

SORROW IN ROME

By Cable C. P. A.

Rome, Aug. 24.—A prelate who holds a prominent position in the Vatican has just told me that he feels certain it was the outbreak of the war that killed Pope Pius. The bronchial affection which first troubled him was not at all serious, and would under ordinary circumstances have passed away in a day or two. But those who were near the Holy Father observed with anxiety, and even alarm, that he was depressed, on one hand, by the realization of the horrors of a gigantic European war, and, on the other, by his better disappointment at the failure of his urgent personal entreaties for the maintenance of peace. He rapidly broke down both bodily and mentally until he had little strength left to resist the attack of bronchitis, which soon became acute. This explains the sudden collapse that came last Wednesday morning. The end came painlessly and peacefully.

When the sad news of the almost sudden death of Pope Pius spread throughout Rome it caused general amazement and deep sorrow. Silence fell over the city like a pall. A large number of stores were at once closed, especially those in the vicinity of St. Peter's. All the newspapers bore cordial testimony to the kindness, goodness and saintly character of the illustrious Pontiff who but a few days previously was in excellent health and seemed to have many years of active life before him.

On Thursday evening the body of Pope Pius was removed to the throne-room, where many cardinals, prelates and diplomats went to pay their homage and to offer up prayers for the eternal repose of his soul. On Friday morning the body was borne in solemn procession, participated in by cardinals and diplomats and the members of the Papal court, to the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament in St. Peter's, where afterwards throngs of Romans of all degrees slowly filed past in a seemingly unending procession until Saturday evening, when it was placed in a coffin and borne to the "confessio" under the Papal altar, and placed in a permanent resting-place in a crypt selected as the tomb by Pope Pius himself.

On Saturday morning the first High Mass of requiem offered up in St. Peter's for the repose of the soul of the dead Pope was celebrated. A massive catafalque had been erected in the choir chapel. These requiem Masses continue, according to the ritual, for nine successive days, after which the cardinals immediately enter conclave, no delay being permitted. The cardinal vicar issued the customary notification to the people of Rome.

Meetings of cardinals are being held daily for the purpose of making arrangements for the conclave and of transacting other necessary business.

It is unofficially stated that the will of the late Pope Pius is brief, and asks that his funeral may be of the simplest description; that his body may not be embalmed; and that his successor pay a small annuity to his sisters, not exceeding the sum of \$60 a month.

All the students of the American College here came to Rome on Friday from Castle Gandolfo, where they were in "villégiatura," and visited St. Peter's in a body. Bishop Kennedy, the rector of the college, is deeply grieved at the sudden death of the Pope, who has shown him many kindnesses and evidences of personal affection. He is still, however, in delicate health after his recent illness, and has yielded to the advice of the doctors not to undertake the journey to Rome.

Cardinal Farley, who has been sojourning in Switzerland, is expected to reach Rome in a day or two.

WAR WAS CHIEF WORRY

"I SUFFER FOR THOSE WHO WILL DIE ON FIELD OF BATTLE"

The Rome newspapers are filled with incidents of the last days of the Pope. The Corriere d'Italia published an interview with Dr. Marchiafava, in which he says that undoubtedly the grief of the Pontiff over the war reduced the power of resistance. The war was uppermost in his thoughts. He prayed and talked of it constantly.

"In ancient times," he said sadly, "a Pope with a word could have stayed the slaughter; now he is impotent. He is forced to see his beloved children, even those who yesterday worked here, leaving for war, abandoning cassocks and cowls for the uniform of soldiers."

"Yesterday we were here studying in sympathetic companionship; now, in different fields, we are armed against each other ready to take each others' lives."

When the physician pleaded with him to be tranquil he said:

"How can I be tranquil when millions of men are about to die? I would have averted this war, but I could not. If I, who have the highest ministry of peace, do not protect the safety of so many young lives, who will do so?"

"I cannot help it; I cannot remain tranquil. I suffer for all those who will die on the field of battle."

Dr. Marchiafava declares that the gravity of the Holy Father's illness began on Aug. 19th. On that day he was depressed, his pulse was rapid and his temperature rose to 102 degrees. There was trepidation of the lung, but mentally he was alert.

"He said to me," Dr. Marchiafava continues, "doctor today I will get up

and go to work. On my remonstrance he answered, 'All right, all right, if you wish it I will remain in bed, but I obey only out of regard for you, my good and old friend.'"

