINAL AMETTE

London, April 26, 1917.—A notable ceremony took place Sunday at St. Denys, the great basilica near Paris, where the kings of France were crowned for centuries. Patriotic and religious, its like has not been seen since the close of the eighteenth century, for it was none other than the raising of the Oriflamme of France. This sacred flag of the French nation is the original Laborum of Constantine, which bore upon its folds the words "In hoc signo vinces." Whenever it has been raised it has brought great victories to the armies of France. The last occasion was in 1792, when it was solemnly raised by the convention and hung from the vaulted roof of the Hall of Deliberations until the magnificent victory of Valmy liberated French territory from the enemy. It has now been decided to raise it for the present war. The ceremony was one of great éclat. Many notables of the civil and military worlds were present when Cardinal Amette performed the solemn act in the presence of nearly all the men, old and young, still left in the city.

PROTEST BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF REIMS

Cardinal Luçon of Reims has addressed a touching protest to the world, as he has seen yet more of the precious stones of his cathedral crumble away. He declares that neither the cathedral nor any other church of his episcopal city has been used for military purposes. This protest and declaration ought to have all the more effect that they come from Reims itself, the doomed city now deserted by all, where the archbishop still remains. Since April 1 more than 65,000 shells have fallen on Reims, incendiary and asphyxiating shells being mingled with the rest. But the cardinal and the nursing nuns of the Assumption and the Infant Jesus remain to tend the wounded and succor the dying amidst all this desolation.

THE WAR AND THE CHILDREN

Unless the sober sense of State executives intervenes, hysterical legislatures will do the country as much harm as any foreign foe. The Brown bill, recently passed by the New York legislature, which practically empowers the Commissioner of Education to excuse children from school for farm work, is a good example of legislation as useless as it is vicious.

Mr. Owen Lovejoy of the National Child Labor Committee, has recently published replies received from fifteen great agricultural States, in answer to the question, "Are city children wanted in your district?" Sixty-two per cent. stated that children were not needed, and were not wanted. No labor is so expensive to all parties to the contract as child labor. It is bad for the children, bad for the producers, and bad for the community. Professor Dewey is right in saying that nothing can so strengthen the cause of the extreme pacifists as legislation of the kind fostered by Senator Brown.

Viewed in its possibility and probability, of moral harm to the children, such intemperate legislation is even more objectionable. The bitter experience of England and Germany ought to teach us wisdom. An English social worker, Mr. Cecil Leeson, asks, "Had we set out with the deliberate intention of manufacturing juvenile delinquents, could we have done it in any more certain way?" Since 1914, thousands of boys and girls have been taken from school for factory or farm work, and since 1914, juvenile delinquency in England has increased by 34 per cent. In the great manufacturing town of Manchester, it has more than doubled, the exact increase being 56 per cent. Similar conditions are reported from Germany. In Berlin, the rate of delinquency in 1915 was twice that of 1914; in Munich, the first three months of 1915 numbered as many juvenile delinquents as the whole of the preceding year. In both countries the same reason is assigned for this shocking increase. Thrown with all sorts of associates, both juvenile and adult, in the factory or on the farm, home discipline breaks down, and, in Mr. Leeson's words, "the children run wild."

No other result could be looked for. This country is not so poor and desolate that at the very outset of the War, it must seek defense at the weak hands of little children. Only a foolish economy, a wasteful conservation, would prompt this course. The country's greatest hope for the future is its children. To them will fall the task of rebuilding, upon the ashes left by war's destruction, a State

new-dedicated to liberty, and homes whose firm bond is morality. Nothing should be suffered to mar their preparation for this great work.

We need munitions for the War and we need food, but more than either we need children, developing in the normal environment of home, church and school. Not until the last trench has been reached, will it be wise to turn to them for such help as their frail and untrained hands can afford. And we are far, very far, from that trench.—America.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND SAYS THE DEFEAT OF AMERICA WOULD BE UNTHINKABLE CATASTROPHE

Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, Minn., who has been in the East for several weeks, was unable to attend a patriotic demonstration in which he had promised to participate in his home city. In lieu of his scheduled address he sent the following message, which was read with frequent interruptions of applause. It is a succinct summary of what patriotism is:

"The United States is at war. The simple announcement tells the duty of the hour incumbent upon each and every citizen of America. The duty is to give support, cordial and plenary, to the nation and to the government.

No reservation of mind, no slackening of earnest act is to be henceforward thought of or allowed. The hour of action has come. Heretofore we believed, we said we were patriots. We were patriots in sentiment, in resolve, in good-will. Now we must be patriots in fact, and in deed.

