

car entered the court of San Damaso the trumpeters sounded the "attention" and Monsignor Canali, secretary of ceremonial, came to the foot of the staircase to the Papal apartments to receive His Royal Highness. He was met, first by the Maestro di Camera, and en route to the Sala del Trionfo met the whole of the Pontifical court assembled, with detachments of the Papal Gendarmes, Swiss Guard, Palatine Guard and Noble Guard.

The Maestro di Camera had the charge of ushering him into the presence of the Holy Father, who came to the door of the Sala del Trionfo to greet him. The prince bowed; they shook hands, and the conversation, which lasted nearly a quarter of an hour, took place in the two fauteuils placed side by side. Then the Maestro di Camera introduced Count de Salis and Lord Claud Hamilton, and after a few minutes more conversation the prince took leave of the Holy Father. Presentation of the members present of the Pontifical Court, followed, the customary visit was paid to the Cardinal Secretary of State, and, on the way home, by the kindest of happy thoughts, the car was stopped in the Piazza della Sagrestia that a call should be made on Cardinal Merry del Val, who has so many ties with the British Empire.

#### PRINCE ENTERTAINS CARDINAL GASPARRI

Cardinal Gasparri at once paid the return visit at the Palazzo Borghese, and after a further short conversation with the prince, stayed for the lunch which Count de Salis—or the prince himself, for presumably he would be host—offered to the diplomatic side of the Vatican. His Royal Highness sat between Cardinals Gasparri and Gasquet; Count de Salis opposite; the other guests were Monsignor Cerretti and Tedeschini, Cardinal Gasparri's two chiefs of staff; the staff of the legation, Messrs. Gaisford, Wilson, Wilberforce and Harris, Lord Claud Hamilton, the Right Rev. Monsignor Stanley, Sir Henry Howard, formerly Minister to the Holy See; Mrs. Gaisford, Mrs. Wilberforce and Miss Howard.

The reception which followed was exceedingly brilliant. The big salons of the old Roman palaces lend themselves so well to such gatherings, and there were assembled on Tuesday afternoon to salute the Prince of Wales in Rome on the Papal side the diplomatic corps accredited to the Holy See in full the heads of all British religious institutions in Rome and the entire Papal court, ecclesiastical and lay. The prince seemed far more frankly and unreservedly at his ease than on any other public occasion on which your correspondent has seen him. It has been related that His Holiness' courteous kindness also put him at his ease at once at the audience.

#### A MEMORABLE SCENE

It was a memorable scene and it set one thinking. Of the political importance of it nothing need be said because the prince's was not a political visit; but, on that side, it is a plainly evident fact to any one who studies public events and pronouncements, that the peace programmes of the Holy Father and those of the Allies find themselves in agreement, full in matters of principle and almost full in matters of territorial and other detail. The audience and the return visit of the Vatican to the prince cannot but have cemented this agreement and helped to wipe off the slate some uncomfortable items that may have remained on the credit side. The generosity of the Holy See had already spontaneously done a good deal to wipe these things off, in the recent letter of Cardinal Gasparri to Cardinal Bourne and in other items.

#### A WORD TO OUR BOYS

At this particular time of the scholastic year many of you are graduating from the Separate schools and have arrived at a point where you must take a new step in your educational training. Much of your future success depends on the manner in which you enter upon this new phase of your school life and one of the greatest aids to the attainment of that success is the having in view of some definite aim and object in life. The question "What shall I be?" should naturally suggest itself and its answer is sure to prove a powerful incentive to make the best of your opportunities. In this connection, the needs of God's Church in this country must not be lost sight of and, while considering the various walks of life open to the educated Catholic layman, remember, too, the vast harvest fields of God where the laborers are, alas, so few.

