The Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1918

GETTING TOGETHER

In these days of national turmoil, stupendous issues, poignant feeling is it not likely that we may be led into paying too little attention to the smaller problems of wise behaviour? Though we live in an age of great happenings that must leave lasting effects on all our lives, we have no excuse for neglecting the minor but constant amenities of life which in the long run build up a large part of our happiness. Manners play on the surface of life, while principles run when it has a fair chance. Aloofdeep in the mind with far-reaching influence; but manners, our outward attitude towards our fellows, should never be passed by thoughtlessly. They are at least the small change, the loose cash, of social intercourse, and it would be a pity if. under stress of graver matters, we forgot their value and the need of thinking of them often. It is said not be misplaced.

First it may be admitted that affanever, or rarely, popular, they are in manners or social amenities. frequently respected; but those who ness to be an unfortunate manner- means inconsistent with sincerity. ism. The instinct against hasty familiarity is quite sound, for in as much as true affability is very charmget on the blind side" obtain some advantage in a bargain or for a cause. One cannot wonder then, that an excess of suavity awakens suspicion. To the average mind an affability which has the touch of aggressive familiarity in it candor and jocular friendliness of ful wares in the market-place.

THE TRUE KIND

Having cleared the ground of the spurious affability put on for profit, we ask for the signs of the genuine open sesame" to human hearts of his fellows because he is intereswomen and children and feels a pleasure in talking to them on the level where they are at ease-a level which his tact instantly divines. Such affability never can be forced, or such affability never can be such affability acquaintance is being cultivated. and as a rule he wins a measure of response from all except those who his speech, said, among other things, of peace and against cruelty. Two

company that is like an untuned orchestra may bring smoothness in place of strife. He oils the wheels of social intercourse by his obvious though quiet good-will. He may in a short time make a number of silent unresponsive men into "good company." Affability denotes a mellowness of spirit that becomes infectious ness, suspicion, carefully-cherished personal feelings that hinder friendliness may all become submerged under a common feeling of companionship when the influence of genuine affability has been felt.

THE IRISH HERITAGE

Why are we not all affable among that the War is bringing all kinds of our fellow-men? We should not lose people nearer together. If that be anything by it, and the gain would so, might we not think with advan- be considerable. But it is impossitage of what may be called the ble to imagine some men as affable. manners of approach? What is it The Irish are the only nation who that enables people who know little have this engaging quality as a and their lives to bring it to a sucof each other to meet at once on a common feature of their character. friendly footing, engage in talk Among the other races there are easily and pleasantly, and find enjoy- large numbers who could neither be ment even in casual intercourse? In dragged nor cajoled into any mood nine instances out of ten the man or approaching affability. The proud woman who can at once "get on', do not see why they should unbend with others does so through having for any such purpose as suiting the been endowed with the gift of affa- general convenience. They have no bility-a charming quality that need for affability. It would under- tragedies which the War has caused, spreads more happiness than is dis- mine their position. The awkward and try to take measure of all the pensed by half the sterner virtues do not know how to be affable. combined. If it be true that we are They are afraid of making themall being drawn closer together, some | selves ridiculous if they attempt ease observation of the affability which and freedom of address. The diffimakes human approach easy will dent are hampered by self-consciousness. The art of affability depends a fellow-creature in quiet friendliness, and the diffident cannot disbility overdone or too effusive is encumber themselves of their own suffering for no fault of their own, to disliked by most of us and indeed regarded with instinctive suspicion. of the figure they are making. And

are at the opposite pole, who court neither proud nor awkward, nor diffipopularity by an over-brimming dent, nor unconcerned, that so many geniality, "wearing their hearts on of them succeed in being affable and Others have but their own incividtheir sleeves for daws to peck at," having "a way with them" that ual sorrows. He bears the sorrows who, as Stevenson phrased it, "pass charms their less adaptable neighhat in hand all down the street," are bors. We can only follow afar off, neither trusted or respected unless but we should do well to follow, for long experience shows their effusive- affability is very pleasant and by no

SHOULD CULTIVATE IT

for personal ends or are trying "to agreeable. Often natural manners. dren.

It is not astonishing then that the openness and a deep-seated kindness Holy make quite simple people models of powers leaves them time to think of common gracious ways. The clever, satisfied with himself, shut up in is classed at once with the coarse the contemplation of the things that seem to him to matter most because the fluent cheapjack hawking doubt. by them he sustains his success, has neither leisure nor disposition to care about such trivialities as being no special concern. In his view the race is to the swift, the battle to the strong, and no place is reserved in the arena for the polite. But it may be questioned whether men of this which we should all do well to type see life in a right perspective. master. The one source of true The greater minds have all seen affability is natural kindness, cordial men's strenuous efforts in work and human feeling. The affable man strife and adventure rounded off by can talk to all sorts and conditions gentle courtesies, and as contributors to those courtesies all who ted in humanity, likes to know men, practice affability in social intercourse deserve a simple wreath of honour.

CARDINAL MERCIER HONORED

We honor one of the most admir-The affable man helps others to able characters our time has pro-

pendence and courage, and had won the name of 'Great Abbe' before being the 'Great Bishop,' has been genuinely affable man entering a the courageous voice and solemn protestation of martyrized Belgium insulting barbarism." Sacred Heart Review.

THE WAR POLICY OF THE POPE

James Cardinal Gibbons

In my experience of many years with my countrymen I have always found them fair-minded and just. They have that decent regard for the opinion of others and that sense of tolerance and fair play which are rightly looked upon as the distinctive mark of a great democratic people. They willingly listen to both sides of a question and judge it on its merits. They are generous and sincere. In the trying times through which they are now passing and which are testing their mettle. cessful end. But they would not prolong it one single moment beyond

terms and rumors of peace. When we consider the sorrows and the longed, we cannot but yearn for the

trymen first of all, who, though alert and ready for every sacrifice in the cause of justice, are nevertheless While people who are reserved and "keep themselves to themselves" are unconcerned, who take no interest over the countless dead. But one lone and majestic figure calls for all Perhaps it is because the Irish are my sympathy and love. More perhaps than any other single individ-ual our Holy Father, Pope Benedict XV., has suffered in this tragedy of all. Wherever he turns his eyes from the Vatican he sees his children locked in deadly strife. He counts them by the thousands among our own countrymen who have generously answered their country's call, and among the Allies, too, just as he does among the whom they are facing the field of battle. And though the In favor of some attention to a ing and seductive it is sure to be imitated in some degree by self. In favor of some attention to a triumph of justice always consoles courteous affability it may be said him, yet he cannot but mourn over seekers who are courting popularity that no one need be clever to be the slaughter of his spiritual chil-

Father, lifted above the noise and the strife of world-policies has is a priest. Like his Master he rules not by the sword, but by love. He is the universal Pastor. As such he cannot scome a participant in the strife. And though he should condemn and affable to those with whom he has has actually condemned all violations of the laws of war, yet as far as is consistent with morality and religion, judgment between the contending peculiar features that make it altowith all the nations in the conflict. Except in rare cases where it was his duty to act, he was bound to look upon all alike, and by counsel and warning endeavor to bring the combatants to a mutual understanding, and in this he has not been entirely

unsuccessful. It must not be thought that his silence, when he thought it necessary, came from cowardice, worldly plunged the natious, down to the eloquent protest of a few weeks since, in which he solemnly conducting the early occupation of East

for various reasons dare not be otherwise than secretive.

The right kind of affability, springing out of kindness of heart, guided and held in check by fact, not only has a quiet charm as seen by the observer, but it acts like a charm on observer, but it acts like a charm on the form of 'Great Abbe' before of the form of the mane of 'Great Abbe' before of the form of the for coming of the Prince of Peace.

Scarcely a month of his Pontifi-cate passed without some word of warning from him, some appeal for warning from him, some contents the prisoner, the war sufferer, some protest against the horrors and injustices of the fratricidal struggle. On January 22, 1915, he again earnestly pleaded for the cessation of armed strife. He appointed February 7 for Europe and March 21 for the rest of the world as a day of public prayer for peace, by the millions of his children throughout the world. In the month of May of that same year he asked his subjects, wherever found, to turn to the Immaculate Heart of the Mother of God and to pray to her that order, peace and love might soon be restored to a suffering world. To-wards the end of that year, in the Consistorial Allocution of Dec. 6, he made one of his memorable statements, one that may be considered they have given a noble example of fidelity to duty, and of the spirit of self-sacrifice. Ready and armed in the cause of justice they are prepared for a long and cruel War and clear and straightforward formulawilling to give their treasures their lives to bring it to a suca conference in which, all injustice being laid aside, mutual concessions that term when it would become and compensations should be made either useless or unjust. They are in the spirit of equity. In 1916 he enlisted heart and soul for a just urged the practice of the spirit of War. But they long intensely for a lasting and durable peace.

The world today is full of peace.

Communion day for the children, for When the return of peace. A few months later he protested against the malicious charges made against his imand try to take measure of all the partiality and solemnly affirmed financial and industrial losses it has that no selfish interest guided entailed both here and abroad, and look forward into the future in an endeavor to compute the misery and the ruin it will surely entail if pro. The following year witnessed again his acts, but that he was working for the cause of suffering and bleeding humanity. The following year witnessed again his untiring efforts in the cause of day when that just, honorable and durable peace is given to the world. upon the surrender of thoughts of My heart goes out to all the suf- ust 1 to the heads of many nations self when placing oneself alongside ferers of the War, to my own coun- at war, a document which, in spite at war, a document which, in spite of its critics, is a monument to the universal affection, the prudent diplomacy and the strict impartiality of the Vicar of Christ. That document has been misunderstood by some, by others wilfully misinterpreted. It was not meant to be a final award. It purported to be but an effort to bring the nations together, in the persons of their repre-sentatives and delegates for the purpose of beginning a discussion of peace. It was not a judicial decision. It was a diplomatic effort. It con-

It has been said again and again that Benedict XV. has forgotten Belgium, that he did not speak up for her in her hour of betrayal by the superior forces of her invaders. When Benedict XV. came to the throne, Belgium had already been invaded by the German armies and a considerable part of her territory overrun. The flagrant injustice had already been guard against any risk of causing place the saintly Pius was already in affability. Their lack of stronger constantly and consistently worked the shadow of death. On coming to for a just and enduring peace. Reasonable men expect that from him. He To millions of Catholics | timents with regard to the violation throughout the world he is the of Belgian territory. He spoke at Supreme Pontiff commissioned by first with prudent circumspection. Christ to rule and guide His flock. session. But he soon learned the truth and acted conformably to it. According to the letter written by the Papal Secretary of State, Car-dinal Gasparri, to M. Van der Heuvel, Belgian Minister to the Vatican, "The violation of the neutrality of Belgium, carried out by Germany, on he must hold the balance of an equal the admission of her own Chancel. lor, contrary to international law, was one of those injustices which had done more, misunderstood the the Holy Father in his Consistorial nature of his office. He is not an ordinary neutral. His position has reprobated." And the Hamburger Fremdenblatt (January 29, 1917,) in allusion to this, complains that The one belligerent power against which the Vatican has spoken is Germany." Writing to M. Laudet, editor of the Revue Hebdomadaire, in July, 1915, the Pope also protested against" the martyrdom of the poor Belgian priests and so many other horrors on which light has been

tained the broad outlines of a plan of

principles pointed out by the Holy

Unless I am much mis-

cast." He protested also against the Belgian deportations and had hundreds of victims of these cruel

hostilities during those hallowed him and those under his jurisdiction.

days when the world celebrated the The silly and cowardly slanders recently brought against his patriotism

deserve a refutation.

The Holy Father has faced a terrible ordeal. He is facing it still. On all sides he is surrounded by pitfalls. Every act of his is watched, scrutinized by jealous, critical, hostile eyes only too ready to find fault and to register blame. More than ever he needs the support of his loyal children. The Roman Pontiffs of the past have ever found in American Catholics a whole-hearted devotion. We are not going to fail our Holy Father, Pope Benedict XV., in this supreme hour. For all that he has done so nobly and so unselfishly for the cause of peace and humanity his faithful children here in the United States, for whose people he has more than once expressed his admiration and love, are profoundly grateful. Though at war in order that all peoples of the earth may be really free, we wish with him that a just peace may be soon regained. For that peace he has nobly and generously striven. Men may not now realize the extent and the nobility of his efforts, but requires fortitude born of great courwhen the voices of passion are age and lofty spiritual ideas. Countwhen the voices of passion are stilled, history will finally do him full justice.

As a last word I beg to congratulate my countrymen on the generous ardor with which they have rallied to the support of our beloved President in his dark hour of trial. He has striven for high ideals and has found a reward in an enthusiastic response from his fellow-citizens. They have not failed him and will not do so in the future but will continue to give him and his colleagues that loyal support which is an earnest of complete victory and of a return of the happy peace for which he and the Holy Father are earnestly laboring, each in his own sphere.-America.

RETURNING

English Exchanges record the names of five Catholics elected in November to the Mayoralty in English towns or boroughs, Mr. Thomas Hampson of Southport, Dr. Jerome J. Ready of Stepney, Mr. J. Wyatt of Wolverhampton, Mr. A. J. Woodroffe of Lyme-Regis, and Mr. Michael Byrne of Birkenhead. For Southport and Wolverhampton it is the first time since the Reformation that a Catholic Mayor has been chosen. Four of these Catholic Mayors made the customary state appearance the Sunday after election in their own Catholic Churches. Apropos of the failure of one of them in the man-liness of his faith, the Catholic Times taken, when the peace congress assembles the final verdict of the nations will be based on the general of November 16, has the following

There is no section of the people who more deeply respect the religious convictions of their neighbors than Catholics. To them religion is more sacred than anything else.

They recognise its transcendent They recognise character as a bond between man and his Creator. So sacred is it in their estimation that they feel bound to thought as to what they believe thing which might lead others who differ from them in creed to suppose that they consider the difference of no great importance. For this reason the rule is that Catholics who are appointed to the office of Mayor should not attend Protestant religi ous services, but should depute Pro testants to do so when the occa sion arises. This rule was agreed to in Manchester when Alderman Mc Cabe was elected Lord Mayor, In Preston Alderman Myerscough has refused the Mayoralty — again and again, we believe—because attached to the offer was the condition that he should attend a Protestant Church in State. As the rule was violated last Sunday at Birkenhead and there have been violations of it elsewhere in England within recent times it is well it should be emphasised that this is a departure which does not me with the approval of the Catholic body and that they do not regard anyone who is responsible for it as entitled to consider himself a loval representative of their religious prin ciples. They desire to meet courtesy with courtesy, but they cannot go so far as to join in worship with non-Catholics.—Catholic Opinion.

LIMERICK'S NEW BISHOP

Ireland rejoices in the appointment of a successor to the See of Limerick at the moment when Catholic Scotland mourns the doven of her episcopacy and one of her most popular prelates. In the first case Monsignor

ence League, and with regard to the second he has contributed many by radicals are so gross as not to important papers to various period-deserve a refutation. icals and reviews.

GENERAL PERSHING'S

PLEA FOR ARMY CHAPLAINS

The following important cablegram has been sent by General Pershing to the United States War Department. It is the most striking testing has yet been given to the significance of the chaplain in the camp and on the field. General Pershing's recom-mendation as to the number of chaplains, it is to be noted, coincides per fectly with the bill now in Congress calling for one chaplain for every

"In the fulfilment of its duty to the nation much is expected of our army and nothing should be left undone that will help in keeping it in the highest state of efficiency. I believe the personnel of the army has never been equaled and the conduct has been excellent, but to overcome en-tirely the conditions found here ing myself responsible for the welfare of our men in every respect, it is my desire to surround them with the best influence possible. In the ful-filment of this solemn trust it seems wise to request the aid of the churches at home.

'To this end it is recommended that the number of chaplains in the army be increased for the War to an average of three per regiment with assimilated rank of major and captain in due proportion and that a number be assigned in order to be available for such detached duty as may be re-quired. Men selected should be of the highest character with reputa-tions well established as sensible, practical, active ministers or workers accustomed to dealing with young men. They should be in vigorous health as their services will be needed under most trying circumstances. Army.

to the troops.

Pershing is not merely for an in-creased number of chaplains, but for An well equipped and experienced men who will be able to exercise a pro-found spiritual influence upon the soldiers under their charge. Our efforts in the interest of the chaplains' bill should be greatly stimulated by this document.—America.

LIKE MOSES OF OLD

HEROIC CHAPLAIN DIES BEFORE

There could be no greater tribute to the heroism and patriotism of the Catholic clergy than the latest milifronts. The most pathetic, and, per haps, the most romantic, tells of the death of Rev. Bernard Kavanagh, Forces, who died of wounds received action just outside the Holy City Jerusalem, on December 21 last. Father Kavanagh asked to be attached to the Palestine Force for the special reason that the great desire of his heart was to help drive the oppressive Turk from the Holy Places. Across the deserts and wastes of Palestine he had marched with the troops, comforting them when wounded, and then like Moses the promised land was denied him, and he died with the glad knowledge

AN EFFECTIVE TEACHER

A good Catholic weekly is soulfood in the home, says The Catholic Standard and Times. It places before the soul's eye things refining, and to turn over the pennies, nickels uplifting, strengthening. It is the great object-lesson teacher of the Columbus war fund. soul. It is a constant reminder that I am a Catholic. I may be a bad Catholic, but if I have coming into my home regularly my diocesan records of Venice. These archives paper, a monitor ever present tells contain data of the most wonderful me, although a bad Catholic, I am value concerning the earliest explorstill a Catholic. On purely material ations of the American coasts, of the grounds the claim for the Catholic early settlements on the shores of press is that it is a thorn in the side New England, which Venetian agents of the wicked and a constant spur to in the various western seaports of

the good.

A Catholic newspaper may not obtained from navigators. offer great attractions to the child. extend to the end of the eighteenth We can say the same of arithmetic.

The now despised and distasteful found a letter signed by Benjamin The affable man helps others to expand by throwing open to some extent the windows of his own soul, and as a rule he wins a measure of as a rule he wins a measure of the respondence of the person to a nation that suffered much, and is continuing to suffer."

And the president of the academy, in the hist state and gainst the science will be loved later when the during the early occupation of East person, and against the been chosen by the Holy Father to child a steve signed and discussed to the during the early occupation of East person, and against the been chosen by the Holy Father to child a science will be loved later when the been chosen by the Holy Father to child a science will be loved later when the been chosen by the Holy Father to child a science will be loved later when the been chosen by the Holy Father to child a science will be loved later when the been chosen by the Holy Father to child a science will be loved later when the been chosen by the Holy Father to child a science will be loved later when the been chosen by the Holy Father to child a science will be loved later when the been chosen by the Holy Father to child a science will be loved later when the been chosen by the Holy Father to child a science will be loved later when the been chosen by the Holy Father to child a science will be loved later when the been chosen by the Holy Father to child a science will be loved later when the been chosen by the Holy Father to child a science will be loved later when the been chosen by the Holy Father. The which is science will be loved later when the been chosen by the Holy Father to child a science will be loved later when the been chosen by the Holy Father. The which is science will be loved later when the been chosen by the Holy Father to child a science will be loved later when the been chosen by the Holy Father. The will be now the science will be loved later when the been chosen by the Holy Father. The will be now the science will be loved later when the child at the science will be loved late

CATHOLIC NOTES

The first house built by Columbus in America was a stone Catholic church, and was dedicated July 6, 1494. It was situated about sixty miles from Cape Haytien.

The capture of Jerusalem by the British troops opens up vast possi bilities for a bright future. According to the Jewish calendar, the taking of Jerusalem occurred exactly 2,082 years to the day from the time it was recaptured from the Assyrians

The Catholic population in the United States gained 458,000 last year, and the minimum convert estimate is 45,000. Thus nearly one tenth of the numerical increase in the Church was due to converts from Protestantism or infidelity. China has now 300 newspapers.

Only a few years ago it had none. There are a score of them in Canton alone. Japan is in proportion to its population even better provided with journals. The Orient has domesticated the news sheet.

And now another city, even larger than Washington, has banned th saloon. As a result of the election November 20 in Los Angeles, the drys had a majority of 20 000 in a total vote of nearly 89 000. All saloons in that city of 440,000 people will be closed March 1, 1918.

