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

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destruction of principles and ideals, The Catholic Record but it troubles not those who are

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1915

A GHASTLY TRAGEDY

One of the ghastly tragedies of the war is the way in which compulsory military service has forced the Poles to fight against Poles. There are a great number of them in the Russian army : and perhaps as many more in the ranks of the Austrians and the Germans. They all have, as far as known, done their military duty : battle to cynicism, to low ideals, to but it must add a bitterness to death the smug conservatism that hides its for them to know that it is their own soft hide behind any pretext and kindred whom they are, in many proved to the cleansing and strength. cases, compelled to fight. Interening of the world, that men bouyed national law no longer permits a up by principle are hand in hand conqueror like Napoleon to force with chivalry; that now, as in the the troops of a beaten army to take service under his banner, and possibly lead them against their own countrymen. But virtually such a fate has fallen the Poles : the far off consequences of the breaking up and partition of their ancient Kingdom having been to set them in unnatural battle array against each other. Plainly the case of the Poles demands special consideration. The wonderful way in which for a hundred and fifty years, though no longer a nation. they have kept alive their intense national spirit, refusing to blend with the conquerors ; and the burning high again of their hopes in the midst even of the devastation which the war has brought upon them all -all this must and should be allowed weight. If the war is to make any worth while alterations in the map of Europe, or to usher in a brighter day for small nationalities, the first demands of Poland cannot be wholly overlooked. The Belgians at least can fight for their own country. Whatever side they are on the Poles are fighting against theirs. Yet the Poles who fight for Russia, and they are in the majority, can take a certain grim joy in the conflict of their country. The Czar has promised that if the Allies win all Poland will be given autonomy. Austria made a similar promise, and the Kaiser also promised that whatever of Poland Germany acquired by the war should be given autonomy. The Poles, however, have generally chosen to rely on the Russian promise. Perhaps it is a belief in the ultimate victory of the Allies, or a mere faith in and a mere friendly feeling towards the Russian victory in which they see the hope of a United Poland.

The Russians have never Russianized the Poles, and the Prussians never Prussianized the have Poles, nor has Frances Joseph made Austrians of them For a hundred years these people have had frontiers, it talked of the claims of door we found the passage blocked no country. By the arbitrary divi-

eager to get out of the ruck, and to rub elbows with the mighty in finance. Belgium, however, reminds us that honor is dearer than even life, and that devotion to principle is far more impelling than love of gold. Disdaining the immunity that would have seared its soul with blasphemy against everything that is throned in the soul of the average citizen, it chose the way into the valley of death. It threw down the gage of

days that are gone, they walk unafraid the highway of honor.

THINK AGAIN

We do not agree with a contemporary, that bigness is identical with greatness. He forgot A. Ward's not to "slop over," or perhaps a too intent listening to some publicists beguiled him into echoing their state. ments. It is a bromide to say that a country without a mighty army and navy, may be on a high plane of civi lization. It is also true, that a nation may be clad in iron and buttreesed with gold, and yet have within it the seeds of disintegration and decay. More nations have died of plethora than of atrophy. Judea could not boast of great frontier line, and yet it stood the test of civiliza. tion-the turning out of great men. Venice, Genoa, Florence, small republics, could boast of trophies of commerce and were pre-eminent in the world of artistic and intellectual endeavor.

VERY SIMPLE

The making of a big nation is, ac cording to some statesmen, a very simple business. First they talk about national consolidation, security for country, natural frontiers, and then having convinced themselves that the end justifies the means, they leave the means to be defended by partisan journalists, and self hypnotized professors. The principle of nationality can lead a country far afield into the mazes of dishonor, when it serves as a cloak for territorial rapacity and the exploits of militarism. Germany invoked it when it despoiled Denmark of Schleswig Holstein. Alsace and Lor. raine were sacrificed to it. Napoleon III, had it in mind when he invaded Lombardy, and in after years had cause to regret his impetuou. championship of the principle. When ever statecraft sought to enlarge the

homes give us nothing that we can not earn and enjoy outside of them, except fellowship. If, then, homes fail in fellowship there is little indeed to hold them together.

MASS ON THE AISNE

BY A BRITISH CHAPLAIN For the first fortnight of the war it was not possible to say Mass at all. After the battle of Mons, during the days of the retreat, time of beginning the day and starting point were both irregular. After marching for fifteen hours we lay down, tired out, in a stubble field—if we were lucky—and were roused up about three in the morning for an immediate start. Besides, one's altar was packed up on a baggage wagon, and it was not pos-sible to get at it. Then, when we turned our faces north again, our movements during the days of the Marne battle were almost equally rapid and irregular. However when we reached the Aisne, a period of rest began (rest, that is, absence of locoour division had pushed across the river on Sunday evening, and by

Monday afternoon we had established an advanced dressing station in a chateau about three miles north of the Aisne. It was, indeed, very advanced. The house lay on the slope of a hill, about a quarter of a mile from the crest. Four hundred yards above us were batteries of our Field Artillery, and on the crest our infantry trenches. From our position we were just in the right place to catch any shells that were a little beyond our guns and trenches. The house we had taken was a big place, beau. tifully furnished, the property of the man who had bred the Derby winner of this year. The owner himself with his wife and servants and all the inhabitants of the village hid themselves in the cellars, which must have been about a quarter of a mile in all their length, and which ran far back into the hillside. They formed an excellent shelter against the "Black Marias" which we met for the first time that week. Mon sieur X at first failed quite to realize the situation. On the morning after our arrival he made complaint to me that the men were walking over some cherished beds of flowers in his grounds. Before many days had passed, most of those same beds had become shell holes-a "Black Maria" is very fatal to horticulture. For the most part, however, we saw very little of the proprietor, for we lived in different stories of the house.

Daring the shelling hours he kept to thecellars, and thus was below ground day and night, for there was very little respite in the early days of the Aisne fight. However, we noticed in the course of a few days that the Germans did not begin the serious business of the day till nine o'clock, after they had breakfasted. One morning, as we were finishing breakfast about 8:45 we were surprised to hear their guns in full practice, and some one of us was just remarking on their lack of punctuality when there was a terrible hullabaloo outside the break fast room door. Every possible note mentation mingled with terror and despair was sounded in the shrill

voices of women. On opening the

tion was the widow, her maid, and the dead man. Another cellar ran at right angles, and from the gloom of there came muffled sobs and whisit there came muffled sobs and whis-pered prayers of the villagers who had come to pray for the soul of their dead seigneur. The cure told me later he was a man much beloved and very charitable to the poor and the church. In its setting that first Mass of the campaign reminded me of the

first Masses of the Church's history

said in the Catacombs. It was the wish of his wife that Monsieur X, should be buried in the family vault that lay in the village churchyard. I arranged this for midnight, but before night I was called away some three miles to bury a Catholic colonel, who had died from wounds received the day we entered the chateau. When I returned the next day again the funeral was post-poned, for during the day a spy had been discovered among the villagers living in the cellar. He had a telephone wire communicating from the house to the German lines, and he was giving away the position of our batteries. It was forbidden for anyone from the chateau to move after nightfall, and as I was called elsewhere I do not know who buried Monsieur X.-The Tablet.

WAS TO BE EXPECTED

The latest grievance that Protest antism has against the Catholic Church is that it "took advantage of the stress of the war" to have an English envoy sent to the Vatican This is a broad charge that calls for substantiation. It is hard to dove tail Protestantism's boasted anxiety for peace with its opposition to the appointment of Sir Henry Howard. The sending of this Englishman to the Papal court gives the first faint hope for the realization of the peace dreams of humanity. Peace negotia tions must of necessity be transacted in a neutral state. The Vatican is in every respect the only neutral power that no possibility can draw into the war. It may criticise any of the belligerents or protest against their acts but it will never become involved on the field of battle. The first agreement that all the powers at war have come to, namely, the exchange of permanently disabled prisoners, was accomplished through the instrumentality of the Holy It is only reasonable to conclude that further negotiations will be effected in the same manner. Catholicism is the one rein that in a greater or lesser degree, holds in check all the nations at war.-New World.

A GREAT POWER WITHOUT ARMY OR NAVY The Ottawa Citizen

There is one power on earth which Germany does not offend. That is the Church of Rome. See how promptly the German Government took back water in the case of Cardinal Mercier? the Cardinal's patriotic pastoral address to the Belgian people had been issued by a layman, that layman would have faced afile of soldiers with levelled rifles. The German Government, having received the message from the Vatican, hastens to explain that the Cardinal was not ar rested-that nothing more was done han the stationing of guards at his palace to prevent ingress or egress.-Iamilton Herald. Perhaps few students realize that a great change has been effected in recent years in the policy of the Papacy in regard to external matters day. and a very serious elaim can be made for Papal influence in world councils to day, however much it may seem to be in decline as compared with con ditions in other centuries. In so far as any external human power may be looked to in any effort to pacify Europe, the Vatican must be consid The British Government with astute diplomacy has recognized this efore any of the other belligerents and the sending of Sir Henry Howard, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., head of one of the oldest Catholic bouses in Britain, as envoy to the Roman See, is the outward manifestation of this realization. In this matter delay was not risked by asking Parliament, and al though an .effort has been made by extremists in Britain to use this ap pointment as a religio - political weapon the plain fact is that the ap pointment is a shrewd diplomati move without any religious signifi ism. cance whatever. So far as the change in the Vatican's outward policy is concerned the main difference is that to day Rome is exerting its influence through democ racies chiefly. And remarkably enough this is due in great measure to Bismarck's determination to crush clericalism in Germany, or what he considered clericalism. The Catho lics promptly obeyed the laws, formed a political party and secured their old rights and privileges in a constitutional way. For years the Catho lic party in Germany has been a political power. In other countries likewise the church is able to sway During the reign of Leo XIII. the complete change in the long estab-lished politics of the Vatican was tasteful to his readers. brought about which is the finally basis of the silent and unseen influence of the Catholic Church in the

world of policies of to-day. French Catholics were instructed to break with the monarchy and at many points there came a departure from the old system of alliance with cen-tralized powers. The Vatican began to gain strength in the rapidly grow-ing democracies and the proletariat began to realize that the Catholic began to realize that the Catholic Church was not altogether or always on the side of the restricted class or those accustomed to greater mental or spiritual independence than the democracy. As a result the Papacy is today not opposed, particularly in Eng-lish speaking countries, to the same extent as it was in the middle of the

nineteenth century. A review of the numerical strength of the Catholic Church in the countries involved in the war is illumin-tries involved in the war is illumin-ating. Belgium is one of the strong-est Ontholic countries in the world. And it is likewise an example of modern Papal methods. In 1894 there came about a tenfold extension of the suffrage and the Liberal party, antagonistic to Catholicism, was practically wiped out for good at the polls. Under the free Catholic school system education is far advanced, with the Catholic university of Louvain at its top. The population of Belgium is made up of 6,700,000 Catholics and 20,000 Protestants.

France has a Catholic population of 38 100,000 out of a total of 38,700 000 ; Germany has a Catholic popu lation of 86.7 per cent. ; Austria is 78 per cent. Catholic ; Hungary is 58 per cent. Catholic ; Portugal is almost entirely Catholic, less than 2 per cent. belonging to other faiths ; Italy has a Catholic percentage of 97 1 2 of her total population. A remark-able fact is that Russia has now over 11,000,000 Catholics-more than one eighth as many as are counted in the Orthodox Greek and United Church,

In the circumstances the reluctance of the Kaiser to offend the Vatican is not strange, nor is it based on any but the most elemental considera tons. The Bavarians are perhaps th Kaiser's best troops, and Bavaria is overwhelmingly Catholic. Outside this, however, the Germans realize that the Vatican's good will must be preserved at all costs. The final eckoning will be severe enough with out having against the defeated party all the prestige, influence and practi cal weight of a Church whose mem bers constitute such large proportions of every nation now at war or likely to be dragged into the conflict.

G. BERNARD SHAW

FAMOUS DRAMATIST CONVERTS HIM TO CATHOLICITY, ADMITS CECIL CHESTERTON AT CATH-

OLIC WOMAN'S LEAGUE Rae Dickerson in Chicago New Wor

" In the literary circles of England to day," said Cecil Chesterton, editor of the New Witness of London, speak-ing on the "Return to Orthodomy" before the Catholic Woman's League in the assembly room at the Fine Arts building, Chicago, "every one is Catholic or pro Catholic.

"When I was emerging from boyhood, about fifteen years ago, literary men were in two camps-those who were violently hostile to the Christian religion and those who apologized for it. Smugly satisfied that science had explained away God, and

found it difficult coolly to overturn his arguments with arguments. Not only through his writings but through his personality Mr. Belloc has brought men to orthodoxy. He has person-ally influenced me."

G. K. CHESTERTON VS. HERESY

" Although it may be scarcely suit-Although it may be scarcely sur-able for me to mention my brother, I cannot conclude my subject satis-factorily without mentioning him. An unafraid champion against heresy, he has not only done much to turn England back to Catholicism, but he has revivified literature by proving that a writer can be more amusing and startling when he has sincere convictions to bring to art—and thereby has done much to silence the de cadent cry of art for art's sake.""

Although Mr. G. K. Chesterton has effected much for Catholicity, he has never been received into the Church. and the probability of his conversion is a fertile topic of conversation in literary and religious circles everywhere

"A LOW-GRADE IRISH NAME

"I don't want to be known as a Hogan," Mrs. Hogan explained, "be-cause that name originated in Ire-land," said Mrs. Geneva Hogan to Judge George in the Suffolk (N. Y.) probate court as she petitioned to have her name changed to Homans or Homan. Besides, " she continued, " there

are many grades of Irish names, and that of Hogan is in the lower grade. It is associated with cheap jokes too

much to suit me." Spectators who filled every bench in the court room, crowded the available standing room in the aisles and then clamored outside for admission, listened while the Hogans, one after another, were grilled by Edward H. Shanley about their dislike for all things Irish Catholic. Young Hogan complained that he received Democratic literature at his home, 77 Westland avenue, soliciting votes for Democratic candidates, bccause his last name was Hogan, and the Democratic campaign papers annoyed

him very much. Hogan never, he said, heard of obert Emmett, John Philpot Curran, Parnell or other Irishmen whose names Shanley reeled off. he was unable to state whether he thought it was a handicap to any of them to be Irish or whether their names were a detriment to them.

His invariable reply was that he didn't know anything about them. "My main reason," lisped young Hogan "is that a non Catholic name would bring me more happiness." Mrs. Hogan was emphatic in de

nunciation of her name, saying it has caused her humiliation, disappointment and sorrow on a great many occasions. She was married Church of St. John the Evan gelist on Bowdoin street by an piscopal clergyman, she said, and all herchildren were christened Epis copalians.

'Are you a member of the Episcopal church ?" Shanley asked her.

"It's none of your business, Mrs. ogan snapped. "I refuse to an-Hogan snapped. wer.

dren.

church.

CATHOLIC NOTES

1896

The Knights of Columbus have doated an altar to the St. Louis City Hospital.

Last year the Protectorate of the Catholic Woman's League of Chicago gave assistance to 8,205 women.

The Mill Hill missionary, Father Rogan, has 16,000 native Christians under his charge in the Philippines.

Mr. George W. Nevil, a non Catho-lic of Philadelphia, has donated \$5,000 to St. Joseph's Hospital for a free bed as a memorial of Joseph and Amelia Nevil.

Miss Mary A. Williams, a Catholic lady of St. Joseph, has been elected public administrator of Buchanan County, Mo. She is the first woman ever elected in that county.

The New England States, ing to the table furnished by William Sidney Rossiter, a census official at Washington, may now be regarded as the stronghold of Catholicism in this country.

Fifty years ago the Vicariate of British Columbia was erected, with Bishop J. Herbomez, O. M. I., as the first Vicar Apostolic. Vancouver is now an Archdiocese with 48 priests, and a Catholic population of 88,000.

During the recent four weeks' mission in the Church of the Epiphany, Philadeiphia, there were about 38,000 Communions. Between 8 000 and 9,000 adults, and 1,000 children made the mission.

To Archbishop Blenk, of New Orleans, has been left the bulk of an estate valued at nearly \$100,000 which he is to devote to charitable purposes, according to the terms of the will of Miss Caroline Lefort, of Franklin, La.

The Catholic Women's League of London has sent off to the front twenty two fully trained and certified Catholic nurses. Each nurse carried a crucifix specially indulgenced by Cardinal Bourne.

For the first time there are six Catholics in the United States Senate : Ashurst of Arizona, O'Gor-man of New York, Walsh of Montana, Ransdell and Broussard of Louisiana Phelan of California.

We learn from The Lamp that the Rev. Henry Rufus Sargent, at one time superior of the Anglican Holy Cross Fathers, is now at Downsid Abbey, England, preparing himself to found a Benedictine house in the United States, on his return merica.

Under the leadership of Rev. Joseph Wuest, C. S. Sp., the colored Catholics of Detroit, Mich., have purchased the property of the St. Mary Episcopal Church society, and will convert the edifice into a place of Catholic worship.

Rev. Dr. Miecyslaw Barabasz, fortynine years old, a prince of Poland, who renounced titles, position and wealth to become a priest, died suddenly on Dec. 9 at the rectory of Holy Rosary Catholic Church, Bal-timore, of which he had been rector for twenty two years.

The premiation list which has just been issued by the Sacred College of the Propaganda shows that students She said her daughter, who has literary aspiration, was refused ad-mission to a girls' literary circle be-in theology, eleven doctorates in theology, eleven doctorates in nhilosonhy, eight gold m

sions of the Congress of Vienna they have lived a century as the subjects of three d fferent rulers, and in all three countries, in a large measure, deprived of the political rights and privileges which are essential to the real development of a people. In 1772 a feeble and discouraged Poland was divided between Anstria, Russia and Prussia. Now out of a cataclysm for which Poles are in no way responsible, but in which they are forced to fight each other to suit other peoples' needs, a hope of a reunited and partially free country appears. The slowly passing days of autocracy have never presented a more incongrous spectacle than this to the eves of the world, that is becoming more and more convinced that every people has a right to work out its own salvation.

A TONIC

Belgium is a tonic to the world. From its plains, black and desolate. comes a pungent odour that cleanses an atmosphere surcharged with cynicism. It is said that the days of chivalry are over ; and that the lists of life are crowded with competitors for the things that pass, and for whom nought is sacred but the dollar. Some papers drip platitudes of the millionaire, grown wise and loquacious, when his money bags are filled and his dupes and victims are forgotten. Some novelists tell us that life is but the survival of the fittest. and that in the rush for place and pelf we may knock down our neighbor, and grind his face to powder without a feeling of compunction. A nasty business this, entailing a labour. Society protects us now :

ace and kindred and was silen about the rights of weaker national ities. Just now, however, the small nation is coming into its own. It is being wooed by the great powers. and has been promised the liberty to sit in its own house, with no shadow of tyranny upon its hearth. The only thing, in our opinion, that troubles the map-makers is Pan slavism, which may swallow up the Balkan states and southern Europe east of the Adriatic.

KREPING CLOSE

Nobody minds to be told that in thousands of households these days the common interests are growing fewer, and that there is a great deal of unhappiness as the result. This change is breaking up many families, not all of them to the point of actual desolation, but too many of them to the extent of bitterness and Burgundy. The rest of the floor misunderstanding. We need to remind ourselves very often that the old conditions, which naturally held together the interest of these in one

household, have given place to new conditions which tend to break households into several units, each going his or her own way so much of the time that when they are brought together they find themselves with few common interests. If we are not to drift with the current, which means if we are not to drift apart, we must make intelligent and determined effort to "keep close." Homes will not make themselves as naturally as they used to do in days when people had to cling together for protection, and because outside of homes it was and because outside of homes it was almost impossible to live by one's The only lights were the two candles

wailing crowd of w children, with Monsieur X. at the head of it, holding up a hand in a very dramatic way. He exclaimed: "Mes sieurs je suis blessé."

However, for the credit of British politeness, nobody smiled, but two of our surgeons led him away and attended to him. They found out on examination that he had been hit also in the side, but no one thought his hurts were serious. It seems he too had noticed the German regular ity in their shelling and he had gone a few yards from his gate to speak to one of his gardeners when the early shell of 8.45 caught him with one of its fragments.

We had a very busy day and were taking in wounded all that night till 2 o'clock the next morning. About half past two I went upstairs to lie on a bed for a few hours, and had just fallen asleep when an orderly roused me to say mat Madame wished me to see her husband. was guided down into the cellar and Burgundy. The rest of the floor space was filled by a small table and the chair on which Madame was sitting. I saw he was in a bad way so I gave him the comforts of his religion, which he was desiring, and spoke a few words of consolation to his poor wife, as many as my small French would allow me. Then I Then I went back to sleep. At 5:30 they called me to say he was dead. I wished to do all I could to com fort, so told them, to their great consolation, that I would say Mass in the cellar by his side. This was not too

easy a matter. I have spoken of the narrowness of the floor space ; then the lowness of the yaulted stone root made it impossible for me to stand upright, except when in the very centre. The head of the dead man's bed and the small table in use as altar filled the wall at the back, so I on the altar, and the only congregathat society was progressing towards a higher state, the majority completely abjured orthodoxy. "What disturbed this complacency

ful shabby story of a mixed mar-riage in which, as the Catholic hus-Great social unrest on the part of the people and the expression of this disband's backbone grew flabby, the satisfaction in the writers of the wife's

SHAW CONVERTS CHESTERTON

"Writers who shook upper class England out of self-satisfaction are George Bernard Shaw and H. Wells. It was Bernard Shaw who first upset my comfortable free think. ing and so prepared me to accept Catholic doctrines. While these writers were impartially iconoclastic their smashing of the science idols of the nineties cleared the way for orthodox Catholic writers.