One of the most urgent needs of the Church to-day is that of religious teachers for our boys. In a recent letter from the front, Major the Rev. J.J. O'Gorman, C. E. F., says: "As regards the Catholic school—the War has proved its worth. The soldier at the front who has turned a deaf ear to his Padre is in nine cases out of ten the soldier who has been educated in a non-Catholic school. No matter how many years a soldier has been away from the Sacraments, if he obtained a good grounding in Christian Doctrine in his youth, he will always come back." To-day the school-room is the battleground between religion and infidelity. Who are to save our children from the impending evils, if not our devoted religious teachers? This is what makes Archbishop Ireland say: "The Apostleship of the Church in these

present times I consider to be principally in the hands of Christian teachers."

Here, then, is a vast field of usefulness open to earnest, loving, and generous hearts who are willing and anxious to devote themselves to God's holy service in the Christ-like work of saving souls by Catholic education. His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons says: "I do not know any office or work in which any man can be engaged so worthy of a man as the office of teaching the young. St. John Chrysostom remarked that if we honor the man who brings out from the marble a beautiful figure, as Michael Angelo was capable of doing, how much more noble and honorable is the occupation of those Brothers who are developing those sublime faculties with which Almighty God has endowed us! I think it is the most sublime and important Christian occupation in which any man can be engaged."

To all such generous-hearted youth the Christian Brothers of Ontario extend a cordial invitation to join their ranks. In their Training College at Aurora a boy's vocation is tested while he follows the regular High School course and receives, as well, a thorough religious training. Remember that the field is large, the laborers few, and the reward great. Holy Scripture says: "They that instruct many unto justice shall shine as stars for all eternity." Let those, then, who yearn to "do their bit" for the extension of Christ's Kingdom on earth hasten to enroll themselves under the banner of the religious educator. Thus in time will be fulfilled the ardent wish expressed by a worthy prelate: "It would be for me an unspeakable delight if every Catholic boy in the Province of Ontario were under the care of the Christian Brothers."

#### THE DUTY OF THE SOLDIER

His Eminence, Cardinal O'Connell, in his sermon at Camp Devens on June 16, as usual defined in no uncertain terms the duty of the soldier and dwelt upon the qualities that should distinguish the Catholic in service.

"Ask General Pershing today," said His Eminence, "what does he want and need more from America to help him triumph in the great cause of our nation and humanity, and he will immediately answer you: 'Send me munitions, yes! But, above all send me men, men of discipline, men of courage.' Discipline means the readiness, the promptness, the willingness to obey an order and a command. Without that there can be no army, for there is no order without discipline and obedience, and he who has trained his soul every day to hear the voice of God and his conscience to obey God's law instantly and willingly, that man is ready to serve with perfect order under any command."

Further, the service of such a man is existent with high courage, that brand of courage which the Cardinal defined in glowing words as "valor of the heart," which gives a man strength to face danger and death. "Any death, without fear or thought of consequences."

The source of this "great virtue of courage is God." Driving home this truth His Eminence continued: "He who can look every day upon the crucifix and recognize that our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, gave Himself fully and willingly and without any thought of death on account of His love of God, His Father, and of our immortal souls, has learned already the virtue of courage."

"What is life? What, after all, is life? A shadow that passes and is gone. Unless we are here to do God's will, unless we are ready to face danger and death in the service of God and country, we are not men. We are cowards. If we think more of our ease and comfort and pleasure than we do of the cause of God, we are no soldiers."

"And therefore your holy faith, your holy religion, your Catholic, Christian faith, moulds you in the form of courage, because it teaches you the true value of faith and it teaches you that no man who is a man need ever be afraid of death if God is with him in life or in death; and life after all is but the preparation for a holy and a worthy and a glorious death."

Looking down upon the assembled thousands, Cardinal O'Connell directed the thoughts of his spiritual children to the "once fair fields of France" where death now stalks, and where American boys are in the trenches and the battle lines. Their faces are famished but a great change has come upon them.

"They are no longer the boys as you knew them," said His Eminence. "These boys who were so carefree, who were so fully pleased with life as it was, whose hearts and souls had not been touched with the fire of a great cause, those boys have been transformed by an invisible power into invincible giants fighting in a great cause."