Capturing 45 prizes out of the 100 awarded in a recent essay contest conducted by a local business house, girl pupils of the Philadelphia parothat religious training has had no detrimental effect on their secular was "How to Conserve Food in the Home," and to each of the 100 winners was awarded a \$50 Liberty Bond.

Nearly one fourth of the earth's land surface is comprised within the continent of Africa, and it is as far around the coast of Africa as it is around the world. Every eighth person of the world's population lives in the Dark Continent. The blacks double their number every forty years and the whites every eighty years. There are 843 lan-guages and dialects spoken among the blacks of Africa, but only a few of them are written.

All the students and professors at Appointees should of course be subject to discharges for inefficiency like other officers of the National the Pope's Mass in the chapel of the Sala Mathilde, in the Vatican, and of receiving Holy Communion from his lain corps through these forces a hands, on the feast of the Immacudefinite and responsible status and to outline, direct and enlarge their time that they all enjoyed that work into cooperative and useful aid privilege since 1860, when Pope Pius IX. paid a personal visit to the college The request made by General and celebrated Mass in the chapel

> An association has been estab lished in Rome under the title of the Committee of St. Peter, the first Pope, which has for its object the promotion of devotion to the Papacy, one of the signs of predestination, as Father Faber tells us. It proposes, among other means, that every year on the feast day of the Pope and on the anniversary of his birth the faithful throughout the world will unite in prayer by assisting at Holy Mass and receiving Holy Communion for the intention of the Sovereign

> In the Cathedral Church of Notre "the blessed bell" which tocsin when the Maid of Orleans appeared in August, 1429, and Paris historic bell, referred to by Hugo in "Notre Dame de Paris," given to the Cathedral in 1400 Jean de Montaign. It was refounded in 1686, and then rebaptized under the name of Emmanuel Louise Therese, in honor of Louis XIV. and Marie Therese of Austria.

Much has been said and written in favor of meatless and wheatless days but it remained for four hundred Denver, Colo., to sign a pledge and send it to State Food Administrator Thomas B. Stearns, saying that, wishing to accord with the desire of trator Herbert Hoover in conserving food, and understanding that sugar was one of the scarce foods, the pupils promised to abstain from candy for four months, with the exception of the Christmas holidays,

Continental Europe and England

GERALD DE LACEY'S DAUGHTER

AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE OF COLONIAL DAYS

> BY ANNA T. SADLIER BOOK II CHAPTER IX

AN UNWELCOME MEETING While the wedding festivities were still at their height, the tall figure of a man might be seen descending with rapid steps the path which led to the Water-Gate. As he passed the tavern of Der Halle and glanced through the open window, he saw that the brightly lighted room was almost devoid of company. Many of those who gathered there of an evening for a pipe and a social glass, were above at the mansion where the gentility of the town were cele brating the union of two of its most prominent families. Only a few scattered groups of two or three, mostly of the seafaring class, were assembled. Gerald de Lacey paused and, out of the dreariness of his ap proaching exile, regarded wistfully that homely, familiar place, whence light and comfort seemed to irradi Even the broad and genial behind the bar, was suggestive of good cheer. So suddenly that he had not time to take any precautions, the door opened and Mr. da Lacey found himself confronted by Captain Greatbatch, that notorious smuggler to whose name so many people were ready to affix a harsher epithet. The fugitive would have ssed on quickly, but the other hailed him :

"May I beg to know your errand, comrade, that you go so fast?" The man so addressed slackened his pace and waited, for nothing could have been worse for his desire of secrecy than that he should excite suspicion, even in the mind of this sea-rover. Greatbatch. caught up with him, laid a detaining hand on his shoulder, from which Mr. de Lacey impatiently freed him-self, while the other peered at him a moment in the deep gloom, Ho! is it you, Master de Lacey?"

The fugitive, who had hoped that might escape recognition, made no further attempt at concealment,

but answered carelessly:

"Aye, Captain Greatbatch, it is 1."

"I should ha' thought," said
Greatbatch, with a cunning glance out of the corner of his eye. " that you would ha' been up at the great house with all the gentles for the marrying.

And so I have been," replied Mr. de Lacey, ' "though such merry-makings are but little to my taste. I am a man of books.

Which makes you so pale and said Greatbatch, aware of the contrast between his own rubi cund, even purplish countenance and that of his companion.

Moreover," added Mr. de Lacey composedly, though inwardly fuming at the necessity for such an explana tion, as well as at the insolent familiarity of the other, "I am leaving Manhattan for a brief period, and, as the weather is fair and the wind favorable, I sail tonight."

"For Barbadoes, mayhap," queried Greatbatch, inquisitively, "with Rogers Master on 'The Mermaid.' He sails for Madeira, St. Thomas and Barbadoes.'

There was more than a note of suspicion in the fellow's voice, and in the look that, turning round, he fixed upon the fugitive. Mr. de Lacey, making no direct answer. said

In the last place I have acquired interests that demand some looking after. And it is a fair wind for sailing and good weather.'

as you may know, Master, if you be, as I might say, o' the trade."

He gave his listener a poke in the presently relieved, for he saw how amount interest. His laugh, there-dre, seemed to Greatbatch a con-sequently weighed anchor without firmation of his suspicions.

"And mighty close you have been

about it, Master," he added with the long run. And wise you are to run away, if trouble is brewing, though my plan is to brave it out My Lord Bellomont "—and he added under his breath, "curse him |—is hard on the traders, harder than ever since he got bit by Cap'n Kidd, whom he had set to lord it over all of us and do the pirating for the Governor and for the King's Majesty, as I make no doubt, and as folks say Only that Kidd gave them the slip and cried 'By your leave, gentles, I'll do the piratin' for myself.' when I thinks on it." He Oh Lud He stopped to give a roar of laughter and to slap his knee with his great red hand:
"To think how he was cotched!"

his profit out o' the 'Quidder Merchant,'

thoughts into words these days," unlatched the garden gate and enanswered Mr. de Lacey, guardedly, tered. He walked from path to path,

Greatbatch snorted his unbelief.

Capt. Greatbatch scowled, whether at the warning itself or at the picture thus conjured up. But he said no more just then, and the two walked on in silence. They were upon the wharf now, which lay cold and pale in the dim starlight. To Mr. de Lacev the scene was one of consumtemper of the mind color even inanimate nature. The river spread out black before them; there was an odor of salt water, wet wood and tar intermingled. Save for an occasional light gleaming out from a vessel at anchor, that vast sheet of water might have been a desert plain.
"There's the brigantine, youder,"

said Greatbatch, pointing with one thick and grimy finger; "'The Mer-maid,' Rogers Master. A rough voyage he had of it last time. chased by a French privateer. He struck a great gale of wind off Sandy Hook, which carried away his boom and washed three able-bodied men

He still assumed that his companion was about to embark on "The Mermad," and turned in that direction. In fact, Mr. de Lacey's destination was far other. He was going to board a small sloop, which lay quietly at anchor at the foot of the Smith's VIv and which was to take him to the Colony of Massachusetts. It was highly important that his place of refuge should be secret from all but his two or three staunch friends, and ler, to gain any knowledge whatso ever of his movements, was some-thing to be prevented at all hazards. He might, he feared, tence or another to abandon for the nonce his plan of escape. As it seemed likely that Greatbatch, who din not appear to be going anywhere in particular and was full of curiosity, might insist on seeing him aboard ship, Mr. de Lacey suddenly stopped :

Captain Greatbatch," he said, " I will be frank with you. As I am leaving Manhattan with no charge against me, nor even a suspicion of being involved in smuggling operations, it is of the greatest moment to me that I should not appear in your company."

For an instant the coarse face of Greatbatch grew purple with indignation, and his bristling eyebrows were drawn down in a scowl. But whether from policy or because the words tickled his sense of humor, he burst into a laugh. Giving Mr. de burst into a laugh. Giving Mr. de Lacey a push, which at another time would have been highly resented by that gentleman, he cried:

"Go your ways, then, Tom Great-batch thrusts his company on no man. No, by the Lord Harry! he don't. Nor is Rogers Master over-fond of me, though he might want me yet to get his chestnuts out of the

Good-bye, then." said Mr. de Lacey gaily, adding, though he well knew the uselessness of such coun-sel: "Mum's the word!" "Mum's the word!" repeated Greatbatch.

Greatbatch looked after the retreating figure apparently heading for "The Mermaid."

" Mum's the word, till it suits Tom Greatbatch to open his lips. There's your canting Christian for you and, as some folks say, a pestilent Papist. Thick as thieves he used to be up yonder at the Fort with Dongan and the Mass priests, when I was ship-ping for my first cruise. And now doin' his bit o' tradin' on the quiet, I part in the troubles that marked the Better'n we are like to have in make no doubt like the rest o' the these colonies, by ——" exclaimed gentles; keepin' the bread out of us Greatbatch, swearing a great oath, poor men's mouths and sneakin' away when the chase grows hot."

He would like to have gone down and interviewed the skipper of that ribs to emphasize his words. Mr. de Lacey, puzzled for a moment, was Lacey to be about to sail. But he had his own reasons, growing out of far off the scent was the seaman, to warious practices, for giving Rogers whom matters maritime were of par-Master and other honest seamen a cratic party. wide berth. The brigantine consequently weighed anchor without Greatbatch being any the wiser and without having on board one Gerald de Lacey, Gentleman, late Major of Hussars. And a few moments later. Samuel States or Abraham de Bright Market Bright Market Samuel States or Abraham de Bright Market Bright Market Samuel States or Abraham de Bright Market Bright Mar something of admiration, "but none Hussars. And a few moments later, so quiet as will not be found out in in a spanking breeze and headed for Long Island Sound, sailed the sloop, Anna Maria," Jenkins Master.

CHAPTER X

HUSBAND AND WIFE

Sitting on the porch before his in tolerably close proximity to the de Laceys' dwelling, Mynheer de Vires untenanted. He rose from his chair obliged to leave Manhattan for and, still smoking, strolled down the reasons connected with illicit traffic, street for a cautious survey of his it might very well become necessary neighbor's premises. He stood outfor Mynheer also to take the road. voice, he continued:

"Though there be some that say the Governor was deep in it as another man, and, if all had gone that say the Governor was deep in it as another man, and, if all had gone that say the continued of the conti another man, and, if all had gone well with Kidd and he had played fair with his mates, he would ha had indescribable sense of blankness, of and a deal besides. What think you,
Master?"

Holdermess, that belongs to the deal besides. What think you,
been withdrawn. Mynheer wanted loneliness, that belongs to a habita Tis a wise man that puts not his to be certain of the fact, and softly and, in truth, my own opinion unmindful of the sweet fragrance

would be that all that relates to His of the flowers. He drew close to the decision, so apart were the two men reward—exile—which to a French-

this sudden departure?' were the father and the servants? The two negroes, mother and daughter, who did the work of the cottage, were not slaves. The younger, Elsa, had long been Mistress Evelyn's Evelyn's | peared. maid and personal attendant, as the mother had been her nurse. By a sudden inspiration, Mynheer went round to the kitchen door; it was locked. He looked in the kitchen window; all was dark and still. That settled the matter to the mind of the inquirer. If the master of the house were expected back shortly, servants would not have gone. For the elder woman in particular rarely stirred from her comfortable

Mynheer de Vries returned street to his own mansion. Through the window he could see his wife, who was fat and went seldom abroad,

knitting near a marble-topped table. "In the ordinary course of events," reflected Mynheer, as he ascended the steps to the porch, "de Lacey would have notified me, as his nearest neighbor, of his de the eye. Her virtues or her qualifiparture and have asked, I opine, my good offices for the protection of his ornamental character. affair of the Van Cortlandt family.' He tried to solve the problem, and,

in his impatient curiosity, felt resentful towards his wife because she sat so placidly in her chair. He had the spirit in observing their fair an angry feeling that ne would to drag her thence into the swift current of public affairs. The feeling was but momentary. She was between the momentary of the place, as if he had been supported to the place of th an angry feeling that he would like neighbor. trouble to him, than if she were one of these meddlesome women, who, from the first days of the Colony, had taken a leading part in Colonial affairs and had pulled many a political string. Mynheer stroked and thus cogitated:

trading operations, what does he ample store of wines, he mentally know and how much might he tell, if his whereabouts were to be discovered ?"

The true reason for Mr. de Lacev's departure did not occur to him. had not been in the colony in Dongan's time, and had never chanced to hear much of his neighbor's per. sion in Manhattan would otherwise have been bare indeed. For even hear much of his neighbor's personal history or of his close connec tion with He himself was very moderately interested in religious affairs, and was, ready to "sneeze with the Dominies" only in so far as that nasal exercise was expedient. He had no fear of He never thought of it at Popery. circle as coming under the anti-Pop-

The only possible alternative to complicity in smuggling operations was a too pronounced activity on the anti-Leislerian side of the great controversy, though, in truth, he could not recall a single instance where his neighbor had meddled with present-day politics, or taken any r exclaimed gentles; keepin' the bread out of us administration. Still, he thought, poor men's mouths and sneakin' it might be quite possible that, whole course of Lord Bellomont's though living a very quiet life, he had made himself in some way obnoxious to the Governor and his chief advisers, who were frankly Leislerian, because of his and his daughter's intimacy with the Van Cortlandts and others of the aristo-

> This supposition was more agree parties. He was as friendly with Samuel Staats or Abraham de Peyster as with Nicholas Bayard, Pieter Schuyler or Stephen Van Cortlandt. ferent. Mynheer was very deeply involved. He had allowed his habitpassion for gain. He was fairly consumed by the desire to make money, ouse and smoking an evening pipe for acquisitiveness was the dominant was the first to notice that it was If Mr. de Lacey had really been untenanted. He rose from his chair obliged to leave Manhattan for Greatbatch and others of the wary merchant's connection with smug-glers and their doings. If then it heer, smoking vigorously, pondered on what kind of man de Lacey really was, but could not come to any from the grounds, and what is our main body of the French had been

ellency must be but idle gossip." house, and peered in though the in character as in standards of consentation are close as an oyster," he is afforded. The aspect of the to his mind, and that was that the "You are close as an oyster," he said, "and right you may be, but Tom Greatbatch's way is to speak his mind that Gerald de Lacey's absence must mind fair and open."
"Well, each to his own fashion," "He was at the wedding," mused beware that one of these days you do not run your neck into a halter."
Capt. Greatbatch scowled, whether "Capt. Greatbatch scowled, whether "Capt. Greatbatch scowled, whether "Not and that was that the secret of his meighbor's absence must be kept as long as possible. He himself would do all in his power to maintain such secrecy, and thus lessen the chances of his capture and the possible revelations that might follow. And this determination on his part was the easier inasmuch as gathered about, for he knew that a little angry and a little ashamed. His task was not a pleasing one to a soldier. He was to evict the Carthusians from the monastery of Grenoble and he did not like the work, but it was his duty and he proposed to do it. He wished to avoid trouble with the people who had an water and ammunition, running aparties of fire between the main line of the possible revelations that the secret of his neighbor's absence must be kept as long as possible. He himself would do all in his power to maintain such secrecy, and thus lessent the chances of his capture and bleated between the main line of the possible revelations that the secret of his neighbor's absence must be kept as long as possible. He himself would do all in his power to maintain such secrecy, and thus lessent the chances of his capture and bleated between the main line of the was his duty and he proposed to do it. He was to evict the Carthus and bleated between the main line of the was his duty and he proposed to do it. He was to evict the Carthus and bleated between the main line of the same of a living being could cross the shell was the weldier. He was to evict the Carthus and bleated between the main line of the same of a living being could cross the shell was the weldier. He was to evict the Carthus and the did not like He looked carefully all over the atterior of the house, as though he late inhabitants. exterior of the house, as though he exterior of the house, as though he exterior of that an answer might be of the cottage and a profound admirforthcoming from the walls. He ation for Mistress Evelyn and for for some days previous to the weddays and would probably remain for a few days afterwards with the grandmother. This was quite natural and to be expected. But where to what was passing in the town, might very well have thrown out in the tayonas, or whispered in the drawing-rooms that a prominent resident of Manhattan had disap-

> Mynheer further resolved to find out what he could of the causes that led to such disappearance. promised himself to sound G He batch, who could be brutally frank at times, and to listen to the talk of the seafaring frequenters of Der Halle. He even determined to address a few discreet lines to Mistress Evelyn de Lacey, whom he had long regarded approvingly as a distinct asset to their neighborhood, volunteering his assistance in case thoughtfully along the darkening please the Van Cortlandts. He considered it a grievance that he should be no longer able to catch glimpses of Evelyn at her work in the garden or passing Mynheer passing up and down the street. Mynheer had always been an admirer of beauty, and his own "gude Vrow" had long since passed the stage when she was agreeable to cations were certainly not of an Mynheer property, and even perchance of his could scarcely conceal from himself daughter, though that would be the the conviction that she was a blot on the landscape. Hence he had permitted himself, always within the bounds of discretion, to find a re-freshment to the eye and a solace to

> the flowered tabby chimney-cloth, the velvet arm-chairs with trimmings of silver lace, And, though his he did not go upstairs to inspect his chin, as he often did when troubled, own and his wife's wardrobe, where rich silks, satins and brocades abounded; though he did not de-"How has de Lacey got himself involved, and in what? If it be in scend into the cellar to visit the how much he was indebted to Great batch and his like for such luxuries As an embargo was laid on nearly all foreign goods by the home govern ment, his mansion, and many a man the wealth he had acquired would not have been sufficient to provide so many luxuries by legitimate

> means. Vrow de Vries watched her hus band, in placid wonderment, as he made the tour of the room. She sin-cerely hoped he would find there no all, and so had never imagined the de Laceys or any others of his own to annoy him exceedingly. For she was not the housekeeper that she had been, and even the best of slaves were not always to be trusted. this occasion, however, either the slaves had done their work efficiently, or Mynheer was too preoccupied to notice.

TO BE CONTINUED

THE CARTHUSIAN

"I protest, captain, against the orders which you gave us. We are citizens of France. We have broken no law. We have wronged no man, and the people here will give testimony that we have helped

A low murmur of approval went through the assembled throng, and many heads nodded approval.

will be serious if there are any soldiers killed or wounded.

"It was far from my intention, cap-"Anna Maria," Jenkins Master, upon which had really embarked a fugitive from persecuting laws.

But, in so far as illicit trading with Greatbatch or others of his kidney was concerned, things were very different was train, to rouse the people. In fact, we found them roused over the passage of these iniquitous and unjust laws and we have preached and urged the futility of resistance to the ual caution to fly to the winds in his powers that rule France today. You passion for gain. He was fairly conneed not fear any trouble, I assure you, captain. The people will obey for acquisitiveness was the double of his character. He had, note of his character. He had, therefore, good reason to feel uneasy, given them. But I will not leave the monastery without at least a Here for hundreds of years the orders and will follow the advice our Fathers have dwelt peaceably, injuring no man and helping many. street for a cautious survey of the neighbor's premises. He stood outnessed the gate, and allowed his eyes to wander over the levely profusion of wander over the levely profusion of wander over the levely profusion of the neighbor of the country people had been on a far larger scale than his knee with his great red nand.
"To think how he was cotched!"
Looking around to be sure that they were alone, and lowering his voice, he continued:

They noted that the study window was closed, and that the study window was closed, and that anything that could have been at tempted by deLacey. Also, the fugitive well have been informed by so that they have flourished and borne wightvery well have been informed by We have provided the knowledge and meaning for warding chanced that he were recaptured, are subject. We have shown them might he not be tempted to make revelations which, incriminating the hungry and clothed the naked; others, would save himself? Myn-

man is death."

