

The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est Catholicus vero Cognomen."—(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname)—St. Pacien, 4th Century.

VOLUME XXXVII.

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1917

2033

The Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT. 6, 1917

OUR DUTY

It is still necessary to correct the impression, so widely shared by various parties and encouraged by noisy leaders, that governments can work marvels apart from unity and devotion in the ranks of citizenship. As the War can only be brought to a thoroughly successful issue by the subordination of private and political aims to the common welfare, so the after arrangements must comply with the unchanging principles of social justice if they are to prove workable and promote harmony, besides satisfying all reasonable requirements among those who have imperilled all in the country's service.

Here every one of us may find a duty which admits of no question and should entail compensations manifold. Not in the mass only, and by way of public assessments, but as an individual obligation to be transmuted into a means of grace. We have each to take up our due share of the burden laid upon the community by the War's after-effects. The old cynical query, "Who is my neighbor?" must not be heard now; we must each go to the rescue of the men who have paid the price of fidelity. The "oil and twopenny" will not be enough. More, much more, will be needed. Let us look round and select suitable objects of kindly care. To soothe and sympathize with the sufferers within our gates will be our first obligation. Thereafter we should cultivate a spirit of neighborliness that will reinforce the wider effort of the public authority. "Charity" must be interpreted largely; mere doles will not serve. Here all real gospel blend in a grand chorus. Old and new counsels unite in clearing up the divine requirement, made trebly important in these days of trial. Can we not agree to join hands in self-denying work for the weak and the wounded, following the admirable rule that covers so wide a field of service—"In things essential, unity; in minor matters, liberty, in all things, charity."

SEEING, DOING

We blame our neighbors to the south of us for a defect of sympathy, forgetting that until quite recently war has been a hearsay matter to them. They do not see crippled and war-worn men hobbling about, nor catch glimpses of horrors that turn vast numbers of homes into hells of endurance and vain remorse. They had their own Armageddon once, but memories are short, imagination sluggish. We see and hear, and should feel the pangs of the maimed and broken. The tragedy of it all should melt our hearts. Shall we affect sorrow over ancient martyrdoms and turn away from the insistent appeals at our doors?

Flag-days and well-advertised war funds open our purses and cheque-books; but we are rather lacking, some of us, in the quick sympathy that goes out to meet and relieve commonplace trouble. It is to be hoped that all our social relationships will be purified and quickened by the fiery trial through which we are passing, not the least the community of suffering which is the very essence of the charity that crowns all other virtues. Many of us shrink from vicarious participation in severe forms of pain and loss. We have to overcome this tendency—to catch some of the mingled fortitude and tenderness which the perfect nurse and surgeon show in the hospitals and clearing stations. The rich have to learn something from the poor; the leisured who revel in cherished refinements that have cost no self-sacrifice to put themselves imaginatively in the place of the mutilated soldier or bereaved family upon whom the greater burdens of warfare have fallen.

With St. Paul, we need more than ever to acclaim Love as fairest and best, not in itself alone, but as being the cause of all that is best in other things. With the seers and singers who have made the dull world glorious as the scene of human growth into angelic form we reaffirm the call of the hour and the travail

of the ages. For now indeed in the heat of this furnace we discern the One in *Abe Many*—"He who advances and yet advances—always the Shadow in front, the reached hand bringing up the laggards." So, then, not for fame enjoyments are we living to-day. All great lives and voices summon us to work and self-denial.

THE STATE OMNIPOTENT

Little did Mommsen, the great historian, think that he was describing in advance the spurious development of his own nation's life when he traced the course of Rome's decline through an iron system of centralization—the result of insatiable extension of territory and subjugation of neighboring peoples. Bad for the conquered, it was worse for the conquerors. "The more distinguished a Roman became, the less was he a free man. The omnipotence of law, the despotism of the rule, drove him into a narrow circle of thought and action. The whole duty of man, with the humblest and greatest of the Romans, was to keep his house in order and be the obedient servant of the State."

Each individual was but a link in the chain of Roman power. Never was such esprit de corps, such a intense patriotism, such subservience and sacrifice of the individual to the community. Spite of reactions—Greek culture, Stoic philosophy—the curse of Caesarism struck down to the roots of the national life. In Tacitus we recognize "a prophet of death and judgment," to quote Bunsen, whose solemn forecasts his countrymen have too soon forgotten. The brutal contests in the Roman arena have their parallels in the sanguinary duels of German students; and the cruel treatment of captives in the galleys of old are outdone by the fiendish devices practiced in unhappy Belgium today. Thus do nations sink, as aforetime, into the pit of reckless moral suicide, when they enter the path of unrestrained egotism and ambition.

THE TRUE CONQUEROR

We need not be afraid that these methods of barbarism thinly veiled by professions of regard for the world's progress will ever commend themselves to right thinking people at home or abroad. A more real and insidious poison than that of Teutonic, naked and unashamed, is the sly habit of accepting cynical maxims that pass current among faithless men and women. The evils we need to dread are the selfish pursuit of gain and pleasure, which bear along certain disabilities in their train. Private and personal good, if it is to prove real and lasting, is closely bound up with communal welfare. Happiness is not "our being's end and aim," although a great poet said it was. There is a joy in suffering, a solace in sacrificial endurance for noble ends. Pagan courage may nerve men to daring deeds, and the expectation of earthly honors and rewards will always reconcile the virile to pains and dangers; but, while allowing for the interplay of these ordinary forces on the stage of affairs, we must give the palm to the stainless knights who have vowed themselves to the service of humanity. These are they who sit on spiritual thrones, who judge the course of human events and motives. History embalms their words and achievements. They are the true and final aristocracy. We bow before them without shame. Sword and fire cannot destroy their primacy, nor can time and change subvert their beneficent influence. At length all rule, authority and power shall reflect their serene confidence in eternal right. So from age to age the Promethean fire glows and spreads. The cross-bearer is victor in the long struggle with ill:

"Each hath his lonely peak, and on each heart
Envy or scorn or hatred tears life-long
With vulture beak; yet the high soul is left
And faith, which is but love grown wise, and love
And patience, which at last shall overcome."

It is not a grateful task thus to point a moral from ancient and modern history in the interest of the

general common weal. We can only hope that the result of the awful conflict so wantonly provoked and ruthlessly carried on, may change the outlook of our enemies, opening up a new and better path to that pacific and prosperous future which all true hearts everywhere ardently pray for and conscientiously labour to make possible!

THE POPE AND PEACE

EDITOR OF AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS MAKES WIDE AND IMPARTIAL SURVEY OF SITUATION

Those who are now engaged to the full absorption of all their thought and energy in these vast military preparations, having been given their war tasks at the mandate of the nation, cannot be expected to be thinking in terms of the outlook and gentile-minded peacemaker. Nevertheless it must be remembered that last winter there were only two possible sources of influential peace activity, one being the American Presidency and the other the Roman Catholic Papacy. For the past five months we have been numbered among the fighting powers; and the Pope is the only personage in the world now remaining who has sufficient influence from the standpoint of neutrality and the higher interests of humanity, to make a fresh appeal for peace and to lay down the principles upon which lasting reconciliation may be accomplished. . . . And organs of public opinion ought to take their part courageously and without flinching in all such discussions with a view to shortening the duration of war if possible. When, therefore, peace is discussed in the German Reichstag, is labored for by European Socialists, or is urged by so eminent a neutral as the Pope, the discussion cannot be wholly sidetracked and might as well be taken up in a straightforward way by the press, even though the governments may not find the conditions ripe for successful negotiation of an official character. . . . It is true enough that Germany's struggle for an imperial place in the world brought on this war. But it is only less true that the imperial conquests, ambitions, rivalries, and selfish aims of Great Britain, Russia, Austria, Italy and France had very much to do with creating Germany's false and belated imperial programs. . . . Americans should not for a moment fall to see that if the larger aims of this war are accomplished the lesser details can be worked out along lines of sound principle. The Allies are now in some danger of yielding to the guidance of the same false principles that dominated Germany and Austria at the start. . . . The United States regards the cause of the Entente Allies as incomparably more just and righteous than the cause of Germany. Our country became belligerent in order to help end the war on sound and lasting principles. President Wilson has stated those principles repeatedly, and they must not be waived. The danger is that America's assistance will be used by her European associates for the very opposite of the reason that induced her to go to war. The British say they will not give up the German colonies that they have seized. The French say that Alsace-Lorraine must be taken away from Germany by force. The Italians say that they must have considerable portions of Austria which they had not pretended to claim during the long period of their Alliance with Austria, and which they began to claim only after Austria was involved in war and was apparently approaching defeat. . . . Russia's oft stated, is the climax of the mad imperial rivalries of the European powers. It would be a shocking thing if America's enormous sacrifices in entering the War were to be used chiefly in assisting several of these European empires to enlarge their holdings and consolidate their positions. The thing that is wrong is the system itself. America did not go into the War to help one set of empires dominate the world more securely by crushing their rivals.

These remarks, if somewhat rudely frank, are made from a sense of duty in view of the tone in which many newspapers in Allied countries and not a few in the United States made haste last month to assail, as if with nervous alarm, the benevolent peace address issued by the Vatican. Pope Benedict's outline of a peace basis consists of two parts namely, that which is fundamental, permanent, and of immeasurable importance to all the people of the world; and second that which has to do with specific adjustments. The spirit of the Pope's address is lofty, impartial and sincere. The proposals, as respects essential things, are precisely those that President Wilson has more than once laid down. The suggestions concerning matters of practical adjustment are beneficent in principle and do not purport to be other than tentative in concrete ap-

THE VATICAN ADDRESS

plification. The irritated criticism of the Allied press has either disparaged and dismissed the Vatican script as "made in Germany," or else has turned the discussion upon matters of detail in practical adjustment, such as the nature and extent of Belgium indemnification or the future of Alsace-Lorraine. These discussions have been unworthy in view of the horrors of the War and the great moral value of the Pope's attempt at peace making.

interests to the general good of the great human spirit.

"The same spirit of equity and justice must guide the examination of other territorial and political questions, notably those relative to Armenia, the Balkan States, and the territories forming part of the old kingdom of Poland, for which, in particular, its noble historical traditions and suffering, particularly undergone in the present war, must win, with justice, the sympathies of the nations."

THE POPE'S LARGER PROPOSALS

The opening observations of Pope Benedict express in a general way a yearning desire for the welfare of the nations, deplore the cruelty and destruction of the war, and appeal to Europe to save itself from suicide. The address then proceeds to make practical suggestions. The important and permanent proposals are as follows (this rather awkward translation having been given out by the State Department at Washington August 16):

"First the fundamental point must be that the material force of arms shall give way to the moral force of right, whence shall proceed a just agreement of all upon the simultaneous and reciprocal decrease of armaments, according to rules and guarantees to be established, in the necessary and sufficient measure for the maintenance of public order in every State; then, taking the place of every the institution of arbitration with its high pacifying function, according to rules to be drawn in concert and under sanctions to be determined against any State which would decline either to refer international questions to arbitrators or to accept its awards.

"When supremacy of right is thus established, let every obstacle to the peoples be removed by insuring through rules to be also determined, the true freedom and community of the seas, which, on the one hand, would eliminate any causes of conflict, and on the other hand, would open to all new sources of prosperity and progress."

These ideas are in keeping with those that Mr. Wilson had proclaimed on behalf of the United States. The Vatican follows our Government in demanding general disarmament and the abolition of militarism as an international menace. It accepts the American demand for world organization for the sake of settling differences between nations under rules of law, to be duly enforced. The references to the free use of the seas and the protection of legitimate commerce are in accord with all sound and modern views. The full acceptance of these ideas would insure a permanent peace. The world would thus be made safe for democracy. The objects for which the United States went to war would be fully attained if these principles as laid down by the Vatican were adopted and put into practical effect.

DETAILS OF SETTLEMENT

Compared with these great outlines of world harmony and control by rules of reason and law, the mere settlement of particular questions becomes of slight moment. Yet in the Paris, London and New York discussion of the Vatican document, almost no attention has been given to the important things, while innumerable columns have been given written upon the minor issues. If the principles of disarmament and of the equitable adjustment of disputes can be agreed upon, the detailed applications loom of less importance. As against the clamor of those who oppose the Vatican's suggestions for territorial and pecuniary settlements, we merely place before our readers the calm and moderate language of the Papal document itself. These suggestions, in the version of our State Department, are as follows:

"As for the damages to be repaid and the cost of the war, we see no other way of solving the question than by setting up the general principle of entire and reciprocal condonation, which would be justified by the immense benefit to be derived from disarmament; all the more so one could not understand that such carnage could go on for mere economic reasons. . . . certain particular reasons stand against this in certain cases, let them be weighed in justice and equity."

"But these specific agreements, with the immense advantages that flow from them, are not possible unless territory now occupied is reciprocally restored. Therefore, on the part of Germany, there should be the total evacuation of Belgium, with guarantees of its entire political, military and economic independence toward any power whatever; evacuation also of the French territory; on the part of the other belligerents, a similar restitution of the German colonies."

"As regards territorial questions, as for instance, those that are disputed by Italy and Austria, by Germany and France, there is room to hope that, in consideration of the immense advantages of durable peace with disarmament, the contending parties will examine them in a conciliatory spirit, taking into account, as far as is just and possible as we have said formerly, the aspirations of the population, and, if occasions arises, adjusting private

RELATIVE COSTS OF WAR AND PEACE

It should be borne in mind that Pope Benedict is offering general suggestions, and is not attempting to anticipate the necessary judgment of a peace conference. The longer the war goes on, the more true it is that questions of monetary indemnity lose importance. The Washington financial authorities tell us that as a mere starter the United States must raise in the first year by loans and taxes twenty billions of dollars. England in three years of the war has spent only 25% more than we are to raise before we have begun to be fairly on a war footing. What we spent in the entire four years of our colossal civil war would now carry us through only three or four weeks of our preliminary effort to help our European friends in a war in which we are not as yet directly engaged. The second year of the war will be much more costly for us. The British and German rates of war expenditure have steadily increased from the start. In comparison with all this destruction of resources, the restoration of Belgium would be the merest financial trifle. It would be like comparing the cost of a street car ticket to the price of a luxury limousine. Everybody knows that Belgium must be restored and helped. It would probably make for the best future relations if the entire world should join in reconstructing all the regions most damaged by the war. Poles and Armenians have been the chief sufferers. The cost of the war for a single week would probably pay in full for restoring the towns and cities of Belgium and France. A careful inquiry would doubtless show that much of the physical damage to Belgium has already been remedied during the three years since the German armies came into occupation. Serbia and Roumania will be entitled to generous treatment.

SOME MISTAKEN PRESUMPTIONS

It must not be supposed for a moment that the world is going to tolerate the principle that "finding is keeping" when it comes to settling the results of the War. Merely because some belligerent rather than another happened to seize and occupy certain territories, it does not follow presumably that the old time practices of conquest are going to be respected by all the nations. The German colonies were seized by the British because that happened to be a very easy step for the British to take at the outset of a world war. The presumption that these colonies must therefore remain permanently in British hands is quite too crude for times like these. It does not follow, on the other hand, that they ought to be given back to Germany. These outlying regions of Africa, and these undeveloped islands of the southern seas ought not to be regarded as the private plunder either of England or of Germany. They should be administered for the public good, under public auspices. Self-governing South Africa should take her place at once as a full member of the family of nations. German Southwest Africa should in due time become an equal member of the South African Confederation. German and English commercial, mining and other interests should be guaranteed and safeguarded in this Union of South Africa. England has now annexed Egypt, precisely as Austria had annexed Bosnia. And England should certainly continue to administer Egypt, with a view to the protection of all interests and with the object of building up, slowly but surely, the native peoples of Egypt and the Sudan.

BOUNDARY ISSUES

Over against all the Pope's wise and noble suggestions for world peace, the press of Paris reiterates only one phrase: "We must have Alsace-Lorraine." Pope Benedict suggests that the Alsace-Lorraine question be settled upon its merits. It is no longer a French question. The peace of the world is involved in having this matter determined permanently. It will soon be fifty years since France relinquished her claims upon Alsace-Lorraine. A vastly larger thing—the final defeat of Germany's schemes of military dominance—is the issue in the present War. How ever much we might like to see Alsace-Lorraine restored to France, we cannot afford to have the return accomplished as a result of military conquest, apart from assurances of permanent reconciliation. The one thing to be gained is that Alsace-Lorraine shall cease to be a bone of contention. An adjustment must be found that will be accepted by French and Germans alike in their inmost

hearts as well as in treaties. Furthermore the adjustment must have the express sanction of other nations. The world cannot tolerate the continuance of feuds that endanger the general peace. Italy's ambitions are somewhat antagonistic to those of Serbia and Greece, as well as to those of Austria-Hungary and Turkey. It will be extremely difficult to settle affairs in the Balkans and the Eastern Mediterranean, if indulgence must be shown to the claims of various nations. France and Italy must subordinate particular aims to general principles.

WHY THE WAR MUST GO ON

The trouble is that the great governments of Europe do not really want or believe in disarmament, arbitration, freedom of seas and the wise devolution of menacing empires. The interests of the plain people who live in these European countries are not served by their ruling classes. Statesmanship in Europe thinks and acts in certain grooves. The military and political castes have their professional games to play, and these are deadly to the common people. These games tax the people oppressively for foolish schemes of empire that demand great armies and navies, and slaughter their sons. After all the world cannot be made "safe for democracy" until democracy comes into its own in the leading nations.

GERMANY STILL OBDDURATE

Official bravado in Germany is kept up, and the press in great part takes orders and joins in helping to blind the German people to the realities. Nevertheless, as we pointed out last month, there was in the Reichstag peace resolutions some gleam of intelligent perception. The German nation likes order and system, and it decries the weakness of divided councils and of revolution. The best Germans do not yet see how to transform Germany into a liberal country without losing some of Germany's unity and strength. There is no such potent mechanism in the world as the German Empire; but its mistakes of policy and method are now draining the vitality of the German people and will have to be atoned for through much future suffering. Peace would come at once if German civilians and soldiers could do as Russia has done, and overthrow their rulers and leaders. No people in the world are more capable of carrying on a great republic than the Germans; and their reputation of autocracy would give them almost at once the intellectual and social leadership of Europe, if not of the world. The liberal revolution that failed in '48 may be revived and may succeed seventy years later. But it must be confessed that the signs as yet are unpromising. The new Chancellor, Michaelis, has proposed no fresh policies and the German political reform seems to be indefinitely postponed. It is safe to say that the leaders of the Central or Catholic party, working through Austria, had some relation to the issuance of the Pope's appeal for peace. But we must regard the Vatican movement as inspired solely by humane motives and as untouched by diplomatic intrigue.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S LETTER ON ARMY CHAPLAINS

Writing to the Knights of Columbus, Colonel Roosevelt cordially agrees with them upon "the urgent need for additional chaplains." He furthermore makes the statement that had his services been accepted he would have chosen a Catholic priest as his chaplain at Headquarters:

"If I had been allowed to raise the division of volunteers which Congress authorized me to raise, and had I been given a brigade as I requested, I should have appointed as Headquarters Chaplain, Monsignor Vatmann, a retired chaplain of the Regular Army, and a member of your Church. He is by birth a German, but he is as straight an American as good a citizen as is to be found in this country. I know personally of the admirable work done by various Catholic chaplains last year on the Mexican border, including my friend Father Joyce, of the Regular Army. I am absolutely certain that over in Europe the Catholic chaplains will do the same kind of admirable work that they have done in Mexico. One of the two or three greatest and most heroic figures of this war, is that of the great Catholic ecclesiastic, Cardinal Mercier of Belgium."