"And what has transformed those carefree boys into these wonderful fighters for humanity? Look at their faces. Do you see any cause or any signs of terror or fear? No! These boys now know that they are face to face with peril and perhaps death, and yet, the great fire of the love of God, of the love of patriotism and the love of their country, has transformed them into perfectly fearless and invincible giants, ready to lay down their lives at any moment for God and their country."

Repeating to the young soldiers

the prayer of the great General Foch, valiant soldier and ardent Catholic, the Cardinal bade them listen to it, for it was not only the prayer of their military leader, but also the prayer rising up from thousands of men all over France today.

Very deep and solemn was the impression made on the vast congregation in uniform as their spiritual leader commended to them the petition of the commander of armies, proclaiming allegiance to the Great Commander.

"And that, beloved men, is your prayer. I know your faith. I know the noble lives you are leading here, as our boys are leading in France. I know the sacrifices you have all made. I understand, too, the benefits that those sacrifices have brought you. I know that they have brought you to realize more and more the true purposes of life, because they have shown you the vanities of life. It is only a great cause that can sanctify our being, and it is only from God that that virtue can come."

Millions of Catholic hearts join in the prayer of the Cardinal Archbishop of Boston for the flower of American youth that God may keep them "upright, pure, noble, obedient, courageous."

"And your country—this great and beloved country—stands by watching you today," His Eminence said. "It knows your valor; it knows your courage, and they are all praying God may keep your hearts pure, your souls upright and courageous, that you may go forth like true crusaders of old and win in the cause of God and America.—Sacred Heart Review."

#### STUDYING HISTORY

IN LIGHT OF RECENT EVENTS  
CATHOLIC HISTORY IS  
IMPORTANT

By James J. Walsh, M. D., Ph. D.

If there is one thing more than another that this War has emphasized it is the value of the serious study of history; that is, if we are to have any proper understanding of that very complex creature, man, and his development down the centuries. We were very much inclined to think before this War that men had become very different from what they had been in the olden time, and that as a consequence of this fundamental, though very gradual change, taking place between the civilized cultured nations of the world—that is, one, that would last for any length of time—had become quite impossible.

As a result of this feeling, history, as a department of knowledge, had apparently lost not a little of its value as the background of our own thinking with regard to our own time, while we consciously fostered the thought that we had progressed so far in recent years that practically the history of the peoples of the older times, when they were as yet barbarians enough to make war after war, and were so lacking in civilization that wars even between the leading peoples of a period were frequent, was absolutely separated from us by a barrier that made their doings in the long ago of scarcely more than academic interest. Dry as dust students of history, interested in anything that happened in the past, might care to gather together the details of information that we had with regard to these old times, but the subject was of very little practical interest. The older peoples were a curious, distantly related set of races, but so unlike ourselves as to be only a subject for curious speculation. History had lost its place, to some extent at least, as a subject to be pursued with serious consideration, under the idea that we could comprehend our own time better by faithfully and carefully studying former times and seeing the almost inevitable comparisons. Comparative history had somewhat lost most of its practical significance, and the philosophy of history was thrust into the background, while the idea of evolution made it perfectly clear that men were engaged in inevitable progress which sooner or later would make them ever so much better than men had been before.

#### GREATEST WAR OF HISTORY

Now we know better and are quite ready to acknowledge that the course of history is continuous, and that so far from being different, we have had our similarity with the men and women of the older time brought out clearly and emphasized for us by the fact that we are in the midst of the greatest War of human history, and so far from being a nonwarrior people, we, too, have had the great duty of making war thrust upon us, and recognized how sacred it may be. History, then, becomes not a merely theoretic study of oldtime facts with regard to benighted people very different from ourselves, but an actual record of past experiences of humanity, and a teaching by example that enables us to understand our own time far better than would otherwise be the case.