BENSON NOT A FACTOR IN RETURN TO ORTHODOXY

"Monsignor Benson, Francis Thomp son and Alice Meynell, while their writings are Catholic, were not factors in the return to orthodoxy. no way did they challenge the thought characteristic of the nineties. Think ers said of Benson : 'He is a natural mystic, a lover of the supernatural, and is therefore attracted to Roman Of Thompson, they agreed 'He is a poet who likes the smell of incense and the candle-lit gloom of a church, that is why he is a Catholic.' Of Mrs. Meynell, 'A lover of the quaint, who naturally seeks out a church rich in tradition.'

BELLOC'S " PATH TO ROME "

"But it was Hilaire Belloc who first threw the glove in the face of the unorthodox. His "Path to Rome," not as one might think at first, the confessions of a convert but the record of polemic discussion supposed to take place on a walking trip from Tours to Rome, was obstreperously Catholic. With the greatest enthu-siasm Mr. Belloc defended most strenuously those doctrinal points which were likely to be the most dis-

years of age was due early for pro-motion to general of brigade. He leaves two daughters and a son, who now becomes the third Duke of Magenta. An outburst of vituperation met the first edition. But after emotion had subsided, Mr. Belloc's critics

nouse of her last name. Testimony drawn from Mr. Hogan, Sr., showed that this was the old piti

ceased to be one 30 or 40 years ago

He was married in an Episcopal

Mrs. Homan and her young brood

may enjoy a life purged of Irish-Catholic influences, but surely the

ghost of Hogan will long haunt poor

spineless Homan — the man who couldn't be himself. — New York

SON OF PRESIDENT MACMAHON OF FRANCE, KILLED IN

BATTLE

Freeman's Journal.

first class, nineteen gold medals of the second class, and a large number of other honors.

Twenty two new members were received into the Catholic Convert's bigotry flourished like a weed League at its first meeting of the season held recently at the Hotel until it choked all respect for their Plaza, New York. The Rev. Sigour-ney Fay, of the Catholic University, ather's name, for his nationality and his religion in the hearts of his chil-Washington, D. C., gave a notable Hogan's parents lie in Catholic lecture upon the significance of the graveyards. He confessed to having been baptized a Catholic but said he

conversion movement. Patrick Gilday, one of the committee of three named recently by President Woodrow Wilson to act as n arbitration board in any future difference that may arise between Colorado operators and coal miners, is a member of the Catholic Church. Frank P. Walsh and James O'Connell, two members of the national committee on industrial relations, are also members of the Church. Mr. Gilday lives at Clearfield, Pa., in the heart of one of the most famous bituminous mining regions in the world. He is a member of the Uni-

writing to the Corriere d'Italia, the Right Reverend Dr. Phelan, Bis-Among those who have been killed in the war is Colonel Patrick de Mac Mahon, the eldest son of the late of Sale, thus sums up the story of Catholic progress in Australia Marshal MacMahon, who was created Duee of Magenta in 1859 for turning date : I shall fix in a few figures the change which has come about in this the stubborn fight at Magenta into a brilliant French victory. He after last century. Just 100 years ago there was only one priest and a few wards commanded the French army thousand Catholics in Australia. which was defeated at Woerth in 1870, reorganized it at Chalons sur-Marne, and was ordered by the Paris To day there are 900,000, not counting those of Tasmania and New Zea-land. There are 5 Archbishops, 12 Bishops, 8 Vicars Apostolic, and about Regency to relieve Marshal Bazaine at Metz, via Sedan, where he was wounded and defeated. The late Colonel MacMahon was killed in 1,000 priests. The Catholic episco-pacy as well as the clergy and laity Lorraine at the head of his regiment, the Thirty fifth Infantry of the line. are, with few exceptions, all Irish. We have 1,400 churches, 2 seminaries, 24 high schools, 132 boarding He was married to one of the Orleans princesses, Marie, daughter of the schools, 162 semi boarding schools, and 732 elementary schools. All these are maintained by the contri-Duke of Chartres, uncle of the Duke of Orleans. Deceased was fifty nine butions of the faithful. The government contributes nothing to the Catholic schools, while the Catholics must contribute to the maintenance of the state schools.

TWO

BORROWED FROM THE NIGHT

APPENDER STREET

By ANNA C. MINOGUE CHAPTER X

the next morning Mrs

Martins tapped on Teresa's door. "I scarcely expected to find you up and dressed, as young girls are proverbially fond of their morn-ing pillow," she said, as she kissed

ing pillow," she said, as she kissed the ivory cheek. "Early rising is counted among Loretto's cardinal virtues," replied Teress. "I practised it continually for nearly fifteen years—often from necessity, I admit," laughing—" and we cannot break from the habits of that period of time in nine months. Moreover, I remembered the fields of Moreover, I remembered the fields of landelions and the orchards."

"There was a delightful shower last night, and the world is radiantly beautiful this morning," exclaimed the lady, as she clasped the girl's hand and went with her down the broad stairs and out to the long piazza. They crossed the lawn, and then the trees were passed, Teresa thered an exclamation of delight as her eyes rested on the long field, thickly genmed with Lowell's "dear flower.'

"High hearted buccaneers, over joyed that they An Eldorado in the grass have found.'

This field, heavily set in blue grass, was somewhat narrow, and skirted the lawn, separating it from the woodland pastures that stretched out for miles toward the west. One od in this narrow field, s tree sto camore, somewhat stunted in eight, but with a remarkable large bole. Its strange growth gave it the appearance of a white tent, capped with green, and when the view was from the west this appearance was strengthened by a door like aperture which disclosed a dark cavity, fash-

ioned by the teeth of decay or the sharp tomahawk of the red man. "Is not this a picture to charm the eyes !" exclaimed Mrs. Martins. "George laughs at my enthusiasm, but respects it, and never a four-footed creature is allowed here until the dandelions have bloomed and

blown away." But Teresa's eyes had wandered from the pasture's cloth of gold to the tree, standing white and lone in

the world's Maytime beauty. "You think that an odd-looking remarked Mrs. Martins, fol lowing the direction of her guest's eyes. "Few fail to observe it. It is the one object that mars the loveli-ness of my field, while the thoughts it suggests sadden my happiest mo-ments. It was in the hollow of that gray came into his young face and settled there. tree they found our cousin, Gerald Martins' wife, who, as you have heard, was lured into the forest and slain. There seems to be a superslain. people, for when George began to clear away the wood, when the clear away the wood, when the property came to him by the death of little Amy, the chemical and the second Amy, the choppers would not it. When I heard of this, I touch it. begged that that tree should remain unharmed by axe of ours. He yielded

to my wish, but unwillingly." Teress shuddered. Was there no escape from the silent reminders of that fearful tragedy? She marveled palms of his hands. Twice a sigh that was half a sob broke the silence of the room. When finally he raised his head there was the stain of a that the Martins could be happy in this haunted place. Her eyes left the tree and went down the gold-strewn glade, but its charm had detear upon his cheek. It was the first time for nearly fifteen years that he had thus stood face to face with his the smiling faces of the parted; the smiling faces of the dandelions were over shadowed. In past. From his waistcoat pocket he took a tiny key and fitted it into the that moment, they became, for her, the inheritors of the sycamore's ancient woe. She felt relieved when Mrs. Martins suggested that they

visit the

that her listener could

catch them: "Scuse me, honey, but isn't yoh Miss Amy?" "Miss Amy!" It was the name, spoken by this volce, that used to echo through her dreams, the name she had so often tried to remember little drawer was empty now, save for the dead violets and a purse of alligator, ornamented with pearls. When Worthington's eyes fell on that when the Sisters would ask her who she was. "Miss Amy! Miss Amy!" purse, he sprang to his feet, as if an adder had lifted its head from among she was. "Miss Amy! Miss Amy!" she seemed to hear this voice, loud yet ever tender, calling after her as she chased butterfiles across the the withered flowers. "My God! I had forgotten thatshe chased butterflies across the green field. But the woman was that it was there!" he muttered, and for fully five minutes he stood, motionless, with blanched face and

waiting for an answer. The girl turned her perplexed eyes on the quivering light brown face and said slowly, "No, I am not Miss Amy; my motionless, with blanched face and dilated eyes, as before him passed the memory of that long night's search in the forest, and the morning that had followed. He returned to his chair The light faded from the eyes, a shadow fell over the face. "Please 'scuse old Disey's 'quisi'vness, Miss Greecey," she said, and with a low courtesyshe turned back to her cabin. In due time the carriage was brought around to convey Mrs. Martins, her guest, and son, to church. The coachman drove first

ronowed. He returned to his chair and taking the purse, closed his hands over it, and buried his face on the desk, among the reminders of his lost love. The white light had gone from the wall when he again raised his head, and the red rays of evening lay on the grav of the room evening lay on the gray of the room like a long, crimson dyed sword. He leaned back in his chair, folded his church. The coachman drove hest to the Episcopal church, and, after escorting his mother to her pew, Preston Martins returned to the carriage, which was then driven to the Catholic church. Teresa was conscious of a sertain embarrassarms, and looked again at the contents of the drawer, from the blood-stained purse, to the little packet of "No! no! no! It cannot be-

conscious of a serial embarrass-ment as she passed down the sisle to her seat, with Preston Martins fol-lowing. She seemed to feel the surprise on the faces she did not turn her ores the serial of never be! The past holds me. I be-long to it. I can make no new garden in my heart, for there is not a spot that my old love has not walked over and claimed as hers turn her eyes to see, the exchange forever! Forever!"

glances, or significant lifting of eye-brows, and a tinge of red warmed up Thus he cried out, with his eyes on theruins of his youth. Then Memory, with one of her cruel flash lights, her ivory like face. She thought in that seemingly endless walk from the door to her place that Preston Martins had taken an unfair advanshowed him Teresa Martinez' face a showed him Teress Martinez face as she had looked toward him that morning with Preston Martins be-tween them, and again he sprang to his feet, and began to pace the floor. In the gray light his face was hard tage of her interest in his spiritual affairs. But her sense of duty came speedily to her rescue, and re-proached her for her cowardly fear of the opinion of the world; and on reaching her pew she sank on her as stone, his eyes were cold as steel, and the ashen hue of grief had given knees and begged God for the gift of faith for this soul. Finishing her place to the white of hate. As he walked, he thought : "Again am I to devotions, Teresa took her seat. It was then Mr. Worthington entered be crossed by one of that name i But let the dead rest ! He was a rival the pew across the sisle. Teress had turned slightly to take her prayer-book from Preston and she met the that a Worthington could yield to and feel no shame over his defeat. and feel no sname over his detext. But this one! His son! To lose again and to him!" He paused in his quick walk: "Lose? Would I lose? If the eyes of Worthington, and they seemed to smite her soul. He recog-

nized her with a smile, faint and fleeting as the gleam of a star from hoice were offered me, would I not a cloud swept midnight sky, then he turned his face toward the altar. rather take Gerald Martins' place by dead Amy's side, than Preston Mar tins' place by the living Teresa ?" Preston, noting his companion's pro-longed gaze, glanced too, across the Why do you hold me?" he asked taking up the picture. You were not oruel living. Why has death made you relentless? Why will you rise from your wifely grave and walk aisle, and as he saw St. John Worthington, a flood of thought poured in upon his mind, bewildering him. rendering him, oblivious to his surroundings, until he heard Teresa's through my heart with your maider grace, defy me with your maider smile ? All my life, I paid you hom whispered request for her prayer-book. He handed it to her, and leaned back in his seat while the

age. Living you gave me nothing, nothing; now dead, you reassert your claim upon me, return to dispute place with this other love. I would take her into my lonely life ove her for her love, her grace, her beauty, only you come back with your blue eyes and brown hair to for

to his custom, St. John Worthington bid me. "And to lose to him, to the son of went down to his office. He closed and locked its door, and for an hour his father ! Must I stand by and see that girl duped by him ? What his motive is I cannot fathom, but that paced the narrow room, his hands clasped behind his back, his head ing it, I am certain. He expected his son to take a wife of wealth and high bent so low that his chin rested on his breast. Then he threw himself into his chair, and leaning his elbows on the desk, rested his brow on the station, yet he is encouraging his attentions to a poor music teacher. Why ?"

Again he crossed to the desk, but now he lifted the blood stained purse and for a longer time than he had regarded the portrait he studied the pearl-ornamented case. "Oh, to undo it all !" he moaned

TO BE CONTINUED

THE ONLY ANSWER

half aloud. half aloud. "To have again one brief hour of that time of indecision lock of one of the small drawers, and the odor waited to him from dead violets was like a blow from a strong and my share of the weight of this crime should not have lain on my

heart all these ve

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

had fallen into a position in his friend's office, which he had filled faithfully during many years. He was a short man, inclined to be stout, and his sedentery life had encour-aged the inclination. His round face, with its insignificant nose, had a flat heat which was unattractive but the worn, a white glove, a momento of one of the happiest parties they had attended together—these treasures were lifted out one by one. The little dreaver was empty new. Save ook which was unattractive, but the rown eyes that smiled from behind his glasses were as modest as a child's and as friendly. In the office he was on equal footing with his colleagues, who tormented him a little because they loved him a great deal; but he had always been a fre-ouentand walcome provide him quent and welcome guest at Mr. Bur-ton's fireside, and if father and son patronized him somewhat, they were all unconscious of the fact. How-ever, since his friend's death, two before, Mr. Orthwein had seen years before, Mr. Ortawein has seen less of the son, who, ideally hand-some, gay, rich, was much sought after. Not that the young man had lost his affection for Mr. Orthwein, lost his affection for Mr. Orthwein, but his life had become full to the brim fascinating pleasures to which the staid, slow old man was alien, and of

friends who, George Burton was cer-tain, would consider him tiresome and unquestionably pleblan. "What is it, Orthwein?" George

Burton said, smilingly, when the for mer carefully closed the door behind im. "Did you promise to intercede for some other poor fellow ?" No, no, George. I want to remind agreed to go with me to the meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul society," and catching a look of annoyance, as it passed quickly over the young man's face, he added, a little hurt, "You hadn't forgotten?" "I must confess that I had, Orthwein. I made another engagement. I am very sorry." Buthe was touched by the old man's evident disappoint ment and after a moment's consider ation he asked, "At what time could

get away from your meeting?

Oh, by 9 o'clock." So early ?" and he laughed a lit-"Then I can go. I'll call for tle. you. But I don't promise to join that society. I have no time. I told you o when you mentioned it before.

"I know you did, George, but I hoped. At any rate, it won't do you any harm to see what we are doing, and who knows?" There was a humorous twinkle in his eyes that made the light hearted Mr. Burton laugh again.

'Oh, I understood from the first that you hope to rope me in !" he said.

Mr. There are so many poor. Orthwein pleaded in excuse, "and we aren't rich, most of us who are trying to help. Besides, George, you have too much. Something of this kind would keep you from becoming spoiled," and he looked anxiously into the bright, winsome, self satis fied face that smiled down upon him. Mr. Burton's heart, a big and ten. der, though self-centered heart, was touched by Mr. Orthwein's solicitude. He was reminded of his father. He laid both his hands on the old man's shoulders, as he said " I'll gladly go with you this time, and who can tell what-" He did not finish, being interrupted by a knock at the door. One of his managers entered when he said "Come in," and Mr. Orthwein went back to bis stool with so broad

a smile upon his face that the weary clerk at the next desk leaned towards him and whispered, What's up Did you get a raise ? It was a little late when George

Burton's auto reached the shabby boarding house which had been Mr. Orthwein's home for a year. onsequence they were the last to enter the meeting hall, and droppe into seats behind the other men. At first Mr. Burton paid scant attention to the business being transacted;

of joy and affection, while George Burton, standing unobserved behind him, noted the details of the place in were neighbors in Ireland and lovers after a childish fashion. And then they came here, she first, and learned stenography; he followed after a few a few covert glances. There were two small rooms, clean

months and got a place with us. She lived at my boarding house; that's how I chance to know her. Such a pretty girl, a sprightly imp with roses in her cheeks and music in her laughter and endless mischief in her laughter and endless mischief but with little and poor furniture, and only a feeble imitation of a fire. In a corner of the one which they had entered a young man lay upon a co even to Mr. Burton's inexperience eye it was evident that he was seri in her bright eyes. But who would ously ill. A child about three years guess it to see her now ?' He looked up into Mr. Burton's of age was sitting on the floor, a or age was string on the noor, amus-ing himself with bits of unpainted wood by way of building blocks, and a little girl, a couple of years older, was crouched beside her father, and, from time to time, patted his face with a chapped and grimy hand. The mother gave M. Orthweit, the face as he continued more slowly. ' I was the first person who knew their engagement. Tim proposed to Mary st a circus, they told me with shricks of laughter, and they were both so happy when she said 'yes' that when the show was over they mother gave Mr. Orthwein the one chair and Mr. Burton found himself a seat on a box in the corner. There didn't discover the fact and kept their seats until a man asked them to go. and then they found that they were he sat, unobserved, throughout the the only people left in the tent. Of course, I had guessed long before how it would all end. Even crabbed visit. Those poor people, face to face with life in its grimmest aspect, had no thought to spare for a strang-er; it was evident that they considblind. And I was at their wedding. ered Mr. Orthwein a trained, a true

friend. Will they hold Tim's place for him ?" the little worn wife asked anxiously, before Mr. Orthwein had time

to say a word. "Yes, Mr. Burton was very kind. later. George said nothing more than a crisp "Good night," and hurthan a crisp "Good night," and hur-ried on his way, and Mr. Orthwein stood and looked after him as long He said at once that Tim will find as he was in sight and noted that he

Instead Mr. Burton walked the two

miles to his own home, his bead

It was early in the morning, not

lroa

he shid at once that film will had his place waiting whenever he is well enough to come back." And George Barton, sitting in the background, blushed flery red. With did not turn in at the club house a sharp pang he understood that this was the man for whom Mr. Orthwein had interceded a few days before, begging that his position be saved for him no matter how long he might be ill. He had been getting \$40 a month, as did many another in the factory, and this, Mr. Burton saw, this was what \$40 meant when sick ness came.

thing into one of the automobile then squeezed in as best he could. "And how is Tim to day—any bet-ter? Mr. Orthwein asked. His voice quarter of an hour later he stumbled up three flights of stairs and knocked could not have been more tender if he had been addressing his own at Mr. Shea's door. When Mrs. Shea opened it she did not recognize him

"I was here last night with Mr. Orth wein," he explained. "And—and I came back to bring some things." Then, to relieve his embarrassment sister. "No better. Can't you see for yourself? It will be a long time before he's fit to go back to the factory. If I could get work I'd send him to and hers, he laughed and added, "I stole these odds and ends out of the the Charity hospital and put the chilrefrigerator at home. I don't know what the cook will do with me!" So dren in the day nursery each morn ng, though I'd hate to do it. I'd saying, he deposited his bundles or rather take care of him myself, and he'd miss the children terribly. But what are we going to do? The docthe table and tore off the papers, dis playing some oranges, half a chicken tor and druggist have taken all we about adozen eggs, a couple of pounds of butter and two grape fruit. / Mrs. Shea's face beamed. She was had saved, and we owe for rent and

here's almost no coal left.' We'll send you coal to morrow,' ety told me to tell you so." Mr. Orthwein promised.

divided an orange between the chil-diren and peeled a second for her husband, Mr. Burton was summoning up courage to say what was in his mind. At last he began, looking at Mr. She wather then at his mind. Thank God !" she ejaculated with a glance at the handful of small coals in the bucket by the stove—the last of their store. There was a short silence.

The sick man groaned faintly; the little girl left his side for a seat on Mr. Orthwein's knee and the baby upset his blocks, making a horrible noise. Mr. Shea rather than at his wife.' Soon Mrs. Shea turned to Mr. Orthwein and said despairingly, in a low tone, that her husband could not hear: awfully sorry! Truly it never oc-curred to me that \$40 a month is

"I'm at my wits' end ! I don't know where to turn ! I've tried every way and I can't get work. Three or four different times Mrs. O'Leary stayed nere while I went out to answer ad vertisements. I walked from place to place until I was ready to drop, and everywhere the result was the same. They looked at me and thought wouldn't be fit for much. But I could work, Mr. Orthwein, if they'd only give me the chance. I'm thin, I know, and little, but I'd work, work I'd do any drudgery for hard. money !'

ife been more so.

The child on the floor, a pale, puny Mrs. Shea ran to her husband, and boy, began to whimper piteously, and as his mother gathered him in her forgetting that he ought not to be agitated sobbed convulsively on his

oved sinners best, even more than the active saints who were wearing out their lives to convert them. In this the reason why the contemplative element is an essential ingred. ient in a complete apostle ?-True

A COMPARISON

WORK OF THE CHURCH IN MEXICO AS DESCRIBED BY THE REV. JOHN BUTLER AND CHARLES F. LUMIS

"The Rev. Dr. John W. Butler, who for nearly forty years has been a missionary in Mexico" and who has been for many years "the head of the Methodist Missions Board in Mexico City and dean of all the mis-sionaries in that district," has writsionaries in that district," has writ-ten a letter to the New York "Even-ing Post," which was published in the January 5 issue of that paper, answering the charges brought against the present Mexican "govern-ment" by Theodore Roosevelt. In the course of which letter, of course, the represent dester proceeds to old bachelors like myself aren't quite How happy they were! Full of life and hope. And now — God help the reverend doctor proceeds to attack the Spaniards, who settled the reversal doctor proceeds to attack the Spaniards, who settled the country, and the Catholic relig-ion, which they established there. "The rulers," he tells us, "the aris-He and Mr. Burton parted a minute

tocracy, which included military officers and the high clergy, who were generally foreigners, have always been against the best in have terests of the masses. The priests from Europe were, most of them, too worldly and partook too largely of that 'lust for gold' which character. bowed, miserable to the depths of his ized the early conquerors, to have much concern in the uplift of the yet 6 o'clock and still dark, when he stole into his garage with his arms Indians, and generally played into the hands of the aristocracy." And he adds: "So here we find indigenfull of bulky packages. Without wak-ing the chauffeur he tumbled everyous peoples of Mexico, who have been in control since, at least, a thousand years before the Christian era and part of them representing a civilization equal in some cases to that forced on them by 'military elo-quence,' compelled to live in ignor-ance, degradation and superstition, deprived of the ownership of their own God given lands, and then required to till them for masters from oversea, given absolutely no participation in the choice of their rulers. and then after 300 years of Christian civilization (?) told that they 'were born to be silent and obey.'"