The captain flushed red. He was a little angry and a little ashamed.
His task was not a pleasing one to a living being could cross the shell trouble with the people who had gathered about, for he knew that a word from the Superior of the monastery would precipitate a pitched battle. The people would get the worst of it, but his orders were strict. He was to carry out the commands he had with as little excitement and strife as possible. It would not do for the republic to appear to be carrying out high-handed measures of robbery and confiscation without the consent, nay, the positive approbation of the people. He allowed his tongue to get the better of him for

"There are too many priests in France," he said; "you are the drones in the hive. You have done much, but you have received much," and he pointed to the splendid monastery and noble church

The Superior smiled a little bitter "This represents the lives and labors of monks for hundred of v they came and prayed and toiled, asking nothing and receiving nothing for themselves. They had a cot to sleep on which you, captain, would despise, and a narrow cell to sleep in, which you would find very uncomfortable, though you are a soldier and supposed to be inured to hardships. They gave up their life and liberty, and in subjection to the will of others they lived here. What did they receive for this, cantain? Let us hope, a heavenly crown, for certainly this world did little for certainly this world did little for them, though they did much for the killed or taken prisoner. world by their study and toil.

Today the French people—the peasants are the richest in Europe, if not in the world. Yet the government trenches with deadly effects, and the must drive us forth in its insane hatred of the Church and in its instant at the enemy's trenches except satiable greed for wealth. Are we through skillfully concealed peris not Frenchmen? Are we not citiin Africa.

"I regret," answered the captain,
"that it is my unpleasant duty to
carry out the will of my superior
officers. We have been ordered to close this monastery and expel the felt that his men could not longer monks, as I have told you before, put up a successful resistance. never seen them before; the silk and a prolongation of the discussion damask curtains, the rich carpets, is not of any avail. Even if I recogand a prolongation of the discussion nize that there is much truth and justice in what you say, it is beyond ny power to change the laws which Paris makes for France."

"That is the difficulty, that Paris makes the laws for France," cried the Superior. "These laws are not the will of the French people.

"It is useless to argue," cried the captain, "and I must ask you now for the third time to open the door." "And I," answered the Superior. "for the third time refuse. the trench easily." calmly. We will not surrender our monastery willingly. We shall not resist, but you must expel us if we are to out for the day; during the night a regiment will be sent to relieve you." and prayed to be permitted to spend the rest of our lives."

The captain gave a word of commade of heavy oak, but the axes made short work of it. When the made short work of it. When the hausted men stuck to their task manfully during the horrors of the doors were battered down the cap tain stepped inside. "Permit me, day following.

The next night a regiment did Superior, taking him by the arm.

The Superior, thus escorted, passed On over the ruins of the door into the street. One by one the religious were thus escorted from the monastery. The people began to hoot and hiss at the soldiers as they saw the monks ejected, but the Superior held up his hand authoritatively and the the weary men who were relieved

were sobbing and crying and the farewell that followed was touching. The captain and his soldiers escorted to the railroad station regiment addressed him as colonel. were sobbing and crying and the who relieved the major of his arduous cused himself.

The whole thing, he said, had been

The Superior answered that he understood. He bore no grudge the newly promoted officer, who was against the captain or against France In fact, he promised he would pray for both, for which the captain again politely thanked him, though he shrugged his shoulders as if he did not feel that he needed prayers. When the Paris-Rome express arrived, for the monks were going into exile in Italy, the captain saw to it that all were placed safely aboard and then, heartily glad this disagreeable task was over, he said with just the faintest shade of irony:

"Good by, Fathers."
"We shall be back," smiled the Superior, detecting the ironic tone. "None of us, perhaps—but the French Carthusians will return. France needs us and France will some day when we hear the call we shall return."

The men of the Seventy-first regiment thought they had been for-gotten, left to die; that is, those of them who were still alive. They had been isolated from the main line for three days and the Germans closing in about Verdun were pressing them hard.

After they had taken their position in the front trench their communicating lines had been destroyed by the terrific bombardment of enemy

the Germans and one by one the trenches had been destroyed and line of the army and the deci mated regiment. Night by night the men of the Seventy-first had dragged their wounded comrades back comparative safety and bravely re turned to almost certain death their regiment. There had been many killed on these dangerous expeditions, but volunteers never failed when the major (who had been in command since the colonel was killed) called for them. Each night, too, the word came from the general staff—hold on !—the trench must be held at all costs. You will

be relieved as soon as possible.
Each time the major received the message, he smiled grimly. Hold on! Yes, they would hold on—till every one of them died—but relief, that was impossible while the Germans naintained their present position No regiment could cross the ope ground between the isolated trench and main line, even by night, and survive. Even the small parties of volunteers got through with the greatest difficulty, and a large body of troops would be discovered at once by trench rockets, constantly fired from the German line. major knew that the line of being rebuilt, but before they would be completed the major kne

The Germans had gathered in about them so closely that they zens? I myself have served France in Africa." copes. Nearly all the officers of the mans rushed the trench the had seen some of them, strong men, collapse in the trench, broken and trembling, crying with sheer fright nervous wrecks.

It was useless to hold out any longer. On the third night major sent back word by one of his volunteers: "We cannot hold out more than one day. The spirit of the survivors is broken. There are not enough now to man the trench. Send help at once or the trench must be abandoned. If the Germans knew our weakness, they could take

Towards morning, the messenge crept back with the answer: "Hold

The major did not give this news to the discouraged remnant of the Seventy-first, but somehow or other the word was passed that on the fol

come through, a volunteer regiment, volunteers for almost certain death They were nearly all Bretons, and clamor ceased.

"Let us pray," he said. The people and the monks knelt while the Superior recited the Rosary, the people answering. Some of them was the superior regiment, were solved as the superior regiment. and dangerous duty. To the major's

"Major," he corrected.
"Colonel," insisted the other.
"Promoted for heroic defense of this painful to him, but what could he do?

Tronbuct to the have also awarded you the cross. I congratulate you." "Thank you, colonel," answered unable to restrain the tears which flowed down his face, "but your task is harder than mine. Tomorrow they will probably attack in force.

> "My Bretons will gold the trench, said the colonel, cheerfully. "They would follow me to death. Many of them I knew years ago at Grenoble "At Grenoble!" cried the other "At Grenoble! Why I was once stationed there and now I recognize your voice. You were a Carthusian—and now you are a colonel in the

army of France." "I am still a Carthusian," answered the colonel, gravely. "And now I re call you. You are the captain who had the unpleasant duty of expelling us. Do you remember that I said that France would call us back France called, and here we are, God grant, to stay. And now, colonel, it is time for you to get back to the lines, and I wish you a safe jour-

ney."
"Father will you hear my confession?" asked the other. "It is many sion?" asked the other. "It is many years since I have received the Sacraments, but the trenches have taught me much. I am glad to kneel at your feet, in reparation for

the wrong I did you."
"Not for the wrong you did me, said the colonel of the Bretons gently but for the good of your soul." From his pocket he drew forth the purple stole and the colonel

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France became again the silent Carthusian .- Joseph Carey, in The Boston Pilot.

THE DELIVERANCE OF **JERUSALEM**

By John Hartley in Rosary Magazine For the last seven hundred and twenty six years the entire Christian world has been praying that Jerusalem, the Holy City, the City of Peace, might somehow be wrested from the hands of the infidel Turk. During these centuries every Christian heart has been scandalized at the thought of the heart city of Christendom being defiled by the Moslems. Poets have tried to imagine the deliverance of Jerusalem and to portray what it would mean to the world. During the Middle Ages, which were ages of continuous conflict, the capture of Jerusalem was held out by the Sovereign Pontiffs as an aim well worth striving for. For two centuries and more the ambition to rescue the city consecrated by the passing of the Master led ntless armies from Europe to the nation which according to the pro-phecy of the Son of God was to be scattered all over the earth has, under the inspiration of Israel Zangitself by gathering the richest Jews vorld into this central city of The Zionists believe to day that the Jews of the world can some gains in another must make for the general realization of the universal now be brought to migrate to Palestine, and especially to Jerusalem, there to erect an autonomous king-

The mighty cataclysm which has overwhelmed the world has brought with it tremendous surprises. Conditions which seemed absolutely un-alterable have been completely changed in the twinkling of an eye. Amongst recent events in the East the capture of Jerusalem by General Allenby and the British forces may be one of the most far-reaching in its onsequences. The victorious general himself can best describe what happened. Without any literary embellishment he tells us in a com-munication sent to the House of Commons on December 11, 1917, a which until the end of time will form one of the most thrilling pages in history. He says:

"I entered the city officially at noon to-day with a few of my staff, the commanders of the French and Italian detachments, the heads of the political missions, and the military attaches of France, Italy and Amer-

The procession was all afoot, and at Jaffa gate I was received by the Guards, representing England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Australia, New Zeal and, India, France and Italy. The population received me well.

Guards have been placed over the holy places. My military govern-or is in contact with the acting custodians and the Latin and Greek representatives. The governor has detailed an officer to supervise the holy places. The Mosque of Omar the area around it have been placed under Moslem control, and a military cordon of Mohammedan offi cers and soldiers has been established around the mosque.

Orders have been issued that no non-Moslem is to pass within the cordon without permission of the military governor and the Moslem in

Germans have sought by every possible means to conceal their discomment took place in Europe in mediefiture over the fall of Jerusalem. We can easily understand why the Mother were no longer, as in the pre-German Emperor, who during his ceding Byzantine times, mere abentire life has taken a deep interest in the Holy City—and, it must be tion to life, but through the channels d. benefited it in divers ways has tried to make out that its passing from Turkish into Christian hands has not affected the main issues of the War. But it cannot be gainsaid that the fall of Jerusalem will exercise a great moral influence over the entire world, and especially Germany. For the German Kaiser has all along gone on the assumption and has never tired of announce ing, that God was with him and his forces in a most special way. Now that the Holy City has fallen, it will e more difficult than ever for him to impress upon the world-and especially his own people—the conviction enthusiasm for the Crusades. The that the God of Battles is leading the princes who had been doing them-Teutonic Army. Then too, the sympathies of the Catholic world, and for that matter the Christian world at large, must be with those who without so much as demolishing one of the historic and sacrosanct monucenturies have held it.

Nor is it true, as the German press would have us believe, that Jerusalem has absolutely no strategic or military value. On the contrary, history proves to us that from the earliest times it has been considered the key to Palestine. Situated as it is on an elevation, it commands a clear view of the land that stretches out between it and the sea. Behind it rises a mountain range which because of the barrenness of the country has ever proved an effectual barrier to an invading army. the country has ever proved an effectual barrier to an invading army. It is just twenty-five miles from the of being understood a dappreciated. The foundations being for sea-coast, with which it is connected by a railroad. Now, if General Allenby can succeed in taking the five cities which lie between Jawas and Jamas at the present time for an ideal out by the Emperor Hadrian and the cities which lie between Jawas at the present time for an ideal out by the Emperor Hadrian and the cities which lie between Jawas at the present time for an ideal of democracy for the lafterwards remained by the Emperor Hadrian and the cities which lie between Jawas at the present time for an ideal out by the Emperor Hadrian and the cities which lie between Jawas at the present time for an ideal out by the Emperor Hadrian and the cities which lie between Jawas at the present time for an ideal out by the Emperor Hadrian and the cities which lie between Jawas at the present time for an ideal out by the Emperor Hadrian and the cities which lie between Jawas at the present time for an ideal out by the Emperor Hadrian and the cities which lie between Jawas at the present time for an ideal out by the Emperor Hadrian and the cities which lie between Jawas at the present time for an ideal out by the Emperor Hadrian and the cities which lie between Jawas at the present time for an ideal out by the Emperor Hadrian and the cities which lie between Jawas at the present time for an ideal out by the Emperor Hadrian and the cities which lie between Jawas at the cities which lie between lie between lie between lie between lie between lie between lie betwe five cities which lie between Jerusalem and the railroad be will be in a efficiently the Suez Canal, which is a see thousands upon thousands of our veritable artery between the two continents.

See thousands upon thousands of our formerly were inside the walls, but are now ploughed up as a field, thereby fulfilling the prophecies of feasting in a spirit, woman said, were talking of the continents.

part of the German contention that the fall of Jerusalem is without great military significance. But, in fact, it is a part of a carefully thought out scheme of action, and even though the Russian campaign has for the present broken down, leaving the present broke the English and Frence, where the English and Frence, where the Holy City must in the long run make mightily for the accomplishment of the aims proposed by the Allies. With an army operating in Allies. With an army operating in the head of his knights, captured Ascalon and Joppa. In a letter dated October 31, of that year, the Wing says: forcement very slight, the capture of Jerusalem would almost seem equivalent to the capture of Palestine. The fall of the city, therefore, is the premeditated working out in the Orient—on a small scale, of course, none the less effectively plans that are being pursued with the most deadly earnestness in Occidental Europe. And if for the time being the Allies have met with secous reverses in Italy and are merely holding their own in France, the success of the Oriental expedition is reassuring. For we must not forget that this is a world-war in every sense of the word, and just because it is so, news of victory is not expected from every quarter at the same time. If in one sector the result be not decisive, then positive

The history of Jerusalem, which is inextricably bound up with the history of the Jewish race itself, dates back to the very earliest times. Placed as it is in a position of natural advantage, it has been the one city, after Rome and Constantinople, for the possession of which armies have contested most bitterly and constantly. Shortly after Constantine the Great had cleaned it and restored ome of that order which always accompanied Roman administration, it fell into the hands of the Mussul mans. In the sixth century it was captured by Caliph Omar, after a four months' campaign. Fifteen years later—to be precise, in 628 the Persians were forced to surrender it to the Emperor Heraclius. it passed into the hands of another Omar, and a few years later into those of Abd el-Malek, "the slave of the Lord," who built the Mosque of Omar, called the "Dome of the Rock," which is generally conceded to be one of the finest specimens of We can easily understand why the followers of the camel driver Mecca, whose hatred and disdain of all things Christian were implacable, soon busied themselves in effacing all vestiges of Christianity. The sacred places were defiled and in many cases ruthlessly pulled down. They seemed to delight in outraging Christian feeling by prostituting to their own religious practices those spots most intimately linked with choosing them in many instances as sites for their own mosques. The Mosque of Omar, for instance, stands on the exact site of the Temple of Solomon, a spot revered alike by Christian and Jew. And many other places hallowed by the most sacred associations have been turned into

Mussulman shrines. As a result of popular preaching, especially the preaching of the mem It goes without saying that the bers of the many religious orders, a val days. Christ and His Blessed of art, literature and oratory became once more as in the early days of Christianity living realities in the Catholic world. Men tried to live in union with Christ, and consequently everything pertaining to His life became of supreme interest. Just because religious feeling was so intense at that time the Pope, at a council held at Clermont, was able without difficulty to rally the arms of Christian Europe to free the holy places of Palestine. So, when the cry went forth from France, "God wills it!" the Christian world rocked on its foundations with a mighty puissant selves to death in petty wars of personal aggrandizement were adjured by the Holy Father to take a wider view-a world-view-of the functions of Christian government. The Crusades, which broadly speakments of the Holy City has wrested ing covered two centuries, did more it from the infidels who for seven long than anything else in medieval times to establish that healthy internation. alism which, whilst it did not des-troy the aims of individual kingdoms and dukedoms, still made possible a certain political unity and solidarity under the eyes of one who, just because he was the Vicar of Christ, was the accepted arbiter and spokesman of the nations.

Ten years ago the Crusaders were the average man as something be —the ideal of democracy for the world — men are able to understand why in medieval times Christian na there is a stretch of wall far removed position not only to control the tions should have fought as one for an adjacent country but also to guard ideal—as religious ideal. To day we which are Ophel and Sion, which

prosecution of the Oriental expedition almost wholly in the hands of the Lion-hearted, General Allenby the English and French, the capture approached Jerusalem from the coast,

" As we were nearing Asruf, Saladin came swooping down upon us. But by God's mercy we lost no man of importance save one. Thence by God's will we came to Joppa, which we have fortified by ditch and wall. Sal-adin lost an infinite number of his greatest men, and being put to flight. laid waste the whole of Syria. On the third day before Saladin's defeat, we were ourselves wounded by a spear in the left side, but thanks to God we have now regained strength. Know, also, that by twenty days after Christmas we hope by God's grace to receive the holy city of Jerusalem."

But for one reason or another, which historians have never beer able to ascertain, he failed to take it, and so the main purpose for which he had set out was defeated.

But Richard's expedition to the Holy Land was not the first Christian occupation of Palestine. Christians had previously gained a strong foothold there as the result of the first Crusade in 1099. The Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem was made possible by the glorious exploits of that doughty warrior, Si Godfrey de Bouillon, who, marching at the head of his victorious army with genuine Christian sentiment fell upon his knees when he drew near the Holy City to devoutly than God for having realized the fondest hope of his heart. Although God frey, for reasons of humility, could never be persuaded to accept the royal crown, his barons upon his death, which took place the following year, prevailed upon his brother to do so. And up to 1291 the Kingdom of Jerusalem, with varying for tunes, continued to exist. To the end it retained its international character, which was guaranteed by the fact that it was the common property of Christendom. Most of the government officials were French feudal lords who had come over to the Orient, whilst the Italians gained economic preponderance in

the cities. It was not to be supposed that the coveted prize to slip through his fingers without bitter opposition. One attack after another was made upon the Holy City during the time it remained in Christian hands. But despite the strength of the enemy it is safe to say that had a greater spirit of solidarity obtained among the Christians the Kingdom of Jerusalem would not have been so shortlived. Unfortunately, however, it was rent internally by the petty jealousies of men who though imbued with the true chivalric spirit when setting forth for the Orient subsequently gave themselves up to

selfish scheming.
With the final breaking up Christian rule in Jerusalem the holy places of Palestine passed once more into the hands of the Turks. It is one of the ironies of history that a small and insignificant nation mainly through scheming and chicanery, should for centuries have been able to hold in the face of the whole Christian world places regarded by millions of men as the most sacred on earth. If this war accomplishes nothing else, it will at least lay the foundations for a genuine international solidarity by the removal of Jerusalem from infidel hands. What past generations longed to see—and witnessed for two brief centuries—has been quietly accomplished in our day. And just as the Crusades bound the warring factions and kingdoms of Europe into a Christian whole by giving them a common object for which to fight, so in our own times the pos-session of the holy places of Jerusalem will contribute much to that mutual understanding among the nations which is absolutely necessary to keep these shrines in Christian hands. It is only on condition that the Christian nations agree as to the possession and administration of Jerusalem that a permanent understanding can be effected.

Modern Jerusalem offers little to please the eye. With the exception of one or two busy thoroughfares, its | diet. streets are narrow, crooked and very are a menace not only to the timid rider, but, where the descent is steep, even to the pedestrian. The dwellings, which are low and poorly constructed, have only one door and two small windows opening upon the street, all the others opening toward incomprehensible to the modern the rear. The roofs are flat, as a They were looked upon by rule, but sometimes dome-shaped. The city is inclosed by walls which were built or repaired by the Sultan Solyman in the sixteenth century,

If the campaign in Palestine were and so it is not so difficult for us to not part of a concerted plan we might perchance believe at least a part of the German contention that the sublime ideals elaborated and the fall of Jerusalem is without great propounded by a succession of far-like the fall of Jerusalem is without great the laft and statesmantlike Poptification. the Jaffa Gate on the south. For merly these gates were closed at night and opened at daybreak, but able cohorts. walls surrounding the city were formerly crowned by many towers, which were built not only for the adornment of the enclosure, but also to serve as watch-towers against the approach of enemies. Of the scores of wall towers only one of importance—the Tower of David, near the Jaffa Gate

stands to day.