#### CHRISTIANITY NOT TRIED

Above all for Catholics history is important and in the light of recent events, has taken on a great new significance. At the beginning of the War there were not a few unbelievers who insisted that Christianity had failed since this War had been allowed to take place, and that as after 1900 years Christianity had been quite unable to keep people from going to war it must be set down as a flat failure. As one of the emphatic upholders of this opinion

declared we have tried Christianity for 1900 years now and it has failed, it is time for us to try something else. To which Gilbert Chesterton in London replied trenchantly that in spite of its being with us for 1900 years, we have not tried Christianity as yet. Now it is time for us to try Christianity.

#### CHURCHES AND POPES THE GREATEST PEACE FACTORS

A knowledge of history would serve to show very clearly that the Church and the Popes have been the greatest factors for peace in the world, and yet have never been able to force peace on mankind. A great many people seem to forget that God made man free, and that even He Himself does not force men, and that institutions which set out to force mankind break down very soon, and then shortly are heard of no more. If God does not prevent wars, then surely His Church cannot be supposed to prevent them. It is only those who are exclusively occupied with man's happiness here in this world as to forget or ignore his eternal destiny who are inclined to think of humanity as having failed because at a particular time there is a great amount of unhappiness here. Unhappiness and discontent are often the sources of man's highest inspirations. Times of stress and trial have lifted men up to the highest and best that is in them. One thing is perfectly certain—that if the Creator intended man to be happy, as if that were the end of existence, then indeed creation has been a pathetic failure.

#### IGNORANT OF HISTORY

We used to think of war-ridden periods as hopelessly backward; now we know that they can occur at times when men are seriously striving upwards. It throws an entirely new light on history and makes us understand ourselves and our own period much better than before. We used to talk about the Middle Ages as dark ages above all because of their tendency to go to war. Now, in the light of the War, we can understand their significance without the veil of complacent satisfaction with ourselves so characteristic of our feelings before.

It is only when our generation goes through some of the experiences of the past that history becomes readily comprehensible in its true light. When we in this country had no architecture worth speaking of, when our churches were mere meeting halls, our hospitals little better than gaols, our university education so poor that its students were refused recognition by foreign universities, we were talking of the Middle Ages with their beautiful cathedrals, magnificent town halls, wonderful development of the arts and crafts, fine hospitals, high standards in university education as the "dark ages." We knew no better. We were ignorant of the real history of those older times.

#### URGES CATHOLICS TO STUDY

Now we know that those, instead of having been the dark ages, were the bright ages. A little knowledge of history has rubbed out all the historical calumnies with regard to the Church and her supposed effort to keep people ignorant and backward in order to keep themselves submissive to her rule. That is what history has done for us in the modern time. It is any wonder that we feel we must study Catholic history? Study history! Know history! It will enable you to understand the present and to comprehend the past."

All the historical calumnies against the Church have fallen to the ground with the increase of knowledge. How few Catholics there are, however, who know this. How many fewer still are able to present it to others in such a way as to make them understand how utterly deceived we have been with the idea that humanity is constantly making progress, and that we are so far ahead of the past. The War has revealed the falsity of this as a flash of lightning reveals the details of a landscape shrouded in darkness a moment before. Modernism founded on the idea that the world was so much better now and had progressed so much farther, that we ought to have a new philosophy of life and a new religion for this enlightened generation of ours, has had all the foundations knocked out from under it. History has become again the philosophy of the story of humanity, one of the most important branches of knowledge that we have, and capable of more real enlightenment of mind than any other of our studies.

#### THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

##### "DEBT IMMENSE OF ENDLESS GRATITUDE"

The gift of the Catholic Faith deserves and demands the thanksgiving of a whole life. Without Faith we are in pitch darkness and our souls wander here and there finding no rest or resting abiding place. By Faith alone our way is illumined and our steps directed to God. Faith is the great link between God and man and the root from which springs forth by divine Grace every good work.