All of which would serve as a serious indictment against the Spanish conquerers and the Church in Mexico were the statements at all correct. But sadly for the reverend very hungry. "Oh, how nice!" she cried rather tremulously, trying to keep the tears back, and while she doctor, they are eminently incorrect. Quite a number of years ago the distinguished writer. Charles F. Lummis, the disciple of Ad. F. Bandealier, the greatest authority on Spanish Americs, in his book on "The Awak ening of a Nation," refuted exactly the same charges as have now been put forth by the dean of the Metho-"I must tell you something that for the first time in my life I am dist missions. Because of the im-portance of the subject it would be ashamed to tell. It's my name. I'm George Burton, president of the Burwell to quote Lummis at some length. In Chapter v. of his bool ton Manufacturing Company but I didn't know-I had no idea-and I'm

he says : "It has pleased that certain class of historians whose emotions swell with distance and the dark to depict the Spaniard as having destroyed some Utopian civilization of the Aztecs and replaced it with his in the ferior own. To this amiable freak of prejudice and the armchair there is but one competent answer—go and see." We now, he tells us, thanks to the efforts of Lewis Morgan and his "know just what the successors, "know just what the 'empire of Montezuma' was. It is in-structive to stand here in the heart of what was once the chief pueblo of the Nahuatl confederacy-of tribes banded together for immunity in robbing their neighbors-and look

and remember. "Civilization is measured by

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way led them through the "Quarters" and as they were passing one of the white washed cabins, Mrs. Martins excused herself to her guest and entered the low door to inquire for her sick servant. As Teresa stood in the white yard, the morning sunlight falling on her uncovered head. a negro woman, on her way to the house, paused abruptly, with an exclamation of surprise. Teresa glanced around and seeing the woman, smiled and said:

Good morning, Aunt Dilsey." " Good-maw-nin'-Miss." The words seemed to be dragged

from the lips, which had turned peculiar ashy color.

Your name is Dilsey, isn't it?" asked Teresa, surprised at herself because of the readiness with which she had addressed the woman whose face was strangely familiar. "Yes. Miss. dat am mah name."

She had drawn nearer. Her eyes devouring the girl's face, the while her own light-brown countenance was showing a sickly hue. "How did yoh know dat am mah honey?" she asked, in low

"I just guessed it, I suppose," returned Teresa, smiling, and she noticed that the woman's eyes grew large with horror, for Teresa's smile her father's.

Mebbe, honey, yoh knowed me w'engych wuz a leetle gal. I's frum Ferginny.'

Vhere was it she had heard some one saying "Ferginny ?" the girl asked herself, and she lifted her right hand to press its fingers against her brow, for a wave of strange memories was sweeping over her memories was swepning to the woman brain. At the gesture, the woman threw her checked apron before her face saving brokenly: "Mah God! face, saying brokenly: "Mah (She's got mah po'r chile's han'!"

Teresa looked at her in surprise. "I don't think that I have seen you before, Aunt Dilsey. I was never in Virginia, at least I don't remember

ever having been there." The negress was studying her face, and then she asked, in tones so low to it; a pink ribbon, which she had

Their With h key, his mind flew back to the just. And shall I permit that girl, night he had wandered out to the though innocent of all evil, to benight he had wandered out to the new grave in the "clearing" to pour out his soul's agony through long lonely hours, while below in the log house slept the husband and child of the woman he mourned. When the song of the earliest bird warned him of his vigil's close, he gathered a few of the violets which correct her low hed and these he covered her low bed, and these he had scattered over his grave in the

CHAPTER XI

That Sunday afternoon, contrary

little drawer. He now took that drawer from its place and putting it Mr. Orthwein leaned to one side and peered over his spectacles in an effort to see around the half open efore him on the desk, looked upon it as a father might look upon the face of his dead child. There was a slender package of letters, tied with a blue silk ribbon. The ribbon was door of the president's office. Ascer-taining at last that Mr. Burton was writing busily, he resumed his work, faded, the writing was dim, but the fragrance of the violets breathed but after every two or three laborously careful entries in his book, he lanced again towards the private from every page, as he opened the dainty envelopes and reread their office. All around him a hundred or more men and women were toiling, trying to forget their fatigue and that their work was accumulating faster than they could dispose of it. There hastily, or carefully, penned lines. There were notes in a childish hand, and as his eves went over the words he saw again his grandfather's old house and Unc' Isaac, the trusted was no sound save now and then a low voice dictating a letter and the monotonous click of typewriters, or, messenger of Amy Howard, crossing

its lawn to lay these precious notes in his eager, boyish hand. There when these were hushed, the slight were other notes and letters until the last was reached, one that his scratching of an old pen and the frequent long drawn sigh which char-acterized one of the book keepers, a tears, and, perchance, hers, had blis tered, her letter of farewell. He cadaverous, melancholy fellow. For half an hour Mr. Orthwein kept

bound the letters together again with the faded blue ribbon, and lifted watch upon the president, surprised that he was working so long after from the drawer a ringlet of flossy hair. A ray of sunlight, that had

his usual time for going home. He had looked at the clock and found that it was almost 5 before Mr. Bur-ton rose and closed his desk—a cerfound its way into the room through a broken slat of the shutter, fell on the curl and warmed its chestnut into pale gold. Then he took up her tain indication that his day's work was done. At once, Mr. Orthwein picture, and gazed on hair and por-trait until the sunlight crept from climbed down from his high stool, and, after a knock that was wholly the desk, across the floor, and made a streak of white on the dark wall. perfunctory, passed into the elegant inner office.

A withered red rose which had died on her breast one sweet, long-past June day, and which he had claimed Mr. Burton glanced over his shoulder and, seeing who had entered turned about with a friendly smile. as his reward for rowing her home, when the sunset was making a sheet of crimson of the smiling James Mr. Orthwein and his father had been

ars! But-God is instead, he curiously scanned th bare room and the men assembled there. To his amusement he saw come a partaker of the suffering that (side by side with a few bright faced medical students, a shabby German music teacher and a little man whom will follow when retribution falls, as fall it must? Would not inaction now be as great a crime as it was then ?" he recognized as his grocer) two or three men who stood for all that was

best in X—, not only mentally and morally but socially. "If these men are interested in this

affair, it must be worth while," he thought, with the deference, only half conscious, which the new-rich teel for those whose grandfathers and great grandfathers were of some importance, and at once he began to listen with interest to the reportscheeks. simple, matter of fact echoes of sublime charity. They impressed him deeply. He quickly forgot the social standing of some few of the members. here again this morning." he said weakly. He forgot, too, that his time was ab-sorbed by business and pleasure to the exclusion of all things else and before the meeting adjourned he gave in his name and was told to make certain visits in company with Mr

But, deep though it was, the im pression made upon Mr. Burton was effaced by the gayeties of the days immediately following the meeting and he was annoyed when Mr. Orth wein told him one afternoon that it was time they made one of their visits.

Orthwein

" I want to go to the club this evening. I hope it won't take long," he said, not very graciously, wondering how he had been so weak and so foolish as to allow himself to be in-veigled into the St. Vincent de Paul society. Evidently it was going to prove a nuisance. But afterwards he was ashamed of his semi-rudeness to Mr. Orthwein, and in an effort to make reparation was most friendly early that evening.

Mr. Orthwein took him to a tene mont house and led the way up three flights of steep, narrow rickety, stairs to a door at the rear of a long corriboys together and close friends then and ever after. As the years sped by, Mr. Burton had made a vast fortune, and Mr. Orthwein, not succeeding, comed with heartfelt exclamations

ms she turn a big, weak hand. "I'll soon be well now, Mary," he Burton for the first time, and he saw that worn though she was, she was

whispered and when she was quieter he added : "Didn't I tell those men ittle more than a girl and that her ace would have been fair had her from the I. W. W. that the rich don't understand? It's never come home to them, poverty hasn't. That's the "Mamma, I'm hungry. Give me

something to eat," the baby whined. As she soothed him there was a troubie. He put out his hand then, and GeorgeBurton clasped it. Bothmen's As the posted in there was a look of agony in her eyes, and when he begged again she said—and the words burned themselves into Mr. Burton's soul—"Hush, baby dear ! I eyes were full of tears, both hearts full of good will and of respect. Each had confidence in the other; each recognized the other as a child of have nothing for you. If I give you the bread we shall have no break. God. Between those two the problem fast," and the tears poured over her that so fiercely clamors for a solution had found the only safe and sane one. Then the sick man spoke for the -Florence Gilmore in Home first time. "Those fellows from the Industrial Workers of the World were Country.

FRIENDS OF SINNERS

for seven years, so I owe you a good deal. You'll have to let me make up

a little bit. I've been desperatel;

miserable since I was here last night

had not understood before. I am

going to raise the \$40 men to \$60. It's the least I can do, and hence

forth they must be paid just the same when they are ill." He talked fast and incoherently,

perhaps, but with intense earnes

ness and his listeners understood

There is in truth a sort of reverence due to sinners, writes Father Faber, when we look at them not as in their sins, but simply as having in their sins, but simply as having sinned, and being the objects of a Divine yearning. It is the manifest-ation of this feeling in apostolic men which lures sinners to them, and so leads to their conversion. The de-votedness of Our Blessed Lord to sinners transfers a peculiar feeling to the hearts of His servants. And when the offenders come to repent, the mark of Divine predilection in the great grace they are receiving is a thing more to admire and revers and love than the sin is a thing to hate in connection with the sinner. 1638 In all reformatory institutions it is

the want of a supernatural respect for sinners which is the cause of failure, the abundance of it which is the cause of success. When Our Lord strove to convert, it was always by kind looks, by loving words, by an indulgence which appeared to border upon laxity. He did not convert by rebuking. He rebuked Herod and Ir. Burton might wish to make. "To think that it has come to this not vouchsafe to try to convert them.

fruits of hand and heart and head Just yonder was the reeking teocalli, upon whose pyramid five hundred captives in a day had their contracting hearts flung before Huitzilopo chtli and their carcasses kicked down the staircase to be ceremonially de-voured by the multitude-where stands now the largest Christian church in America, and one of the noblest. To the left, on the ground where dwelt the war chief-head of a government whose principal politics was to massacre, enslave and rob the neighboring tribes—is to day the venerable Mount of Piety, one of the most beneficent charities in any land. In front, among stores rich in every product of modern commerce, is the hall of a city government which has for centuries cared for the needy, restrained the rich and spent vast sums in municipal improvements for sums in multipli improvements for health, security, comfort and even aesthetic training. To the right is the palace, occupied for centuries by a central government which at its worst was far more merciful, more intelligent and more progressive than any tribal organization ever knew. Within revolver shot are the oradles of printing, education, art and organ-ized charity in the New World, for all these things came a century and a half to two centuries and a half earlier in Mexico than in the United States. Bishop Zumarraga set up here, in 1536, the first printing press in the Western Hemisphere ; one did not reach the English colonies till

"On every side, where were the squat adobes of the Indian pueblo, is now an architecture we have nothing to parallel, and only those who have never seen either could dream of comparing the brute bulk of Aztec architecture (wonderful as it was for man in the tribal relation) with the magnificent art which has succeeded it. Here is still, as Humboldt found it, the city of palaces ; possibly even yet, as he declared it, the handsomest capital in America.' And instead o immolating its outside Indians upon porphyry altars, the new dispensa-

'Again !" Mr. Orthwein exclaimed with indignation, looking anxiously but compassionately at Mr. Shea. But Tim wouldn't join them. Mrs. Shea hastened to say. "And you never will, Tim !" Mr.

Orthwein pleaded. 'No, God help me !" he answered solemnly; "but it is a temptation, sir, when things go like this. It makes a man angry and bitter to be in my fix and know that, a mile away, people are living in luxury and don' care what becomes of us poor devils!" "I know, Tim ; I know, but there's

heaven coming. What of us do but for that ?" What would most

He rose then, gave Mrs. Shea a lit-tle money, divided a few apples be-tween the children and left the room, followed by Mr. Burton. In silence they groped their way, single file, through the hall and down the stairs, but when they reached the street Mr. Orthwein took Mr. Burton's arm and as they walked homeward talked in. cessantly — apparently to himself rather than to his companion as he never paused to hear any comments Mr. Burton might wish to make.

for the Sheas—and in six years! Because He let them alone, therefore They were young—mere children— and so happy and hopeful! They ways contemplative saints who have

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has (though not without friction blunders) saved and educate them to be citizens all, and among them important scholars, great en-gineers and sometime Presidents of the Berthis he Republic. To grasp just how the Republic. To grasp just now much this means of contrast between the methods of the noble Saxon and the brutal Spaniard we need only fancy ourselves electing Tecumseh or Red Cloud or Osceola to be Presi-dent of the United States. We might also hunt up the churches that we have built for our aborigines while Mexico was building, thousands. And we might even ponder upon the 250,000 Indians left of our millions (and the great majority of those are 250,000 Indians left of our millions (and the great majority of those are in the territory controlled by Spain till within half a century), while it is a proved fact that the Indian popula-tion not only of Mexico, but of Spanish America, is greater to day than at the Conquest — and in-commarably hatter off. This is little comparably better off. This is little to say of what might be said, but it is enough for a small finger post to-wards common sense." (New York and London, 1899, pp. 49 52).

"There are none so blind," an old, old saying goes, "as those who will not see." The dean of the Methodist missionaries in Mexico, unlike the armchair historians to whom Lummis refers, has surely in his forty years refers, has surely in his forey years of labors in the southern republic seen the things of which Lummis writes. But the poor man is blinded by prejudice and by the stories which many years he has been telling "degraded" Mexican Indian, in to the the effort to bring to that benighted creature that Anglo Saxon and Protestant civilization which long, long ago killed off and robbed-and still is robbing—his red brothers of the North.—Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times.

DOUAY AND KING JAMES

To the Editor of America:

Will you kindly explain the differ-ence between the Catholic or Donay Bible and the Protestant or King James Bible? A number of Catholic and Protestant friends of mine whom I have consulted seem to be no clearer than I am on the point. H. F. D. New York.

Simple as this question looks at first sight, it really involves a host of others. First of all, most Catholics are probably unaware that the leather bound volume which graces their book shelf hardly deserves the name of "Douay" Bible. This at least is the opinion of Newman and Wiseman, who more than seventy years ago called it an abuse of terms years ago called it an abuse of terms to speak of our recent editions as the Douay Bible. Nor has the King James Version remained the same. New editions of the Protestant Bible have been brought out within the last thirty years, which, despite flerce opposition, have gained ground Taking, however, the at its face value, let us see steadily. what the difference is between the original Douay Bible and the King James Version as published in 1611.

First and foremost, the King James Bible omits the so called deutero can onical books of the Old Testament. while the Douay Version, faithful to its Catholic principles, includes all the books enumerated in the canon of the Council of Trent. In other words, the Protestant Bible omits Tobias, Judith, the Book of Wisdom, Ecclesiasticus, Baruch, both books of the Maccabees, parts of Esther and Daniel. This factalone should be sufficient to bar the Protestant Bible from any Catholic household. For what-ever doubts may have existed in form-

which has the fawest flaws; which approaches the original most closely? Now it is true that in this respect King James translators seem a the King James translators seem at first blush to have made the better first blush to have made the better choice. For they based their version on the original Greek and Hebrew text, while the Douay scholars were satisfied with translating from the Vulgate, itself a translation. But this fact does not prove the superior-ity of the King James Version. Not only is the text on which it is based, the so called "received text," considered even by Protestant schol-ars as of comparatively little value, but the more the Vulgate is examined as to the purity of its text, the higher it rises in the esteem of sound critics. clerical and revolutionaire were merely Franchmen. And the old high idealism came back. It was a strange thing-unfamiliar and un-comfortable — to the middle aged generation. Some day the history of the war will give a page to that strange scene when Paris—the shrill derisive Paris, it rises in the esteem of sound critics. Besides, while strictly adhering to the Latin Vulgate, the Douay trans-lators always had the original Hebrew and Greek within easy reach to verify doubtful readings and to clear

when Paris—the shrill derisive Paris, you know—swarmed and jammed its way into Notre Dame. And they filled the vast cathedral, from wall to wall. They hung like bunches of grapes on the ancient pillars. And outside the parvis and the square were black with humanity—kneeling. Streets to right and left were filled, and the bridge and the quays; and all who could kneel knelt; and they sang the ancient canticles and the old arch. up ambiguous renderings. Both Bibles being versions, it is a foregone conclusion that they differ with regard to the faithfulness with ancient canticles and the old arch-bishop came out and blessed them. which they clung to the original. Now nobody ever denied that the That was as miraculous a thing Douay Version was a most faithful rendering of the Vulgate. Indeed, this as has happened in the twentieth century-Paris on its knees, prayis the one objection constantly urged against it by Protestants. Whether "Up in a little town in Picardy I saw the same miracle. (And at times it seems as though I had never really this be a fault or a virtue matters not for the present. But how does the King James Version stand in known France-for this was a new this respect? It is true that the Douay Version was published for the "It was at Albert. That little recise purpose of counteracting the town is a heap of ashes and broken stone and rotting bodies now. But I was there before the Prussians shelled "manifold corruptions of Holy Scrip-ture" and the "foule dealing herein by false and partial translations." But it. It's an unfortified little villageby false and partial translations. But this charge was leveled against the earl-ier Protestant Bibles. The King James Version, in deference to the it was on the pretty river Ancre, a little place of no importance to any one save the 6,000 or 7,000 quiet folk vigorous protests of Catholics, large-ly remedied this evil. However, there still remain some false transwho lived there. One day-I men-tion the date because it is significant -Aug. 21, thousands of troops, French and British, were being sent through lations, evidently introduced with the view of making the Bible seem to stand sponsor for Protestant beliefs Albert on their way to the front. Thousands upon thousands of French

and customs. Finally, how do the two version compare with regard to their style? With few exceptions, the Protestants condemn the Douay Version as stilted un English, ambiguous in its terms, full of strange ink horn words which

way, with a friend from Paris. He was a man of title-a count-known pretty well everywhere. His mother is a famous American. And in all Paris never were and never would be English. Even among Catholics an Paris he was the gayest, most cynical, horse racingest and wildest devil of a fellow. Then he had on a dirty occasional tendency manifests itself cap, red trousers, a dingy blue army coat with the worsted stripes to show to repeat these charges. Yet while there may be some reason for them, let us not overlook two facts. The his proud rank of-corporal. We were leaning over the parapet, watchfirst is that the Douay translators were by no means unschooled dilet-tanti, but men who had received the

ing the troops entrain. It was a blazing day; at 12:35 p.m. Suddenly the air seemed to darken-down be-low us and around us. And the sun, best training of their day and had been conspicuous at Oxford itself both for their ripe scholarship and that had been a blazing ball, turned their literary accomplishments. If fault is to be found with their style, into a red and dirty disk with rage of crepe hanging from it. "And d'Hauterive said : 'Bon Dieu! this must not be set down to incap-acity, but rather to definite principles It's going ont.' "Then we remembered about the state in the preface, they preferred

eclipse-though we weren't studying almanacs in those days ; and I said : truth and accurracy to grace and elegance of style. Furthermore, Its over all Europe-but it's dark "And the Parisian leaned over the they expected that words and phrases which might at first sound strange, bridge and shouted down into the would in the course of time becom

ing on a bridge high over the rail-

way, with a friend from Paris. He

darkness. What he shouted was : God save France ! "And out of the darkness below

thousands upon thousands of voices shouted back : "God save France !" houted back : It was an extraordinary thing. In July you would have said it was an impossible thing. It was as though there had come back to France the there had come d flerce spirit of faith that sent the Crusaders over sea and desert, crying heir Dieu le veult.'

In conclusion Mr. Thompson ex-"France has found unity ; and has

IMAGES

ust not forget how much, in the learned - in the darkness-to call upon God." The heart of France has always Reims. In

quite recent years this influence has not only been admitted by Anglican

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

ly destroyed because the Puritan' thought them degrading superstition and idolatry. They are now seen at a higher value, and appreciated as good pedagogy and a valid channel of true religion. If sometimes the art is crude and the ornament tawdry, the psychology of the matter holds. Will the time come when worship in churches of every name will appropriate every fine aid to conquered, the faces of men and women were wiped clean of fear and, also, of laughter — as scapsuds is wiped from a plate. It was strange to see the new faces — grave and steady, awed but courageous. Faces of Gaulish men and women.) "The old emergy came back ; and The old energy came back ; and the old unity. Priest and Socialist,

Our Home Library 50c. Each will appropriate every fine aid to imagination and employ pictorial ex-pression to suggest interest in the Bible classics and contain memorials of the saints of each generation worthy of emulation by the next?" We think it will, and, furthermore

are of opinion that the time will come when twentieth century Pro-BIT OF OLD IVORY and Other Stories. This beautiful collection of tales is a veritable hower of blossoms sweet and fragrant. They are truly leg-acies left to us by Heaven, and as such should be treasured by every Catholic household. A DOUBLE KNOT and Other Stories, by Mary T Waggaman and others. The stories are excellent through them. testantism will appear as benighted to future Americans as does Puritanism now to twentieth century Pro-testants.—Ave Maria.

