## The Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1918

WORKING TOGETHER Across the silver streak that once constituted a bulwark against aggression we now clasp hands with the French-a people whom we are beginning to know and understand a generous and intellectually bright race, long cramped politically and socially by inherited fetters, but now ready to take a forward place on advanced lines of progress. We and they have much to learn about one another. The wonderful blending of rival parties under the pressure of a common calamity and call to action has demonstrated the fitness of this mobile and lucid people to work out its destiny without help from pretentious rulers who claim divine right to mould mankind in the image of a discredited feudalism. The union has levelled social and political barriers to an extent that may well excite the envy of broad-minded thinkers in our own land. A new France has arisen out of the older one. A higher meaning than ever has been given to the motto of the Revolution-Liberte, Egalite, Frater. nite-and this, once the bugbear of tyrants and their parasites, now represents the international compact which is to usher in the good time towards which tearful eyes have been straining through generations of suffering. The other lands which share the burdens of this unexampled conflict will bring to the recreated world civilisation their own special contribution of experience and insight. Italy, in particular, inheritor of intellectual treasure and artistic opulence, where the old and the new exist side by side, having thrown off the shackles imposed by her arbitrary oppressors, has set out on a career of constitutional development which can only be temporarily checked by her paucity of material resources. The later Renaissance will effect changes that may even Our children's children will surely witness revived letters and arts which will link themselves with the splendid memorials of the ancient masters; a regenerate nation, with renewed vigour of every kind, may be expected to be something other and greater than the custodian of antiquarian relics of departed grandeur. Italy will stand for things both new and old, unique in its symbolic representation which outgrows its

Still it is on the Great Republic to the south of us that we must fix our regards at this crisis in the European situation. The ties of blood and civil tradition still hold firmly. which lately came to an end, and would have been impressively celebrated but for the outbreak of war. States, not only as an El Dorado of limitless wealth but also as the and its growth to multitudes who gladly turned their backs upon their native shores. A host of difficulties arising ent. diverse elements, gathered from so the habits and social conditions of a land overswept by Liberty's vitalising breath, have been marvellously composed. A terrible Civil War had to be waged to make an end of slavery-an institution inherited that time the progress of the great country has outstripped all calculation: and now, with inexhaustible resources at his back, the President brings his nation into the fray, after keeping the enemy in suspense until his intervention could be made effective at home and abroad.

Surely now the Germans are realising the hopelessness of their struggle! When their elaborate structure topples over and their hidsons crimes stand condemned before a sheeked and disgusted world all a sheeked and disgusted world all lovers of liberty and progress will breathe freely. A great uprising of the delicacy and the difficulty of the the human spirit will follow; and once again the Voice that animates and sustains will be heard in countleess harts reverberating through both sides, he must be impartial, he

#### A GREAT SPEECH BY A GREAT BISHOP

FOR SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION YOU MUST MAKE ROOM FOR THE POPE'

THAT! FOR THE TIMES London (Eng.) Universe, May 17

The splendid meeting at the Empire Theatre, Jarrow, on Sunday evening last, presided over by Father H. Mackin, left no shadow of doubt as to two outstanding facts: the one the sturdy nature of of the great shipbuilding centre, and the other the personal popularity of the Bishop of Northampton—a popularity which was (if possible) enand a quarter in delivery, did not possess a dull moment, for His Lordship, to use an Americanism work. hanced by his great oration. That oration, though it occupied an hour vogue just now, "delivered the goods" all the time. It was a comprehensive speech, dealing with many burning questions, such as the position of the Pope in the War, the papers of the action attitude of the Irish bishops towards conscription, a short history of the events that led to the adoption of that attitude, the position of the English Bishops, what Catholics had done during the War, the Times and the no Popery agitation, the League of Nations, and the labor question. Our only regret is that the space as our disposal prevents us giving the speech in full. There was much enthusiasm displayed—enthusiasm which reached its zenith when His which reached its zenith when His ress either to acquit or condemn the set of the s Our only regret is that the space at said, with a contemptuous snap of the fingers: "That for the Times." the fingers: utterance. It was a great meeting, which Jarrow will remember with pride for many a long day to come.

The Bishop of Northampton said that his thesis that evening was that the vital spark of our social and political life was the Christian faith. If Christianity was the vital spark, and if Christian forces were neces sary to reconstruct society, then the spear head of the Christian forces, the institution that gathered all these forces into unity and launched surpass those of the earlier age. them as thunderbolts against the rationalism and materialism of our age, was the Papacy. "The Pope is the leader of the Christian movebe; and he is without a serious com-

His Lordship proceeded to say that he might have dwelt with such questions as education, housing, the fair wage, the living wage, and so on. "But," he continued, "what I feel is "But," he continued, "what I feel is this: the patient is in the throes of death. What is the use of saying how you are going to house him, or how you are going to feed him, or instruments while carrying forward how you are going to employ him, or what wages you are going to pay him until you make sure that he will live; and if you want a recipe for making the patient live, then there is one physician only that can give you that recipe—the Pope of Rome; therefore, if you look for social reconstruction you must make room for the Pope.

### A NO POPERY CAMPAIGN

But at once I am up against a very sinister 'No-Popery vast improvements in every kind of From the very first days of the War resource has singled out the United we English Catholics have been saddened and irritated by a 'No Popery' campaign, with its center in London ramifications right through Promised Land of freedom and the land in a certain section of the secular press, and with further ramifications in a very notable quarterthe anti-clerical press on the contin out of the unpreparedness of these campaign has been manufactured by some malign hidden society that is many alien quarters, to fall in with determined to counteract as far as it can the manifest advances that the Catholic Church has made owing to the influence of the War. We know what the influence of the War has been in France; how the French Army, which was composed original inally for the most part of violen unbelievers, has turned to God and from the old Colonial days. Since God's priests who are fighting shoulder to shoulder with them. And we know in our own armies the work of our chaplains; and the manifest effect of that work has been so marked, so eminently supernatural that many and many a young Protestant soldier has been made to feel that there must be something in this Catholic religion; and the No-Popery' campaign is intended to away as far as possible the good effects that have been brought about by the devotion of the Church to the service of our armies.

The central figure, the target, at which all the shafts of malice have been directed has been the person of position in which he is placed. We Catholics know that, as the common Father of all the Faithful, as the Father of millions of Catholic souncils of the nations in cannot declare for one side against

mind to imagine a base motive, and to twist whatever he does or whatshape.

CONSCRIPTION IN IRELAND

"And now a new offensive is being launched against us on account of recent events in Ireland. The Irish ciated their action with the most sacred moment of the religious life

"When we saw the reports in the papers of the action of the Irish ops with regard to conscription in Ireland, there is not the slightest doubt that English Catholics were very much astonished. Many were filled with alarm and consternation many differed profoundly from the action the Irish prelates had taken but it seems to me that it would be sheer impertinence on the part of far as we can, to understand them and I do not think we can under We should not be surprised if "That stand them better than by following for the Times" becomes a historic very briefly the course of events which has led up to this crisis.

> 'The first dominant fact that w have to bear in mind is this: In 1914 the late Mr. John Redmond, God rest his soul, was able to stand up in the British Parliament and promise the Government the united support of all the Irish people of all creeds and of all politics; and he was able to back that up by filling rapidly the ranks of the Irish divis ions that covered themselves with glory in the earlier stages of the War. Now, in 1918, all that enthusiasm has gone, and Ireland is discon-

tented, sullen, and indifferent. "The second fact is that any of you can put your finger on the very event which marked the turning of the tide. It was that policy of reprisals in 1916 which was imposed ation upon Mr. Asquith by the London God, I thoug press against his own better feelings grown that. and against his own sounder judgceedings, indignant also with regard to its attitude in respect to the War. flowing in streams, when they kaw these things upon their sons.

"The third dominating fact is that in consequence of that change of feeling, Mr. Asquith himself, in introducing the first Conscription Bill, omitted Ireland from its provisions, and the whole country felt that he had done wisely and well. A few months later the Irish convention appointed by the British Government asked a sub-committee of its own. onsisting of three Unionist and two Nationalist members, to examine the question of conscription for Ireland. The sub-committee reported unanimously against the feasibility of introducing any such law. Still later, on the eve of the second Conscription Bill, which Mr. Lloyd George felt bound to introduce (and I think we all ought to have very considerable sympathy with our Prime Minister, because he has a difficult task to perform in resisting enemy attacks in the and from the rear) in order to find more soldiers for the armies, or be unfaithful to those already fighting, and it was necessary for him to frame a more drastic measure than the earlier one, again the London press got to its fell work. It would make mischief if it could, and it therefore practically forced him to entertain the idea of including Ireland in the new Bill. The Irish Bishops were sitting in committee, and they sent to him a resolution of warning, telling him that they knew their coun--they knew the state of feeling, and begged him not to be so mad as to attempt the impossible. But the die was cast; and in spite of warnings, in spite of maturer judgment, Ireland was included in the Bill which was finally placed upon the Statute Book.

A CALL FROM THEIR CHILDREN

"At once Ireland was ablaze. The

statutes and social adjustments fraught with untold blessing to the oncoming generations.

the other side. We admire the love with which his heart has gone out towards his children without discrimination. There is no victim of Dishops—for what purpose? That the same ideals, and working for them the distribution of the priests—the leaders of all the millions of men and women, think-sections of the national political ing the same thoughts, holding the same principles, convinced of the Bishops—for what purpose? That the distribution is a particular to the priests—the leaders of all the millions of men and women, think-sections of the national political ing the same thoughts, holding the parties in Ireland, went to the Dishops—for what purpose? That the same ideals, and working for them crimination. There is no victim of Bishops—for what purpose? That the the War that he has not thought of, that he has not relieved and cared for to the very best of his power. Sort; but that, by the power that We Catholics thoroughly understand they exercised, and that none can and thoroughly approve of the atti-tude of the Pope; but for these others of whom I have spoken, he can do nothing right. If he holds the channel provided by the law his tongue it is guilty silence; if he his tongue it is guilty silence; if he his tongue it is guilty silence; if he speaks and pleads for peace it is program influence. What is he to do? What can he do? Whether he refuses to act, it they only answered a call that came to them from their children and ever he fails to do into some false from the representatives of their children-a call that they could not in conscience resist-a call that they have never failed to answer. If you know the Irish people as well as I do, you know that it is their habit to consult their priests in almost all the affairs of life, from the selling of a cow to the risking of their lives for

"Whether the Irish Bishops acted rightly or wrongly, whether they acted wisely or unwisely, the outstanding feature of the situation, as far as we are concerned, is this, that their line of action was exclusively or sympathy, or for co-operation. I tell you so. Therefore, the British Bishops and the Bishops of the Allied countries have no more to do with the action of the Irish Bishops than the Labour Party had: and I may say that, for myself, I am delighted to associate myself with the wise and generous terms in which the Labour Party addressed the Premier a few days ago. Not for the first time when the other political parties have gone raving mad, the Labour Party seems to have kept the counsels of sanity.

"I will only add the hope that the Irish Prelates may yet find a way of diverting their people's attention from domestic troubles; that they may yet find a way of opening once more the resources of glorious Ireland to fight the battle of the world against the great at menace that the world's liberty has ever faced."

#### THAT! FOR THE TIMES

Alluding later on again to the "No Popery" campaign of the Times "and its fellow-conspirators," His Lordship asked; "What do they expect to gain by it? Is it a gain for them to alienate the whole Catholic body throughout the world? They talk, for sooth ! of withdrawing toler ation from us. Toleration! My God, I thought England had out-grown that. Who asks for tolera-We do not. We imagined Up to the moment that the that England and America, above all Sinn Fein rebellion had been sup-pressed Ireland was indignant with Sinn Fein for its hot headed probut of religious freedom; that every Church should be able to do its work But when the Irish people saw the blood of their fellow countrymen pettifogging interference—let alone the violent repression of any human no mercy for the Sinn Feiner, though there was nothing but mercy for the Orangemen, then their indignation was blotted out in tears, and their heart was hardened against the cause of the men who had wrought the Times and its abettors threaten that the nation shall go back on its past and deprive us of religious freedom. That for the Times!'

### AN INTERNATIONAL POWER

Dealing with the proposed League of Nations, Dr. Keating said that he did not believe that that League would secure the confidence of the nations unless the diplomacy of the politicians was watched and checked, and guaranteed by the participation of some high non political moral authority. "If you search through the world for such an authority, I do not believe you will find one except the Papacy. You certainly will not find one that can compare with the Papacy for efficiency." Having shown that the Papacy was an independent sovereign power, a purely religious power which did not wax and wane like earthly empires, His Lordship

"The Papacy is also an international power, and that is what gives it greatest impact in human affairs. For the writ of the Papacy runs from end to end of the habitable globe, and whatsoever the Pope of Rome has de-clared is accepted as true and right by untold millions of men and women and men of every race, colour and nationality the whole world over That makes the power of the Pope He is the master of legions master of many legions is always respected. Yes, and he is always the object of jealousy. The secular powers will have it that the Pope is the master of these legions by sorts of trickery, by all sorts of jobbery. That is a delusion. The international power of the Pope is not founded upon any ambition of the Holy See, or upon any political jobbery; it is founded exclusively that one miraculous super-

by a common effort. That is what gives the Pope his power . . . a power to be considered and dealt with; and that power is placed at the disposal of Europe to bring back to public affairs the Christian ideal; that power is prepared to furnish, not principles that change from year to year, or principles that wobble; but principles as solid as the Gospel of Jesus Christ upon which they rest.

In regard to the labour question, HisLordship said that labour troubles had arisen, not from hard hearts but from muddy brains; and now at last munity. it had been found out that the labour suffered question was not an economic question, or a political question, or an industrial question, but that it was a human question. "That is exactly what the Pope of Rome has been telling us for the last twenty five years dition of the working classes. The one theme of that important document was: treat the subject according to the Gospel. Remember that you are dealing with men and women their fine of accounts their their own. They did not seek either inspiration or authority from the Apostolic See. Cardinal Logue has said so. They did not come to the Said so. They did not come to the Said so the Bishops of the Catholic That encylical had become the settled the and teaching of the Catholic the said so the Catholic the Catholic the Catholic the Said so the Catholic the Catholi and children. Treat the subject as Christ would treat it — Christ, who said: 'By this shall all men Treat the subject as Church-it was the charter of the Catholic working classes.

#### THE ONE GREAT LESSON

"What is England going to do in the great work of social reconstruc-tion? We love England. England is the predominating partner on the side of the angels in this War. . . . In a pastoral that I published a few months ago I was able to say that with all her faults Catholics would rather live under the British flag than under any other secular Power

going to come back to what she once was— the greatest Christian Power in the whole world, the power that loved the Gospel even when she had fallen away from the purity of Catholic teaching; that loved the Bible, read the Bible, lived on the Bible? Is she going to become again a Bible-loving, a Christian-loving country? Is she going to make room for the Pope? Is she going to recognize, however late in the day, under the providence of God, that history teaches this one great the rock of the Church has always been is, and always will be in the long run, the rock of our social and political stability as well."

#### PRESIDENT PAYS CHURCH TRIBUTE

President Wilson in his book "The New Freedom " says:

did not suffer dry rot in the Middle Ages under the aristocratic system which then prevailed was that so many of the men who were efficient instruments of government were drawn from the Church; from that great religious body which was then he only Church, that body which is now distinguished from other relig us bodies as the Roman Catholic Church.

'The Roman Catholic Church was then, as it is now, a great democracy. There was no peasant so humble that he might not become a priest, no priest so obscure that he might not become the Pope of Christendom and chancellory in Europe, every court in Europe, was ruled by these learned, trained and accomplished men, the priesthood of that great and dominant body.

What kept government alive during the Middle Ages was this constant rise of sap from the bottom, from the rank and file of the great body of the people through the free nannels of the priesthood.

### PRIESTS SHOT

GERMAN AUTHORITIES CARRYING OUT FIXED POLICY OF FRIGHTFULNESS

The following five priests have en shot by the German authorities at Antwerp: Fathers Loons, Vicar of conducted up to now. But if we add Mirtelf near Louvain; Vanberche of to all our other difficulties an inter-Brussels; Watiten, of Bremel; Ecourte, Gespers and Larcey Morlaert of Antwerp.

For three and a half years the Germans have vainly prosecuted the little paper Libre Belgique, imprisoning and deporting scores of people in the hope of stopping its circulation Two months ago two priests named Denis and Martin were arrested on a charge of publishing the journal, but natural fact that we call Casholic charge of publishing the journal, but unity; the fact that there are throughthe arrest of the supposed editors Nationalist members—the politicians, out the world, always, in every age, did not prevent the paper from ap-

however, admit their failure and one of the accused priests (Reuter is informed) has been condemned to death .- Catholic Transcript.

#### THE "NO POPERY" CRY

That despicable section which has

contributed so powerfully to our present troubles in Ireland is adding

to its misdeeds by threatening to raise a "No Popery" agitation. We warn the gentlemen who are doing this that they are entering upon a most dangerous course, which will affect themselves more seriously than any other portion of the com-The people of this country suffered grievously in the past from persecution. They put a stop to that abominable policy, and they have not the slightest intention of allowing it to be revived, no matter what the pretext may be. Whether the Irish Roman Catholic bishops since Pope Leo XIII. published that immortal encyclical on the condition of the working classes. The matter for themselves to consider. They are, after all, citizens of the Empire, and, let "No Popery" men talk as they please, they have just as much right as other citizens to perform the duties of citizenship. How dangerous the course now threatened is may best be gathered from the letters of so public spirited a man as Sir Mark Sykes, who is already reminded of the death of Sir Thomas More, and, therefore, fears that if persecution is begun at all it may vell be extended to England. Sir Mark may rest content. There are, no doubt, a few hotheads who would resent the action of the Irish Catholic Church, even by raising a "No Popery" cry. But the vast majority of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen are determined that perse cution never again shall be brought into practice. Freedom of thought, freedom of belief, freedom of worship, freedom of speech, and freedom of writing are the fundamental in the whole world.

"What is England going to do? Is she going to sulk—to hug her old prejudices? To be beguiled by this no popery conspiracy, to be guilty of the great refusal, to give the go-by If the "No Popery" clique think to Christianity by turning her back differently we would remind them that Prince Bismarck himself, at the caldly upon the one great power rights of liberty; and we prize those rights so highly that even a to Christianity by turning ner ones, coldly upon the one great power that can make Christian principles come home? Or is she going to riso to her great opportunities: is she to her great opportunities: is she spite of his declaration that he would not go to Canossa, he had to humble himself meekly before the Pope. English and Irish Catholics, therefore, may rest perfectly content that there will be no revival of persecu tion in this country, and that, war or no war, a "No Popery" cry will be resisted with all the might that free

men can exert.

But while we are convinced that a

"No Popery" cry will be defeated, we

are still more certain that it will

recoil upon the heads of those who

provoke it, and will strip them of

whatsoever influence they now exert. The papers which are attempting to get up a "No Popery" feeling affect to speak for the idle rich. But the idle rich are, of all classes in the unity, the most utterly helpless if once a serious feeling against them is aroused. The whole land of England, Scotland, and Wales is owned by a few thousand idle rich men. The War has not yet lasted four years, and because of the sub marine and the employment of ship ping by the Government for warlike purposes the whole population of the United Kingdom has to be rationed, simply because these idle rich men have so abused their power over the land of the country that there is not all the food grown at home which could and ought to be grown here. Do the "No Popery" set, then, wish to see a cry raised for a complete abolition of the existing land laws? Again, we are heaping up debt at an alarming rate. And if the War lasts very long we shall find ourselves in extremely unpleasant position when peace returns. But there is a great income devoted from public purposes for maintenance of the English Church. Do these "No Popery" zealots seriously desire a formidable agitation for the dis-establishment of the Church of England? We might go on pointing out many other directions in which those who would support a "No Popery cry might be reduced to absolute helplessness. But we have said enough to show the folly, as well as the criminality, of the course which certain of our contemporaries are now taking. We shall have difficulties enough, and far more grievous than we ever bargained for, even if we make up our quarrel with Ireland and finish the War more judiciously and more efficiently than it has been necine conflict at home, the Germans will have cause to rejoice, while the Englishman will have still greater cause to condemn and punish those who brought about so heinous a tributes to prayer much of his sucstate of things.—The Statist, London, (Eng.), May 4.

If you have faith, preach it, if you have doubts, bury them; if you have joy, share it; if you have sorrow,

## CATHOLIC NOTES

President Wilson has appointed Charles J. McCarthy, of Honolulu, Governor of Hawaii. He is a Catho-

Bishop Tihen of Denver, Col., recently confirmed at Pueblo a giant class of 1,320, of which 660 were Italians and 660 were Mexicans.