Like thoughtless children, always well provided for by a loving Father, have we failed to give to Our Almighty Father of light that praise and thanksgiving He so worthily deserves and so justly demands? We answer, immediately, No! But driven to the limit where we must produce proof,



BISHOP FALLON SPEAKING AT THE BURIAL SERVICE OF CANADIAN SISTERS AND DOCTOR

what can we allege for ourselves as a compelling evidence of our thankfulness? We say, we practise our Faith. Is not this the very least we may do; is it not for our own welfare and interest in life and Eternity that we do so? Must the blind man not return thanks for sight or does he thank the Master sufficiently by just seeing? No! God looks for human procedure. He demands that praise and thanksgiving must go forth from our hearts in abundance for the gifts we have so gratuitously received. Will words satisfy this demand? Holy Writ tells us plainly "not in word only but in deed and in truth" must thanksgiving be made.

Like all the demands made by God upon poor human nature, it is not very hard to give due expression to our spirit of thankfulness. We are really only asked to give to God and our neighbor just what we are able. Our Faith must not be a dry root. With the fruitifying grace of God we must advance in Faith and produce good. Just as a loving father demands obedience, respect, love and interest in all that concerns him from a favored child, so God, our Father, requires that besides love and obedience, His interests shall be our interests.

Have you, dear reader, interested yourself, moved by the spirit of Faith, in the things of God? For example, you know well that one of the great prayers taught us for our daily use in approaching to God is the Lord's Prayer. Now, did you ever really try to carry out the petitions of your special prayer? What has been accomplished by you, so far, to make God's Will the dominant force in the world? What has been done by you to make the Kingdom of God—the Church—supreme in the world? How have you hallowed the Name of God? Is it not true that eagerly you looked and pleaded that your daily bread should be to hand in life and in death, yet never did a hand's turn to break the Bread of Life to the needy of your brethren?

Selfishness, not Faith, urges us very often to seek our own spiritual good. This is why we are so little concerned with our brethren's lot in the desert of the world. Were we actuated by a lively and practical Faith our own demands and urgent needs would only remind us all the more strongly of the wants of the other children of the household of the Faith.

When you are proud of your good priests and thank God for them, think of the numbers of Catholics without priests and resolve to help in the education of missionary priests. When, with a laudable and just pride, you regard the beauty of your parish church, altar and presbytery, recall that there are hundreds of mean churches throughout the Great West and hundreds of places without churches and altars and resolve to help Extension substantially to build churches and support priests in the missionary places of the Canadian West and North.

You are willing to do this, to show your thankfulness to God for Faith and the fruits of Faith? Very well. Let the Extension Society hear from you and be your mouthpiece and right hand in doing God's work.

Donations may be addressed to:  
REV. T. O'DONNELL, President,  
Catholic Church Extension Society,  
67 Bond St., Toronto.

Contributions through this office should be addressed to:  
EXTENSION,  
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To hold others worse than oneself is a want of humility; while perhaps they may be far better, being deeply sorry and contrite for their misdeeds, and more firmly resolved than their critics to amend, so that in future perhaps they will offend God neither in light nor in grave matters.—St. Teresa.

#### FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE MISSION

Taichowfu, China, Nov. 26, 1916

Dear Readers of CATHOLIC RECORD: That your charity towards my mission is approved by the highest ecclesiastical authorities of Canada let me 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 your labors, as a pledge 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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Man's conscience is the oracle of God.—Byron.

## HOME BANK CLOSES MOST SUCCESSFUL YEAR

M. J. Haney, President, Makes Strong Plea for a United Canada. General Manager Mason Draws Attention to Marked Progress Made by Bank During the Past Two Years.

Steady progress and expansion is reported by the Home Bank of Canada in its statement for the fiscal year, ending May 31st.

Under conservative and energetic direction the Home Bank has been forging ahead and improving its financial position.

Right along the management has carried out a number of thrift campaigns and these have resulted in a very considerable increase in the number of savings accounts at the various branches.