TO PARENTS

It is the parent's imperative duty to give his child a Catholic educa-tion, which means education in a Catholic school. Nowhere else can Catholic school. Nowhere else can be supplied that careful instruction in matters of the faith that lies at the very foundation of Catholic prac-tice; nowhere else can be obtained that Catholic atmosphere and con-stant example of Catholic virtue which are essential to the develop-

which are essential to the develop ment of delicacy of Catholic consci-ence. It has been said that certain Catholics have faith enough to save their own souls, but not enough to save their children's souls. This

saying is at best only a half truth, but asd experience has given it, and not seldom, fullest verification in the case of those children who have been sent to Protestant or non-sectarian institutions. "Where shall I send my child ?" says the parent. To his question the Church answers in clear and unequivocal language : "Send your child to a Catholic soldiers were massed in the station and along the tracks. I was standchool." -America.

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centuries, wh Protestants may advance against them, whatever blows higher criticism may aim at their genuineness: the infallible Church accepts them with the same reverence and pious devotion as she accepts the other books of the Bible.

Another essential difference lies in the annotations. Catholics are not allowed to read Bibles which contain no notes, much less such as contain notes of an heretical nature. To explain how reasonable and motherly the Church is in this provision would lead us too far afield. Suffice it to say that the antagonism between Catholics and Protestants on this head springs from principles dia-metrically opposed. The Catholic Church holds that the Bible is not self explanatory, that it needs a liv-ing teacher for its exponent to the Protestants, on the other hand, the Bible is as clear and and the rest. Bible is as clear and as plain as a child's primer, a book to be had by all. to be read by all, to be understood by all.

The autographs of the inspired writings, it must be remembered, are no longer in existence. 'The translator then must rely on copies. But these copies themselves were not made from the original. Some were written hundreds and thousands of years ten hundreds and thousands of years after the autograph. To give but one instance, the earliest copy which we possess of the New Testament dates from the fourth century; that is, it was made some two hundred and fifty years after the Evangelists more their Generals. It would be wrote their Gospels. It would be unreasonable, to say the least, to exunreasonable, so say the lease, to ex-pect that God would preserve this long line of copyists and copies- from all error. God never meant the Bible to be our only rule of faith. Hence He could allow mitches to green in at least

allow mistakes to creep in, at least in those matters which do not pertain to faith and morals. As a if we compare copy with copy, a host of divergences become at once manifest. The question, then, to be de-cided by the would be translator is: which is the best and purest text;

writers, but ext estimated."-A. C. Cotter, S. J., in America. FRUITS OF THE DARKNESS

familiar and pleasing. It is note-

worthy that some of the terms which

they foresaw would be distasteful

for a time, were afterwards adopted

by the King James Bible and became naturalized in the English language

"The substance and the 'woof and

warp' of our Douay Version," says Edwin H. Burton in his "Life and Times of Bishop Challoner," "is vig. orous and noble English. When the

superiority of the Anglican version is urged, as is frequently the case,

New Testament at least, the author-

Version owes to

ized

Joan of Arc-nor has France been in-fidel, rather we should say she has A witty writer said recently that one good thing had come out of the Buropean war, so far, and that is, been scourged by infidel rulers. When the darkness lifts France will, with European war, so far, and that is England has been so busy lately she God's help, be a new-born country, made wise and strong by her baptism is letting us run our own canal. This truly is a blessing but many of fire.-N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

This truly is a blessing out many other wonderful things are taking shape before our eyes to day—so wonderful, in fact, that it seems as if new soul were being breathed into the time worn frame of European civilization, and God was writing a new charter for his people in the fire and blood of battle. In a N. Y. Evening Sun of late date

Vance Thompson gives some vivid pictures of what he calls, "new France," and its swift and amazing return to the Church and Faith, banned of late by its political leaders. He says : "There is no exaggeration (for]

have no need of it) in saying that a new France has been born-as in warpains unspeakable. For fifteen years France has been in the hands of the politicians whereof you know "When you locked out your win-dow you saw moral, political, social

anarchy. "Then came the war.

"It was one of the great Popes who said that pictures were a text book for those who could not read. Even " France had done brave things in every sphere of human activity. Her musicians were in the front of all nations; she was at the head of science and scholership. in these days of abundance both of reading and ability to read the say-ing is true. Pictures are a text book nations; she was at the nead or science and scholarship; from painting to flying she led; but it seemed that her high spiritual destiny was to end in the gutter and the mud, and that her political destiny was to die in the appetites and greeds of her politifor those, too, who can read, but who willingly accept a picture that saves them the trouble and imparts what no reading gains. The painting of Scriptural scenes on the walls of churches had a quite prosaic purpose.

cians. "In a day—in an hour—war knit together the old energies of the race. (And it was a strange thing to see laughter die in France. After the first horror of unexpectedness was

Boston Pilot.

been sound and when the heart is sound hodily health can always be ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE reestablished. The "eldest Daugh-ter of the Church" could not fail to Founded 1864 BERLIN, ONTARIC come back to the right way for has she not been sanctified by the blood Excellent Business College Departu High School or Academic Departm College and Philosophical Departme of heroes and martyrs for centuries ! Infidelity could never be anything REV. A. L. ZINGER, C.R., PH.D., PERS but a passing illness with the land of **Funeral Directors** C. A. CONNORS Undertaker 605 Yonge Street, Toronto Phone - North 1680 VENERATION OF If there is any Cathrlic practice originally condemned by the leaders of "the Reformation" as false, super-John Ferguson & Sons 180 King Street stitious, degrading, idolatrous, etc. ading Undertakers and Emb Open Night and Day -House 373 Factory-54 that has not been condoned, approve and imitated by some sect or other of disintegrating Protestantism, we cannot at present recall it. The Mass, devotion to the Blessed Virgin, he confessional, prayers for the dead-these are commonplace among E. C. Killingsworth many legitimate descendants of the Funera' Director reformers, and now comes a vindica-tion, by the sectarian Christian Register, of our veneration of images. Open Day and Night 491 Richmond St. Phone 8971 We find it in a recent issue of the

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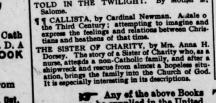
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LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1915

LENTEN REGULATIONS FOR 1915

FOLLOWING ARE THE LENTEN REGULATIONS FOR DIOCESE

All days in Lent, Sundays excepted, are fast days. 2nd. By special permission of the loly See, meat is allowed at all

Seturday.

the same meal is not permitted dur-ing Lent. Children under seven

Persons under twenty one years on over sixty years of age are not bound by the law of fasting ; and all persons in ill health or engaged in hard labor, or who have any other legitimate ex cuse, may be exempted both from the law of fast and of abstinence.

From this law no one can escape. and in it no one has the right of dispensation. Pastors are earnestly re-quested to preach during the holy ason of Lent the necessity of mance and the obligation of Christian mortification. They will also provide special means whereby their people may advance in devotion and piety.

As in the past, two appropriate week day services will be held in each church, and the necessary pernission for Benediction of the Blessed

A special effort ought also to be this penitential time. MICHAEL FRANCIS FALLON,

Bishop of London

THE C. M. B. A.

rick, M. J. Hagarty ret ion, Mrs. W. H insurance, is in difficulties which may or may not be overcome. If it emerges from the present crisis and develops on a sound financial basis it may not only continue to do a good work but continue to do this good work amongst a class largely beyond the reach of old line insurance. The

by the success or failure of the C. M. B. A. are, to a large extent, also readers of the CATHOLIC RECORD. The difficulties of the Association result in a hostile feeling between a section of the membership and the

OF LONDON

Holy See, meat is allowed at all meals on Sundays and at the prin-cipal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays, cipal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, except the Saturday of Ember Week and Holy sider such division fatuous and foolish. The C. M. B. A. is one, member

8rd. The use of fish and flesh at ship and Grand Council, just as the ratepayers of a school section and years of age are exempted from the law of fasting. the board of trustees are one. The trustees are the representatives and agents of the people. When the

In order, however, to safeguard ence, the faithful should have the judgment of their pastor or conlessor in all cases where they seek exemption from the law of fast or atinence.

Whatever may be the obligation in the matter of fast or abstinence, Lent is for everybody a season of mortifi-cation and of penance.

Sacrament on these occasions is hereby accorded.

de to have the sacred practice of family prayer in common, and especirecitation of the Rosary, a ally the recitation of the Rosary, a duty of honor and religion during

After mature consideration and

the premises. On the improbable "BELGIANS SPONGE ON sumption, however, that these London, Ontario, businessman wrong headed individuals represent anything more than the fault-finding writes the Free Press from London, futility which every crisis or diffi-England. Amongst other things he culty throws off as a by product, we ----desire to afford them a safety-valve in the correspondence column.

It may not be out of place to re tate our position.

people are dissatisfied they elect

Then, someone may ask, why not

our readers are interested in the

C. M. B. A.; all of them in the

questions to which the C. M.

and that is so entirely within our

province that we intend to offer

neither apology nor justification for

dealing, at this time, with the funda

mental principles of life-insurance

We have not done so, we shall not do

so without all the study that ade-

quate and safe treatment of the ques-

tion demands. Peculiar people who

think we are defending the Grand

nor favorites.

others. So with the C. M. B. A.

"While every one gives a great deal of credit to the Belgians for stopping the advance of the Germans, a lot of people are disgusted with the 'spong-ing' which they practice here in Lon-The C. M. B. A., a Catholic society, "Able bodied men are lodged about vhose chief business is fraternal life the city, men who should be at the front, but who prefer the fisshpots of Old England to fighting. "One paper published a letter this morning, among hundreds, where one Belgian writes to his cousin about as follows : 'Leave at once. Put on your old clothes when traveling so to appear poor, put your diamonds ad good clothes at the bottom of and go wenty five thousand families affected your trunk and come over here, where there is an abundance of good your

things to est, money handed you right and left and a good time into he bargain. This sort of gossip is probably picked up from "able-bodied men who hould be at the front" and whom Grand Council. And the tendency of

the press and the women of England that hostile feeling is to divert atten. have been trying in vain to shame tion and consideration from the into fighting for their country. pressing problem of the adequacy Suppose there are some Belgians and incidence of rates, and to develop who "put their diamonds and good into a quarrel fatal to the best inclothes at the bottom of their trunks" terests of the society. Very deliber and "sponge" ; two hundred and fifty ately we refrained from participathousand Belgians fighting at the tion in this disagreement ; first befront saved France and saved Eng. cause it was not our quarrel in any land. The battle of Liege gave sense, and secondly because we con-France time to mobilize. The first

BNGLAND'

battle of the Yeer stopped the German rush for the Channel ports. It must not be forgotten that Belgium is fighting for England in quite as true a sense as England is fight-

ing for Belgium ; and that up to the present Belgium has had altogether a disproportionate share of fighting and suffering. It is a pity that the general appreciation of Belgium's keep out of it altogether ? For this heroic resistance and the general simple reason. A large proportion of

sympathy with her no less heroic suffering should be marred by the publication with flaring headlines of the gossip picked up by a London B. A. difficulties give rise. Our businessman, even one who "has purpose is to serve the interests of had the good fortune to be made a the readers of the CATHOLIC RECORD;

member of a Motor Club which has already sent five hundred of its roll the front." Even motoring through Belgium might give him the grace to be ashamed of himself ; but if he wrote that letter for publication there is little fear of his taking such an uncomfortable trip.

" ROMAN CATHOLICISM AND THE WAR"

Council are hardly worth considering. We may state, however, that we do Under this heading our Anglican not care two straws for the Grand ontemporary of Toronto says:

Council. We hew to the line, let the "We welcome every testimony to chips fall where they may. The the reality and power of true religion, but it is impossible to avoid noticing writer is not and never was a memthat many interests are at work to ber of the C. M. B. A. He never beatilize the war for the advantage of lieved in the safety of the system. Roman Catholicism. Stories in our papers and pictures of incidents in He knows, consequently, no factions France and Belgium are all made the most of."

But let this be clearly understood. There is no reason why fraternal in-In the light of this querulous wel come to the evidences of the reality of surance should be a failure. There are fraternal insurance societies in

the power of the Catholic religion the following from the London Catholic England, and at least one in Canada, Times is interesting :

ladies of the Dorothy sewing society at such genuine Christian charity so daintily expressed. But is our steemed contemporary not a bit behind the age? Even the pious adies of the sewing circles may ask why should a brave soldier not honor and trust and invoke the intercession

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

of the Mother of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ? Only a true onception of our Blessed Lord can inspire such confidence in his beloved Mother.

'And ifour faith had given us nothing

Than this Example of all Woman So mild, so merciful, so strong, so

good, So patient, peaceful, loyal, loving

pure, This was enough to prove it higher truer, Than all the creeds the world had

known before. Thus sang a post who was not

Catholic but whose clear vision was not clouded by fear of Rome. Is it, perchance, the wearing of a Scapular that fills the Churchman's heart with unutterable sadness ? The Victoria Cross, the Iron Cross, the triple links, the square and compass, the maple leaf, the shamrock the rose, the thistle, and a thousand and one other badges and emblems worn for what they signify are all quite as unutterably sad. The Union Jack with its threefold cross is another bit of cloth which, like the scapular of the Blessed Virgin, may e meaningless to some, and even an object of hatred or derision to others.

love and trust might give " no idea of any true conception " of liberty but we should pity the ignorance which failed to understand. And we pity the " pure, unadulterated Chris tianity " of the Churchman which leads it to make its puny attack on Roman Catholicism by scoffing at the badge worn in honor of our Blessed Lord's dear Mother.

Mother, whose virgin bosom was war news. uncrost With the least thought to sin allied

Woman above all women glorified, Our tainted nature's solitary boast Purer than foam on central ocea

Long may the Irish soldier fighting bravely for his country show his deep faith in Jesus Christ by wear ing with loving confidence the Scapular in honor of His Blessed Mother.

CARDINAL MERCIER'S FAMOUS PASTORAL

Some Catholic gentlemen of Ottawa have had Cardinal Mercier's Pastoral Letter, which the Garman attempt to suppress has rendered world famous, printed in convenient pamphlet form. Many American papers gave their eaders this remarkable document in full or published lengthy extracts from it. Our secular papers, so far as we have noticed, failed to do either.

In a second editorial reference the New York Times calls attention to one of the many beautiful lesson which the Letter teaches with all ce and force ti

the fountain of human sympathy is drying up within. The daily head-lines, in their reflex influence on the imagination and sensibilities of those supposed by some to be indigenous who read, are often as deadly as is the shrapnel for the men in the to the Green Isle. Philosophical week end trippers, reminding them. trenches. Indeed war's deadliest work is not in the flesh and blood of selves that the diocese has a Catholic population of more than 400,000, vorg is not in the sinking battleship or behind the guns, but in the thoughts and feelings and ideals of those at home, whose conscience is with an Archbishop and assistant bishop, a multitude of churches and priests, and a bewildering number of seared, whose social sympathies are religious and charitable institutions, enumbed, whose humanity is brutal smile broadly and blandly at this typical omission. But the paradoxi-"And yet to-day there is no alterna cal Dubliner neither smiles nor

tive. The risk must be taken. The brutalizing facts of war must be faced by thousands of our fellows, and wonders, for he knows that beyond the Liffey, to the south we who stay at home cannot shut our own eyes and hearts to the brutalizend of the city, there are two cathedrals that Dublin Catholics built, and ing stories of war's hideous experi that imported English Protestants appropriated. Christ Church and St.

"But as one would fight against a plague, so must one fight against the deadlier pestilence of the mind." Patrick's were built by the Catholics of Dublin. Did they but possess

What the Globe so forcibly points out we have long borne in mind.

We have restricted to the narrow The "Reformers " had the economic est limits possible, consistent with s fair knowledge of the facts, all harrowing details of atrocities no matter how well substantiated. And in the Sidelights we give each week well-authenticated stories that show the kindly, sympathetic, human side of the soldier's life, as well as the touching often heroic spirituality of those who are doing battle for their country. This is not only wholesome reading of lively human interest but a necessary antidote to the 'brutalizing effect of the war news.' For a similar reason though the Pastoral of Cardinal Mercier has already been ' published in the columns of the RECORD we are glad to know that its publication in more convenient form will facilitate ts distribution and ensure a wider or more frequent reading. Amongst all the books and pamphlets occasioned by the war we know of none more eminently suitable to counteract the savagery and brutal.

the coldest to see the Holy Sacrifice offered once again within the venerity which too often characterize the able walls of Christ Church. But newsless twaddle " that passes for since it is idle to dream of such, the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh is to be con-

The pamphlet may be had in quantities for distribution from Mr. A. E. that will add one more monument of Corrigan, Capital Life Assurance Co., Ottawa.

in the RECORD we said :

The dignified and fearlessly truth ful Pastoral Letter of martyred Bel gium's dauntless Primate is one of the finest evidences of simple but un flinching devotion to duty during a war relieved by many deeds of glorious heroism as well as blackened alas ! by unspeakable brutality.

This sentence, together with our summary of the facts, was appropriated by our zealous Ottawa friends without mention of the CATHOLIC RECORD. The sentence quoted is true; however, it is not alone the fearlessness and devotion to duty of the writer but the whole contents of the magnificent Pastoral Letter that make its repeated perusal profitable an hundredfold. It is in the words

of Professor Kettle "one of the noblest documents in the whole epic of human freedom."

A GRBAT UNDERTAKING

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testant cathedrals, looks like a sub- | Testament which has just been made lime example of that paradox that is public by the son Comté Bertrand de Mun, who, in compliance with the wish of his illustrious father, has sent a copy to Pope Benedict XV. The terms in which this trust was expressed are as follows : "I charge Bertrand after my death to lay at the feet of the Sovereign Pontiff the ardent homage of my absolute devotion to the Catholic, Apostolic and Roman Church, of my entire obedience to her teachings promulgated by the infallible words of her head, of my love for the Pope and my illim. itable attachment to his cause." His Holiness as can readily be understood, was deeply touched by these sentiments so admirably expressed in the life of the great Frenchman.

AN IDEA of the historical treasures preserved in the monastic university and municipal archives of Europe may be formed from an enumeration in brief of the documents housed in the Archives of the ancient and historical city of Ravenna in Italy, These have been assembled from numerous small collections in that borough and placed in fire proof receptacles. There are no less than 2,558 large envelopes filled with antique parchments from the Monasteries of S. Vitale and S. Maria in Porto. There are over 8,000 documents from other conventual collections and 14 000 parchments from other sources, besides hundreds of volumes of papers from the Romagna, Acts of the Government of Venice, of the Holy See and a great storehouse documents dealing with the of French occupation after 1796. All For sentimental reasons some might these are only slightly known to historians, jurists, etc., so that the have preferred to see one of the grand old temples of other days wealth of unexplored material awaiting the investigator can be but inadehanded back to its original owners. It would surely thrill the blood of quately estimated. Many pages of history have had to be rewritten in the light of documents uncovered in recent years, and we may be sure that many more will undergo the same process as investigation progratulated on initiating the scheme ceeds. We are only beginning to know the Middle Ages.

WHAT IS true of Ravenna is true of numerous other cities. No country in Europe was richer in historical material than heroic and long suffering Belgium. With this the German armies have played sad havoc in the present War, and when the time comes to estimate the loss forgiveness will not readily be extended them by civilized mankind. The treasures of Louvain alone were rich beyond description and they have been reduced to ashes. We have not heard how the great collection of the Bollandists has fared, but, if tampered with by the invader, the greatest single achievement in scholarship within the past three centuries, has been dealt a staggering blow.

IN PRESENCE of the ruin which has vertaken his country and of which the above are no more than phases. the world will reacho the heart cry Archbishop Walsh's noble under. of Belgium's great Primate as expressed in the famous Pastoral. "In

this dear city of Louvain, perpetually

in my thoughts," he said, " the mag-

nificent church of St. Peter will never

recover its former splendor. The an-

cient college of St. Ives, the art schools

consular and commercial schools of

the University, the old markets, our

rich library with its collections, its

Catholic faith to the line of Europe's unsurpassed cathedrals. The new When the Pastoral was published Dublin cathedral will be worthy to rank with the greatof its kind. Archbishop est Walsh does not hope to do more than initiate the undertaking. The completion of the edifice will take long years, for this is to be a great cathedral. Dr. Walsh is of opinion that the reason why there are no really great cathedrals built in modern times is the desire of cathedral-building bishops to see the work completed in their own time. The medieval way was far different. In those days the work took centuries, and was handed on from one bishop to another, each doing all the good

work possible for his own time, until at last the glorious work was finished. a triumph of art, and a worthy expression of man's love and worship of his Creator. We may not, then, look for the speedy completion of

taking, but we may rest assured that

A letter referring to it in terms of

members in various parts of the country we have decided to place at the disposal of C. M. B. A. correspondents one column weekly in the CATH-OLIC RECORD. This decision is due chiefly to the obvious fact that it must be to the advantage of the widely scattered membership of the sociation to have a medium for the interchange of ideas and the discussion of proposed remedies for the admittedly unsatisfactory present condition of affairs. Moreover, it will provide the opportunity for members of this society to get into direct communication with each other. A letter from, say, Halifax, may strike a sym pathetic chord in a fellow member in Toronto or Winnipeg. These may then write each other directly and if they so desire communicate the result of such discussion to the whole membership through our correspond ence column. Such discussion and interchange of views publicly and privately can hardly fail to promote a better understanding of the situa-tion, and result in improved pros-bots for united action. If a convenon be deemed desirable the deleates would be in a much better position to come to some intelligent agreement; while if a convention be

deemed a useless expense those who favor calling one may be convinced that it would serve no useful purpose. Indeed the discussion of this moot question itself may not be the least of the advantages.

There is another reason for open ing this correspondence column. So far as may be judged from our correspondence on the subject only a very small proportion of the membership of the C. M. B. A. misunderstands the position of the CATHOLIC RECORD in discussion but to promote it.

correspondence with which are as sound as the soundest of old line companies. have something to say about them later on. Now, correspondence intended for publication must conform to these rules :

> 1. Every letter must bear for pub lication the name, address and council of the writer.

