CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

AS A MAN THINKETH

If you think you are beaten, you If you think you dare not, you don't!

If you'd like to win but think you

can't It's almost certain you won't!

If you think you'll lose, you're For out in the world we find

Success begins with a fellow's

It's all in the state of mind. Life's battles don't always go To the strongest or fastest man! But soon or late the man that wins

Is the one who thinks he can!

BAD COMPANY Bad company is like a nail driven into a post which, after the first and second blow may be drawn out with little difficulty, but being once driven up to the head the pincers cannot take hold or draw it out, which can only be done by the destruction of the wood.—St. Augustine WHAT IS A FRIEND?

The first person who comes in when the whole world has gone

One who loves the truth and you, and will tell the truth in spite of

The triple alliance of the three great powers-love, sympathy and

A jewel whose lustre the strong acids of poverty and disaster cannot dim.

One who, having gained the top of the ladder, won't forget you if you remain at the bottom. AUSTERE AND FORBIDDING • FATHERS

It is trite to say that the arbitrary, austere and unfriendly at-mosphere of many a home is re-sponsible for the misconduct of the who is unfortunate enough to be born into it. Years of sad ex-perience in dealing with wayward boys have compelled me to reach the conclusion that such an atmos-

phere is almost as fatal to the moral nature of the boy as is too great a Never shall I forget an experience with a lad who was brought to the Cook County Jail for obtaining money under false pretenses. I liked his looks, and it was easy to see that he had been well-born and well-reared. Pending his trial I made special exertions to become acquainted with him and to gain his confidence. At first he was shy and reticent, but when he saw that I really cared to help him he up his heart completely. His father. he told me, was a well-known professor in an Eastern college, but a man who "didn't care about boys." Gradually I drew from the boy a story on which I based the conclusion that the father was

lad had never felt free to have friends come to his house, and all his pleasures were found outside its Inevitably he became an He grew careless and then reckless, and this mood in a boy always makes a short cut to reckless and wild companionship. Before long he was "going the pace" beyond he was "going the pace" beyond his years, and that meant a demand his years, and that meant a demand he had been a patron saint of Portugal. She was the daughter of Pedro III. of Aragon, and she was called Elizabeth after her aunt, the beloved St. adept as an absentee from home. his years, and that meant a demand for money beyond his legitimate resources or earning capacity. Finally he found himself in a particularly tight corner for funds, and supplied them by going to certain friends of his father and telling them a plausible but untrue story. Then he fled the State, came to Chicago, and got into more trouble of the same sort.

Aragon, and she was called Elizabeth after her aunt, the beloved St. Elizabeth's childhood was a pleasant one. She was a merry child and everyone in the castle loved her. She was an accomplished young lady as well, and was skilled in all things necessary in the ducation of a girl who was one day to be a queen. But her religious

to my letter was substantially this:

while to his lather he even during her childhood piety was an outstanding feature of her character.

When Elizabeth was just a baby she was betrothed to Denis, king of

father better than I, for the answer to my letter was substantially this:
"He is without excuse. I warned him, time and again, that if he ever went wrong I would never lift a finger to save him from the full measure of punishment prescribed by the law. He has defied my arthority, my teachings and my warnings, has disgraced his home, and now he may suffer for it as he ought to suffer. I shall keep my word."

Then I sent him a telegram telling him to come to Chicago at conce. He responded with a message saying that he would do so at once—for the purpose of seeing to it that the boy "got the limit of the law," and not to listen to any sentimental talk." When he reached here and I saw him, realized what a piece of human flint I had to deal with. Those persons directly concerned in the prosecution of the lad apparently had ten times the interest in his welfare that the father had; in fact, they readily

while he loved his wife, could not companions, and while the boy to make a new start.

At first the father declined to listen to this, and was determined to see the son sentenced and gent to State's prison; but after many long talks he was persuaded to "offer a compromise." He drew up a written document in which he stipulated that the boy should retain his freedom on condition that he should keep away from his home town; that he should keep away from his home town; that he should regularly pay large proportion of his wages in restitution for the money he had dishonestly secured; that he should have no companions, and

that he should spend his evenings in study. It was provided in the written agreement that the boy should regularly furnish the father a report covering all his doings, and should send the names of responsible persons from whom a verification of boy's statements could be

The requirements exacted from the boy were so hard that I could feel small hope that he would be able to satisfy them—and the penalty for failure was the full penalty which the law provided for the original offense. The father the original offense. The father considered that he had, in the agreement, granted a great concession, and he refused even to help the boy secure employment.