We must prove to ourselves and to others that we are what we believed ourselves to be, what we said we were, patriots in very truth, capable of fulfilling all the obligations, bearing all the burdens implied in the sublime word patriotism. The cost is not to be counted; the more exacting the cost the happier we would be.

EVERYTHING AT STAKE

How much there is at stake! There is at stake the dignity, the honor, the life of America, and of all the sublime things symbolized in the word America. Unthinkable is the catastrophe befalling America, befalling humanity in its highest ideals, were America, once challenged into battle, to be compelled to lower its flag in the dishonor of defeat.

The flag is now unfurled. It must float before the nations of earth in the sunshine of triumphant victory. The call is to every citizen of America to do his best for America. The privileged ones are those to whom circumstances and conditions permit that they be soldiers in army or in navy. None allowed this supreme honor should hesitate or delay. Minnesota should be first and foremost in number and in quality of enlistments. It has a record to be remembered and perpetuated. During the Civil war, in proportion to the population, Minnesota gave more soldiers to the Union than any of her sister States.

TASKS AWAITING ALL

Those who cannot enlist as soldiers find their tasks awaiting them all, without exception. Women and children, as well as men, may work for America, supplying her varied needs with overflowing abundance, by word, by deed of one kind or another, creating and fostering the unanimity of action, the enthusiasm of sentiment so necessary that all things go well with the Stars and Stripes, wherever they float, whithersoever they travel.

Whatever we do, let it be plain to all who see us or hear us that we are one people, united and knit together in absolute unanimity, in support of the nation's government and of the measures it adopts to defend the country and bring victory to the sacred causes entrusted to its keeping.

A vital test of the strength and indestructibility of America's nationhood confronts us. It is that of our unity of thought and action. I feel that this is assured, hence my certainty of victory for America. Whoever we are, whatever heretofore our private doing of thought and of inclination, instantly and most earnestly, the moment America speaks, we are Americans and naught else but Americans.

We are in origin a heterogeneous people, drawing our life blood from many lands, from many races. But what of this? All have chosen to their hearts the self-same love, that of America. All are ready for the self-same service—that of America. It is one of the victories of the War—a victory already in clearest evidence—that of the oneness of the whole American people in their allegiance to America.

UNWARRANTED SUSPICION A CRIME

With good reason I am entitled to pronounce judgment in this matter. I have peculiar opportunities to know the several elements of our population—and I stand up at all times to bear testimony to the loyalty of all of them. And all citizens of America should have the same confidence which is mine in the absolute loyalty to America of others of their fellow citizens. The confidence is a duty of truth, a duty of patriotism. Next to the crime of personal disloyalty, I should put that of suspecting the loyalty of others. All are Americans and Americans all will be.

Where to day are the Irishmen? Only in far off Ireland; none to day on the soil of America; none west of the Atlantic ocean. Here all are

Americans. Where to-day are the Germans? Only in far off Germany; none on the soil of America; none west of the Atlantic ocean. Here all are Americans.

It is wonderful, this homogeneity of the entire people of America, in allegiance to the Star Spangled Banner. It might at one time have been deemed possible. It is to day the accomplished fact.

It is all to the honor of America, whose material and moral beauty has been the magical wand that puts on every brow the radiance of America, and into every heart the all absorbing love of "The Star Spangled Banner."

America, be thou blest of God in peace, be thou blest of God in war.—The Catholic Sun.

A NON-CATHOLIC GOVERNOR AND NEW YORK "NUN CHASERS"

The following sincere and highly appreciative words, sent to the editor of the Catholic Northwest Progress, by the Governor of the State of Idaho, might well be taken to heart by the New York politicians who were lately greeted in a public assemblage with the very descriptive, if not most elegant sobriquet of "nun-chasers." Governor M. Alexander wrote:

"I am not a Catholic and I know very little about the Catholic religion, but I can tell you that I live across the street from a Catholic hospital for girls in Boise, and three hundred feet from a Catholic hospital, both institutions being in charge of a Catholic Order of Sisters, and they are the best neighbors I have ever had, and I have backed up my belief in the Sisters by sending my own children to their school, for I believe their teaching and example inspire the highest ideals of womanhood of any school of our land."

This is clearly no mere political document, for the writer's convictions are backed by his actions. So too a New York non-Catholic, residing close to an orphanage which has been made the victim of systematic persecution, aimed at its complete extinction, remarked that from all that he had seen he would be happy to have his own children in the tender and intelligent care of the Sisters. But of what concern is the happiness of the children or the salvation of their immortal souls to the men who are the instigators of this conspiracy against the Sisterhoods, or to the mercenary tools whom they employ?—America.