2. The letters must be of reaso able brevity ; no more than one column of the RECORD can, as a rule be given each week to this correspondence.

3. If fault is to be imputed (an we recognize that full and free discussion must not entirely preclude fault - finding) concrete instances should be given to substantiate any charge made.

4. Letters, like some already received, contributing nothing to useful discussion, but containing reckless and vituperative general charges will find their way to the wastebasket; their publication can serve

no good purpose. 5. The CATHOLIC RECORD will, of

course, assume no responsibility whatever for the views of corres pondents beyond weeding out such letters as above indicated. Sane readers will understand this ; with the others, represented by two or three letters already received, we can not waste time or space in futile discussion.

Letters intended for publication which we have already received

should be re-written ; the addition of the name, address and council, would in some cases bring them within the requirements, we have

enumerated. These requirements are intended not to hamper full and free

" The English Churchman appears pected from one who is not only to think that since the commence-ment of the war there has been par

of the age.

ticular activity amongst the Catholics of England in appealing to Protest-ants to examine the claims of the Catholic Church. If the fact is so werejoice, for it is pretty evident from an article which appears in the Eng-lish Churchman that the appeals have not been without effect. The writer avows that 'organized and prompt reply missions are in almost every case desirable.' The project

will not alarm Catholics. They ar not at all afraid of controversy When engaged with a genuine desire to reach the truth it can only prove serviceable to the Catholic Church."

If our Canadian papers do not suppress Catholic news sufficiently to suit our jealous Anglican friend the English and American journals must be positively depressing.

However, here is the Churchman's valiant attempt to stem the tide, its frontal attack on the "errors of Rome."

"We rejoice in every indication France of a revived concern for religion, as opposed to atheism ; but we cannot but realize that Roman Catholicism does not represent pure unadulterated Christianity. It is unutterably sad to read the letter of man from the West of Ireland, who is now bravely serving his country, writing to his wife that his ' hope is in the Blessed Virgin,' that he will not be buried in France, and asking her to get for him the 'Scapular of the Blessed Virgin blessed,' and to tell him 'what prayers he will have to repeat every day.' The letter gives no idea of any true conception

of our Blessed Lord, and is ample evidence of the profound need for spreading abroad the pure light of he Gospel.'

"It is unutterably sad! " One car

prince of the Church but at the same time one of the foremost scholars Department of Agriculture, wrote a book in which he attempted to place the blame for Ireland's backward

Says the New York Times :

economic condition on the Church Many of the readers of Cardinal Agriculture and industries and every Mercier's pastoral may have been thing else languished, according to struck by his significant and moving use of the word charity. We have Sir Horace, because the people were made tha word mean, usually, the giving of alms; but it is in its being bled to death by the priests, and the money that should have that the Belgian prelate uses it. After quoting the words of Jeaus, been expended on factories was being squandered in extravagant Greater love than this no man church building. A simple curate in that a man lay down his life for his a Limerick city church joined issue friands." he says :

with Sir Herace, and in the columns "And the soldier who dies to save of the Dublin Leader gave the pub his brothers and to defend the hearths and altars of his coun-try reaches this highest of all lic a brilliant and masterly reply in a series of papers since republished degrees of charity." ander the title of "Catholicity and

Love of country, then, is included in this understanding of charity. Further on another of the virtues rouped under this large and Cathoc word is given :

"Multiply the efforts of your charity, corporeal and spiritual. Like the great Apostle, do you endure daily the cares of your Church so that no man shall suffer loss and you not suffer loss, and no man fall and you not burn with zeal for him."

So sympathy is added. One must feel the sufferings of another as his own. It is not trite or useless to call attention to these true meanings of the gracious word ; by custom we have taken a word luminous with ours. tender significance and have lessened its import. It is good to be remind. ed what it really means.

Now read these extracts from Globe editorial on the brutalizing effects of the war news :

"When a man, who is not alre "It is unutterably sad!" One.can almost hear the flutter of sympathy and admiration amongst the good life, it is with horror he³marks how

then completed the Dublin cathe-Some years ago Sir Horace dral will be worthy of Ireland and Plunkett, then vice-president of the Ireland's Faith.

the economic sense " they might

have put their money into a factory.

sense, so they coolly confiscated the

two cathedrals, and from that day to

this Dablin has had the unique dis-

tinction of having no Catholic cathe-

dral for its thousands of worshippers.

whereas its two grand old temples were

given over to curious sightseers,

peopled only with heartbreaking

memories. Verily the Dubliners

would have been wiser to have built

a factory. But the chances are they

would have lost their money anyway.

for the economic sense of the Plun.

ketts did not stop at the confiscation

Once again the Catholics of Dublin

are about to build a cathedral worthy

of the Catholic capital of one of the

most Catholic countries in the world.

of churches.

COLUMBA. NOTES AND COMMENTS

BIGOTRY SOMETIMES makes strange edfellows. The Canadian Churchman publishes a eulogistic review of 'The Papal Conquest," a book by the Rev. Dr. Robertson of Venice. And yet the Churchman would be very angry at any imputation on its scholarship or respectability. Those who know anything of "Robertson of Venice" will not stand in need of further enlightenment.

AN ENTERPRISING Baltimore undertaker, not to be outdone by trusts Progress in Ireland." Before the inand combines, advertises cut-rates in exorable logic of the then unknown regard to funerals. You can have all that other undertakers furnishpriest, now the distinguished rector eleven distinct items enumerated, of the Irish College, Rome, the arguwith your choice of horse-drawn or

ments of Sir Horace were dissipated motor hearse and limousines-for like chaff before the winds of heaven. less than half the price, and the por-Yes, said Monsignor O'Riordan, we trait of the advertiser thrown in. As Irish are extravagant church buildthe price holds good, presumably for ers. We built two churches where one would have sufficed, but Sir Horace's friends stole the first one from us. Their worst enemy could

church building. They found a readier way. They appropriated

Point is given to this debate between two able men by the announcement that at last Dublin is to have a Catholic cathedral. That the Catholic capital of Catholic Ireland should until now have lacked a worthy cathedral consecrated to the services of the Catholic Faith, whereas it rejoices in the possession of two Pro-

unique and unpublished manuscripts, its archives, its gallery of great portraits of illustrious rectors, chancellors, professors, dating from the time of its foundation, which preserved for masters and students alike a noble tradition and were an incitement to their studies-all this accumulation of intellectual, of historic, and of artistic riches, the fruit of the labors of five centuries-all is in the dust.' And in reechoing Cardinal Mercier's words it will not be forgotten to whom the disacter thus described is due. No assurance of German "kultur" can

mitigate the magnitude of the crime.

DESPITE THE publicity which the War has given to Belgium there still remains much misconception as to the real character of her people. One correspondent of an English paper states that " a very large proportion of them are Protestants "-a statement that could have its birth

in sheer ignorance only. As a matter of fact there were at the beginning of single family has rendered more dis. the War only 30,000 Protestants out of tinguished service to the Church in a population of 7,500,000, and most of these were British, Dutch or Germans. France than the Comtés de Mun. Comté Albert, who died a few months It is noteworthy that throughout Belgium, Protestant churches, where ago, stood almost alone among the they exist, are known as "English titled Frenchmen of his generation churches," and the ministers in for his attachment to religion and charge are for the most part of that chivalrous devotion to the Holy See. nationality. Bruges has (or had) These sentiments have found admirable expression in his Last Will and two such churches - one Anglican

in the interval. not accuse them of extravagant

a limited period only, Baltimoreans might very well, in the interests of

economy, arrange for their funerals WITHIN THE last hundred years no

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and the other Presbyterian. Ghent had one also, with the English inscription, "St. John's Church," in large letters over the entrance ; there is one in Courtrai frequented by the British flax dealers who live there. Most of the large towns have one such place of worship but in the country districts no such thing as Protestantism is known. The people are uniformly and unmistakably Catholic, notwithstanding an anticlerical or Socialistic element which has, however, simply disappeared since the German invasion. Cardinal Mercier's description of Belgium as "so faithful in the great mass of her population to God, so upright in her patriotism, so noble in her king and Government," will be recognized as authentic by those who know anything of her past history or present constitution.

ON THE BATTLE LINE

Globe, Feb. 10th.

The Carpathians still hold the centre of the stage. The Russian War Office admits that the Austro-German army now advancing in great force Bukowina and western Galicia threatens the Russian armies in Bukowina with isolation or the evacuation of the greater part of that province. While this movement is in progress the Russians keep advancing along the west Carpathian front. For a hundred miles from the Beskid range to the Uszok Pass they are sweeping the Austrians before them and descending into the Hungarian lain, where if the Germanic advance to the eastward is checked they will be in a position to fall with terrific force upon the flank of the Bukowinian army of the Dual Monarchy.

The battles in the Carpathians burg over again.-Globe, Feb. 13. overshadow the operations in Poland where the Russians continue to con solidate their strength on the ground recently won along the Bzura. The Kaiser is reported to be in Poland in consultation with Von Hindenburg. His anxiety as to the situation in East Prussia may be the reason for this consultation. The probability is that the withdrawal of troops from Poland for service in East Prussia and in the Carpathians is part of the general plan of campaign which is to take the place of the unsuccessful endeavor to take Warsaw. The cap ture of the Polish capital has gone the way of other German dreams, such as the capture of Paris and Calais and the invasion of Great Britain.—Globe Feb, 10.

SEVERE STRUGGLE IN THE CARPATHIANS

In the Carpathians the Russians hold their own against a vigorous Austro German offensive. In the vicinity of the Dukla Pass they retain the crest of the ridges, and the battle continues on Hungarian soil despite the most strenuous attempt the Germanic troops to transfer operations to the Galician slope. Farther east, in the Wyszikow Pass, the Germans are over the summi and trying hard to open the way to Lemberg. They have not yet suc-ceeded, and are losing many men in their assaults on the entrenched Russian positions. Meanwhile the garrison of Przemsyl, for the relief of which these operations are in progress, has begun to subsist on horseflesh. The Commander, who

aircraft "were damaged. The dis-tance from Dunkirk along the coast to Blankenberghe, the farthest point reached, is about 88 miles, so that the entire raid was probably carried out in less than two hours.—Globe, Feb. 18.

WAR DEMORALIZES SHIPPING When a Canadian business man retarved. letter that has taken from fifteen to seventeen days to come from Great Britain he is naturally annoyed. The wonder, however, is SIDELIGHTS ON THE that mails are as regular and pas senger sailings as numerous as they are. Mr. Asquith has been telling the Commons that one fith of all

Britain's shipping-or, in other words, a tenth of all the shipping in words, a tenth of all the shipping in the world—is now employed by the British Government for warlike pur-poses. In addition, not one German ocean-going ship is now upon the high seas plying for business. As the German mercaptile moving on the German mercantile marine conthe German mercantile marine con-stitutes 14 per cent. of the world's tonnage, the war has resulted in withdrawing 24 per cent. of the ships formerly available for marine trans-portation from their routes. Under the circumstances, it is a wonder that there has been so little interrupnent, and furthermore ordered that

GERMAN SUCCESS

tion of ocean travel.

The centre of interest is still in East Prussia. The Russians admit that they have been forced to retire rapidly within their own borders from the Mazurian Lake district They announce that very little news will be permitted to come through until their battle line is reconstituted on plans already arranged. There was no general engagement during the retreat, but the Germans evidently cut off considerable numbers of he Russian reargoard and parties on detached service, for they claim to have taken 26,000 prisoners, 20 field guns and 30 machine guns. Had the Russians not retired with unwonted elerity it would have been Tannen.

SHORT ON METALS

The most important news of the day in its hearing on the larger issues of the war is a statement in the British eye-witness report that the Germans propose to day, February 10, to commander all stocks of copper, tin, nickel, hard lead and antimony. This is a confession that supplies are fast failing. It is estimated that the Germans are consuming copper in the manufacture of ammunition at the rate of 112,000 tons a year, while the German production of copper is only 40,000 tons. It does not take a military expert to see that there can be only one end to that if Britain's blockade shuts out foreign supplies. -Globe, Feb. 10.

GREAT BRITISH HOWITZERS London, Feb. 12.-The British

army in France is now using heavy howitzers, which, according to a re-port from the Official "Eyewitness" with the expeditionary force, have gained ascendancy over the heavy ferman guns. These howitzers, he states, were used in successful attacks on the German positions in the brick fields south of La Bassee Canal a week ago to night.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

Berlin, Feb. 12 .- An official state-

ment given out here says : "Eastern theatre : The Emperor arrived on the battlefield on the East Prussian frontier. Our operations there forced the Russians rapidly to give up their positions east of the and the children were facing starva-markers. At some places the tion. The burgomaster sent an fighting is continuing. So far about 26,000 prisoners have been made. More than twenty guns and thirty machine guns have been taken. The amount of war material taken cannot vet be estimated. "In Poland, on the right bank of

THE CATHOLIC RECOPD

GERMANS WELL FED Special Cable to Globe "It is stated that the German sol-diers are not sufficiently fed out of the Government ration, but by the gifts of food sent by friends and rela-tives they seem to get sufficient. At any rate, the prisoners seem fit enough, and certainly they do not give the impression of being half-

GREAT WAR LAST CONFESSIONS ON THE " FORMID-

ABLE." Father W. H. Purcell, of St. Henry and St. Elizabeth, Sheerness, gives an interesting account in the Irish Catholic of his last pastoral visit to the "Formidable " a few days before she put to sea on her last cruise. The Admiral, when he "became aware that the priest wished to go on board became awar the ships to see the Catholics, at once, courtesy which is one of the go off in the "D.S.B." to any which I might wish to visit. He notified the ships of this arrange

Setholics, whether on duty or not, were to be given facilities to see me, and that a boat was to be put at my disposal to take me either to anothe ship or ashore, at my convenience. ilities for Confessions on board the "Formidable " were given in the

nate, an armoured room or box built into the side of the ship, in which the gun crew work. It was amid such surroundings that I sat down, my stole over my great-coat, to hear Confessions. I had dismissed the men, and they returned one by one for Confession Some came from the stoke hold dressed only in flannel trousers

and undershirt, so black with coaldust that it was quite impossible to recognize their features. Others came from the engine room covered with oil and dirt, often without boots and socks, clutching in each hand

and socks, clucking in contrast-pieces of oily cotton waste. Contrast-ing sharply with them were the marines, in their smart navy blue uniforms and bright brass buttons. Others, who had not been on duty, had obviously rushed off as soon as had dismissed them to have a hurried wash and to clean themselves as much as they could in their working clothes. For, it must be remembered, Jack ashore in his loose yet well fitting No. 1 suit is quite different in appearance from Jack on board in his working rig. . . . Little did I think, when I left the ship, that my visit was destined to be the last a priest should pay to her. They were brave men on board and died brave deaths, and the fact that they had had the opportunity, and had taken it, of making their peace with

Almighty God, surely contributed in no small degree to their bravery. May they rest in peace. AT A LOUVAIN CONVENT

The Belgian Relief Commission has received a piteous account of the sufferings of a Community of nuns at Louvain written on January 3:

The sixty-five nuns at the Convent of the Sœurs Oblates, about five miles from here, for weeks have sheltered and fed 400 homeless children, whose parents are either lost or dead. So long as the Sisters could

buy food from the surrounding farms things went well, but last week the Sisters sorrowfully told the burgo-master of Louvain that food was failing at the convent, and that they and the children were facing starva-

The Germans on entering the vil-lage went to the house of the Catho-lic doctor (Dr. Halloy), who had taken refuge in his cellar. They brought him to the ground floor and shot him . . In several cases the widows [of other men' similarly shot] came to Father X. and told him the story. The whole village was pillaged and much of it burnt. When Father X. returned to his own house he found that the Germans had taken away his chalice and all nouse ne round pust the Germans had taken away his chalice and all his mother's plate and furniture which was there. On Aug. 25 he went with nurses in search of a doc-

tor. German soldiers met them, and threatened them with revolvers. Father X. was carrying the Blessed acrament, and some of them wante to profane it, but one of the soldiers prevented this. . . The church at Hastiere par dela is a beautiful one. The Germans profaned it in every possible way. Horses were brought inside it, and soldiers. half drunken, put the sacred vestments to various lithy uses. The relinquaries were broken open and relics dispersed, in cluding the relics of the Virgins of Cologne, which had escaped the Huguenots of the sixteenth century and the destructive campaign of the French Revolution. The skulls of these virgins were battered in. The Germans also tried to break the tab-ernacle. Two of four altars were broken, the relics taken out and stamped upon. The tabernacle at Hastiere Lavaux was blown open with gunpowder.

THE INVIOLATE CROSS In that strikingly interesting week ly record of the course and incidents of the war, T. P.'s Journal of Great Deeds, published by the Daily Tele-graph, we have the following testimony to the way in which the cruci fix has in many instances escaped destruction from bombardment. Says

the writer: In this war of desecration and sac rilege, of pillaged churches, not one, but many, stories centre round holy things. One tells of a band of Uhlan things. foragers who came upon a church and decided to loot it. While at their work, one trooper wagered an-other that he would destroy the state 15 crucifix that stood upon the altar. The bet was accepted, and the Uhlan sprang quickly upon the altar and wrenched at the sacred emblem. He could not move it, and he exerted more and more strength, but fruit lessly. Then, in a final burst of savhe swung a blow at the cruci agery fix and missed; to fall from the altar second after, with his ankle badly fractured. It is curious, indeed, how not only a crucifix, but a multitude of crucifixes have escaped in-jury in the fighting, though the churches in which they stand have fallen about them in ruin, "A Cathallen about them in ruin, olic church had suffered somewhat from artillery fire, and the walls and roof had been completely demolished. but the notable feature was that the altar, even to the floral decorations and candles, was quite intact. That is contained in a letter from Private

Welsh, of the Irish Rifles. It is a passage that occurs in many letters Private D. Singleton, of the East Lancs, found this singular immunity The most wonalmost startling. "The most won derful thing to me is that let into tw of the walls are images of Christ, and they are the only walls standing (he It is simply marvellous how writes.) ome of these images have escaped injury when the remainder of the building has been wrecked.

"JOHN AYSCOUGH" AS CHAPLAIN Private Keating, of the R.A.M.C.

now invalided home after enteric, writing from Ely, gives an apprecia-tive account of the work of Mgr. Bickerstaffe Drew during the time that he was with the troops

My Lord Bisbop,—As you may see by my new address, we have moved our goods and chattels once more.

I can assure Your Lordship that there was not the least regret, not the faintest tugging at our strings, when we bade adieu to Sling Plantation, Salisbury Plains, and very literally, shook its mud off our boots, mounted our Lozier No. 23, and "skidooed " to Tidworth.

For Tidworth is a real town-paved streets, sidewalks, electric lights, railroad station, and three churches, Catholic, Anglican and Presbyterian. Tidworth is a barrack town ; population 20 000 sol-diers, 100 civilians. The barracks are well built of brick and stone. Each group of buildings is named after some city in India made famous in the military history of that country. Thus we have Kanda-har, Delhi, Bhurtpore, Lucknow, Jellalabad, Cawnpore, etc.

Our present residence is furnished with all modern conveniences. I fear, however, that I will not long

enjoy these luxuries, for I expect any moment to receive an order to accompany the 2nd Brigade Infantry to France as their chaplain. It is rumored that we go on Monday, the let of February. If all goes well, I shall not be detained at

hospital work, but shall accompany the men to the Front, at least as far as the Field Dressing Station if not to the trenches. May it be soon!

The church at Tidworth-dedicated to St. George and St. Patrick-if you are English to St. Patrick, and St. are English to St. Patrick, and St. George if you are Irish—was built by Mgr. Bickerstaffe-Drew (John Ayscough) It seats 600 and is a jewel. I celebrated Mass at 9 and 10 o'clock last Sunday, preached at both Masses and officiated at Benediction at 6.30 p. m. cannot commend too highly the onduct of our Catholic soldiers. Here at Tidworth, where we have a Cathlic Church, they are as exemplary as most Catholics at home. But in the other camps where I have been at West Down North, at Pond Farm and especially at Sling Plantation-

to their religious duties would put to shame many of our self satisfied Catholics at home. Perhaps it is the realization of the serious side of war, the nearer and nearer approach of the danger of

death : but whatever is the reason, it was most consoling to their chaplain to see them-in spite of distance, mud up to the knees, rain soake clothing, slipping, floundering, losing their way in the darkness, yet com ing so regularly to confession on Saturday atternoons and nights and on the eve of Feastdays-always a

long line of penitents. Then Sunday morning, at the sound of reveille, out of their blankets into wet clothing and shrunken shoes, a mile or more of a walk to a tent or a hut, cold, dismal and wet. Sometimes the tent was too small and many of them had to stand outside.

our Catholics at home would have considered these conditions sufficient reason for not going to Mas and for neglecting the Sacraments.

gentility and good manners and the very fact that the individual is well educated opens his eyes to the use-lessness of prejudice and the abso-lutely misdirec'ing influence of

sion, that it is a well managed indus

try, and that the people who seek to make a living out of it use all manner of means to make their cause appear respectable and have their profits become thereby more secure The commercialization of bigotry has

long been going on, and however irritating to us as Catholics the vulgar and indecent attacks of such publications as the Menace and of such expounders as Bishop Burt and Walter Sims may be, there is an economic compensation for them in the fact that they eventually defeat themselves. Anyone who will dis-passionately analyze the A. P. A. movement of the early 90's will discover that it went through several distinct cycles. The first of these was marked by the presence of a few propagandists who were most bitter andemendacious in their denunciations of the Catholic Church. While they were few, the anxiety to hear them on the part of narrow minded and ill educated people kept them all very busy, their services being in great demand and the recompense for their services being in proportion ate size. In the words of the world

ly, "the pickings were good" at this stage of the game. But eventually it became evident that it didn't take any great amount of genius to be a Catholic baiter and that almost any kind of a lout, whose lungs were good, whose tongue was hung in the middle and whose intelligence could compass a few vituperative phrases, was almost as good an artist in the

anti Catholic performances as were the only and original Catholic baiters themselver. As a result, the profes sion became over-crowded with anti-Catholic orators, the monetary returns became less and less, and the movement fell of its own weight because there wasn't profit enough in it to support all the people who had come to use it as a source of livlihood.