Mrs. Vattmann, to whom Colonel Roosevelt refers, was the first chaplain of any denomination to be made major in the United States Army. A special vote of Congress and Senate was at the time required to raise him to this position. Though in his seventy-seventh year he is at present engaged as military chaplain of one of the largest forts in the country. He entered the United States Army forty years ago and has seen service of every kind in our various wars, including our conflicts with the Indian tribes. Colonel Roosevelt had notified him of the intention to choose him as Headquarters Chaplain.—America.

CATHOLIC NOTES

The Capuchin order is to arrange soon for a building at the Catholic University of America. Father Venetius, Superior General, is to select a site for the building.

To succeed the late Dr. Charles C. Hohmann, Stephen Farrelly has been elected in New York to the presidency of the United States Catholic Historical Society. His Eminence John Cardinal Farley is honorary president of the society.

Pope Benedict XV, on the petition of Cardinal von Rossum, has authorized all war chaplains to bestow the Apostolic Benediction on dying soldiers. All indulgences are attached and the Benediction may be given in the simplest form possible under the ritual.

The Rev. Herbert Hillemeier, chancellor of the Covington Diocese and secretary to the Right Rev. Bishop Brossart, has been appointed aid to National Food Administrator Herbert Hoover. He will work among pastors and heads of religious houses.

From Bishop Faveau, C. M., comes news of the great event which has just been celebrated in his diocese, namely, the three hundredth anniversary of the first Mass said in Hangehew. It hardly seems possible that the faith had a foothold in Che Kiang so long ago, but such is the fact.

The Rev. David W. Hearn, president of St. Francis Xavier College, New York, from 1900 to 1907, died Saturday, Sept. 15, in Newton, Mass., after a year's illness. He was born in Boston, studied at Boston College and later was his vice president. He was vice-president of St. Francis Xavier College two years before being named president.

May 30 of this year was the hundredth anniversary of the ordination of the first priest to receive the sacrament of Holy Orders in New England. He was the Rev. Denis Ryan, who spent a good portion of his priestly life on the Catholic missions in Maine, especially at Whitefield and Damariscotta.

A so called anti-sectarian amendment, which, if it becomes a part of the Massachusetts State Constitution, will prohibit the expenditure of public money for any private educational or charitable institution, was passed by the constitutional convention in Boston by a roll call of 275 to 25. The amendment is aimed principally against Catholic hospitals and homes.

His Grace the Most Rev. George W. Mundelein, D. D., officiated at one of the most memorable events in the annals of the Archdiocese of Chicago when he laid the corner-stone of the new Quigley Preparatory Seminary. The magnificent structure, the project of building which was launched little more than a year ago, is already well under way, and Sunday's ceremony marked a notable step towards its completion.

Upon advice from the Navy and Army Department, Creighton Medical College, of Omaha, Neb., is preparing for the immediate graduation of highly proficient seniors of the class and hastening the graduation of the entire class by running the school right through the summer months. This enables graduation of present juniors in January instead of June. These men would be released at once for service in the army and navy medical corps.

Spanish Catholics are taking special interest in the forthcoming beatification of Mother Patrocinio Quiroga, abbess of the Carmelite convent in Guadaluajara, a celebrated Spanish religious. The "Nun of the Wounds" as she was called, owing to her great devotion to the Five Sacred Wounds, was a high favorite with Isabella II, grandmother of King Alfonso, who takes a deep interest in the cause of the venerable religious. Should the last stage of her canonization be reached next month, there will be great rejoicing throughout Spain.

Press despatches from Washington state that word has been sent out from the Apostolic Delegation that two of the five episcopal sees in the United States, made vacant by the deaths of members of the hierarchy, have been filled. The Right Rev. J. Henry Thien, D. D., Bishop of Lincoln, Neb., has been appointed Bishop of Denver, (Col., succeeding the late Right Rev. Nicholas C. Matr. D. D., and the Very Rev. John J. Cantwell, of San Francisco, has been appointed Bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles, succeeding the late Right Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, D. D.

The Presbyterian and Westminster has the following: "Raymond Robins, the well known and honored leader in religious and social work, is typically Protestant in his point of view and yet we are informed by a writer in a recent number of the Congregationalist that his interest in religion dates from his contact with members of a Jesuit mission during his sojourn in the Arctic regions; before that he had been an agnostic, but these men convinced him that there were at least a few religious people who were unselfish in their devotion."

AMBITION'S CONTEST

BY CHRISTINE FABER
CHAPTER XXIX.
THE FRUIT OF FAITH

Sunday morning broke bright and beautiful, emblematic of Ellen's mood...

The Mass begun. Never had Ellen Courtney's soul bowed itself in such ecstatic fervor and joy...

He began. There was no straining after oratorical effect; there was no desire to captivate the senses...

The Mass was concluded, and all too soon to satisfy the entranced hearts of mother and daughter...

Howard, repented from attendance at the Archbishop's residence till the following day, was free to return home with his mother and sister...

The Mass was concluded, and all too soon to satisfy the entranced hearts of mother and daughter...

Howard, repented from attendance at the Archbishop's residence till the following day, was free to return home with his mother and sister...

The Mass was concluded, and all too soon to satisfy the entranced hearts of mother and daughter...

Howard, repented from attendance at the Archbishop's residence till the following day, was free to return home with his mother and sister...

CHAPTER XXX.
THE MASTER OF THE HOUSE

The master of the house had returned. The heart which had so long hungered for his presence was having its fill now...

neck. Son and daughter had withdrawn. They deemed that meeting too sacred for even their presence...

Ellen, with her own generous self-denial, lingered behind her brother that he might be first clasped to his father's heart...

"Yes," was his reply, "your message yesterday was faithfully delivered to me. From that I learned that my son would preach to-day in the Cathedral, and I waited to hear him here I would permit myself to meet him."

Mr. Courtney desired his immediate introduction to the help, and for that purpose, as well as to gladden the old man's heart...

Mr. Courtney desired his immediate introduction to the help, and for that purpose, as well as to gladden the old man's heart...

Mr. Courtney desired his immediate introduction to the help, and for that purpose, as well as to gladden the old man's heart...

Mr. Courtney desired his immediate introduction to the help, and for that purpose, as well as to gladden the old man's heart...

Mr. Courtney desired his immediate introduction to the help, and for that purpose, as well as to gladden the old man's heart...

Mr. Courtney desired his immediate introduction to the help, and for that purpose, as well as to gladden the old man's heart...

Mr. Courtney desired his immediate introduction to the help, and for that purpose, as well as to gladden the old man's heart...

thorn which has probably stung you to leave her; I, Mrs. Courtney—unable to conquer my unhappy passion, brooding over my outraged affections, maddened by the sight of another enjoying the love which had once been pledged to me...

Below stairs there was also a scene of impromptu rejoicing. Everybody was delighted that the master of the house had returned, and that the mystery of the stranger, who came every year to the cathedral, was explained by the fact that the stranger was Mr. Courtney's own servant...

Mr. Courtney desired his immediate introduction to the help, and for that purpose, as well as to gladden the old man's heart...

Mr. Courtney desired his immediate introduction to the help, and for that purpose, as well as to gladden the old man's heart...

Mr. Courtney desired his immediate introduction to the help, and for that purpose, as well as to gladden the old man's heart...

Mr. Courtney desired his immediate introduction to the help, and for that purpose, as well as to gladden the old man's heart...

Mr. Courtney desired his immediate introduction to the help, and for that purpose, as well as to gladden the old man's heart...

Mr. Courtney desired his immediate introduction to the help, and for that purpose, as well as to gladden the old man's heart...

Mr. Courtney desired his immediate introduction to the help, and for that purpose, as well as to gladden the old man's heart...

mission to visit the pier on the day that they sailed, to see if your mother's love would not yield at the last moment. Because of that pledge, you forbore to join your children abroad, even when I counselled you, under pain of retribution for neglect of duty...

He turned to his brother: "As I once led you to believe that your wife's heart was not yours, so I now proclaim that never were my affections more fully for my husband's than were Mary Ashland's yours, Allan Courtney. It was straightened his form to its noble height...

He turned to his brother: "As I once led you to believe that your wife's heart was not yours, so I now proclaim that never were my affections more fully for my husband's than were Mary Ashland's yours, Allan Courtney. It was straightened his form to its noble height...

He turned to his brother: "As I once led you to believe that your wife's heart was not yours, so I now proclaim that never were my affections more fully for my husband's than were Mary Ashland's yours, Allan Courtney. It was straightened his form to its noble height...

He turned to his brother: "As I once led you to believe that your wife's heart was not yours, so I now proclaim that never were my affections more fully for my husband's than were Mary Ashland's yours, Allan Courtney. It was straightened his form to its noble height...

He turned to his brother: "As I once led you to believe that your wife's heart was not yours, so I now proclaim that never were my affections more fully for my husband's than were Mary Ashland's yours, Allan Courtney. It was straightened his form to its noble height...

He turned to his brother: "As I once led you to believe that your wife's heart was not yours, so I now proclaim that never were my affections more fully for my husband's than were Mary Ashland's yours, Allan Courtney. It was straightened his form to its noble height...

He turned to his brother: "As I once led you to believe that your wife's heart was not yours, so I now proclaim that never were my affections more fully for my husband's than were Mary Ashland's yours, Allan Courtney. It was straightened his form to its noble height...

He turned to his brother: "As I once led you to believe that your wife's heart was not yours, so I now proclaim that never were my affections more fully for my husband's than were Mary Ashland's yours, Allan Courtney. It was straightened his form to its noble height...

He turned to his brother: "As I once led you to believe that your wife's heart was not yours, so I now proclaim that never were my affections more fully for my husband's than were Mary Ashland's yours, Allan Courtney. It was straightened his form to its noble height...

He turned to his brother: "As I once led you to believe that your wife's heart was not yours, so I now proclaim that never were my affections more fully for my husband's than were Mary Ashland's yours, Allan Courtney. It was straightened his form to its noble height...

IN THE SUNDAY PROCESSION

Sheila had been in America three years, long enough to have become used to American ways, but not long enough to have lost her Irish roses or her love for Irish hills and the gay strand her feet had known so well...

It was a Saturday in May, the busiest day possible for the army of clerks in the big Market Grocery where Sheila worked. The store was crowded all morning. People about the counters besieging the jaded, nervous hurried clerks with their orders, and impatient at the slightest wait...

It was a Saturday in May, the busiest day possible for the army of clerks in the big Market Grocery where Sheila worked. The store was crowded all morning. People about the counters besieging the jaded, nervous hurried clerks with their orders, and impatient at the slightest wait...

It was a Saturday in May, the busiest day possible for the army of clerks in the big Market Grocery where Sheila worked. The store was crowded all morning. People about the counters besieging the jaded, nervous hurried clerks with their orders, and impatient at the slightest wait...

It was a Saturday in May, the busiest day possible for the army of clerks in the big Market Grocery where Sheila worked. The store was crowded all morning. People about the counters besieging the jaded, nervous hurried clerks with their orders, and impatient at the slightest wait...

It was a Saturday in May, the busiest day possible for the army of clerks in the big Market Grocery where Sheila worked. The store was crowded all morning. People about the counters besieging the jaded, nervous hurried clerks with their orders, and impatient at the slightest wait...

It was a Saturday in May, the busiest day possible for the army of clerks in the big Market Grocery where Sheila worked. The store was crowded all morning. People about the counters besieging the jaded, nervous hurried clerks with their orders, and impatient at the slightest wait...

It was a Saturday in May, the busiest day possible for the army of clerks in the big Market Grocery where Sheila worked. The store was crowded all morning. People about the counters besieging the jaded, nervous hurried clerks with their orders, and impatient at the slightest wait...

It was a Saturday in May, the busiest day possible for the army of clerks in the big Market Grocery where Sheila worked. The store was crowded all morning. People about the counters besieging the jaded, nervous hurried clerks with their orders, and impatient at the slightest wait...

It was a Saturday in May, the busiest day possible for the army of clerks in the big Market Grocery where Sheila worked. The store was crowded all morning. People about the counters besieging the jaded, nervous hurried clerks with their orders, and impatient at the slightest wait...

IN THE SUNDAY PROCESSION

Sheila had been in America three years, long enough to have become used to American ways, but not long enough to have lost her Irish roses or her love for Irish hills and the gay strand her feet had known so well...

It was a Saturday in May, the busiest day possible for the army of clerks in the big Market Grocery where Sheila worked. The store was crowded all morning. People about the counters besieging the jaded, nervous hurried clerks with their orders, and impatient at the slightest wait...

It was a Saturday in May, the busiest day possible for the army of clerks in the big Market Grocery where Sheila worked. The store was crowded all morning. People about the counters besieging the jaded, nervous hurried clerks with their orders, and impatient at the slightest wait...

It was a Saturday in May, the busiest day possible for the army of clerks in the big Market Grocery where Sheila worked. The store was crowded all morning. People about the counters besieging the jaded, nervous hurried clerks with their orders, and impatient at the slightest wait...

It was a Saturday in May, the busiest day possible for the army of clerks in the big Market Grocery where Sheila worked. The store was crowded all morning. People about the counters besieging the jaded, nervous hurried clerks with their orders, and impatient at the slightest wait...

It was a Saturday in May, the busiest day possible for the army of clerks in the big Market Grocery where Sheila worked. The store was crowded all morning. People about the counters besieging the jaded, nervous hurried clerks with their orders, and impatient at the slightest wait...

It was a Saturday in May, the busiest day possible for the army of clerks in the big Market Grocery where Sheila worked. The store was crowded all morning. People about the counters besieging the jaded, nervous hurried clerks with their orders, and impatient at the slightest wait...

It was a Saturday in May, the busiest day possible for the army of clerks in the big Market Grocery where Sheila worked. The store was crowded all morning. People about the counters besieging the jaded, nervous hurried clerks with their orders, and impatient at the slightest wait...

It was a Saturday in May, the busiest day possible for the army of clerks in the big Market Grocery where Sheila worked. The store was crowded all morning. People about the counters besieging the jaded, nervous hurried clerks with their orders, and impatient at the slightest wait...

Society of St. Vincent de Paul
Bureau of Information
Special Attention Given to Employment
Office Hours 9 to 4
25 Shuter St. TORONTO

St. Jerome's College
Founded 1864 KITCHENER, ONT.
Excellent Business College Department
Excellent High School of Academic Department
Excellent College and Philosophical Department
Address:
REV. A. L. ZINGER, C.P., Ph.D., PRESIDENT

THE ONTARIO LOAN & DEBTURE CO.'S
Capital Paid Up, \$1,750,000. Reserve \$1,450,000.
Deposits received, Debitures issued, Real Estate Loans made, John McClary, Pres., A. M. Smart, Mgr. Offices: Dundas St., Great Market Lane, London

PROFESSIONAL CARDS
FOY, KNOX & MONAHAN
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, Etc.
Hon. J. J. Foy, K.C., A.E. Knox, T. Louis Monahan
E. L. Middlebrook, George Korah
Cable Address: "Foy"
Telephones: Main 794
North 794

H. L. O'Rourke, B.A.
(Also of Ontario Bar)
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY
Money to Loan
Full and winter rates.
231 Eighth Avenue West
CALGARY, ALBERTA

JOHN T. LOFTUS
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Etc.
712 TEMPLE BUILDING
TORONTO
Telephone Main 633

REILLY, LUNNEY & LANNAN
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries
Money to Loan
Clifford B. Reilly, B.A., LL.B.
Harry W. Lunney, B.A., LL.B.
Alphonso Lannan, LL.B.
Burns Block
CALGARY, ALBERTA. P. O. Box 1433
Special facilities for correspondence in French

DR. BRUCE E. KAID
Room 5, Dominion Bank Chambers
Cor. Richmond and Dundas Sts. Phone 3667

Hotel St. Charles
On the beach front, entire block, St. Charles Place, New Jersey Avenue, Capacity 500, with 12 story fire-proof addition. Sun parlors and enclosed porch. Hot and cold sea water in all baths. Orchestra of soloists. Golf privileges. Automobile hire meets all trains. Booklet upon request.
NEULIN-HAINES CO.
Atlantic City, N. J.

Funeral Directors
John Ferguson & Sons
180 KING ST.
The Leading Undertakers & Embalmers
Open Night and Day
Telephone—Home 373 Factory 545

E. C. Killingsworth
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
Open Day and Night
583 Richmond St. Phone 3976

Liquor and Tobacco Habits
Dr. McTaggart's Vegetable Remedies for these habits are...
Dr. McTaggart's Remedies
369 Stair Building Toronto, Canada

FREE
A beautifully illustrated Fur Style Book—giving advance information on furs and fur fashion—contains 40 pages with 125 illustrations of up-to-date Furs and Fur Garments—All these illustrations are photographs of living people—thus showing how the Furs REALLY appear—it shows Furs for every member of the family. Don't fail to send for this book TO-DAY—it is now ready for mailing and will be mailed as requests are received.

HALLAM'S FUR STYLE BOOK
1917-18 EDITION
This Copy of Book Well is made in one of the most fascinating departments of the fur world for this season. It is of general use to all who are interested in making it one of the most desirable and profitable pieces of the wardrobe. The book is printed on high quality paper with silk cretonne binding. It is a most desirable and profitable piece of the wardrobe. The book is printed on high quality paper with silk cretonne binding.

John Hallam Limited
423 HALLAM BLDG., TORONTO.

John Hallam Limited
423 HALLAM BLDG., TORONTO.

breakfast with kind Mrs. Glenn was a joy to the tired girl, and in the pleasant converse which followed, Sheila was beguiled into speaking of her life in Ireland. She was an orphan, she told her, and had been reared by a distant relative, a small farmer near Tralee. There was a large family, and she had to work hard—they all did, but it was a good life at that. "Nothing like the life of you here," with wistful lingering. "Not but what I had my troubles," sighing. "For no matter how kind they are the home of the stranger is never like your own."

"That's true," Mrs. Glenn agreed thoughtfully. "And so that was the reason you came away to America—"

"Oh, no!" Sheila interrupted quickly. "I never would have left home—they were always kind and good to me, except that I—she stopped as quickly and her color rose—"it was a sudden notion took me," she went on more slowly. "The Grays were coming out and they were to come, and just the night before they left, I put my bit of clothes together, and away with me! I left a bit of a note behind me, and it was the neighbors were all surprised when they found I was gone. What was behind the idea in my mind, Mrs. Glenn wondered. There was something, she was sure. And it was not long until her sympathetic inquiries brought out that story too.

It was the old story of king and beggar maid. Only he was not a king, but the son of a 'gentleman farmer,' and living just across the valley from the house in which Sheila was raised. They had been friends from childhood, and lovers when they grew up. But Terence was an only son with a goodly inheritance awaiting him, and his parents had other plans for him than that of wedding the dowdier orphan, Sheila Flynn, whose pretty face had no weight whatever in the scale of their good favor. So they frowned on their son's suit, and quite ignored Sheila whenever they happened to meet; and the girl, proud and sore-hearted, in turn refused to accept the love of a man whose parents scorned her.

"He had an uncle in Australia," the girl said, "and he wanted me to marry him and I'd go there. But I would not. It was not right, I was thinking, and him the only son, was the way he would be turning his back on his parents like that. Sure, no good luck could come of it. So we often had the high words, and the last time I saw him it was angry we both got. We said more than we meant, as you do in the anger—" She drew a deep sigh. "And in the morning when I was watching for him to come along the road it was a neighbor boy I saw who told me that Terence had left for England that morning on his way to Australia. So the next night I left for America!"

"And you never heard from him—he never wrote to you?"

"Never a line," shaking her head. "But I didn't expect it somehow. And I've come like America. I would not go back but it's loneliness I do get sometimes for the old days."

"I know," Mrs. Glenn nodded understandingly. "My mother used to say the same thing. Well, my dear, let us hope there are many happy days in store for you here."

Sheila thanked her brightly, her heart cheered by the sympathy of her new friend, and with an unconscious song on her lips she ran upstairs to get ready for High Mass.