A Catholic never goes to Jerusalem as a mere tourist. He is always a pilgrim, desirous of nurturing his faith and piety by the sight of the very ground over which the God-Man trod. Everything speaks to his heart. But of all the holy places, the Via Dolorosa, over which the Master passed on His way to Calvary is most appealing. Each phase of the Passion commemorated in the Stations of the Cross is marked by a separate chapel. The first of these lies in the court of the Turkish barracks, the second in the old Temple inclosure and so through the mazes of the city's narrow streets we follow the Lamb who was led out to slaughter. Many of the chapels along the Via Dolorosa have been in the custody of the Turks, and the Christian pilgrim has up to this time of happy deliver ance, been put to the humiliating necessity of requesting permission to worship in them. The last stations are within the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

On entering the basilica from the massive platform of stone, which is the floor of a chapel—the holiest spot in the world, the summit of the spot in the world, the summit of the community," and he took sides with many medical men of England with men of En and the spot to the right where Jesus was stripped of His gar-ments. There also is pointed out the rock rent in two at the mo ment when Our Lord expired upon the cross. In the interior of the church proper, inclosed in a sixteen-sided chapel, stands the tomb in which Our Lord was laid upon being taken down from the cross. Chapels marking other details of the Passion surround the Holy Sepulchre. Thus. for instance, we have the chapel in which the stone is shown upon which the body of Christ reposed be fore it was consigned to the tomb. In another the column at which Our aviour was scourged is preserved. All in all, there is not a spot on earth which appeals so powerfully to the Christian imagination or touches so deeply the heart of the believer as does this very ground once watered with the blood of the Redeemer. There are, of course, many other holy places in and around Jerusalem -Bethlehem, Nazareth, Gethsemane in fact, the whole of Palestine been made sacred by the passing of the Master's feet, for He "went about doing good." All these the pious pilgrim visits, drawing from deep draughts of piety fervor. But when one stands in the place of Christ's crucifixion, one's emotions are too powerful for words. One can fully realize then why a Catholic Europe arises in arms to snatch this holy place from the hands of the unbeliever. One realizes then that all the blood shed during the Crusades was not shed in And one wonders what must have been wrong with Europe during recent centuries that it tolerated the unbearable conditions brought about by the possession of the Holy Sepulchre by the Mohammedans. Now, thank God, the Turk has been forced to fiee before the Allied armies, and it is the ardent hope of every Christian that he may not again have the opportunity of put-ting his foot back in a place where his presence is an insult and a sacri-

LENTEN LESSONS

It is not so long ago that men out side the Church looked askance at the conduct of Catholics during the Lenten season. In a superior way they smiled at Catholics for retrench ing something of their pleasures during a given season of the year. They could not understand what purpose it served to eliminate for seven weeks certain pleasures and enough to say that he must indeed be a strange Diety who would make entrance to heaven depend on a fish

Most of these mockers and critics dirty, paved with smooth stones that of the Church have utterly failed to comprehend the true lesson of Lent. Whilst we are bidden at all times to do penance for our sins, the Church, with her profound under-standing of human nature, realizes that special seasons of penitence in gagements these times for the young that special seasons of penitence in memory of our Blessed Saviour's Sufferings will recall us more effectually to our religious duties. If in memory of our Redeemer's fast we ourselves undergo forty days of pen-

Lent—to make us more Christlike by bidding us imitate, for at least forty days of the year, the Man who, stainless. Himself, did penance in fasting and suffering for our sins, get them right after supper, The advantages of fasting in a spirit-ual way are beyond count. Just as were tall

period of intensive training for com-bat with the devil and his innumer-

they are no longer locked since the danger of smuggling in merchandise have been inured to suffering and has been done away with by the in-stitution of night watchmen. The so generously to the appeal of our country in the present crisis. Food conservation is nothing new to our Catholic housewives. To our Catholic men sacrifice is not an unheard. of thing. The privations of trench and cantonment life come naturally to our Catholic boys who during forty just such retrenchment of delicacies. If ever in the history of the world the good old Catholic law of fasting and penance has received an un sought-for approbation, it is in the present time, when the nation has been called upon to enter into a fast, not of the usual Lenten length, but of an indefinite period.

Catholics will offer up sacrifices of this Lenten season in a generous spirit for the sins of the world, and for the spiritual well being of the boys who in their own way are mak ing a supreme sacrifice for the nation.

—The Rosary Magazine.

EPISCOPAL MINISTER

DENOUNCES THE HYSLOP VAGARIES

Decrying spiritualists in general for practicing an "injurious sort of char-latanism" and denouncing, in particular, Dr. James H. Hyslop for his re cent series of addresses on psychical research at St. Paul's cathedral. Rev C. L. Arnold, of St. Philip's and St. south side, one ascends a narrow and steep flight of stairs leading to a emphatic language what he thought

women to seances in the British Isles a movement that can "only result in increasing insanity.'

They want to give us mock sub stitutes for the faith that holds us fast in the hands of God," Dr. Arnold asserted. "They want to give us tricks and inexplicable words for the truth of God.'

Sir Oliver Lodge, he said, speaks disdainfully throughout his writings of "that faith which has supported the hearts of millions for ages," and for that reason alone, Dr. Arnold insisted, it would do the world immeasurable good if the Lodge te ings were completely suppressed by

government order.
"We are in peril in this city, of great revival in this cult," he said. Hyslop, under the guise of science has come here and promulgated the propaganda of spiritualism. It happened, too, in the cathedral of our diocese, which gave it a much wider authority and indorsement than the subject matter deserved. I believe it a thing of infinite menace

While Hyslop came to Detroit as a scientist, he did not speak as a scientist. He gave us conclusions instead of facts. It was bald assumption on his part, I believe that the messages he claimed to have received, were from the dead. He ignored, wittingly or unwittingly, that these alleged phenomena easily could have been accounted for by telepathy, mind reading and the known power

of suggestion on the subjective mind Dr. Arnold gave it as his opinion that the world is going to cultivate religion more than ever in the future

must keep fast hold on our faith, which is so truly a faculty of the soul —a faculty by which we see the power by which we take hold of the powers of the world to come and make them

operative in this life."

The Michigan Catholic has called the attention of its readers, upon several occasions to the viciousness of the Hyslop doctrines and is pleased that Rev. Dr. Arnold has openly de-nounced this advocate of spiritualism .- Michigan Catholic.

MAKE TIME FOR THE ROSARY

Observe the time-honored custom in Catholic families during the weeks of Lent. Gather the family for the Rosary, just as in your own home your parents called the chil-dren together and all knelt down to honor God and His Blessed Mother by leciting the beautiful familiar pravers.

God's blessing rests on the home where the practise is followed. It is folk, clubs and classes of all kinds to say nothing of entertainments to engage in this devotion. But in the Holy Season of Lent practical Catholics do not seek places of ance, we are on a safe way to imitate amusement. Those who call then practically the example of life which the came into this world to give us. Now, this is the whole purpose of ments during that period are unworthy of the name.

The mother of a family alive to her duty will manage to arrange to have the Rosary every evening. "I woman said, when some friends were talking of the difficulty of fix "Then when the

Rosary is over they are free to keep their other engagements. The plan seminaries now, he said, are Unitartheir other engagements. The plan works all right. The children grew

There is the secret of that mother's success—the children grew up in the practice of religious devotions. The Rosary is a habit with them—a habit that, we trust, will be formed in all Catholic homes where it does not exist already.

'Are there such Catholic homes?" some one may ask. Just think over the families you know, and possibly Rosary is not said in common. all say the Rosary in Lent," remarks another, "but we do not say it together. It is more convenient for ch one to say it by himself or her-

But what of the greater glory to God in assembling together in His Name, and the example to others and the holy influences the family Rosary exerts on the children who grow up in a truly Catholic home ?-

DECAYING PROTESTANTISM

Father Walter Drum, S. J., the well known Biblical scholar, points out in a recent address how disastrous has been the attempt of Protestantism to found religious authority on the Bible alone says the Catholic Senti-nel. In the land of Luther, he declares, there is not a single professor of the Lutheran faculty of theology in any German university who has the old belief in the Divinity of Christ. Things have not gone quite that far in this country but they are

hurrying in that general direction. A Presbyterian friend of ours told us a short while ago that he expect ed to see the evangelical Protestant churches disappear soon. Nearly all

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CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

"Civil and Religious Liberty" is a phrase with which we are all familiar since childhood. With press, pulpit and platform it never staled. Writers gloried in it; speakers of the eternal God when He commistown any better friends than Michael revelled in it; it was the sioned His Church to speak in His Kelly and Billy McSwain. They proud boast of our age, the great name. "As My Father hath sent Me often exchange work for the sake of achievement of our civilization. 'Freedom of Conscience" is a phrase likewise familiar, and both have been so used as to imply a general charge of tyranny against the Catholic Church and to glorify the overthrow of that tyranny by the Profor a Catholic child, growing up in a of God. Protestant environment, to escape this impression. He soon learned, Laws when celebrating the Holy

powers of each State notwithstandhave safeguarded civil and religious liberty by constitutional enactment, perfectly safe. reads in part as follows :

" No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

Although the United States Supreme Court has not pronounced Gospel according to St. Luke we intrigues of British statesmen. on the question State Courts have decided that the law which indirect- the Sabbath according to the Jewish | War would have ended long ago if in ly, but none the less effectively, pro- custom: "And He came to Nazareth, each of the belligerent countries hibits the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass does not "abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United to His custom on the sabbath day; veritable tribunes, who would rise sentative Sydney Anderson, empha-Chancellor of the Diocese, writes:

diocese of Oklahoma are violating positive evidence that our Lord Him ties. As it is the people are the systematically consumed or destroyed fact that they have wine in their have hardly any means of replenishing it. We can now only pray, and work for the enactment of an amend ment, but the legislature will not meeting on the first day of the week men feel that all is not well. Of There is room here for a little of the convene until January, 1919.

at least temporary relief.

that he had not been able to offer the Holy Sacrifice. Why? He had brought no wine with him, and the camp is in a bone dry State! Whether ing altar wine, I cannot say. But I know Father A. and I know that no

principle involved; a principle of universal consent of the Church."

State were answered by pointing out the observance of the unscriptural the evil of intemperance and the Christian Sunday they are unable to hibition. Does the end justify the Cotton. When such legislation -- so means? We are told that civiliza- far as was practicable or prudenttion is now in a death struggle for was being discussed in the House of this very principle of personal liberty | Commons in Ottawa a French Canaas opposed to the absolute and omni. dian member raised the same quespotent State. Can we honestly deny tion and was not answered. that in all countries the trend has long been towards the usurpation by the State of the rights-and duties alsoof the individual. Whether the State is a democratic majority in Oklahoma question recently, not in the ador a junker oligarchy in Prussia dresses of Irish Nationalists or affects the principle not at all.

THE SABBATH DAY

ants number them, the fourth-comgive a single text from the Scriptures which warrants the change.

principle denies the divine commis- religious belief, and does all in his however, that these same phrases sion of the Church and asserts the power to promote strife; but Billy is did the same duty all through the supremacy of the Bible as the final most friendly and respectful to the centuries of the diabolical Penal court of appeal the change of the priest, and when, as often happens, Sabbath from Saturday to Sunday he lends his assistance at some work Sacrifice of the Mass was a capital presents a difficulty which is insup- in the church, he is most respectful crime and priest-hunting a legitimate erable unless the very principle upon and reverent in his demeanor. which Protestantism is based is aban-Other times, other manners; we doned. It is true that they bring have come to the conclusion that if the authorities seriously. By many no longer use the crude methods of forward such texts of Scripture as the people of different creeds and they are treated as a species of joke. the Penal Laws, but the spirit of the show that the early Christians met races were left to settle their own And yet, with an exhausting War on cauting phrase mongers is un for "the breaking of bread" on the difficulties there would soon be an our hands, a little judicious reflecchanged. Today in the Land of the first day of the week. That this end to national and international Free, in the very home of the much refers to the Eucharist as Sacrament strife. Personally they have no vital importance of eliminating vannted civil and religious liberty, it and Sacrifice does not strengthen desire to go to war or to perpetuate is again legally a crime to say Mass. their case. There is admittedly a animosities, but the professional erally. "Bone dry" Prohibition makes no positive law of God vouched for by politician keeps the pot boiling to exception of wine for sacramental Holy Writ enjoining the observance serve his own selfish ends. Add to purposes, and courts have decided of Saturday as the Sabbath Day. this the propaganda of bigotry en- daily consumption in regard to Allied nations were notoriously unthat such legislation is within the There is not a single sentence in the gendered and kept alive by ministering the Fourteenth Amendment to law. They deny the authority of the silversmiths of Ephesus, is by the American Constitution. This the Church and the validity of traamendment, which was believed to dition in matters of Faith; so the much of the strife that is bringing pointed out that one teaspoonful of

read that Christ himself observed We are firmly convinced that the fleet of 265 airplanes. where He was brought up: and He States." Father Urban de Hasque, and He rose up to read." Now this up fearlessly and give expression to sizes the necessity of attacking the is not indeed a positive reaffirmation | the sentiments of the common people, | non-essential uses of foodstuffs, and Meanwhile the priests of the of the law, but it is unquestionable, and champion their rights and liber- points out that on this continent is possession. Daily do we see our custom" observed Saturday as the fluence by wealth and diplomacy, sary to maintain the health and limited supply grow less, and we Sabbath Day. Even if we concede and the multitude echoes its catch- strength of the people. This mar-It is quite possible even in war showthat they did not also meet on the repudiate the aims of their war lords, the Scot. time that officials, imbued with the seventh day; and were we further to and until the people of the Allied spirit that inspired the law, will not concede without "scriptural warrant" | nations force their leaders to declare hesitate to attempt to enforce it. that the Apostles did make the the purposes for which they are day, and no contemporary literary However America quotes from a letter change from Saturday to Sunday it being called upon to sacrifice their artist has drawn a more vivid picof a professor of philosophy which is subversive of the whole Protestant lives, the War will go merrily on. ture of the Prussian lust for conindicates that war conditions may principle to admit that they had any The big fellows will play the game quest and greed for blood, than the precipitate some action that will give authority to do so. While the Cath- so long as men can be moved on the great Cornish poet-parson of two chaplain, and is now in camp. Shortly after joining his regiment, he wrote objection trivial. Its force is derived their might in most to make the Adventist that the common people are rising in objection trivial.

IRISH AMENITIES

We have been studying the Irish British Imperialists, nor of Sinn Fein or Ulster leaders, but in our own back yard. Our man hails from the south of Ireland. He speaks An interesting controversy is going with a soft liquid brogue, loves a on in the Detroit Free Press with colleen from Kerry, and writes reguregard to the third-or as Protest- larly to his mother at home. He is a member of the Holy Name Society, mandment. No one of course and when the news came that Home denies that the Sabbath was Saturday Rule was on the statute books, he neither of course can any one deny reverently lifted his hat and raising that it has been changed to Sunday. his eyes aloft exclaimed "Thank A Seventh-Day Adventist who styles God !" Our neighbor's man is a London, Saturday, March 2, 1918 himself Evangelist Cotton offers a Derry Orangeman, in fact he is thousand dollars to any one who can Master of the Orange lodges of a county in which such names are registered on the banners as Bally-So far as Catholics are concerned duff, Enniskillen and Tyrone. Now there is no difficulty whatever. one would suppose that these two 'All power is given to Me in heaven men would be deadly enemies. Not and on earth," said Christ the Son a bit of it. There are not in the so I also send you." What the companionship, and when Billy has Church teaches Christ teaches: to be absent on Grand Lodge affairs Behold I am with you all days Michael attends to his chores. On even to the consummation of the the 12th of July he does likewise. world." The gates of Hell shall not while another Irish Catholic lends prevail against the Church which him a white horse for the occasion. was founded by Christ and which is The lodges, of which he is County testant Reformation. It was difficult forever guided by the abiding spirit Master, congratulated upon his election to parliament a man who But for Protestants whose basic insults Catholics, ridicules their

> After studying this enigma we Bible which abrogates this positive ial mountebanks whose gain, like " evangelist's " thousand dollars are sorrow to the world, and incidentally, we might add, the cause why in Canada means a total daily waste In the effort to escape one horn of many a well intentioned soul is de- of 55 tons. This in a year would the dilemma it is perhaps not sur. prived of the blessings of the true amount to 19,925 tons, which, valued prising that such emphasis is laid on faith. As Lindsay Crawford very at 10 cents per pound, equals the fact that St. Paul and the breth. truly stated, the men of Ulster would \$3,985,000. A fighting airplane, on ren met for the breaking of bread on stand shoulder to shoulder with the the other hand, costs about \$15,000. the first day of the week. But in the men of Cork if it were not for the The value of the sugar wasted in one

there were found a few men with in the United States. Food Adminwent into the synagogue, according the courage of their convictions, istrator Hoover in a letter to Repreself not once but "according to His slaves of an oligarchy wielding in- over 30% more food than is necesthat there are scriptural references phrases for fear of being considered gin, if it could be saved, would to Christians in Apostolic times disloyal, while in their heart of hearts supply all the Allies' requirements. there is not a jot or tittle of evidence to course, until the German people caution attributed proverbially to olic claim-fully warranted in Holy board or removed from it like generations ago-Robert Stephen Writ-of a divine commission and checkers. Present indications are Hawker, Vicar of Morwenstow. objection trivial. Its force is derived their might in many countries and then new "United Germany"entirely from the acceptance of the demanding that they, who have to strong in Von Moltke's scientifically such dynamic creative energy as are The evangelical preacher is able in the nation's policy. This move- to crush France, Hawker, from his This is true in fact and in substance. attempt to give to any of the texts which the world professes to be which, from their striking apposite- is confined to the humble and thrifty usually quoted the significance sug- fighting. It ill behooves Catholics ness, might have been written of the fruit vendor of our American cities, much wider application than the one While some Protestants, forgetting permit themselves to be lulled into a Hurrah for the words they say!—

We spoke of the political and ministerial propaganda. There is another good that would be effected by Pro- answer the challenge of Evangelist that should not be overlooked. We have been preparing to hold an entertainment in honor of St. Patrick this year. A member of the committee wrote to a well-known New York firm that supplies Mass music to a large number of churches throughout the States and Canada, asking them to send a copy of a book of Irish recitations and dialogues that was listed in their catalogue. That such a book would be just what a devout Irish Catholic would desire, we scarcely anticipated; for we had seen some so called Irish comedies that we had good reason to suspect were written by Jews. But we have too much respect for the Jews to accuse them of compiling the volume in question. There was not a single number in it that did not have as its object the ridiculing of either the

Irish character, the Mass, the priest-

hood or the sacraments. This firm

takes very good care not to advertise

any book that would be offensive to

the Hebrew race; but evidently it

can sell Mass music to Catholics and

then insult them with impunity. As a writer has pointed out recently in "America," whenever the Jews have a grievance the press is quick to champion their cause, because they are so organized that they could boycott any paper that would dare to stand out against them. So long as Catholics do not effectively protest against this species of calumny they can expect to be treated as nonentities. So far from resenting it, our own experience has been that many of our Irish Catholics are apparently willing to lend their histrionic talent to perpetuating this burlesque. This it is that gives to the opponents of Ireland's claims to nationality a very plausible reason for contending that such a people is not fit for self government.

THE GLEANER

NOTES AND COMMENTS

GRAVE AS THE food prospect in Canada may be, Canadians as a body do not seem to take the warnings of tion should convince anyone of the waste and conserving resources gen-

THERE IS probably no article of which less care is exercised than sugar. Some figures published in a late issue of the Food Bulletin sugar wasted per day by each person year therefore would nurchase a

SIMILAR CONDITIONS no doubt exist

No WAR CORRESPONDENT of our

stay them all!

Up!" said the King, "load, fire and slay!
'Tis a kindly signal given: However happy on earth be they, They'll be happier in heaven. Tell them, as soon as their souls are

They'll sing like birds on a Christ mas tree!

Down with them all! If they rise again, They will munch our beef and bread; War there must be with the living

men, There'll be peace when all are dead This earth shall be our wide, wide home, Our foes shall have the world to

"Starve! starve them all, till through the skin You may count each hungry bone: tap their veins till the blood

runs thin And their sinful flesh is gone; While life is strong in the German sky.

matters it who beside may What 'No sigh so sweet as the cannon's

No music like the gun! Here's a Merry Christmas to War and Death And a Happy New Year to none!" Thus saith the King to the echoing

ball: With the blessing of God we shall slay them all!"

Substitute the word "Kaiser" for German" in the fourth stanza and you have an almost prophetic vision of the present War. For, while the Germany have been equally ruthless as ragards the lives of their own

GERMANY AS against a single op-

ponent was a resistless power in 870, and it was small wonder that France, torn by opposing factions, should have, after a few brief months of heroic resistance, gone down before it, and presently lay prostrate under the iron heel of the Pruss. During the forty odd years that intervened between that heart-break ing calamity and the outbreak of the present War, Germany ceased not to exalt herself as the very elect among the nations, and the nations, it must the claim. When, then, in that fated August of 1914, the mad rush in many hearts the fear of a repetizenith of her strength while the prepared. Now, after more than their last extremity. History will pass judgment on this momentous submarine horrors kept in mind, Hawker's stinging phrases may well

stars?
To scorch and slay: to win demoniac are building a fortified trench system twenty-five miles back of their presfame

THERE ARE no limits apparently to ulum on the War to hundreds of thousands of readers in North Ameraster was primarily due to successful -priests, scholastics and lay brothers -are enlisted by the thousand in the the cause of freedom and democracy.