"He remained in bed. At half past ten the collapse occurred. Oxygen was administered and the patient was cupped. He revived, his vigor returned, and the afternoon of Wednesday he seemed better. His hands were as white as those of a child, but they were warm. He began to speak again, saying to me: 'Doctor, won't you give me some coffee and milk? Why don't you come near me?' These words deceived some of those present into hope, but soon the prostration returned. I asked him how he felt and he answered me: 'Better, doctor thank you.'"

"Instead of becoming better he grew rapidly worse until evening, when his temperature rose to 104 degrees. The albuminuria increased and the other symptoms all were grave, while the nephritic complication indicated that the patient could live only a few hours."

"Before midnight his consciousness had almost entirely disappeared. Aware that the end was approaching I put the crucifix in his hands. He muttered a few words, repeating them slowly. He kissed ardently the little ivory crucifix. Once more he turned his dull glance around the room and the expired. Never have I seen a more serene death."

Speaking of the administration of the last sacraments to the Pontiff, Dr. Marchiafava said:

"The patient received them with joy. He was tranquil and his intellect was so keen that his beloved secretary, Monsignor Bressan, who was overcome by emotion, the Pope prompted the words of the absolution. The Pontiff shed a few tears, while, with his tired hands, he made slowly the sign of the cross."

"His venerable white hand rested softly on his pillow, his eyes were bright, and his face bore the smile which lighted it through his life. He was an example of the most perfect calm in the face of death."

START FOR CONCLAVE

CARDINALS GIBBONS AND O'CONNELL ON WAY TO ROME

The White Star liner Canopic, which sailed for Naples on Friday night, has on board Cardinals Gibbons and O'Connell. Cardinal Farley is in Europe.

Just before the Canopic sailed, William Osborne Lowell handed Cardinal Gibbons a peace flag to be given to the next Pope and to be left by him in the Vatican. The following letter was with the flag:

His Eminence, James Cardinal Gibbons:

With this we are placing in your hands and those of your associate Cardinals from America the most beautiful international expression of the World Ensign of Peace, for such use as you see fit to make of it up to such time that the approaching conclave shall elect a successor Pope, when this ensign is to be presented to him to pass, when he shall have finished his work as Pope, to the Roman Catholic Church, to always remain at the Vatican in memory of Pope Pius X., and of his devotion to the cause of peace.

The United Nations of the World in the League of Peace.

By WILLIAM OSBORNE LOWELL, The Acting Peacemaker.

THE CONCLAVE

PIUS X. CHANGED CONSTITUTION FOR FUTURE CARDINAL CONCLAVES

The conclave for the election of a successor to Pope Pius X. is bound to be a short one, as all previous legislation concerning the conclave was codified and renewed by the late Pope in the second year of his pontificate (Dec. 25, 1914) by the constitution *Vacante Sede Apostolica*, in which the most minute precautions are taken to secure a free and rapid election.

MEETING OF THE CARDINALS

On the conclusion of the obsequies of the deceased Pontiff the Cardinals are to meet in the Basilica of St. Peter or elsewhere according to circumstances of time and place, where the Mass of the Holy Ghost is celebrated, and the Cardinals are admonished "to lay aside all private feelings and with God alone before their eyes to make it their care with all possible dispatch and diligence to provide a capable and suitable pastor for the Holy Roman and Universal Church."

After the divine service the entrance into the conclave takes place. The Cardinals follow a cleric bearing the papal cross; first the bishops, then the priests, last the deacons in their purple cassocks, while the cantors sing the hymn "Veni Creator Spiritus." When they enter the conclave the dean of the cardinals recites a prayer at the altar and the constitutions are read. The oath is again pronounced by all the Cardinals. After a brief discourse by the dean, exhorting them in suitable terms to proceed duly and rightly to the task of election the Cardinals retire to the cells which have been assigned them by lot.

All the officials of the conclave and the attendants, as well as the prelate major-domo and the marshal of the conclave, then take the oath in the prescribed forms, the former in the presence of the prefect of the ceremonies or the secretary of the Sacred College, the latter before the Cardinals. The same is done by the prelates to whom the custody of the conclave is entrusted. The bell is

then rung three times and all who are not to remain within the conclave are excluded. The conclave is closed within and without and the three Cardinals heads of orders, with lighted candles, diligently examine all the hidden places and corners of the conclave to see that nobody forbidden has remained within. All the conclave is to be identified and they are ordered to enter the chapel and afterward separately examined.