The Cathedral was filled with a devout throng and the service was long and impressive. Sheila found her heart soaring upward on the hymns of praise, and coming out after Mass into the bright spring sunshine, she told herself she had not been so happy since coming to America.

"You look happy today, Sheila," Mrs. Glenn remarked, noting with approval the girl's soft bloom and clear bright eyes.

"Oh, I am, Mrs. Glenn," was the eager reply. "It has made me happy to be with you." Then with a certain shy sobriety: "I made up my mind during Mass to rise above the old thoughts and make the best of my life here, since 'tis here I will live the rest of my days." She turned to smile at her companion, and as she did so, met the searching look of a young man eager to pass them, in whose dark grey eyes a light of great joy was beginning to dawn.

"Sheila!" he said. "It is you, isn't it?"

"Why, Terence!"

They shook hands rather quietly and then Sheila made him known to Mrs. Glenn, who marked at once the character in his rather stern young face.

"When did you get back from Australia?" Sheila asked demurely.

"I never went there," briefly. "I have been in California with an uncle, who died a few weeks ago. So, fastening a close look on her face, "I wonder here at once looking for you, I wonder . . . I wonder, are you glad to see me?"

All the gladness in the world looked out of the girl's shining eyes as at last she raised them shyly to his. Their steps slackened insensibly, and Mrs. Glenn, forgotten but quite content, walked forward among the careless, happy, gayly clad throng in the Sunday procession, out of which had come to two people, at least, a great happiness and a sure content after lonely days.—Helen Moriarty, in Catholic Columbian.

CHRISTIANITY AND DEMOCRACY

During the whole of the nineteenth century, writes Leon Garrigue, a keen struggle went on between Christianity and democracy. Christianity had produced our Western civilization and presided over the formation of modern nations; the democracy appeared as a "great political and social power, which, in its turn, is on its way to conquer the world and is resolved to remodel, regenerate and transform it." This struggle is going on constantly.

In the opinion of some, democracy is part of the very nature of things. There is a radical opposition between the principles of the Gospel and the principles of democracy. No agreement is possible, the two must be in perpetual conflict. In the opinion of others the difference arises solely from misunderstandings, local circumstances, historical causes, all of which may disappear. There would thus be no necessary antagonism, no irreconcilable opposition between the old Christianity and the young democracy. The dream of a Christian democracy is not chimerical as many are disposed to believe, and there is ground for hope under the forms of popular government which the future seems to promise, religion will be free to carry on its work of education, peace and civilization.

There is no radical antagonism between Christian principles and the fundamental principles of democracy; whatever antagonism there may be between Christianity and democracy comes from other causes; and only as that antagonism disappears will democracy be able successfully to accomplish the great task it has undertaken.

None of these causes of antagonism between democracy and Christianity belong to the nature of things; they are all in the historic order, and may consequently disappear like the local circumstances which give rise to them.

It has often been very justly observed that of all forms of government a democracy is that which demands the greatest number of virtues, and consequently the largest measure of Christianity. Civic or political virtues can exist outside the Catholic religion; but this religion is better fitted than any other to teach the self-regarding and social virtues, to lift man above coarse sensuality and narrow selfishness.

Through the following words of Taine may have been often quoted and may be known to all, they are so closely connected with our subject that we cannot resist the pleasure of repeating them. "To day," he says, "after eighteen centuries, in both hemispheres, Christianity is striving just as it did in the workmen of Galilee, to change love of self into love of others. It still forms the strong wings necessary for lifting man above his lowly condition and limited outlook. Through patience, resignation and hope Christianity will lead him to the haven of calm. It will carry him beyond the boundaries of temperance, purity and kindness, to the grandeur of self-devotion and sacrifice."

Always and everywhere during eighteen hundred years, as soon as these wings have drooped or were broken, the standard of public and private morality has been lowered; narrow and calculating selfishness has regained the upper hand; cruelty and sensuality have displaced themselves, and society has become a cut-throat and evil place.

"Nothing but Christianity, then, can preserve in society gentleness and kindness, humility, honesty and justice."

In order that society may live and prosper two things are needed, an inheritance of inviolable truths and a superhuman principle of justice and love. Our Lord brought both these treasures to earth. He entrusted them to His Church, which has jealously guarded them and unceasingly offers them to mankind; but the world will have none of them and desires a civilization that owes nothing to a divine source. Hence the successive failures of all such systems. Neither is the list exhausted if men will persist in the attempt to build the future city on the shifting sand of changing truths, and on the barren soil of morality from egoism.

As M. A. Leroy-Beaulieu observes: "The democracy would render its task much more intricate should it deliberately separate itself from the beliefs and traditions of the past. It will make its project of popular education and government all but impossible if it proceed violently to dissociate itself from the moral and religious ideas which have been closely interwoven in the course of ages. Above all, its condition will become desperate whenever it shall seek to expel God from the new city as a tyrant or a wearisome pedagogue."—Truth.

SANCTIONING DIVORCE

In the candid pages of the Church Times, quoted by the London Tablet, we read:

"For sixty years divorce has been recognized among us, and two generations of men and women have grown up so familiar with the proceedings of the Divorce Court that they disbelieve in the sanctity of marriage, and reckon adultery among trivial offenses. And the worst of it is that the clergy have done so little to counteract this mischief. One reason for their ineffectiveness is that they have made it impossible



Far more effective than Sticky Fly Catchers. Clean to handle. Sold by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

for themselves to speak sternly and forcibly by reason of their exception of the so-called 'innocent party.' If for the sake of the innocent party the Divine prohibition—'let no man put asunder'—is ignored by them, how can they preach the doctrine that marriage is indissoluble. Either it can be or it cannot be dissolved, apart from the question of one party's innocence. For a Christian there is only one view possible, but badly taught or not taught at all, the ordinary Churchman regards what is legally allowable as morally and religiously right. And this is not surprising, for, if divorce is sanctioned at all, it cannot be expected that its advocates will refrain from the effort from time to time to extend the grounds on which it may be granted, and there is no answer to them except that which has been thrown away." Quite so. But the Divorce Act was passed with the connivance of the Establishment and the blessing of the Bishops.—Sacred Heart Review.

THE SPIRITUAL SWORD

When a Greek monk is endowed with his full monastic habit, he receives as part of his investiture a heavy cord knotted at regular intervals to make a rosary. This cord, called his "spiritual sword," hangs by his side for the rest of his life.

Now this "spiritual sword" of the rosary is not a purely imaginative weapon; it has conquered actual swords. On the first Sunday of October in 1571 Christianity resisted Mohammedism in the naval battle of Lepanto. Success to the Turks meant that occidental Europe passed its head to the pagan yoke. In the face of this impending disaster St. Pius V. ordered that processions should be made through the streets of Rome and the rosary publicly recited. "The evening of that day, before news had reached him of the victory, the pope himself was miraculously informed of it, and proclaimed to his people:

"We are victorious!"

Immediately he ordered that ever after a commemoration of the rosary be made upon the first Sunday of October—and it has been done as he ordered since that day to this.

THE ROSARY MADE OF BERRIES

But long before this startling evidence of the efficacy of the rosary was given Christians had great faith in it. As early as the eleventh century it was customary to string pebbles, berries or discs of bone threaded on a string, as prayer counters. This idea may even have come from the Mohammedans who used similar beads in saying over the name of Allah, or the Japanese Buddhists, who, St. Francis Xavier discovered, also had rosaries. It is probable, however, that the use was not borrowed but arose from a desire to have a less clumsy method of counting prayers than the use of the fingers.

Thus, beside the mummy of a Christian ascetic, Theodor, of the fourth century, recently disinterred at Atinoe in Egypt, was found a sort of cribbage board with holes which is generally thought to have been a prayer counting apparatus.

The Countess Godiva, in 1075, left by will to the statue of Our Lady in a certain monastery "the circlet of precious stones which she had threaded on a cord in order that by fingering them one after another she might count her prayers exactly."

At first these simple rosaries were intended to number "Paternosters" instead of "Aves." People called the manufacturers of such religious articles "Paternosters" and the street in London where they were sold in ancient days is still called "Paternoster Row."

OUR LADY ASKS FEWER PRAYERS, MORE DEVOUTLY SAID

By the twelfth century we know, however, that this custom changed. A Mary legend, which was widely told at this epoch, refers to a girl called Eulalia, who had been a devout client of the Blessed Virgin. It had been her daily habit to recite a hundred and fifty "Aves" a day, but Our Lady appeared to her and told her it would be more acceptable if she would say only fifty more slowly and more devoutly.

"A hundred times a day he bent his knees, and fifty times he prostrated himself, raising his body again by his fingers and toes, while he repeated at every genuflection: 'Hail Mary,' etc.

MEDITATION ON MYSTERIES LATER DEVELOPMENT

Still our modern use of the rosary had not been developed. Meditation on the mysteries of the redemption which is regarded as the very essence of the devotion was not practiced until after the fifteenth century. The introduction of this feature is generally credited to a Carthusian monk called Dominic the Prussian.

PROTESTANTS' OBJECTION TO ROSARY

Non Catholics say that the rosary not only seeks to honor the Blessed Virgin too highly, but that it is a series of "vain repetitions." But while, as every Catholic knows, the mind is occupied with thought of the great mysteries connected with our redemption by the savior.

"To the initiated," says Herbert Thurston, "the words of the angelical salutation form only a sort of half-conscious accompaniment, a bourdon which we may liken to the Holy, Holy, Holy of the heavenly choirs, and surely not itself meaningless."—Rae Dickerson, in New World.

USES OF FEDERATION

"God has always cared for the triumph of right, and again and again the history of the Church proves His divine intervention, by which He has brought success out of apparent failure. But God expects us, nevertheless, to act and work for ourselves. Only then, do we deserve His cooperation.

"He wants His children to put forth their own efforts and to act not only with reliance upon divine guidance, but with the most prudent fore-sight and the most energetic interest in a cause which is not only His but ours."

"In safeguarding the Church's rights in the world, we must have not only Divine Faith, but, keen, sensitive human wisdom. To the righteousness of our cause we must, therefore, add the weight of public opinion. This is precisely the end for which the Federation is working. A body which can be organized in public life may hope for little success."

"Federation is going to bring about a public appreciation of what the Church stands for in a way that can never again be ignored. How? On the first page of your Constitution I find the summing up of the whole method and principle. They are the words of the immortal Leo XIII. They ought to be engraved upon every banner of the Federation, and written indelibly upon the minds of every one of its members.

"May the faithful unite their efforts more efficaciously for the common good, and may their union rise like an impregnable wall against the fierce violence of the enemies of God."

"I learned long ago the wonderful force of that great Pontiff's dictum. I have studied every sentence of his wonderful encyclicals. There is something of the sublime simplicity of Holy Writ as well as its tremendous strength in every phrase that comes from his pen, and when he has enunciated a principle, it displays at once the vision and the precision of a mind almost superhuman.

"In the case in point in these words which I have just quoted all this is exemplified. It sums up in one sentence the whole story of Federation; its aims and purposes, mediate and immediate; its underlying principle: its methods, its means and directions. Not a word can be taken away nor one added, so complete and perfect is the enunciation of this vital principle.

"May the faithful," he says 'unite.' Here is the idea of centralization and concentration of activities. He was perfectly conscious of the millions of individuals devoting their lives and labors for the expansion of God's Kingdom, for the triumph of truth and the defeat of erroneous principles and wicked and malicious manoeuvres.

Fresh from the Gardens

of the finest Tea-producing country in the world.



Sealed Packets Only. Try it—it's delicious. BLACK GREEN or MIXED.

St. Thomas College Chatham, N. B.

Boarding and Day School Conducted by the Basilian Fathers COLLEGE, HIGH SCHOOL, COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, PREPARATORY SCHOOL

The College is beautifully situated near the Miramichi River. Fine Athletic Field. Magnificent Skating Rink. WRITE FOR OUR CATALOGUE

University of Ottawa Canada

A Catholic Institution Conducted by the Oblate Fathers Founded in 1848. Degree-Confering Powers from Church and State

COMPLETE ENGLISH COURSES Theological, Philosophical, Arts, Collegiate and Business Departments

OVER 50 PROFESSORS AND INSTRUCTORS Finest College Buildings and Finest Athletic Grounds in Canada. Museum, Laboratories and Modern Equipment. Private Rooms.

Studies Resumed Wed., Sept. 5 For Calendar and Particulars, apply to THE REV. RECTOR.

nation, and the very fact that you are a factor in this movement means that you are a more patriotic and public-spirited citizen. The common good means the peace, prosperity and happiness of humanity.

"In working for the common good, therefore, the Federation is to be for the peace, prosperity and happiness of America.—From the Works of His Eminence Cardinal O'Connell.

RUSKIN ON THE REALITY OF WAR

In a letter to an intimate friend dated March 9, 1884, John Ruskin wrote: "To see you Christians as gay as larks while nothing touches you in your own affairs or friends—watching thousands of people massacred and tortured—helping to do it—selling them guns to shoot each other with, and talking civilities and protocols to men who are walking up to their joints in human blood! Presently God knocks you on the head with a coffin's end, and you suddenly perceive that something has gone wrong—scratch your heads—say—'Dear me—here's one of my friends dead—really, the world is a very sad world. How very extraordinary!'"

THE NEGLECTED ESTATE

In the course of a lecture on "The Mystery of Life," John Ruskin was once giving, he expressed his astonishment at the "intense spathy" the common run of Christians feel regarding the object of their existence in this world. With that sincerity and honesty so characteristic of him he said:

"Just suppose I was able to call to mind to anyone in this audience that I knew a large estate had been left him on some curious conditions . . . and that there was a chance of his losing it altogether if he did not find out on what terms it had been left to him. . . . Would you not think it strange if the youth never troubled himself to satisfy the conditions in any way nor even to know what was required of him, but lived exactly as he chose, and never inquired whether his chances of the estate were increasing or passing away?"

Ruskin then reminded his hearers that there was not only "a quite unlimited estate" awaiting them in heaven, if they would but take the pains to please the holder of it, but that, on the contrary, "an estate of perpetual misery" would be in store for them, if they displeased "this great Heaven-Holder."

Many believe that the world of today has far less faith in the reality of a future life than did the world of a few years ago. That may be, but the widespread scourge of War has a numberless hearts awakened in that hitherto neglected "estate" lying beyond the grave. Proof of this is the vogue "psychic" books like Sir Oliver Lodge's "Raymond" have been having, and particularly the eagerness with which non-Catholics are taking up the Church's practice of praying for the dead, for an American Episcopalian bishop attests that

STAY WITH US FOR A DAY

50c. Each, Postpaid
50 Copies, \$20.00 (2)
100 " 38.00

Adventures of Four Young Americans, By Henriette E. Delamar. This book describes the stirring times during their trip around the world, and the experiences of John who was lost in the Catacombs, Athens, by Ella Niedlinger. A delightful story giving some of the author's home experiences and the plays of her happy childhood. It is a merry comedy story touching, touching, and the beloved parents.

Brownie And I, By Richard Ameria. Brownie is a college dog who chums with the new boys as soon as they arrive and is with them in all their sports. He even succeeds in winning the decisive baseball game of the year. Boys, girls, and grownups will follow with deep interest this genuine record of two years of a college boy's life.

Catholic Pioneers of America, By John O'Keefe Murray. New edition revised through the birth of Father Columbus 145, to the death of Father Burd, 1853.

Clearness Belmont, By Rev. Walter T. Leahy. This is a fine college story, full of healthy vitality and it will amuse all the boys who are lovers of the adventures of college life.

Dear Friends, By Dr. Ella Niedlinger. A home story, and that in its special way. There are dark days and bright days pictured, just as they come to every home, and love is the source of the moral sunshine shining through the story.

Five of Diamonds, By Mrs. Guthrie. An interesting novel full of excitement and many thrills. The scene is laid in England, afterward drifting to Russia and Siberia.

Fordales, By Anton Giulio Barbili. A Quaint Italian Tale, describing the hardships of an artist who finally won the hand of a beautiful young Italian maiden in marriage.

Five Birds in a Nest, By Henriette Eugenie Delamar. The scene of this story is in the little village of France, of which the author knows every inch of ground. It is the story of five children, and incidentally introduces several of the most interesting characters of the story.

Flourish, By Madame Auguste Craven. This charming novel has been regarded as a model love story, which moves in an atmosphere of delicate refinement.

Gratitude Mastering, By Frances Noble. This charming novel has been regarded as a model love story, showing the tremendous influence of a pure wholesome conventional girl on the life of a young man, the conversion of her uncle, Lord.

Leopard of Languis, By Rev. Maurice Francis Egan. There are eight stories and every one of them has a very interesting plot worked out with dramatic skill.

Lost Love, By Christian Reid and Stella's Discipline, By F. X. D., in one volume, "The Lost Love" is a story of love, passion, and romance, like everything from the same pen, charmingly and incidentally introduces several of the most interesting characters of the story.

Neely Kelly, By Henriette E. Delamar. This is a little mother to her brother and sister and succeeds wonderfully well in meeting the difficulties that arise.

Philip, A Tale of the Coast Region, By Rev. Patrick Justin McDermott. This is a well-told story of the days of the Middle Ages. Well written and conceived with an admirable simplicity of plot, the story is unadorned, but it intensifies the interest as the reader passes from chapter to chapter. 290 pages.

Round Table of American Catholic Novelists, A delightful symposium of short stories by representative American Catholic novelists.

Round Table of Irish and English Catholic Novelists, A pleasing collection of novelettes by eminent Catholic authors of Irish and English birth.

Round Table of French Catholic Novelists, A charming selection of brief tales by the foremost French Catholic writers.

Rene's Marriage, From the French of Martha Leachon. By Mrs. Pauline Shuttles. A well-told story to be read with both pleasure and profit, in which the immense advantages accruing from a convent education are vividly shown.

Renald's Mission, By Henriette E. Delamar. Renald is a young man who is sure to be interested, a mission was confided to him by his mother on her death-bed, and he set out on his mission with a courage beyond his years, until he had fulfilled his mission.

75c. Each, Postpaid
50 Copies, \$28.00
100 " 55.00

Acolyte, The story of a Catholic College Boy, Acolyte's Conversion, By Rev. F. X. D., in one volume, "The Acolyte" is a story of a young man who starts out in life to be a statesman, loses all his religion, but finally through the prayers of others, receives the grace of God and is called to the priesthood.

Billy Gals of the Broken Shutters, By Anthony York. Illustrated. A story of boy life in the downtown section of New York, narrating the adventures of Billy Gals, a young man, and his friends. The Broken Shutters, a boys club of their neighborhood. The book is full of adventures, including a thrilling rescue of a child from a burning building by Billy and an exciting trip on a sailing vessel to the West Indies. "It is a rattling good boys' book."—Pilot.

Boys' Own Book, A complete encyclopedia of sports, containing, canoeing, sailing, tennis, football, baseball, gymnastics, rowing, sports, swimming, fencing, running, bicycling, etc., and how to play with boys' own games.

Burden of Honor, By Christine Faber. A story of mystery and excitement, so intensely so, as to create new difficulties in rapid succession. As in all Christine Faber's books, the action is dramatic and every page is full of interest.

Carroll O'Donoghue, By Christine Faber. A story of penitence and redemption.

Christina von Deed, A. By Christine Faber. "Kindness Begets Kindness and Love Begets Love," is the motto of this little, interesting, and delightful delineation of child life and child character.

Con O'Regan, By Christine Faber. Narrating the experiences of a young man, who meets a sister Winnie in an interesting and wholesome manner.

Elmer Preston, By Christine Faber. A novel, following a young girl through her sorrows and joys.

Final Resemblance, A. By Christine Faber. This is an entertaining romance of two young girls, who, although they know nothing of each other, find themselves united in the reading of a pleasure Hermit of the Rock. The. By Mrs. James Sadlier. A tale of Cashal.