"FEW RACES are possessed with bear the burden, should have a voice invincible war machine—cantered out the Italians," says a contemporary. this fanatical regulation by importing after wine, I cannot say. But I know falls and I know that we have the transfer of the fall in the coast of Corn about that triumph of democracy for wall, penned the following lines, whose knowledge of the Italian race and I know that we have the transfer of the fall in the coast of Corn about that triumph of democracy for wall, penned the following lines, whose knowledge of the Italian race and I know that the coast of Corn about that triumph of democracy for wall, penned the following lines, whose knowledge of the Italian race and I know that the coast of Corn about that triumph of democracy for wall, penned the following lines, whose knowledge of the Italian race and I know that the coast of Corn about that triumph of democracy for wall, penned the following lines, whose knowledge of the Italian race and I know that the coast of Corn about that triumph of democracy for wall, penned the following lines, which the world professes to be wished to the coast of Corn about that triumph of democracy for wall, penned the following lines, whose knowledge of the Italian race and the coast of Corn about that triumph of democracy for wall, penned the following lines, which the world professes to be wished to the coast of Corn about that triumph of democracy for wall, penned the following lines, which the world professes to be wished to the coast of Corn about that the coast of Corn about the c promotion law will long stand between him and the Holy Sacrifice.
Still the difficulties in his way are
very great."

In benoves Catholics ness, might have been written of the fruit vendor of our American cities, should usually misjudge him and his says: "It (the Sabbath) was changed, not by any express command in the tude to which their coreligionists, before our core."

Inguing. It in benoves Catholics ness, might have been written of the fruit vendor of our American cities, should usually misjudge him and his says: "It (the Sabbath) was changed, not by any express command in the tude to which their coreligionists, before our core."

Inguing. It in benoves Catholics ness, might have been written of the fruit vendor of our American cities, should usually misjudge him and his are retreating in panic and others in an armice."

If the peoples will be rendered vain and idle."

Eight mouths later Pope Benedict actions of the rendered vain and idle."

Eight mouths later Pope Benedict actions of the rendered vain and idle."

Eight mouths later Pope Benedict actions of the rendered vain and idle."

Eight mouths later Pope Benedict actions of the rendered vain and idle."

Eight mouths later Pope Benedict actions of the rendered vain and idle." Underneath all this there is a vital universal consent of the Church."

Underneath all this there is a vital principle involved; a principle of auch wider application than the one

While some Protestants, forgetting

Underneath all this there is a vital principle of and women should, from sheer in and women should sheet and women should sheet and women should ability to see beyond their own en-vironment, continue, in spite of the many in that city as the Germans we are considering. Those who saw in the fanatical and tyrannical tendencies of the Prohibitionists a surredness of the Prohibitionists as surredness of the Pr

With the blessing of God we shall by long generations of insularity, where in Northern Russia, while have had to unlearn, and which the War has been the effective means of unlearning. This spirit of enlightenment, however, has as yet made but little progress on this side of the Atlantic.

> "FOR TWENTY centuries," continues Europe. No other race of men can show so long a line of pre-eminent impulse received from Italy." "In western world has listened obediently, learned, and then followed the current of the mighty stream of civilization which, rising beyond the Alps, among the hills of Rome, in Umbria, Tugeany, Lombardy and Venetia, has spread over Europe and the world."

by the Hun, the republican idea was England and France still lay pros stand worth while against the well the New World was yet unknown, Venice and Florence, and Genoa, and other cities of Northern Italy, were the march from Petrograd has hardly the centres of thriving Republics, whose citizens, whether as missionaries, explorers or merchants broke down the barriers which made of the Far East a terra incognita, and they have been treated in a high the onslaught, the ruling powers in of civilization to the extremities of was a Venetian, and Columbus a siderable portion of Francis of Assisi, St. Catherine of work of extermination without de Francis of Assisi, St. Called States Troops
Sienna, and a host of other illustrible. New Units of United States Troops
New Units of United States Troops
New Units of United States Troops world of to-day owes its civilization and its Christianity. That other since surpassed her in things first patrol engagement, in which material in no way lessens the debt.

ON THE BATTLE LINE

A DESPATCH via Switzerland says that Allied aviators from Italy recentbe owned, had gone far to concede ly crossed the Julian Alps and attacked Innsbruck, Capital of the Austrian province of Tyrol. They through Belgium began, there arose as a fortress and the junction of a found the place, which is important great highway from Germany to tion of 1870. Germany was at the Italy, to be absolutely without antiaircraft guns, and the report says that they took full advantage of that flying low and bombing barracks, depots, railways and moving troops. three years of War the Prussian War British and Rome official despatches Lords are baffled and, it may be, at tell of great aerial activity all along the fighting lines in Italy, accompanied by artillery duels and a ing on a considerable scale, in which change, but, with outraged Belgium, the British particularly are active Serbia and Poland in view, and the Great gun exchanges are also taking place all along the West front, and the raiding there is being maintained with liveliness. The preparations for be recalled. May not other words of his also be applied to Prussianism at still a matter of guesswork as to where the first blow will be struck "What is thy glory in the world of revive the report that the Germans In arts and arms: and then to flash and die."

ent lines on the west front, and that there were unreferences in they will fall back to that rather than launch a big offensive. All guesses treatment goes without saying. The ent lines on the West front, and that look alike until the actuality settles

them.

GENERAL ALLENBY'S forces have the imagination of the average press entered Jericho and have established correspondent. One of them, whose themselves on some of the high effective participation in the busicorrespondent. One of them, whose effusions form the daily mental pab. ground along the Jordan River. Men from Australia were the first to lately and reluctantly induced the enter the once historic city, which is country to embark. Lord Lansnow a small and insignificant place, downe spoke for those against whom ica, recently gave expression to this sometimes described as "only a colprofound dictum: "The Italian dislection of hovels." It is presumed that the great concrete bridge built accounted a reproach. propaganda by Austrian Jesuits across the Jordan by the Germans could not be expected to say always since the War began was found in the same things or only the same propaganda by Austrian Jesuits since the War began was found in the same things or only the same tact. In any event, with the left things. What will constitute for peasantry and troops." No use to bank of the river in their possession, history the main interest in their deny it, or to protest that the Jesuits | the British are now in a position to | conjunction of effort is that they deny it, or to protest that the Jesuits are not usually credited with so potent an influence in Italy at the present day. The scribe has said it:

the British are now in a position to conjunction of effort is that attempt an advance toward the Turkish base at Nablus. This advance would be accompanied by a simultaneous advance near the coast. With present antagonisms that is sufficient. Meanwhile Jesuits Nablus, once taken, would be a with the better ordering of the starting point for the march on future of the world. With all three Damascus. In the meantime it is the initial impulse was very much —are enlisted by the thousand in the armies of Italy and her Allies and Jericho, from which radiate a num but in December of 1916, President are giving their lives by the score to ber of very good roads, has separated Wilson had said ; two wings of the Turkish forces. It may result in a considerable number proceed towards undefined ends by of Turks operating east of the Jordan being crushed between the right flank of Allenby's armies and the Arabia.

talking some of the Russian "armies"

ing in Ukraine have come into touch with Ukrainian columns marching present by Bolsheviki. Berlin also declares that a regiment of troops in Esthonia, one of the Baltic provinces, has joined their ranks, and that everywhere the people are welcoming the invaders, because they believe the writer referred to, "Italy has that an end will be put to anarchy been the cultural focus of Western and disorder. While this is true, no doubt, these people are not likely to be long in finding out that their lot under German rule is not to be so genius. The civilization of the West rosy. The Germans will be the last owes its present direction to the to suffer so long as they can take food and supplies from someone else all fields of human endeavor Italy

The Bolsheviki officials talk of organizing small mobile forces to harass has stood forth 'the master; the and attack the Germans from time to time, but it is very doubtful if these would have any effect on the march of the Huns. Very many officers of the Russian army and navy, as those forces existed before the revolution have been murdered in cold blood by the soldiers acting on orders from the so-called Gov acting ernment, which sees in every welldisciplined mind and body a plot IT SHOULD not be forgotten that on the very plains now being devastated without officers, composed in the main of men who decide for them born to the modern world. When ight, are not likely to make any selves whether or not they shall trate under the Feudal System, and trained and well equipped Teuton armies, who are fighting for food as much as for territory. The progress of the Germans toward Reval as well been interrupted by any event worth consideration. Messengers carrying the original of the wireless message accepting the German peace terms arrived at the German front, where Allies have stood the full shock of carried the banner of the Cross and handed manner by the autocratic of civilization to the extremities of the then known world. Marco Polo the then known world. Marco Polo Genoese. The same race of men propeople follows the orders of Krylenko,
the Bolsheviki Commander, to join Giotto, Leonard da Vinci, Galileo, St.

> are in the front trenches in France They have been for some time under instruction in the famous Chemir nations, in spirit born of her, have des Dame sector, and have had their they were successful.—Globe Feb. 23

POPE, PEER AND PRESIDENT

Geo. E. Ros in America

A new phase in war history having been opened by the armistice in Russia, the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk and the detailed exposition of purpose made on behalf of England by Mr. Lloyd George, the preceding phase, to which the main contributors were Pope Benedict XV., Lord Lansdowne and President Wil son, passes into the diminishing per What the Pope, the Presi spective. dent and the ranking Whig Peer wrote was matter of heated contro versy two months ago, but now that new and different activities are afoot their earlier contributions become matters of record rather than of present influence, and it ound not uninstructive, before vet other events drive the period of August 17—December 4 still farther into the background, to note the re lation of the three pronouncements to one another. It will be the work of the historian, later on, to examine what the relationship of any or all of them was to events which may

That there were differences in Pope's main concern was for peace. which others would have to arrange The President was busily engaged in after more than three years of the agony, war-weariness could not be The three were in agreement about the main present antagonisms

Arabs from the revolting territory of lives must continue to be offered up until on one side or the other there THE BOLSHEVIKI Government of are no more to offer; if resentments peace and of the willing concert of

to rush, as carried by a universal folly, to the abyss and take a hand months later, Lord Lansdowne writes of "the most dranders

prolongation would be a crime differing only in degree from that of the criminals who provoked it."

In the same speech of December 1916 President Wilson spoke of nis interest in the War's conclusion lest it should presently be too late to accomplish the greater things which lie beyond its conclusion." What these "greater things" are we need not go far to learn. The first is the desire that this War shall end without injustice and the new peace begin without vindictiveness; second is that a partnership of peoples shall hereafter prescribe the pases on which the world's concord shall be founded: the third is that ployed for the discipline of recalcitrants; and the fourth is that the pathway of the sea shall be made equally safe and equally free to all nations, great as well as small.

"The fundamental point," wrote Pope Benedict, "must be that the material force of arms shall give way to the moral force of right." We desire peace." wrote President Wilson, "by the overcoming of evil, by the defeat once for all of the sinister forces that interrupt peace and render it impossible." "To end the War honorably," wrote Lord Lansdowne. "would be a great achieve-ment; to prevent the same curse falling upon our children would be a greater achievement still. This our avowed aim and the magnitude of the issue cannot be exaggerated. For just as this War has been more dreadful than any war in history, so. we may be sure, would the next war be even more dreadful than this."

How was this security to be obtained? As one measure designed for its realization, Lord Lansdowne mentions "an international pact under which ample opportunities would be afforded for the settlement of international disputes by peaceful eans." President Wilson sees it as that partnership of nations which world's peace." The question of en-forcement naturally arises. Lord Lansdowne assumes than an aggres-Lansdowne assumes than an aggres which is in progress at Pershore.

Sor against ordered international
Society could "be disciplined either formerly took a very active part in by the pressure of superior naval and military strength or by the Orders, we cannot be surprised that denial of commercial access and President Wilson mentions a case in which a recalcitrant Benedict, premising the recognition of right before might, would proceed

simultaneous and reciprocal decient measure for the maintenance of public order in every State; then, taking the place of arms, the instituunder sanction to be determined against any State which would decline either to refer international questions to arbitration or to accept its awards.

On the part of all three there is prevision that a new rule must be doctrin made for the highway of nations Times. which we call the sea. There is variety in the treatment of this sub ject, also, but again, in the fundamental conception, a near approach "We are prepared," to agreement. We are prepared, writes Lord Lansdowne, "when the War is over, to examine, in concert with other Powers, the group of international problems, some of international problems, are them of recent origin, which are connected with the question of 'the freedom of the seas." This may be somewhat frigid with reserve, but we must remember that the sea is a almost compulsory in the university freedom of the seas. delicate subject in England. Pope and practically compulsory in the Benedict is more expansive

communication among peoples communication among peoples be ities up to it the French language removed by insuring, through rules will become compulsory in the eleto be also determined, the true free. dom 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 pro-

President Wilson is very outspoken, for not only does he affirm this Province toward the sister Prov and reaffirm that the pathways of ince of Quebec. the sea must be free, but that "There must be assured and unmolested access to these pathways, not lested access to these pathways, not only for the smaller nations but for the toasts to the King and the Allies, the greater nations as well, includalso established a "bon accord" with the greater nations as well, including our present enemies as well as Quebec in introducing Mr. E. F. our present associates." The Presi-dent's conception includes access to ber of the Montreal Bar. He said: the sea as well as freedom upon it and he mentions Servia and Poland

material items of present policy, incident to the ending of this War and so entering upon the period of accomplishment lying "beyond its bers from the Bar of each Province. accomplishment lying "beyond its conclusion." About Belgium, about point and to every nation would appeal to all people of com-that the final settlement must mon sense who were open to reason. ment. Into that phase of the subject, which forms the body of international pronouncements of the

the million," and numbers himself dent Wilson, Pope Benedict and Lord with those "who look forward with Lansdowne reinforced one another vital facts which it was well to bear evening, and it is safe to say that horror to the prolongation of the War and who believe that its wanton iveness of their advocacy of afterwar policies but increasingly, and at last immeasurably, strengthened the hands of those whose difficult business it is, or soon may be, to find the formulae which, when applied to the actual situation in the many quarters of the world which are disturbed by the War, will make it possible safely to begin the formulation of those new and permanent policies by which, it is hoped and is to be hoped, the future peace and ordered progress of the world may be assured. That task now rests with others, who seem, at times, to be rapidly eliminating what once appeared to be formidable difficulties and to be approaching reconciliation by reducing what were regarded as irreconcilable differences to the point where the differences may vanish. It was a great and a noble achievement, this work of preparation by the President, the Pope and the British Peer, for which they will be held in honor when the history of the period comes to be written. And happily our President is fore-most in this effort, for since the foregoing article was written he has spoken again, and has condensed his news into fourteen propositions, affirming, in the most emphatic way, the propositions already dealt with placing them in the very front of his declarations. Many who have fol lowed the subject closely were struck with the remarkable similarity be-tween the President's expressions in January and those of the Pope in August. These declarations are in essential agreement.

ANGLICAN BENEDICTINES

The reception of the Anglican monks of Caldey into the Catholic Church has not deterred Anglicans from the effort to establish a male Benedictine Community within their Church, and in a recent issue of the Church Times the Duke of Argyll, in henceforth guarantee the an article warmly appreciative of the Benedictine spirit, invites sup-port for an undertaking of the kind which is in progress at Pershore. for some time past many Anglicans have been learning to admire more and more their power of promoting "might not be admitted to religious activity, and that the Bene-economic relations." Pope dictine Order has proved specially attractive to them. The Rule of St Benedict has been called a sumr of the Christian religion, and from A just agreement of all upon the the days of St. Augustine onwards nultaneous and reciprocal de Benedictine traditions have been crease of armaments, according to interwoven with a large number of rules and guarantees to be estab-lished, in the necessary and suffi-lish ecclesiastical history. But the weakness of endeavouring to follow the example and teaching of St. Benedict, whilst refusing to imitate him tion of arbitration, with its high in his allegiance to the Holy See, pacifying function, according to cannot but tell against the Anglican rules to be drawn in concert and under sanction to be determined matter as religion eclecticism is not tolerable and with considerable confidence we hope to see the Anglican Benedictines of Pershore entering the Catholic Church and, like the Caldey converts, accepting the whole doctrine of St. Benedict. - Catholic

A BETTER SPIRIT ADVOCATED

"I exist in the Province of Ontario for nine months in the year, and live for three months in the Province of Quebec.

"We are teaching more people in nedict is more expansive: secondary schools, and just so soon 'Let every obstacle to ways of as we educate the educational authormentary schools also.'

This statement by Prof. George M. Wrong, of the University of Toronto, at the annual dinner of the Ontario Bar Association last night at the Ontario Club, was representative of the spirit of cordiality which was expressed by the legal profession of

ince of Quebec.
Mr. George C. Campbell, the retir-"I would say to Quebec, 'come, now

and he mentions Service and he mentions of high and permanent policy it is evident that Pope, President and Peer were with the observation that it would be a good idea to have these interval he mentions Service and he ment arbitration tribunal or These twelve men could look into northern France, about the need of abandoning vindictiveness, about seeing "justice done at every imous in their verdict, the verdict

affect our enemies as well as our friends" (President Wilson) treal Bar quoted the statement of they were also in substantial agreesions which are Provincial, adding, pronouncements of the "To that I say, amen!" He said the non-Catholics in a chapel of one the Knights of Columbus pu e need be no present incur- he was not there to tell them that of these churches. Thus all the men department on war activities:

vital facts which it was well to bear in mind before swallowing the long articles that emanated from ill-informed gentlemen who chanced to be owners of printing presses. He heard every Saturday afternoon and evening, and it is safe to say that these boys scarcely ever were so faithful at home regarding the visitation of the Sacraments. — New World. had been told by a prominent Tor-onto gentleman that there was apathy in rural Ontario to the war. This was not a reproach; it was merely incident to the life of many people living on farms, because they did not often see beyond their bound aryfences. In Quebec the whole Prov ince was a farming community, with the exception of the city of Montreal. That was the reason for the apparent lack of enthusiasm which had obtained there up to the present time. In that respect the province of Quebec did not differ from other rural communities in this country, and he might add that was exactly the experience which had met the authorities in certain of the New England States. In rural New England the farming element was not sufficiently imbued with the necessity or wisdom of enlisting. are elements of the French-Canadian urban population which have given as loyally, as readily and as generously of their blood in this war as any part of Canada. There is not a family of any importance that has dwelt in Montreal for more than two generations which to-day is not represented in the fighting line."-The

CHAPLAIN DEFENDS SOLDIERS

TELLS A FEW FACTS WHICH STAND OPPOSED TO SOME RECENT SLANDERS

Possibly a little delayed, but never theless effective is the reply made by a Catholic chaplain now in France, to the slanders lately leveled against the American troops abroad. The priest is Fr. M. J. O'Connor, chaplain of the 9th Massachusetts National Guard Infantry regiment which was taken to build up the Rainbow Division. Illinois First Regiment of Artillery was likewise brought into that body, so that reading what Chaplain O'Connor has to say of the spiritual well being of his men in France will be an assurance to the many Catholic mothers of the boys who tute the Illinois regiment, that their sons are in little danger of losing

Chaplain O'Connor writes to the Editor of the Boston Pilot

CAMP CONDITIONS

Let me give some information that will be welcome to the good mothers and deeply interested friends of our boys in the hom Stories have come to us of the reports of the terrible conditions under which our boys are living; that moral conditions surrounding them have contaminated them with fearful diseases, and that such conditions are tolerated by these in authority here. These stories are all absolutely false.