EVERYTHING IS GUARDED

The enclosure of the conclave must not in any way be violated, hence Cardinals are deputed to visit frequently the cells and other places. Nobody is admitted to speak with the Cardinals or with the others who take part in the conclave unless in the presence of the prelates to whom the custody of the conclave is entrusted and provided the conversation is carried in an intelligible voice and language. No letters or writings of any kind, even printed matter, are to be sent to those in the conclave, and still less from the conclave to persons outside. Daily papers or periodicals are absolutely forbidden. Secrecy is to be religiously observed concerning every thing relating to the election of the Pope. Everything, words, writings, signs and every other means whatsoever which might lead directly or indirectly to a violation in any possible manner of secrecy, must be avoided and guarded against under pain of excommunication which cannot be absolved by anybody except by the Roman Pontiff. Cardinals are not to make known to their clerics or attendants anything regarding the voting and they must observe secrecy even after the election.

THE PONTIFF PROCLAIMED

After the canonically complete election the consent of the elected is to be asked by the Cardinal Dean, and this consent once given, the person elected is thereupon true Pope. The Roman Pontiff is then proclaimed to the waiting people by the first of the deacons, and if not yet a priest or a bishop he shall be ordained and consecrated by the Cardinal Dean. Finally he is crowned by the Dean of the Cardinals Deacons.

The constitution concludes as follows: "Let no man, therefore, infringe or temerarily contradict this page of our constitution, ordinance, mandate, innovation, admonition, inhibition, precept, will. But should anybody presume to do so let him know that he incurs the indignation of Lord Almighty and of the Blessed Apostles Peter and Paul."

SERVICE FOR PIUS X.

IMPRESSIVE SERMON BY BISHOP FALLON

On Wednesday, August 26th, His Lordship Right Rev. M. F. Fallon celebrated Pontifical High Mass in St. Peter's Cathedral, London, for the repose of the soul of our late lamented Pontiff Pius X. A great many priests both from the city and outlying parishes attended in the sanctuary; a large concourse of faithful from the various parishes of London filled the nave of the church. The Bishop was assisted by Very Rev. T. West as arch-priest; Very Rev. Dean McGee, of Stratford, and Father Doyle, C.S.S.R., St. Patrick's, London, deacons of honor; Rev. T. Ford, Rev. E. F. Goetz, deacon and sub-deacon; Rev. James Harding and Rev. Mr. Dignan, masters of ceremonies. At the end of the Mass the absolution was pronounced by the Right Rev. Bishop.

The church was tastefully draped in purple and black. The following priests were present in the sanctuary: Right Rev. J. T. Aylward, Rev. Fathers McKeon, O'Connor, Hanlon, Laurendeau, Tobin, Quigley, Corcoran, McCullough, O'Reilly, Maloney, Stanley, Goodwin, Tierney, Nagle, Gleeson, Quinn, Mahony, Hogan, Stroeder, Roman, McCandlish, Egan, Neville, Rooney, McCarthy, Fuerth.

His Lordship the Right Rev. Bishop delivered a most impressive sermon recalling to the minds of the congregation the incomparable achievements of the late Pontiff during his eleven years in the chair of the Fisherman. He opened by referring to the youth of the late Pontiff and the heroic struggles of his devoted parents to secure for their son the education that was to fit him for his future career. As a little boy he walked four miles in his bare feet to the village school. The humble salary brought in by the father in the exercise of his humble public duties as letter carrier together with the meagre proceeds from the village store over which his mother presided were not sufficient to meet the expenses of the boy's education, and his zealous parents were satisfied to deprive themselves in order to assist him in advancing along the road which in the designs of Providence was to lead to the most exalted office on earth—the Throne of the Fisherman.

His father died when he was seventeen years old, when he had just received the clerical tonsure, but his mother lived to see him a Cardinal and Patriarch of Venice. The joy and gladness granted to the mother and denied the father were, no doubt, her reward for her deep love and closer intimacy with her son. As a humble curate in a humble village he already showed the marks of his future greatness. It is true he made no pretence of shining as one of the intellectual lights of the world, but he gave evi-

dence of those signal virtues that later on endeared him to the world in the sublime office of Vicar of Jesus Christ.