Leandro, Or, the Sign of the Cross, A Catholic story reprinted from the Messenger of The Sacred Heart.

Liaibet, The Story of a First Communion, By Mrs. T. Waggaman. A story of great interest, strong faith and devotion.

Margaret Roper. A very interesting historical novel by Agnes M. Egan.

Moody Joe, By John Boyle O'Reilly. A thrilling story of heroism and adventure, in which most of the action takes place in the Penitentiary in Australia, where Moody Joe has been condemned for political activity, and from which he escapes through a series of dare-devil adventures.

Mother's Sacrifice, A. By Christine Faber. A Catholic story of the trials of a widow whose only son is innocently accused of murdering an enemy of her family. When all seems lost, she makes a sacrifice which will restore, confess his crime. New Lights. A very interesting tale by Mrs. James Sadlier.

O'Mahony, The Chief of the Cornmoughs, A Tale of the Irish Rebellion of 1806, by D. F. Conyngham, L. L. D.

Old and New, Or, Taste Versus Fashion, A novel written in a fascinating manner, by James Sadlier.

Red Cross, By Gerard A. Reynolds. A dramatic story of the Boxer Uprising in China, narrating the exciting experiences by a group of Europeans who band together for protection. There is a captivating charm in the way this tale is told, and it is done with a force that gives the dramatic part so pronounced a realism that the reader feels himself a part of the life of this far-off country, siding with the unprotected and helpless Chinese participants in defense of their life and their property.

Refining Fires, By Alice Deane. In this novel Miss Alice Deane, favorably known through her stories of Irish life, has ventured on a new field, and in Refining Fires, her latest and undoubtedly her best book, writes before us the life and fortunes of two French families, the Maucouins and the Harcourt, a story so very well thought out, the story is remarkably well told, and is sure to hold the attention of the reader from the first page to the last.

Southern Catholic Story, By Minnie May Lee. A novel full of interest and adventure. Strayed from the Fold, By Minnie May Lee. A splendid Catholic story with a very strong moral.

Towers of St. Nicholas, The. By Minnie May Lee and Gray. A story of the persecution of Catholics during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Timothy of Framingham, By Gilbert Guest. A new star has entered the galaxy of story writers in the person of Gilbert Guest. In his search and inquiries for Gilbert Guest, we find a tale so good that this gifted writer knows as much about girls as Father Finn knows about boys.

Wraith and Without the Fold, By Minnie May Lee.

The Catholic Record LONDON, CANADA

The Catholic Record
 Price of Subscription—\$1.50 per annum.
 United States & Europe—\$2.50
 Publisher and Proprietor, Thomas Coffey, LL. D.
 Editors: Rev. James T. Foley, B. A., Thomas Coffey, LL. D.

Advertisement for teachers, situations wanted
 50 cents each insertion. Remittance to
 accompany the order.
 Approved and recommended by Archbishops
 O'Connell and Gibbon, late Apostolic Delegates to
 Canada, the Archbishops of Toronto, Kingston,
 Ottawa and St. Boniface, the Bishops of London,
 Hamilton, Peterborough, and Ogdensburg, N. Y.,
 and the clergy throughout the Dominion.

The following agents are authorized to receive
 subscriptions and copies for the CATHOLIC
 RECORD:
 General Agents: M. J. Haggarty, Vincent S.
 Cox, and Miss Jessie Doyle, Resident Agents:
 George B. Hewson, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs.
 W. R. Smith, Halifax; Miss Etta Saunders,
 Sydney; Miss L. Hartigan, Winnipeg; E. H.
 Costello, 2255-85th ave. West, Vancouver, B. C.;
 Miss Johnson, 511 Rochester st., Ottawa; Miss
 Rose McKeane, 146 P. Argillan street, Quebec,
 Mrs. George E. Smith, 2238 St. Urbain street,
 Montreal; M. J. Mervin, Montreal, B. F. O'Toole,
 1467 Montague St., Regina, Sask., and E. J.
 Serby, Box 123, Saskatoon.

Obituary and marriage notices cannot be
 inserted except in the usual condensed form.
 Each insertion 50 cents.

Subscribers changing residence will please give
 old as well as new address.
 In St. John N. B. single copies may be
 purchased from Mrs. M. A. McGuire, 240 Main
 Street, St. John, N. B. The O'Neill Co.,
 Pharmacy, 120 Brunswick street.
 In Montreal single copies may be purchased
 from J. Millar, 241 St. Catherine street, west.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT. 6, 1917

DESPATCHES FROM ROME

Somewhere about the middle of the nineteenth century, after travel and study had worn down the sharp edges of his new England prejudice, a scholarly American wrote a delightful book in which he embodied his observations and reflections during years of intelligent intercourse with the people of Europe. Face to face with actual conditions, prejudice finally gave place to sympathetic understanding. The author is unknown, and but a few highly prized copies of the book were extant. A fortunate possessor of one of these after a life time of reading and re-reading has given to a grateful public a new edition of the work under the title of "My Unknown Chum."

How little a half-century of progress has affected certain types may be seen from this extract:

"I once met a man in Italy, who could not order his breakfast correctly in Italian, who knew only one Italian, and he was the waiter who served him in a restaurant; and yet this man was a correspondent of a respectable paper in Boston, and had the effrontery to write column after column upon Italian social life, and to speak of political affairs as if he were Cardinal Antonelli's sole confidant."

During the progress of the War the legitimate successors of this impudent ignoramus have found quite as credulous a reading public when the Pope and the Vatican are in question.

The publication of the Pope's Peace Note, of course, called for immediate comment and explanation on the part of the daily press. The omniscient editors felt that it was incumbent on them to accept or reject on the spur of the moment the carefully considered proposals which they had barely read. In passing we may here direct attention to a well-considered article by the editor of the American Review of Reviews on a subject now engaging the attention of the world. From the very nature of the magazine which he edits he is compelled to make a comprehensive survey of current literature, and whether we fully agree with him or not, we get a better understanding of the deep impression the Peace Note made on thinking minds than that afforded by the hasty, ill-considered editorials in the daily papers. Elsewhere in this issue we reproduce a considerable part of the Review of Reviews editorial.

But to return to the despatches from Rome. The dailies, having settled the whole matter of the Pope's intervention for their readers (and for the world) in a few hours, began gravely to tell us, (1) that the Pope was greatly cast down by the reception the press had given his proposals; (2) that he got up an hour earlier in the morning to read the papers; (3) that totally discouraged he had definitely decided to make no further attempt to bring about peace as he recognized the utter futility of his efforts; (4) that he was about to issue another appeal; (5) that he was quite hopeful of success; (6) the exact terms if not precise words of his next note. Then there came a lull, and believers in the infallibility of their favorite daily must have wondered why the responsible rulers of the nations took so long to consider their replies. This wonder could not have been lessened by the fact that the British Government in an official communication to the press announced that it had instructed the British envoy at the Vatican to inform the Papal Secretary of State

that Pope Benedict's proposals would receive "serious and benevolent consideration."

Then came President Wilson's reply, remarkable in many respects; but in none more remarkable than in going out of its way to repudiate emphatically and unequivocally the policy of economic warfare on the Central Powers when peace should be restored. Beyond this the whole burden of the President's reply was the refusal to treat with the present German Government, which was not the German people but the ruthless master of the German people. A consistent democrat, President Wilson has faith in the people, even the German people. Given a government responsible to the German people from pre-emptorily rejecting the Pope's proposals the President gave the clearest possible intimation that peace negotiations were not only possible but desirable. And it may be assumed that in making that condition precedent to negotiations President Wilson had good reason to believe that he was effectively helping to loosen the iron grip of militarist Prussia on the government of Germany and to further the movement for a government responsible to the representatives of the people. It is quite probable that the Pope understood the President. But another crop of silly despatches would indicate that the Holy Father went about the hotel lobbies and market places of Rome chattering inanities to the representatives of the press agencies. And otherwise intelligent men gravely discuss this "news" from Rome.

Now the replies of Germany and Austria furnish the occasion for further use of the cable which lies at the bottom of the Atlantic. Here for example:

"Erzberger and his adherents of the Centrist or Catholic party are expected to be realigned wholly with the Government, in view of the German Government's acquiescence in Pope Benedict's peace suggestions."

And this: "After stating that the Italian press thinks 'there is something underlying' the Central replies the dispatch goes on:

"This 'something' is believed to be set forth in the following summary by the Vatican expert.
 "If the Central Empires' reply was a final, definite expression of their views on peace the blank refusal to mention any one of the points specified in the Pope's note as a possible basis of consultation would be an insult to the Pope, particularly in view of the fact that it has been stated officially here that one of the Pope's grounds for hoping to initiate a peace movement was private information, which the nuncios at Munich and Vienna alone could provide."

"It was obvious that the Papal Note was only a first attempt. His Holiness already is studying the form of terms for another appeal, which necessarily must be based upon Germany's expression of her willingness to give way at some point."

"It follows that the Central Empires' published reply is intended solely for German and Austrian consumption.
 "Their real peace policy will be revealed to the Pope privately and disclosed to the world later either by a new papal communication or by important interior changes in the government of Germany portending democratization to meet President Wilson's unanswerable objections."

"You pay your money and you take your choice." Germany's acquiescence in the Pope's peace suggestions which realigns the German Catholics, or the blank refusal which if final would be an insult to the Pope.

"Vatican expert" is good! It is a distinct improvement on "A source close to the Vatican," "A Vatican official," or "It stated in official circles here," or any of the other unimpeachable authorities so often quoted. A Vatican expert, no, the Vatican expert might be mistaken, but it is hardly possible. We feel that we are very close to the centre of things. Who but the Vatican expert himself could ever have discovered after less than two months observation and diagnosis that "one of the Pope's grounds for hoping to initiate a peace movement was private information which the nuncios at Munich and Vienna alone could provide." If the Vatican expert is not overworked, in another month or so he may inform an astonished world that the Pope has still other sources of "private information"; that even the accredited representative of the British Government at the Vatican has been suspected (in official circles) of having had private interviews with His Holiness.

Of course there is nothing in the portentous information contained in

the above sample dispatch from Rome that any one, even if he could not order his breakfast in Italian, might not concoct from hotel gossip in Rome; or, indeed, without ever having crossed the Atlantic.

There may be some truth at times in the news cabled from Rome; but ineptitudes attributed to the Cardinal Secretary of State, and garrulous revelations of the Pope's intentions bear their own intrinsic evidence of absurdity—even though they bear the Imprimatur of "the Vatican expert."

THE PROGRESS OF THE CONVENTION

The death of Major Willie Redmond made a bye-election necessary in Clare. De Valera, an uncompromising Sinn Fein, opposed the Nationalist nominee. "If De Valera is elected it will wreck the Convention" was one of the many pessimistic prophecies which foretold the failure of the greatest and sincerest effort of centuries to solve the Irish problem. De Valera was elected by the overwhelming majority of 8,000—and the Convention kept the even tenor of its way. Sinn Fein does not seem to be nearly so great a bugbear to Irishmen who know what it is as it does to outsiders who know little or nothing about it or about Ireland.

The deliberations of the hundred or more distinguished and thoroughly representative Irishmen in convention assembled are not given out to the press. And the official communications that are given out are such bald statements that they are never called to this side of the ocean. Yet the statements, bald as they are, are big with significance and hope. The Derry Journal, Sept. 7th, after giving names of the few absentees, and recording a vote of the heartiest thanks to the Lord Mayor, Harbor Commissioners, and the citizens of Belfast, moved by the Archbishop of Dublin and seconded by the Lord Mayor of Cork—in itself a matter of no little significance—contains the following pregnant paragraph:

"The Convention continued the consideration of those draft schemes, based upon the Dominion principle of Self-Government, which had formed the subject of discussion at the eight preceding sessions."

Think of it—Catholic bishops, Orange Grand Chaplain, Presbyterian Moderator, Nationalists and Unionists, Orange and Green assembled in Belfast, honored and feted by its citizens discussing "the Dominion principle of Self-Government" for Ireland "which had formed the subject of discussion" for the eight preceding sessions." And then let memory go back to the Dark Ages of Carson's campaign of shameful sedition, gun-running, German intrigue and the Ulster Solemn League and Covenant!

But we have something more than inference to go on. Sir Horace Plunkett, that sterling Irishman, Protestant and quondam Unionist, said the other day at Cork:

Sir Horace painstakingly explained the objects of the secrecy surrounding the workings of the convention. "It has made possible," he said, "the utmost frankness and expression of opinion between the members, which if they knew it were to be made public would not be expressed."

"The convention," said Sir Horace, in continuing his address, "has made me hope, as I never hoped before, that I shall live to see a change of heart out of which a new Ireland will be born. I hope to hear all Irishmen say 'This country is my country,' and in the larger patriotism, 'This God is my God.'"

And this special cable despatch to the Glosbe we must quote at length:

Dublin, Sept. 27.—It is a remarkable thing, though perhaps few, even in Ireland, realize its historic significance, that, while humanity is writhing in the terrible agonies of a life and death struggle, in which Irishmen have taken and are taking their share, there should be in existence in Ireland to day a representative body of her sons, the most representative for three hundred years, endeavoring to carry out the dearest wishes of all friends of the Empire in a happy solution of the time worn question. And it is an indisputable fact that the Irish convention is Ireland's most valuable and most valued asset just now.

As Mr. Dillon said on Sunday in Baileborough, County Cavan, it is not its present value so much that makes the convention a cherished asset as the advantages it will bring in the future.

There is no doubt now that all goes well in and with the convention. I am not, I think, infringing on any "defense of the realm" regulations when I say that a prominent delegate told me a day or two ago that his opinion of regretted pessimism of three weeks ago had given place to one of most cheery optimism. At the advanced, important and encouraging stage which their deliberations have reached, these things naturally leak out, and every member

of the one hundred or so who compose the convention tells a friend or two how the land lies, with the result that the feelings of optimism and hope that fill the hearts of the delegates themselves find an abode and favor with a great majority of the people. This is also evidenced by the remarkable change in the tone of the Sinn Fein and by signs, too, of a partial reaction in favor of constitutional action and of a constitutional party.

But if English men and Ulster Protestants did not feel a wholesome shame for the "malignities and stupidities" of the recent past, if they harped on Sinn Fein and ignored their own full responsibility for bringing the movement into existence there would still be reason to doubt the successful issue of the work of the Convention.

This extract, however, from an article by S. K. Ratcliffe in the August Contemporary deepens our conviction that all the forces necessary for success will cordially co-operate:

"Intelligent people on both sides of the Atlantic are today rejoicing in the assurance that the past, with its mutual misunderstanding and exaggeration is done with. England and America have at last come together. But no Englishman can travel through any considerable section of the United States without being made aware that old quarrels are not yet forgotten, and that there still persists throughout the country a disquieting amount of the traditional anti-British feeling. We make a mistake if we assume that it is all, or nearly all, due to the Germans and the irreconcilable Irish, important and powerful as these two influences are. German propaganda would, in any case, have employed every available means of damaging our cause; but have we sufficiently considered how it is that, while failing hopelessly to turn the judgment of America upon the great issues of the War, it has found it a comparatively easy task to exacerbate anti-British feeling? The plain truth is that the agents of Germany have been continuously helped by our own policy and behavior. It would, for example, be a serious mistake to imagine that the failure to reach an Irish settlement in 1914 and the methods followed in the suppression of the rebellion had an effect only upon the Irish in America. That is emphatically not so. Wherever he goes in the United States the Englishman hears, and as often as not from the most earnest friends of his own country, a lament over the lost opportunities of 1914 and the harshness of 1916. Americans, I know, are not well informed about the actual and persistent difficulty of Ireland. They habitually conceive the problem as a simple one in federation, presenting fewer difficulties than the fathers of the Republic overcame in 1789, and they are mostly in the dark as to the forces which wrecked the Home Rule compromise. This ignorance is in part our fault; in part it is the political legacy of Irish America. But let us not deceive ourselves. England will never be within sight of a full understanding with America until she has either discovered or accepted a settlement of Ireland which shall conquer by its inherent justice and generosity. And in his heart and conscience every decent Englishman knows that so long as the great historic injustice is unredeemed his country will lie under the just condemnation of the larger portion of the English-speaking race."

WHAT ARE THE ITALIANS DOING?

How often that question has been asked, and in a tone that meant that the Italian effort had petered out. The recent successes on this front come to most people with a shock of agreeable surprise. As a matter of fact the Italian armies have gone steadily on with dauntless persistence in the face of incredible military difficulties. Only with a knowledge of the terrain over which the offensive had to be carried on and the apparently insurmountable obstacles to be overcome can the glorious achievements of the Italian armies be appreciated. Were it possible to supply the necessary guns, coal and munitions the War could be brought to a victorious conclusion by the gallant soldiers of General Cadorna.

A copyrighted article from the New York Times' staff correspondent at the Italian headquarters appeared to us so important and so illuminating that we believed our readers who take an intelligent interest in the War would be grateful for an opportunity of reading it. Accordingly we sought and obtained the permission to reprint it in the RECORD through the courtesy of the managing editor of the New York Times.

Daily companionship with great thoughts, habitual conscientiousness in feeling and action, and a constant endeavor to be generous and high-minded, will, little by little yet with infallible certainty, produce a transformation of the inner life.

FORT EDMONTON SIXTY YEARS AFTER

"You must see our House of Parliament and the University," said our friend to us. Edmontonians have certainly reason to be proud of these two institutions; but we have a suspicion that, in their eyes, their beauty and value is enhanced by the fact that Calgary was so anxious to have had them. One meets with instances of similar rivalry between eastern towns. We must confess that these rather prosaic evidences of modern progress do not interest us. We would much rather see the St. Albert trail or the old log fort on the north bank of the Saskatchewan that had extended its hospitality to so many celebrities in the years when Edmonton was the chief trading post of the Hudson Bay Company west of Fort Garry.

While it is not our purpose to describe modern cities, a word about this new home of so many of the Catholic sons and daughters of the East, especially of Ontario, may be of interest. As one walks down Jasper Avenue he could easily imagine himself in Toronto or Hamilton; for, with the exception of a few half-breeds and an occasional cowboy hat, the crowd has the stamp of the East upon it. The surroundings, too, unlike those of prairie cities, are suggestive of the wooded uplands of Ontario. Almost all the grains and vegetables known to us grow in abundance. The situation of Edmonton, which has now a population of 70,000, assures its being in the future the largest city of the West; for it is the gateway to the rich farm lands of the Peace River district and the fur and mineral wealth of the North.

In Eastern Canada we first build houses and generations afterwards—in some cases many generations afterwards—we put asphalt pavement on the streets. In the West they build miles of commodious thoroughfares of asphalt and concrete, and some day there may be houses on them. It is not a good thing to be too conservative, but it is foolish to get too far in advance of one's source of supplies. Between crazy speculation and civic graft, Edmonton, like many other cities of the West, has imposed a heavy burden upon its citizens. But they are not worrying; so why should we?

Let us get away from taxes and asphalt to the centre of the religious life of this community, to the old mission post of St. Albert some ten miles distant. It is not easy, or pleasant either, to get away from the asphalt; for it stretches itself out for six miles of that journey, a symbol of modern civilization threatening a fortified stronghold of the past. St. Albert, named after the patron saint of Père Lacombe, is one of the historic spots of the West. Here Bishop Tache, on the suggestion of Father Lacombe, established in the year 1861 a mission for the conversion of the Blackfeet. Subsequently it became the first suffragan see of St. Boniface. It is but a little hamlet on the banks of the Sturgeon River. On a hill close by stands the mission, consisting of a school and orphanage conducted by the Grey Nuns, the roofed-in basement of what was intended to be a pretentious cathedral in the rear of which is the old frame church, and lastly the Archbishop's residence.