With its larger resources the Bank, in turn, has been able to handle a larger amount of general business throughout the country.

One of the outstanding features of the report is the gain of almost \$3,000,000 in total deposits. During the Victory Loan Campaign the Bank lent every assistance to its customers and depositors, with the result that there were withdrawals by depositors for investment in Victory Bonds of close to \$2,000,000. If this campaign had not developed, the increase in deposits for the twelve months period would have been close to \$5,000,000.

The marked gains made by the Home Bank during the past few years must be regarded as the best indication of the further strides it is likely to make with its organization strengthened in different parts of the country.

The total assets have increased almost \$8,000,000 and now stand at \$28,675,773 compared with \$20,745,829 a year ago. Of this amount liquid assets amount to \$11,073,182. Holdings of Dominion Notes amount to \$3,129,010. Canadian municipal and British, foreign and colonial public securities amount to \$2,727,332 as compared with \$1,214,450 last year.

The success of the thrift campaigns carried out by the Bank has steadily resulted in gains in savings deposits, these now standing at \$11,539,480 up from \$10,243,553, while deposits not bearing interest now stand at \$1,143,264 up from \$2,896,865.

The annual meeting of the Bank was held at the Head Office, and brought together a large number of shareholders.

Mr. M. J. Haney, the President, in a short address to shareholders, drew attention to the more important problems that Canada had to solve. He made a strong plea for a united Canada, and showed that this should result from absolute co-ordination between the farmer, the financier and the manufacturer.

General Manager Mason, referring to the affairs of the Bank, stated that the actual cash position was the strongest the Bank had ever occupied. A most satisfactory development was the steady increase in deposits, and the increase in them during the past three years had amounted to as much as 64 per cent.

Mr. Haney, discussing Canada's problems, said in part: "A great responsibility rests upon our industrial organization for the development of our natural resources of forest and mine. Activities in this direction must do more than meet present necessities. Not only must the demands for home consumption be filled, but plans should now be laid for the period of reconstruction that will follow, in every country, the close of this destructive war. It is now that our manufacturers should be preparing for business after the war—to increase our trade with other countries, and stabilize our trade balance by manufacturing the highest products from our abundant natural resources. The success of our three Transcontinental Railways in Canada depends on the rapid development of our natural resources by the most practical and vigorous methods."

"Our slogan should be first a UNITED CANADA—the fullest development of all our natural resources with absolute co-ordination between the financier, the farmer, the fisherman, the miner, the lumberman, the manufacturer, and the transportation system, to provide the necessary Capital, Labor, Energy and Management for war requirements, to the extent of our ability, and place this country in a position to meet its obligations during and after the war."

General Manager Mason, referring to the progress made by the Bank, said: "The Thirteenth Annual Report of the Bank shows it to be in a strong liquid position. Our actual cash position is the strongest we have ever occupied, and our liquid assets represent 52.10 per cent. of our total liabilities to the public. Notwithstanding the heavy withdrawals for investment in Government and attractive securities, a very substantial increase is shown in the deposits. Our deposits by the public, exclusive of deposits and balances due to the Dominion Government, amount to \$15,680,000 an increase of over six million dollars, or 64.12 per cent. in the past three years. The net earnings for the year were larger than last year, being about 10.18 per cent. of the Paid-Up Capital and Reserves."

#### PROGRESS MADE DURING PAST FEW YEARS

The Board of Directors and Officials were elected as follows: Brig.-Gen., The Hon. James Mason, Hon.-President, Toronto; M. J. Haney, C. E., President, Toronto; R. P. Gough, Vice-President, Toronto; H. T. Daly, Toronto; John Kennedy, Swan River, Man.; A. Claude Macdonnell, M. P., Toronto; C. A. Barnard, K.C., Montreal; J. Ambrose O'Brien, Ottawa; S. Casey Wood, Toronto; General Manager, J. Cooper Mason.