Nine hundred and ninety - seven cutting tools are required in manufacturing a modern rifle. The twist-drill is one of the most important of these. To supply 1,000,000 94,000,000 holes must be drilled. rifles

Cardinal Van Rossum, recently made Prefect of the Propaganda, has een appointed one of the Cardinals of the new Congregation for Oriental Affairs and also president of the Pon-tifical Seminary of Saints Peter and Paul for Foreign Missions.

Montreal, June 10.-A cablegram from the Vatican to Cardinal Begin announces that His Excellency Mgr. Petro di Maria, bishop of Calanzara in Calabria, Italy, has been nominated by the Holy See apostolic delegate to Canada and Newfoundland, to succeed Mgr. P. F. Stagni.

Chancellor Bonar Law, spokesman in House of Commons for the War Cabinet, announced in reply to a question from a member that the visit recently paid by the Prince of Wales to Pope Benedict was on the advice of the British Government and strictly in accordance with precedent.

Washington, D. C., May 30 .- Trib ute to the eight Georgetown students who lost their lives in the world War and faculty in a pilgrimage to the Franciscan Monastery, where prayers were also offered up for the safety of the Georgetown men in the serv

According to The Tablet, London, France has mobilized between 25,-000 and 30,000 priests. Nearly three ourths of them are facing death in the trenches, and 3,000 have actually been killed in the War. Every month 600,000 Masses are said by these soldier priests on the lurid edge of the great world War."

On Friday, June 7, at the instance of Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Bel-gium, the fiftieth anniversary of the consecration of that nation to the Sacred Heart was observed. The act of consecration was renewed in Saint Gudule, Brussels, in the morning and in the Cathedral, Antwerp, in the evening, His Eminence presiding at both services.

Chaplain William A. Maguire, recommended by Admiral Watson for Congressional commendation, is a son of J. F. Maguire, general manager of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Father Maguire was assistant rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Montclair, N. J., prior to his appointment as a naval chaplain. He was a student at the American College at Louvain at the outbreak of the War.

The number of converts in the United States in the year 1917, according to The Official Catholic Directory, as reported by nine arch-diocesan and seventy diocesan chanceries, totaled 28,014. A conservative estimate of those nineteen dio-ceses which did not report would add at least 6,000 to the above. Sees with 1,997, while the Archdiocese of Boston was sixth with 1,083.

It is noted in London with satisfaction that the anti-papal feeling, which suddenly broke out in the English press in corsequence of the hostile attitude of the Irish bishops in relation to the British conscription law, is dying out. Journals, which at first excitedly attacked the Pope as being responsible for the bishops' attitude, now admit their mistake and frankly recognize that the bishops' motive is good-namely to endeavor to prevent, as far as they can, excesses, which might have terrible consequences. The Vatican has not interfered in the matter, and has said nothing official regarding

The London Correspondent of the Daily News of April 8th, announces the appointment of the Rt. Hon. Jas. O'Connor, K. C., Attorney General of Ireland, to a Judgeship in the High Court of Chancery. The newly appointed Judge has had a remarkable career unprecedented in the annals of Irish Law; admitted to the Bar only eighteen years ago. taking silk eight years later, he has surpassed the great career of Isaac Butt. A correspondent of the RECORD adds: Judge O'Connor has written many valuable books, which are to-day held as standard Law books of Ireland; he was an ardent Home Ruler and with Mr. Dillon delivered a grave-side oration over the late J. E. Redmond. A Wexford man and good Catholic, Judge O'Connor cess. Complimented many times in the House of Lords for his arguments and once I remember Lord Gresbice Shaw saying "Had it not been for the ingenious argument of the learned counsel (meaning Mr. O'Connor) I could scarcely believe that the case could be argued.

#### GERALD DE LACEY'S DAUGHTER

AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE OF

COLONIAL DAYS BY ANNA T. SADLIER

BOOK H CHAPTER XI.—CONTINUED

When the warrant had been read Mr. de Lacey looked up into the face of Henricus Laurens, whom he had so often met in the amenities of social intercourse, and said, while a whimsical smile crossed his face :

"Another messenger has been be-fore you, sir, whom I must preferably

obey."
Not understanding his meaning Mynheer began to bluster, and called to his side the constable who had

accompanied him: "Do you not perceive," said Mr. de wey, quietly, "that I have received my death-wound ?"

Henricus Laurens was startled out of all his composure. It was an event which he had never for a moment anticipated. He turned furiously upon Greatbatch, but Mr. de Lacey was speaking again :
"Since I cannot survive I implore

you, whatever your opinions and prejudices, as an honorable man, as the husband of Evelyn's dearest friend, to do what I am unable to do and protect my daughter."
"But," stammered Laurens, dis-

concerted still more by that appeal, "she too is included in these charges. She had made herself amenable to

If you cannot protect her from the law," said the wounded man, solemnly, "I conjure you, at least, to protect her by the law from the

clutches of a villian."

It is possible that some light was thrown into the perplexity and confusion of the young man's mind by the remark, which he found to be startling in the extreme. But, tell-ing himself that it was the vain fear of an idolizing father, an attempt to injure an enemy, or perhaps supposing that he referred to Greatbatch, he

answered stolidly;
"The law will afford her all need-

sir." Mr. de Lacey said in a faintly onical tone, "I commend her." His weakness seemed to be increas

ing and, believing that death was imminent, he raised his voice, so as to be heard by all about : "I would have those present to know that I die, as I have lived, in

the Catholic and Roman faith. that cause I am content to have lost By a final effort he added:

God save King James, whom I hold to be the true and lawful sov ereign of England!" Mynheer Laurens grew red with

anger, while the dying man, his voice sinking to a whisper, fell to praying that, since through evil laws no priest could be had to shrive him, the merciful Saviour would absolve him from all his sins and bring him to the eternal happiness.

Presently a difference of opinion that drama, which had assumed so tragical a character. Captain Prosser Williams, though annoyed at the occurrence which might provoke refor the de Laceys, was nevertheless delighted that another obstacle was about to be removed from his path. Conferring apart with the smuggler, he soundly him for his "clumsiness," and held the approaching death of Mr. de Lacey as another weapon above his head. Greatbatch, on his part, assumed a surly demeanor and threatened to sail away with the "Hesperia" and wash his hands of the whole business. Captain Prosser Williams, however, prevailed on him to remove the young lady to his brigantine without delay, before she should become aware of her father's

At this juncture Mynheer Laurens nexpectedly interfered. Whether stricken with remorse or anxious to make a good appearance in the eyes of the constable and other witnesses, he declared that common decency anded that the girl be permitted to attend upon her dying father, after pirate." which the law might take its course Prosser Williams inwardly cursed his associate, who, in his quality of magistrate and member of the Council, could not be disregarded. trolling his anger, he protested that he had merely wished to spare Mistress de Lacey so painful an ordeal.

opened and the young girl came forth. It bad been the brutality of Greatcaused Mr. de Lacey to unsheathe his

of the lantern showed her face deadly in heartbroken whispers. For one glance at his face had sufficed, and she knew the dreadful trial that was ser Williams' last effort, and in sul-

can give hope to the dying Christian. Her father, who had repeated clearly and distinctly each act of contrition

or supplication, said suddenly:
"But last evening, my Evelyn, read in the 'Imitation' of the ' bright day of eternity.' It is dawning for

A sob broke from Evelyn and a

"My father, oh! my father!"
The agony of that cry seemed to trouble him, but he spoke again, more faintly.

"In that day we shall meet. Pray for me in the time of my purgation. To God I commend you. mercy! God be merciful! He said no further word, for with

one convulsive movement, his gal-lant spirit fled. In the gloom of night that had fallen on the face of waters, Death, the most thrillingly dramatic end to every enterprise, had thus cut short the tangled thread of a human life. Evelyn de Lacey momentarily forgot her surround ings, and even the blow that had fallen, in the one absorbing desire to help her dead father with her prayers and accompany his beloved soul to the very judgment seat of the Most High. Awed into inaction, none stirred or made any attempt to interfere with her in those first few moments. Even Prosser Williams curbed his impatience, and waited in a silence broken only by the lap of waves, the scream of a sea-bird or the flapping of the sail in the fresh-ening breeze. The salt air of the ocean blew into their faces, and there was a desolating sound of almost human anguish in the wind. Then all at once they were aroused from their lethargy by other sounds, which stirred them all to action, and awakened as if from slumber those on board the "Hesperia." Greatbatch with an oath flung himself into the waiting boat, and hastened towards the brigantine. For, coming like a phantom ship out of the darkness, the "Mermaid," Rogers Rogers Master, had drawn near, Greatbatch and his crew, at first, believed it to be one of the French privateers. which were ever lurking about the coast, and made such preparations as they might for defence. But, taken by surprise, the advantage was all with the assailant. A short, sharp conflict took place, which was heard on the Breuklyn shore and reverberated through the heights Its echoes even reached as far as Manhattan, and set the towns-

people to wondering.
On board the sloop still remained Evelyn, praying by the side of her father, whose eyes she had closed and whose features had taken on the majesty of death. There also mained Henricus Laurens and the constable, whose attention was completely absorbed by what was going on aboard the "Hesperia," and Captain Prosser Williams, who was filled schemes and with the fear that Evelyn might still escape him. An expedient suddenly occurred to him upon which he proceeded to act. He released Captain Jenkins and his men, with the assistance of Mynheer Laurens and the constable, and com-manded them to set sail and make all possible haste to reach Manhat.

skipper, who was nant at the treatment that had been meted out to him and was loud in his denunciation of the murder that had been committed on board the Williams' expressed desire to save the lady any further unpleasantness and to put her ashore as speedily as possible with the body of

'Hesperia.'

And a good thing, too, if she press her spirits. sank her to the bottom," muttered Captain Jenkins, revengefully.
"Well," suggested the other, "you

do not want him to get the 'Anna ria' into the bargain."
'No, that I don't," cried the skip-

per, who was leaning over the rail and peering into the darkness. Then he cried suddenly and joyfully:

While they still remained in parley, a boat put forth from the "Mer-pardon of her friend and permission maid," bringing to the sloop's side for her to return to Manhattan. Captain Ferrers, Pieter Schuyler and With passionate determination she three or four sturdy members of the overruled such objections as Madam olling his anger, he protested that had merely wished to spare Misses de Lacey so painful an ordeal. "It cannot be spared her," retorted arricus Laurenes, curtly, and at his Henricus Laurens, curtly, and at his arms, strove to force her over the mandate the door of the cabin was vessel's side into one of the boats lyn's return to Manhattan and the with some wild idea of landing her termination of all her woes. She upon Nutten Island. He loudly stood therefore at the window and batch, coupled with insulting remarks which he had let fall concerning the fine gentleman who was anxious to carry her away, that had caused Mr. de Lacey to unsheathe his caused Mr. de Lacey to unsheathe his sword and make this unavailing late. The rescue-party were already attempt to defend his daughter. late. The rescue-party were already on board the "Anna Maria," and a was something wistful in her expresttempt to defend his daughter.

On board the "Anna Maria," and a was something wistful in her expression, and her eyes once more filled back into the shadows when Evelyn caused Prosser Williams' arm to fall with tears. For her mind was full came forth from the cabin. The light powerless to his side. It was a dra- of sad and troubled thoughts. matic moment when the two officers pale, her eyes haggard, and her beauty temporarily obscured. But there was no outcry, no word of complaint or reproach as she threw her.

It was only the calmer belowed the latter had imagined. It was only the calmer an extreme curiosity to know more self on her knees beside her father, counsels of Pieter Schuyler that preholding his hand already cold in approaching death and talking to him in heartbroken whispers. For one such chastisement as he felt to be
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Hesperia " and its crestfallen commander, Greatbatch.

> CHAPTER XIII AN ALLY WON

Madam Van Cortlandt sat in that self-same room from which Evelyn de Lacey had fled from the inquisi-torial search of Captain Tobias Ransom and his company of train-bands, and the old clock was ticking away the moments of a rainy noon. The mistress of the house had been very ousy of late, for it was the time of the year when much household work had to be done, always under her personal supervision. Butter had been made and packed away in firkins in the buttery below stairs. Salt beef and pork, and fish salted or smoked by a process taught the white settlers by the Indians, had been stored away in the deep, dark cellars under the house. The capacious bins had been stocked with an abundant supply of such vegetables as would keep during the winter sea And now Madam Van Cortlandt, who was feeling the weight of her years, was disposed for rest. Her mind and heart, however, were sorely troubled by the recent events in the public and political life of her beloved Colony of New York, and by those troubles which had befallen Evelyn de Lacey and her father. She had often recalled the father's last visit, and the sentiments of re gard and respect with which he had inspired her. She was fully acquainted with the part which Cap tain Prosser Williams had played in the troubles of father and daughter and of his late dastardly attempt which had resulted so tragically.

As she sat thus thinking of all things, her knitting lying idle in her lap and the tears dimming her eyes so that she had to remove the spectacles from her nose and wipe them, the door opened when she saw that it was Polly Almost, immediately though, noted that the bright face clouded, and that it had already lost its look of joyousness and youth. In fact, there had been that day one of the many stormy scenes between husband and wife, concerning the part which Henricus Laurens had played in the de Laceys' misfortunes and which only of late had come to the knowledge of Polly. Even before her marriage she had been aware that her future husband was arro gant and domineering by nature and inclined to the narrowest fanaticism, but, after the manner of voung girls, she had trusted that her powe over him would be sufficient to sof ten and subdue the asperities of his character. Her few months of mar ried life had dispelled many illusions, but she had been altogether un prepared for his conduct towards her est friend and the torrent of coars invective which he had poured forth against the de Laceys, her own family and friends, and even against

She was fairly boiling over with indignation, but she knew that it was little use complaining to her wise and experienced grandmother, who on other occasions had merely bade her to restrain her tongue from regret. The constraint which she put upon herself raised a slight but perceptible barrier between the two women, which each keenly felt. The thought of Evelyn came upon Polly with such force as almost to move her to tears. She recalled her now—brilliant, beautiful, sharing all her enjoyments in a loving com-panionship that had never been er father.

"It's one of those damned Frenchnen," Prosser Williams remarked,
which is trying to overhaul the
Hesperia."

"It's one of those damned Frenchnen," Prosser Williams remarked,
which is trying to overhaul the
pavement tended still more to declouded by the shadow of a quarrel.

Taking up her knitting again as an excuse for not seeming to observe Polly's troubled face, Madam Van Cortlandt began to talk of Evelyn in her place of exile, down in the Spanish Colony of St. Augustine, whither she had been conveyed safely by Captain Rogers in "The Mermaid," en he cried suddenly and joyfully:

'By the Lord Harry, it's Rogers and whence she had written one or two heartbroken letters. Polly with some abruptness confided to her and the 'Mermaid,' and Jenkins some abruptness confided to her will stand beside him against the grandmother her idea of making a to use her influence in securing the

Laurens at that juncture could be connected with nothing else. The Countess of Bellomont sat in a boushe knew the dreadful trial that was ser will mans last ellows, and in sure in store for her. By a swift movelength and despair he had to with ment she unfastened from her neck a small crucifix and held it before the fast glazing eyes, and, forgetting "Mermaid," while he and his asso-

even her sorrow, murmured prayers diates were left to return to the of perfume, distinct but delicate and the Sacred Names that alone "Hesperia" and its crestfallen commingled with the salt breeze from the Bay. My lady was in a house gown of pale pink, over which she wore a scarf of blue, with a profu-sion of costly lace. It was a cos-tume which emphasized that curious blending of the young and the old in her appearance. The face showed numerous lines, fine and almost imperceptible at a distance; the eyes, deep-set and dark-circled, had an indescribable weariness in their expression. She was devoured with ennui, despite the excitement which raged within and without the man-sion, but of which she caught only faint echoes. She knew that Lord Bellomont had been in outrageous humor, which might have been in itself a distraction, if he had not absented himself for the great part of every day. She, therefore, greeted the visitor very graciously, since her presence was a relief from intolerable boredom. With an interest which effectually aroused her, she listened to the various adventures of Evelyn, and expressed the greatest sympathyfor her sad case. She promised to use what influence she had, though doubtful of results.

"The moment," she said, "is in-opportune. The Earl has but lately returned from his government of New England, and is sadly nerturbed many disquieting occurrences Yet I am willing to do my uttermost.

Deeply musing, she sat turning he jewelled ring upon her finger, so that the emerald, sapphire, ruby and diamond, which met there, caught each a different light.

I have been unable," she said, discover the whereabouts of Captain Ferrers. When I have inuired, I have been met with doubtful glances and a determination not to speak. As for Captain Presser

liams—"
Oh, that thrice detestable being!" cried Polly, impulsively.

My Lady smiled, though she said

warningly:
"Speak not your mind so freely, if you are bent upon a mission of diplomacy. I am told that he is confined to quarters in a raging fever. Otherwise I might have heard more. paid him a visit immediately on his return and since then—"

She paused abruptly, for she did

not care to add—since Vrow Laurens might be of a less discreet temper than her friend Mistress de Lacey that My Lord came thence in a white fury, execrating all concerned in the late affair. After raging and storm ing, he had been closeted with John Nanfan, Weaver and others of the most fanatical faction, a coun which Mynheer Laurens had admitted. There had been a rumor. too, that the arrest of Pieter Schuyle was hotly debated, as well as that of Rogers and others, who had been privy to what Lord Bellomont described as an audacious defiance of the law. But the skipper had mere extended his cruise in southern waters, and Pieter Schuyler had ot been arrested but had een warned to leave the colony for a time, until the pleasure of His Excellency should be known. As the Countess was well aware, her hus-band had been exceedingly disturbed about a petition, and not the first one, which had been sent to England from many prominent members of the colony, protesting against his arbitrary proceedings and the re-strictions he had imposed upon trade. In consequence he had re-ceived from the King an intimation that his mode of action would have note away from New York, and that it must be discontinued. The reprinand was galling in the extreme to his proud and overbearing nature,

had not improved his temper.

Altogether, Lady Bellomont felt she wound up. that it was a singularly inopportune moment to proffer to His Excellency a request in favor of a girl against whom he had been prejudiced from the first. Still the Governor's wife was deeply concerned to hear of Mr. de Lacey's death and the loneliness of Evelyn in her exile. She looked very grave when her visitor in-formed her that the common report of the town was that Captain Ferrers had been arrested and thrown into one of the dungeons of the Fort for his gallant intervention in favor of her head doubtfully, as she remem-

bered that startling intelligence.
"If he has done so much," she said, "to his favorite officer, what can we expect on behalf of one whom he chooses to consider as a dangerous enemy to the State and a

She presently dismissed her visitor, with a promise to do all that she could for Mistress de Lacey, in whose welfare she was deeply interested, but that she must bide her time. In bidding Polly farewell, she

You and I and all her friends should rather rejoice that Mistress de Lacey is in a safe refuge, far from the malice of her enemies. We should rather strive to keep her there, than to bring her back to Polly had no difficulty whatever in securing admission to the gubernatorial dwelling and the presence of the securing and the presence of the securing admission to the gubernatorial dwelling and the presence of the securing admission to the gubernatorial dwelling and the presence of the securing admission to the gubernatorial dwelling and the presence of the securing admission of the securing admission to the gubernatorial dwelling and the presence of the securing admission to the gubernatorial dwelling and the presence of the securing admission to the gubernatorial dwelling and the presence of the securing admission to the gubernatorial dwelling and the presence of the securing admission to the gubernatorial dwelling and the presence of the securing admission to the gubernatorial dwelling and the presence of the securing admission to the gubernatorial dwelling and the presence of the securing admission to the gubernatorial dwelling and the presence of the securing admission to the gubernatorial dwelling and the presence of the securing admission to the gubernatorial dwelling and the securing admission to the securing admission to the gubernatorial dwelling and the securing admission admission to the gubernatorial dwelling admission admissi you may count always upon my friendly interest in that charming

girl. And with that Evelyn's friend was necessarily content for the present. TO BE CONTINUED

ROSES OF TODAY

Grandmother Dillon sighed and laid down the shawl she was knitting and sat with folded hands, looking out across the square. It was no the smooth stretches of grass that muddy road, the rain coming down

"Happy? A should think so—mud and all!" she murmured, a tender reminiscent smile in her bright, unfaded eyes. "And Hen had nothing but his two good hands and a will to do-and we got along Still—' a dubious shake of the head "I don't know as I'd like to see our little Rose work as hard as I did-she's so dainty, and fine, and flower like, just like her namesake." Grandmother picked up her knitting again, and slowly a quiet

smile began to creep back into her eyes. "Why that's exactly what Hen used to say to me. 'Just like your namesake, Rosie, just like your pretty namesake'—I can hear him yet in that slow, drawly way of his. I mustn't let my little Rose fade,' ne'd often say. But land! hard work takes no account o' roses, I can tell you that! But I didn't work—I was strong, . . and that was my happiest time. There's no happiness like working for those you love." Grandmother found herself sighing again. "Or it used to be that way," she ruminated, counting her stitches thoughtfully. "I wonder with all these changes that have come." looking around wistfully, "if

that has changed, too?"