During the time we have been her I have had occasion to visit weekly in company with another priest, Rev. G. L. Connor, a brother chaplain, and our experience with the men has emphatically fastened the impres in our minds that these men-soldier boys are leading cleaner, purer and more wholesome lives here than when at home in their native coun-

try.
Our work among them has brought us into the closest intimacy, for they come to us for advice, sometimes for encouragement and consolation, and they come to us with their hearts' sorrows and souls' sickness, and be it to their credit, they would put to shame those who would revile them. The monthly reports of the chapofficers here who have known of the stories above referred to, have read our reports with the greatest satisfaction because these reports corroborate the knowledge they already have of the true conditions existing among

the men. SLANDERING SOLDIERS

Were some of those who would revile the good character of our soldiers at the front to see them on Sundays attending divine services, to see them by hundreds going to Holy Communion, these stories regarding the immorality of the soldier would find no place in their thoughts Before coming to France, I heard such stories, and of course was worried because I was fearful of the result and because of the difficulty in the way of successful work among the men. But I can assure all the good mothers and friends of our soldier boys that there is not the slight-est foundation for all these stories, and I can further assure them that while their boys are away from them they have less temptations and are a great deal better off morally than

All the chaplains, no matter what the denomination, are zealously working for the men under their charge and they all insist that what ever a man's religion is he should attend to that form of worship every Sunday. In our regiment, all the men leave quarters at a certain time, the band leading, and half the number goes to service in one church and the other half marches to a second church not far distant. Catholic services are being held at ber of Catholics in our army and both churches at the same hour, navy is from a letter written Sept. 28, Chaplain Rollins holds service for 1917, by Paul R. Martin, director of

BRITISH WRITERS CONVERTS

The Missionary The Pall Mall Gazette (London the other day contained this item 'It would be interesting to know the exact number of people of great intellect who were received into the Catholic Church in England in recent years. The result would cause great surprise." So it would! After reading the above it occurred to me, writes Scannell O'Neill, to make up a list of converts from the ranks of men and women of letters. The following list enumerates names of only such persons as have been received into the Church in England in recent vears:

Campton Mackenzie. Mary Angela Dickens (Charles Dickens' granddaughter.) Max Pemberton.

Lucas Malet (Mrs. St. Leger Harri on) Charles Kingsley's daughter. Mrs. Blanche Warre Cornish (Thackeray's niece) and her daughter, Mrs

Cecil Chesterton (Editor The New Witness.) Ernest Oldmeadow.

"Guy Thorne" (author of "When It was Dark," etc.) John William Conybeare. Charlotte Graves (" Richard De

Anita Bartle. Laurence Alma Tadema. Etheldreda Wilmot-Buxton. Baroness d'Anethan (Rider Haggard's sister.)

Joseph Clayton. orable Maurice Baring. Edward Harrison Barker. Mrs. Stephen Gwynne. John E. De Hirsch-Davies. Lord Alfred Douglas. Constance, Countess De La Warr. Lady Alfred Douglas (Olive Cus

John E. Crawford Flitch. Leslie Moore. Mrs. Robert Goff. C. C. Martindale, S. J. Frederick Landseer Griggs. Theodore Maynard (the poet.) Mrs. Coulson Kernahan. Isabel Clarke. Mary Alice Vialls Rothay Reynolds. Robert Coningsby Clarke. Prof. John Swynnerton Phillimore Bernard Holland. Christopher St. John Herbert Moore Pym (" A New

Helen Parry Eden. Norman Wise Sibley. Richard Johnson Walker, editor of the British Review. Sir Charles Paston Cooper. Percy Cross Standing. Mrs. Arthur W. Hutton

ERIN'S HONOR ROLL

Capt. Henry Curteis.

prowess and with reason.

Chicago Citizen " The honor roll of Erin's sons is not only a long but a glorious one. Whether it be a Brian, an O Neill, an O'Donnell, or an O'Mare in the old land; a Sarsfield, a Dillon, a Lally or a MacMahon in France, a Taafe in Austria, a Lacy in Russia, an O'Don-nell in Spain, an O'Higgins in Chile a Montgomery in Canada, a Shields in Mexico, a Sullivan, an O'Brien, a Barry or a Waynein the Revolutionary War, a Jackson in the War of 1812, a Sheridan, a Meagher, a Corcoran or

It is not however in the deeds of past heroes alone that Irishmen have occasion for pride. The pres ent world war has again brought 'the fighting race' to the front. Examine the list of great leaders of Britain's vast army, which methodically and irresistibly is now driving the Germans out of France. See who they are. The admiral-in-chief of the greatest navy the world has ever seen is Sir David Beatty, a Wexford man: the second in command is Admiral O'Callaghan, a Cork man the commander-in-chief of the home forces is Lord French, a Roscommon man; the chief of staff is Sir William Robertson, a Dublin man: the British representative on the allied war staff is Sir Charles Wilson, an Ulsterman : while the late commander-in chief in Mesopotamia, Sir Francis Maude, who retrieved all the disasters of the former commander there, is a Leinsterman. The old race and the colonists are equally represented, too, Robertson, O'Callaghan and Maude being Catholics, while Beatty, French and Wilson are Protestants Assuredly the spirit of 'the fighting race 'still survives."

CATHOLICS ENROLLED IN ARMY AND NAVY

Some very interesting data con cerning the part played by Catholics in every American war, and particu-larly in the present enrolment of American soldiers and sailors have been gathered by Condé B. Pallen The following estimate of the numthe Knights of Columbus publicity

navy chaplains, who have done more statistical work of this kind than any of Flanders, a great Cardinal like one else, say that the United States navy to-day is 60% Catholic. The regular army has been in the past as has remained faithful through high as 75% Catholic. This was years of sorrow and misery to their owing to the fact that the great bulk exiled sovereign, solemnly, officially of enlistments come from Catholic centers, such as New York, Illinois, California, and Massachusetts."

In full agreement with this is the statement made by the Rev. Louis J. O'Hern, official representative of the American hierarchy at Washington for the placement of Catholic chap. lains. In an address on "The Chap lains and the Camps," he said:
"It is an actual fact that the ratio

of Catholics in the volunteer army is far out of proportion with our population, which speaks well for our patriotism. Both the regular army and National Guard contain so many Catholics that I honestly believe 40° is not an overestimate."

The proportion of Catholics in the

navy is claimed to be even higher. Thus the Rev. Thomas Regan, U.S.A., chaplain aboard the U. S. S. Minnesota, reports that out of 1,300 men 800 are Catholics, and out of 1,200 aboard the Von Steuben 900 are said to be Catholics. The following is the statement of Father O'Hern:

"In the Marine Corps, which is lown as the most efficient body of fighting men in the world, there is supposed to be the highest average rate of Catholics in any branch of the service, namely, 50%. I have no definite figures at my disposal, but I believe this estimate to be correct.

These figures plead eloquently for the need of additional chaplains in both army and navy.-America.

THE POPE AND THE KING

The answer which King Albert of Belgium sent in the name of his Government to the Holy Father in reply to the Papal peace-note of last August is worthy of a great Catholic ruler. It breathes sentiments of the deepest piety and the most filial reverence to the Vicar of Christ. It is simple, manly, direct, just what we have learned to expect from the chiv-alrous soldier-king who would not sell his honor and his soul for a pro-offered bribe. It does honor to the King. It does justice to the Holy Father. In this historic document outlining the terms on which Belgium is willing to make peace, the King with the candor and sincerity of a heroic monarch vindicates his own conduct and that of his unfortunate country in the war so cruelly and treacherously thrust upon them. Like a loving son, he also champions the outraged Pope's cause and openly repudiates the slanders and the calumnies brought against him. That brave action, those noble words will go straight to the heart of every Catholic, they will appeal to the sense of justice of every fair-minded

man.
"The Pope and the Papacy have failed in a great moral duty. They did not speak out against the wrongs and injustice done to Belgium. The left her alone in her sorrow and tragedy. They did not protest against the invasion of her territory by the enemy and the outrages committed by the invader." Such were the odious and untrue charges made in certain English journals, especially in those journals which heffrontery to make the Holy responsible for the recent disasters in the Italian army. These irresponsible purveyors of calumny were either sadly misinformed or led by wilful malice.

If anyone is entitled to speak with authority of the dealings of the Pope with Belgium, it must surely be the King and the Government of the unfortunate country. What do they say? In plain, simple but unmistakable words they desire to express their lively and profound gratitude for the particular interest the Holy Father manifested in the Belgian nation, of which the Papal peace note of last August was a striking proof. The answer of the Government of King Albert recognizes that the Pope in his historic document stood up for the rights and the immunities of an independent Belgium. He recognized says the note, that one of the conditions of peace was the total evacua tion of Belgium by the invaders, the re-establishment of her full inde pendence and her right to reparation for damages and the costs of war The Belgian note also states that the Pope had in his consistorial allocu tion of January 22, 1915, protested against all injustice, and that later he had given the Belgian Government the assurance that in doing so it was the invasion of Belgium which he had directly in view.

Nothing can be clearer than this statement of the case by the Government of King Albert. Belgium has been the innocent victim of an odious aggression. The victim now openly vindicates the conduct of one who is falsely charged with having be trayed her in her hour of need. Th affirmation is as solemn and as for mal as nations can make it. It is found in an official document. bears the signature of one of the bravest of men, of one of the kingliest of monarchs that ever sat

In spite of that solemn declaration the calumy against the Holy Father will not die an easy death. It will have a long lease of life, it will be dragged out by unscrupulous pamphleteers when they want a sophism to prop up their charge that the Papacy has been false to its duties and abandoned the innocent sion. What may be said is that by their concurrence in the advocacy of great and permanent policies Presi- large numbers as English-speaking similar manner. Confessions are similar manner. C

of Flanders, a great Cardinal like Mercier of Louvain, a whole Government which with chivalrous lovalty years of sorrow and misery to their deny the charge. We can rely on their words. Impartial history will accept their verdict .- America

OF CANADA

LENTEN THOUGHTS

Catholics generally are as little acquainted with the needs of the Church in the West and North as they are of the needs of the Church at large. In fact we may say that the distress of the Church in the missionary parts of Canada is less known than the wants of the foreign missions. "The Propagation of the Faith" and the "Society of the Holy Childhood" have done much to make Catholics conversant with conditions

in China, Africa and India.

That there are needy missions and thousands of souls without the con solations of Religion in Canada is a state of affairs scarcely credible. Yet it is so.

The task before us is to make Canadian Catholics realize-knowledge is not sufficient-that mission Canadian missions, are almost insupportable burdens and that as members of the Communion of Saints we are bound in conscien to give, according to our means, to these poorly cultivated sections of

the Lord's vineyard.

Could we do better during the
Holy Season of Lent, for the sake of our souls, than to give generously to the special work of Christ—missions ?

Those who for some very ason are dispensed from the Lenten fast should not forget that penance in some form or other is incumbent on everyone. There is no one to you dispensation from Unless you do penance you shall all perish.

Almsdeeds, according to one's ability has always been advanced by the Church. As a substitute for fasting and abstinence: "alms serve to appease the divine justice and atone sins."

The poor missions of Canada are ours and they are with us. (If we are ignorant of their existence and of their privations it may be because our outlook or vision has been cir-cumscribed and un Catholic.)

Knowing the wants of the missions and knowing the great Charity and sure reward accompanying an alms. if we have hearts truly Catholic and but a grain of gratitude for the many favors received from God, we will answer joyfully and with full hand the cry of distress that comes to us from our weary brethren in Christ.

There was never a time, perhaps, in the history of the world, when so many chances were offered to the charitably disposed. To miss all of them would argue an indifference or a hardness of heart of which even unbelievers would be ashamed. "We have the Red Cross, Tag-days

and a thousand and one other collections to meet, so we have nothin to give to the missions : wait till after the War."

Remember this and you will find it easy to give, even during the War : A Christian never yet performed an act of Charity without receiving even in this life, a full return of the amount donated and an abundant interest. Will God allow you to be more generous than Himself? Did you ever want because you gave to some work of God and the Church

No one will answer, Yes.

When you give to the Extension missionary priests, for chapels, or for schoolsyou are not speculating; you are investing your money in a business over which presides Jesus Christ and you are, on His word, insured against contributions to the Fund opened on the loss of your investment and behalf of your missions by the CATHmoreover assured of dividends here and eternal dividends hereafter.

We are now in time of Lent-the good investment. slow to take advantage of this opportunity. You may not have another Lent. "Tomorrow is a doubtful day, and who knows we will have REV. T. O'DONNELL, President,

Catholic Church Extension Society, 67 Bond St., Toronto. Contributions through this office

should be addressed : EXTENSION. CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, London, Ont.

Previously acknowledged... \$172 00 L. S. H., Gravenhurst........ Well-wisher, Port Dover.... Ellen A. Shea, Stirling ... M. M. C., Summerside. Mrs. J. O'Donnell, Ottawa ...

A DOUBTING HEART

Where are the swallows fled? Frozen and dead, Perchance upon some bleak and stormy shore.
O doubting heart!

Far over purple seas, They wait in sunny ease, The balmy southern breeze, To bring them to their northern homes

Why must the flowers die? Prisoned they lie In the cold tomb, heedless of tears or

rain. O doubting heart! They only sleep below
The soft white ermine snow, While winter winds shall blow, To breathe and smile upon you soon again,

The sun has hid its rays These many days; Will dreary hours never leave the earth

O doubting heart! The stormy clouds on high Veil the same sunny sky, That soon (for spring is nigh) Shall wake the summer into golden mirth.

Fair hope is dead, and light Is quenched in night. What sound can break the silence of

despair?
O doubting heart! The sky is overcast, Yet stars shall rise at last,

Brighter for darkness past, And angel's silver voices stir the air. -ADELAIDE A. PROCTER

MADE HIM A CONVERT

HUSBAND IMPRESSED BY EFFECT OF

He was a very ardent convert to the Faith, and he was giving the re-flections and reasons that had led him to see the truth of the Church's in to see the truth of the Church's teachings, says The Queen's Work.
"One thing that struck me particularly," said he, "in regard to Holy Communion was that whenever my wife went frequently it was much more pleasant about the house. So I got to thinking that it would be a wise thing for me to encourage her to go as often as possible.

"Then came the thought that what was so good for her and had such a very practical effect on her character might be the very thing for me as well. I was conscious of various defects in my own make up, against which I had been struggling more or less unsuccessfully for years. Perhaps frequent Commun on might give me a grip on myself

and a lever to pry out my own vices. "So I began to investigate the Catholic religion, and found to my joy that I could say 'I believe, And now my wife is as anxious for me to go often to the Sacraments as I am to see her faithful at frequent Communion. We both agree that it has a beautiful effect on our home life together if we each receive often the Body of the Lord."

That is a true and touching saying. Sweet and wonderful Sacrament that has the efficacy to change hearts and ennoble souls! Ah, if our Catholic people only realized to the full the blessings that await them in frequent and daily Communion, they would be more ready to cept the invitation of the late Holy Tather and go to the holy table often, and, if possible every day

FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE MISSION

Taichowfu, China, Nov. 26, 1916 Dear Readers of CATHOLIC RECORD: That your charity towards my mission is approved by the highest let me quote from a letter from His Excellency, The Most Rev. Peregrina F. Stagni, O. S. M., D. D., Apostolic Delegate, Ottawa: "I have been watching with much interest the OLIC 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 remem-brance in my prayers and Masses. Yours faithfully in Jesus and Mary

Previously acknowledged.. \$12,461 88 A Friend from Douglas..... For Intention of most neglected souls in Purgatory...... A. H., Edmonton.. 1 00 Ellen A. Shea, Stirling. 2 00 For the grace of a happy death, St. John's, Nfid... 5 00 M. R., Port Colborne...... Mrs. P. Doherty, Sydney... 5 00 Mrs. E. Kavanagh, Camp 1 00

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FIVE MINUTE SERMON

REV. F. P. HICKEY, O. S. B. THIRD SUNDAY OF LENT

CONFESSION 'He that hideth his sins shall not prosper, but that shall confess and foreake them, shall tain mercy." (Prov. xxviii, 13.)

Last Sunday we tried to waken in our hearts real and loving sorrow for our sins. To day let us study the next part of the Sacrament of Penance, and see how to prepare for Confession, make the Confession and obtain Absolution

There are words in the text that teach us the whole lesson. hideth his sins shall not prosper, but he that shall confess and forsake them, shall obtain mercy.

We must not hide our sins: therefore it is necessary to examine our conscience; but we must confess and forsake them, and so obtain mercy and forgiveness.

The examination of our conscience is our own duty. If we shirk this or do it negligently, we are hiding our sins from ourselves and from our confessors, but not from God. Mortal sins have to be detested and confessed in-dividually, their number as best we can calculate, and any aggravating circumstances that may change their species. Many seem to think that it is the confessor's duty to see that they tell all. The confessor always helps, and if penitents ask him to examine them, as perhaps they cannot read or they are not well instruct ed, he will gladly do so. But the obligation of a full, entire confession rests, in the first place, on the peni-tent. It is trouble, no doubt, and the longer you stay away the more trouble it will be; but if you take as much pains over examining your conscience as you do when shop in seeing that you obtain the right goods and the right change, you need not be scrupulous if any sin is for-

Then, with your heart full of sorrow, your mind with the list of your sins clearly before it, enter into the confessional and lay your sins open before the priest. Confession is the accusation of our sins with the hone of obtaining pardon. It must be en tire and complete as far as regards all mortal sin. Be not afraid or ashamed to confess your sins, for the priest is there bound in secrecy, know you if you wish; but whatever priest it is, he is there solely with the desire of making you friends again with God. If you are afraid or worried how to confess any sin, ask his help, and it will all be made easy. Keep nothing back through shame. It is not only to the priest that you are confessing, but to Almighty God. Tell not a lie to the Holy Ghost. "I will recount to Thee all my years,

in the bitterness of my soul." He that shall confess and forsake his sins," says the text. What does "forsake" imply? My dear brethren, "true repentance is a change of life," says St. Ambrose. There are some sins for which a firm purpose of future amendment is not sufficient. At once to prove we are sorry we have to forsake, put right, satisfy for certain sins, or there is no forgiveness. As the Scripture says, When the wicked turneth himself away from his wickedness and doeth judgment and justice, he shall save his soul alive." (Ezech. xviii. 27.) So (Ezech. xviii. 27.) those, who are at enmity, are bound to forgive, or they cannot be forgiven. Those, who have wronged another, are bound to restore their neighbour's d name, or the money they have stolen or cheated; to pay the debts owe, if it is in their power. those, who are living in the occasions of sin, are bound to give up ons; and those, who are repeatedly falling into the same sins, are bound to use the means nece to save them from relapsing. 'All this is comprised in the word "for-sake" your sins. If this forsaking, restitution, and the rest cannot actually be done at once, the priest can take the penitent's solemn promise that he will do so the first opportunity. But remember Who is witness to that promise. God, Who reads your heart and sees if the promise is genuine; God, Who never forgets! But if the priest cannot rely on promises—broken, perhaps, many a time—he then has to defer and put off absolution till the debt is paid or the occasion forsaken. How many, alas! take offence at the priest, if he is driven to this course. How unjust! The priest cannot please himself. He has to judge justly, and give an especial account to God for all he does as confessor. In hearing confessions, he is endangering his own soul to seek to save the souls of

If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins." (1 John i. 9.) Yes; all leads up to this—forgiveness or absolution. We have excited our hearts to be contrite; we have reckoned up our sins and prepared the list of our falls and failings; we have humbly confessed against ourselves — nothing hidden, nothing excused, but all plainly and frankly declared; we have accepted the penance given us, promised the required amendments and forsakings; and now comes the blessed moment when the priest, with the power of Christ, says: "Thy sins are forgiven thee." The mir-acles of the Gospel renewed on behalf of our souls! What gratitude should be ours! Sin banished, our soul alive once more, endowed with

cured to do: "Go, and sin no more. The future is the test of our past confessions. If we fall again, almost immediately and without a struggle, en, alas! we may fear for our con trition and purpose of amendmentthey were not genuine. "Go, and sin no more." Faithfully, manfully "Go, and strive to keep out of sin, to honour Who so often and so lovingly has forgiven us.

TEMPERANCE

SCIENCE HAS SHATTERED THE CLAIMS OF BEER

The man who drinks his half pint of wine daily or his two glasses or more of beer is just as surely sub-mitting his body and mind to the deleterious effects of alcohol as the man who chooses to go down on the whisky slide.