It was a hot day in August when we called to pay our respects to Mgr. Legal. Some halfbreed men and women were waiting to see him. The walls of the large reception room into which we were ushered were hung with portraits chiefly of Oblate bishops and celebrated missionaries of that order in the West. The furniture and drapery were all so recedent of the past that one could scarcely imagine himself but a few miles from the modern city of Edmonton. In a short time we were invited into the private office of the Archbishop. He impresses one as a kindly, cultured gentleman, but a man who is far from being in robust health. There is a tinge of sadness about him. Perhaps it is due to the change that his new position entails. There is no doubt that his heart is in the missions, with which he has been so long and so intimately associated. He had hoped to see that Cathedral, within which reposes the remains of his saintly predecessor Bishop Grandin, arise as a monument to the glory of God and the memory of the heroic priests and bishops who had ministered to the material and spiritual wants of the Crees, the Blackfeet and the Metis. But that desire will not be fulfilled, and it may be some

years before, from the weed-covered excavation in the Garneau, the new Cathedral of Edmonton may rear its turrets to the skies.

While we were in the office a venerable old priest entered. It was evident that he was once a powerful man, though his step was still sprightly, the stamp of age was upon him. We were introduced to Father Ledue, Vicar-General of the archdiocese, and life-long friend of the late Père Lacombe. We expressed our pleasure at meeting one whose name was familiar far beyond the confines of Alberta. "Oh yes," he replied, "I have been a long time around here." Truly he had been there a long time, for those pock marks upon his wrinkled face were received at this very mission station while ministering to the Indians during the epidemic of 1870. We realized that in the persons of these two men we were in the presence of two notable representatives of that valiant band of Oblate priests, who, in far-off France, consecrated their lives to the Indian missions of the West. They have done their work well. But a new era dawns and a native priesthood must take up the burden that they have borne so long. THE GLEANER

NOTES AND COMMENTS

A convention of Unitarians held in a Methodist church—that is the latest development of the Protestant idea of "Catholicity." The largest Methodist conventicle in Montreal was last week the scene of the annual convention of the American Unitarian Association. But, after all, these Unitarians, in their speculations as to the nature and person of Christ, could not go much beyond current teaching in many Methodist colleges.

DOCTRINAL INDEFINITENESS and doctrinal laxity are not confined to any one body of non-Catholics. According to a well-informed writer there are in England signs of immense changes in the Anglican Establishment. Dean Inge, who may be said to represent a very large section of Anglican churchmen, has recently declared that Christ never founded a church at all, and that the principal dogmas of the Catholic Church, "the oldest of Christian bodies," are but "based on the best of paganism." This, of course, includes the dogma of Christ's divinity; the immortality of the soul, and all that is most precious in Christian teaching, without the Church as well as within.

BUT THIS SPIRIT OF DISSOLUTION in the Church of England is not confined to dogma. There is a bill before Parliament providing for divorce after five years' separation which, it is generally believed, will go through. Many women in high society, according to the same authority, seem to be jibing at the idea of marriage at all, and the wife of a prominent official has been openly advocating the limitation of families. The new divorce law—if it becomes law—will tend to destroy all but Catholic families, for women who may be deserted and divorced in five years, and who have already broken with definite Christian teaching, will not have families. The consequence will tend to the break-up altogether of non-dogmatic Christianity and national relapse into barbarism.

THERE IS, HOWEVER, a brighter side to the picture. Really earnest Christians in the Church of England, and among the Nonconformist bodies—and there are many thousands of such according to their light—have, since the War began, had their thoughts turned back to the ages of faith, and to the unbroken front which the Catholic Church at home and abroad presents to the spirit of revolt and dissolution which essays to turn the world upside down. There has unquestionably been a deepening of religious fervor in England, as in France, born of the stress and horror of war, and British soldiers on the Continent have had what we may call the realities of Christianity brought home to them in a way that they have never experienced before. The evidences of a living faith presented to them by the Catholic soldiers of France and Belgium in the trenches, has, from every account that has reached us, made a deep and lasting impression. This cannot fail to have its effect on great masses of their countrymen when peace restores them to their ordinary vocations.

IT HAS BEEN CONJECTURED that the inroads made upon the Catholic

priesthood in England by the exigencies of war may be destined to overcome in an unexpected way. The large body of the Anglican clergy pledged to the Catholic idea, and whose thoughts have with increasing concentration been turning of late years to the See of Peter, are likely by reason of the dogmatic and moral break-up alluded to, to find themselves at the parting of the ways, and it can scarcely be doubted which way many of them will turn.

The further spreading of Dean Inge's ideas and the passing of the divorce bill will be the crisis in the life of many, and may lead even sooner than any of us anticipate to the realization of Cardinal Newman's vision of the two streams, one leading to the negation of all religion and the other back to the Harbor of Refuge, the City seated on the Hill.

THE "SOUTH SHORE BREEZE" is a little periodical just issued by the South Shore Board of Trade, in the interests of the South Shore of the St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal, and its Four Towns, St. Lambert, Longueuil, Montreal South and Greenfield Park. Wonderful developments have been going on in late years in this hitherto little-considered offshoot of Canada's metropolitan city. A glance at the map published by the "Breeze" shows to what extent another and, in the future possibly greater Montreal has taken form and shape on the other side of St. Helen's Island.

THE "BREEZE," as its name indicates, is full of fresh things, and of exhortations to "locate" and "invest." The "Four Towns" combined is quite the most promising section of the earth's surface—at least the loquacious editor tells us so. We are not concerned to quarrel with him on that score, nor need we pause to tell of all the good things he promises to the manufacturer, the merchant, and the ordinary every day ratepayer. We do thank him, however, for placing in our way the following little incident which has a point all its own.

IT SEEMS (at least the "Breeze" says so) that Canada's big corporation, the Canadian Pacific Railway, has issued a notice to sundry hotel, restaurant, and store-keepers, protesting against the unauthorized use of their initials, C. P. R. One such letter was addressed to one, Timothy O'Brien, who was the proud proprietor of the "C. P. R. Barber Shop." Tim's reply is entitled to a niche in the Temple of Fame, and as it speaks for itself we reproduce it without further comment:

Dear Sir:—I got yure notis, i dont want no law suit with yure big company, or i dont want to paint a new sign on my shop. Times is bad and i have a large wife and family to sport, i no yure company owms most everythink — railroads, steamers, most of the best land and the time, but i dont know as you own the hole alfabet. The letters on my shopp dont stand for yure ralerod, but for somethink better. I left a matter in cold Ireland. She is dadd and goun, but her memories dere to me. Har madon name was Christina Patricia Reardon, and what i want to no is what you are going to do about it. I suppose you wont argu that the balans of my sine what refers to cut rates has got anything to do with yure ralerod. There aint been no cut rates around these parts that I nos of. (signed) TIMOTHY O'BRIEN.

It is said that the officials of the big railroad have acknowledged themselves answered.

GOVERNORS TRIBUTE TO THE CHURCH

Governor A. O. Stanley, of Kentucky, has written the following beautiful letter to a Catholic friend of his:

"I have lived a good part of my life in the most pleasant and intimate association with Christians professing the Catholic faith, and I have been impressed by their steadfast loyalty and ardent patriotism. "Such a thing as concerted opposition, either to the Constitution or to the laws of the land on the part of Catholics as such is to my mind absurd and preposterous to every fair-minded man who has any accurate knowledge of the character of the Catholics of America. "The Sisters have proven the sincerity of their faith and their sacrificial devotion to Him whose name they profess and whose good work they perpetuate in every time of peril and disaster. Those who have seen these silent evangels of love and charity in the midst of pestilence and disaster cannot question the sincerity of their purpose or the beautiful self-abnegation of their lives. I have little patience with a man so lost to every sense of decency as to question the character of a Sister. Many of my most valued friends are to be found among the

ordained priests in the Catholic Church. They are men of the highest character, in whose moral worth I place implicit faith, and whose intellectual attainments I very much admire.

"I assure you that it affords me great pleasure to pay this sincere and voluntary tribute to your Church and those who have perpetuated it."—Catholic News.

ON THE BATTLE LINE

STARTLING AND OMINOUS OFFICIAL STATEMENT

While the newspapers are announcing the utter failure of the submarine and Americans are boasting of accomplishing the impossible in having under way the construction of 2,000,000 tons of shipping the British Controlling of Shipping issues the solemn warning that unless the United States trebles its gigantic shipbuilding program "its great military effort will be crippled from the start."

London, Sept. 28.—The controller of shipping authorized The Associated Press to make the following statement of the shipping situation and the urgent need for the United States to undertake merchant shipbuilding on a broad scale: "It is of the utmost importance that the United States should realize that the shortage of shipping is the most vital fact in the present situation and the building of merchant ships is of the utmost importance."

"The question the United States must face is whether, on the basis of the shipbuilding preparations she is now making, it will be possible for her to send any substantial force to France next spring without such a drain on the world's shipping as will subtract just as much from the fighting strength of the other allies as her own forces will add."

However large and powerful the army which the United States raises and trains during the winter it may be rendered absolutely useless as a fighting force against the enemy of France if there are no ships to transport it except at the cost of stripping the flow of vital necessities to the present armies.

"The losses of shipping since the beginning of the intensive submarine warfare is now approximately equal to the losses previous to that time. By next spring it is reasonable to expect the Germans will have destroyed 200 more vessels than can be built during that time."

"Next spring this year's harvest will be largely exhausted and the need of supplying Italy, France and Great Britain will be largely increased. At the same moment the United States will need a large increase in vessels to transport its army and to maintain it."

"Before the war all the shipping in the world was only worth about the same capital as the two big English railway companies. It would be the most incongruous thing in the history of warfare if the war, in which such immensely greater strength has been exerted in other directions, should have the issue decided by failure to solve the problem of building 6,000,000 tons of shipping a year in a country with such vast resources as the United States. What is the present situation regarding U-boat losses?"

"It is clear that the submarine war will clear in its main intention. It will not starve Great Britain and it will not interfere with the adequate supply of munitions. But British shipping strength still is being constantly reduced, and we have not yet reached the point where building equals the losses. Under the circumstances, Great Britain's position as the supplier of the allied needs is handicapped. But of main importance is what it means toward the efforts of the United States in the war, and, unless the situation is faced, the great military effort of the United States will be crippled from the start."

"OFFICERS WHO HAVE BEEN WITH the British army from the beginning all agree that since the first battle at Ypres there has never been a slaughter of the Germans comparable to that they suffered in the repulsed counter attacks of the past few days. The Germans counter-attack in masses, and dozens of these counter attacks were swept away by our fire with terrible German losses." These words are used by General Maurice, Director of Operations at the War Office, who has just returned from Flanders front, in his review on the recent fighting. He also stated that on former occasions the objectives of the British were only attained after protracted fighting, but on Wednesday they were in possession of the whole of their objectives before 8 o'clock in the morning, having attacked when dawn broke. The ridge system dominating the Plain of Flanders, the key to the whole series of ridges, the General said, and his interview left the impression that the British success was, as General Haig said in his despatches, complete. It is not clear, however, that the British have obtained full possession of all the ridge positions they fought for.—Globe, Sept. 28.

THERE ARE INDICATIONS of another big attack by the Germans against some sector of the French line. Paris reports unusual activity over the greater part of the front on Thursday night.

THAT SOME BIG EVENT is impending is inferred from the fact that Correspondents at British Headquarters in France advise all their English and American newspapers to expect nothing from their respective correspondents to-day.

MARVELLOUS OPENING

"GERMANY CAN BE REACHED ONLY THROUGH AUSTRIA FROM ITALY"—NAPOLEON

Copyright 1917, New York Times Company. Republished by permission in the CATHOLIC RECORD (From a Staff Correspondent)

With the supreme command of the Italian army, Tuesday, Sept. 11.—Despite Russia, the hour has struck when the world must rivet its attention on the Italian front in Austria. Austria and Germany are doing it. If Italy's allies don't—well, if I may be permitted to cable an inadequate expression, "it's a pity."

Here we had the longest and best survey of the battlefield that any correspondent had had since the beginning of the war. I have seen the Italian war in Austria from the mountain peaks to the sea level. I have seen things so tremendous and heard things so important, yet so baldly simple in their truth, that I have had a conversion of mind and soul about this war. I have asked the question, "Why are these Italian armies, their leaders, and their offensive program in Austria just being really discovered?" I know the answer, but I am unable to print it.

Here we are in the fourth year of the war that threatens to obliterate civilization. Here we are at the vital moment with only a few ways to win it, that if we intend to end with victory so it need not be fought all over again. I believe we can end this war comparatively soon on the Italian front in Austria. That is a large statement—we can end this war comparatively soon on the Italian front in Austria.

Wait, now I have not said that Italy can win this war alone. I do not intimate that our last field of glory shall echo to the cry, "Avanti Savoia!" and the death wail of Austria. What I mean is that if we—by we I mean the other allies who count, namely, England, France, and America—will agree quickly on the present possibilities of that front we will immediately impose our military conditions upon Germany instead of continuing to fight a war of circumstantialities with Germany playing her own military game.

A GREAT ITALIAN'S QUESTIONS

I talked the other day with a great Italian. If I might mention his name, his words would have a greater effect, but it is not permitted that the public shall be told his name. He said:

"Why don't your military sharps look at a map once in a while—the map of Italy?" I did not reply, and then he plumped at me a rather staggering question: "What do you really think of Italy in the United States? Do you judge us entirely by our people who work your railroads and who live in New York's east side?"

Again I did not reply. A queer expression passed over his face. He stared at me steadily. He was an impressive figure, even in a drab uniform. But he could have worn the toga. He could have emblazoned the ancient and proud assertion "I am a Roman from Rome." He spoke again.

"You needn't answer," he said. "I know. But let's get back to the map. I refer you to a Corsican, whose name your countrymen respect and who studied maps, especially the map of Italy. What he said afterwards is as basically true now as then over a hundred years ago. For Napoleon said, 'Germany can only be reached through Austria from Italy.'"

And in this, the fourth year of this war, I recalled poignantly that Napoleon followed up his assertion by the deed. For Napoleon went to Laibach. When he arrived there the Austrian army was in such full flight that only Austerlitz remained between Napoleon and his dream. Today from the outposts of the Italian lines in Austria the town of Laibach is only forty miles away. If the Italian armies get to Laibach it is a safe prophecy that the war is finished. Why? Because if the Italian armies get to Laibach the Austrian armies are beaten. A beaten Austria is a beaten Germany if the Allies have the long time been sending in heavy right and left hooks on the Teuton body. The effect is as one wants to consider it—these latest, greatest offensives. These the Allies are working on the outside of a long, curved battle line, and the Germans on an interior line of communications. That has been a difficulty for the Allies to overcome ever since the battle of the Marne.

Suppose now in this fourth year of the war we get together and put parochial matters to one side. Suppose all decide that the Anglo-French front without being in the least reduced in importance shall form only the left hook on the Teuton body, while the Italian front forms the right punch on the jaw of Austria. Without much difficulty the rules of the game are automatically reversed against Germany. If that happens seriously Germany will have the awkward line of communication—chasing madly around from France and Belgium to Austria where the roads are almost the worst on earth, while the Allies will be working on the interior of a curved line from France to Italy where the roads are the best on earth.

It is hard to realize that French canons working on the battlefield of the Somme can in four days be blazing away on the Italian Carso. Even that time can be bettered. It is forty hours train ride from the French Grand Quartier General to the Italian Commando Supremo. Germany may feel that she can afford sending men to Austria, but the beauty of the idea is that Italy is not clamoring for men.

Then the cheerful critic remarks: "In that case what is all this fuss about? Let Italy go ahead, especially if nobody is able to stop her." ITALY NEEDS GUNS, NOT MEN Italy has plenty of men. She has not even called all her classes. She has an army of four and a half millions in the field—which is something for America to reflect upon in her consideration of Italy. But what she does need is guns. She also needs coal and airplanes, but, above all, she needs cannon. Italy puts her cards upon the table and says frankly what she must have. She asks her allies to give it to her. Cannon, cannon and more cannon and Italy will go to Laibach.

Before arriving in Italy I heard of English and French guns on the Carso. I have seen them and counted them. But Italy needs guns by the thousand. What does it matter now in this fourth year of the war when the end is near, if it only comes? Who would object if Portugal finished the job if only she could go ahead and do it.

Italy, as a member of the Triple Alliance, was an ally of Germany and Austria, yet Austria prepared herself against Italy. That was proved by her frontier defenses and mobilization barracks along the Italian boundary. So even when Italy entered the war she was in a worse position to attack than Austria. True, her army was splendidly equipped and trained. Her German alliance taught her many military methods with which she has profited. But Austria had the same knowledge, and besides a far greater advantage in physical position.

At the beginning of her advance into Austria Italy fought in the plain, while Austria had the mountains. She was exactly in the position of a person standing at the bottom of a ladder against a high wall with an enemy at the top. Slowly, painfully, but surely the Italian armies have gone up the rungs of the ladder. They have overcome difficulties that seemed thrice harder than the job before them today, for now her armies have reached the top of the ladder and are on an exactly equal ground with the Austrians, with this additional advantage, that Austria is now invaded all along the line. The damage that is being done is happening to Austria.

IGNORANCE OF SOME AMERICANS

It is difficult to write about Italy the way I want to write owing to the deep-seated conviction that my fellow countrymen will be hard to convince. Americans realize so little about the war in France that writing about any place further off seems rather hopeless. They ask such simple questions to prove their appalling ignorance of anything and everything about it. One said to me a few weeks ago in Paris: "This Verdun (he pronounced it Verdoon) is it now in the hands of the French or Germans?" That seems incredible, but it is only one question of many. Indeed, the ocean is too wide for a comprehension of this war. Even the Channel was too wide for England immediately to grasp the fact that she was fighting for her life. I hope that the proportions of water and understanding are not carried out so that America understands too late.

IF THE ITALIANS GET TO LAIBACH

But to get on to Laibach. Italy is waging a classical war. Her operations are greater than Napoleonic. She imposes every condition on the enemy. And every step that Italy advances hurts Austria to a point where Austria is already beginning to groan. The Italian boot is descending on Austrian ground. If the Italian heel rests on Laibach with the toes pointing to Vienna or Budapest comes naturally the question, How will that end the war?

The answer is that if Austria can resist up to that point it is fairly certain that both her morale will be shaken—with Trieste lost meantime—and her armies will be rather well done. Then at Laibach the mountains end, and the plains, practically unfortified, stretch away across Hungary. But more important is the fact that the fall of Laibach means the final railway communications to the Dalmatian coast, Fiume and Pola will be cut off. Austria's navy would soon be out of action and there would be an abrupt termination to submarine activity in the Adriatic and Mediterranean. These indications may show in some degree the plight of Austria if the Italians get to Laibach. Voilà, sa la French say.

AS TO GERMANY

What about Germany, is the next question. I have already said that a beaten Austria is a beaten Germany if the Allies impose their will. Of course, if they get sentimental and go and make a peace with her, why, then, of course, Germany may struggle on. But if they get to Laibach they have it in their power to dictate terms that will mean beating Germany and an end of the war.

But can't the Germans help Austria in the meantime? Now we come to a bit of strategic reasoning. They might help Austria. They would hope to help her, and, perhaps, if they don't bury themselves too far in Russia, they might try. All right. Let us take our fancy back to that Anglo-French line stretching from Switzerland to the sea. That is the line where the military sharps have all declared final victory must come. That is where America will have her troops. There the Allies have for a long time been sending in heavy right and left hooks on the Teuton body. The effect is as one wants to consider it—these latest, greatest offensives. These the Allies are working on the outside of a long, curved battle line, and the Germans on an interior line of communications. That has been a difficulty for the Allies to overcome ever since the battle of the Marne.