Came the sound of a blithe young voice humming a gay tune and Grandmother's door opened with a rush and a young girl danced in, girl with eyes as dancing as her steps and a lovely color in her soft cheeks. "Hel-lo, Grandmother!" with

lively hug. "I've had the most splendid ride.! Away around by Cranille and back by the Country Clu Ve had tea there and a lot of fun." "That's nice, dearie," Grandmother marked. "Who took you?"

"Oh, Reg," carelessly. the others were at the Club. Henry Brown was there, too. He—he sent his love, Grandmother,

to me. And you can always judge a young man by the way he treats old people." Grandmother was knitting industriously.
"Uh-hum," Rose agreed. Then

pinpoint of a dimple broke the both pink of her left cheek. nice to me, too-sometimes-Grandmother's eves twinkled. "I "But then the boys are all

nice to you. Reginald now—he's always at your beck and call with that dreadful big machine of his-"Dreadful!" the girl exclaimed protestingly. "Grandmother, it's glorious! I love that car—I've had has been mighty fine to me. Why

anywhere I want to go—"
"Yes, that's what I say," Grandmother broke in equably; "he's been very nice to you. If that's what you very nice to you. If that's what you like to fly about the country all the time like mad. was nothing, I thought, like a good brisk walk, but the youngsters

"But I love to walk, Grandmother! Don't you know all the splendid walks I take with the Audubon Society? Henry—he used to go, too, you know?—and he's the best chum for a long walk! There isn't a shrub, or wildflower, or tree, or bird, even, that he doesn't know. And he's so the gout those things. Not lively, of course, and this, with attacks of the gout from which he periodically suffered, like Reg, but good fun, and all that. I always enjoy walks with Henry,'

a long walk like that"-she was apparently counting her stitches, standing back. "for . . a . . long . . walk . . you . "I have my need some one . right pleasant, the unselfish . and interesting . a good companion . who knows . the And then a vision of the top, so unattain need some one . . right pleasant, and companion .. who knows .. the things you like." She stopped and looked up at her granddaughter shle compared to his rival's wealth gently, then the comfortable, caressing voice went on: "Don't much seems to me, what kind of a driver you have when you're flying around so fast, but . . for a long walk, it's a pleasant companion that makes

the way shortest."
Rose had slipped over to Grandmother's old-fashioned bureau and was rummaging through the top drawer, the flush deepening on her

Grandmother's tone took on a note of anxiety. She hated above all things to have a drawer upset. "Oh, nothing," still poking about industriously. . "But you can't always be walking, Grandmother?"

"I know dearie; but a pleasant ompanion is always a pleasant companion-nice to have around. brewd kindly eyes on the girl's downcast face.

"But I'm very fond of riding, too." ose announced, a hint of wilfulness in her uplifted chin.

"Good gracious, child, don't muss up all my things like that!" Grandmother called out in complete exas-peration. "What are you looking for anyhow?" 'Ob, pardon, Grandmother," Rose

on, paraon, Grandmother, Rose said penitently. "I—I'll straighten it out again. I was looking for that pink sash you said I might have—that old-fashioned rosy one, you have ""."

'Well, why didn't you say so?' Grandmother was cross. "It's right little, there in the left hand corner, done up in pink tissue paper. If twas a comm snake 'twould a' bit you,'

Rose laughed. "Thank you, Grandmother. I have it." She unfolded the tidy package and held the rosy folds against her face, glancing

appraisingly in the glass. "Just the color of your cheeke," Grandmother remarked, mollified by the pretty picture. "Hensy always likes you in pink," guilelessly.
"Oh!" Rose frowned a little, cast

ing back a deflant look at the eyes in the mirror. "I—I don't believe I'll take it after all—not now, anyhow," as she met her grandmother's hurt, surprised look. "You keep it for me, Gran dear. You see," airily, "I was just happened to remember that leg likes me best in blue "Oh the tinkle of a bell was heard, "there's the telephone! I'll be in and straighten the drawer after awhile the room as swiftly as she had come

Grandmother held her knitting suspended tensely in the air for a moment, then she lowered it into her lap, shaking her head uncertain

sadly, "but what she likes the rides best after all. Well, maybe it's natural. . . In my day it was the man himself that counted the most, but I suppose it's different now—" she sighed as she began to count

With Reginald Harrington as he escort Rose had a very delightful time that night. There was no doubt of it, he was a perfect es From flowers-always roses-to the final good night he was all attention in his courteous assured way. Handsome, rich, agreeable, what more could a girl ask in a cavalier? often put this question to berself with a curious detached interest the answer, for somehow, just at that moment Henry's face Reginald's would come up before

with it!" she would remind herself "It isn't as if he-as ifand the conclusion of her thoughts made her crosser than ever. nothing to him whom I marry !'

And yet a feeling within her con tradicted this statement. There had been times when something in Henry's eyes had unconsciously told her a different tale; but-and there was the rub-it was only his eyes that had spoken, never his lips. to all intents and purposes Henry was not a suitor for Rose's favor and Reginald was. Henry was on intimate footing at

the Dillon home, owing to the fact had been reared by Grandmother Dillon's eldest son. John Dillon had a large family, and what he could give to Henry in the way of help, he gave gladly; but it was not much. So the young lad was obliged to educate himself, and now ting a fair start in life. It was when Henry left the farm to work his way through college that his more inti mate friendship with the city Dillons arded as almost a member of the imily, envied for his proximity to Rose, to whom all the young men of until Reginald Harrington with his conquering, careless ways had suc-ceeded in keeping them all at a dis-

But Henry's position was not one obe envied. Too honorable to take advantage of his intimacy with the ne dare not claim-for what had he. offer the petted daughter of a wealthy home?—he was obliged to eat his heart in secret, and see another man about to walk off with the prize he "For coveted, There were tim when he rated himself bitterly for

"I have my profession," he would

up at her granddaughter able compared to his rival's wealth and standing, would cause a bitterer access of despair. "It's no use," gloomily. "Any girl in her senses would think twice before she would turn down a likable chap Harrington for you. Well," go 'I suppose I'll have to get used to

But he was not getting used to it very rapidly. And Rose, mistaking his attitude, and sore-hearted over the apparent loss of her one time chum and champion, was seen more and more with Reginald Harrington Soon whispers of an engagement were circulated.

Grandmother was very quiet those days. She had always loved Henry from the time of his lonely, pathetic early days at her son's, where she herself then lived. The tie between them was very close, and she alone suspected his love for Rose, hoping always that the girl might turn to him. She did not care for Reginald, with his assured, aggressive ways. Too bossy, she thought. "It's the gentleness in a man that pays best in the long run," she used to say with the wisdom bought by experience. And latterly she took to noticing how pale Henry looked.

"Don't you feel well, Henry?" she asked him one Friday evening as they all sat around the big living room. Rose glanced at him quickly "Perfectly, Grandmother," Henry answered easily, though he flushed a

"I think he looks well, 'was Rose's PERFUMES comment, seeing only the flush.
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CUT FLOWERS

lazy of late," she added carelessly. "Lazy? What do you mean?"

Oh, you never go out with the "I—I have been too busy," Henry astened to explain. "I really

hastened to explain. "I really wanted to go. I haven't had a good walk in a long time."
"I think I'll ask you to take a walk

with me tomorrow afternoon then," Grandmother said, smiling. She and limped a little, and it was her privilege to claim the arm of a con-venient relative whenever she wished to take the air. "I want to go over to St. James church to see that new picture of the Flight into Egypt, in the Lady Chapel, and while there I'll just take the opportunity of going to

'I'll be delighted, Grandmother,' Henry assured her at once.

"Isn't that too far for you to walk, Gran dear?" Rose asked solicitously. 'If you like-you know Reg Harring

ton would be glad—"
"No, thank you," Grandmother retorted with some asperity; "no flyabout for me. Besides, I want to walk—and so does Henry. I have a matter I want to consult him about, she added as an afterthought.

"Oh, very well," Rose looked ended. "I was about to offer to go along, but if you and Henry have

'Oh do come, Rose!" implored Henry; but the girl had already turned away with a suspiciously high color and she left the room without

vouchsafing him even a glance.
"Let her go!" exclaimed Grand
mother wrathfully. "The spoiled
piece! To talk that way to her grandmother. . . Never mind, Henry," as she caught his rather piteous look, "never mind. We'll have our walk anyhow.'

But strangely enough this did not comfort Henry as much as it did Grandmother.

clear as the two left the church the next afternoon, after confession and a careful inspection of the picture. Grandmother had been charmed with the picture and they had lingered in the Lady Chapel a long

'I think it's about the most beautiful picture of the Blessed Virgin that I have ever seen," she remarked to Henry as he helped her down the

'Yes," the young man responded musingly, "it's a wonderful face. There's an elusive expression there that I can't quite make out. Bravery, I think it is—a sort of high inspired courage mingled with the sweetness. "Maybe that's it," Grandmother agreed, taking his arm as they started off, 'for think what courage

she had to have."
"And St. Joseph, too," Henry went on his mind still on the picture, 'did you notice how the artist brought out that serious, tender look

of responsibility—and courage? He had courage, too, of a high order—" "Ah!" energetically from Grandmother, "I believe you! There was bravery—the finest the world has ever seen. Think of the courage had, that poor, ignorant carpenter, unknown, no longer young, to ask the most beautiful and perfect of all women to share his humble lot. Just think of it !"

significance in Grandmother's tone, I can't begin to tell you the over or so it seemed to Henry. The arm she was leaning on shook a little. "But-but he was directed. Grand-

mother," after a quick breath.
"Aren't we directed?" Grandmother turned on him sharply. "Aren't we directed? What's love for ? And didn't God give us common

Then he paused in an odd confusion of mind. Of course she couldn't— to kiss his ring in his room which Do you mean-" he began again.

Some young men are fools !" 'They haven't enough courage, I

suppose you mean," Henry hazarded, after another moment's cogitation of the question. owards!" the old lady enuncia-

ted briefly. "In my day-"Oh, it's different now, Grand-mother," Henry interrupted impa

"I don't care what they expect," Grandmother's resolute voice broke in, "they can't get any more than the best affection of a good man's heart. If they have that-let me tell you. Brown, nothing else matters But without that, all the other things, fly-by-night contrap-tions or what not—they don't amount to a row of pins. I've seen 'em-I " And Grandmother shook her

head vigorously. Henry's thoughts were in a whirl. but his heart was beating with an odd happy excitement.

he half murmured, "if I thought love counted for that much. Do you think it does with-

with—every one, Grandmother?"
"How do I know?" tartly. "I'm
not the one to ask." Then she changed the subject abruptly, and proceeded to ask Henry's opinion on matter of interest to them both connected with her farm holdings.

Rounding the corner, near home they saw Rose coming down the steps, a dignified and rather remote young lady, still chill and aloof. I hope you had a pleasant time,'

she said stiffiy. had," Grandmother stated.

"Fine!" from Henry, with the

heartiest emphasis.
Rose looked her surprise, but be fore she could speak Henry said eagerly: "Wouldn't you like to see the picture, Rose? It's beautiful— I'd like to have you come with me to see it.'

Something she had not seen in Henry's eyes for a long time checked the refusal on Rose's lips.

"Run along, dearie," Grandmother urged in her comfortable, soft voice. Well," Rose dimpled, "if you both And though Grandmother had to toil up the steps as best she might she was curiously content.

It was quite two hours later when they stole into Grandmother's sanctum, too strangely transfigured young people, who knelt humbly at

"Give us your blessing, Grand-mother," Henry whispered.

Grandmother wiped away a few tears as she kissed and blessed them. "Rose says she won't mind being poor," Henry announced smilingly a few minutes later. "After all, Grandmother, it is love that counts,

"Course it is," answered Grandmother tersely. "I told you it was. Why, in my day—"
"Grandmother," interrupted Rose

shyly—she was still on her knees with her head on the ample bosom that had never refused her sanctuary or sympathy-"Grandmother, we're going to begin just like you did, in a realm of literature? little brown house—the one you showed me in the country, you know, where you first went to housekeeping with Grandfather? A dear little house just like that. We'll find one won't we, Henry ?"—Helen Moriarity.

#### A RECENT VISIT TO RHEIMS

Rev. William A. Hemmick, of the American Red Cross, in a letter from Paris gives an interesting account of his visit to Rheims:

A few days ago I went on a visit to Rheims, where I stayed with the dear old Cardinal Lucon, who is undoubtedly the most heroic and touch. ing figure of the war in France. Words cannot describe the utter desolation of the place, and the price-less Cathedral, the pride and joy of France! Never shall I forget, as long as I live, the first impression as stood in front of the wonderful facade and gazed up at the lofty towers, all chipped and smashed, and wandered through the aisles filled with the heaps of fallen stones. the pity of it and the shame! I was blinded by tears. It is a great wound that has been inflicted in the side of France. In this sanctuary, piled now with heaps of ruins, th through these golden gates the gorgeous procession passed; here, too, the very spot where Joan of Arc in Our Sunday Visitor. stood when Charles VII. was crowned and she had saved France stood and led her troops to victory. Every stone, every bit of carving, is mute witness to the great ages of Faith that had built this glorious shrine with loving care. And the windows that had gleamed like great jewels with sunlight streaming through them, all broken and empty. powering sense of sorrow it all caused me. While I gazed in dumb, hopeless misery, an air battle was going on overhead, and through the broken arches and great gaping hole in the roof I watched the white puffs

wonder. But what shall I say of the dear nse?"
"Do you mean—" Henry began. old Cardinal?" He still lives on amid his ruined city. As I knelt looks out on a neat little garden, he 'I don't mean anything!" crossly raised me up and embraced me in a most touching and fatherly fashion Grandmother confided to the air in calling his Auxiliary Bishop, who also lives with him. We sat and talked on the subject of the ruined churches, and all the time the air was rent with the sound of the bursting shells. Not long ago one fell in the garden, but the Cardinal escaped miraculously. In the gathering dusk in the simple room I sat mother," Henry interrupted impa tiently. "A man made a different start in those days. Girls—they didn't expect so much. Nowadays, they are reared so different saintly old man who has known so much of pain and has given an ex-ample of such courage. His hospi tality was most touching and he insisted upon my staying the night. They do not sleep on the upper floor, for fear of the shells; so a bed was fixed up for me on the ground floor. The little Sister who looks after the house bustled about and made me quite comfortable. Brave little souls, they stay on to be near their beloved Cardinal. In true French fashion, they got an excellent dinner. What a picture that table was—the Cardinal, with his snow-white hair and red cap; the Bishop, in purple, and myself. All through dinner the bing-bang went on, but they don't seem to mind it. Then afterwards we had night prayers in the little chapel and I turned in to

of bursting shrapnel in breathless

try to sleep.
"In the morning, early, with the afterwards I left. He gave me a of the Catholic Church

#### SEVEN WONDERS IN ONE

The Seven Wonders of the ancient orld were the Pyramids of Egypt, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus, the Statue of Zeus by Phidias, the Mausoleum of Helicarnassus, erected in memory of her husband by Queen Artemisia, the Colossus of Rhodes, and the Pharos of Alexandria.

More stupendous than any of thes the modern press. It is seven wonders in one.

Pile up, in solid blocks of paper, bale upon bale, the sheets and reams of printed matter that even in a single day are issued from the presser of the world, and you would soon be able to build new pyramids outrival ling that of Cheops.

The lighthouse on the Isle of Pharos could cast its rays but a short space across the foaming waters that lay beyond the Alexan-drian port; but over all the land, on to the most distant town and hidden village, the modern Pharos of the press is daily flashing it messages of truth or falsehood, advancing virtue or promoting vice.

What are the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Artemisian monument. the Temple of Artemis, the Statue of or the bronze colossus of Jupitor Appolo, the remaining Five Wonders of the ancient world, compared with the countless marvels in the broad

But while such is the mighty ower of the press, how much of those pyramids of printed pages is devoted to evil and how little to the service of God and the salvation of souls! How ominous, too often, are the rays cast forth from that modern Pharos of the secular press! What licentiousness abounds in so many of those printed books and papers that frequently vie in sensuousness with the Babylonian gardens! What Art-emisian pride! What modern infidelity and atheism are there defended, more debasing even than the idolatrous cults of Zeus, Appolo and

How, then, can we fail to see the need of everywhere promoting the diffusion of our Catholic literature to counteract these evils and to defend the Faith against the attacks that on all sides are made upon it?

Men will read, men should read, men must read. How important, then, that we place into their hands the only literature that can mentally and intellectually safeguard them from evil! Where else can they be taught the truth, the full truth and nothing but the truth; where else can they be surely guarded against all the vices and immoralities of the modern world, than in the reading of our splendid Catholic literature?

The Catholic who shows no interest in his Catholic press is but half a Catholic, or else is centuries behind the time.-By Rev. Joseph Husslein

#### FIFTEEN BRITISH CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS KILLED IN 1917

The Westminster Cathedral Chron icle publishes the following list of Catholic Chaplains in the British Army who met death at the front during the year 1917:

Rev. Peter Grobel (Salford Diocese.) Jan. 1. Rev. Herbert J. Collins (Westmin-

ster Archdiocese,) April 9. Rev. Matthew Burdess (Hexham Diocese,) April 18. Rev. James Leeson (Liverpool Archdiocese,) April 24.

Rev. Joseph Strickland (Jesuit,) Rev. Simon Stock Knapp (Carmel-

Rev. Michael Gordon (Glasgow Diocese,) Aug. 27. Rev. Stephen Clarke (Kilmore Dio-

Rev. Michael Bergin (Jesuit,) Oct. Rev. Patrick Loodby (Liverpool

Archdiocese,) Oct. 27. Rev. Laurence O'Dea (Franciscan Capuchin,) Nov. 4.
Rev. Robert Montieth (Jesuit,)

Rev. Bernard Kavanagh (Redemptorist.) Dec. 21. Father McMenamin, New Zealand.

Of these Leeson and Knapp were twice mentioned in despatches. It is a remarkable record, says The Tablet, of sacrifice and devotion on the part of men who were non-combatants and whose presence in the fire zone was due solely to their desire to bring spiritual help to the wounded and the dying. Of the fifteen priests whose deaths are thus recorded during a single year of the War, we believe all but two were

### FRUITS OF OUR FAITH

killed by the fire of the enemy.

It is not without reason that the great Church of twice a thousand years as the salt that will save America, says Truth. If you look rays of sunlight gilding the ruins of the Cathedral, I served the Cardinal's Mass. And what a privilege it was! He is a real saint, with all the sweet-pass and simplicity of a child. See He is a real saint, with all the sweet state, to an authority subservient to ness and simplicity of a child. Soon no power on earth, it is the religion

If you want a religion that com-mands its members to live chaste and moral lives, that condemns-every principle and theory incompat-ible with the law of God, it is the re-

ligion of the Catholic Church.

If you want a religion that inculcates chastity and honor among men and women, a religion to which the babies come in greater numbers than to any other, it is the Catholic religion. religion.

If you want a religion that in time will combat and overcome the politi-cal and moral diseases that afflict the nation today, it is the Catholic religion, the religion destined in the yet unborn years to reign supreme in the love and lovalty of the Ameri-

#### A STORY OF A ST. ANTHONY LILY

The following story concerns a umble carpenter, Charles Coventry, toiling at a house in Saranac Lake

It was on Saturday afternoon about 6 o'clock, September 4th, 1915 the carpenter was about to finish his labors for the day. In attempting to drive a nail the blow failed of effect, the nail falling to the ground. A second attempt met with similar failure and resorting to more force he delivered a third blow. The blow was a glancing one, the nail rebounding under the force and

penetrating his eye.

He sought medical aid at Saranac Lake, and for three weeks suffered great pain. Upon the advice of his physician he came to Montreal and interviewed Dr. B-- at his office

who advised him to enter a hospital. He accordingly entered the Royal Victoria Hospital on Wednesday, and the following Friday Dr. B——, and Dr. T—, of the hospital staff, a well known eye specialist, made an examination in full, with the result that Coventry was advised to remain inder treatment until October 5th. On that day, he was told, definite in formation regarding the state of his injured eye would be forthcoming. The eye showed alarming symptoms of failing sight.