That was why such men as Walten Sims of Bay City, and Editor Traynor of the Patrictic American, fell by the wayside. While Sims had the field of lenunciation to himself and was the only simon pure high priest of bigotry, the contributions of

faithful were very great and the graft was good. But immediately that it became apparent that self. ordained apostles of religious intolerance could do just as well oratorical ly as Sims, it also became apparent that they could do almost as well financially. As a result, Sime' occupation died of too much competition. The same was true of Traynor. This lumbering old hypocrite who never had an honest sympathy with any cause in his life, elected the newspaper gratt of bigotry as his "bit," and he put out a red hot anti-Catholic scandal sheet whose circulation soon mounted into the tens of thousands. Incidentally, that cir-

culation, like that of the present day Menace, was considerably increased by the demands of thousands of curious Catholics, who wanted to see I often wondered whether many of what the bigots were saying about them, so that they could at least have the satisfaction of getting mad over it. But once Traynor developed

that there was money to be made at publishing anti-Catholic scandal hot off the press, there were a dozen Just received two packages of the CATHOLIC RECORF. Thank Mr. Burns. journalistic competitors who jumped I wish he would send me a bundle a into the field and who, between them. The men would appreciate week. such a journal of piety and instrucown propaganda.

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their violence and the spasm pass. We might add that this end would be very much y much hastened were our own ple to show less curiosity about people to show less curiosity about what these papers contain and cease buying their share of them. The ministerial meeting held in

Detroit was based upon the theory that it had to be kept secret, this secrecy being the result of the laud-able desire on the part of the anti-Catholic baiters to keep monopoly of the business to themselves at least until they got it established. Of the speakers at the meeting Bishop Burt, of the Methodist church, and Walter Sime, formerly of Bay City, there is a little more to be said, good or bad. They have been so thoroughly discussed in the Catholic press already that most of our people estimate them at their true value of being a pair of poor old duffers who seem to have made a failure of life in every other occupation and who are now trying out the bigotry field anew, to see if the soil is in condition for

another crop. One good result has come from their effort. That is that really broad and generous men in the Protestant ministry, like Bishop Williams, of Detroit, and the others who have spoken, have been given a new text and a new opportunity to show their great Americanism, their honesty of religious purpose and their broadness as men among men.

The mercy which our Lord showed to sinners was most marked. He was even the friend of sinners and publicans. He chose one of His disciples from this latter class. So too, He tells us by His prophets that He prefers mercy to sacrifice. With such a model how can we be so unforgiving of our neighbors, often of our nearest friends, or of those who should be our nearest friends?

FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE MISSION

Taichowfu, China, June 7, 1914. Dear Mr. Coffey, -- When I came here two years ago I only had lve catechists, now I have twenty. one. I owe this rapid progre principally to my dear friends of the CATHOLIC RECORD. God bless them and your worthy paper !

It takes about \$50 a year to support a catechist and for every such sum I receive I will place a man in a new district to open it up to the Faith. During the past few months I have opened up quite a number of new places and the neophytes are very pious and eager for baptism. You will appreciate the value of my catechists when I tell that I baptized eighty-five adults since the begin-ning of the year as a result of theis work. I have even brighter hopes for the future if only my friends abroad will continue to back me up J. M. FRASER. financially. Previously acknowledged \$4.778 78

Samuel Grant, Halifax R. B. Teefy, Stockton 5 00 A Friend, Alvinston

1 00

1 00

00

10 00 M. E. N., Brantford 10 00

then the attacks will begin to lose

has fought a good fight, says that when every other form of food is exhausted he will get his men to eat their boots. Army boots, well greased for a long period, may be all right used as one would a beef bone in the making of soup, but the most Slav hating Mgyar in Przemysl will not be able to make much of tender-loin of boot.-Globe, Feb. 13.

NO CHANGE FOR SOME TIME

It is worthy of note that the military correspondent of The Times, who has had excellent opportunities of seeing actual conditions at the front in Flanders and northern France, says there is little possibil-ity of a general advance for " a long time to come." The country is quagmire, and will be till after the winds of March have performed their offices in the processes of the seasons.-Feb. 18.

BRITISH AIR BAID

The most interesting item in this morning's war news is the report of a British air raid upon the coast cities of Flanders and upon Bruges, in which thirty-four aeroplanes and seaplanes took part. All the points which the Germans have been at which the Germans have been constructing defensive works were visited, including Zeebrugge, the German submarine base; Ostend, Blankenberghe and Middelkirke. The object of the raid, as stated in the official report, was to prevent the development of submarine bases and establishments. No submarines were observed, but bombs were dropped freely on railway stations-two of which, at Ostend and Blan kenberghe, were damaged, and per-haps destroyed—on railway tracks, power stations and gun positions. The raid seems to have occurred at night or in the grey dawn, and, not-withstanding the fact that they were subjected to bombardment by many big guns, including anti air craft weapons, all the pilots returned nessed the deed sately, Grahame-White, a famous aviator fell into the sea off Nieuport, but was rescued, and only two of the chance bullet."

the Vistula, the Germans continued the offensive reported yesterday. They took Sierpec and made some hundreds of prisoners.

"On the left bank of the Vistula there is no change."

BRITAIN NEEDS BIGGER FIGHTING FORCE

London, Feb. 12.-That Britain needs a stronger fighting force was made manifest to day when the military authorities called upon all those who signed the recent census expressing their willingness to enlist when asked to do so.

Vienna (via London), Feb. 12.-The following official communica-tion was issued to night : "The situation in Russian Poland

and Western Galicia is unchanged. The battle continues in the Carathians, where, despite the bitter resistance of the enemy and the Russian reinforcements coming from all directions, we have progressed

"The operations in Bukowina have been successful. Our columns are advancing in the valley, and the Sereth River has been reached."

SOME GERMAN GALLANTRY

"During the engagement at Given chy one of our officers had been partially buried by a parapet or a trend which had been blown in on top of him. A German officer who saw him, despite the fact that he himself was under a hail of bullets, stopped to dig him out and give him some brandy from his flask. To the great regret of those of our men who wit-nessed the deed of gallantry and self. sacrifice, and deeply appreciated it, the German officer was killed by a

message to the Commission for Relief, and the delegate for the Province of Brabant went immedi-ately to the convent to see what could be done. . . . When the delegate entered the cloistered court of the convent some 150 of the children and all the nuns welcomed the American flag with tears in their eyes. The Mother Superior said :

Our food is almost gone. We have salt and flour for only two days. We should have sent for help earlier, but until last week there has been flour that we could buy in the country here. Now we can get no more. Th peasants go at night to sell anything

hey can lay hands on in the towns We can only give them notes payable after the war, and this does them no good, as they are now in great need, Many of the larger children with their pale, sged faces and large eyed indifference to strangers, showed plainly the terrible experiences through which they have passed The devoted nuns are doing all they

can to help these little victims of the war, but circumstances, render them helpless unless supplies of food and money are brought them from some where. As the delegate was leaving, the Mother Superior said : "Thank God that one country at least has peace, and can so nobly show her symathy for those that are at war." lay, from the mill at Louvain, which

day, from the american flag and which is entirely under the control of the Commission, the last of the lorries carrying the flour left for the convent.

KULTUR AT HASTIERE PAR DELA

In an article in the Dublin Review on the conduct of the German soldier, Mr. Wilfrid Ward gives the following from the story told him by a priest whom he calls Father X, who left England early in August with lay nurses to do ambulance work at Hastiere par dela, near Dinant, where, after the coming of the Germans atter the coming of the Germans (Saxons) on August 28, all arms were given up to the municipal author-ities, and there was no evidence of any firing on them by civilians :

He accomplished great work amongst the wounded, and speaking French fuently obtained gifts of coffee, wine, and food & 2., from the French civilians, and distributed them amongst the wounded, making no distinction of creed, coming round the wards at all hours, and when he had been round the English wounded he would visit the French wounded and cheer them up. He also always had a few words of sympathy with the refugees on the roadsides, and was very kind to the personnel of our Ambulance, giving out parcels of clothing to those who needed them . . . He showed an amszing ant of energy for an elderly man and several times I have seen him France. sitting with the driver of one of the ambulances nodding his head, absolutely worn out for want of eleer

owing to his labours amongst the wounded. He also held services for the personnel of the ambulance of the Catholic Faith in the various villages where the churches were left undamaged.

HOLY IMAGES SCATHLESS

Private E. O Flaherty (of the Black Watch), writing from the Front, after describing the ruined houses in the locality, says : Three nights ago I was lying in

one of these houses, on the top of all the broken debris, and just above my head was the picture of the Sacred Heart untouched. That has hap-pened in other places-little altars of Our Lady left untouched, and crucifixes just above the big gaps which were made by the German shells.

Everything ruined but these holy images.

It is of little spiritual profit to study the Scripture merely for the nurpose of knowledge. "He that purpose of knowledge: "He that would fully and with relish under-stand the words of Christ must study to conform his whole life to Him. That is the whole matter in one sentence. All our Scripture study must make us more like to Him about Whom we read.

Fathers O'Leary and Jolicoeur have gone back to Canada. Father Arts is none too well ; we are consequently very short handed as to Catholic chaplains.

I appreciate very much your good I remain, my Lord Bishop, wishes and benedicti

Yours sincerely in J. C.,

EDWARD GORDON DOE, Chaplain

Since the above letter was written the Reverend Father Doe has gone with the Canadian Contingent to

MICHIGAN MINISTERS MEETING

Referring to the secret meeting of

Michigan ministers held at Detroit, on Jan. 14, the Michigan Catholic of that city says : The secret meeting of Protestant ministers in this city last week to

listen to the arguments of Bishop Burt of the Methodist Church, and others, in favor of a secret anti-Cath olic organization, must not be taken too seriously by our people. We are not inclined, even, to feel unkindly toward the ministers, who innocent ly participated, by their attendance, in the meeting, and who did not join in the argument. Motives of curiosity, of personal respect for the individuals issuing the invitation, or even of downright reception very frequently lead to apparent participa-

frequently lead to apparent participation in movements for which the participants have Hole sympathy. As a class the present day Protestant ministers, educated in the modern schools, and recognizing the problems which are apparent themselves to their which present themselves to their churches as well as to the Catholic Church, are not given to urging any division of the efforts which we are all capable of expending in the direction of doing good. Moreover,

· . .

5 00 Annie Hogan, Winnipeg selves, defeated the purposes of their Mary Clancy, Central Blissvill..... Altar Society, Brewer's Mills 1 00 We look for much the same result to come from the present wave of anti-Catholic bigotry. Already the Menace has had its field invaded by 5 00 Geo. Quinn. Leoville Jas. N. Campbell, Iona...... 1 00 R. McKenzie, Ions..... the Peril and several other similar Jno. J. Murray, Toronto 2 00 publications, and the profits of an tagonism to Catholicity are becoming 1 00 1 00 Mrs, J. J. Muiray, Toronto. Mrs. B. Dee, Toronto..... divided. When they are up between too many and the business fails to S. J. Dee. Toronto..... provide big money for everybody N. H. M., Halifax..... 15 00 Merchants' Bank of Canada ESTABLISHED 1864

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Suffered Terribly for 15 Years Until He

Tried "Fruit-a-tives"

D. A. WHITE, Ese

"Having been a great sufferer from Asthma for a period of fifteen years (sometimes having to sit up at night for weeks at a time) I began the use

for weeks at a time) I began the use of "Fruit-a-tives". These wonderful tablets relieved me of Indigestion, and through the continued use of same, I am no longer distressed with that terrible disease, Asthma, thanks to "Fruit-a-tives" which are worth their weight in gold to anyone suffering as I did. I would heartily recommend them to all sufferers from Asthma, which I believe is caused or aggravated by Indigestion". Do A WHITE

For Asthma, for Hay Fever, for any trouble caused by excessive nervousness due to Impure Blood, faulty Digestion or Constipation, take 'Fruit-a-tives'

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tempted, and that He won strength

tempted, and that he won strangth and grace for us to be able to resist, as He did. Therefore, if we study His temptation, we shall be delivered from all doubt as to our ability to re-

sist our own ; and we shall be firmly convinced of His love, ever powerful

to help us; we shall be inflamed with

ove of Him, and shall rejoice when

this love is put to the test in many painful struggles, and our repeated

victories procure us more merit for

The temptations undergone by ou

Lord in the wilderness were not the only ones that He suffered-He was

tempted to the hour of His death. Were not the threats and persecu-

Were not the threats and persecu-tion of His enemies temptations, suggesting to Him to abandon His sacred task of teaching, consoling and saving mankind? But neither the temptations of the devil nor the hostility of men could make Him dis-loyal to His heavenly Father. He triumphed in the turmoil of the city and emidet the curtory of His anger

trumpled in the cuttory of His angry and amidst the outery of His angry foce, as He had done on the lonely banks of the Jordan. Like His resur-rection, His whole life and His death

were an uninterrupted triumph; and the life of every Christian should be the same. We know not what our

life may bring forth, nor does it matter, if only the whole of it is a

victory over temptation and sin. Let us beg the Holy Ghost to guide and

direct us, promising to obey His sug-gestions, admonitions and commands. When the last temptation has left us,

death will carry us up to the summit

by Indigestion".

21 WALLACE AVE., TORONTO,

Dec. 22nd. 1913.

D. A. WHITH

evenue.

abstinence.

necessities of life.

six, the numerous holidays of the drinker having been eliminated. The

the efficiency of the worker was per-haps doubled. Women and children,

who seldom were without marks

themselves in an undreamed of para-

dise. There were no blows, no in-

sults, and no rough treatment. There

"I decided to seize this occasion

for a press campaign, so far as this is a possible thing in Russia. I

organized delegations to present peti-

would be given up forever. This promise was promulgated in a tele-

babies, and a fire in the kitchen.

able anywhere in Russia.

ram to the Grand Du

CZAR TAKES A HAND

BY REV. F. PEPPERT FIRST SUNDAY IN LENT Then Jesus was led by the spirit into the desert, be tempted by the devil." (Matt. iv, i.)

Jesus, as far as He was Man, was guided by the Holy Spirit, and feeling impelled by the Spirit to go into the lesert, He went without delay. Chris-lage, in whom the Holy Ghost dwells, are prompted to do right and practice good works, and St. Paul says : "Who good works, and St. Paul says : "Who-scover are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God" (Rom. viii, 14). If we wish to be true chil-dren_of God, we must follow the promptings of His Holy Spirit, who stimulates cur will to what is good, but does not compel us to do it, be-cause we are free to co-operate with His action. Even the holiest suggestions of the

Even the holiest suggestions of the Holy Ghost remain fruitless, unless we exert ourselves to comply with them. This is why our knowledge is so often fruitless, our resolutions vain and our desires unfulfilled; this is why so many of our days are wasted, and in spite of pious thoughts and words we make no progress in well doing. We ought to be able to say always with the Psalmist : " I have run the way of Thy command-ments, when Thou didst enlarge my heart" (Ps. cxviii, 32).

It is for the Holy Ghost to enlight. en, lead and urge us on our way, but it is for us to run; we ought, how-ever, to be on our guard not to con-fuse our own ideas and the sugges-tions of our vanity and self-love with the promptings of the Holy Spirit A work which we feel impelled to undertake may in itself be excellent. and yet our impulse to do it may not proceed from the Holy Ghost; and we often must examine our motives very carefully before we can be sure that our impulse is from God.

Supposing we discover some bad motive, for instance, a desire to

motive, for instance, a desire to please ourselves; or supposing, when doing some unusually good deed, we do it because of an obstinate deter-mination to do something extraordin-ary, although it involves the neglect of whet is strictly our data when of what is strictly our duty,-then the impulse is not from the Holy Ghost, or, at least, it is not altogether from Him, but self-love is mingled with it. Where this is the case, we are led, not by the Spirit that led our Lord, but by the spirit of self-will, that is none the better for being hidden under a cloak of piety, but is more dangerous and destructive than other forms of obstinacy. Let us therefore ask God always to preserve us from any impulse proceeding from self-will that pretends to be plous, but, on the contrary, to give us strength at all times and in all cir. cumstances to follow the Holy Spirit The desert chosen by our Lord for The desert chosen by our Lord for His forty days' fast was that known now as Quarantana, between Jeru-salem and Jericho, the same wilderness in which, according to to Christ's parable, the man travel-ing from Jerusalem fell into the hands of robbers, and was afterwards found and rescued by the Good Samaritan. The fathers of the Church rescrict this may as a type of the whole regard this man as a type of the whole human race, which had fallen under minion of sin, and had been robbed of the supernatural life of sanctifying grace, whilat the Samari-tan, who saved and healed mankind, was our Lord Himself.

Therefore, He began to prepare Himself for the task of saving and healing souls in the very desert where the Samaritan had prefigured Him by showing charity to the wounded traveller.

"Jesus was led by the Spirit into the desert to be tempted by the devil." devine the holy mountain, and we shall behold the indescribable happiness bestowed by God upon those who

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

This bill presed the Duma and went to the Imperial Council, where it was amended and finally tabled. "I then begged an audience of Emperor Nicholas. He received me with great kindness in his castle in the Crimes, not far from the scene of the recent Turkish homberdment

terly, on "Independent Teaching in France During the Last Ten Years," in which he shows the splendid stand made by French Catholics for their hools in the face of the unjust and continuous efforts of the government

the Crimes, not far from the scene of the recent Turkish bombardment. He listened to me patiently. He was impressed with my recital that most of the revolutionary and Socialist excesses were committed by drunk-ards, and that the Svesborg, Kron-stadt, and Sebastopol navy revolts and the Petrograd and other mutin-ous military movements were all to destroy them, Eugene Tavernier concludes his illuminating article and the retrograd and other muth-ous military movements were all caused by inebriates. Having heard me out his Majesty promised at once to speak to his Minister of Finance with this account of the action of the clergy in the war and its possible effect on the future of religion in concerning the prohibition of vodka. "Disappointed at not having been France : Another very important and signifi-

cant circumstance has arisen and has already produced blessed results which permit the hope of a complete able to get through a Government bill regulating this evil, I had aban-doned my seat in the Duma. It was which permit the hope of a complete change ere long. I am writing this article while war stirs France and Europe, and is pre-paring, according to all reports, a new environment. In France the war has acted as a shock which has banished menu maindiage articute evident that the bureaucracy had been able to obstruct the measure. Minister of Finance Kokovsoff re-garded it as a dangerous innovation. depriving the Government of 1,000, 000,000 rubles (\$500,000,000) yearly, without any method of replacing this

war has acted as a shock which has banished many prejudices, animosi-ties and other evil elements. The ordeal and the glory of our country, the bravery- of the soldiers, the patriotic inspiration, which call forth the spirit of sacrifice and the spirit of trategrity all this has however "While I lobbied in Petrograd the Emperor visited the country around Moscow and saw the havoc of vodka. fraternity, all this has brought about He then dismissed Kokovsoff, and appointed the present Minister of Finance, M. Bark. a profound and visible change in the mmon mind. The conduct of the clergy during

Mobilization precipitated the antithe war has done a great deal to vodka measure. The Grand Duke, remembering the disorganization due hasten and to make permanent this change. For twenty five years the ministers of religion (not only the seminarists but also the clergy who to drunkenness during the mobiliza tion of 1904, ordered the prohibition have been ordained and are dedicated either to parochial work or to teach. of all alcoholic drinks except in clubs and first-class restaurants. This order, enforced for one month, showed ing), have, like other citizens, been mpelled to become soldiers. This the Russian authorities the value of obligation was established by the "In spite of the general depression free thinking sectarians in the hope caused by the war, the paralysis of business, the closing of factories, and the interruption of railroad traffic, that the sojourn in the barracks might weaken or destroy a great number of clerical vocations. Then, the people felt no depression. Sav-ings banks showed an increase in deafter having borne very courageous ly and worthily the two years in barracks, the greater number of the aspirants for the priesthood take up posits over the preceding month and over the corresponding month of the again the way of the seminary. Afterpreceding year. At the same time there was a boom in the sale of meats, wards they accept regularly, on ap-pointed days, their part in the militgroceries, clothing, dry goods, and house furnishings. The 30,000,000 rubles a day that had been paid for ary exercises and manoeuvres to which they are called as reservists. Their presence in the regiments has vodka were now being spent for the exercised a very happy influence on "The average working week in-creased from three and four days to the crowd of soldiers who have no

idea of religious things.

A LIST OF HEBOES

working day also became longer, and The war has made very plain this unforseen and happy result of a law inspired by piety. At the first signal the seminarists and priests, cures and religious, have rejoined the army showing the physical violence of the husband and father, suddenly found to take their places in the combat. At the beginning of the war there were nearly 20,000 in the ranks. Among them were found and still may be found members of the conwas bread on the table, milk for the gregations whom hateful and impious laws had driven from France. Many

of the priests and members of th congregations arrived at the barracks in their cassocks. Many were obliged tions to the proper authorities for the prolonging of this new sobriety for to wait, some for a short, some for a long time, for their uniforms. All, in the caseocks, took part in military duties and labors. All have displayed the duration of the war. This step found favor with his Imperial Majesty, a frank, dignified and cordial disposi and an order was issued to that effect. Another similar campaign to tion which has called forth respect-ful and eager sympathy for them. And not a single act has caused any remove the licenses from privileged restaurants and clubs was successful, voluntary offence on the part of these citizens, torn suddenly from the enand strong liquor is no longer availvironment where they were exercise "The second month of abstinence made the manifold advantages so ing their special vocation. There has been manifested their desire clear to everybody that when we called upon his Majesty to thank him simply to accept, without regret and without hesitation, a duty which ill for his orders, he promised that the vodka business of the Government accords with the office of a priest at

the altar. Everyone has recognized

and when he put his hand up to his throat he found a miraculous medal of Our Lady still pressed against his breast, though unattached by any chain. Captain Gosselin, another Catholic, has received the distin-guighed service order for valor at the front. The best preventive against idle conviction of the earnestness of life. Whatever men say of the world, it is certainly no stage for trifling; in a scene where all are at work idleness can lead only to wreck and ruin.-John Stuart Blackie.