THE VICTORY OF FAITH

A great sensation was produced by the conversion to the Catholic faith of Rev. R. H. Benson, son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, some years ago. Yet, after all, this case is not unusual, as the following very incomplete list of conversions will show. Rev. E. B. K. Fortesque, brother-in-law of Archbishop Taft of Canterbury; Father Harper, S. J., brother of an Anglican Colonial Bishop; Rev. George Dudley Ryder, son of Bishop Ryder, of Lichfield, and his sister, Miss Ryder, who became a nun, Miss Mary Stanley, daughter of Bishop Stanley, of Norwich, a most fervent convert, and one possessed of both zeal and fortune. She was a sister of Dean Stanley. Add to these Rev. Father Pope, nephew of Archbishop Whately, Newman's old antagonist; Lady Charles Thynne, daughter of Bishop Bagot, of Bath and Wells. Father Coleridge, S. J., had a brother-in-law in Bishop Mackarness, of Oxford. Even the great nephew of the famous Dr. Pusey became a Catholic and a Jesuit, and two of his grand-nieces became nuns.

Many of the Oxford converts—Newman and Faber conspicuously—were Huguenots and proud of their descent. Mr. Dudley Baxter is a descendant of the famous Dissenting Divine who wrote the *Saints' Rest*. Rev. John Owen, founder of the Bible Society, gave a daughter to the Church, and Wesley himself a great grand-daughter.

The fact that the children of Henry Dickens, C. C., son of the novelist, are being brought up in the religion of their mother—the Catholic—illustrates, afresh, the affinities of humor with Catholicity, and serves to recall Dickens' memorable dream in which he was told that the Catholic Church was the true one, and that he ought to belong to it. His last use of his pen was to write to the Catholic literature, Charles Kent.—The Missionary.

CATHOLIC PAPER BEATS FRENCH GOVERNMENT

An interesting example of the fraternity of journalism in France is worth quoting. Recently it has become necessary to limit the paper supply to the Paris journals. All were equally treated with one notable exception. La Croix, the great Catholic paper published under the standard of the cross, which appears on every copy, was denied a sufficient supply by the authorities, with the object of suppressing it or limiting its Catholic activities. La Croix communicated this decision to some of its journalistic friends. Instantly all the great Paris journals, without distinction of opinion, ranged themselves on the side of their gallant little colleague. The authorities were informed that any unjust treatment of the Catholic daily would not be tolerated by the other journals.

The result was complete triumph. La Croix, reduced like the rest, three times a week, appears daily in its new form, triumphant over its persecutors.—Catholic News.

ROOSEVELT AND TAFT TELL GRIEF AT PRELATE'S DEATH

High praise of the service that the late Archbishop Blenk, as Bishop of Porto Rico, had rendered Church and country was expressed recently by the two living former Presidents of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft. Both addressed telegrams to the editor of the Morning Star, official organ of the Archdiocese of New Orleans, upon the death of the prelate. The telegrams read:

New Haven, Conn., April 24, 1917. I am very sorry to hear of the death of Archbishop Blenk. Archbishop Blenk rendered most useful service in Porto Rico in the settlement of matters which required delicate adjustment as to the rights of Church and the rights of the United States. He exhibited a sense of justice and a self-restraint that helped to an equitable settlement. I valued his friendship and regret his death.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

New York, April 24, 1917. I mourn the death of Archbishop Blenk. I knew intimately the service he rendered in Porto Rico, and he is one of the Americans of whom all good Americans should feel proud.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

HISTORY OF NURSING

REVEALS A BRIGHT RECORD OF THE CHURCH

The World War while focusing the attention of the masses upon the activities of the great armies has also brought into prominence the more merciful and benignant career of the nurse. It will be of timely interest, therefore, to hear facts unfamiliar to the majority of our people concerning the history and development of nursing in our country.

Here again we can turn with justifiable satisfaction to the pages of a recently published book by a non-Catholic and read from the pen of an outsider a remarkable tribute to the work which the Church has accomplished in this field of work so near the welfare of "Health Nursing" by Sowell Gardner, R. N., we are told that "in America as in England, the sick have been cared for by nuns and sisters, both in and out of hospitals, since the earliest settlement days. One cannot read of the hardships so heroically endured by the Sisters in their efforts to nurse the Indians in Canada in the first half of the seventeenth century, without thrills of admiration, and at an even earlier date Spanish Nuns were at work in the hospitals of Mexico."