This, however, was done by others and for a long time the lad made a brave struggle to live up to the exactions of the parental con-tract. All the encouragement he had came from strangers. His life was pitifully bleak, hopeless and desolate. At last, after months of fighting, a moment of peculiar stress and despondency came upon him, he lost his grip and took a plunge into crime—which landed him once more behind the bars this time with the terrible handicap of "a criminal record." Most profoundly I believe that the final, if not the first, fall of this boy is to be charged to the attitude and course of that father .- John L. Whitman

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

WHAT CAN A LITTLE CHAP DO?

What can a little chap do For his country and for you? What can a little chap do? He can play a straight game all thro;

That's one thing he can do. He can fight like a knight For the truth and the right; That's another good thing he can do.

He can shun all that's mean, He can keep himself clean, Both without and within : That's a very fine thing he can do.

His soul he can brace Against everything base, And the trace will be seen All his life in his face; That's an excellent thing he can do He can look to the light,

He can keep his thoughts white, He can fight the great fight, He can do with his might What is good in God's sight; Those truly great things he can do. Though his years are but few.

If he keeps himself true, He can march in the queu Of the good and the great, Who battled with fate And won through; well-known That's a wonderful thing he can do.

And in each little thing He can follow the King Yes, in each smallest thing He can follow the King— He can follow the Christ, the King.

THE VINDICATION OF ST.

ELIZABETH OF PORTUGAL Towards the close of the thir-

of the same sort.

When I told the boy that I was education was not neglected, and going to write to his father he laughed bitterly and said that it was an outstanding feature of her

cerned in the prosecution of the lad apparently had ten times the interest in his welfare that the father had; in fact, they readily agreed to turn in and help the boy to make a new start.

The greatest of all her trials was ther husband's jealousy. The king, while he loved his wife, could not control his jealous nature. Ever suspicious of her, he listened with credulity to the tale of a page who

"I would have you take this message to the lime-burner," he said to him, and handed the youth a parch-what makes it unique.

When the innocent page returned the king, in amazement saw before him the living proof of the queen's

fidelity. Realizing the injustice he had done the queen, and the tragedy him there. Entering the cave, he he had nearly caused, he went to Elizabeth and told her everything prayer and penitential exercises. that had occurred.

Her forgiveness, coupled with her

patience and sweetness, won the king from his evil ways and he became a devoted husband and a true Christian.—Catholic Universe.

1925 A BANNER YEAR FOR

WESTERN FAIR As exhibition time draws near, the Western Fair grounds at London are taking on increased activity and are rapidly being put in shape for what promises to be the biggest year in the history of the exhibi-

Many improvements have been made, the most important being the remodelling of the cattle sheds and barns, which will greatly facilitate the showing of live stock.

This year the 1925 Western Fair is being looked forward to with

manufacturers, merchants and dealers for space in the various buildings to display their products.

The new manufacturers' building which is the finest of its kind in the country will be filled to capacity with excellent exhibits, featuring Canada's industrial achievements.

Exhibitors are busily engaged erecting booths, painting and decorating, sparing no efforts to make certain indication that the Western Fair's generous prize list is being received with enthusiasm.

Everything points to a record year, and the Fair Board is now making provisions to care for exceptionally large crowds.

Great care has been taken to engage the very best amusements and the midway will be the largest ever seen here. High class vaudeville acts have been engaged for the in-front-of-the-stand performances, and special arrangements are being made to make the popular fireworks display unexcelled. The Secretary, Mr. W. D. Jack-

son, is giving careful attention to all entries and inquiries and will supply Prize Lists and information on request. On the whole the

"ST. PATRICK'S PURGATORY"

LOUGH DERG SHRINE SCORNS MODERN METHODS

By J. H. Cox ondent, N. C. W. C.)

Numbers of Americans now passing through Ireland have contrib-uted a considerable quota to the record season at Lough Derg, the most famous of the Irish holy places. The pilgrimage annually opens in June, and ends August 15. To avoid the tendency toward over-crowding at the close of the season, visitors were asked to start coming in June this time, but the sudden influx from Britain and America has caused a throng that was not

Lough Derg is the setting of the "Purgatory of St. Patrick." It is in County Donegal, Northwest Ireland. It is the scene of the only modern pilgrimage which concedes nothing to modern ideas. For some of the famous Continental pilgrimages the journey is made in firstclass express trains; skilled couriers conduct the travellers, and hotel comforts are booked well in advance. The Lough Derg pilgrimage retains the rugged early Christian austerity.