Science of recent years has dragged out into the open the mischief done by beer and wine quantities of al-cohol. A great variety of experi-ments, performed in many countries, under the direction of investigators, in laboratories and in the practical work of every-day life, have snatched the mask from beer and wine, and to those who will see have revealed these drinks as they are—the carriers of poison, alcohol, that is ever at war with human welfare. What

do the experimenters say?

It was a beer and wine quantity of alcohol (equivalent to two or three classes of 4% beer or half pint of 10%wine) that Kraenelin found impaired the perception and attention needed by lookouts, signal men, sentries, engineers. automobile drivers. machinists and others in military

and civil life. It was beer and wine quantities of alcohol (equivalent to one-quarter glasses of beer or one-fifth to fourfifths of a pint of wine) that Joss found decreased in adult students power of attention, concentra-, mental keenness 4.9% the first hour, to 10.9% the second hour, 12.5%

It was a beer or wine quantity of alcohol (equivalent to 2 glasses of beer or a half pint of wine) that Totterman found markedly reduced the coordination of eye and hand work needed in range finding, sextant observing, sighting of gur delicate machine work of all kinds. guns

It was a beer and wine quantity of alcohol (equivalent to three quarters of a pint of wine or a little over four es of beer) that Frankfurter found increased 17 times the relative number of errors in typewriting.

It was a wine quantity of alcohol equivalent to four fifths of a pint of wine) that Aschaffenberg found de-creased the amount of work done by typesetters 8.7%

It was beer and wine quantities of (equivalent to about two pints of beer or three quarters of a pint of wine) that Kraepelin found impaired accuracy in markmanship in the Bavarian Army.

It was beer and wine quantities of alcohol (equivalent to $2\frac{1}{2}$ glasses of beer or 1 pint of wine) that Lieuten. ant Boy of the Swedish army found

reduced endurance in shooting $22\frac{1}{2}$ It was beer and wine quantities of alcohol (the equivalent of 2 4 glasses of beer) taken daily that Smith found impaired ability to memorize and to add numbers.

It was beer and wine quantities of alcohol (equivalent to 2 2 ½ glasses of beer, or 10 ounces of wine) that Durig and Schnyder found dimin ished muscle working ability in lift-ing and mountain climbing and increased fatigue.

It was beer and wine quantities of alcohol that in practically all these experiments misled the person using the alcohol into thinking that he was working better, when actually

It was beer and wine quantities of alcohol (equivalent to $1\frac{1}{2}$ $2\frac{1}{3}$ pints of beer or 10 15 ounces of wine) that Dodge and Benedict of the Carnegie Nutrition Laboratory, Boston, found their common international dreds of thousands of drinkers.

Lyman Fisk, of the Life Extension blooded enforcement of a material istic philosophy to the exclusion of that beer is a hygienic drink. It is the ideals and principles upon which the ideals are ideals are ideals are ideals. that beer is a hygienic drink. It is drunk chiefly for its alcoholic effect, and if the alcoholic effect is produced the danger of alcohol exists. Any one who doubt that beer can nium, the twentieth century. Who among us now does not recall this among us now does not recall this among us now does not recall this whole nation has arisen as one this whole nation has arisen as one this whole nation has arisen as one tion need only visit the saloon and watch the beerdrinker in various stages of befuddlement or excite-ment. If beer does not intoxicate or produce any alcoholic effect, what becomes of the 'racial craving for stimulants' which it is said to satisfy? Furthermore, heavy beer drink ing, as in the case of brewery em-ployees, adds the danger of excessive fluid intake, entirely apart from alcohol. The heavy mortality of brewery employees is sufficient evidard, in Welfare Orator.

A CHILD AT PRAYER

Among the many beautiful things Among the many beautiful things in this world there is probably nothing more elevating and impressive words of Absolution!

Prove your love and gratitude for being forgiven, by doing what our Lord so often told those He had

her little one lisps for the first time the sweet word, "Mama." How de-lighted must be our Father in heaven when the young child sends its first

greetings to the unseen God.
What solemn earnestness in the depths of those innocent eyes, and what awe inspiring reverence depicted on the pure face of a child at prayer! How near God seems to be we almost feel His presence. Happy are the homes in which mothers teach their children in the earliest spring-time of life to converse with Jesus, the divine Friend of children

CARDINAL O'CONNELL

IN LENTEN PASTORAL SHOWS HOW WORLD MUST RETURN

TO FEET OF CHRIST Once more returns the holy season of Lent and our tired minds wearied by a thousand perplexities, and our heavy hearts torn by a thousand griefs welcome its sacred hours of retirement and quiet as a favor from Heaven, since only by withdrawing momentarily from the turmoil of anxiety and worry all about us we may renew our vigor of spirit and gather strength for whatever the morrow may hold for us.

Surely no one can be so blind as to fail to see not only the pressure of present urgent duties but also very clearly the trying problems

which lie before us.

These problems, whose solution is bound to affect not ourselves alone but the whole world, must, if they are to be solved right, be faced with a clear vision of responsibility and a firm determination to stand by results through weal or woe.

Since our form of government, more than any other, relies for its direction and progress upon the up rightness of view and steadfastness purpose of the individual citizen it follows that we, more than others, are bound to keep well before our minds the straight and strong principles upon which individual rests, and by which it grows strong. er as it enlarges into the nation's conscience

FALSE PRINCIPLES OF LIFE

Whoever casts his glance even superficially over the warring world of humanity cannot fail to see that underlying the fierce physical conflict there is a whole realm of shifting and seething moral turmoil, partcause, partly effect of this Indeed, no student of history can fail to recognize that the present up heaval is but another of those ever recurring crises in the story of humanity when the seed of false principles, sown in darkness and nurtured by deceit, lies dormant for a while and then suddenly blossoms into a deadly weed whose foul sight darkens the day and whose poisonous vapors vitiate life. Who now looking back over the half century past can be so dull of vision as not see that all those things which today we so vigorously detest and de nounce as hurtful and fatal, were until very recently held up to us as signs of progress and the golden key national development and individual greatness?

We can still hear distinctly the denunciations hurled against those who refused to bend the knee to the god of mere individualism, mere money and mere efficiency. It was, we were told, a period bound to usher in the expected era of world-falsehood but stimulating truth. wide perfection and prosperity. Be cause a few men by doubtful methods had, with hands of steel doubtful and hearts of stone, wrenched from the industry of millions un-heard of wealth, we were told and

MATERIALISTIC PHILOSOPHY

When carrying into the policy of nations this same utterly selfish code, a few rulers forgot completely definitely depressed combined nerve and muscle activity. This with other results gave "clear indication of decreased organic efficiency as a least of the decreased organic efficiency as a least of their common international duties we have a right to be product that duties fact that America has not entered and this raging conflict for any selfish purpose. Our President, nobly voicing the ardent soul of the whole of decreased organic efficiency as a jects, closing their eyes to the woes result of moderate doses of alcohol."

The amounts of alcohol used in the foregoing experiments are commonly taken in wine or beer by hunthat the world was at last entering "Alcohol is alcohol, either in upon an era of perpetual glory, whisky or beer," says Dr. Eugene Science, machinery, efficiency, cold-

tower was after all only another

dence that beer, so far as its effect on masses of men is concerned, is not a hygienic drink."—C. F. Stodly, though not silently, at the blasphemy. Again and again saintly Popes, whose very holy office renders their zeal as disinterested as it is sacred, warned these vainglorious rulers and impious prophets of the folly of their dreams and the falsity

EXHAUSTION

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I began to mend almost at once; and after using this fruit medicine for 3 or 4 months, I was back to my normal state of health.

Inever had such good health for twenty years as I have enjoyed the past six years. We are never without a box of 'Fruit-a-tives' in the house JAS. S. DELGATY.

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England and Italy of the futility of building a house upon sand or a gov-ernment upon fables.

Pius X., seeing in his later years the rapid approach of the catastro-phe which burst upon Europe and all the world just as he closed his eyes forever, re-echoed again and again the solemn warnings of his

APOSTASY OF EUROPE

But the nations of Europe had apostatized. For daring to speak the truth, religion was punished and so has happened what must have happened in the end, for not with imunity is God mocked.

Higher and higher the conflagraon has reached and now America has faced the fire, not, thank God, to fan the flames, but to extinguish them soon and if possible forever. Now that the day of reckoning for all the nations has arrived it would

be but puerile and would serve no

good purpose for us to pretend that we have always read aright the signs and portents which should have been a beneficent warning to Europe and are still so to our country. The time has arrived when we, as sincere men, should look into our innermost hearts and by honest selfexamination prepare for ourselve

and our beloved country a great

Even this War will not settle everything. The very first day of peace will bring with it problems just as difficult, just as arduous and just as clamorous for solution were abused if we did not believe, that these were but signs and portents of a golden age for all. this bitterest of all wars. It will not these claims. With this War their supremacy will have passed forever

and let us hope, with them, all the misery and ruin they have caused. SUBLIME PURPOSE OF AMERICA

We have a right to be proud of the nation, has made it clear to the world and to history forever that, whatever comes, we have faced our national duty with a clear conscience. We want no land, no tribute, no gold, no vengeance. We want only justice and a peace which shall be secure.

among us now does not recent this cant and its false prophets?

What a tower of gold they were building whose summit should pierce the heavens! Nay, there were to be the heavens, and even the lights that no more may might usurp the of heaven were to be forever extinguished! We know now that the strong oppress the weak, that no strong oppress the weak, that no more may the heartless few wrong Tower of Babel, whose half-finished structure even now is tumbling about the heads of those who impiously attempted to rear it.

The Church, through whose teach. than any other, but, what is of infinitely greater value, more powerful just because she was more un-

> The art of command arises chiefly from personal ascendancy, and the highest claim to superiority is that which is based upon disinterested-

NEW ERA IN HISTORY

more than ever before as individuals | Earn Money Knitting at Home and as a nation to scrutinize well our own past failings and search keenly the divine mandates for future

To-day America leads and true leadership thinks not of glory but of

responsibility.
To Washington Almighty God the Ruler of the world gave a clear vision that this nation might begin its course aright. To Lincoln heaven nparted that superb sense of love of the plain people which guided the Union through dangerous years. To the rulers and citizens of Amer-

ica to-day neither vision nor justice must be lacking if we are to main-tain our glorious traditions and see to it, "that government of the people by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

All these considerations of national and international import are now brought forward only that they may serve to teach every citizen of the nation that personal sense of duty which, well performed, alone can bring to the whole nation the strength needed for the days just now before us, and this ble by all as a time to study the needs of our own souls and acquire those virtues, which, more than arms, will bring us victory.
From Ash Wednesday until Holy

Saturday let us consecrate each day to useful labor, serious meditation and humble supplication.

It is no time for frivolous amuse ent or wasteful expenditure either

of energy or money. The spirit of Lent is a spirit of retirement, of sacrifice and of calm self-examination, that we may be come stronger by virtue — for the very nature of virtue connotes strength, the strength which enables us to overcome ourselves and to subdue all our enemies.

We must put aside and unreserved-ly the false conceits which flatter the senses and ruin the soul. We must by a great imperious act of the wil discard peremptorily the foolish maxims of a self-deceiving world which have brought only war and ruin, and return generously, simply and sincerely to the feet of Christ, our Sacred Redeemer, the eternally true Teacher of a life that

is real. With the ashes of penitence upon our brows and the vision of the cross before our scuis let us renew the health of mind and heart at the only fountain of real life—the Tzuth of

We are holding up to all the nations a wondrously fine ideal of inter-national justice. Let us not fail first to realize the splendid vision in our own souls.

certain it is, that every one of us will soon need all the sanity of mind, all the sacredness of right, all the firmness to do and to suffer, all the ingenuity of thrift that we can call to our command. These qualities of sound reason and moral uprightness are the things which, more than all else, the whole nation will need in its days of stress and strain. What are these qualities after all but the old fashioned virtues made known to us in earliest youth by the familiar names of Prudence, Justice, Fortitude

and Temperance? He who during the holy season of Lent will daily turn mind and heart the study and the acquisition of these four pillars of moral and mental greatness will find when Easter comes that he is well equipped and perfectly ready to do his plete duty to God and country.

Nothing short of a willingnes perform that complete duty, first in our own souls and then translated into valiant deeds, will save our country and ourselves calamity, either during this War or when, God willing peace has come upon the nation and the whole world. -The Monitor.

Now is the time of humblest prayer, When consciences to God lie bare, And mercy most delights to spare. O hearken when we cry, Chastise us with thy fear; Yet, Father, in the multitude

Of Thy compassions, hear! Now is the season, wisely long, Of sadder thoughts and gaver song, When ailing souls grow well and strong.
O hearken when we cry,
Chastise us with Thy fear;

Yet, Father, in the multitude Of Thy compassions, hear! The feast of penance! Oh, so bright With true conversion's heavenly

light,

Like sunrise after stormy night! O hearken when we cry Chastise us with Thy fear; Yet. Father, in the multitude Of Thy compassions, hear!

Full long in sin's dark way we went, Yet now our steps are heavenward bent,

And grace is plentiful in Lent. O hearken when we cry, Chastise us with Thy fear : Yet, Father, in the multitude Of Thy compassions, hear!

You will find in the Sacred Heart the strength necessary to be troubled about nothing, not even your faults, about nothing, not even your huntle, at sight of which you must humble yourself, but not be discouraged. Say to our Lord: "O my Love, pay for Thy poor slave, repair the evil

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CHATS WITH YOUNG

HOW DID YOU TAKE IT? Did you tackle that trouble that came your way With a resolute heart and cheerful? Or hide your face from the light of

With a craven soul and fearful? Oh, a trouble's a ton or a trouble's an ounce, Or a trouble is what you make it,

And it isn't the fact that your hurt But only how did you take it?

You are beaten to earth. Well, well, what's that ? Come up with a smiling face It's nothing against you to fall down

But to lie there—that's disgrace The harder you're thrown, why, the higher you bounce : Be proud of your blackened eye.

It isn't the fact that you're licked do. that counts;
It's how did you fight—and why?

And though you'd be done to the death, what then? If you battled the best you could, If you played your part in the world

Why, the Critic will call it good. Death comes with a crawl, or comes with a pounce;

But whether he's slow or spry, It isn't the fact that you're dead that But only how did you die ?

My Message

GET UP IN GOOD TIME

To get out of bed these cold morn ings requires an effort of the will, even if the room is warm. For the coziness of the bunk seems to increase in proportion as the weather is inclement, and its attraction keeps pace with its comfort.

me of the readers of this department probably have listened to the songs of Harry Lauder, and particularly to one, the chorus of which "It's nice to get up in the orning, but it's nicer to lie in your

Perhaps it is "nicer to lie in your bed"—nicer for the fellow who has forgotten about yesterday, who has thought for today, and does not know that there is to be any tomorrow; nicer for the man who is no good to himself, no good to his employer, no good to the world; nicer for the lazy fellow, the indifferent, the kicker, the fault-finder, the chap who does not realize that the most important personage in the world to him is himself, who does not feel that all the world, or, rather, all his world revolves around his personality, and that he has a place one else can occupy as he

I do not mean to say that every failure is an oversleeper, but I never knew a failure who did not love to

Half-yes, I am inclined to think that more than half the men who work, especially those who take suburban trains or trolleys, remain in bed until the last moment, throw themselves into their clothes, swallow their breakfasts in a hurry, run to the car or station, and enter their offices physically injured and mentally tired. They do this when they would have plenty of time if they rose fifteen minutes earlier.

Any attempt on your part to make up for late nights by late mornings is going to work to your physical and mental injury. It cannot be done with impunity. Go to bed fifteen minutes earlier instead of getting up fifteen minutes later.

Hard work does not hurt any one, provided he is not physically in-capacitated. It is rush and worry which undermine the mental and physical constitutions. Working steadily is not likely to be injurious.

Rushing is sure to be.

No one is prepared to do his best work unless he has time for a bath, time for dressing, time for his breakfast, and time to catch his train.

For the sake of fifteen to thirty minutes more sleep in the morning the majority of workers enter their offices and factories unfit to render their best service to themselves or

Of course, you must have sufficient sleep, but don't take it at the wrong end of the twenty-four hours. Get that sleep at the start. Go to bed a little earlier. Don't get up a little later. Late morning sleep is seldom invigorating. Subconsciously you know that you will have to rush to make connections. It is

troubled sleep at the best.
You have no right to be tired at the beginning of the day. If you are is something the matter with If you are tired that way often, you had better see your doctor and

your confessor.
But if there is nothing the matter with you, get up, get up without having to be pulled out of bed, get up at a fixed hour every day, get up it time to go to your work in good condition to do ull justice to it.

STUDY YOUR WEAK POINTS

Not a few of the mistakes which men make are due to the fact that they do not realize their deficiencies and attempt to accomplish what they either cannot do at all or can do very imperfectly at best.

things which they could do well, but, fervor which afterwards produced so of Constantinople, received the senstead of doing what they could do they attempted to do what they could not do.

Many a foolish, but ambitious, arent has driven his boy into roads which he was unable to travel, and as many young people of their own volition have allowed perverted ambition to force them into channels which they could not navigate,

Scattered throughout the country are probably 50,000 lawyers would have made good farmers, good shop keepers, or good salesmen, yet they either voluntarily went into law or were forced into it under the mistaken idea that a professional man stands higher than a tradesman Assuming that he does, for the sake of argument, it is certainly true that the poor lawyer is very much lower in the social scale than is the prosperous merchant.

Every one has one or more weak nesses, and there are one or more things which he is incompetent to do. It is just as necessary for him to become acquainted with the weak side of his nature as it is for him to develop his real ability and strong characteristics. Affirmatives would have no value

negatives did not exist.
Our success in the world is due to the development of our ability and to an appreciation of our inability.— Catholic Columbian.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

SHORT SKETCH OF LIVES OF SAINTS OF THE WEEK

FEBRUARY 26 .- ST. PORPHYRY,

At the age of twenty-five, Porphy

tine, where he spent a similar period in the severest penance, till ill health obliged him to moderate his austerities. He then made his home in Jerusalem, and in spite of his ailments visited the Holy Places every day; thinking, says his biographer, so little of his sickness that he seemed to be afflicted in another time God put it into his heart to sell all he had and give to the poor, and then in reward of the sacrifice restored him by a miracle to perfect health. In 393 he was ordained priest and intrusted with the care of the relics of the true cross; three years later, in spite of all the resistance his humility could make, he consecrated Bishop of Gaza. That city was a hotbed of paganism, and Porphyry found in it an ample scope for his apostolic zeal. His labors and the miracles which attended them effected the conversion of many; and an imperial edict for the destruction of the pagan temples, obtained through the influence of St. John Chrysostom, greatly strengthened his hands. When St. Porphyry first went to Gaza, found there one temple more splendid than the rest, in honor of the chief God. When the edict went forth to destroy all traces of heathen worship, St. Porphyry determined to put Satan to special shame where he had received special honor. A Christian church was built upon the site, and its approach was paved with the marbles of the heathen temple. Thus every worshipper of Jesus Christ trod the relics of idolatry and superstition underfoot each time he went to assist at the holy Mass. He part clear of idolatry, and died A. D.

He was the eldest of five brothers, several of whom are numbered among the Saints. He entered into a monastery very young, where he lived many years and attained to an eminent degree of virtue and sacred and Hilarius, and succeeded the learning. These qualities occasioned his being promoted to the see of Seville; but his change of condition made little or no alteration in his method of life, though it brought on him a great increase of care and solicitude. Spain at that time was in possession of the Visigoths. These Goths, being infected with Arianism, established this heresy wherever they came; so that when St. Lean-der was made bishop it had reigned in Spain a hundred years. This was his great affliction; however, by his prayers to God, and by his most zealous and unwearied endeavors, he became the happy instrument of the conversion of that nation to the Catholic faith. Having converted, among others, Hermenegild, the king's eldest son and heir apparent, Leander was banished by King Leovigild. This pious prince was put to death by his unnatural father, the year following, for refusing to receive Communion from the hands of an Arian bishop. But, touched with remorse not long after, the king recalled our Saint; and falling sick and finding himself past hopes of recovery, he sent for St. Leander, and recommended to him his son Recared. This son, by listening to St. Leander, son became a Catholic.