KNOW WHERE YOUR CHILDREN DRUNKENNESS ARE CAN BE CURED

" How many parents know where their children are at night?" sets the Catholic Herald. "If the boy or girl were in places where there was no temptation to sin, if they spent their evenings surrounded by the proper companions, if they were at homeinstead of God only knows where, there is no question but that we would have far fewer social scandals and consequently far fewer members of the underworld. If boys were taught to be decent and to shun vice, they would not grow up into men believing that vice is excusable. If society did not wink at sin-especi-ally if the sinner be boy or man, and the sin against the sixth or commandment-decency would be

common as indecency now is. If the father would take the pains to be more of a companion with his boys and would spend more time with them, going to amusements with them and making their lives pleasant without the need of seekin for amusement where they should not, we should have far less need of red light bills. The root of the evil is one that the legislature can not reach-it is the carelessness and in-

difference of parents and guardians. And here we see what is meant by And here we see what is meant by the poet's maxim, "A little learning is a dangerous thing." Not that knowledge, little or much, if it be real knowledge, is dangerous, but that many a man considers a mere hazy view of many things to be real knowledge, whereas it does but mislead, just as a short-sighted man

uncertain sight over the precipice.-

Cardinal Newman.

FREE - SEND NO MONEY Just send me your name and address, saying: "Please tell me how I can cure drunkenness," that is all you need to say. I will understand and will write you at once telling you all about my wonderful cure for DRUNKENNESS, and will also send you a TRIAL PACKAGE, which will show you how the treatment can be given without the patient's knowledge. All this I will send you ABSOLUTELY FREE in a plain, sealed package, at once. Do not delay: send me a post card, or write me a letter to-day. Do not be afraid to send in your; name. I always treat correspondence as sacredly confidential. E. R. HERO. Samaria Remedy Co. sees only so far as to be led by his E. R. HERD, Samaria Remedy Co. 1421 Mutual Street, Toronto, Canada

It is a disease-not a habit

"Some years ago I was a heavy drinker. Demon drink had me in his grip. Friends, business, family, were slipping from me. Ruin stared me in the face. But one friend remained, a physician. Through his efforts

I WAS SAVED!

IT CURES

lutely

Feet and ankles so

swollen, she could

not walk up stairs

FOR THE

HO

GIN

of Mrs. Salsbury about the magical effects of

KIDNEYS

How unfortunate are those who become more wicked because their brothers become better, and who cannot witness their prosperity with-out concelving an energy without conceiving an envy which may cause the death of their soul.-St. Gregory the Great.

FEBRUARY 20, 1915

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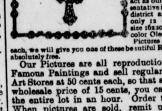
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CHURCH ORGANS TUNING REPAIRING WATER MOTORS RGAN BLOWING MACHINERY LEONARD DOWNEY



This man had made a scientific study of drunkenness as a disease. He had found a cure for it." It was case like this that made me realize how many others were in need of aid, and determined me, if possible, to offer Samaria Prescription to the world. The treatment is obsolutely different The treatment is absolutely different from others. It can be given without the patient's knowledge if desired. Thous-ands of wives, mothers, daughters and sisters have saved their men-folk from the curse of alcohol through it. In a few days, all craving for alcohol is gone, and the patient is restored to health, happiness, family and friends, and the respect of all. I am ready to tell you about it, abso-FREE-SEND NO MONEY



We must not understand these worship Him, and our lot will be with works to mean that the Holy Ghost arranged the temptation, but rather that He forsaw how Jesus would be tempted there, and allowed it. Why should Jesus be tempted ? Was it be fitting the character of the Messias Yes, and we may learn most con-soling lessons from the reasons why He was tempted. St. John Chrysos tom tells us that it was His will to suffer the temptation, in order that those who after baptism are griev. ously assailed by it, may not be dis-couraged and confused, as if somecoursed and contribut, as it some thing extraordinary were befalling them, but may withstand the tempta-tion steadfastly, regarding it as a necessary sequel to their confession of faith. They have taken up arms in order to fight, not to remain at in order to hght, hot to hand a peace. Hence the thought of our Saviour's temptation in the wilder-ness should give us comfort; the fact

of being tempted is no reason for sorrow, and all excessive sadness, anxiety and confusion in time of temptation are injurious, for they diminish our confidence and courage, and therefore are allies of the evil one. It is no sin to be tempted ; the sin is to consent to temptation.

With what calm dignity did Jesus acounter, the tempter ! It was His Will to undergo temptation to teach us how we ought to act when tempted; and the first lesson that we learn from His example is to trust quietly from his example is to trust quietly in God. Excessive fear suggests the thought that it is impossible for us to resist. Such fear may appear plous, but it is really very bad, and we ought to answer the suggestion by saying : "Of course I cannot re-sist in my own strength but I can de

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK HOW PROHIBITION CAME TO RUSSIA

TRAGEDY THAT LED TO REFORM

"At Samara I decided to do more "At Samara I decided to do more than passively disapprove of vodka. At this time I was an Alderman, and many of the tenants living in my houses were workingmen. One night a drunken father in one of my houses killed his wife. This incident made such a terrible impression on me that I decided to fight vodka with all

my strength. "On the supposition that the Government was selling vodka for the revenue, I calculated the revenue re-

There are a good many conver-sions to the faith, but there would ceived from its consumption in Samara. I then introduced a bill in be a good many more if Catholics lived up to the teaching of their holy the City Council providing that the city give this sum of money to the imperial treasury, requesting at the religion and set the example they should set to their non . Catholic neighbors.

imperial treasury, requesting at the same time that the sale of volka be prohibited. This bill passed, and the money was appropriated. It was offered to the Government, but the

Oriered to the Government, but the Government promptly refused it. "It then dawned upon me that Russian bureatoracy did not want the people to become sober, for the reason that it was easier to rule autocratically a drunken mob than a

cratically a drunken mor than a sober people. "This was seven years ago. Later I was elected Mayor of Samara, capi-tal of the Volga district, a district by saying: "Of course I cannot re-sist in my own strength, but I can do so through Him whose incompre-hensible love makes Him always ready to help us with His power." Our Lord displaced His infinite love by allowing Himself to be tempted. He wanted to show us how thoroughly in every point He became one of ourselves, sin only excepted. He went into the wilderness to prove clearly that as He was tempted Him self, He can help those who are also something peculiarly praiseworthy in such an abnegation, patriotic, civic, Christian. Then the field of battle has seen

"There remains only now to find numbers of these 20,000 priest sol-diers, vicars, cures or members of elsewhere the revenue which up to present time has been contributed congregations give an example of courage, brave under fire, fighting by vodka. There has been introduced in the Duma a bill offering a solution and dying like heroes. A long list of them, for their military exploits, have of this question. The aim of this bill is not the creation of new taxes received the honor of being praised before the whole army. In the midst or an increase in the present taxes, but an effort to render the Government domains and possessions more productive."

Little Workers

Pots

Pans

Cleaned

in a Jiffy

-

FRENCH COLONIES BAR DEADLY DRINKS

Bordeaux, Nov. 18.—An official de-cree promulgated to day extends to the French colonies in Africa the prohibition of the sale and consumption of absinthe and kindred drinks at present being enforced in France.

before the whole army. In the midst of soldiers and a soldier himself, the priest, whom the free thinker pre-tends to treat as an inferior citizen, has suddenly proved a living mani-festation of the spirit of discipline and sagrifice.

and sacrifice. Finally, another thing which seemed about to be forgotten has seemed about to be forgotten has been understood — that faith and prayer, aside from their individual importance, have a patriotic and social role. Between two battles the oldiers, formerly so indifferent to

the things of religion, went to church in a multitude. In different places, an hour before the battle, the regi-ments took part in a Mass, celebrated menus took part in a Mass, celebrated in the open air upon an improvised altar by a priest soldier surrounded by other ecclesiastics, whose mili-tary uniform was completed by a sacerdotal emblem! Many other similar events have followed, which, commented upon by the newspapers have produced an extraordinary im Do Big Work with pression throughout the whole coun-**Old Dutch** try.

> CATHOLIC SOLDIERS DECORATED

Two English Catholic soldiers are Two English Catholic soldiers are among those decorated for valor in field, writes a London correspondent. Sergeant Major White, who has won the first Victoria Cross of the war for conspicuous gallantry on the field, is a Catholic who had a miraculous escape at the battle of Mons, which he attributes to Our Lady. He was wearing a resary round his neck when a shell burgt near him, a fragment carrying away the resarv fragment carrying away the rosary beads, but the soldier was unharmed,



FEBRUARY 20, 1915

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

THE CHEAT

A dishonest business man is as despicable as an impure woman, and for the same reason. He has be-trayed his greatest trust in life. His sin is deliberate perversion. He has turned the enormous newers size turned the enormous powers given him into instruments of hell.

Nor is it always the size of his rime that makes him despicable. crime that makes him despicable. The greater a man's trust in life, the more we look to him not only for fulfillment of that particular trust but for sterling example in all his sign of respect? Of course acts. Here as nowhere else is the falseness of over specialization bared Then why do you keep on showing respect for the man who makes notoriously dishonest contracts? Is to our eyes. You can not specialize in one form of goodness. If you it simply because our impertect law has not yet reached him ? If so, you fulfill one trust nobly, the world expects nobility from you in other things as well. And the world is only If you have managed a railjust. If you have management a road honestly, and then cheat a widow in the management of her tiny estate, you are as despicable as if you had filched thousands from every stockholder in your gigantic company.

certain American consular in Europe this summer gave a distracted refugee 800 francs in exchange for a 1,000 franc draft. was accepting somewhat That he over two hundred per cent commis-sion for this little transaction mattered little. He actually boasted of the case with which he could make money on this plan. The man had offered him these terms ; he accepted them. Why not? He had acted as a private individual, not as consular agent. What he forgot was this; the refugee came to him only because he was an agent of our Govern ment. He trusted him. And this consular agent betrayed his trust - openly and shamelessly, to be sure, but none the less basely.

Skinner, in America.

sonal.

A large employer often betrays his trust in exactly the same rust in exactly the same way. aborers, generally in more or less distress, come to him and offer certain terms. They come to him because his reputation and position are good. He takes advantage of their offer and employs them at starvation wages. His conscience is lear. To all ovtward appearances he has made a simple contract to which the other party acquiesced. What more could one ask?

What such employers forget is the economic pressure on the other man is already sufficiently schooled in virtue to be free from the grosser Thousands of men who make outrages of personal justice. Thus, for instance, it is unjust to attack the life and limb of others, or proseunfair contracts forget this every day. They think that because a watches you rob him and makes protest (no effective protest at This is precisely what the savage no protest (no effective protest at least) you can not really be robbing him. They forget (or pretend to) that he is bound hand and foot, and

gagged as well. Nearly all the dishonesty that oisons our economic system is of his sort. The dishonest contract burgle ; we don't highway rob ; we don't kidnap, abduct, lock up in durwhich the law allows and equity condemns is actually a Bible for some men. The guard it as a sort of Vade other things more subtle. Mecum. Of course, they run a risk. At rare times Equity is applied; and then the scoundrel shrisks his pro-tests at what he delights to call an which they have a perfect right to do, but which in some way conflict with our interests, or fill us with disinfringement of personal liberty. The liberty to steal the gold of a sick man is always strangely prized. Every vague, well meant clause of the national Constitution is given a new and sinister meaning. Coaches and four are driven gaily through libel suits; police power is invoked, and commissions are set at work on lengthy reports; all that the personal liberty of the dishonest man may be kept sacred.

In this chaos of activity, the liberty

"Bless my life!" exclaimed the conductor of train No. 55. The train had just pulled out, and as there was a long run without a stop the tired conductor had dropped into a back seat to rest a bit when Louis came up and asked for a story. the greatest force, for good and bad, of to day. Sometimes it condones the most contemptible crimes; again it works a transformation for good. It works a transformation for good. The opinion of laborers will not re-form the society drunkard, but the opinion of other society men will. In exactly, the same way, once we have cleaned our own consciences, we, as Catholic business men, can create an incident with the same way fold that "Bless my life !" said Captain Sam, "I don't know a story to my name except 'Here is the house that Jack built." opinion right in our own field that will brand the dishonest contract

"Don't tell me that," answered the little boy. "I know that myself," and he began to rattle off : will brand the dishonest contract with the mark of the devil. Do you remain on good terms with the man who cheats at cards? Do you continue to welcome him to your house to introduce him to your

"This is the house that Jack built, This is the rat that lived in the house that Jack built ; house, to introduce him to your wife and children, and show him every This is the cat that caught the rat that-" not

"Stop right there !" said the con-ductor; "that reminds me of some-thing. On my last trip east, as I went through one of the coaches to look at tickets I found a little girl

are only a hypocrite. You want the forms of respectability and nothing else. Or is it simply because society about your size sitting by herself. "'Tickets,' I said, without thinking. "'Mamma has 'em', she said, 'an in general is not yet awake to his crime and you are afraid to be called scrupulous and a cad? If so, you are a coward as well as a hyporrite. she's gone to get a d'ink of water. But won't you please take my orange to that little girl back there with the red handkerchief on her head? Ask yourself this question : Just why do I want to keep the friendship Her mamma has forgot to give her

of a man who cheats a poor laborer, or an humble shopkeeper, when I any.' "I looked for 'the little girl with the red handkerchief,' and saw a would loathe the very sight of a man who cheated at cards ? If you are poor woman with five children. They didn't have on much clothes, not a hypocrite or a coward, if you are not afraid to be one of the form. they didn't look as if they had had ers of opinion instead of being its slave then there is but one answer. You are much to eat, but nobody was paying any attention to them. "'Maybe your mamma won't like not awake. You are in a torpor. The gray mists have both blinded you and made you dull. Then awake; be strong; be just, and force others to be the same!-Richard Dana you to give away your orange,' I

said. "The little girl opened her eyes

"The little girl opened her eyes very wide, and said: 'Why, cap'n my mamma loves me to give things.' "'All right,' I said; and I went back to the little party and gave the orange; and this I said in a loud tone of voice: "This is from a little THE MAKING OF A GENTLEMAN The first element which goes to the making of a "gentleman" viewed from the standpoint of civilization, is "justice." Justice in general is defined as "the will to give to every girl whose mamma just loves her to give things.' At that ever so many mothers pricked up their ears and presently I saw another little girl one his due," and therefore applies equally to our neighbor's rights of every kind whether mental, corporeal, ring a box of lunch to the poor

or propriety. But as we have separ-ated off the question of "property" children.' "'Ah,' said I to myself, 'this is like that old song about "the house that Jack built. This is the cat—.'' When I got that far a lady pulled a pretty little cap out of her bag, and said : 'Won't you let your little girl wear this tam o' shanter ?'' children. and place it under the second head of honesty, our attention will here be confined to those rights of life. liberty, and well being of body and mind which are more intimately per-

He sees best. A superstitious person trusts, not in God, but in things that are often very trivial and foolish; he hopes in "I went on singing easy to myself : Now, we may take for granted that 'Where is the dog that worried the cat that killed the rat that lived in our candidate for the rank of gentleman is already sufficiently schooled

the house that Jack built ?' "And, sure enough, here was a boy giving something out of his pocket-I don't know what. So it went on till those forlorn little chicks had more things than a few -all because one little kind heart gave 'em her one little find heart gave 'em her orange. Now, small boy, get off my knee. I've got to ring the bell for the engineer to whistle. Go and see if you can't start another 'house that Jack built.'" will do it de hids any advanage in it and gets his chance. We twen-tieth century people don't do that sort of thing. We don't murder ; we don't stick knives in our brother ; we don't bite his nose off ; we don't

FORGET YOUR FAILURES

I believe that some people make failures of their lives by constantly thinking of the long list of failures behind them. There is no better way of creating a lack of confidence. The other day I was standing on a corner waiting for a car. Near me were two girls with their hair still in were two girls with their hair suil in braids down their backs. One of the girls was trying to teach the other to ride on her "bike." But the girl who was being taught seemed hesita-ting and afraid, and at last she said : "Of course I feel afraid. You like. Our spirit of opposition is aroused which, if yielded to, means

aroused which, if yielded to, means that we shall lay ourselves out to in-terfere with his liberty; to bluff him, to bully him, to intrigue against him, to make his life disagreeable until he conforms to our taste. If we are honestly convinced that his way of know how I tumbled off both yester day and the day before, when you going on is not a good one, and therefore try in a friendly way to inwere trying to teach me to ride." Then the other girl said with a sharp fluence him in a better direction, this virtue and not a vice-provided voice :



future from dreams. They know life is the surest way of adding to the failures of the future.—True Voice. God sometimes has allowed people to have true dreams so

THE FOLLY OF SUPERSTITIONS

them, and expects them to help him.

This is, of course, an insult to our

Father in heaven, for He alone is our

very foolish! Pharao had a wonderful dream, and sent for all the inter-A sermon in the Homiletic Monthly preters and prophets, but none of them could tell him what it meant points out the folly of believing that certain charms and articles give pro-tection against harm. For instance: dream can furnish sits interpretation Some one, perhaps, wears a four-leaved clover, fancying that it will bring him good luck ; another thinks He always gives the interpretation of it one way or another. it lucky to nail a horse shoe over his Silly signs are next considered, door ; others carry about with them "they are always eaving what a thing portends;" spilling salt means there will be a quarrel; thirteen at table means death to one of the some wonderful prayer, on which is stated that if any one carries it about and repeats it daily, he is sure to be safe from misfortune by sea and by land, from fire, thieves and highway party;

party; occasionally a happening seems to bear out the sign, but robbery, or from an unhappy death. seems to bear out the sign, but believers in such signs never stop to count the number of times nothing has happened. "If they did they would soon be cured of their superrobbery, or from an unhappy death. In order more thoroughly to deceive good, God fearing people, such prayers refer to our Holy Father the Pope, who is said to have attached great indulgences to them. Who-ever carries about such prayer sins stition," says the writer, and he closes his sermon with the admoniby superstition, for God has never promised that no misfortune will be fall us, nor that we shall be pre-served from robbers. It is well for tion: "You ought to put all your confidence in God alone, for He has said: I am the Lord, thy God, Who alone stm willing and able to help thee; thou shalt have no strange gods us to pray, but we must leave it to God to help us when, where and how before Me."-Sacred Heart Review.

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE

At a great Catholic meeting held a

Bod, and there is none other who few years ago in Nottingham, Eng-land, the Right Reverend Bishop of can help us; He has said : "Thou shalt not have strange gods before Me," thou shalt trust Me alone. the Diocese being in the chair, Car-dinal Manning thus forcibly ex-pressed himself, amidst the repeated Foretelling the future is also dwelt upon. God has often foretold im applause of his hearers in regard to portant events. He allowed Jacob the coercion of non Catholics in reto dream of the wonderful ladder ligious matters :

and Joseph to dream of the sheaves in the cornfield, and the Lord made Pharao dream of the kine and the corn, that his people might prepare for the years of fam-ing the three Wise Men were ner. "And here let me say in passing that I have seen, I may say, a chal-lenge thrown out to us in this form : Catholics know that if they were in a majority, they would coerce in a majority, they would coerce their fellow countrymen in the matter of religious education.' To that I say, absolutely, no, and I say no, as a Catholic, for this reason : by ine : the three Wise Men were permitted to know of Herod's designs against the Child of Bethlehem ; and St. Joseph was warned in a dream to take the Child into Egypt. Thus it is seen that God reveals in coercion you make hypocrites ; you cannot make believers.

one way or another anything that should be known to us, but He will "If the English people were to come to me to morrow and offer themselves to conform to the Catho lic Church without Catholic faith, I not reveal what is not necessary for us to know. And any attempt on our other sources is foolish. The writer goes on: Many are very anxious to pry into the future, and, because God tells them nothing about it, they have re-course to fortune tellers, as if these olic churches, I should say that in doing so we would violate one of the Then the other girl said with a sharp note of reproof and disgust in her voice: "Oh, yesterday and the day before! Why do you want to keep thinking of what happened yesterday and the day before? Of course you are going to tumble off if you think that you are just because you took a tumble yesterday and the day before! Let what happened these days go hang. people knew everything, or had re-

s the act of the will. And reason why multitudes of men reject the truth is not to be found in their intellect, but is to be found in their intellect, but is to be found in their will. Our Divine Master said, 'He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be condemned.' But can any one be condemned for an involuntary act, for an act in which his will has no part, for an act that has no moralquality ? Faith is eminently a mental act ; it is an act of the will as well as of the intellect. And if to morrow, by an act of legislative coercion, the whole people of Eng land were to be constrained into conformity with the faith which I be-lieve to be the sole faith, I should say, in the name of God, let no such legislative coercion ever be

made.' A MARVELOUS RECORD

The Congregation of Missions con tinues to do most excellent work. The record returned by the members allowed laboring on the Foreign Mission for the year October, 1913, to October, they go to old women who profess to be able to interpret every dream, 1914, is certainly a marvelous one — 31,908 baptisms of adults, 445 conor they buy dream books, in order to interpret them for themselves. How versions of heretics, and 181,841 bap tisms of pagan children.