On Sunday, October 3rd, a well known Montreal detective, who was tion headed by its president to confer a patient at the hospital and who was a devout Catholic, was sp aking to Coventry, when he became aware of their similar religious persuasions. The detective, who had received The detective, who had received Holy Communion in the morning. had in his possession a Lily of St. Anthony, and he had faith in its miraculous powers. He had gone to the hospital and was told that his eye would never be the same again, and when he met Coventry, he was or the road to recovery, due to the miraculous lily, He told the carpenter that, what St. Athony through the lily had done for him, he would do for the carpenter. The carpenter's faith was not less than that of his detective friend, and he placed the lily on the injured eye that night and slept the sleep of a child. It was the first night's rest undisturbed accorded him since the accident four weeks

previous. On learning that the detective wa leaving the hospital Monday and was taking the lily with him, Coventry became downhearted and begged him to leave a piece of the lily which request was granted by his fellow-friend of the hospital. Wonderful results followed the placing of the lily on the eye Monday night. On Tuesday morning he was given a light breakfast, and when the our arrived he was given no dinner, which indicated to the patient that he was being prepared for an opera-

He made known his suspicions to Rev. Simon Stock Knapp (Carmelité.) D. S. O., M. C., Aug. 1.

Rev. W. J. Doyle (Jesuit.) Aug. 17.

Rev. Michael Gardon (Glasgow his eye they were all mistaken. He persisted in saying his eye was all right, until the nurse called Dr. J. W-, who made an examination of the injured eye and found it wonder fully improved .- St. Anthony Mes

### CONVERT PHYSICIANS

Dr. James J. Walsh, writing in the Catholic Convert, describes the conversion of three notable American physicians, Dr. Thomas Dwight, late of Harvard university: Dr. Thomas Addie Emmetof New York and Dr. Hor atio Storer of Newport, R. I. Of Dr. Emmet he says:

"His conversion is interesting because of the simplicity of it. wife was a Catholic and Emmet frequently went to church with her. He had no special attraction for Catholicity, however, and indeed felt that he would probably never have any special interest in religion.

That seemed to be a good thing for women and perhaps for certain men of mystical tendencies, but scarcely for practical individuals intent on doing what good they could in the world for others, and at the same It is not without reason that thoughtful non-Catholics recognize the great Church of twice a thoughtful not far from St. Stephen's church, New York, on the East Twenty-eighth street. On one occasion he knew there was a mission there, but paid no particular attention to it. It happened one day during the mission, however, that when he coming home at noon he found him-self passing St. Stephen's church afterwards I left. He gave me a photo, signed, and I knelt for his blessing, which I feel will linger for its tremendous and acknowledged ingmen were about to begin. Having authority, commands its members to blessing, which I feel will linger for me all my life. It is only a question of time when they will get him. But one likes to think of that brave, fearless old man laying down his life in the martyred city."—The Mission-cather and control of the cather it is the religion of the Catholic Church.

1ts tremendous and its members to be lovel to the Government of their and curious to know what the work-men should find in the noon service that interested them so much as to take them inside in large numbers, he entered and listened to the in-what he deserves.

struction given by the Redemptorist Father Gross who afterwards became Archbishop Gross of Portland (Oregon

That little instruction was destined to have a very great effect on Dr. Emmet's life. He was very simple and I suppose would scarcely be expected to have had the effect it really did. The missionary was talk ing about mysteries. He said that life was full of mysteries and science was full of mysteries and that science was multiplying rather than solving mysteries. With so many mysteries in the world around it could scarcely be expected that God would be with out mysteries. A great many people declared that they could not accept religion because they could not bow their heads and accept things that they could not understand. If man were able to understand God, how-ever, he would really be greater than God. For to comprehend a thing is to be able to embrace it in its entirety and to be above and beyond it as it were. Necessarily then there were mysteries in religion. So far from being an objection they were actually added evidence for the truth of religion. So far from it being un-worthy for man to bow his head and accept them it was a tribute to his intellectual understanding that there must be a Being above him.

"Here was the simple, direct answer to the one difficulty that had kept Emmet out of the Church—the difficulty namely that there were so many mysteries that he would have to accept without understanding. After the instruction he went back to consult Father Gross, told him his state of mind and how now all his doubts had been solved and his hesitancy eliminated and Dr. Gross, find-ing him well instructed, said that he would be glad to baptize him and re would come with the proper witnesses. So he went home to lunch with another man, told his wife what had happened to him and asked her if she would not come back to St. Stephen's with him in the afternoon and be sponsor for him. His great career as a scientific physican was then just opening. Now he has lived to be past ninety and his ninetieth birthday was celebrated by the Catholic university sending a delegawas unable to go to Washington on account of a recent illness-the degree of LL. D. Science and faith have not only not disturbed each other, but Emmet's faith has grown with the years and he has been a great representative Catholic physician of New

#### THE KINDLY IRISH FACES

O the kindly Irish faces we meet in different places, And the kindly Irish smile that's at

the trusting and the humor, faith a liar's not Dame Rumor, For I've met them in their cabins one and all! just start with tender theming

and you'll see the Irish dreaming the little moistening teardrops in the eye; And the hand will firmly press you,

an Irish tongue will bless know it; do not ask the reason why.

God 'has made His different creatures, different faces, different creatures;

But just meet a one at morning and on his way to Mass,
And the light you see reflected tells
one, God is not neglected,

Let him stand above a coffin where myself has too, and often, And the tender bit of tribute you see reflected there;

Sweeter than the flowers, mind you yes, a bond shall ever bind As you talk to him in Heaven in

your prayer. From the "black north" boys of Derry, where the Bouchals are Till you strike the love of Cork be-

side the sea,
There's the mellow smile before you, and the eyes you'd think adore

And the blarney on the tongue, and wit is free. wedding or a sheeling where the music shakes the ceiling

And the rafters seem to laugh and hold their sides. Sure the Irish eyes go dancing, and the Irish feet are prancing, But the sweet and tender look is

mother's face I've watched itold age sure never blotched it. When she came to greet a neighbor at the door,
No smirking smile would screen it,

'twas plain to see she'd mean When she tendered one a welcome yes and more.
O, the kindly Irish faces, they shine in many places, And 'tis safe to say in Heaven they'll

be there, And there's one I'll seek to kiss her, for sadly have I missed her. My mother's kindly face and silvered hair.

-Dr. James Henderson

The person\_that always says just what he thinks, at last gets just

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in defense of their life and their property.

Refining Fires, by Alice Dease. In this novel Miss Alice Dease, favorably known through her stories of Irish life, has ventured on a new field, so the property of the life and fortunes of two French facilities the Mauvolsins and the De Barlis. The plot is the Mauvolsins of two French facilities the Mauvolsins on the period of the property of the prop

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Within and Without the Fold. By Minnie Mary Lee,

Ask for Quantity Discount

The Catholic Record LONDON, CANADA

## The Catholic Record

Price of Subscription—\$1.50 per annum, United States & Europe—\$2.00 Publisher and Proprietor, Thomas Coffey, LL.D. Editors { Rev. James T. Foley, B. A. Thomas Coffey, LL. D. Associate Editors { Rev. F. J. O'Sullivan. H. F. Mackintosh.

fanager—Robert M. Burns.
Advertisements for teachers, situations wanted, stee, 50 cents each insertion. Remittance to secompany the order.
Approved and recommended by Archbishops falconic and Sharetti, late Apostolic Delegates to Janada, the Archbishops of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa and St. Boniface, the Bishops of London, Hamilton, Peterbrough and Ogdensburg, N. Y., and the clergy throughout the Dominion. Hamilton, Peterborough and Ogdensburg, N. Y., and the clergy throughout the Dominion, Obituary and marriage notices cannot be inserted except in the usual condensed form, Each insertion 50 cents.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1918

THE FARMERS OF ONTARIO AND THE FARMERS OF QUEBEC

Time was when the farmers of Quebec were a sort of standing joke to the farmers (and others) of Ontario. The "habitant" - unilingually pronounced - connoted pretty nearly all that the Ontario imagination could grasp of the grotesque; and a smug self-esteem regarded with pious contempt the habitant's unsophisticated ignorance and incapacity for the high duties of self-

Just at the present moment, however, it is not the farmers of Quebec who are furnishing the entertainment; the Ontario farmer has the centre of the stage and is playing a more comical role than even the most distorted imagination ever attributed to the "habitant." At the last general election the one political issue that dominated all others was conscription. We wish to underline and emphasize political.

openly; they opposed it vigorously; unpatriotic way unheeded. they gave emphatic expression of self-government-and responded to amused audience. his country's call with a quiet loyalty Once upon a time a man had an that has shamed malevolence into ass which served him with all the

want conscription. They did not say burden. He had one fault however; so openly; but there were ominous he had a rooted antipathy to crossing and unmistakable mutterings which a bridge. When he came to a bridge ings must be stilled. So the edict of hay a few feet ahead of it, the ass, went forth that none engaged in getting its mind (so to speak) and its farm work would be conscripted. It appetite fixed on the hay to the may not have been exactly a treaty exclusion of all else, moved on a few between the farmers and the Govern- steps. The wily master moved also, ment; but the farmers now profess and by keeping the hay just out of to regard it as an obligation as reach of the ass got him across the solemn as the treaty which guaran- bridge, when he put it away until teed the neutrality of Belgium; and another bridge had to be crossed. there are those who bitterly quote ticular application.

Honestly we think there is something malodorous about the whole matter.

exempt from military service if under some form or other irresistineeded. The verdict at the polls, if | ble to the asinine appetite. it meant anything, meant that Canada's contribution to the War was to election should watch the performbe limited only by the needs of the ance at the bridge. There are those tories must carry on with those un- again; but they know little of the fitted by age or sex or physical fit- versatility of his political master, the ness for military service. There is efficiency of his clerical aids, or the full responsibility they were underexempt who were fit for military already betrayed its nature.

The farmers of Quebec understood: the farmers of Ontario evidently did

The United Farmers of Ontario, From the report of their proceed-

ings in The Globe we clip this:

"C. A. Barwood, North Grey, comrepresentative in the House of Commons, had refused to hear a deputation on the exemption of farmers' of the rural population endorsed the many others besides. Monopolies

petition submitted to the Government. If the Government continued to refuse to give them some satisfac-tion, the farmers of the Dominion should say. 'We won't go,' which suggestion was received with unbounded enthusiasm.'

Ninety five per cent, of the rural population is opposed to conscription-for the rural population-and yet the rural population of Ontario | preciation on all sides. voted overwhelmingly in favor of conscription-for the other fellows.

Exactly opposite was the course of empty threat to defy the law would not evoke unbounded enthusiasm down there. "We were outvoted; it is now the law; we must go." And they are going, retaining their selfrespect and compelling the respect of those to whom they were politically opposed.

That the farmers of Ontario have forfeited this respect is made pretty plain by Mr. E. W. Nesbitt, M. P. for North Oxford, who gave public utterance to what one hears privately expressed on every side :

"Day after day," said Mr. Nesbitt, "I am pestered by farmers from all parts of my riding, urging exemptions for their sons. Farmers do not seem to realize that their farms would be worthless to them if Gershould win this war, and it is the first duty of all classes, business, commercial, workingmen and farmers, to provide man power to help win this war. I have become sick and tired of the whining of farmers asking that their sons should be exempted. It cannot be done and must not be done."

Where are the political parsons of Ontario now? The strident voices that chided and menaced Quebec are The farmers of Quebec did not hushed; and like sheep without a want conscription. They said so shepherd their own flocks go their

Whether or not it is a classic fable their honest political convictions at or only a simple recital of fact we do the polls on election day. The rest not at the moment recall; but there of Canada voted as emphatically for is a story which recurs to memory conscription. Jean Baptiste accept- again and again as we watch the ed the inevitable with good grace- entertainment which the farmers of he is a thorough-going believer in Protestant Ontario are now giving an

fidelity characteristic of that humble The farmers of Ontario did not and not over-intelligent beast of reached the ears of the politicians. he balked; his master could neither The very intelligent farmers of On- lead nor drive him across. But he tario must be quieted; their mutter- found a way. By holding a bundle

The bundle of hay which the polthe "scrap of paper" comment on itician holds just out of reach of the treaties in general-with a very par- Protestant farmer of Ontario is far the politician has never failed to get the farmer to cross the election bridge. Of course "there are But the Protestant farmers of others;" but the Ontario farmer is Ontario would have been as clear- in the limelight just now and people seeing and courageous as the Catho- are not paying much attention to the lic farmers of Quebec had they been others. The bundle of hay is mouldy allowed to think out for themselves now; but to the ass it always seems al issue upon which they the most appetising morsel imaginawere called to pronounce. With the ble. At one time it was Separate War policy openly avowed and advo- Schools; at another the Ross-Lynch cated by the Government there can Bible; French Domination often; be no class exempt; there can be no once it was the Ne Temere Decree; individual of military age and fitness always it is the "Church of Rome"

Those who live to see another War. The farms as well as the fac- who think the ass can't be fooled

A friend at our elbow suggests taking when casting their vote for that the fable of the Ass in the Lion's looking for one dollar other than this policy. It was obvious that if skin has an apt application too; but Catholic taxes. 100,000 men were needed, the need that is another story. At any rate might grow to 200,000 or, 500,000. the moral comes too late to be useful, Logically there could be no class for the voice of the animal has asleep at the switch. Middlesex is a

> CATHOLIC ARMY HUTS AND THE Y. M. C. A. GRANTS

meeting in Toronto the other day, the practical and pressing question same authority gives the Catholic made it very plain that they did not of obtaining for the Catholic Army population as 3,146 or 6.2%. 6.2% and do not understand the meaning Huts a just and reasonable share in of 30,000 is \$1,860. In such cases of the power with which by their the grants which the county councils the only thing to do is to ask for a votes they clothed the Government, are making to the Y. M. C. A. army pro-rata supplementary grant to the work. The Catholic Army Huts, in- Catholic Army Huts. corporated, is doing precisely the same work on the social side as the be not taken in every municipality plained that Mr. Middlebro, their Y. M. C. A., while in the matter of where grants to the Y. M. C. A. are religion the C. A. H. is to the Catho- made or considered, then Catholics to his men just before going into lic soldier what the Y. M. C. A. is to are long on complaints about unfair action will be cherished in Italian his Protestant comrade. There is treatment and short on public spirit naval circles for generations. "Felfair treatment. Ninety-five per cent, work for both organizations and for and moral courage.

it so well that it has received gener- hour's delay. ous and merited recognition and ap-

Any grants from the taxes of Protestants and Catholics alike to the knowing that the CATHOLIC RECORD work which the Y. M. C. A. and the has done its full duty in the premises. the farmers of Quebec. Exactly C. A. H. are both doing should be opposite is their course now. An divided between the two organizations in proportion to the numbers of the two tax paying elements in the municipality. This proposition is so that by authority of the Holy See, the any municipality in Ontario or elsewhere would not accord it instant recognition.

> body's business " sums up the accum-Catholic taxpayer when such grants the Catholic Army Huts in the great is intended for goes without saying. drive for voluntary contributions and, in Ontario at least, with gratifying success. If or when the other

His Lordship, Bishop Fallon, after Catholic Army Chaplains and their menting the C. A. H. fund to enable developing their work and broadeneffort, and the Convention gave portant works imply. carte blanche to the Executive, promising cordial support and coopera-

But it seems to us that this was precisely the time for the Knights to take definite action along the lines suggested by the CATHOLIC RECORD. Such action would have reinforced and driven home the advice we had already given. We have the best of reasons for knowing that that advice was in many quarters welcomed and acted upon. Here is a sample letter:

Goderich, June 10, 1918. To the Editor, CATHOLIC RECORD:

Dear Sir .- After reading in your paper of May 25th your interesting editorial on "Catholics and the Y. M. C. A." I thought it might be of interest to you and to your readers to know the result of our endeavor in Huron County.

Hearing that the Y. M. C. A. was to

a grant, a small committee was hurdly organized by our local Knights of Columbus, and a deputation, head-THE CHURCH OF ROME!!!" And so ed by Mr. Joseph Kidd and by Mr. fore, that it should prostitute itself to more than fifty miles of the front, ar the politician has never failed to James L. Killoran met the council at the basest of uses and seek now to and are still landing in France in the same time to urge our claim.

Messrs. Kidd and Killoran of our Council of \$2,000 to the K. of C. Hut ism in Italy.

The Council dealt with us in an we are glad acknowledge, fairly, having regard to the number of Catholics in Huron County. Essex and Huron lead the van-who will have the honor organizing the movement in the other counties?

W. A. COULTHURST.

In other counties we know that action is also under way. With equally satisfactory results, in every county the Catholic Army Huts should receive at least a hundred thousand dollars of Catholic taxes which otherwise would go to the no doubt that many understood the illimitable asininity of the assitself. Y. M. C. A. And be it remembered and made known that we are not

In some counties, as we have already remarked, Catholics were case in point. This county gave \$30,000 to the Y. M. C. A. fund; it gave nothing to the Catholic Army Huts; it wasn't asked to do so. The population of Middlesex according to the Four weeks ago we went fully into last census is 50,765; and the

If action on the part of Catholics

We have faith in the public spirit boats have been waiting for two

competition in doing good. In any case We therefore suggest that the Executhe Catholic Army Huts association tive circularize all the Councils of is now doing similar work and doing the Knights of Columbus without an

> We shall be disappointed if the Catholics in a single county fail to act; but there is the consolation in

> > NOTES AND COMMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENT HAS just been made eminently fair and reasonable that it | Codex Iuris Canonici, which is the would be rash and uncharitable judg- official text of the new Canon Law ment to assume that any council in as revised and promulgated by Pius X., is to be made accessible to the clergy generally and to the educated laity by publication immediately in "What is everybody's businessisno- the United States. This important undertaking has been entrusted to ulated wisdom of human experience. the well-known Catholic publishing Hence we suggested that the Knights firm, Messrs. P. J. Kenedy & Sons, of Columbus act in each case for the New York. This will be a faithful reproduction of the original Vatican are being considered. They placed edition, with full notes and index. their organization at the disposal of That it will be a boon to the public it

THE SAME firm has also been en trusted with the issue in America of provinces do their bit the Catholic a facsimile of the last edition (1913) Army Huts will be able to carry on of the Missale Romanum, as also adequately the great work so well revised under the authority and direction of the late Pope Pius X. As with the putting in hand of this recoming into closest touch with the vision, the old Missal fell out of print, its scarcity for some years has been work, cabled to the State Convention much felt in this country. The reof the Knights of Columbus setting issue, therefore, of the revised work forth the necessity of greatly aug- will be awaited with eagerness by the clergy and will be warmly them to meet the urgent need of welcomed. The publishers are to be congratulated on this new tribute to ing their field of action. This will their fidelity and capability which entail further generous voluntary the entrusting to them of these im-

> firm, which, founded in Baltimore ninety-two years ago by John Kenedy, has been continued by his sons and grandsons to this day. Books issued by them in recent years have in the point of mechanical workmanship kept fully abreast with the productions of the greatest publishing houses in Europe and Amer-

UNDER THE guise of satire on the Kaiser, an American journal of affairs, which we forbear naming, publishes a series of cartoons in which the Deity is caricatured in the the south. most shocking and blasphemous manner. The journal in question meet the County Council in Goderich on Wednesday, June 5th, to apply for ant service to the Allied cause in the United States since the very beginning of the War. What a pity, thereout-paganize even the ultra-paganism of the Nietzschean and Haeckemesers. Ridd and Rilloran of our position regarding the Y. M. C. A. and concerning the Catholic Army Huts, implety the cartoons referred to rival a grant was made by the County the grossest output of anti-clerical-

In a war characterized throughout by deeds of heroism and endurance it would be difficult to single out any one as paramount in this respect. It may be doubted, nevertheless, if enemy has his face set toward Paris of that? Is the onward march of the generations of Christians. But what the great conflict has witnessed a by the two river valleys—the Marne the great conflict has witnessed a finer thing than the torpedoing of escorted as they were by ten destroyers, by two small Italian torpedo boats under command of Commodores Rizzo and Milazzo. It was an action which would have fired the heart of Nelson or quickened with envy that of John Paul Jones.