FEBRUARY 27.-ST. LEANDER, BISHOP

many martyrs and Saints. This holy doctor of Spain died about the year 596, on the 27th of February, as Mabillon proves from his epitaph. The Church of Seville has been a ornament, of any in all Spain.

FEBRUARY 28.—STS. ROMANUS AND LUPICINUS, ABBOTS

Romanus at thirty-five years of age left his relative and spent some time in the monastery of Ainay at Lyons at the great church at the conflux of the Saône and Rhone which the faithful had built over the ashes of the famous martyrs of that city; for their bodies being burned by the pagans, their ashes were thrown into the Rhone, but a great part of them was gathered by the Christians and deposited in this place. Romanus a short time after retired into the forests of Mount Jura, between France and Switzerland and fixed his abode at a place called Condate, at the conflux of the rivers Bienne and Aliere, where he found a spot of ground fit for culture, and some trees which furnished him with a kind of wild fruit. Here he spent his time in praying, reading, and laboring for his subsistence. Lupicinus, his brother, came to him some time after followed by several more, drawn by the fame of the virtue and miracles of these two Saints. Their numbers increasing, they built several monas-Beaume, which no men were allowed ever to enter, and where St. Rom-anus chose his burial place. The brothers governed the monks jointly and in great harmony, though Lupi cinus was the more inclined to sever ity of the two. Lupicinus used no other bed than a chair or a hard board: never touched wine, and religious houses in the desert of either of oil or milk to be pourced religious houses in the desert of Sceté. Here he remained five years, his pottage. In summer his subsistence for many years was only sistence for many years was only hand moistened in cold water, so that he could eat it with a spoon. His tunic was made of various skins of beasts sewn together, with a cowl: when he was stockings unless obliged to go out of the monastery. St. Romanus died about the year 460, and St. Lupicinus survived him almost twenty years.

MARCH 1 .- ST. DAVID, BISHOP St. David, son of Sant, Prince of Cardigan and of Non, was born in that country in the fifth century, and from his earliest years gave himself wholly to the service of God. He began his religious life under St. Paulinus, a disciple of St. Germanus, Bishop of Auxerre, who had been sent to Britain by Pope St. Celestine Pelagius, at that time abbot, as it is said, of Bangor. On the reappearance of that heresy, in the beginning of the sixth century, the bishops assembled at Brevi, and, unable to address the people that came to hear the word of truth, sent for St. David The Saint came, and it is related that, as he preached, the ground be-neath his feet rose and became a hill, so that he was heard by an in numerable crowd. The heresy fell under the sword of the Spirit, and the Saint was elected Bishop of Caerleon on the resignation of St. Dubricius : but he removed the see to Menevia, a lone and desert spot, where he might, with his monks, serve God away from the noise of the world. He founded twelve monasteries, and governed his Church according to the canons sanctioned in Rome. At last, when about eighty years of age, he laid himself down, knowing that his hour was come. As his agony closed, Our Lord stood before him in a vision, and the Saint cried out, "Take me up with Thee," St. Leander was born of an illus-trious family at Carthagena in Spain. March 1, 561.

MARCH 2.-ST. SIMPLICIUS, POPE

St. Simplicius was the ornament and Hilarius, and succeeded the latter in the pontificate in 468. He was raised by God to comfort and support his Church amidst the greatest storms. All the provinces of the Western Empire, out of Italy, were fallen into the hands of barbarians. The emperors for many years were rather shadows of nower than sower. rather shadows of power than sover-eigns, and, in the eighth year of the pontificate of Simplicius, Rome itself fell a prey to foreigners. Italy, by oppressions and the ravages of barbarians, was left almost a desert without inhabitants; and the imperial armies consisted chiefly of barbarians, hired under the name of auxiliaries. These soon saw that their masters were in their power. The Heruli demanded one third of the lands of Italy, and, upon refusal, chose for their leader Odoacer, one of the lowest extraction, but a resolute and intrepid man, who was proclaimed king at Rome in 476. He put to death Orestes, who was regent of the empire permitted him to live at full liberty near Naples. Pope Simplicius was wholly taken up in comforting and relieving the afflicted, and in sowing the seeds of the Catholic faith among they either cannot do at all or can do very imperfectly at best.

Hundreds of thousands of young men have attempted to become musicians and have wasted time and money and become public nuisances money and become public nuisances attempted.

Recared. This son, by listening to St. Leander, soon became a Catholic, and finally converted the whole nation of the Visigoths. He was no less successful with respect to the Suevi, a people of Spain, whom his father Leavigild had perverted.

Recared. This son, by listening to St. Leander, soon became a Catholic, and in sowing the seeds of the Catholic faith among the barbarians. The East gave his zeal no less employment and concern. Peter Cnapheus, a violent Eutychian, who had become a catholic, and finally converted the whole nation of the Visigoths. ing to do what they were not able to perform. They were not without ability, and each of them had his place in the world. There were

tence of St. Simplicius against Cnapheus, but supported Mongus against him and the Catholic Church, and was a notorious changeling, double-dealer, and artful hypocrite, who often metropolitan see ever since the third century. The cathedral is the most magnificent, both as to structure and covered his artifices, and redoubled his zeal to maintain the holy faith, which he saw betrayed on every side, whilst the patriarchal sees of Alex-andria and Antioch were occupied by furious wolves, and there was not one Catholic king in the whole world. The emperor measured everything by his passions and human views. St. Simplicius, having sat fifteen years eleven months and six days, went to receive the reward of his labors in He was buried in St. Peter's on the 2d of March.

MARCH 3 .- ST. CUNEGUNDES, EMPRESS, St. Cunegundes was the daughter of Sigefride, the first Count of Luxemburg, and Hadeswige, his pious wife. They instilled into her from her cradle the most tender sentiments of piety, and married her to St. Henry, Duke of Bavaria, who. upon the death of the Emperor Otho III., was chosen king of the Romans and crowned on the 6th of June, 1002 She was crowned at Paderborn on St. Laurence's day. In the year 1014 she went with her husband to Rome, and received the imperial crown with him from the hands of Pope Benedict VIII. She had, by St. Henry's conbefore her marriage made vow of virginity. Calumniators afterwards made vile accusations against her, and the holy empress, to remove the scandal of such a slander, trusting in God to prove her innoc ence, walked over red-hot plough shares without being hurt. The emperor condemned his too scrupul ous fears and credulity, and from that time they lived in the strictest union of hearts, conspiring to pronote in everything God's honor and the advancement of plety. Going once to make a retreat in Hesse, she fell dangerously ill, and made a vow to found a monastery, if

she recovered, at Kaffungen, nea l, in the diocese of Pader-which she executed in a stately manner, and gave it to nuns of the Order of St. Benedict Before it was finished St. Henry died She earnestly rec ed his soul to the prayers of others, especially to her dear nuns, and expressed her longing desire of joining them. She had already exhausted her treasures in founding bishoprics and monasteries, and in relieving the poor, and she had therefore little left now to give. But still thirsting to embrace perfect evangelical poverty, and to renounce all to serve God without obstacle, she assembled a great number of prelates to the dedication of her church of Kaffungen on the anniversary day of her husband's death, 1025; and after the gospel was sung at Mass she offered on the altar a piece of the true cross, and then, putting off her imperial robes, clothed herself with a poor habit; her hair was cut off, and the bishop put on her veil, and a ring as pledge of her fidelity to her heavenly After she was consecrated to God in religion, she seemed entirely to forget that she had been em-press, and behaved as the last in the house, being persuaded that she was so before God. She prayed and read much, worked with her hands, and took a singular pleasure in visiting and comforting the sick. Thus she passed the last fifteen years of her reduced her to a very weak condition and brought on her last sickness. Perceiving that they were preparing a cloth fringed with gold to cover her corpse after her death, she changed color and ordered it to be taken away; nor could she be at rest till she was promised she should buried as a poor religious in her habit. She died on the 3rd of March 1040. Her body was carried to Bam-

> A MISUNDERSTOOD VIRTUE

ized by Innocent III, in 1200.

MEEKNESS DOES NOT MEAN

WEAKNESS OR COWARDICE One of the standard dictionaries says of the word meek: "It applies only to personal character and behavior; it is wholly good in the Bible, and now indicates defect of character only occasionally hyperbole." This last statement occasionally not perhaps so accurate as is desirable in a book of definition. Not merely occasionally, but very often nowadays do we hear or see meekuess employed as a synonym of weak ness or cowardice, a quality agree able enough in children or timid women, but quite out of place and, on the whole, rather ridiculous in the character of a self-respecting adult of either sex. Yet Christ tells us, "Learn of Me because I am meek and humble of heart, and you shall find rest to your souls;" and the Fourth Beatitude runs: "Blessed are the meek; for they shall possess

Now the mildness, gentleness, softness of temper that spring from con-stitutional timidity, or from a pru-dent fear of consequences that may follow the manifestation of peevish ness and irascibility, is clearly not Christian virtue that Our Lord enjoins us to learn, and that He de-clares to be blessed. Genuine meekness is one of the seven capital moral virtues, and is specifically op posed to the deadly sin of anger. It is an acquired gentleness that mod-erates and regulates our anger and

To assert that meekness not only moderates our anger, but utterly de-stroys it would be extravagant. 'Such destruction is not always possible; and, even if it were, would not always be advisable.

In certain conjunctures, it is mere ly a natural and necessary effect of the innate irascible propensity that our blood should boil and our soul be filled with indignation; to feel nothing at such times would be stupidity rather than virtue. Then, there is such a thing as righteous anger, which is frequently necessary to give effectiveness, vigor and firmness to the exercise of justice and to the performance of the duty of correction

Not to condemn the disorders only feebly, is not meekness but reprehensible placidity. The father who refrains from taking to task an unruly son through indifference to his actions, or from dislike of giving himself trouble, is evidently not on of those of whom the Beatitude tells us "they shall possess the land.

Meekness, then, does not render us stupid, insensible or weak; but it re strains our anger and habitually keeps it within the bounds of right reason. If there is question of rebuk-ing, correcting, or punishing, this virtue aids us to perform the duty with discretion, in due measure, without any violent outbursts of temper, and solely to correct, not to exasperate and embitter. Is there question of the thousand and one little annoyances that each day brings in its train? Meekness helps us to support the weaknesses and defects of others without being either angry or afflict ed at all the little things that may be said or done against us. In the case of more serious wrongs or outrages, meekness stifles within us all desire of revenge; and not content with for-giving him who has injured us, it graciously seizes an occasion to do action is dictated not by policy, by interest, or by human respect, but by fraternal charity and love of God.

That meekness is a virtue more less difficult of acquisition by all, and especially so by people of a naturally choleric disposition, is, alas! but too true. Only the diligent, habitual and persistent practice of self control can lead us to its ultimate possession Yet were it even a hundred-fold more difficult of attainment, it would still be well worth our strenuous and persevering efforts, because it is a virtue as profitable to its possessor as it is lovable in itself. "The meek," says the Psalmist, "shall inherit the land, and shall delight in abundance of peace."-The Ave Maria.

True cheerfulness is a moral achievement; and to cultivate the capacity for seeing and rejoicing in the good, the beautiful and the true is a duty. We readily grant that it is a duty to give, to pray and to work We readily grant that it but quite as much it is a duty to be bright, to look up, to have the cheery mood and speak the cheering word

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MAGNETISM OF THE MASS

In the Literary Digest of January 19, we find reproduced an article from The Monitor of Newark, illus-trative of religious conditions at Camp Dix, in New Jersey. We read:
"Ten Masses are said every Sunday in the Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. buildings (the Y. M. C. A. permitting the use of their building) The

buildings are overflowed at each Mass. The men kneel in the aisle; on the doorsteps, and even outside the ground. Protestants marvel this. They can't understand it. A lasting impression is being made upon them. One of the chaplains told us of a wealthy man who gave up his business in order to take up Y. M. C. A. work in the camp. For several Sundays he had watched these great gatherings of Catholics at the Masser. One Sunday he came to the priest and said: 'Father, every Sunday, you have thousands at the Mass, while we get only a handful at our service. Every Sunday you have the same thing; you never change and the buildings won't hold the men. We change; we bring in new speakers; we do everything to attract the men, without avail, Father, how do you do it? Why do they come to the Mass?"

The explanation of this phenom aon, noticed also outside of military camps, is easy enough in the light of Catholic faith. The Mass is the living centre of all worship. It is the unbloody renewal of the world-redeeming sacrifice on Golgotha. Not as if the sacrifice on the Cross was not enough to redeem the world, but Christ has chosen this means to apply the fruits of His crucifixion to all the generations of men. The Mass is essentially what Christ did at the Last Supper, and what He bid His apostles do in commemoration of Him. When, therefore, Catholics go to Mass, they go to reap the fruits of Christ's redemption; they go to where Christ Himself is really present to dispense these fruits to the humble worshipper.

Christ with hands full of benedictions has more attraction than even the most famous orator? The latter can only speak of Christ crucified, what He has done for us, in order to quicken faith and hope in Him; at the time. I saw thousands and thou-Mass we have the object of our faith sands of soldiers in various parts of present and are actually receiving the city, but never did I see a soldier from Christ Himself the graces of under the influence of drink. I asked from Christ Himself the graces of under the influence of drink. I asked His redemption. It is therefore in those who had been there longer than the very central function of Catholic the very central function of Catholic worship that all human mediatorship is excluded. The Mass is a direct and immediate approach to the very central function and they had never seen a soldier drunk. This is a record of which the Empire state has reason to be proud. rect and immediate approach to Christ for salvation and this is the

"Every Sunday you have the same thing," said the business man in the above quotation. In one sense it is even more emphatically the same thing than he could suspect. For all Masses that are said on any day, and have been said these nineday, and have been said these nine teen centuries, are essentially the one identical thing that was done on Golgotha. As all the reflections in ocean and lakes and rivers and dew-drops are the same sun, so all the drops are the same sun, so all the the publication, the end of February, of a new book by John Ayscough, enseme sacrifice. The Mass is a retitled, "The Tideway." John Ayspreseptation, in an unbloady mounts.

Mass is distinct from every other not only for each congregation, but for each member of every congregation. A silent Mass, where all are hushed in soundless awe of worship, is the most diversified mode conceivable of divine service. Each one who comes to Mass the base of the greater public. Countless thousands have been captivated in the past by his novels "San Celestian". "Fanstula," etc., and in this experience, and each one comes to a private audience with his Saviour; one to thank, one to ask pardon, one to present a petition, and again what varieties in all these several communications! The Saviour is the control of the cont dom of worship is there in the Mass OLIC RECORD, London. than when the worshippers are expected to follow the prayer of an individual, preacher or member of the congregation—a prayer arising from the individual experience of the one who utters it, and not possibly the spontaneous utterance of every soul present.

It is these two features of the and its allowing the largest possible

RUMORED WORLD-LOAN OF VATICAN UNFOUNDED

Rome, February 5, 1918.—An important convention of the representatives of the organization known as the "Catholic Action of Italy" was held last Thursday, Friday and Satur-day. Count Dalla Torre, president of the Popular Union of Italian Catho- nigh exhausted. It sold for \$40.00 in lics, occupied the chair, supported by the presidents of the other four Catholic associations, nearly all the Cath-olic members of the chamber of depuolic members of the chamber of depu-ties, and ninety-eight representatives Meanwhile to meet the demand for

of diocesan committees.

The principal subjects of discussion were plans to secure closer organization in the departments of Catholic action; and it was decided

As the work a new edition is in preparation which will cost \$48.00 in cloth and \$72.00 in half leather.

As the work is a standard one, the only authoritative source of informations of the control of the to form a committee in every parish to work up, through district and Catholics, it is constantly in demand, diocesan bodies, to the central author- and its use is slowly but surely creat-

A proof of the soundness, if not of the redundancy at the present time, of the Vatican finances is seen in the innumerable donations which the Pope is generously making to countries, cities, towns, and persons suffering from the effects of the War and also in the fact that, in order to avoid unemployment, he has con-tinued to carry on the regular work in progress in the Vatican and in other possessions of the Holy See and has also started new undertakings, such as the new museum in St. Peter's. There is no foundation for the report that, owing to its impoverished treasurery, the Holy See is about to raise a world loan. Its regular income from invested funds and from Peter's Pence is, it is true, much restricted owing to the War; but several generous offerings, espe-cially from American Catholics, as well as economies effected by the Holy Father, have helped to supply the deficits.

The Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda has subscribed a million francs from its investible fund to the new Italian War Loan.

NON - CATHOLIC JOURNAL PAYS TRIBUTE TO CATHOLIC OFFICER

In a recent issue of The Congregaonalist there is an interesting letter from Rev. Dr. Jefferson, pastor of Broadway Tabernacle, N. Y., in which he relates interesting incidents of camp life at Spartansburg, S. C., and speaks in high tribute of Gen. O'Ryan, of New York, as follows:—" The moral condition of the camp is excel-lent. It is not perfect. This is not a perfect world. A perfect camp in an imperfect world would be discon-certing. Not a little of the moral standing at Camp Wadsworth is due to the strength and convictions of Gen. O'Ryan. He is a Roman Catholic and I am a Protestant, and I want put a laurel wreath upon his head.

He is the sworn enemy of drunken-ness and lust and everybody knows If all the generals in our army ad all the admirals in our navy were Is it a wonder that the Living like Gen. O'Ryan in their conception of morality, we should make a shin-ing record in this War. Drunkenness is practically unknown in Camp Wadsworth. I was in Spartanburg last week and kept my eyes open all

And Catholics may well feel proud reason why it has such an appeal to of Gen. O'Ryan, as they are grateful to the broad minded Rev. Dr. Jeffer-

AYSCOUGH

Benziger Brothers, of New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago, announce presentation, in an unbloody manner and under sacramental veils, of the who charm the literary critic and re-In another sense, however, each Mass is distinct from every other not only for each congregation but for

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Some estimate of this edition may

and its allowing the largest possible spontaneousness of devotion, that are the secret of the perennial charm of this simple and seemingly monotonous divine service.—The Guardian.

Some estimate of this edition may be formed by considering that there are sixteen volumes to each set of the Encyclopedia. The edition, therefore, was 400,000 volumes. Each volume contains 800 pages, with 1 200 wards to a page, so that with 1,300 words to a page, so that there were in all 320,000,000 pages, containing 416,000 000,000 words. Then there were 360 full page illustrations in each set and these required 9,300,000 additional pages.

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> MORE LIGHT IN SCOTCH PROTESTANTISM

Latterly we have helped our read ers to appreciate some traits of Scotch Protestantism, which seemed to us as gentle as they were unhoped for. We can now add another word in the same direction. It is an extract from a letter of the Duke of Argyle, Scotland's premier nobleman, written to the Glasgow Herald. He is praising the action of the Scotch United Free Church Presbytery in refusing to celebrate the Luther centennial. He speaks for what is every way the best and most strenu ous Protestantism of the British Isles Needless to remind the reader that the great Saints he names are his country's foremost patrons, and that Sts. Columba and Kentigern were its apostles in the conversion to Catholicity:

"It is a strange mania that Scots men, who have a Columba, a Margaret and a Kentigern of their own, should wish to commemorate a couple of long dead aliens who worked nothing but evil destruction in their lives. For the fact, patent to all but the wilfully blind, is that the wheel of Lutheranism has turned its full cycle, crushing in its movement even non-Lutheran portions of the German

"It might have been thought, even from the point of view of Professor Caird and Dr. Salmond, that too great attention had better not be drawn to what most people have long been aware of, viz., that certain elements in Scottish religion may not be native but made in Germany. This gap ing back at the sinister figures of Dr. and Mrs. Martin Luther, the apostates who tore the unity of the West in twain, is the attitude of a type of professor who feels a whole world slipping away from him.'

The Duke is of course not a Cath olic, and yet he concludes his letter by frankly recommending Luther's Scotch friends to read the great Life of the Arch Apostate, written by the Jesuit Father Hartmann Grisare May we not hopefully pray for the conversion of such honest Presbyterians? We feel sure that there are many thousands of them in Scotland.—The Missionary.

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