Here our author but corroborates the testimony of Charles F. Loomis, who records in his "The Awakening of a Nation" that a royal hospital for Indians was founded in Mexico in 1553, that in the great epidemic of 1762 this same hospital cared for 3,362 persons; that besides this there were many other hospitals founded in various parts of Mexico before our own country was anything more than a very primitive colonial settlement. Summing up their work Loomis exclaims: "No other nation (than Spain) has founded so extensively such beneficences in its colonies, and few colonies have built so well upon their inheritance." "We may pick flaws in these institutions as administered while we were hanging witches, but the institutions were there—and are there yet."

Miss Gardner in turn bears out Loomis in this his last assertion when she states that: "The Pilgrim fathers and mothers, were made of different material, and came to the new world for other reasons than those which brought their French and Spanish neighbors. They came to make for themselves homes, and their religion took little heed of the Indian or the state of his soul. Among the early Canadian settlers on the other hand were Jesuit priests, who came for the sole purpose of converting the savages and saw in the nursing skill of the Sisters an important means to that end."

Even so important a settlement as Montreal was intended primarily, not so much as a center for trade as a gathering point for the activities of faith and mercy. For as our author continues, "Montreal came into existence as a mission consisting of three communities, one of priests to manage the affairs of the colony, one of nuns to teach the faith to the children, and one of Sisters to nurse the sick; and all this arranged in obedience to what was believed to be a direct revelation of God, before there was any colony to manage, any children to teach, or any sick to nurse."

What a glaring contrast to this picture of devotion to the Catholic ideal of charity and mercy and for that matter to Catholic efficiency is that offered to us when we are told in the same chapter of the development of nursing in New England.

"The newly established communities in the English colonies, however, were not long without their sick, and as the little villages grew, provision was made in hospitals. The first, Blockley in Philadelphia and Bellevue in New York, were started as what we would now call poor-houses, and dreadful indeed was their nursing history. No tales of the cruel neglect of English almshouse nursing of the same period can exceed those that can be told of these two hospitals. Lurid pictures come down to us of drunken attendants fighting like furies over the beds of their patients, or lying in sodden unconsciousness beside the bodies of the dead."

Thus we see that in this so important field of charity the Church has a record splendid indeed. It need not be known to command the reverence and gratitude of all truly interested in the welfare of institutions which make for the betterment and ennoblement of our race.—C. B. of C. V.

ROYAL FIRST COMMUNION OF BELGIAN PRINCESS

The First Communion of the little Princess Marie Jose, the only daughter of the royal house of Belgium, took place within the little strip of Belgian territory still held by the Belgian army, in which Queen Elizabeth had erected a temporary orphanage for destitute Belgian children. In the humble chapel of this refuge, and in company with some of the orphan children, the little Princess received her First Communion at the hands of the Bishop of the diocese. The small space was densely crowded with orphans, officers and priests.

"On a prie-dieu in front of the altar knelt King Albert in uniform and the Queen in plain white coat and skirt. The little princess, in traditional white dress and veil, and wearing a gold medal, knelt a little in front. She looked very lovely and very simple on this beautiful day, and at the close of the Mass, after a pious thanksgiving, in which her royal parents, who had also received Holy Communion, joined, she came forth in sunshine to greet her companions of the hours of misfortune, the staff officers of her father's entourage, the ladies of the Queen's tiny household, and then busied herself the rest of the day with the orphans."

The little Princess had made the journey to Belgium from her English convent school that she might here, in her own native land, receive for the first time her Divine King in the Holy Sacrament. Her two brothers were both present at this event.—America.

There is no distinction of persons. Young and old, rich and poor, learned and simple, priest and lay, religious and secular, we are all of us bound to the practice of intercessory prayer. We unto us if we hide our talent!

FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE MISSION

Taichowin, China, Nov. 26, 1916

Dear Readers of CATHOLIC RECORD: That your charity towards my mission is approved by the highest ecclesiastical authorities of Canada is a quote from a letter from His Excellency, The Most Rev. Peregrine F. Stagni, O. S. M., D. D., Apostolic Delegate, Ottawa: "I have been watching with much interest the contributions to the Fund opened on behalf of your missions by the CATHOLIC RECORD. The success has been very gratifying and shows the deep interest which our Catholic people take in the work of the missionary in foreign lands. I bless you most cordially and all yours labors, as a pledge of my earnest wishes for your greatest success in all your undertakings." I entreat you to continue the support of my struggling mission, assuring you a remembrance in my prayers and Masses.

Yours faithfully in Jesus and Mary, J. M. FRASER.

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