UNDER COVER of a light fog, as we are told by the chief actor in the enterprise, the Italian torpedo boats stole in between the protecting destroyers, and before those on board the latter were aware of their presence, sent two torpedoes crashing into the hull of the great battleship, which immediately listed and presently sank. Meanwhile, the Italians no less adroitly escaped, and in doing so sent one of the Austrian de. strovers to join its companion at the bottom of the Adriatic. Commodore Milazzo at the same time, from the loons. other boat, accounted for the second battleship which it so badly damaged as to be useless for months to come.

THE ADDRESS of Commander Rizzo

are not conducive to the best service, and moral courage of Catholics; but years, and the whole Italian navy Pacific, states that the Trans Siberian and the Y. M. C. A. would probably the wisdom of our ancestors, we has been trying to destroy Austrian have avoided some adverse criticism repeat, teaches that what is every ships for three years. Are you willhad it had from the beginning more body's business is nobody's business. ing to risk all on a chance of obtaining glory and the country's gratitude?" The unanimous answer was "Yes." That they have won both glory and gratitude from Italy goes without saying. That the whole world also applauds their action is no less certain.

> WHILE ITALY HAS not ordinarily been looked upon as a nautical nation, this splendid exploit serves as a reminder that in the Middle Ages she was preeminently so. Columbus was a Genoese, and the whole geography of this Western continent testifies to the skill and enterprise of Italian navigators in the sixteenth century, who, crossing the Atlantic in their frail barques, wandered up and down the coast of the the Lower House of the Convocation two Americas, carrying to Europe on of Canterbury was recently described their return the first intelligence of by the London Tablet. Urging that the Aboriginees. The whole history of Europe in those days testifies indeed to the valor and enterprise of of Lepanto may well have been an inspiration to the modern heroes of the Adriatic.

"EVERY BLADE of grass is a sermon," said a well-known preacher in a recent discourse. The next day he was cutting the grass on his lawn when a member of his congregation passing called out: "That's right parson; cut your sermons short.

ON THE BATTLE LINE

THE BATTLE of the Oise is over. and in default of movement at the front upon which to comment, the interpreters of past events and predicters of events to come are turning to the future. Although the French are putting the fortifications of Paris into defensible condition, and have handed over the command It is gratifying also to follow the success of this enterprising Catholic army officers in Washington still exthe view that the capture of Paris is not contemplated by the enemy, and that "the stage is almost set for the renewal of the German main thrust at the British army. with the Channel coast as the objective. It is further stated that "belief has never wavered among the majority of officers here that the real purpose of the German General Staff has been from the first to cut the Allied armies apart by a drive that would carry them to the Chan nel; that, arrived at that goal, massed attacks would be hurled against the northern sector for the purpose of destroying the British army, while a strong defence was maintained against the French to The thrusts at Paris have been looked upon as well planned and executed feints, designed to weaken the Amians front before the final effort should be made there.'

THESE OPINIONS are interesting, particularly in view of the fact that American troops are now holding great numbers. The part that would be taken by these troops in a battle for the Channel ports might prove a decisive factor in the conflict for the live evening service by his no less landed in France since the German wrote Bishop Timothy something offensive began are to be found chiefly on that part of the front between the Valley of the Somme and Belgian coast. The chief argument women were ordained in Apostolic times for the ministructure of the source o against the acceptance of Washington's conclusions is to be found in the conformation of the German and Oise-followed by armies from superstitious reverence for time immemorial in approaching the two large Austrian battleships, Capital of France from the north and east. Hindenburg has paid a great price for access to them. Had he merely meant to secure a good de-fensive flank on the southern front as a preliminary to the renewal of the battle of Amiens he would not have crossed the Aisne in force, for the Heights of the Aisne constitute the finest natural defences in Northern France. The drive forward to the Marne against fierce opposition proved that Hindenburg was seeking a road, not a rampart.

THE RENEWAL of fighting on the edge of the Forest of Villers-Cotteret, south of the Aisne, is another evidence that the enemy still hopes to get within striking distance of Paris The Germans made rather remark able claims as to the result of air fighting during May. It is asserted that the losses of the Allies were 23 captive balloons and 413 airplanes of which 223 fell behind the German lines. During the same month it is stated the Germans lost in air fighting 180 airplanes and 28 captive bal-These figures are not a quarter of the total of German planes claimed to have been destroyed by claimed to have been described aviators during May. The in candor. There is a catch in it somewhere.

THE GOVERNMENT of Japan is considering seriously the question of in-tervention in Siberia. The Minister

Railway, the only remaining line of communication between Russia and formist leader, Dr. Forsyth, the outside world, could be destroyed the despatch adds, "the army is writes: "I am exceedingly undergoing severe training." In this that my education permits me to connection it is interesting to note that The Outlook publishes an interview with Baron Goto, the Japanese Foreign Minister, in which the Baron ment in Russia. His reason for taking this attitude is that "the disruptive propaganda and disorderly acts of the Bolsheviki menace even our own nation.-Globe, June 15

#### NEW "UNION OF THE CHURCHES"

A very entertaining session held by women must have scope in the Establishment "for their gifts," the Archdeacon of Lewisham proposed to the august assembly that the merchants and navigators of Women should have opened to them the same offices in the service of the Church as are open to men." Speck, it is recorded, favored the innovation and was of the opinion that the admission of women to the pulpit would probably help to bring the men back to the Church Dr. Sparrow - Simpson, however, opposed the Archdeacon's motion, "If women stood in the pulpits, they must also saving: stand at the church altars. They must be admitted to the episcopate. Then 'her Grace of York' would perhaps correspond with 'his Grace of Canterbury,' and even a union of the two provinces might be brought about by a domestic bond." The momentous question was then refer-

red to a committee for settlement.

The chivalrous Archdeacon's suggestion, however, should not be lightly dismissed, for perhaps he has at last found a way of uniting in harmonious cooperation not only the nine divergent schools of thought, which, as Mr. Ronald Knox assures us, now exist in the Established Church, but the ordaining of women undogmatic, body every sect of Pro testantism. The marriage of all Ultramarine" archimandrites to Neo Evangelical" archdeaconesses, for example, would doubtless give a controlling "High Church Liberal" character to the entire Establishment which would make it even easier than now for near rationalists and near Romanists to live together lovingly under the same roof-tree. Perhaps the admission of women to the pulpits of Protestantism, moreover, might eventually be the means of healing he lamentable divisions that now characterize the sects. Suppose. instance, Presbyterian minister chose a life part. ner from the pulpit of the neighboring Universalist church, or that every Eddvite faith healer found a husband leader of the Adventists campmeeting?

Another practical advantage that would doubtless follow the union in the bonds of matrimony of hitherto unreconcilable pulpiteers would be mutual lightening of the ministry's labors and burdens. The morning "function," for example, could be splendidly conducted by the Rev. Mr. Churchly, and the attractreverend bride. St. Paul, to be sure times for the ministry of the altar, and that early precedent, moreover, has been perversely followed by some sixty usages of antiquity? As for the deplornarrow and old-fashioned views held by the Apostle of the Gentiles re garding woman's place in the Church Dr.Sparrow-Simpson suggested a summary way of avoiding the difficulty, for he would simply adopt a certain Liberal clergyman's device of dividing into two great classes everything attributed to St. Paul: "That which is not genuine and that which does not convince me."-America.

REMARKABLE ADMISSIONS

In these days one constantly comes pathetic evidences of the heart-hunger for real religion felt by men of good will outside the Catho Church. Recently many such have borne ungrudging testimony as to the way in which the Catholic Church satisfies the needs of human nature. Only a few weeks ago, that

We have found ourselves drawn to the Altar, the Mass and the Reserved Sacrament. We crave for hood because we see it is the only way of clinching the Evangelic Faith. than by enlisting. As a patriotic We see that an ordered faith is young American, he feels that his necessary for devotion and theology, place is at the front, and he does not and that Catholic theology holds more truth than we thought. We devoting himself to books. The senneed a theology which saints have believed and martyrs have died for; a sentiment. "You serve your coundogmas which will throw us not on try by going to college," is the theme naval circles for generations. Fellows," he said, "the Italian scout Petrograd, Jules Destree, and who is lows," he said, "the Italian scout Petrograd, Jules Destree, and who is returning to Europe by way of the which promulgates them."

We are reminded of the earlier formist leader, Dr. Forsyth, who did not hesitate to say. "Catholicis the religion of the natural man." at any time by the German prisoners of war, of whom there are now 20,000 the February number of The Positiunder arms in Siberia. Opinion in "Religion at the Front," an officer "Religion at the Front," an officer "I am exceedingly glad". joy communion with Catholics, as I am much the richer thereby.
In a book by a French writer (translated into English) I read this com told Mr. Gregory Mason that Japan parison between Westminster Abbey cannot tolerate a Bolsheviki Govern- and the (new) Westminster Cathedral-namely, that in the former the soul had died, whilst in the latter it was already in full life.

May those who feel the natural at-tractiveness of the Catholic Church be led to see that the secret of that attractiveness lies in the fact that it was founded by Him who "knew what was in man."—Catholic

THE REAL JOAN OF ARC

There is no end to the writing of books about Joan of Arc. And in this great world crisis it is not sur story of her life and seeking to ex-plain its meanings for America. Some of the best biographies of the maid of Orleans have been written by non Catholics, a proof of the universal appeal she makes. But, sympathetic as those biographies are, they do not compass the whole truth since perhaps through no fault of the writers, they do not explain the part which the Catholic Faith played in the life of Joan; and without that her life is unintelligible.

A new book just out fails in this same matter. It paints Joan as a great martial heroine, as a goddess of liberty. It humanizes her, if you will, but it has no eyes for other than the human side. It is like the recent mammoth moving picture production which played down to a sentimental public, and felt obliged the life of the Maid and to introduce a sentimental love episode absolutely falsified history. was not a love sick heroine obliged in this, religion played an important

part. This new writer believes that many Church, but the ordaining of women to the ministry may even be the in this country have the vague immeans of gathering together into one pression that she is merely a highly domestic, though exceedingly French legend or a Church superstition. He himself believes th ly in the Maid, concedes the firm Faith which possessed her, that her mission was divine in its origin, though be attempts no explanation of the "alleged" miraculous appear ances and communications. Again it is the ignoring of the crucial point in her life. It is an attempt to explain sanctity without reference to the Church. It is vain to seek to ing at the Church Joan loved, which made her what she was, and to which er in one of the Boston dailies can spaak of "the unexampled act of the Roman Church, in the beatification of one whom the Church itself once

This is a misreading of history. The Church did not put Joan death. Cauchon, the timeserving politician, was a churchman as were ome of his abettors, but they were first of all politicians and acted in no wise for the Church. Her trial had been conducted without reference to the Pope, and, indeed, in de fiance to her appeal to the Head of the Church. And it was the Church which twenty four years later in de fiance of public opinion and actuated solely by the love of justice rehabilitated the Maid.

It is the same Church which has ever sought to honor her and looks forward to the day when it may raise her to the glory of canonization Knowing all that it is surprising to find even non Catholic writers make ing themselves ridiculous by trying to use the Maid of France to make out a case against the Catholic Church. The Church is now as it ever was the true friend of Joan of Arc.-Boston Pilot.

#### THE COLLEGES AND THE ARMY

Some of the damage wrought by war will prove irreparable. There can never be another cathedral of Reims, a glorious temple of God dominating the world by its sheer beauty. It is gone, and gone forever. When the whole world is in arms, some ruin is inevitable. Yet in some respects we can control war's ray ages. Even as the cannon roar, physicians, engineers, and educators are planning, not only to gather the fragments after war has ceased, but to preserve as much as possible of the fabric of civilization from attack.

All these efforts should be seriously considered, but few are worthy of more careful attention than the ateminent Nonconformist divine, Dr. orchard, declared at Birmingham: young men at college. When his young men at college. When his brothers and companions march away to fight for liberty, it is hard for the younger man, who has not nething besides a pulpit and the been called, to understand that he We crave for the priest-ause we see it is the only ly by applying himself to his studies see that he is helping his country by devoting himself to books. The sencollegians' restraint more tolerable, the War Department has decided to ject.

In accordance with this plan, military instruction will be provided in all celleges enrolling at least one hundred students under the age of eighteen. The military equipment will be furnished by the Government and while enlistment will be purely voluntary, all students will be encouraged to fit themselves for military duty. Furthermore, it will be the policy of the Government not to call these young men until they have reached the age of twenty-one. The War Department hopes that the plan will be effective in preventing "the unnecessary and wasteful de pletion of the colleges through indiscriminate volunteering, by offering the students a definite and immediate military status."

The plan has been carefully worked out, and it is hoped that as many as possible of our Catholic colleges will heartily cooperate with the Government. The advantage to the college, especially to the college which, for want of an endowment, must depend very largely on tuition fees, is obvious. But higher interests, dictated by patriotism and the welfare of religion are at stake. More than ever shall we need trained men after the War, and by closely cooperating with the Government, the colleges will help the country, both in its present, and most of all, in its future needs.—America.

#### REBUKES BIGOTS

Max Pemberton, the English novelist, rebuked some bigots who had been attacking the Catholic Church. He

"Taking into consideration the peoples of Europe and of the Western hemisphere, the Catholic Church has more members and communicants than any other Church in the world. It reaches into more byways and upon more highways than any other preparation for citizenship through religious organization. Be it hamlet education and direction of activities, or be it hovel, the Catholic priest or the Catholic missionary is upon the scene to discover and save the soul. Church recognizes no permanent The Catholic Church is in closer death. It believes in everlasting touch and in more frequent communication with its members than and hearts of people the conviction any, has the means of searching the of immortality, it inspires and it conscience as has no other religious stimulates the consciousness of a organization. There lies within it Supreme Being and a responsibility the opportunity for guiding waver- to Him for one's earthly acts. Citiing spirits and raising the fallen to the point of rectitude and honor, more intimately than any other religious institution. There is comprehensiveness about the Catholic Church that seems to make its influence felt in the most all per-vading manner. The Church counts as its membership not only its direct communicants, but through what is known as the soul of the Church, it considers every worthy human being a member. It recognizes not only its duty towards the well-being of its own communicants, but it recognizes that it has an obligation towards the well-being of all the people because of its own members, and thus it pours forth most universally its beneficent influence. The Church stands for things which not only make for civilization but stands for the develop ment and endurance of civilization

#### REFUTATION OF FADSE CHARGES

"It has been said that the Catholic Church is wont to keep its communicants in ignorance, and that it only holds sway through the ignorance of its communicants. I have had association with members of the Catholic Church from the lowliest communicants to the highest member of the Hierarchy at Rome, and I can say with all confidence and with great earnestness that no charge is more unjust and no accusation more calumniating than to say that the Catholic Church keeps its communicants in ignorance, or that it thrives upon ignorance. It stands for educationfor enlightenment-it stands for that which makes the highest in man. I wonder if it is realized that the American citizen of Catholic faith not only pays for the education of the people at large his full share of the taxes, but pays for the education of his own in addition.

#### THE CHURCH IS THE FOE OF INTOLERANCE

"The Catholic Church stands for humility in the people. It decries the vulgar display which makes for so much unhappiness in the large proportion of people. Humility is one of the principal precepts and beneficences of religion.

"It is my experience that the Catholic Church turns its face stolidly and firmly against intolerance. Intolerance is today the besetting evil of the nation. It is born of prejudice, pride and ignorance. It foundation is ignorance—its super-structure is prejudice—its bone and brawn are made of irreligion.

The keystone of citizenship upon which lodges its integrity is the the Catholic Church in its insistence of retribution has been made up, apon the security of this greatest of all underlying virtues that its ruling law against divorce is at variance that time He must be propitiated.

Union except one on the same subject. We are not here to discuss or introduce army training units into to consider the wisdom or unwisdom the colleges. Under this plan, the college student "will be liable for say that the Church pureciates and service at a moment's notice," but, continues the Department, "because izenship can exert potentiality and you are worth more to the nation with your college training than with out it, you will be expected to stay in college until you are called by the ity of the family. Indeed, upon

"The Catholic Church was the greatest of the world's liberators in the past. For centuries she occupied the position of the court of last re-sort between kings. She gave to some centuries what we are trying hard to give to the present century -- an international arbitrator. She is the savior of the classics, as well as of the holy writings which formed the world's greatest literature, hand ed down to Christianity from Juda-ism. Hers was the hand that protected the torch of learning from the winds of mediaeval militarism. She was the re-awaker of art, the pre server of music, the builder of the world's greatest monuments, the lawgiver who succeeded Moses and preserved his work for the present age. She was the defender of civilization against the shocks of barbarism. History testifies to the greatest of her contribution to civilization; she needed no Chateaubriand to tell the world these things, but it is well that Chateaubriand did actually rise and give form to her story. Ind the Christian world owes its greatest debt to the Catholic Church. When the hordes of Asia, the Tartars and the Moslems, in untold numbers, swept before them all peoples of all faiths and all nations, and struck at the gates of the last citadel of Christianity's defense, it was the Catholic Church and her defenders that halted the assault and turned her fortunes of war, and once and for all time preserved to the modern world the beneficence, the hope and the achievements of Christianity.

THE MAKING OF CITIZENSHIP "The victory of Christianity over paganism was a tribute of spirituality over sensuality. The Church, and more essentially the Catholic Church, devotes itself temporarily to the and particularly and spiritually devotes itself to the soul. The Catholic zenship convinced of immortality, conscious of proper reward for that course of conduct in this world to be gained in the next, is one of the strongest forces for the appreciati of its duties, its responsibilities and its obligations. Religion as practised its obligations. Religion as practised and expressed through the Catholic Church, will go far to assure the conquest of spirituality over sensuality, and when translated into action by the American people will bring to American citizenship the most potent influence, the greatest power, the loftiest service for humanity, the loftiest service for humanity for civilization and for all mankind.

### MENTAL UNREST

If there is one thing more than an management of the universe." No subject? one but a man quite without mental balance would have seriously deently a religious organization. clared that "God is moving on to higher things. . . This much I souls of men. As a guiding prin-am convinced of, that God is improv-ciple she never enters any other ing more rapidly than man. . . If field excepting when error or false the War is a step backward, He hood in that field makes it danger. [God] has probably fallen back less ous for her children to tread therein. than man." These words show that She never offers definite decision in the "Professor" is indeed somewhat like what his admirers have claimed him to be, "an American Mr. Brithuman ling," for his disregard for conventional views shows him to be akin to that creation of Mr. Wells, with his absurd "theological system," for children of the peril. Posses-a God that improves is manifestly a sing as she does the deposit of truth, contradiction in terms, an utter im- she never can permit error to creep possibility.
God needs no apologists. The

moral avil, which is the cause of the present War, is man's exclusive responsibility. The Ruler of the Universe, once again as in the past, has allowed human passions to work out from opening and the flood-gates of heaven from deluging a world plunged in apostasy and iniquity. It is due to His forbearance that are not consumed. Divine Providence has committed the manageexerts its noxiousness in social, racial and religious prejudices. Its ment of the world to mankind, and truth never can be at variance with man, puffed up with pride and ma-terial progress, has forgotten the Creator, flouted the moral law, gone after idols of gold, and is now reap-

ing a bitter harvest of misdeeds. home and the family. No faith more than the Catholic makes a fetish of the sincerity of family. So strong is probable that when the full measure What will be the end? No one

But to make the young with the law of every State in the His dealings with His people of old would seem to indicate that He will not turn to them until they have turned, contrite of heart, to Him. The Holy Father, in his recent message to the world, setting the feast of Sts. Peter and Paul as a day of humble supplication and universal sacrifice, has pointed out the surest way to hasten the advent of that blessed time. Like the prodigal, the world must go back to its Father, with acknowledgment of sin and petitions for pardon, before it can regain the honorable and secure enjoyment of the good things of life. Who would dare say how distant is such a contingency? Men, certainly, are eating the husks of swine and thinking in their sorrow of the land of peace. Perhaps their home-coming is nearer than we think.—America.