"It has become a common thing," said His Lordship, "to speak of Pius X. as being much behind many of the successors of St. Peter in intellectual powers, but when we consider some of the difficulties which came before him, and which he grappled with successfully, I cannot reconcile the facts. He falls behind the other Apostles, it is said, in points of diplomacy, statecraft and earthly outlook, but I have never been able to understand the justice of this statement. From the first day that the triple tiara rested upon his head till the 2nd of August in this present year he has always striven to uphold his ideal and has proven to the world that his outlook was always the outlook of a prophet of a new age. As Supreme Pontiff he gave to the world the watchword that was a call to the world to return to the ennobling teachings and example of Jesus Christ. My whole object as Head of the Church is to restore all things in Christ."

At the outset of his reign he had trouble in France, later on in Portugal. France came boldly forward to set snares for him and the Church, hypocritically pretending to offer him an agreement which would give greater liberty to the Church, and prove a source of expansion. A great many of the Catholics of France, and even a number in close union with the Holy Father were ready to believe that the proposals of the French Government would be for the betterment of the Church of God, and they endeavored to induce the Supreme Pontiff to accept the suggestion in order to maintain peace with one of the great States of the world. We know by his action on that occasion that he was a man of unrivalled courage where the interests of religion were at stake. He, the humblest of the humble, the poorest of the poor, the weakest of the weak, without a soldier to serve him, and with no sword to be drawn in his defence, he stood up to the Government of France. "No I will not accept this slavery of the Church of God. In its own sphere the State is supreme, likewise the Church is supreme in its sphere. I do not want to interfere with the Republic of France, but I want supremacy of the Catholic Church in its own realm." Those who followed the events of recent years need not be reminded that the policy pursued by Pius X. has proven a conspicuous success. Not in a hundred years has France been so progressive and so devoted to the interests of the Church as in the years following Pius X.'s pronouncement on the treacherous proposals of the French Government. This entire transaction showed Pius X. a man of conspicuous courage, of wonderful intelligence and guided by light from on high to protect the interests of the Church of which he was the Head.

In gazing upon the world Pius X. recognized the piety and devotion and spiritual life of Catholics; he was likewise quick to discover that enemies were raising their heads and menacing the purity of the doctrines of the Church. He saw men disputing the divinity of Christ, the validity of the Sacraments, and almost every other doctrine in the Church, and he at once issued an encyclical to stem the tide of these modern errors. In exposing and denouncing these errors he did a service of the deepest importance not for the Catholics alone, but for every man who believes in Jesus Christ, and for everyone who believes there is an eternal happiness for him in Heaven through Jesus Christ.

It is almost true that we were working against Jesus Christ. We were closing Him out of the lives of the little children till their tenth or twelfth year. We were forgetting that the door of the years following Pius X. had been opened to Jesus, until this little simple child as he was, became the "Pope of children," and insisted on bringing them in the earliest years of their lives into union with Jesus Christ in the divine communion. He also desired that it should be within the reach of every one of the children of the Church, young as well as old, to receive frequent and daily Communion. Many old and saintly confessors have refused to allow their penitents to go to Holy Communion frequently. The Holy Father in his love for Christ brushed aside this practice, and by his decrees opened the way for frequent and daily Communion.

His death was brought on by a crushed and broken heart at the sight of the woes of humanity. His last message to the world was that beautiful message praying for peace among the warring nations of Europe.

The Pope is dead but Peter does not die. The keys of the kingdom and the throne of the fisherman are still held in the cold hand of the Pope. Beside him stands Peter, and in the background not yet clear, it is true, but there for certain, stands the successor and in a very few days, please God, the shadow will disappear and the figure will stand forth and the whole Catholic world will bow before the new Vicar and acknowledge the keys taken from the Throne of Peter and given to him. And the words of Christ will rise to our lips, "Thou art Peter and upon this rock I will build my church and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it, and behold I am with you all days even to the consummation of the world."

Real character is not outward conduct, but quality of thinking.

ON THE BATTLE LINE

The result of last week's fighting is far from discouraging to the Allies, although the invaders are now forty miles nearer Paris than they were when it began. On Sunday Aug. 23 the Germans, having swept aside the Belgian defence, were pouring South and West through the central Belgian plain toward the French frontier. The armies of France were being kept very busy meanwhile upon the eastern border, but a considerable force was detached from the army of the Meuse and hurried forward to stay the invasion. It tried to reach Namur in time to prevent the Germans from occupying that city, but was just too late. One regiment entered Namur, but was forced back a few hours afterward, and was unable to aid the garrison in the fort, some of which still hold out. The British army, coming up from the sea coast, formed on the left of the French, and together they gave battle along a line stretching from West to East through Mons and Charleroi to Dinant. This front was held till Monday afternoon, when the pressure became too great and a realignment was made. On Wednesday the Germans again attacked, and the British stationed at Maubeuge were subjected to a fierce onslaught from a greatly superior German army. Once more they beat off their assailants, and once more it was found advisable to withdraw to a position farther south. The new defensive line stretches from Arras in the west through Cambrai to Le Chateau, and the British now occupy the centre, a French force having evidently come up to face the German flanking march near the sea-board.