PILGRIMS GO BARE-FOOT

The pilgrims live in a monastic atmosphere. Days of fasting and nights of vigil are required of them, and barefooted they must traverse the Stations of Prayer on the rugged cobble stones. A bronzed and hearty American, arriving back in Dublin from Lough Derg a couple of weeks ago, said that at the end of the period he had a satisfactory feeling of having mortified knights of Norman blood who went in penance to the holy island. One Dutch visitor who came rather as a sight-seer was displeased at beholding no miracles and wonders, so he complained to Rome. That was in the Fifteenth century. The early years of the Sixteenth saw the issue of the Papal Bull of Pius the Third which made the shrine and the pilgrimage authentic.

ment.

The page left the palace, but as it was quite early in the day, he stopped in a nearby church to hear Mass, as was his custom.

Meanwhile the king became more impartiant. Finally, he could stand impatient. Finally he could stand the suspense no longer. He called to him the page who had told him of the slander and said:

"Servething became more it are of the cave." Inat name is traced to the existence on one of its small rocky islands of a deep, narrow, mysterious cave, the fame of which, according to General Val-

The page set out, and arriving at the kiln, was seized by the limeburner and cast into the furnace. Shortly afterwards the first page arrived from the church, and took back to the king the lime-burner's averted their gaze from the island averted by the inhabitants. The early Irish regarded it with fear averted by the inhabitants. which contained it. St. Patrick, passing through the district, heard the tale and determined to free the people from such fancies. He rowed to the forbidden island alone, for no boatman would take

Days went by, and the watchers on the shore believed that his temerity had cost him his life. Forty days had passed when he emerged, safe but terribly emaciated from fasting and fatigue. He

antiquity of the cave and its ing Dr. tradition admits of no question. Vallancy identified accurate descriptions of it in the Sacred Books of Twelfth century, although writing largely from English sources, conargely from English sources, confirmed the statement that St.

Patrick visited the subterranean what will give the best results, light hundred years ago of the statement that St.

Patrick visited the subterranean what will give the best results, light your dealer does not keep to stock we will mail them to

This year the 1925 Western Fair is being looked forward to with interest by everybody. There has been an unprecedented demand by called St. Patrick's Purgatory."

The Lord took Patrick into a ny part of Canada for twenty-five cents a bottle or five bottles for one dollar. Address,

Never was a tradition more consistent, and even the most skeptical respect its hoary age. All agree on one essential item—that St. Patrick in the Fifth century of the Christian era entered the cave on the island in Lough Derg and did penance there.

For a time a stubborn attempt was made by Protestant writers to their exhibits the most attractive and artistic of its kind. Entries and artistic of its kind. Entries century. But recent research has utterly confounded them. One of utterly confounded them of the neighborhood the curiosities of the neighborhood was an old stone, bearing an unde-cipherable inscription, which was discovered in the ruins of an ancient

The mystery of the inscription has at last been solved. It is a record of a pilgrimage made to Lough Derg by St. MacNessi, who was the first Bishop of the Diocese of Connor, as well as being a personal friend of St. Patrick. Careful tests have proved that the writing on the stone goes back to the Fifth or Sixth Century. The conclusion is clear. Lough Derg was a place of pilgrimage even before St. Patrick passed away.

ILLUSTRIOUS IN MIDDLE AGES

· The pilgrimage to the island on the "Dim Lake" became illustrious Western Fair promises to be an outstanding success and will be the one big outing of the year for all the people of Western Ontario. The bland penitents of every rank and nationality began to seek its graces. The story of the island cave was an extensive the people of the story of the island cave was an extensive the story of the island cave was an extensive the story of the island cave was an extensive the story of the island cave was an extensive the story of the island cave was an extensive the story of the island cave was an extensive the story of the st carried all over the known world.

Matthew of Paris introduced it into his history. It even figured in the Italian romances of the Middle Ages. Its greatest crown in litera-ture was conferred by Dante when he used it as a model for his own descent into the earth to see the punishments of hell and purgatory.