#### RELIGIOUS CENSUS AT CAMP WADSWORTH

FORTY SEVEN PER CENT. OF MEN IN NEW YORK DIVISION OF CATHOLIC FAITH

A religious census of the troops of the Twenty-seventh (New York) Division of the National Guard at Camp Wadsworth reveals that more than 47% of the men comprising the division are Catholics. The Pioneer Division stationed at the camp 46% Catholic. Notwithstanding the great proportion of Catholics, there are only three Catholic chaplains at the camp, with both divisions, while there are eight Protestant chaplains. Following is the latest census of

he Twenty-seventh Di		
	P	er cen
Catholics	13,071	47.06
Episcopalians	3,277	11.79
Methodists	2,902	10.45
Presbyterians	2,727	9.81
Baptists	1,242	5.19
Lutherans	1,178	4.24
Hebrews	887	3 19
Non-Sectarian	543	1.95
Congregationalists		1.71
Not given		1.70
Dutch Reform	292	1.05
Atheists	118	.42
Christian Scientists	74	.26
Unitarians	58	.20
Universalists	55	.19
Greek Catholics	45	.16
Evangelists	90	.15
Disciples of Christ	29	10
Quakers Church of Christ	21	.07
Church of Christ	15	.05
Seven Day Adventists.	10	30,
Apostles	8	.02
Spiritualists Ethical Culturists	7	.02
Ethical Culturists	5	.01
Christian Alliance		.01
Mormons		.01
Mohammedans		.0:
Zion Mission		
Holy Rollers	. 3	
Moravians	2	.00
New Thought		
Armenian Orthodox	1	00
Salvation Army	. 1	
German Reformed	. 0	
Fatalists	. 1	
Gregorians	. 1	
Brethren		
Puritan		

Total-27,772 Artillery-1,487 omitted.

#### WHAT DOES THE CHURCH SAY?

From time to time Catholics are confronted by various problems in the field of science and economics, of Catholics there who do not go to politics and sociology. While natural rectitude and a general knowledge of one's religion may be a suffi-cient guide for conduct in many spheres, it is not always easy for the other which justifies the anxiety spheres, it is not always easy for the felt by both wife and physician concerning the mental unrest and the tion on some given problem. To the impending nervous collapse of the man to whom Christianity and relig-whimsical individual about whom ion are the paramount issues of life, centers the main interest in the re- there is always one certain means of cently published book, "Professor ascertaining the truth. When the Latimer's Progress," it is found in religious element enters such a prob his ridiculous and blasphemous at tempt to excuse God's "inefficient What does the Church hold on this

> The Catholic Church is preeminmatters of science, politics or econ-When, however, human institutions for any reason prove a source of danger by their insidious fallacies, to her own doc-trines, she immediately warns her into the lives, the minds, of those who believe in her teachings.

> If the Church failed to warn her children of any dangers that may lurk in their path, she would be derelict to her duty as a mother and a guide. False science, flimsy theories of economics, or harmful that in teaching religious truth the the divine

For this reason it is clear that Catholics should be abreast of the times, and should familiarize themselves with the teaching of their Church. Sermons, lectures, books, newspapers and periodicals abound for this very purpose. Every opportunity is offered the sincere Catholic to know precisely what his Church

and countless other subjects. If the catholic permits himself to be led but a comparatively small minority the dogmatism ridden allies of our Christ, have often gone under in the Catholic permits himself to be led astray into poisonous pastures, with out consulting the Church's guide posts along the way, he has but himself to blame if he subsequently suffers spiritual illness, and even death itself. St. Peter long ago warned the faithful that they should be able to give reasons for the faith that is in them. The same principle be able to give reasons for the faith
that is in them. The same principle
holds good, even to a greater extent,
today, when the diffusion of the
social movements is its condempress offers such a variety of false nation. If the Church of England principles of conduct and morals. could restore the nation's Christian There is no excuse whatsoever to-day for a Catholic to be ignorant of the position which his Church holds can entertain such a hope must be on every known subject. It is only when he allows himself to be swayed from which it may be inferred that by human motives or by alluring the Church of England will ever retheories that he is in imminent dan ger of suffering shipwreck to his faith.—St. Paul Bulletin.

#### THE UNCHURCHED

The latest religious census of this country makes interesting reading in spite of its patent inaccuracies. More than that it should prove salutary to some who are prone to think that there is little room for improvement in religious conditions. Some who have commented on the census have found it gratifying. They have noted the gain in member-ship over last year and are filled with consolation.

of course, gratifying that there is an increase in the number of citizens who profess religion. But, at the same time, there is every reason to worry over the multitude that never goes to church and hence is professedly pagan. In the latest census the number of church mem-bers is putat some forty-two millions. This, even taking into account varia-

We know what the answer will be; that men are not necessarily irre-ligious because they do not belong to in right living, in helping one's fellow-In fact, that kind of religion has set up the claim to be the true religion of the future, when dogma the future; evidently it is the religion of many at the present time.

religion, if they refuse to figure even in a religious census, surely the prospects are not over promising. There are many who have left some shred of religious faith, handed down to them from other generations. But this day is not distant when they will cease to have any concern with the supernatural. And where religion disappears, it is not long till morality disappears, and with it a recognition of law and order.

Another thought is that there is a great deal to be done in order to bring religion into the lives of this multi It is a thought that should be taken into the minds of certain missionary societies. Up to now that all here is as perfect as it can be. They have worried themselves about the condition of the benighted Catholics of South America. They have talked about the number of church.

would think that everybody in this country was an ardent church member, whereas according to the census there are more people who do not go to church than those who do go. Surely there should be field enough here for their activities without troubling the Catholics of other choice bit show the animus of Vet they will never bother According to their way of thinking it is better for a man to be unchurched be a practical Catholic. Boston Pilot.

#### DECAY OF ANGLICAN CHURCH

It was a bad day for Henry VIII. when he became infatuated with Anne Bolevn, but it was a worse day for England. The authority of the Pope was cast aside for the impure love of a woman, and the Faith of the ages became the sport of royal caprice and passion. The religion that had given glory and greatness to England was banned and persecuted, and a religion "by law tablished" was thrust into its holy place. Who that has read "The Second Spring" can ever forget Newman's touching description of this pitiless and sacrilegious proced-But England has long paid the penalty of her apostasy; she is paying it now in irreligion and indiffer-England are indeed deplorable may be seen from the following report which we take from the London Catholic Times:

The report of the Anglican Arches' Third Committee on Evangelistic Work of the bishops' The Church ' is a courageous and deeply Church '1s a courageous and deeply interesting document. In it the Church of England has to make sad confessions—in fact, the remarks on the condition of religion in England "over the top" rally for funds comes indicated the spirit of this Canadian in the field of the condition of religion in England "over the top" rally for funds comes indicated the spirit of this Canadian interesting the adjusted the spirit of the adjusted the spirit of this Canadian interesting the adjusted the spirit of the second the second the adjusted the spirit of the second the could hardly be more depressing— but the authors of the report have

sanguine indeed. There are no signs cover the ground it has lost.

The decay of the Church of England was inevitable. No church can endure that is not founded on the imperishable Rock of Peter.—Buffalo Union and Times

#### "OUR ITALIAN ALLIES"

In an elaborate circular, recently published, the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church gives an interesting bit of information as to its ideals, motives and methods of evangelization among the foreignborn elements of our country.

The circular, profusely illustrated,

is called "Our Italian Allies." After estimating the number of Italian immigrants in this country at 2,500,000, and sketching their rise through the ranks of our commonest unskilled labor, through the proverbial fruitstand and peanut vendorship, to the more engaging and prosperous fields of manufacture and the professions it points out that the vast majority tions in ideas as to what constitutes church membership, leaves some fifty millions of people who claim identity of language and customs. Of the condition of these Italian immigrants it says: "Nor are the low-lying, loosely-built shanties which ligious because they do not belong to fringe the ravines in mining camps, a church, that true religion consists centers of activities calculated to pass at full dress reception to Bishop or mayor. The Church and all other constructive agencies have left him religion of the future, when dogma to this sort of thing." Of those who will be cast aside as worthless and herd in the cities we are informed even churches will be closed. But that: "This community swarming is that is not only the religion of due in part to the desire of the newly arrived immigrant to be with folks from home who talk his language and in part to the difficulties set in Those facts give rise to many solemn thoughts. If more than half the citizens of this country profess no edge into a section of the towns occupied by older inhabitants.'

CHALLENGE TO THE CHURCH

Here is a large field open for work in so virgin a soil for: "This very unChristian situation has a certain new and opportunity frought chal-lenge to the Church of Jesus Christ. Their being together indicates that they are among us in numbers sufficient to demand our attention. A recognition of their presence places us on the defensive so far as our prayer life and creed-reciting is concerned." How to meet this situation is hinted at when the circular says: "It is up to us to teach these sons of Garibaldi to read and write English, to give them practical information that will make them live more easily and more safely : to prepare them for American citizenship by teaching them our laws, customs, ideals and history with a Christian

UNFOLDING THE WAYS OF ROME So far this duty has not been lived

up to, we are told. Probably a bit of self-reproach, for "the greater number of our Italian allies in the United States are socialist and atheist be-cause crushed by autocracy for centuries and because nothing better has ever been given them." This choice bit show the animus of Methodism's work here to be identical with that which caused so much of a stir incident to the visit of a distinguished ex-servant of the people a few years ago in Rome. "Only a small number comparatively have remained loval to the Roman Catholic Church whose ways they came to know better here." How much of an opportunity these poor people have had of getting to know the ways of Rome here is given by the circular itself in a prefactory remark to a list of statistics on the number of church members among the Italians. "The general apathy the Italians. "The general apathy concerning the religious welfare of the Italians in the United States," we read, "is seen in the following communities in three New England States, having among them Italians to the number of 500 to 2,500 and no provision made for their religious life by either the Roman Catholic or Protestant Church. . . ." It will be interesting to compare the num ber of adherents once adequate pro vision has been made for their religious belief, when the general apathy concerning their religious velfare has been changed to genuine interest.

BATTING AVERAGE

Then we are told that there not over 20,000 Italians enrolled in the fellowship of "the three hundred Protestant, or, as they call it, Evangelical Churches and Missions. How strong the appeal of these

this bit of shrapnel Romewards. "Our Italian ally is so often a socialnot shrunk from discharging what ist or atheist as a result of his effort must have been a painful duty.

They state frankly that "the great majority of the people are without any conscious or explicit recognition of Rome." Finally comes the inevitable assault on the pocket book of the reader to furnish the funds for Church, fighting hell and sin and

the dogmatism ridden allies of our Christ, Italian slums.

While much of the analysis of recogniz

Italian immigrant conditions has in after which they strove was well it food for thought and study for worth every drop of blood in their ties, it also affords us an added incentive to counteract the influence of any such agencies, whose chief motive in the work of evangelization is hinted at in its side thrusts at the Church. If we have not a care for the immigrant others will.—C. B. of

#### LIVING UP TO TRADITIONS

A story of Dr. Ullathorne, the noted Bishop of Birmingham, England, appeared recently in one of the English magazines, and is quoted in the current number of America. The late Bishop was preaching, or about to preach, narrates the biographer. "With impressive deliberation he gave his-text. 'Domine, non sum dignus.' Before he had time to give the English translation of it, a little boy in the sanctuary, to whom, as a server at Mass, the Latin words were familiar, and conveyed 'one clear call' for him, seized the gonghammer and struck a loud and resonant boom. The congregation understood and devoted itself to gravity. The Bishop turned a severe eye toward the sanctuary: turned again to the people and repeated his text with more austerity: 'Domine, non sum dignus.' The boy, finding the repetition quite in order, struck the gong again. The congregation found solemnity more difficult and more obligatory than before. Dr. Ullathorne's eastward glance was more pregnant with protest and severity. Once again he turned to the people, and a third time, in deeper tones, gave his text, 'Domine, non sum dignus.' All along the tradition ally minded boy had counted on a third time, and punched the gong again. Then the Bishop spoke in the vernacular: 'Take,' he commanded, 'that 'ammer out of that child's 'and." Says the writer in America who quotes the incident, "as there is nothing that gives keener pleasure to the average altar boy than to bang a big sanctuary gong as often and as hard as he can find the least reason for doing so, the foregoing anecdote bears all the marks of a true story."-Catholic Transcript.

#### PROUD OF BEING A PAPIST

The famous Irish Parliamentarian Daniel O'Connell, one day was in a hot debate when a certain individual interrupted him and thought to disconcert him by calling him a Papist. Daniel O'Connell turned upon him with the words: "What! do you think you insult me by calling me a
Papist? On the contrary, you do me
a great honor. I am a Papist and
feel proud of it. For, to be a Papist
means that I can trace my religion back through an unbroken succession of Popes, even to Jesus Christ Himself. Whereas, your religion cannot be traced beyond Luther, Cal-vin, Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth. Yes, I am a Papist, and if you had a grain of common sense, you could not help realizing that in matters of religion it is better to depend upon the Pope than upon the king; upon the tiara, than upon the crown; upon the staff of Peter, than upon the sword; upon the Sacred Vestments, than upon women's apparel; upon Councils than upon Parliaments. Go, be ashamed of your vant of faith and good sense, and hold your tongue!'

And yet, we see men and women blush at being called Catholics; thoroughly ashamed to live up to the divine Catholic principles. Orphan's Friend.

WAR WORK OF SISTERS I am a soldier home from France on account of a wound which has made me unsuitable for action. Since I came home I have heard much of the Red Cross "over there," but never once have I heard the name of a Catholic Sister praised for her work. My father is a Civil War veteran, and although we are not Catholics has always made me respect the Sisters. It is to one of these he owed his life. He had been lying on the battlefield a day and night when, midst shot and shell, one of these brave workers rescued him. I no longer have to be told. The battle was over. The dead were lying in heaps, but me, I was uncon scious. When I awoke I found two of these faithful workers bending over me, and it is through their work I am alive to day.
PROTESTANT SOLDIER.

San Francisco, April 11, 1918.

#### THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

THE PRICE

A short time since a letter from a soldier reached Canada. Sad to say, when his friends received the letter they had been already informed by the Military Authority that the the soldier and that he realized the risk of warfare. He expressed the fear that he might be shot but added,— "knowing what I fight for, let no one

bitter fight. They always, however, recognized the truth that the object

This heroic Christian self-devial and sacrifice was taught them by Christ the Lord; for did He not empty Himself and take the form of a servant, and become obedient unto death, yea, the death of the Cross! No wonder the Chief Apostle reminds us that we were not redeemed with corruptible things, with silver and gold, but with the precious blood, ever the blood of Christ.

The apostles, the exemplars of our Bishops and priests, were for the love of souls made a spectacle unto the world, to angels and to men. They were hungry and thirsty and cold; they were buffeted and had no home they could call their own; they toiled working with their hands; they were reviled, persecuted and defamed; they were as the filth of the world and the offscouring of all things. We know they died martyrs for the Faith. They died without regretting the choice they made; they felt that the price was not too

Our missionaries are the true followers of Christ and His apostles. And when we say "Our Missionaries" we understand that great and splendid body of zealous priests labouring in season and out of season for the salvation of the scattered sheep of the Church in the Great Canadian West and Northwest. No labour is No labour is too great and no hardship too severe if they can only make the Kingdom

of God expand. During the month of the Sacred Heart when we so frequently say "Thy Kingdom Come" let a thought be given to these "other Christe" working in our own country to make the Sacred Heart known and loved by men. Give them in your charity the aid and consolation lavished on the apostles of old by the Christian men and women of the time. This will cost something but "let no one think the price too high."

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

Contributions through this office should be addressed: EXTENSION

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GOLDEN WEDDING

On Saturday, June 8th, Mrs. and Mrs. Peter Connolly, of 143 Wilbrod St., Ottawa, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage at their summer home Hillcrest Cottage, Brittania Heights. The occasion was marked by a family gathering of a quiet nature, owing to the recent illness of Mr. Connolly from which we are happy to say he has almost com-pletely recovered. Many beautiful gifts were received, testifying to the love and esteem in which this de-voted couple are held by their children and grandchildren. The youngest son of a large family Sergeant James Connolly is serving on the Headquarters staff of the Canadian Army in France and five nephews are also doing their bit, one being in the American Aviation Corps. Mr. PROTESTANT SOLDIER PRAISES Connolly's period of public service is having entered the government service in November, 1867, and there-fore completed fifty years of faithful service in November last.

this devoted couple, natives of "old Quebec" we extend our heartfelt wishes for many more years of health and happiness.

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#### FIVE MINUTE SERMON

24v. F. P. HICKEY, O. S. B. FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST

THE MARKS OF THE CHURCH : THE

CHURCH IS ONE 'There shall be one fold and one Shepherd,

The Church that our Blessed Lord came to found on earth, to be of use to the souls of men, must possess such features or marks that men can recognise it. And as there are so many various religions it is all the more imperative that these marks should easily be noted, and found only in one Church, the original one that Christ founded.

These marks, as you know, are our. The Church is one, is holy, is Catholic and Apostolic. We are bound to know and understand these things, and the knowledge of them braces us up to the practice of our

The Unity or oneness of the Church to take the first characteristic to day, must be a real, visible, and perpetual

The world, and many religions likewise, talks of broadmindedness,

Creeds—the Apostles', the Nicene, and the Athanasian. And each must be believed in the same manner, explained completely and definitely in the same meaning. Test the unity of belief of any sect or church you wish, with some subject as the communion of saints, or the forgiveness of sins, phrases they glibly use. Test their unity of belief! There would arise such a storm of contro-versy, and a thousand and one opinions, that it would make us realize in comparison, what is Catholic Unity. About "forgiveness of sins," for example, there is not one diver-gent thought in the minds of a hundred thousand good Catholics.

In Government, too, there must be real unity. All the figures of the Church, a kingdom, an army, a city, a fold, imply a government, a ruler, a leader, a shepherd. Why are there nisters in any church except to teach and preserve unity? Otherwise each minister would be a revo-lutionist, raising the flag of rebellion and leading the people his own way. And if there are ministers to preserve order and unity, why not bishops or overseers, as the name signifies, to watch over the ministers; and if bishops, why not one chief Bishop, ope, the Father of the faithful the Vicar of Jesus Christ, to be in supreme charge of the Government? A ship must have a captain whom all obey, an army a general, a government a premier. Is the Church of Christ, then, alone, to be left without a head, a ruler, one whom all must acknowledge and obey?

Real Unity in Faith, in Government, and in Worship. By worship let us understand the outward and solemn service of God. The guardians of this unity are the ritual, the ceremonies, the rubrics or regulayea, the very language in which the Sacraments are administered and the Mass said. Latin is used, a dead language, which means not a spoken, commonly used lanvarying in different centuries, which in the course of time might altar so much that changes and errors could creep in, perhaps unper-

scarcely believe that it has been an argument for ages that the Church of Christ existed in its purity so long -that length of time is very much debated-and then it became submerged, and appeared again in radiance at the Reformation! And what became of the souls of men during those centuries in which the Church was lost to view, whether it was wandering in the desert like the Israelites, or pursuing its course as a subterranean river? To do its work—that is to save souls—the Church must always be visible to the souls that seek her in earnestness and truth. That was the object of its Divine Founder; it had to be the light of the world, and no varying or uncertain light, to enlighten the souls of men. And if men say that its light was quenched, that it could not be discerned, are they not blas-pheming that Almighty, Who could create the sun in the heavens, and moon, the faithful witness, and yet failed, as they say, when He created His Church !

The Unity of the Church had to be a real, visible, and perpetual Unity. How could it be one if it were not always the selfsame one? So the So the perpetual unity of the Church pre-cludes and makes impossible a fall, a lapse, a vital error in that Church. A repentant Church, a reformed Church has not had perpetual unity.

No. the Church of Christ, as it was founded, so it has gone and will go on unto the end, really the same one Church, visibly the same Church, perpetually the same Church.

zealous subjects of the Church. By being men who take a pride in knowing their duties and standing firmly by them—men who know their faith and can give an account of it, men

who obey and honor the government of their Church and make others notice and reverence it. By being men, again, who love their holy worthin to whom avery detail corresponding represents converges to were the control of the control men, again, who love their holy worship, to whom every detail, ceremony and word is something sacred.

Blessed are such men, they are the servants of the Most High! To them He has committed the honor of His Church. By their good lives they make it visible as the one true Church of Christ. And generations of such men, handing the faith down from the benefits of our prayers, from father to son, as the one treas. from father to son, as the one treas-ure they possess, each in their day, the faithful departed in general, and

attending Mass, saying their Rosary, are linked, by their faith and hope are linked, by their faith and hope and love, to relatives and friends long gone before them. We, their children's children, are working now for that glorious crown, which our forefathers have love received. for that glorious crown, which our forefathers have long ago received for fidelity to the one true Church.

#### PRAYER

Far more numerous than those who experience real difficulty in being able to pray at all, are those who ing able to pray at all, are those who find it difficult to pray without being distracted. Being distracted means likewise, talks of broadmindedness, comprehensiveness, that every man should be free to pick and choose, and take or leave what he likes, as to spiritual doctrines and the service of God. But the Church of Christ is a difference between distraction and a deliberate interruption of praying, ar made for some reasonable cause.