Suppose now in this fourth year of the war we get together and put parochial matters to one side. Suppose all decide that the Anglo-French front without being in the least reduced in importance shall form only the left hook on the Teuton body, while the Italian front forms the right punch on the jaw of Austria. Without much difficulty the rules of the game are automatically reversed against Germany. If that happens seriously Germany will have the awkward line of communication—chasing madly around from France and Belgium to Austria where the roads are almost the worst on earth, while the Allies will be working on the interior of a curved line from France to Italy where the roads are the best on earth.

It is hard to realize that French canons working on the battlefield of the Somme can in four days be blazing away on the Italian Carso. Even that time can be bettered. It is forty hours train ride from the French Grand Quartier General to the Italian Commando Supremo. Germany may feel that she can afford sending men to Austria, but the beauty of the idea is that Italy is not clamoring for men.

Then the cheerful critic remarks: "In that case what is all this fuss about? Let Italy go ahead, especially if nobody is able to stop her." ITALY NEEDS GUNS, NOT MEN Italy has plenty of men. She has not even called all her classes. She has an army of four and a half millions in the field—which is something for America to reflect upon in her consideration of Italy. But what she does need is guns. She also needs coal and airplanes, but, above all, she needs cannon. Italy puts her cards upon the table and says frankly what she must have. She asks her allies to give it to her. Cannon, cannon and more cannon and Italy will go to Laibach.

Before arriving in Italy I heard of English and French guns on the Carso. I have seen them and counted them. But Italy needs guns by the thousand. What does it matter now in this fourth year of the war when the end is near, if it only comes? Who would object if Portugal finished the job if only she could go ahead and do it.

Coupled with the fact that the Italian front in Austria has only recently been discovered, there is also in America what seems to be a lack of comprehension on the subject of Austria. Austria has not so good an army as Germany, but she has an army that must not be despised. In fact, I am inclined to believe that as a purely defensive fighter Austria can carry on about as well as Germany.

The situation in a nutshell is that Germany struck France and invaded her. Italy has tackled Austria and invaded her. France at Verdun fought the greatest defensive victory the world has ever seen. Italy has now attempted the greatest offensive victory ever attempted on any front. The Austrians can't hold a candle to the French as warriors or men, but they do know how to fight a defensive war. They don't care how they live. They can exist on almost nothing. They are German-controlled by their officers and are willing to exist in trenches so vile that a self-respecting dog would evacuate them. Besides, they have some of the best artillery in the world. The Germans use it and they ought to know.

Italy admits the mistake she made in not declaring war on Germany at the same time she entered the conflict with Austria. America faces a similar situation. We are at war with Germany, but not with Austria. I learned accidentally a few days ago that our military attaché at Rome was invited by the General Staff to observe the beginning of the present offensive. He was unable to do so, because Washington didn't want him to do anything that might look like a violation of our neutral attitude towards Austria. The question has naturally come up, "What sort of business is this?" Our attaches "looked" at offensive before we were at war with anyone. Looking at this one would have done so much good.

The question also arises as to why does America persist in regarding the ramshackle empire of Austria as a sort of reduced gentleman? Come the following questions and answers: Is this a gang fight over here that we are all in to win, or is it not? Is it. Does it matter who gets in the knockout? It does not.

CHEER UP Fifth Avenue never cleared for a nobler array than on the bright afternoon when the Sixty-ninth marched down its sunny lane. As the flag went by, you said with a little thrill: "Thank God, a flag that has always meant freedom and fought for freedom, is mine," and awkwardly your hand went to your head, and you stood uncovered. Deep emotion always makes us awkward. We Americans are ashamed of showing what we feel, and we feel deeply, as with a film in our eyes and a ache in our throats, we watched these young men march away to war. "My God," said a bystander, with a solemnity that removed all touch of irreverence from the words, and made them like a prayer, "it's fierce to think of these fine young fellows marching straight to death."

It would be "fierce" if it were true. But it is false. War is not a junket; it is very much what Sherman said it was, and without stain is the courage of the young man who knowing what war means, marches away to protect you and me who remain behind to pray, perhaps, or to criticize. But to don the uniform is not to sign one's death warrant. The great majority of these young men will come back to us, finer and braver than ever. Not one but will have learned the value and nobility of sacrifice for an ideal, of unswerving loyalty, of unflinching obedience. In the homes of these men, and at the knees of women worthy of them, will grow up cleanly and bravely, filled with love of their country and their fellows, the boys and girls who will carry on our work, but more perfectly, after we are gathered to our fathers.

These are not mere phrases. They are the truth. Throughout our beloved country, thousands of fathers and mothers, sisters and sweethearts, have sent their "boys" to the camp and the trenches, with a smile that hid tears perilously near the surface. There can be no propaganda more cruel than any which strives to fill these hearts; which have given so generously, with the dread that their ones will never return. The war statistics show that the great majority will return. During the three years of the war the death-rate among those gallant soldiers, the Canadians, has been about six per cent, and as the war continues this figure shows a tendency to decrease. Writing in the Chicago Tribune, a well-known publicist, H. M. Hyde, states that the casualties of France, in the first year of the war, were rated at six per cent; in the second year, they had dropped to two and one-quarter; and in the last six months of 1916 to one and a quarter. Nor were these men slackers; danger was their hourly companion. Our people have made great sacrifices; let us not deepen them by forebodings thoughtlessly expressed, but immeasurably cruel in their effect, upon tender hearts that watch and pray and hope. Truth and charity here unite to ban pessimism, and to counsel sentiments of confidence both in those who have left us, and in those who, remaining, must often bear the heavier burden.—America.

CENTRAL EMPIRES ANSWER POPE

THE GERMAN REPLY

"Herr Cardinal: Your Eminence has been good enough, together with your letter of Aug. 2, to transmit to the Kaiser and King, my most gracious master, the note of His Holiness the Pope, in which His Holiness, filled with grief at the devastations of the world War, makes an emphatic peace appeal to the heads of the belligerent peoples. The Kaiser-King has deigned to acquaint me with Your Eminence's letter and to intrust the reply to me. "His Majesty has been following for a considerable time with high respect and sincere gratitude His Holiness' efforts, in a spirit of true impartiality, to alleviate as far as possible the sufferings of the war and to hasten the end of hostilities. The Kaiser sees in the latest step of His Holiness fresh proof of his noble and humane feelings, and cherishes a lively desire that, for the benefit of the entire world, the Papal appeal may meet with success. "The effort of Pope Benedict is to pave the way to an understanding among all peoples, and might more surely reckon on a sympathetic reception and the whole-hearted support from His Majesty, seeing that the Kaiser since taking over the Government has regarded it as his principal and most sacred task to preserve the blessings of peace for the German people and the world. "In his first speech from the throne at the opening of the German Reichstag, on June 25, 1888, the Kaiser promised that his love of the German Army and his position toward it should never lead him into temptation to cut short the benefits of peace unless war were a necessity, forced upon us by an attack on the empire or its allies. The German Army should safeguard peace for us, and should peace, nevertheless, be broken, it would be in a position to win it with honor. The Kaiser has, by his acts, fulfilled the promise he then made in twenty-six years of happy rule, despite provocations and temptations. "In the crisis which led to the present world conflagration His Majesty's efforts were up to the last moment directed toward settling the conflict by peaceful means. After the War had broken out, against his wish and desire, the Kaiser, in conjunction with his high allies, was the first solemnly to declare his readiness to enter into peace negotiations. The German people support His Majesty in his keen desire for peace. "Germany sought within her national frontier the free development of her spiritual and material possessions, and outside the imperial territory unhindered competition with nations enjoying equal rights and equal esteem. The free play of forces in the world in peaceable wrestling with one another would lead to the highest perfecting of the noblest human possessions. A disastrous concatenation of events in the year 1914 absolutely broke off all hopeful course of development and transformed Europe into a bloody battle arena. "Appreciating the importance of His Holiness' declaration, the Imperial Government has not failed to submit the suggestion contained therein to earnest and scrupulous examination. Special measures, which the Government has taken in closest contact with representatives of the German people, for discussing and answering the questions raised prove how earnest it desires, in accordance with His Holiness' desires, and the peace resolution of the Reichstag on July 19, to find a practical basis for a just and lasting peace. "The Imperial Government greets with special sympathy the leading idea of the peace appeal, wherein His Holiness clearly expresses the conviction that in the future the material power of arms must be superseded by the moral power of right. We are also convinced that the sick body of human society can only be healed by fortifying its moral strength of right. From this would follow, according to His Holiness' view, the simultaneous diminution

of the armed forces of all States and the institution of obligatory arbitration for international disputes.

"We share His Holiness' view that definite rule and a certain safeguard for a simultaneous and reciprocal limitation of armaments on land, on sea and in the air, as well as for the true freedom of the community and, high seas, are the things, in treating which—the new spirit that in the future should prevail in international relations—should find first hopeful expression. The task would then of itself arise to decide international differences of opinion, not by the use of armed forces, but by peaceful methods, especially by arbitration, whose high peace-producing effect we, together with His Holiness, fully recognize.

"The Imperial Government will in this respect support every proposal compatible with the vital interest of the German Empire and people. Germany, owing to her geographical situation and economic requirements, has to rely on peaceful intercourse with her neighbors and with distant countries. No people therefore has more reason than the German people to wish that instead of universal hatred and battle, that a conciliatory fraternal spirit should prevail between nations.

"If the nations are guided by this spirit it will be recognized to their advantage that the important thing is to lay more stress upon what unites them in their relations. They will also succeed in settling individual points of conflict which are still undecided in such a way that conditions of existence will be created which will be satisfactory to every nation and thereby a repetition of this great world catastrophe would appear impossible.

"Only on this condition can a lasting peace be founded which would promote an intellectual reapprochement and a return to the economic prosperity of human society. This serious and sincere conviction encourages our confidence that our enemies also may see a suitable basis in the ideas submitted by His Holiness for approaching nearer to the preparation of future peace under conditions corresponding to a spirit of reasonableness and to the situation in Europe."

The document is signed by the Imperial Chancellor, Michaelis, and is addressed to Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State.

THE AUSTRIAN REPLY

The text of the Austrian reply addressed directly to the Pope and signed by the Emperor follows: "Holy Father—

"With due veneration and deep emotion, we take cognizance of the new representations Your Holiness, in fulfillment of the holy office entrusted to you by God, made to us and the address of the other belligerent States with the noble intention of leading the heavily tried nations to a unity that will restore peace to them."

"With a thankful heart we received this fresh gift of fatherly care which you, Holy Father, always bestow on all peoples without distinction, and from the depth of our heart we greet the moving exhortation which Your Holiness has addressed to the Governments of the belligerent peoples. During this cruel war we have always looked up to Your Holiness as to the highest personage, who in virtue of his mission which reaches beyond earthly things, and thanks to the high conception of his duties laid upon him, stands high above the belligerent peoples and who is inaccessible to all influence, was able to find a way which may lead to the realization of our own desire for peace, lasting and honorable for all parties.

"Since ascending the throne of our ancestors, and fully conscious of the responsibility which we bear before God and Man for the fate of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, we have never lost sight of the high aim of restoring to our peoples as speedily as possible the blessings of peace. Soon after our accession to the throne, it was vouchsafed to us, in common with our Allies, to undertake a step which had been considered and prepared by our exalted predecessor, Francis Josef, to pave the way for a lasting and honorable peace.

"We gave expression to this desire in a speech from the throne, delivered at the opening of the Austrian Reichsrath, thereby showing that we are striving after a peace that shall free the future life of the nation from rancor and a thirst for revenge, and that shall secure them for generations to come from the employment of armed forces. Our joint Government has, in the meantime, not failed in repeated and emphatic declarations, which could be heard by all the world, to give expression to our own will and that of the Austro-Hungarian peoples to prepare an end to bloodshed by a peace such as Your Holiness has in mind.

"Happy in the thought that our desires from the first were directed towards the same object which Your Holiness today characterizes as one we should strive for, we have taken into close consideration the concrete and practical suggestions of Your Holiness and have come to the following conclusions:

"With deep-rooted conviction, we agree to the leading idea of Your Holiness that the future arrangement of the world must be based on the elimination of armed forces and on the moral force of right and on the rule of justice and legality.

"We, too, are imbued with the hope that a strengthening of the sense of right would morally regenerate humanity. We support, there-

fore, Your Holiness' view that the negotiations between the belligerents should and could lead to an understanding, by which, with the creation of appropriate guarantees, armaments on land and sea and in the air might be reduced simultaneously, reciprocally and gradually to a fixed limit, and whereby the high seas, which rightly belong to all the nations of the earth may be freed from domination or paramountcy and be opened equally for the use of all.

"Fully conscious of the importance of the promotion of peace on the method proposed by Your Holiness, namely, to submit international disputes to compulsory arbitration, we are also prepared to enter into negotiations regarding this proposal. "If, as we most heartily desire, agreements should be arrived at between the belligerents which would realize this sublime idea and thereby give security to the Austro-Hungarian monarchy for its unhampered future development, it can then not be difficult to find a satisfactory solution of the other questions which still remain to be settled between the belligerents in a spirit of justice and of a reasonable consideration of the conditions for existence of both parties.

"If the nations of the earth were to enter, with a desire for peace, into negotiations with one another in the sense of Your Holiness' proposals then peace could blossom forth from them. The nations could attain complete freedom of movement on the high seas, heavy material burdens could be taken from them and new sources of prosperity opened to them. "Guided by a spirit of moderation and conciliation, we see in the proposals of Your Holiness a suitable basis for initiating negotiations with a view to preparing peace, just to all and lasting, and we earnestly hope our present enemies may be animated by the same ideas. In this spirit we beg that the Almighty may bless the work of peace begun by Your Holiness."

AN OLD WOMAN'S ROSARY I bless myself, and I kiss the cross, And the holy Creed I tell; And the Paters and Aves trip off my tongue, For it's me that knows them well. For it's many a day these same old beads I told in the same old way—I got them my First Communion morn. And that's sixty years this May. 'Twas the Joyful Mysteries then I liked, (And I said them joyfully), When our Lord was only a Child Himself At His Blessed Mother's knee. Ochoone! but it's many and many a year, I've turned from the joyful deeds; And I cry on the Sorrowful Mysteries With tears as big as my beads. For my beautiful boy with the fever went And "himself" next morning died. Do you wonder I think of the Mysteries That end with the Crucified? For it's then as I'm telling each blessed bead, A kneeling beside my bed, We two women, God's Mother and me, Have many a talk of our dead. And that's why I'm liking the beads that tell Her plans and her darling Son's; It's plenty of time I'll be having in heaven To think of the Glorious ones.—REV. H. F. BLUNT.

FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE MISSION

Tsichowfu, 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. Previously acknowledged... \$11,722 45 Mrs. Dr. Duffy, Chatham... 8 00 A Client of Mary, Halifax 1 00 Mrs. L. N. Tanney, Iroquois... 2 00 A Thanksgiver from B. M., St. John's... 1 00 Mrs. J. C. Walsh, Rockland... 2 00 "Reader," Toronto... 1 00 Reuben Day, Pope's Harbor 1 00 M. O'M., Pt. Hope... 1 00 A Friend, Apple Hill... 2 00

FIVE MINUTE SERMON

REV. F. P. HICKRY, O. S. B. NINETEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST

INDIFFERENCE

"But they neglected." (Matt. xxii, 5.) These few words, my dear brethren, in the Gospel, "but they neglected," touch our consciences in a tender, perhaps a sore part.

TEMPERANCE

IS BEER INJURIOUS?

There has been circulated much literature on the beneficial effects of beer. It has been lauded as a substitute for bread, a nerve builder, a blood maker, a physical architect.

THE MIRACULOUS BLOOD

BRUGES POSSESSES TREASURE DEAR TO THE BELGIAN HEART

Bruges, the city of bridges, the city of bells, possesses a treasure dear to the hearts of the Belgians, a treasure round which centres no small part of the religious life of the nation. It is the relic of the Miraculous Blood.

THE ONLY MEDICINE THAT HELPED HER

"Fruit-a-lives Again Proves Its Extraordinary Powers

ROCHON, QUE., March 2nd, 1915. "I have received the most wonderful benefit from taking 'Fruit-a-lives' and change of life, and I took every remedy obtainable without results.

SEND FOR A FREE CATALOG

EVERY PAGE INTERESTING

NEPONSET TWIN SHINGLES

It will cost you little more to lay Neponset Twin Shingles than wooden Shingles of good quality.

BLACK WOLF SET

SPECIAL VALUES

339 - Canadian Mink Coat, 50 in. long, made from fine quality, full...

A MOTHER'S LOVE

The most beautiful thing in life is a mother's love. It begins with stitches on a tiny garment and it outlasts the grave.

SAVE MONEY - BUY FURS BY MAIL

GET OUR CATALOG

Do not lose any time taking advantage of these enormous bargains.

Sellers-Gough Fur Co.

244 K Yonge St., Toronto

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

The most delicious of Table Syrups.

On bread, griddle cakes and biscuits. Fine for Candy-making.

In 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins - and "Perfect Seal" Quart Jars.

Write for free Cook Book.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL.

BELLS, PEALS, CHIMES

Copy and take the "Bells, Peals and Chimes" for your home.

Bird & Son, Dept. L.C., Hamilton, Ont.

Would You Like to Earn \$1 or \$2 Daily the Year Round at Home

The Hosiery trade is booming, and the Demand far exceeds the Supply.

We must have more workers at once to help us keep pace with the demand.

Auto-Knitter Hosiery (Canada) Co., Limited

DEPT. 215A, 257 COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO

Always First because of

Cleansing power in every grain

SUPERIOR QUALITY ASSURING ECONOMY

our confessions, whatever it may be—contrast this something with what we are neglecting for its sake!

These few words, my dear brethren, in the Gospel, "but they neglected," touch our consciences in a tender, perhaps a sore part.

THE MIRACULOUS BLOOD

BRUGES POSSESSES TREASURE DEAR TO THE BELGIAN HEART

Bruges, the city of bridges, the city of bells, possesses a treasure dear to the hearts of the Belgians, a treasure round which centres no small part of the religious life of the nation.

THE ONLY MEDICINE THAT HELPED HER

"Fruit-a-lives Again Proves Its Extraordinary Powers

ROCHON, QUE., March 2nd, 1915. "I have received the most wonderful benefit from taking 'Fruit-a-lives' and change of life, and I took every remedy obtainable without results.

SEND FOR A FREE CATALOG

EVERY PAGE INTERESTING

NEPONSET TWIN SHINGLES

It will cost you little more to lay Neponset Twin Shingles than wooden Shingles of good quality.

BLACK WOLF SET

SPECIAL VALUES

339 - Canadian Mink Coat, 50 in. long, made from fine quality, full...

A MOTHER'S LOVE

The most beautiful thing in life is a mother's love. It begins with stitches on a tiny garment and it outlasts the grave.

SAVE MONEY - BUY FURS BY MAIL

GET OUR CATALOG

Do not lose any time taking advantage of these enormous bargains.

Sellers-Gough Fur Co.

244 K Yonge St., Toronto

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

The most delicious of Table Syrups.

On bread, griddle cakes and biscuits. Fine for Candy-making.

In 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins - and "Perfect Seal" Quart Jars.

Write for free Cook Book.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL.

BELLS, PEALS, CHIMES

Copy and take the "Bells, Peals and Chimes" for your home.

Bird & Son, Dept. L.C., Hamilton, Ont.

Would You Like to Earn \$1 or \$2 Daily the Year Round at Home

The Hosiery trade is booming, and the Demand far exceeds the Supply.

We must have more workers at once to help us keep pace with the demand.

Auto-Knitter Hosiery (Canada) Co., Limited

DEPT. 215A, 257 COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO

Always First because of

Cleansing power in every grain

SUPERIOR QUALITY ASSURING ECONOMY

destructive at the last. It were well then that our beer drinking friends who see no harm in their beverage, be warned in time to the awful devastations of this form of intoxication.