The number of Bishops and missionaries is exactly 1,400, and that of the Christian villages under their zealous care 1,557,468. In the missions confided to the care of the Vin. centian Fathers there are 911 hative priests, 3,277 catechists, 5,850 churches

and chapels, 50 seminaries, with 2,382 students ; 4,785 schools, with 157,140 pupile ; 389 orphanages, with 21,291 children ; 528 hospitals and refugees for those afflicted with leprosy. A marvellous record indeed of work done for God's glory .-Church Progress.

REFLECTIONS

Perseverance does not mean never to fail, never to hesitate in our way, but it means to begin every day, and ot only every day, but every moment in the day.

Getting over life's rough places bruises some and leaves them help less: others it hardens and makes stronger than before.

As there is a communion of saints, there is a communion of noble minds living and dead. The real business of life is to get

eady for eternity in heaven. Forgive and forget injuries, but never forget benefits.

Certain thoughts are There are moments when, whatever be the attitude of the body, the soul is on its knees .--- Victor Hugo.





SEVEN

It is a new way. It is something abso-lutely different. No lotions, sprays or sickly smelling salves or creams. No atomizer, or any apparatus of any kind. Nothing to smoke or inhale. No steaming or rubbing or injections. No electricity or vibration or massage. No powder; no plasters; no keeping in the house. Noth-



ing of that kind at all. Something new and different, something delightful and healthful, something instantly successful. You do not have to wait and linger and pay out a lot of money. You can stop it over night—and I will gladly tell you how—FREE. I am not a doctor and this is not a so-called doctor's prescription— but I am cured and my friends are cured, and you can be cured. Your suffering will stop at once like marie. will stop at once like magic.

Am Free--You Can Be Free

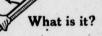
My catarrh was filthy and loathsome. It made me ill. It dulled my mind. It undermined my health and was weakening my will. The hawking, coughing, spittng made me obnoxious to all, and my loud breath and disgusting habits made even my loved ones avoid me screitly. My delight in life was dulled and n y faculties impaired. I knew that in time it would bring me to an untimely grave, because every moment of the cay and night it was slowly yet surely sapping my vitality. But I found a cure, and I am ready to tell you about it FREE. Write me promptly.

RISK JUST ONE CENT

Send no money. Just your name and address on a postal card. Say; "Dear Sam Katz: Please tell me how you cured your catarth, and how I can cure mine." That's all you need to say. I will under-stand, and I will write to you with complete inform-ation, FREE, at once. Do not delay. Send postal card or write me a letter today. Don't think of turning this page until you have asked for this wonderful treatment that can do for you what it has

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12

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD

of the other manife lost. It may very well be that labor unions have sinned; but at least one of their principles is sound. No contract is equitable unless both parties are free; and that means free economiand try to force our own notions or and try to force our own notices or ways upon a man, when all the time he has just as much right to his taste and judgment as we have to ours. It must be recognized that in cally as well as legally. Labor has sought freedom in union. Perhaps that is the wrong way; or perhaps only certain methods of union are ours. At must be recognized that in this world we can not have all our own, way. "If," says A Kemple, "we can not with all our efforts make ourselves to our own liking, how wrong. But in any case the motive for union is equitable. The demand to be economically free before making a contract is just; and if more of our courts could exercise equity jurisdiction and annul unfair concan we expect others to be to our own liking?" We are bound to take men, as we find them ; not to expect tracts half the necessity for strikes and social war could be cut away.

that every one shall be perfect to his own ideal, still less that he should conform to our own ideal.—Bombay and social war could be out away. But equity still has a little vogue in this country. In many places, there is a general tendency to make more of its doctrines available. But this tendency is feeble. It will be some this tendency is feeble. It will be some years before its strength will force definite action. In the meantime, what can we do? The Church's message of love is also a message of equity. Love inspires and guides equity. Love is the source of God's eternal justice. Where and how can we apply this justice to a chaotic business life of to day? A little conscience cleaning must

one in particular as being "nice," if is because that one wears especially pretty clothes, or lives in a beautiful home, or, perhaps, because she often has candy to share with them. It is A little conscience cleaning must be our very first act. The insidious perversions of personal liberty on every side have not failed to touch for none of these reasons that Lucy's friends think her "nice." friends think her "nice." Lucy lives in the smallest cottage on the street, and it is in the rear; her clothes are often patched, and when she has a penny to spend it is such a rare occasion that she seldom us. When we have to grope about in us, when we have to grope about in a gray mist for so long, we sometimes forget what pure light is. Our own judgments get warped, and our own consciences get smeared with a dirty buys candy, but something that is deposit. The disguise of the dis-honest contract is so clever that it more lasting. One reason why Lucy's friends think her nice is beoften gaily deceives us. Before we pose as evangelists of equity and jus-tice. we had better examine a few of our own contracts. We had better see just how often we have stroked the we have stroked in a set of set of the set of th cause she never repeats unkind things our own contracts. We had better see just how often we have stroked our own uneasy souls with the phrase: "I merely gave what was de-manded. Surely it's not my fault if the demand was to small!" the demand was too small!"

Real public opinion is often inef-Real public opinion is often inter-fectual because the specialist despises it. But public opinion in the nar-rowersense, that is, the collected opin-ion of specialists in the same field, is "ButLT" "Mr. Conductor," said a little boy as he pulled at a glit-buttoned sleeve, "please tall me a story."

it does not degenerate into meddle omeness. Injustice begins when we secretly

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

WHY LUCY'S FRIENDS LOVE

HER Sometimes when girls think of any-

one in particular as being "nice," it

"Lucy is just the same all the

"THE HOUSE THAT JACK

Examiner.

will do if he finds any advantage in

ance vile. But some of us do certain

ENCROACHMENTS ON LIBERTY

We find other people doing things

or openly take up a hostile attitude, what happened those days go hang. See what you can do now !' It would surely help every woman who reads this to make successful

who reads this to make successful the efforts of to-day if she, too would let the blunders of yesterday and the day before and all the other days of the past "go hang." You want to forget your failures if you expect future triumphs. Young women starting out in life for themselves should have the most abundant supply of that fine asset we call self. confidence. You will never get it by remembering the failures of life. confidence. You will never get it by remembering the failures of life. The moet successful men and women of all ages have been those who have made stepping stones of their fail-ures, by putting them under foot and not allowing them to rise and con-front them with tauuts of any kind. Failures sometimes serve the good Failures sometimes serve the good purpose of showing us wherein we are weak and helping us to strengthen the weak places in char-acter and in ability. I know a woman who always says when she makes a grievous blunder of any bind.

kind : "Well, I will at least have sense enough not to be such a fool again." Failures are not bad things when they beget a determination to acquire wisdom from them. I do not think that we should dwell constantly on that we should dwell constantly on even the great sorrows of life. I know a woman who has never been known to smile since her husband known to smile since her husband died several years ago. She says that she feels that she would be showing a lack of respect for his memory if she lapsed into merriment. So whe keeps herself swathed in black and save that her life is all in the past. Of coarse she is a kind of a "metion blacket" no metion where

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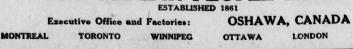
is the shingle for the modern barn. Not only does it save labor, time and nails, but its construction makes it impervious tration above.) Note that the nailing flange on the right is completely covered by the next shingle. Nails cannot pull out, because the whole roof is practically one piece of metal. thing but size.

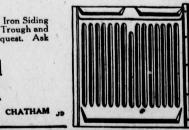
All four sides of each shingle are securely sealed. Once it is laid it is there to stay. A "Pedlarized" Roof cannot leakto the elements. It has a lock that protects you, absolutely, cannot burn - cannot rot - cannot rust - never needs painting from snow, wind, hail, rain, fire and lightning. (See illus- - and is always clean. Use our "OSHAWA" (16 in. x 20 in.) Shingle for your dwellings and smaller buildings. This Shingle is identical with the "George" Shingle in every-

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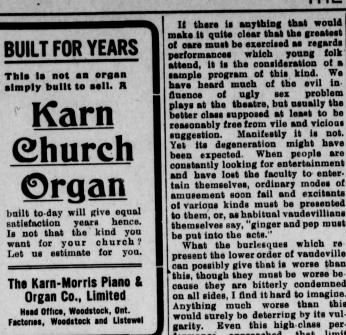
We wanted to celebrate Twelfth Night—the real gift time, by the way, for it was then that the Kings of the East came bringing their gifts to the newborn King —and so a party of us arranged to go to a theatre that pre-sents so called vaudeville. There was a presumbly serious playlet to was a presumably serious playlet to be given by a well known actress at the end of the bill, hence we could ne as late as we liked and yet see come as late as we liked and yet see the main portion of the evening's entertainment. I am sorry to say that I for one was rather shocked at what that very popular form of entertainment, vaudeville, has be-come in recent years. It is some time now since I attended one of these reformances but as this was these performances, but as this was a house of a well known circuit that rather prides itself on its "high class" and advertises its absolute class" and advertises its absolute freedom from anything that can pos-sibly shock even the most delicate susceptibilities of even youth or mother, there seemed to be every assurance that we should have a

good, clean evening's fun. There was not a single feature on the program which we saw that was some vicious element, and three of them turned entirely on viciousness and suggestion of evil.

or at least on irreverence for some of the things that count most in life, Some of the features were manifestly arranged with a deliberate idea of attracting children, or at least young folk of from twelve to sixteen, for there are no more children except those in arms or just out of them, and evidently there must be a good attendance of such young folk, at least at the matinees. I have been wondering whether our modern wondering wheneves busy about many parents, themselves busy about many things and not always intent on the unum necessrium, know quite what their children are having presented, but, above all, suggested, to them in present day vaudeville. If this per-formance the other night in the permance the other night is to be tormance the other night is to be taken as a criterion, I know nothing that, to my mind as psychologist and physician, would be so likely to do harm by furnishing evil suggestion

to susceptible minds. Here is some of what we saw and heard: We missed some trained animals and some freak musical performers, but then Twelfth Night dinner with friends was more in teresting than these. When we arrived at the theater they were just in the midst of a sketch in which a young man and a young woman who been at a picnic on an island nove been at a picke on an island not far from New York with a crowd of others, find that the steamer has gone without them and that they are probably to be left alone there together for the night. The situation is not pleasant at best, but it is tion is not pleasant at best, but it is treated very broadly, so as to make it still more unpleasant, and the couple dance and sing with inter-ludes of suggestive remarks. Per-haps young folk miss all their signi-flapped but most of the andience did ice but most of the audience did

Then we were treated to a scene in a distant country whose picturesque costumes lend themselves to theatric effect. The granddaughter has come back to her grandfather, sent by her mother, who had run away to be married years before. The grand-daughter is a oute little girl played by an expert on the stage however, by an expert on the stage however, dressed evidently to attract the attention of young folk who might the closing piece of this delectable program was the crowning event of the stage of the stage however, the closing piece of this delectable program was the crowning event of the stage of the stage however, the closing piece of the stage however, attention of young folk who might the stage of the stage however, attention of young folk who might come to the theater, and with a the evening, so far as regards the special appeal because of her girlish suggestiveness of the material. A ways and her doll — which lady! whose husband is under a ways and her doll — which lady! whose husband is under a whose policies participate in Profits, charge of murder resolves to consort were on the average over 22 per cent. higher than those paid to holders of secure the evidence for his acquittal, end of the dollar secure the back of the in innormal policies in the General Dea very sophisticated grandbaughter, secure the evidence for his acquittal, however. She is quite willing to agree to anything that grandfather says, because he has the "chinks," them, joined them in drinking, assoas Juliet's nurse says, but whenever ciated with them in nearly every as Juliet's nurse says, but whenever he suggests anything that is at all contrary to her own inclinations her external agreement and submission are accompanied by side remarks derogatory to the old man for the benefit of the audience. These make the vulgar laugh, but they cannot dence is as yet incomplete, an arrange-but make the judicious grieve. ment is made for an especially hil-There is a half hour's lesson in arious evening, and this is the scene irreverence for the old that will not given in this high class and thorough soon be forgotten by the young per-son who sees it. I know nothing The women drink unti that is more lamentable in presentday life than the lack of reverence thoroughly inebriated, that dear lady herself only pretending to be drunk, the authority of parents and others but doing that to the queen's taste who have a right to give directions. After seeing this sketch I knew peachments as to her coquetry and another factor making for this dis respect of authority of which I had midst of the drunken orgy, a confesnot been directly aware before. We were next treated to some scenes from a wondrous dreamland arranged so as to make a strong appeal to the ever susceptible curiosity of the young, to try the effect of opium in securing wonderful dream clamations of such a besotted woman happiness. For the best part of a half hour the fairyland of the opium any serious court of criminal law is dreamer was exhibited. A typical hard to understand. "dope fiend," in the language of the day, that is, one of those pale, hard to understand. That was the end entertainment, or response to the second seco drawn face and a faraway look in the eyes and a somewhat uncertain, shuffling gait that has now become on, and then the audience was disthe familiar type of the young man who is the victim of a drug habit, comes on the stage and is greeted by very discouraging. The opium taker —let us call him frankly what every -let us call him trankiy what every be so much complaint of lack of one present knew that he was meant to represent—proceeds to tell the worker how he smokes himself into will in schools, here is a post gradu. worker how he smokes himself into dreams in which he is wealthy be-yond the desires of the most avari-cious, and in which he lives the most luxurious of lives, with diamonds of immense size all around him and pearls and gold and beautiful women



fortable, I should imagine, for a good many people. It is manifest that the work of the Catholic Theatre and soft music that banish all care and keep him from worrying about anything and everything. The worker wants a try at it and is given Movement is sadly needed for much more than the regular theatres with their problems, for now the more a few puffs of a cigarette, and then the scene changes to a cave of Aladdin, where diamonds sparkle and popular play houses are being in-vaded by the same vicious elements gold glitters, and where beautiful, James J. Walsh, M. D., in America almost nude women come and dance for them and sit on their knees, an emother them with kisses and where they hang diamonds on them-selves and have "just codles and ABSTAINERS LIVE oodles" of wealth and oceans and oceans of happiness. The cave breaks up with a crash and the actors PRINCIPLE CONFIRMED BY LARGE are sitting in the cold, on the corner INSURANCE COMPANY-REPORT of the Bowery (for the scene is pre-sented in New York, to make it more realistic and to give it a surer personal appeal), when a policeman Some interesting side-lights on the question of total abstinence were thrown out from the Report recently wakes them up by rapping with his night stick.

submitted to the meeting of Share-I have to do with drug habitues to holders and Policyholders of a leadsome extent, and I know how the habit begins. More doctors and ing Life Insurance Company. It is well known that for many nurses suffer from it in proportion to years The Manufacturers Life has maintained a Department for the intheir number than any other classes surance of Total Abstainers exclusive because they have the drug near them and because of the constant ly, and the special terms and rat suggestion that they can re-lieve tiredness or ill feeling of which are granted to Policyholders in this Department are fully justified, any kind by recourse to it. Suggestion and facility help more it. it would seem, by the published facts. An experience of many years has than anything else to the acquisi-tion of the habit. Many a young demonstrated beyond a doubt the superiority of the total abstainer as a life insurance risk. Not only have the deaths occuring in the Abstainers' man has told me that he began to use the opium or cocaine because of curiosity as to the wonderfully pleas-Department been very much less ant dreams that are said to come in than those in the General Department in proportion to those "ex-pected," but it has also been found, that way. Poor Francis Thompson seems to have had his habit greatly emphasized, if not initiated, by from the fewer lapses and surrenders his mother's unfortunate gift to him occuring, that the abstaining policyof De Quincy's "Opium Eater," which perhaps she thought would prove a deterrent. As to the pleas-ures of the "dope fiend" I may say, holder is much more persistent in the payment of his premiums. During the past year, for example, the ratio of actual to "expected" claims in the General Section of the whole as a physician who knows something Company was 71.6 per cent., while in about it, that, as I have written in my book on psychotherapy, it is not the Abstainers' Section the ratio was that to have opium is heaven, so much as to be without the next dose only 41.8 per cent., or a difference of nearly 30 per cent. The great saving of it is hell, that causes the persist-ence in the habit. The craving for it on this score alone is obvious. In view of this, and the additional

becomes intolerable. It is almost maddening to be without it, but the saving accruing from the greater persistency of the business and the pleasure produced by it is slight com-pared to the painful discomfort and awful depression of the intervals. consequent reduction in administra-tion expenses, it will be seen why the Company is enabled to extend the special terms to which we have referred.

Last year, the Profits paid to Policyholders in this Department, whose policies participate in Profits,

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

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If there is anything that would make it quite clear that the greatest of care must be exercised as regards performances which young folk attend, it is the consideration of a sample program of this kind. We have heard much of the evil in fluence of ugly sex problem plays at the theatre, but usually the better class supposed at least to be reasonably free from vile and vicious suggestion. Manifestly it is not. Yet its degeneration might have been expected. When people are constantly looking for entertainment and have lost the faculty to enter-tain themselves, ordinary modes of We have placed into stock 100 gross of Shamrocks and while they last we will sell them at \$1.25 a gross. Easter Lilies. Iris Lilies, Mums and Roses, 40 cents a dozen, Easter Chicken Novelty, 20 cents a dozen, Carnations, 15 cents a dozen. Write Brantford Artificial Flower Co., Brantford, Ont.

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The greatest man is he who chooses the right with the most invincible resolution ; who resists the sorest temptations from within and without; who bears the heaviest burdens cheerfully; who is calmest themselves say, "ginger and pep must in storms, and most fearless under menace and frowns; whose reliance What the burlesques which re-present the lower order of vaudeville on truth, on virtue, on God, is most unfaltering. — Catholic Union and an possibly give that is worse than Times.

God wants us to make a friend of Him, and a most intimate friend: and therefore He wants us to talk to Anything much worse than this would surely be deterring by its vul-garity. Even this high class per-formance approached that limit rather too nearly to be quite com-Him about everything which inter-ests us in any way. This is prayer —to take Almighty God into our con-fidence and tell Him all about ourselves, asking His advice and help. "His delight is to be with the sons of men."

DIED

CASEY .- On November 14th, in St.

Thomas, Owen E. Casey. May his soul rest in peace. O'CONNOR. — In Brantford, Ont., February 3rd, 1915, Mrs. Geoffrey O'Connor. May her soul rest in

MULLANY. - In Brantford, Ont., January 4th, 1915, Mrs. Elizabeth

Mullany, aged sixty-seven. May her

soul rest in peace ! McCann — At the residence of her daughter Mrs. F. M. Foley, 120 St.

Viateur St. west, Montreal, on Saturday, January 23, 1915, Mrs. Patrick McCann, native of Castlecomer, Kil-

kenny, Ireland, aged eighty three years. May her soul rest in peace !

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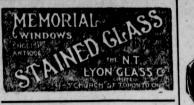
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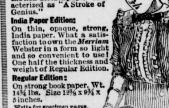
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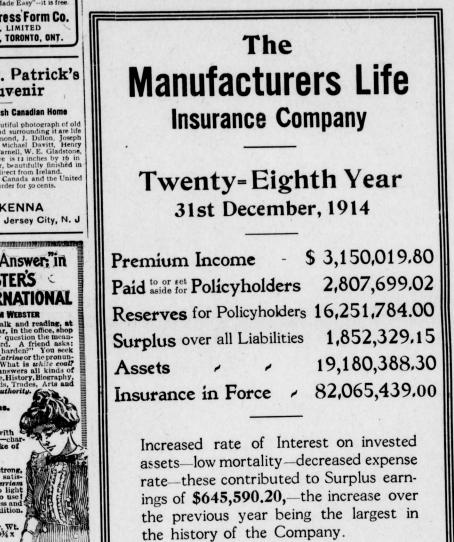
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FEBRUARY 20. 1915

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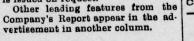
The women drink until the companion of the "virtuous" wife is thoroughly inebriated, that dear lady by swearing and admitting soft im peachments as to her coquetry and midst of the drunken orgy, a confes-sion is obtained from the drunken

creature that the death in the case was not a murder but a suicide. Detectives in an adjoining room hear this and of course all is then sup-posed to be well. Just what any ex-

That was the end of the evening's entertainment, or rather it was not quite the end, there was still the on, and then the audience was dis-missed to its virtuous slumbers.

comes on the stage and is greeted by a hard worker, just out of a job, who finds life very hard and the outlook young folk, as they are, it is rother it means "your kind of foth that young folk, as they are, it is rather easy to understand why there should be so much complaint of lack of long to them.-Boston Pilot.

A little booklet is issued by the Company entitled "Total Abstainers Why not equip your Altar Boys with new Cassocks and Surplices for Easter? vs. Moderate Drinkers." It deals with this interesting subject in a way that is not possible within the Also booking orders PALM FOR PALM SUNDAY limits of this article. A perusal of At 405 YONGE ST. this booklet is both entertaining and Long Distance Phones Main 6556 and 5499 College 452 instructive. We understand that it



STEALING NAMES

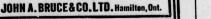
Not so long ago there was no question as to the meaning of Catholic. If you said a man was a Catholic, he was a Catholic, and that was all there was to it. To Protestantism it had an unpleasant sound. There was no such thing then as Anglican Catholic or Episcopalian Catholic. The Anglicans and Episcopalians themselves looked upon those names as perfectly inadjustable to the word Catholic. There was but one kind of Catholic, and he was a follower of the Pope.

But now all that has been changed. We find now a great variety of "Catholics." How often to day the Catho

bits. How otten to day the Cathol lic hears from a non Catholic this statement: "I am a Catholic, too, but not your kind of Catholic." Their use of the word "Catholic " always needs a qualification. But when something vile is said against the "Catholic Church," be sure that

it means. It is not then stated that it means "your kind of Catbolic." Everybody knows it means — Catho-lic and nothing more. Catholic is our name by all rights of interpretation, by all rights of history. We have been persecuted for the name. It is our ancient lineage. It is too late for the new religions who at one time would have raged if they were referred to as Catholics to seek to be known by a name that does not be-





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