Indicated the means own believe, as always to ask our favors on the condition that they be pleasing to God, who always has our best interests at heart. Experience itself teaches us that we often desire things which, ar made for some reasonable cause. and a deliberate interruption of pro-er made for some reasonable cause. A person with whom I am talking be harmful, rather than an advan-tage to us. Consequently our peti-tions however pressing they may am obliged to interrupt my conversation, and, with an opology, attend to some matter which suddenly intervenes. Neither must I fear that God will be displeased if, while speaking to Him, some pressing act of duty or charity claims my attention. The law which demands that I shall lift my mind and my heart to God does not stipulate any length of time during which this praying must be consecutively continued, and where there is no law to check my liberty, there can be no sim.

ARE DISTRACTIONS SINFUL ?

When, then, am I guilty of sin, in consequence of being distracted in my prayers? Only, we are taught, when I notice that my mind is not on my prayers, and, after noticing this wandering of thought. I freely indulge in allowing the interference; or, at the time of prayer, knowingly do what is certain to cause my being distracted. Such a sin, considered by theologians as being ordinarily only slight, would of course ecome more serious were the subject of my distraction in itself sin-ful: if, for example, while purporting te pray, I indulge my eyes, or engage my thoughts in the contemplation of something that is a violation of the virtue of purity. There is consol-ation for all of us in the reflection that the Saints themselves were frequently annoyed by the same difficulty. If we resemble the Saints in this respect, however, we should further imitate them in adopting the same measures which they found successful: persevering earnestly in striving to overcome distractions, and not giving up our prayers, much as our enemy may endeavour to have us. Our Blessed Lord Himself has left us an example in this regard: the gospel tells us that "being in agony, He prayed the longer."

Too much stress cannot be laid on ing the prisons.

These words sum up neatly the PRAYERS IN COMMON the advantages accruing to those who habitually or frequently join together in common prayer. To spend a half hour in private morning prayer at home is indeed commend. iably more fruitful. In every well the h be induced to assemble together, and, following an honored custom, end more readily realized, but the special commendation of our Lord the mother's desires. would be merited, for He has assured us: "Where there are two or

three gathered together in My Name, there am I in the midst of them." TO WHOM MAY WE PRAY?

While we can pray God alone as the principal author and dispenser of all good things, so much so that it would be idolatry to pray in the same sense to any of lesser creature, nevertheless, as our patrons, and as our intercessors before the Most High we can and should call upon the angels and the saints. No precept imposes this intercession upon us, yet who could be so indifferent to the matter of his own salvation as to neglect, for instance, to invoke the Queen of all Saints, the Blessed Mother of God? The Church has never discouraged the practice of having recourse in prayer to the souls in purgatory, who, while they are temporarily detained in punish-ment, are nevertheless in the state of grace, and enjoying the friendship of God, can intercede for us. Nor is there aught to prevent our turning for help to those baptized infants who have been called from this life given to us to belong to this, the Church of Jesus Christ. We can do honour to our Divine Master by height them, they may pray to them, since no stain of guile has separated them from the company of the elect.

AND FOR WHOM?

from father to son, as the one treasure they possess, each in their day, make the unity of God's Church permarks the faithful departed in general, and make the unity of God's Church permarks the faithful departed in general, and make the unity of God's Church permarks the faithful departed in general, and make the unity of God's Church permarks the faithful departed in general, and make the unity of God's Church permarks the faithful departed in general, and make the unity of God's Church permarks the faithful departed in general, and make the unity of God's Church permarks the faithful departed in general, and make the unity of God's Church permarks the faithful departed in general, and make the unity of God's Church permarks the faithful departed in general, and make the unity of God's Church permarks the faithful departed in general, and the faithful departed in general depart What a picture! Good Catholics, ties; piety and gratitude towards kneeling in many a Church to day, one's parents, ought, it would seem, attending Mass. saying their Rosary, to merit for them every possible

PRAYERS OF PETITION One form of prayer, which our Blessed Redeemer urges us to offer, and, indeed, chides us for not offering more frequently, is that in which we beg those favors, both spiritual and material, of which we

tions, however pressing they may seem to be, should be offered with the same condition as characterized the prayer of Christ to His Heavenly Father: "Not my will, but Thine, O Father: "Not my will, but Thine, of Lord, be done!" Incidentally, it would be sinful for us to petition anothing morally wrong, God for anything morally such as success in committing crime, etc. To do this would be equivalent be a grave irreverence to His infinite sanctity.

INFALLIBLE EFFICACY

We have His own assurance that alone. if one prays in the name of Jesus. his prayer is bound to have an infal-lible effect. "Whatsoever you shall ask the Father in My Name, that I will do," are Our Lord's specific words. To pray in the name of Jesus means to pray in union with God has not blessed all married in this union, four conditions are required. We must have in view in our prayer, what Christ Himself had now stand forth as objects of scorn in view, namely, our eternal salva-tion. We must have faith in Christ's Bulletin. merits, putting aside all diffidence, and hesitation, and we must perse-vere in our prayer. It is evident, moreover, that he prays in greatest union with Christ who is in the state of grace, not as though God's favors are not at the disposal of sinners, but because the friendship with God which exists in consequence of free dom from sin contributes greatly to increasing the efficacy of prayer .-Catholic Transcript.

### MOTHERHOOD

A modern writer states that it is ing the homes of the next generation, and the bad mothers are build-

ultimate results of home training as Hanna. To directed by the mother. Exceptions d, but the r ordered Christian household evening prayers are neglected by none of its members; if these individuals could heart, and is strengthened or weak. The family unit ities."—Cardinal Gibbons.

"Our young men are about to risk heart, and is strengthened or weak." ened according to the vigor of the heart. Each member of that small make their evening offering to God in common, not only would the habit of prayer be better fostered, and its

> the period of weakness. Man, en-dowed with rational powers, attriin his heart when confronted by temptation. As the soldier boy leaves for the field of danger, the mother's parting admonition, "My son, remember your mother," exerts more country, obedience to its commands, power for good than all the laws and

> to mould the character of our future giving evidence of the patriotism men and women. As a woman she that is theirs."—Archbishop Ireland. is not faultless: as a motner she represents to her children the very apex of perfection. Her duty then is to live up to the high standard of this ideal model, and to treat her childtren the very apex of perfection. Her duty then is to you should give it willingly and live up to the high standard of this ideal model, and to treat her childtren try, by the thousands, are going into ren with tenderness, firmness, and a becoming womanly dignity. Let their very lives, if necessary, and the her remember that her every word least those of us who do not go can ner remember that her every word and action are so many stones in the structure of filial worship which she is erecting in the heart of these children. Let there be no stones marred by flaw or defect. Even as now she holds in her arms the off-spring of her love, so in after years will the stalwart arm of son or the tander subrace of daughter angients. "The times are extraordinary and call for ext tender embrace of daughter encircle call for extraordinary methods.

# **ACUTE NERVOUS EXHAUSTION**

All Treatments Proved Useless Until He Tried "FRUIT-A-TIVES".



MR. JAS. S. DELGATY.

R.R. No. 4. Gilbert Plains, Man. "In the year 1910, I had Nervous Prostration in its worst form ; was reduced in weight from 170 pounds

The doctors had no hope of my recovery, and every medicine I tried proved useless until a friend induced me to take "Fruit-a-tives".

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. I never 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. 50e. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on

receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

greyed and bending head upon a heart that pulses with love for her

This is the day of the mother All honor and glory be hers. The Jesus means to pray in union with God has not blessed all married Jesus, and that our prayer be offered persons with these proofs of His love; but they who have voluntarily refused this evidence of divine favor before God and man.-St. Paul

#### THE CATHOLIC HIERARCHY

URGES LOYALTY TO COUNTRY

DIGNIFIED PATRIOTIC EXPRESSIONS From Truth

"Down through the course of the ages the Catholic Church has ever insisted on three things: on the fidelity to God, loyalty to country, charity to all."—Bishop Hartley. We of the last born nation who

came into the conflict without hatred no exaggeration to say that the good are able to put our treasures and mothers of this generation are build-blood forward for the cause of liberty and declare that it is not for gold, treasure or land, but for truth, mercy, love, and that men on this earth may be free."-Archbishop We have been exerting our every

on both sides of the rule but prove effort and will continue to do so to its general truth. Outside of relig-And this real unity must, secondly, be visible. A mark by which a thing is known must be visible, or how could the thing be recognised? This same space are so self-sydent that one can do so without neglect of duty, is certainly more commendately as the same space in the world so holy, so strong and do so without neglect of duty, is certainly more commendately as the self-struct. Outside of reing can do the greatest good to them selves and their country by a cheer effective as that of a good mother. The father may claim headship in their duty as it is pointed out to The father may claim headship in their duty as it is pointed out to other is the them by lawfull onstituted author

fear: love alone is the response to the mother's desires.

patriotism glows in their breasts and smothers every other less noble Nature has so ordained things that the young of practically all living species cling to the mother during its defense their lives, their goods, and their sacred honor."-Bishop Schuler.

butes to the mother not only his physical being, but also all those latent influences for good that arise ask every priest under forty to volunteer as chaplain."-Archbishop

warm interest in its welfare. The regulations of the State. The law powers of the government of a nation appeals to him as a citizen: the are, as Holy Writ teaches, from God mother speaks to him with the com-mand of love as to a part of her very is to obey God Himself. The hour has come for the Christian people of This influence of the mother tends America to give evidence of the every day in the privacy of the home

"The government needs and ex service to defend our cause

"The times are extraordinary and It is not only our privilege, but tender embrace of daughter encircle call for extraordinary methods. Our duty as well, to pray for all her shrinking form, and pillow her soldiers and sailors will need every

sequences which would result in this country in the unthinkable event of our failure to do our full duty at this critical time."-Cardinal

#### WAR GARDENS

The war garden is a necessity today. The idea should be encouraged. Both adults and children should seriously reflect whether it is not better to raise vegetables for home con-sumption and conserve those articles of food that can be tranported over-seas for the soldiers than to adopt the policy of ease that in these times means ultimate hardship and suffering on both sides of the Atlantic.

In the olden days the family garden was a commonplace. The produce saved the family resources. Later there was a tendency to go to market daily and purchase what was needed. The stringency of war has sobered the world. The rejected ideas of yesterday are to day held in honor. And the war garden has come into its

Not only is it of advantage to the family resources that such gardens be planted, but it is of immense value to the Government and to our sol diers. It is clear that with the ranks of working men largely thinned by the call of the young men of the country to arms, there must be a decrease of cultivation of the soil with a corresponding decrease in supply. On the whole, however, the harassing situation faces us of a greater demand for food stuffs to supply not only those at home, but the greater expeditionary forces abroad. Added to this is the necessity of supplying food in immense quantities for the Allies whose armies look to America for sustenance

Hence, the utter need of all doing their bit in the way of home planting is evident. These perishable goods will be consumed here, and those that were ordinarily at home in peace times will be released to Europe.

But there is a further considera tion. The high cost of living may be cut down by home gardening. The fewer producers, the higher the prices. When all plant there will be a sufficiency with no demands that cannot be met by an adequate sup ply. This will naturally have the effect of depressing the high scale of family expenditures that have of

recent years become a burden.
This movement has decided advantages. It calls for but little labor. In its effects, however, it is most significant, not only for the family, but for the soldier and for the nation.—The Pilot.

CRITICIZING OTHERS

It is a great pity that we are all so ready to criticize. We are always on the alert to discover the faults and failings of others and to pass judg-

1. To the Shareholders

former good deeds are obscured by its darkness.

We are continually railing against the faults of others, and yet we do the same things ourselves and ex- table

thing we can do for them, and it would be a crime for any of us to be indifferent to the tremendous cononce a shadow falls across it, all his concern which would result in cuse as much as we can?-The Tab-

High birth is a poor dish on the



## The Experience of Others

All-Steel "ORGOBLO" Electric Over 9,000 in use throughout Canada and the United States. Every one giving satisfaction. Quiet efficient, reliable and economical. Won Medal of Honor at Panama-Pacific Exposition, GUARANTEED. Sizes i H. P. to 70 H. P. Write for estimates and prices.

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Leonard Downey Phones 2445 & 1891 LONDON, ONT.





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# THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Statement of Liabilities and Assets at 30th April, 1918.

LIABILITIES

Rest or Reserve Fund.  Dividends declared and unpaid  Balauce of Profits as per Profit and Loss Account submitted herewith.	\$ 7,000 7,000 176 437
2. To the Public	\$14,614
Notes of the Bank in Circulation.  Deposits not bearing interest Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date of statement) Balances due to other Banks in Canada.  Balances due to Banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom	12,327 34,833 75,946 1,400
and foreign countries	1,161
Bills payable. Acceptances under letters of credit. Liabilities not included in the foregoing.	598
	\$140,937

Balances due to other Banks in Canada.  Ralances due to Ranks and banking contract of the White Contract of the Market of the Ma	75,946,985.48 1,400,941.75	
Balances due to Banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries	1,161,976.79	
Bills payable.  Acceptances under letters of credit.  Liabilities not included in the foregoing.	598,851.20	
administed not included in the foregoing	*****	
	\$140,937,544.97	
ASSETS		
Current Coin.  Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves.  Dominion Notes  Notes of other Banks  Cheques on other Banks in Canada  Balances due by other Banks in Canada  Balances due by Banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom.  Balances due by Banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom.  Dominion and Provincial Government securities, not exceeding market value Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value Canadian Municipal securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial public securities other than Canadian  Call Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks.  Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada.	\$ 4,896,001.36 6,000,000.00 5,912,092,50 893,076.00 5,811,796.12 4,704.37 82,680.53 1,357,843.03 5,435,404.06 4,060,204,70 14,589,065.54 5,223,035,83	
	\$57,667,481.62	
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less Rebate of Interest)	76,194,016.15	
Interest).  Liabilities of customers under letters of credit as per contra.  Real Estate other than bank premises.  Overdue debts, estimated loss provided for.  Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off.  Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund.  Other Assets not included in the foregoing.	339,987.29 598,851,20 312,928,11 272,226,60 4,886,438.98 355,000,00 310,615,02	
	\$140,937,544.97	
	ACAROW, neral Manager.	

Report of the Auditors to the Shareholders of The Merchants Bank of Canada

n accordance with the previsions of sub-Sections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Bank Act, we report to the Shareholders we examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books of Account and other records at the Chief Office of the Bank e signed returns from the Branches and Agencies and have checked the cash and verified the, securities of the Bank Office against the entries in regard thereto in the books of the Bank at 30th April, 1913 and a by different time during I found them to agree with such entries. We also attended at some of the Branches during the year and checked the ridled the securities held at the dates of our attendances and found them to agree with the entries in regard thereto in

the boeks of the Bank.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion to which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank, and the above balance is as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, according to the best explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

VIVIAN HARCOURT,

MONTREAL, 23rd May, 1918.

VIVIAN HARCOURT, Auditors. (of the firm of Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co.)

#### CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

MASTERY

If thou wouldst be a master, learn the way:

Which haunts the deep of night, and

stars: To love the multitudes of mighty

To love the hardness of thy prison

This must thou know, or lose eter-

fools were first;

And blessedness beyond the pride of with him.

Knowest thou this? And holds thy purpose still? Praise thou thy God? O servant of His Will!

WONDERFUL PERSEVERANCE OF ITALY'S ONE-LEGGED

HERO Tottering up to the breastworks on his one leg, Enrico Toti hurled his bayonet pointed crutch at a fleeing Austrian and then plunged headlong into the captured trench, dying a few moments later from two mortal wounds. But he had been in the front line of the charge, and Italy's one-legged hero died with a smile on his lips. Recently freshly lettered slabs of stone were placed at the corners of a short street in Rome. They read. "Via Enrico Toti." meanin straight American, Enrico

Toti Street. Despite the fact that he was a cripple, Toti, by his persistance, managed to get to the front, and soon his uplifting influence made him practically indispensable in the army. Of this remarkable character the St. Louis Post-Despatch says:

Toti was a Roman by birth, and as boy was noted for his strength. He could outrun, outwrestle, and outfight any of his comrades, and began to win races at cycling and swimming from the time he was old enough to take part in them. At his home is preserved a case full of medals won at these sports.

His temper was adventurous, and his romantic impetuosity led him into many a strange undertaking. As a youth he read that the natives of Tierra del Fuego, at the southern-most point of South America, were doomed to spend their lives paddling canoes because they had never learned to build houses on land. He promptly bought a hammer, collected all the nails he could find, and ran away to Naples, with the intention of stowing away on a steamer bound for Tierra del Fuego and teaching the savages how to improve their lot by

desired direction, and after a few weeks of waiting hit upon the idea of enlisting in the navy on the chance that he might get service on a warship going to South America. What really resulted was two years' monotonous service on a gunboat that never left the Adriatic.

After his discharge from the navy he took up mechanics and became

crippled Toti's adventurous spirit was undaunted. For a time, however, he devoted his energies to inchine to save his mother work. Then he evolved a bicycle with a hand-worked propeller that doubled the speed of the machine. Another contrivance that won medals in France as well as Italy was an automatic blinder for balky horses. Finally, adventure called once more Finally, adventure called once more one of the founders of the Servite and Toti responded. He built himself a bicycle that could be operated up, as he said, more like an angel with one pedal and started on a tour than a human being. Such was her

Finally, the War came and Toti at or gazed upon the face of a man duronce tried to enlist in the bicycle ing her whole life. The mere menbattalion. The authorities kindly tion of sin made her shudder and rejected him, although for a long time he haunted recruiting stations and even the anterooms of Cabinet officers. It was all of no avail, and one day he bought himself the uniform of a Bersaglieri in a second-fused an offer of marriage, and re hand shop and road off by himself on ceived the habit from St. Philip

back home, but he persisted in hang- ection she was bidden to draw up a ing around and soon made hisself rule, and thus with reluctance she useful by doing odd jobs, mostly running errands on his bicycle. But he tellate." She was with her children was not allowed to go near the first as their servant rather than their lines, for fear that the Austrians mistress, while outside her convent would see him and think that Italy she led a life of apostolic charity, was really reduced to using one converting sinners, reconciling en-

gers. "Look at me," he would shout. "Don't think I am not just as wet and just as cold as you are, because there isn't as much of me lefe! But you never heard me complain, did you? You may be sure you didn't. the way:

Vou? You may be sure you didn't.

Well, don't let me hear it from you,

Soon some of the higher officers fills the day,
And makes a warrior of a dreaming boy.

began to see what a great moral effect Toti's example was having, not only on those who knew him, but in To love the austerity of sea and stars:

To love the multitudes of mighty

To love the multitudes of mighty permitted to realize his great ambi-tion and was sent to the front

In spite of his lost leg he proved a nal crowns.