These few words, my dear brethren, in the Gospel, "but they neglected," touch our consciences in a tender, perhaps a sore part.

THE MIRACULOUS BLOOD

BRUGES POSSESSES TREASURE DEAR TO THE BELGIAN HEART

Bruges, the city of bridges, the city of bells, possesses a treasure dear to the hearts of the Belgians, a treasure round which centres no small part of the religious life of the nation.

THE ONLY MEDICINE THAT HELPED HER

"Fruit-a-lives Again Proves Its Extraordinary Powers

ROCHON, QUE., March 2nd, 1915. "I have received the most wonderful benefit from taking 'Fruit-a-lives' and change of life, and I took every remedy obtainable without results.

SEND FOR A FREE CATALOG

EVERY PAGE INTERESTING

NEPONSET TWIN SHINGLES

It will cost you little more to lay Neponset Twin Shingles than wooden Shingles of good quality.

BLACK WOLF SET

SPECIAL VALUES

339 - Canadian Mink Coat, 50 in. long, made from fine quality, full...

A MOTHER'S LOVE

The most beautiful thing in life is a mother's love. It begins with stitches on a tiny garment and it outlasts the grave.

SAVE MONEY - BUY FURS BY MAIL

GET OUR CATALOG

Do not lose any time taking advantage of these enormous bargains.

Sellers-Gough Fur Co.

244 K Yonge St., Toronto

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

The most delicious of Table Syrups.

On bread, griddle cakes and biscuits. Fine for Candy-making.

In 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins - and "Perfect Seal" Quart Jars.

Write for free Cook Book.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL.

BELLS, PEALS, CHIMES

Copy and take the "Bells, Peals and Chimes" for your home.

Bird & Son, Dept. L.C., Hamilton, Ont.

Would You Like to Earn \$1 or \$2 Daily the Year Round at Home

The Hosiery trade is booming, and the Demand far exceeds the Supply.

We must have more workers at once to help us keep pace with the demand.

Auto-Knitter Hosiery (Canada) Co., Limited

DEPT. 215A, 257 COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO

Always First because of

Cleansing power in every grain

SUPERIOR QUALITY ASSURING ECONOMY

the complex relationships of life she nobly bears her part. Man's life may be diverse and all absorbing and difficult, but it is as nothing to the experience of the mother who has borne and laid away and lived all that life has to offer.—Catholic Universe.

These few words, my dear brethren, in the Gospel, "but they neglected," touch our consciences in a tender, perhaps a sore part.

THE MIRACULOUS BLOOD

BRUGES POSSESSES TREASURE DEAR TO THE BELGIAN HEART

Bruges, the city of bridges, the city of bells, possesses a treasure dear to the hearts of the Belgians, a treasure round which centres no small part of the religious life of the nation.

THE ONLY MEDICINE THAT HELPED HER

"Fruit-a-lives Again Proves Its Extraordinary Powers

ROCHON, QUE., March 2nd, 1915. "I have received the most wonderful benefit from taking 'Fruit-a-lives' and change of life, and I took every remedy obtainable without results.

SEND FOR A FREE CATALOG

EVERY PAGE INTERESTING

NEPONSET TWIN SHINGLES

It will cost you little more to lay Neponset Twin Shingles than wooden Shingles of good quality.

BLACK WOLF SET

SPECIAL VALUES

339 - Canadian Mink Coat, 50 in. long, made from fine quality, full...

A MOTHER'S LOVE

The most beautiful thing in life is a mother's love. It begins with stitches on a tiny garment and it outlasts the grave.

SAVE MONEY - BUY FURS BY MAIL

GET OUR CATALOG

Do not lose any time taking advantage of these enormous bargains.

Sellers-Gough Fur Co.

244 K Yonge St., Toronto

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

The most delicious of Table Syrups.

On bread, griddle cakes and biscuits. Fine for Candy-making.

In 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins - and "Perfect Seal" Quart Jars.

Write for free Cook Book.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL.

BELLS, PEALS, CHIMES

Copy and take the "Bells, Peals and Chimes" for your home.

Bird & Son, Dept. L.C., Hamilton, Ont.

Would You Like to Earn \$1 or \$2 Daily the Year Round at Home

The Hosiery trade is booming, and the Demand far exceeds the Supply.

We must have more workers at once to help us keep pace with the demand.

Auto-Knitter Hosiery (Canada) Co., Limited

DEPT. 215A, 257 COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO

Always First because of

Cleansing power in every grain

SUPERIOR QUALITY ASSURING ECONOMY

found in them. And when the weight of weariness is felt—and who shall say how often and how long that may be?—let the woman who wears the Red Cross today remember the Countess of Alsace and seek new courage whereto she sought it, and find new strength where she found it, in the inexhaustible stream of love and of grace that flows from the Cross of Christ.

These few words, my dear brethren, in the Gospel, "but they neglected," touch our consciences in a tender, perhaps a sore part.

THE MIRACULOUS BLOOD

BRUGES POSSESSES TREASURE DEAR TO THE BELGIAN HEART

Bruges, the city of bridges, the city of bells, possesses a treasure dear to the hearts of the Belgians, a treasure round which centres no small part of the religious life of the nation.

THE ONLY MEDICINE THAT HELPED HER

"Fruit-a-lives Again Proves Its Extraordinary Powers

ROCHON, QUE., March 2nd, 1915. "I have received the most wonderful benefit from taking 'Fruit-a-lives' and change of life, and I took every remedy obtainable without results.

SEND FOR A FREE CATALOG

EVERY PAGE INTERESTING

NEPONSET TWIN SHINGLES

It will cost you little more to lay Neponset Twin Shingles than wooden Shingles of good quality.

BLACK WOLF SET

SPECIAL VALUES

339 - Canadian Mink Coat, 50 in. long, made from fine quality, full...

A MOTHER'S LOVE

The most beautiful thing in life is a mother's love. It begins with stitches on a tiny garment and it outlasts the grave.

SAVE MONEY - BUY FURS BY MAIL

GET OUR CATALOG

Do not lose any time taking advantage of these enormous bargains.

Sellers-Gough Fur Co.

244 K Yonge St., Toronto

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

The most delicious of Table Syrups.

On bread, griddle cakes and biscuits. Fine for Candy-making.

In 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins - and "Perfect Seal" Quart Jars.

Write for free Cook Book.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL.

BELLS, PEALS, CHIMES

Copy and take the "Bells, Peals and Chimes" for your home.

Bird & Son, Dept. L.C., Hamilton, Ont.

Would You Like to Earn \$1 or \$2 Daily the Year Round at Home

The Hosiery trade is booming, and the Demand far exceeds the Supply.

We must have more workers at once to help us keep pace with the demand.

Auto-Knitter Hosiery (Canada) Co., Limited

DEPT. 215A, 257 COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO

Always First because of

Cleansing power in every grain

SUPERIOR QUALITY ASSURING ECONOMY



Always First because of
Cleansing power in every grain
Superior quality assuring economy
Absence of Caustics, Acids, Alkali or Ammonia
No roughening or reddening of the hands



Are You Shingling?
YOU owe it to yourself to investigate "The Greatest Roofing Development of the 20th Century"—Neponset Twin Shingles—the roof that doesn't rust, rot, decay, split, or rattle!

NEPONSET TWIN SHINGLES
It will cost you little more to lay Neponset Twin Shingles than wooden Shingles of good quality.

BLACK WOLF SET

SPECIAL VALUES
339 - Canadian Mink Coat, 50 in. long, made from fine quality, full...

A MOTHER'S LOVE

The most beautiful thing in life is a mother's love. It begins with stitches on a tiny garment and it outlasts the grave.

SAVE MONEY - BUY FURS BY MAIL

GET OUR CATALOG
Do not lose any time taking advantage of these enormous bargains.

Sellers-Gough Fur Co.

244 K Yonge St., Toronto

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

The most delicious of Table Syrups.
On bread, griddle cakes and biscuits. Fine for Candy-making.

In 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins - and "Perfect Seal" Quart Jars.

Write for free Cook Book.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL.

BELLS, PEALS, CHIMES

Copy and take the "Bells, Peals and Chimes" for your home.

Would You Like to Earn \$1 or \$2 Daily the Year Round at Home

The Hosiery trade is booming, and the Demand far exceeds the Supply.

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

SAY IT WITH A SMILE
If you're worried over something,
And your temper's sorely tried;

The world is full of shadows—
Don't add unto its gloom;

TEN "I WILLS"
"I will study the language of
gentleness and refuse to use words
that bite and tones that crush.

"I will never gloat over gains, but
amass only to enrich others and so
gain a wealthy heart.

"I will be glad my nature by smiling
out loud on every occasion and
by outlooking optimistically.

THE CHEERY WORD
"You've got a nice mother," said a
postman, meeting on the lawn the
young son of a house where he had
just left the daily packet of letters
and papers.

"Of course that's my opinion,"
acquiesced the tall boy comfortably,
and then bethought himself to ask
curiously, "What makes you think
so?"

How many people suppose that the
postman cares for a cheery word?
How often do we remember that the
milkman, the errand boy, the host of
daily hurried callers at our door are
not machines, but fellow mortals
and entitled to a kindly word or
expression of interests as they come
or go?

LIFE'S WORST TELLTALES
Many a man is wondering why he
does not succeed, while his desk, at
which he sits, tells the story of his
life, and shows the limitations of his
capabilities.

ADVICE TO THE YOUNG MAN
IN BUSINESS
Get into a business you like.
Devote yourself to it.
Be honest in everything.

Avoid argument on two points—
religion and politics.
Marry a true woman, and have
your own home.—Exchange.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

WAS IT YOU?
Some one started the whole day
wrong.

Some one robbed the day of its
song—
Was it you?
Early this morning some one
frowned;

Some one started the day aright—
Was it you?
Some one made it happy and
bright—

Some one started the day aright—
Was it you?
Some one smiled, and all through
the day

TAKING MOTHER ALONG
After saying his prayers at night
the seven-year old son announced
that he was so tired of the kind of
life he was compelled to lead that he
believed there was nothing for it
but for him to run away.

A FEW DON'TS FOR BOYS
Don't think mother is never tired.
Don't think it is manly to sneeze
and swear.

READING AND GOZINTA
When it comes to up-to-date cur-
riculum, no schools in Ohio have
anything on this little town of Iron-
ton, as is manifest by the answer of
a six-year-old who lives on South
Fifth Street.

A GIRL'S CHIEF CHARM
There are some girls born with
that pleasing attribute—charm.
But whether the girl who has been
denied this gift at birth can acquire
it in later years is a question of
interest to all.

A NEW WITNESS
Since Our Divine Lord gave utter-
ance to these words, "And you
shall be witnesses unto Me in Jeru-
salem, and in all Judea, and Samaria,"
it has been customary for every one
with a message to appeal to witnesses
to corroborate his doctrine.

AN INDULGENCE OF
SEVEN YEARS
We have been asked the meaning
of this and similar terms found in
the various grants of indulgences.
The following explanations are
found in Maurel's standard work on
indulgences:

STAINED GLASS
MEMORIAL WINDOWS
AND LEADED LIGHTS
B. LEONARD
QUEBEC: P. Q.

Minimize the
Fire Peril
BY USING
EDDY'S
Chemically Extinguishing
"Silent 500s"

Hotel Cumberland
NEW YORK, Broadway at 54th Street

Hotel Lenox
NORTH ST. AT DELAWARE AVE.
BUFFALO, N.Y.

—and I am not a member of the
family, nor yet a relative—and when
she had "cooled down" I attempted
to talk with her but she dismissed
me with, "Oh, you mustn't mind me,
it's all on account of my temper."

But do not conclude from this that
all pretty girls have ugly dispositions
nor yet that all ugly ones have lovely
dispositions. I have merely used
these illustrations, taken from real
life, to impress upon you that a girl's
chief charm lies, not in a pretty face,
but in a pretty personality and a
charming disposition.—Extension
Magazine.

PREDESTINATION

The doctrine of Calvin was that
God deliberately picked out a number
of people for Heaven, and predesti-
ned them in such a way that there
was no possibility of their missing
it, while the rest were, with equal
definiteness, predestined to hell so
that there was no possibility of
escaping it.

This doctrine is the only one
which is compatible with sound
philosophy. Heaven is the reward
of virtue and hell the punishment of
sin, and it is the very nature of
virtue and sin to be a free action.

AN INDULGENCE OF
SEVEN YEARS
We have been asked the meaning
of this and similar terms found in
the various grants of indulgences.

STAINED GLASS
MEMORIAL WINDOWS
AND LEADED LIGHTS
B. LEONARD
QUEBEC: P. Q.

Minimize the
Fire Peril
BY USING
EDDY'S
Chemically Extinguishing
"Silent 500s"

Hotel Cumberland
NEW YORK, Broadway at 54th Street

Hotel Lenox
NORTH ST. AT DELAWARE AVE.
BUFFALO, N.Y.

speaking, than they are now, if they
are to bear this burden successfully.
This opens a series of questions that
may not be entered upon here. It is
enough to point out that the reli-
gious element of human culture is
essential; and that, by some effective
agency, it must be presented to
every child whose education aims at
completeness or proportion.

OLD-TIME CUSTOMS
The respect of Catholics for the
house of God and their exact obser-
vance of pious customs is traditional.
But the spirit of indifference that is
to-day rampant seems to be exerting
a pernicious influence on the lives
and fervor of some Catholics, among
whom the old time reverence for
things sacred is waning.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS

The Catholic press maintains and
preserves faith in all its purity and
integrity. It teaches the truth and
says Scripture, "The truth shall
make you free." Thus "God's truth
shall compass us with a shield; we
shall not be afraid of the terror of
the night; . . . we shall walk
upon the asp and the basilisk, and
we shall trample under foot the lion
and the dragon."

AN INDULGENCE OF
SEVEN YEARS
We have been asked the meaning
of this and similar terms found in
the various grants of indulgences.

STAINED GLASS
MEMORIAL WINDOWS
AND LEADED LIGHTS
B. LEONARD
QUEBEC: P. Q.

Minimize the
Fire Peril
BY USING
EDDY'S
Chemically Extinguishing
"Silent 500s"

Hotel Cumberland
NEW YORK, Broadway at 54th Street

Hotel Lenox
NORTH ST. AT DELAWARE AVE.
BUFFALO, N.Y.

Hotel Lenox
NORTH ST. AT DELAWARE AVE.
BUFFALO, N.Y.

CAPITAL TRUST CORPORATION

Authorized Capital, \$2,000,000 LIMITED
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
President: M. J. O'Brien, Renfrew.
Vice-Presidents: Hon. S. N. Parent, Ottawa; Denis Murphy, Ottawa;
R. P. Gough, Toronto; A. E. Corrigan, Ottawa.

NO MAN CAN FORSEE ACCIDENTS, which may occur to any one
of us. If you appoint the Capital Trust Corporation the executor of your
will, you provide for the efficient administration of your estate and guard
against a change of executors through death, accident or sickness. Our
booklet entitled "THE WILL THAT REALLY PROVIDES," is instruc-
tive. Write for a copy.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS
Here is what the Calvinistic paper
De Herant, published in Holland,
has to say in favor of the Catholic
Church:

THE CATHOLIC PRESS
The Catholic press is the bulwark
of morality against the incessant and
insidious attacks of many a social
organization and of our daily press—
mighty agencies that not only tol-
erate, but openly promote, independent
morality, which means a Goddess, a
pagan, a selfish, a degrading morali-
ty. The Catholic press helps us to
keep our eyes and mind riveted on
God's holy mountain—"lest wicked-
ness should alter our understanding
or deceit beguile our soul, for the
bewitching of vanity obscureth good
things and the wanderings of concu-
piscence overturneth the innocent
mind."

THE CATHOLIC PRESS
The Catholic press is the bulwark
of morality against the incessant and
insidious attacks of many a social
organization and of our daily press—
mighty agencies that not only tol-
erate, but openly promote, independent
morality, which means a Goddess, a
pagan, a selfish, a degrading morali-
ty. The Catholic press helps us to
keep our eyes and mind riveted on
God's holy mountain—"lest wicked-
ness should alter our understanding
or deceit beguile our soul, for the
bewitching of vanity obscureth good
things and the wanderings of concu-
piscence overturneth the innocent
mind."

THE CATHOLIC PRESS
The Catholic press is the bulwark
of morality against the incessant and
insidious attacks of many a social
organization and of our daily press—
mighty agencies that not only tol-
erate, but openly promote, independent
morality, which means a Goddess, a
pagan, a selfish, a degrading morali-
ty. The Catholic press helps us to
keep our eyes and mind riveted on
God's holy mountain—"lest wicked-
ness should alter our understanding
or deceit beguile our soul, for the
bewitching of vanity obscureth good
things and the wanderings of concu-
piscence overturneth the innocent
mind."

THE CATHOLIC PRESS
The Catholic press is the bulwark
of morality against the incessant and
insidious attacks of many a social
organization and of our daily press—
mighty agencies that not only tol-
erate, but openly promote, independent
morality, which means a Goddess, a
pagan, a selfish, a degrading morali-
ty. The Catholic press helps us to
keep our eyes and mind riveted on
God's holy mountain—"lest wicked-
ness should alter our understanding
or deceit beguile our soul, for the
bewitching of vanity obscureth good
things and the wanderings of concu-
piscence overturneth the innocent
mind."

THE CATHOLIC PRESS
The Catholic press is the bulwark
of morality against the incessant and
insidious attacks of many a social
organization and of our daily press—
mighty agencies that not only tol-
erate, but openly promote, independent
morality, which means a Goddess, a
pagan, a selfish, a degrading morali-
ty. The Catholic press helps us to
keep our eyes and mind riveted on
God's holy mountain—"lest wicked-
ness should alter our understanding
or deceit beguile our soul, for the
bewitching of vanity obscureth good
things and the wanderings of concu-
piscence overturneth the innocent
mind."

THE CATHOLIC PRESS
The Catholic press is the bulwark
of morality against the incessant and
insidious attacks of many a social
organization and of our daily press—
mighty agencies that not only tol-
erate, but openly promote, independent
morality, which means a Goddess, a
pagan, a selfish, a degrading morali-
ty. The Catholic press helps us to
keep our eyes and mind riveted on
God's holy mountain—"lest wicked-
ness should alter our understanding
or deceit beguile our soul, for the
bewitching of vanity obscureth good
things and the wanderings of concu-
piscence overturneth the innocent
mind."

THE CATHOLIC PRESS
The Catholic press is the bulwark
of morality against the incessant and
insidious attacks of many a social
organization and of our daily press—
mighty agencies that not only tol-
erate, but openly promote, independent
morality, which means a Goddess, a
pagan, a selfish, a degrading morali-
ty. The Catholic press helps us to
keep our eyes and mind riveted on
God's holy mountain—"lest wicked-
ness should alter our understanding
or deceit beguile our soul, for the
bewitching of vanity obscureth good
things and the wanderings of concu-
piscence overturneth the innocent
mind."

Hotel Lenox

NORTH ST. AT DELAWARE AVE.
BUFFALO, N.Y.
A modern, fireproof and distinctive hotel
of 250 all outside rooms. Ideally located.
Excell in equipment, cuisine and service.
Operated on the European Plan

TARIFF:
Rooms with
privilege of Bath \$1.50 per day
Rooms with
Private Bath \$2.00 per day and
upward
Two Rooms
with Private Bath \$4.00 per day and
upward

C. A. MINER
Managing Director

Write for complimentary
"Guide of Buffalo
& Niagara Falls"



"Far from a Big City's Noise,
Close to a Big City's Business"

BIG MONEY IN TRAPPING THIS YEAR
FREE
Hullam's Trappers' Guide—99 pages; illus-
trated; English or French; tells how and
where to trap; what bait and traps to use;
is full of useful information.