The net change is that the Germans occupy 40 miles of territory in southern Belgium and northern France held by the Allies a week ago. Their efforts to outflank and cut off the British and French armies of the north have failed.

It is in the North alone, according to Paris despatches, that the Germans have made any appreciable advance into French territory. Along the Moselle and in the Vosges there has been little change. The French have taken the offensive at various times and places, and have been driven back. Undismayed, they have gone in again, and in one or two cases have inflicted terrible losses on the Germans. The statement of General Joffre that 7,000 German dead were counted on a six-mile front after a battle near Nancy indicates that the German army of the Moselle, commanded by the Crown Prince, has been fearfully cut up in its endeavor to break down the French defence. After almost a month of war not one of the great French fortresses of the eastern frontier is in German hands or even invested. Verdun, Toul, Epinal and Belfort would each require an army to isolate them. Even in 1870, when the French defence everywhere else crumbled, Belfort proved unconquerable, and on February 17, 1871, after hostilities had ceased in other quarters, Col. Denfert, on the orders of his own Government, marched out of Belfort with arms and baggage.

The besiegers in admiration of his splendid defence, offered him "the honors of war." "Not at all," was the answer; "that would suppose we were marching out past a victorious army—and we are not vanquished." The great memorial "Lion of Belfort" commemorates its heroic defence. The French frontier fortresses will prove a mighty barrier against the return home by the eastern way of the German armies should they fail to take Paris, as assuredly they will fail.

ON THE BRITISH LINES

On Friday Aug. 28, Mr. Asquith told the Commons that on Wednesday in the fighting which centered around Maubeuge the British army had withstood the assaults of five German army corps. The German army corps on a war footing consist of six infantry brigades, the combatants numbering 43,000, besides supernumeraries. The wastage of the campaign in Belgium has no doubt materially reduced the fighting strength of the regiments, but it is evident that an army of almost 200,000 infantry, besides cavalry and artillery, came into contact with the British troops, who, according to the best available information, did not exceed 125,000 all told, of whom probably 80,000 were infantry combatants.

Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State of War, announced in the House of Lords, Friday, Aug. 28, that in addition to reinforcements which would be received from England the Government had decided that the British army in France should be increased. The troops to increase the forces were now on the way, he said. He added that all the gaps in the army in France were being filled up.

That the employment of native Indian troops was meant by Lord Kitchener was later confirmed by the Marquis of Crewe, Secretary of State for India. The Marquis of Crewe said: "These troops are now on the way. Some of the principal Indian Princes contributed about \$2,500,000 for the use of the troops in the field."

ON THE SEA

London, Aug. 28.—The first important naval action of the war was fought to-day in Heligoland Bight, resulting in a smashing blow delivered by the British cruisers, destroyers and submarines against the German scouting squadron.

The officer chief in command of the British attacking force was Rear Admiral Sir David Beatty.

"A strong force of destroyers, supported by light cruisers and battle cruisers, and working in conjunction with the submarines, intercepted and attacked the German destroyers and cruisers guarding the approaches to the German coast. Two German destroyers were sunk and many damaged. The enemy's cruisers were engaged by the British cruisers and battle cruisers. The first light cruiser squadron sank the Mainz, receiving only slight damage. The first battle cruiser squadron sank one cruiser of the Koln class, and another cruiser disappeared in the mist, heavily on fire and in a sinking condition."

"All the German cruisers engaged were thus disposed of."

"The battle cruiser squadron, although attacked by submarines and floating mines, successfully evaded them, and is undamaged. The light cruiser squadron suffered no casualties. The flotilla cruiser Amethyst and the destroyer Laertes are damaged."

"The British loss of life is reported as not heavy."

A DARING ENTERPRISE

The importance of this daring raid is the fact that the British fleet passed behind the heavily-armed German outpost at Heligoland Island and engaged with signal success the section of the German fleet guarding the mouth of the Elbe and the entrance to the Kiel Canal.