Bear to be last, though the world's a first class sharpshooter, and could dig himself in with his entrenching Endure the wealth and wage, thy service brings; service brings;
Wages enough, heart's hunger and soul's thirst,

crawling out at night on hazardous scouting and wire cutting expeditions there was no one to compare

He had converted one of his crutches into a sort of bayonet by putting a spike of steel in the end of it, and used it with deadly effect when he could lean against an angle when he could lean against an angle of a trench so as to keep his balance. He was especially proud of his plumes and never missed an oppor-tunity to add another feather to the lot, so that they grew into a regular

Then came the day when Toti's company charged an Austrian trench.
At the head of the advance came Toti, hopping swiftly along on his crutches, with his plumes waving in the air. As he reached the parapet of the trench his comrades heard him shouting, "Fuori i Barbari" ("Out with the Barbarians!") Then he was struck by two bullets, and, wavering on his one foot, his face contorted with pain and rage, he flung his bayonet crutch at an Austrian who was fleeing over the other

Then Toti dropped headlong into the ditch, and as he dropped a shell burst near by. A comrade ran to him and found him not quite dead. A look of peace had spread over his face and his lips moved. His friends stooped close above him and heard him murmur, "Baccia alla mamma" ("Kisses to mother.") A moment later that heroic and tender heart

#### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

SHORT SKETCH OF LIVES OF SAINTS OF THE WEEK

JUNE 18 .- STS. MARCUS AND

Marcus and Marcellianus were twin brothers of an illustrious family in Rome, who had been converted to the Faith in their youth and were honorably married, Diocletian as-cending the imperial throne in 284, the heathens raised persecutions. These martyrs were thrown into prison, and condemned to be beheaded. Their friends obtained a respite of thirty days, that they might prevailon them to worship the false gods. Tranquillinus and Martia, their afflicted heathen parents, in company with their sons' own wives and their little babes, endeavored to move them by the most tender entreaties and tears. St. Sebastian, an officer of the emperor's household, coming to Rome soon after their commitment, daily visited and encouraged them. The issue of the conan expert electrician and machinist. The issue of the contraged them. The issue of the contraged them. The issue of the contraged them to the milan expert electrician and machinist. The issue of the happy conversions back to Rome, but the enemies of the father, mother, and wives, also of Nicostratus, the public register, shock from a naked transmission and soon after Chromatius, the judge, toward Rome and carried to a desert the shock of cannonry and are swept toward Rome and carried to a desert with plasts of bullets and shells. It cable, which flung him off a scaffold who set the Saints at liberty, and, thirty feet high. His companions abdicating the magistracy, retired into the country. Marcus and Marcelhis wonderful vitality that on the lianus were hid by a Christian officer third day he was back at work, little of the household in his apartments But he was not so fortunate two by an apostate, and retaken, Fabian, who had succeeded Chromatius, con-But he was not so fortunate the years later, when he lost his leg who had succeeded Chromatius, who had succeeded Chromatius and the had succeeded Chromatius and who had succeeded Chromatius and who had succeeded Chr same. In this posture they remained a day and a night, and on the following day were stabled with

lances. JUNE 19. -ST. JULIANA FALCONIERI Juliana Falconieri was born in answer to prayer, A. D. 1270. Her modesty that she never used a mirror his one-pedal bicycle to the front. Benizi himself. Her sangtity at The authorities tried to send him tracted many novices, for whose dir

one complained of hardships or dan- Jesus Himself, as a beautiful child, crowned her with a garland of flowers. She wasted away through a disease of the stomach, which prevented her taking food. She bore silent agony with constant cheerfulness, grieving only for the privation of Holy Communion. At last, when, in her seventieth year, she had sunk to the point of death, she begged to be allowed once more to see and adore the Blessed Sacrament, It was brought to her cell, and reverently laid on a corporal, which placed over her heart. At At this moment she expired, and the Sacred Host disappeared. After her death the form of the Host was found stamped upon her heart in the exact spot over which the Blessed Sacrament had been placed. Juliana

JUNE 20.-ST. SILVERIUS, POPE AND

Silverius was son of Pope Hermisdas, who had been married before he entered the ministry. Upon the death of St. Agapetas, after a vacancy of forty-seven days, Silverius, ther subdeacon, was chosen Pope, ordained on the 8th of June, 586.

Theodora, the empress of Justinian, resolved to promote the sect of the Acephali. She endeavored to win Silverius over to her interest, and wrote to him, ordering that he should acknowledge Anthimus lawful bishop, or repair in person to Constantinople and reexamine his cause on the spot. Without the least hesitation or delay, Silverius returned her a short answer, by which he peremptorily gave her to understand that he neither could nor would obey her unjust demands and betray the cause of the Catholic faith. The empress, finding that she could expect nothing from him, resolved to have him deposed. Vigilius, archdeacon of the Roman ius, archdeacon of the Roman Church, a man of address, was then at Constantinople. To him the empress made her application, and finding him taken by the bait of ambition, promised to make him Pope and to bestow on him seven hundred pieces of gold, provided he would engage himself to condemn the Council of Chalcedon and receive to Communion the three deposed Eutychian patriarchs, Anthimus of Constantinople, Severus of Antioch, and Theodosius of Alexandria. The un happy Vigilius having assented to these conditions, the empress sent him to Rome, charged with a letter to the general Belisarius, commanding him to drive out Silverius and to contrive the election of Vigilius to the pontificate. Vigilius urged the general to execute the project. The more easily to carry out this project, the Pope was accused of corresponding with the enemy, and a letter was produced, which was pretended to have been written by him to the king of the Goths, inviting him into the city, and promising to open the gates to him. Silverius was banished to Patara in Lycia. The bishop of that city received the illustrious exile with all possible marks of honor and respect; and thinking himself bound to undertake his defence, repaired to Constantinople, and spoke boldly to the emperor, terrifying him with the threats of the divine judgments for the expulsion of a bishop of so great a see, telling him, "There are many kings in the world, but there is only one Pope over the Church of the whole world." It must be observed that these were the words of an Oriental bishop, and a clear confession of the supremacy of the Roman See. tinian appeared startled at the atrocity of the proceedings, and gave orders that Silverius should be sent

island, where he died on the 20th of June, 538, JUNE 21,-ST. ALOYSIUS GONZAGA

Ferdinand Gonzaga, Marquis of Castiglione, was born on the 9th of March, 1568. The first words he Jesus and Mary. When he was nine years of age he made a vow of perpetual virginity, and by a special grace was ever exempted from towns. The thought of once smiling towns and villages whereof no vestige has been left, are homes made desolate because Christ is exiled from them. For what is the arrest that grace was ever exempted from temptations against purity. He received his first Communion at the hands of grace for even one immortal soul? St. Charles Borromeo. At an early age he resolved to leave the world, age he resolved to leave the world, state of a home made Godless by and in a vision was directed by our modern infidelity, rent by the evil of and in a vision was directed by our father built the splendid church of the Annunziata in Florence while her uncle, Blessed Alexius, became one of the founders of the Service Order. Under his cars Juliana grew three years refused his consent. At length St. Aloysius obtained permission to enter the novitiate on the 25th of November, 1585. He took his vows after two years, and went through the ordinary course of philosophy and theology. He was wont to say he devibted whether without researched through religion. Our paragraph would continue to families, too, must be filled and penance grace would continue to make head against nature, which, when not afflicted and chastised, tends gradually to relapsa into when not afflicted and chastised, Christ has come to bring upon the tends gradually to relapse into its earth, with that love and zeal that old state, losing the habit of suffering acquired by the labor of years.
"I am a crooked piece of iron," he said, "and am come into religion to Father, that every Catholic family said, "and am come into religion to be made straight by the hammer of mortification and penance." During his last year of theology a malignant emblem of his boundless love for all making and the first sample. fever broke out in Rome; the Saint offered himself for the service of the sick, and he was accepted for the dangerous duty. Several of the brothers caught the fever, and Aloy-image of that Sacred Heart should would see him and think that Italy was really reduced to using one-legged men.

In the meantime he made himself a powerful influence among both officers and men. His attitude was more like that of a stern father than a comrade. He was always talking to them about their duties to Italy and would become enraged if any should be come entaged in the static description of the properties of apostolic charity, dangerous duty. Several of the brothers caught the fever, and Aloysine such ing with her own lips their ulcer-covered only to fall, however, into slow fever, which carried him off after three months. He died, repeating the Holy Name, a little after midnight between the 20th and 21st of June, on the octave-day of Corpus by its head. The prescribed act, it live—or die.—Phillips Brooks.

Christi, being rather more than twenty-three years of age. JUNE 22.—ST. PAULINUS OF NOLA

Paulinus was of a family which boasted of a long line of senators, prefects, and consuls. He was educated with great care, and his genius and eloquence, in prose and verse, were the admiration of St. Jerome and St. Augustine. He had more than doubled his wealth by marriage, and was one of the foremost men of his time. Though he was the chosen friend of Saints, and had a great devotion to St. Felix of Nola, he was still only a catechumen, trying to serve two masters. But God drew him to Himself along the way of sorrows and trials. He received baptism, withdrew into Spain to be alone, and then, in consort with his holy wife, sold all their vast estates in various parts of the empire, dis-tributing their proceeds so prudently that St. Jerome says East and West were filled with his alms. He was then ordained priest, and re tired to Nola in Campania. There he rebuilt the Church of St. Felix with great magnificence, and served it night and day, living a life of treme abstinence and toil. In 409 he was chosen bishop, and for more than thirty years so ruled as to be conspicuous in an age blessed with many great and wise bishops. St. Gregory the Great tells us that when the Vandals of Africa had made a descent on Campania, Paulinus spent all he had in relieving the distress of his people and redeeming them from slavery. At last there came a poor widow; her only son had been carried off by the son-in-law of the Vandal king. "Such as I have I give thee," said the Saint to her; "we will go to Africa, and I will give myself for your son." Having over-borne her resistance, they went, and Paulinus was accepted in place of the widow's son, and employed as gardener. After a time the king found out, by divine interposition, that his son-in-law's slave was the great Bishop of Nola. He at once set him free, granting him also the freedom of all the townsmen of Nola who were in slavery. One who knew him well says he was meek as

#### CHRIST IN HOME AND SOCIETY

Moses, priestlike as Aaron, innocent

as Samuel, tender as David, wise as Solomon, apostolic as Peter, loving

as John, cautious as Thomas, keen

sighted as Stephen, fervent as Apollos. He died A. D. 431.

The reformation of society must begin with the reformation of the home. The unit of society is the family, and as the family, so the e. There is no balm in Gilead can heal the wounds from State. which humanity is suffering today save the love and mercy reserved for us in the Heart of Christ. There is nothing of this anti-Catholic proper no salvation for mankind save through a return to Him. But where shall this renewal of society By the re begin except within the home? The great crusade against evil must finally be won not in the Parliaments of the nations, but in the narrower circuit of the family circle. If Christ is reigning here, if the love of His Sacred Heart is here enof His Sacred Heart is nere enthroned, if He is King of hearth and home, then will He be triumphant, too, throughout the land, without a too, throughout the land, without a too, throughout the land, without a battle fought or a trumpet sounded.

Very fittingly, therefore, the
League's intention for June is the
consecration of families to the Sacred Heart of Josus. For the mighty conflict of today is not only that ors to speak.—St. Anthony's Messen

with blasts of bullets and shells. is also against the sacredness of the home that the great battle of our JUNE 21.—ST. ALOYSIUS GONZAGA
St. Aloysius, the eldest son of sight of forests torn and shattered, more pitiful than mighty cities wasted and laid low, more terrible than the thought of once smiling What then shall be said about the

Hence the earnest wish,

is directed, should be recited with the family by the pastor or some other priest who has previously blessed the picture or statue. Yet even here the Ordinary may decide whether it will not suffice for a lay person to recite the action before an

image previously blessed.

But whether a priest can be had or not, whether the picture or statue can even be blessed or not, no cir from enthroning the image of the Sacred Heart and making a solemn act of consecration. Yet so far as lies within our power we should seek Church and fulfil the conditions imposed for the gaining of the indul-gences. So will every Catholic home become a center of living love and zeal unto the enkindling of the entire world with the charity of Christ ?-America.

UNDER SHELL FIRE

VENERABLE NUN TEACHES VILLAGE SCHOOL ONLY A MILE FROM THE

GERMAN FRONT The big guns are still booming in Alsace, and the little village of Thann lies just about a mile from the German front. But although Thann is under the fire of the guns all day, it still goes on its way with a cheerful resignation. The women wash clothes in the river, and fifty yards away the shells are bursting. It is a village where every one, even the smallest children, lives in his gas mask. The first thing a baby has to do in Thann is not to learn how to walk or even to talk, but to breathe through its gas mask.

But of all this unmoved and im-perturbable population, the most resigned and unquailing is the venerable nun who still teaches the village school. Recently she told a corres pondent of the old days, when they sang the "Marseillaise" behind bolted windows and locked doors. Under the German occupation French was not allowed to be taught, save to those who were able to pay for it. But now even the poorer peasants are learning to speak the tongue of their hardest task possible in teaching the children, while all around the village shells are bursting daily.

#### A BROAD MINDED PREACHER

A Protestant minister, Bready, gave a stirring address recently in Pontiac, Mich., in which he openly and most forcibly declared that every one who supports the movement in Michigan to overthrow the parish school, is a traitor to his country and an aid to the forces that are fighting against our boys overseas. The speech is being widely quoted, and shows that well meaning Americans will have ganda that is trying to get a footing

By the referendum amendment. that was adopted in the State recent ly, a band of dark-lantern men are gathering subscriptions for the purpose of having the voters of Michi gan pass on an amendment to the State constitution, calling for every

### CATHOLIC CHARITY

The principles of Christ are still faithfully evidenced in the deeds of His children. In every community there is the quiet show of charity Orphanages, hospitals, homes for the aged and every sort of house of succor dot the broad earth, wherein thousands of Sisters go about their often revolting duties with simple grace and sincerity.

There is no office too mean for them when all is done for the glory of God. The world is filled with un numbered souls who owe their well being and moral status directly or indirectly to these angels of God's mercy. Their self-debasement has frequently been the inspiration of poet and painter, Protestant as as Catholic, but the perfect satisfac tion of their work lies in the happiness of success, which no other system has ever been able to produce

There are brotherhoods which exist only for the good of the poor, and to them likewise the world owes its residue of Christlan spirit in thi age of materialism. The charity of the parish priest, often hidden but nevertheless efficient, is one of the noblest properties of any civic com-

### WE SHOULD PERSEVERE

Says Archbishop Fenelou: If so be that we stumble, if so be ever that we fall, let us think only about picking ourselves up and pursuing our way. All our faults may be useful to us, provided that in taking from

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#### WAR ACTIVITIES OF THE K. OF C.

CONFIDENCE IN K. OF C. WAR

secretaries of the Knights of Columbus and volunteer chaplains are now going to Frauce to help those already over there, to develop and carry on the work which the Order has been doing with such success in this country.

This is the most important problem now facing the Knights, but despite the obvious difficulties that surround the selection and sending abroad of the proper type of men, the work is being handled with businesslike the proper type of men, the work is being handled with businesslike the proper type of men, the work is being handled with businesslike the proper type of men, the work is being handled with businesslike the proper type of men, the work is being handled with businesslike the proper type of men, the work is being handled with businesslike the proper type of men, the work is being handled with businesslike the proper type of men, the work is being handled with businesslike the proper type of men, the work is being handled with businesslike the proper type of men, the work is being handled with businesslike the proper type of men, the work is being handled with businesslike the proper type of men, the work is being handled with businesslike the proper type of men, the work is being handled with businesslike the proper type of men, the work is being handled with businesslike the proper type of men, the work is being handled with businesslike the proper type of men, the work is being handled with businesslike the proper type of men, the work is being handled with businesslike the proper type of men, the work is being handled with businesslike the proper type of men, the work is the proper type of men, the work is being handled with businesslike the proper type of men, the work is the work

BISHOP MULDOON'S FINE TRIBUTE

The way the Order has taken was 87%; of si and mixed 36% carried it on up to the present is the admiration of the thinking Catholics of the country. Speaking at the meeting of the Supreme Directors of the Knights of Columbus, held at Hotel LaSalle, Chicago, Ill., May 26 27, Bishop Muldoon, of Rockford, Ill., said many complimentary things of the work of the K. of C. of which the following are a few extracts:

"Criticism you are going to get frequently, and it may be from the Bishops and priests of this country. But has the Knights of Columbus work failed? I think not. It is up to you, therefore. I will not interfere unless I see something absolutely . I hear things you do wrong. . . I hear things you do not hear. They are very complimenary. And the criticisms,—they are mostly childish and spring in great numbers from people who know only what they hear on the street-corner.

"They criticise your work in this country and the same tendency is shown to criticise your work abroad. Some people ask; what have the Knights of Columbus done in France and Italy? You are a young organization, and there is much work. I am glad to hear you criticise your-self. . . Go on and criticise yourself but do not listen too seriously to some soldier who is writing from France. You will never have covered all the territory. It will not be physically possible. The Y. M. C. A. are learning that now.

"There is word of the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. sending back men all the time, and this is a family affair. . . all the difficulties you are having, the Y. M. C. A. are having them every one. Do not become dis-couraged at criticism. If you can-not reach all the fields even by the time the War is over, do the best you Let our criticism be with the

idea of betterment.
"One word more before leaving. I am highly pleased. I am sure the Bishops of the country are. You are learning by experience, you are doing the work of Jesus Christ. Carry on, . . . go forth to France. You are the representatives of Jesus Christ and the Catholic Church in this country. The Knights of Columbus are doing a sacred work, a truly priestly work. May Jesus Christ

bless you all." Such words as these cannot but be heartening to those who are charged with the war work of the K. of C. Sentiments of this kind, coming from such a source, indicate that the K. of C. is backed up most heartly by the Catholics of this country, Bishops, priests and laity. Criticism of their work is bound to express itself occasionally, and those who only know a small part of the immense field may find fault because they imagine that particular section is apparently neglected, but there is evidence constantly coming in that offsets the criticism—although so long as the criticism is constructive, it is heartily welcomed by the Knights.

is a Massachusetts boy, and under date of April 19th, he writes to his folks who live in Springfield, Mass., Mr. and Mrs. John H. Curran of Prospect Hill. The letter appeared originally in the Springfield Union, May 27th.

Now a word about the Knights of Columbus. They surely are Knights in every sense of the word. Father, it would take volumes to tell you of the work they are doing over here. The Chaplains sent over fear nothing and lend a helping hand to all the boys. With my own eyes I have seen the K. of C. Chaplains and secretaries come into the Hospitals and willingly dig down into their pockets willingly dig down into their pockets whenever they thought a fellow needed a little extra, and you ought to hear the fellows tell about the warm receptions they receive in the K. of C. Huts. . . Tell the folks back home that whatever they give to the Red Cross, or Y. M. C. A., or K. of C., is money well spent. Now this is from one who knows."

many from those who do not know.

#### THE DEVELOPMENT OF MIXED FARMING IN THE WEST

A remarkable increase during 1917

course, could not be accomplished ances and call loans, while the rewithout pronounced progress in mainder is largely in the form of securities of the Dominion, Provinby the C. N. R., in Manitoba, Saskatcial and British Governments and CONFIDENCE IN K. OF C. WAR WORK

At the rate of twenty-five a week, acretaries of the Knights of Columnary of the

sheep 261 cars in 1917 as against 76 in 1916; and mixed stock 8,407 in 1917 as compared with 2 501 in 1916. The percentage of increase in cattle was 87%; of sheep 243%; hogs 29%;

The butter shipped amounted to 8 146,000 pounds as compared with 6,826,000 pounds in 1916, an increase of 1,820,000 pounds. The cheese low, Ii shipped totalled 1,072,000 pounds as peace. increase of 292,000.

#### OBITUARY

MISS MARGARET M. O'LOUGHLIN

Miss Margaret M. O'Loughlin died at the family residence on Beckwith street, on Sunday, June 2, evening. She had been ill since Christmas time, when she spent a month in St. Francis hospital in Smiths Falls, but for the past few months she has been carefully nursed at her home here. A daugther of the late Mr. and Mrs. Martin O'Loughlin, deceased had always lived in Perth with the excepalways lived in Perth with the excep-tion of a period of five years when she resided in Smiths Falls, being organist at St. Francis de Sales church. Miss O'Loughlin was highly regarded by a wide circle of acquaint-ances and friends. Her death will be keenly felt by her brother and sister, Mr. John O Loughlin and Miss Mary O'Loughlin, the sole surviving members of the family. The funera took place on Wednesday morning to St. John's Church, where a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by Rev. Tather Killeen, parish priest of ville, a relative of the family.-Perth

#### MERCHANTS BANK

GIVING GREAT ASSISTANCE TO CANADIAN BUSINESS

Among a number of gratifying features in the report of the Mer-chants Bank of Canada for the year ending April 30, as presented at the annual meeting on the fifth of June, perhaps the most interesting is the continued expansion in the item of Current Loans and Discounts in Can-It is true this expansion would not have been possible but for the very notable increase in the vol-ume of deposits, but a rapid increase of deposits has become a normal condition among Canadian banks of late, whereas few of these banks have employed the resultant funds so largely for the support of current trade and industry in the Dominion. The Current Loans are now \$76,194,-016, an increase of about thirteen and a half millions for the year, following an increase of nearly fourteen millions in the preceding year. While much of this expansion is doubtless due to the increased valuation of all sorts of commodities which are the subjects of commercial loans, the figures are interesting in the business situation on the part

The splendid growth in the deposit Testimony as to effective work accounts is a tribute alike to the reputation of the banks and energy and wisdom of its policy under Gen and wisdom of its policy under General manager D. C. Macarow and the Board of Directors. Non interest deposits rose about seven and three-quarter million dollars, interest bearing deposits rose eleven million quarter million dollars, interest-bearing deposits rose eleven million paring deposits rose eleven million dollars, and note-circulation nearly three million dollars. The only class of public liabilities to show a decline was that of balances due to banks and correspondents outside of Canada. The rate of growth in the deposit accounts was over 21 per cent.

The Christian that of the High Schools of Ontario that of the Hig

The total assets of the Bank, as the result of these significant expressions of the public's confidence in the institution, have now reached the total of \$140,937,544, showing an increase over last year of nearly twenty million dollars, or  $16\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. It is interesting to compare these figures with those of 1914 when, with an equal paid up capital this is from one who knows."

It may be added that one word from one who knows is worth a great the value of the shareholders' property.

erty.

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