Ship your RAW FURS
to John Hullam Limited
330 Hullam Building, Toronto

HOTEL CUMBERLAND
NEW YORK, Broadway at 54th Street
Broadway cars
from Grand
Central Depot
7th Avenue
cars from
Penn's Station
New and
Fireproof
Strictly First-
Class—Rates
Reasonable

Rooms with Adjoining Bath
\$1.50 up
Rooms with Private Bath
\$2.00 up
Suites \$4.00 up
10 Minutes Walk to 40 Theatres
Send for Booklet
HARRY P. STIMSON
Only New York Hotel Window-Screened
Throughout

Minimize the Fire Peril
BY USING
EDDY'S
Chemically Extinguishing
"Silent 500s"
THE MATCHES WITH
"NO AFTERGLOW"
EDDY is the only Can-
adian maker of these
Matches, every stick of
which has been treated
with a chemical solu-
tion which positively
ensures the match
becoming dead wood
once it has been lighted
and blown out.
Look for the words
"Chemically self-extinguishing" on the
box.

GILLETT'S LYE

HAS NO EQUAL
It not only softens the water but doubles the cleansing power of soap, and makes everything sanitary and wholesome.
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

GILLETTS LYE
GILLETTE COMPANY LIMITED
MADE IN ENGLAND

YIELD OF GRAIN CROPS

The preliminary estimate by the Census and Statistics Office, issued Sept. 19th, of this year's wheat crop in Canada is for a total of 249,164,700 bushels from 14,755,800 acres, an average yield per acre of 16.88 bushels, as compared with 17 bushels in 1916 and 29 bushels in 1915. The estimated yield of wheat in 1916 is 229,818,000 bushels from 13,448,250 acres, so that the estimated total for 1917 represents an increase of 19,851,700 bushels, or 8 p. c. The total yield of oats in 1917 is estimated at 899,843,000 bushels from 12,052,000 acres harvested, as compared with 865,553,000 bushels from 10,178,000 acres harvested in 1916. For the prairie provinces it has been necessary to deduct from the sown areas per centages of 10 in Manitoba and 17 in Saskatchewan and Alberta for crops not ripened into grain. The yield per acre on the harvested area is, therefore, for all Canada 83.18 bushels as compared with 85.91 bushels in 1916 and 45.84 bushels in 1915. For rye the estimate is 4,194,950 bushels from 211,870 acres, as compared with 2,967,400 bushels from 148,620 acres in 1916, the yields per acre being nearly 20 bushels in both years. Barley yields 59,318,400 bushels from 2,392,200 acres, as against 42,647,000 bushels from 1,703,700 acres in 1916, the yields per acre being 24.80 and 25 bushels respectively. The total yield of flax seed is placed at 10,067,500 bushels from 1,242,000 acres, as compared with 7,816,300 bushels from 622,000 harvested acres in 1916, the average yields per acre being 8.11 bushels in 1917 and 11.4 bushels in 1916.

GRAIN YIELDS OF THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

The estimated total production of wheat in the three Prairie Provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is 225,778,700 bushels from 13,619,370 acres, as compared with 208,846,300 bushels from 12,441,350 acres in 1916. In Manitoba the total yield of wheat for 1917 is 41,642,200 bushels, as compared with 27,943,000 bushels in 1916, in Saskatchewan 130,356,000 bushels as against 131,765,000 bushels and in Alberta 53,780,500 bushels against 49,138,000 bushels. Oats yield 224,199,000 bushels in the three Prairie Provinces as compared with 269,258,000 bushels in 1916, barley 43,168,400 bushels against 53,296,000 bushels, rye 2,498,550 bushels against 1,636,000 bushels and flax seed 9,951,500 bushels as against 7,269,000 bushels.

FOREIGN MISSIONS

MARYKNOLL IN SAN FRANCISCO

The American Catholic Foreign Mission Society established its third centre of activities, in San Francisco, September 13, on the eve of its Superior's departure for the Far East.

On Van Ness Avenue, overlooking the Pacific Ocean, which will bear its future missionaries to their field of labor, this young organization, only six years old, yet already vigorous, has opened a procuratorate where one of its priests will reside to further the interests of the Society and to harbor missionaries on their passage to and from the Orient.

The moving spirit in this latest development of the Maryknoll Society is the Rev. Joseph P. McQuaide, pastor of the Sacred Heart Church, and one of the best known priests on the Pacific slope.

Father McQuaide has been strongly encouraged in this effort by Archbishop Hanna, who welcomed Father Walsh on his passage to the Orient and personally attended the opening of the new house.

The headquarters of the Society are at Maryknoll, Ossining, N. Y., and at Clark's Green, near Scranton, Pa., is located the Venard Apostolic School, a feeder for the Seminary at Maryknoll.

SOME PROTEST

The caption to this article may not be English à la Webster, but it very expressively describes the following communication which we discovered in our mail bag one morning last week:

Dear Sir:—I received your paper yesterday and I read the article "Ford Disgrace." You state in that article, that a priest is not ordained to propagate certain political theories. There is no politics in that. Since Bishop Fallon, was elected at London, he has done all he could to prevent French, being taught in the French Canadian Children, in their own schools. His conduct was so bad, towards Bishop Meunier, Father St. Cyr and Father Beaudin, which hurt their feelings so much, as to partly cause the advancement of their death.

"You state also in that article, that the trouble at Ford, is but an inci-

dent in this country waged against Bishop Fallon. This would rend the Catholic Church in Canada, into two opposing factions you are aware that this opposing faction as been existing since the Irish Catholic priests, laymen and Bishop Fallon, have joined the protestants and Orangemen to deprive French Canadian Children from learning their own language, which the Pope stated in his letter that they had the every right to.

"You can stop sending me the Freeman, as I see, there is no use, of trying to make any encouragements to the Irish Catholic, when we see that they are not treating the minority French Canadian in a Christian way, as the Bible says: "Do not to others that which you would not like to be done unto yourself."

Out of charity we withhold the name of our correspondent. His letter goes a long way towards substantiating the worst that has ever been alleged against the bilingual schools. It is a pity that he allowed himself to be so carried away by his indignation that he didn't take time to have his communication translated into the King's English.

Our correspondent's letter is a splendid sample of the kind of argument the average narrow partisan adopts. Neither in the article to which he takes exception, nor at any other time, have we written one word in opposition to the claims of the French-Canadians. On the contrary we have championed their cause as far as it was lawful for us to do so in the light of the Holy Father's pronouncement. But we did protest against the attempt made by the extremists of Ford to interfere with the most ordinary rights of their Bishop. And because we would uphold the discipline of the Church we are denounced as enemies of the French-Canadian people? Bishop Fallon's action at Ford has nothing to do with the bilingual question. What we wrote has nothing to do with the bilingual question. Bilingualism is not the issue at Ford. The issue is the right of a Catholic Bishop to rule his diocese and to exact obedience from his flock in all things lawful. Our correspondent deliberately clouds the issue. In doing so he follows the example of the leaders of the agitation in this province.—The Canadian Freeman.

ANSWER TO PRAYER

DEAF AND DUMB SOLDIER CURED AFTER NOVENA TO LITTLE FLOWER

The remarkable recovery of hearing and speech by Private Stephen Conroy, Leinster Regiment, at present a patient in St. Luke's Ward, Jarvis Street Hospital, is exciting keen interest in Dublin. The Rev. Myles V. Ronan, C. C., Pro Cathedral, makes the following statement in reference to the case:

In the following account of this remarkable cure, I wish merely to state the facts of the case as they were told to me by the soldier himself, and by the Sister in charge.

Whatever my private opinion of the case may be, I do not wish publicly to draw any inference from it. As the case of the Little Flower is undergoing official examination in Rome, I do not wish to say anything that would not be lawful under the circumstances. The facts, however, of this cure are worth recording.

The soldier, a man of fifty-four years, simple and pious, was struck deaf and dumb six months ago, the result of shell-shock. He had been in various hospitals, but no treatment brought him the slightest remedy. He was then sent to Jarvis Street Hospital to be examined by the ear and throat specialist, Dr. J. P. Keogh. After some days the specialist considered his case a very bad one, that there must have been some extensive damage done, and especially as both hearing and speech were affected.

In fact, the man was pronounced practically incurable considering his age and the extent of the functional disorder. The military authorities then said he was to be sent back to St. George's Hospital. However, the Sister in charge phoned to the military authorities for permission for him to remain where he was a few days longer for the purpose of observation, which permission was granted.

Meanwhile, the simple, unimaginative, pious soldier went to Mass every morning. The Sister in charge of the ward suggested to him that he should make a Novena to the Little Flower, and she gave him the Life of the Little Flower to read. It was something new for him. "I often heard talk of the Sacred Heart," he said to me, "but I never heard about the Little Flower. It was lovely, and I read it over and over again."

"But how did you get back your speech?" I asked him.

"I'll tell you, Father. I was as wide awake as I am now. This morning (Sunday) about 2 o'clock I

woke up and felt very thirsty. The night nurse was at the top of the ward, and I couldn't call out to her for a drink, and she went out by the door. I turned over on my elbow to wait until she came back, and I see a white form, all dazzling light, and a wreath of flowers on her head, stooping over the bed to me, and she said something to me, which I can't remember. It was plain English, but I'll think of it when I get my senses back properly. Then she said, "Say three Hail Marys morning and evening," and she went over to that little table with the crucifix on it, and stood there and looked over at me for a minute or so, and then she went out of that door."

A short time afterwards the nurse came back to the ward, and the soldier on the impulse of the moment shouted, "Nurse, nurse." The poor nurse fell back with fright against the wall, and as she herself said, she felt she was "stuck to the wall" when she heard this man, deaf and dumb for six months, crying out to her in the silence of the ward. She went over to him and gave him a drink, and found not only could he speak, but could hear everything she said to him.

The poor soldier was very excited, and beads of perspiration showed on his forehead. He told her all he had seen. "The vision," he said, "was like one of the pictures in the Little Flower book."

"Which one was it?" asked the nurse. There were several pictures of her in the book, taken at different periods of her life.

"This one," he said, opening the book, and pointing to the picture of the Little Flower as a first communicant, with wreath and veil, "only," said he, "she was all dazzling light."

That is the story as it came from the lips of this good, simple soul, who assured us he never thought of such a possibility of the Little Flower appearing to him. "I didn't think myself worthy of such," he said to me. Neither did he seriously think he would ever be cured. "If it was God's holy will," he said: "But he was in his normal senses that night, wide awake, and there was nothing remarkable to account for any terrible excitement of the nervous system. He can speak and hear now as well as he ever did, and he only began to speak and hear after he saw the vision. The piano and gramophone beside his bed made music and noise for days, but the sounds fell on deaf ears. As I was speaking to him, the gramophone was screaming out "Britannia Rules the Waves," but I thought that God rules over all.

MYLES V. RONAN, C. C.

OUR FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE

Educated men and women of sterling character and high Christian principle constitute the first line of a nation's defense. There is danger that this line may be broken. Many of our Catholic students have left college; few of them may ever again resume their studies. Yet the serious work of the classroom is no less patriotic a task, at the present moment, than that of the conscript in the cantonment or the soldier in active service on the battlefields of France.

In message after message to the people of the United States, the Commissioner of Education has insisted upon the need of trained and educated men.

Never will this be more keenly felt than at the close of the war. Should the great struggle continue for a length of years, that need will soon be experienced in the field no less than at home. Students, therefore, who have not been drafted, and who now return to their studies, are not merely providing for their studies, but can perform a high and patriotic duty by applying all their energy to the work of worthily fitting themselves for the great posts of intellectual leadership and scientific service in the years to come.

Mighty transitions, industrial, economic and social, are taking place under our very eyes. The end of the War will find the world involved in tremendous problems. A higher standard must therefore be attained than in previous years, not in studies only, but in wisdom and virtue as well, by the future men and women who are now preparing themselves in the classroom for the burden of the world's work. A supreme sense of responsibility and a fearless application of Christian principles, together with thorough training and education, are an urgent need of the time. No schools are so well qualified as our own to meet this emergency, for nowhere else are the principles of Christianity so insistently instilled into the hearts of the pupils.

While, therefore, neither negligence nor selfishness should prevent parents from giving their children the most complete Catholic education their means can afford, Catholic students, too, must strive to measure up to the greatness of the expectations entertained of them. Their patriotism will find its loftiest expression, during the months or years to come, in the conscientious fulfillment of their daily duties and in the constant approach to that Catholic ideal of learning and sainthood which constitutes the perfect citizen.

Here, then, is true patriotism of the noblest kind, the patriotism most needed in this period of stress and storm.—America.

DIED

NICHOLSON.—In Mitchell, Ont., Sept. 24th, 1917, Stephen Nicholson, May his soul rest in peace.

JOYCE.—At 162 Spadina Ave., Ottawa, on Sept. 15, 1917, Thomas W. J. Joyce, in his fortieth year, son of the late Patrick W. Joyce. May his soul rest in peace.

To the museum of the Catholic University has been recently added Rev. A. T. Connolly's collection of 70 pieces of carved ivory, 7 illuminated manuscripts and 22 rare books.

The Catholics of the country have most generously responded to the \$3,000,000 fund which the Knights of Columbus need for their work in the cantonments. Leading Protestants have also contributed in every instance expressing their approval of the broad lines upon which the work of the commission has been mapped out. Among these may be mentioned John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who sent Col. Callahan a check for \$1,000, with a letter in which he heartily approves the work undertaken by the Knights.

TEACHERS WANTED

TEACHER WANTED, HOLDING FIRST OR second class Ontario certificate, for R. C. School, Fort William, Ont. Salary \$600 per year. Duties to commence at once. Apply G. G. Smith, Sec., 1121 Simpson St., Ft. William, Ont. 3032 ft.

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

"That man is but a lower part of the world that is not brought up in habits of thrift."
Fellham.

Full compound interest paid at highest bank rate on Savings Deposits of One Dollar and upwards

Branches and Connections Throughout Canada

LOCAL OFFICES:
LONDON DELAWARE ILDERTON KOMOKA
LAWRENCE STATION MELBOURNE THORNDALE



GUNS TRAPS ANIMAL BAIT

and all Trappers Supplies

John Hallam Limited
721 Hallam Building, Toronto.

TRAPPERS' and SPORTSMEN'S SUPPLY CATALOG 1917-18 Edition
Now ready, 32 pages illustrated, bound for 10c. Apply, stating wages to Box N, CATHOLIC RECORD Office, London.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED
WANTED HOUSEKEEPER FOR A PRIEST in one of the cities of the Detroit, Mich. diocese. Must furnish references as to character. Address, The Catholic Pastor, Belding, Mich. 2019-ft

WANTED
WANTED TO BUY OR RENT, IMPROVED quarter or half section in Catholic district, convenient to town, church and school. Apply to R. P., Box 49, Hanna, Alta. 2032-2

WANTED TO PURCHASE, COMPLETE SET Catholic Encyclopedia. Apply stating price to Box L, CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Ont. 2030-3

BUSINESS FOR SALE
GENERAL STORE, ALL GOOD FRESH stock. In a thriving village in western Ontario. Splendid agricultural district. Two churches and Continuation High School, Separate and Public schools. Good opening for undertaking a side line. For further particulars apply to Box F, CATHOLIC RECORD. 2033-3

8 DAY OIL

GUARANTEED TO BURN
ORDER NOW
YOUR WINTER'S SUPPLY

W. E. BLAKE & SON, LTD.
123 CHURCH ST.
TORONTO CANADA

MEMORIAL WINDOWS

ENGLISH ANTIQUE
STAINED GLASS
LYON GLASS CO.
1415 CHURCH ST. TORONTO ONT.

ALL STEEL FIRE PROOF VESTRY CABINET, \$25

To hold your Censers, Charcoal, etc.

MISSION SUPPLIES
BEST ON THE MARKET

J. J. M. LANDY
405 YONGE ST. TORONTO

Phone Main 7215 117 Yonge St. Toronto

Hennessey

DRUGS OUT FLOWERS
PERFUMES CANDIES

Order by Phone—we deliver
Watch our Ads. in Local Dailies Thursday

THE VANDERBILT HOTEL

THIRTY FOURTH STREET EAST at PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

AN HOTEL DESIGNED TO APPEAL TO THE CONSERVATIVE

THE HONOR OF THE PATRONAGE OF Canadians MEN REQUESTED

Subway Station at Hotel Entrance

Society Ladies

find the Queen Margaret Beauty Courses the best aid in creating and retaining good looks. The Courses consist of ten handy volumes complete in a rich crimson leatherette case. They are copyrighted by the Society with the Canadian Government, and contain the latest and most complete information on beauty culture ever published.

In order to give every girl and woman an opportunity of having these helpful books on her dressing-table, we have placed the price at the low figure of \$3.00, postpaid. Other courses cost anywhere from \$25.00 to \$200.00 without offering more. The following partial list of contents gives some idea of the completeness of the work:

GENERAL TALK ON BEAUTY—its causes—its hindrances—relation of health to beauty—aid to good looks—making the most of limited personal attractions—overcoming the deficiencies of the face—**THE COMPLEXION**—Milk of Rose—recipe for the complexion—the rain-water treatment—correcting an oily skin—how to banish blackheads—freckles—sunburn—pimples—**HAIR**—how to have beautiful hair—hair health—stopping hair falling—the cure for dandruff—the "Queen Margaret Hair Wash" recipe—exercise to promote growth—right and wrong methods of brushing—**THE CROWNING GLORY**—Hair Invigorator recipe. **THE LOVELINESS OF HANDS**—Corrective recipe for excessive sweating—treatment for chapping—the anointing cure for stiff rough hands—expressive hands—exercise for giving flexibility—**RECIPE for "Apple Blossom" Whitening Lotion.** **THE EYES**—The Eyes, the Windows of the Soul—harmless treatment for making eyes clear and bright—eye exercise treatment for redness—how to have long eyelashes—**RECIPE for "Green Eyebrow Cream"**—eyes that win others. **THE FIGURE AND ITS DEVELOPMENT**—The human form divine—how to develop the best way to put on flesh, how to reduce weight—massage treatment for perfection of form—easy and short exercises for figure improvement—and many other subjects too numerous to give here.

This is the best investment any girl or woman can make and will be a lifelong help in presenting the best appearance at all times. The recipes alone are worth more than the price of the full Courses, and the information given is simply priceless to all who value good looks. Send today for your set and begin the wonderfully simple treatments. You will find a vast improvement in three weeks. Remit by express or postal order, or if sending cash, register your letter. Address:

Queen Margaret Society
DOMINION SAVINGS BUILDING
LONDON, ONT.

COUPON — WORTH \$1.00

To introduce the Queen Margaret Courses to "Record" readers, we will honor this coupon for \$1.00, if mailed to us on or before the 21st of October, and will mail the complete ten books and case, all charges paid, for \$2.00 if order is accompanied by this coupon.

Queen Margaret Society, London, Ont.

These Men Will Help You Decide

Are you liable to be selected for service under the Military Service Act? The answer to this question is being made readily available for you. Remember that the first class to be called includes only men between the ages of 20 and 34, both inclusive, who are unmarried or widowers without children, those married after July 6, 1917, being deemed single for the purposes of the Act.

Medical Boards are now being established throughout Canada. These Boards will examine, free of charge and obligation, all men who wish to be examined as to their physical fitness for military service. They will tell you in a very short time whether your physical condition absolves you from the call or makes you liable for selection.

It is important that you obtain this information as soon as possible. A certificate of unfitness from a Medical Board will secure for you freedom from responsibility under the Military Service Act from any Exemption Tribunal. A certificate of fitness will not preclude an appeal for exemption on any ground.

In order that you may be able to plan your future with certainty, visit a Medical Board as soon as possible and find out if you are liable to be selected. Your family and your employer are interested as well as yourself.

Issued by
The Military Service Council. 131