Europe just then was ringing with tidings of an Irish soldier of fortune named Owen who, returning to his own country after years of foreign war, had the boldness to venture into the cave where, it was

Pilgrims were welcomed in Ireland. The staff and weeds, "the sandal shoon and scallop shell," were a passport to good treatment. In this way, the hospitality of the Irish first became a topic of general remark, and Froissart in his records relates the testimony of pilgrim knights of Norman blood who went in penance to the holy island. One

demned to be publicly whipped. Still they went on. Throughout the age-long term of anti-Catholic per-secution in Ireland, Lough Derg was never without its contingent of the faithful who exercised their

religion in public.
Toward the end of the Nineteenth century, two great buildings—a hos-pice for men and another for women -were erected on opposite shores of Station Island, and several remarkable statues of sainted personages were unveiled. The last effort to "Something has happened, I fear, to spoil our plans. Go after our messenger and see what is the cause of the delay."

which, according to General Vallable statues of sainted personages were unveiled. The last effort to the remotest East destroy the devotion, which had by this time grown immense, was made era. by a powerful Orange landlord, Sir John Leslie, who claimed both lake and island as his personal property. The case was sensational. But the landlord did not win. The court decided that "the Cath-

olic Church had a sound claim to the ancient and holy ground," and the case was dismissed MAKE SURE YOU GET THE

RIGHT MEDICINE

People who are suffering from constipation, biliousness or sick headache are sometimes at a loss to

Mr. Arthur Couzens of Smith Township, Ont., said that he tried several doctors and various reme-dies but got no relief until he was ated from fasting and fatigue. He several documents and struggled with Satan and had overcome him. While praying in the darkness of the cavern, he obtained the awful privilege of Tablets. When he had finished one bottle he felt like a different person takes pleasure in recommendand takes pleasure in recommend-ing Dr. Norvall's Stomach and Tonic Tablets to anyone suffering

from constipation or biliousness. of it in the Sacred Books of East. Gerald Barry, in the fth century, although writing Norvall's Stomach and Tonic

any part of Canada for twenty-five

The Dr. Norvall Medical Co. Ltd., 168 Hunter Street Peterborough, Ont.

CONSCIENCE

Conscience always involves the recognition of a living object toward which it is directed. . . . If, on doing wrong, we feel the same tearful, broken hearted sorrow which overwhelms us in hurting a mother if, on doing right, we enjoy the same sunny serenity of mind, the same soothing satisfactory delight which follows on our receiving praise from a father, we certainly have within us the image of some person to whom our love and veneration look, in whose smile we find our happiness, for whom we yearn, towards whom we direct our pleadings, in whose anger we are troubled and waste away. These feelings in us are such as require for their exciting cause an intelligent being we are not affectionate towards a stone, nor do we feel shame before a horse or a dog; we have no remorse or compunction on break-ing mere human laws; yet, so it is, conscience excites all these painful emotions, confusion, foreboding, self-condemnation; and, on the other hand, it sheds upon us a deep peace, a sense of security, a resigna-tion and a hope, which there is no sensible, no earthly object to elicit. The wicked flees when no one pursueth;" then why does he flee? whence his terror? Who is he that es in solitude, in darkness, in the hidden chambers of his heart. If the cause of these emotions does not belong to this visible world, the object to which his perception is directed must be supernatural and divine.—Cardinal Newman.

THE ROSARY

The Rosary is the compendium of the Christian religion. The five joyful mysteries teach us the prepventure into the cave where, it was said, he was met by spirits who brought him across a bridge and showed him the sorrows of the under-world. Dante was struck by the artistic value of the idea, and he evolved from it the Divine Comedy, which, after eight centuries, is the classic of the academies, the delight of the Italian peasantry, and the constant inspiration of the cinema. The Spanish poet-priest. cinema. The Spanish poet-priest, Calderon, made St. Patrick's Purtaught to His disciples by Jesus gatory the theme of his most popular drama.

WITHSTOOD "REFORMATION" ERA

WITHSTOOD "REFORMATION" ERA

of Holy Church.

The Rosary is the universal prayer book. It can be used by all and always. The highest intellect and always. The highest intellect finds worthy exercise in its medita-tions, and the poorest and most uneducated, comfort and peace in its spoken words. The young, who are unable to comprehend our prayers, the sick in their long, dreary hours of pain, the old, whose poor eyes dim to the printed page; all Christians in a word find in the

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