Other losses to the German navy reported during the past week were the sinking of the converted cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse off the West African coast by the British cruiser High Flyer, and the destruction of the German cruiser Madgeburg in the Baltic after she had run aground. The Kaiser Wilhelm was a great North German Lloyd liner, which was well known on the run from New York to Hamburg. Her speed, 23 knots, made her extremely dangerous, and her main battery of eight 5.9 guns and four 4.1's made her formidable. She apparently did little harm to the High Flyer during the engagement in which she was sunk, for only one man was killed and five wounded on the British cruiser. The High Flyer was a small vessel compared to her opponent, but she was built as a warship, and her armament of eleven 6 inch guns and eight 3-inch was somewhat stronger than that of the German.

The action gives confidence in British gunnery, and rids the seas of the most dangerous commerce-destroyer on the African coast. The Madgeburg, blown up in the Baltic to prevent her from falling into the hands of the Russians, was a sister ship to the Strassburg and the Karlsruhe, which have been bothering our shipping on the North Atlantic and Pacific. She was very fast having a record of 27½ knots an hour, and an armament of twelve 4.1 guns. The money loss to Germany by the destruction of these two ships cannot be less than \$6,000,000.

The British Embassy at Washington has stated that already seven per cent. of all Germany's shipping has been captured by British cruisers, 20 per cent. is in neutral harbors and will have to stay there, and the balance is either in German ports unable to move or seeking security. The result of this and of the isolation of Germany and Austria on the Russian and French borders has been to restrict and hamper the import and export trade of the German powers in a most marked way.

The occupation of Ostend in force by British marines was announced in the House of Commons on Thursday. This will prevent the Germans from reaching the sea at that point, and will preserve for the Allies a base from which later on a force of British troops may be launched to cut the communications of the Germans. With Antwerp occupied in force by the Belgian army, and with Ostend safely guarded by British marines and ships in the roadstead, the German strategists are running a big risk of having their line of communications cut or their line of retreat blocked should they fail in their offensive. A retreat in the late fall through the low countries with a British army on either flank, the French avenger behind and the infuriated Belgians awaiting them ahead would give the German army of the north such a taste of war in an enemy's country as no great army has had since Napoleon's retreat from Moscow.

The answer to most of life's riddles and perplexities is simply, wait.

FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE MISSION

The noble response which has been made to the CATHOLIC RECORD's appeal in behalf of Father Fraser's Chinese mission encourages us to keep the list open a little longer. It is a source of gratification to Canadian Catholics that to one of themselves it should have fallen to inaugurate and successfully carry on so great a work. God has certainly blessed Father Fraser's efforts, and made him the instrument of salvation to innumerable souls. Why not, dear reader, have a share in that work by contributing of your means to its maintenance and extension? The opportunity awaits you: let it not pass you by.

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IN AFRICA

Togoland is the first of Germany's colonies to fall into British hands. It lies on the West African coast, between the British Gold Coast and Dahomey, a French dependency. There are probably less than 500 Europeans all told in Togoland and 1,500,000 natives. To resist the British invasion would have been supreme folly, so the garrison of Togoland surrendered at discretion. Togoland is about the same size as Ireland, and Germany had hoped to get much of her raw cotton from the colony, experiments in cotton-growing having proven very satisfactory.

IN EASTERN GERMANY

The Kaiser sees the Cossack advancing through his beloved Prussia, the apple of his eye, toward Berlin. The Colossus of the North is galloping along at a terrible rate. In five days he has swept across the greater part of East Prussia. Another army is to be launched into Posen in a day or two and thence across Brandenburg to Berlin. From the frontier of Russian Poland to the German capital is a little less than 180 miles. The Muscovite, unless great German armies can be improvised out of the semi-trained mass of the people to meet him, is likely to reach Berlin sooner than the Kaiser can reach Paris.

THREE CATHOLIC PRIESTS ATTACKED BY WOLVES

Ottawa, August 24.—A party of three Catholic priests, Rev. Fathers Carriere, of Hull; Desjardines, of Graveland, and Labelle, of Que., and their chauffeurs underwent a terrible experience on Thursday evening while on a trip from Hull to Mount Laurier to visit Bishop Bruneau. Their automobile broke down and the party was attacked by a pack of wolves.

The breakdown occurred about twelve miles from Mount Laurier, in a dense forest. Just after dusk wolves were heard in the distance and as escape by the automobile was out of the question the party took refuge in a deserted shanty.

They held no weapons or food and were compelled to build fires to keep the wolves at bay. With the break of day the wolves took to the bush, whereupon the party managed to repair the machine and make their way safely into Mount Laurier.

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